

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 May	71	235	142	133	183	176
1915 ..	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. June	71	222	145	126	176	160
1916 ..	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. July	72	229	147	136	176	169
1917 ..	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. Aug.	73	216	153	138	168	161
1918 ..	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. Sep.	73	225	133	133	166	159
1919 ..	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Oct.	72	213	133	131	163	157
1920 ..	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156
1921 ..	65	450	158	212	311	295	.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160	154
1922 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
923 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
.. Apr.	68	241	142	133	186	178	1925 Jan.	72	205	129	141	152	147

* Also included in "Industrial Securities".

LABOUR GAZETTE

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[No. 7

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 March 1925 showed an average absenteeism of 12·1 per cent. as compared with 11·8 per cent. in the month ended 12th February 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 2·7 per cent. during the month as compared with 2·5 per cent. last month and 1·1 per cent. two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate, but absenteeism showed an increase. The average was 13·8 per cent. as compared with 7·5 per cent. last month and 13·0 per cent. two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 14·7 per cent. as compared with 13·6 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 increased in all the centres. This increase is due probably to Holi holidays.

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 an increase, the figure being 13·68 per cent. as compared with 11·3 per cent. last month and 14·6 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 in the 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 15 per cent. as compared with 13 per cent. in the last month. The supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was equal to the demand. The percentage absenteeism was 15·71 as compared with 15·53 in the preceding month and 14·45 two

months ago. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was plentiful, but a rise in absenteeism was recorded. The average absenteeism increased from 8.77 per cent. in the last month to 11.13 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 11 per cent. as compared with 6.5 per cent. in the preceding month and 6 per cent. two months ago.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In March 1925 the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 159, two points above the level of the previous month and on a par with January 1924. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the Cost of Living Index for Bombay City (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 159 for all articles and 155 for food articles only. There was a rise of 5 points as compared with this time last year and a fall of 34 points from the high-water mark (October 1920) in the cost of living index. A decrease of 2 points in other food was offset by a rise of 5 points in cereals and pulses thus resulting in an increase of 3 points in the food index. Fuel and lighting and clothing groups declined by 1 and 3 points respectively. 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 1913-1914. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living, because an index number for any given community purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in standards of living would present great difficulties in construction and interpretation.

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

THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In February 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 173 the same as in the previous month. There was a fall of one point in the food and a rise of 2 points in the non-food group. The index number for food grains only was 152 as compared with 142 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				
		October 1924	November 1924	December 1924	January 1925	February 1925
Foods	15	70	71	62	73	72
Non-foods	27	86	79	84	72	74
All articles	42	81	76	76	73	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 February 1925 the general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities was 148, thus showing an advance of one point as compared with the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) Securities remained steady while cotton mill shares declined by one point. The remaining groups advanced in price—Electric undertakings by 16 points, Cement and Manganese companies by 5 points, Banks by 4 points, Railway companies by 3 points and Cotton ginning and pressing companies and Miscellaneous companies each by 2 points. Industrial securities rose by two points during the month under review. The diagram elsewhere shows the movement of security prices since 1919.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were four industrial disputes in progress during February 1925. The number of workpeople involved was 862 and the number of working days lost 3,070.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton mill production in January and in the ten months ended January 1925, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is shown in the two following tables. Both in Bombay City and in

Ahmedabad an improvement is recorded in the month under review in the production of both yarn and woven goods as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. A comparison of the figures for ten months of the current official year with those of the corresponding period of the previous year shows an all round increase in the Cotton mill production in this Presidency.

(1) Month of January

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	January			January		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	31	24	31	16	16	18
Ahmedabad ..	8	8	8	11	8	9
Other centres ..	5	4	5	4	2	3
Total, Presidency..	44	36	44	31	26	30

(2) Ten months ending January

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Ten months ending January			Ten months ending January		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	296	265	271	168	180	185
Ahmedabad ..	76	61	77	71	63	78
Other centres ..	50	45	46	28	28	28
Total, Presidency..	422	371	394	267	271	291

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

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	February 1924	January 1925	February 1925
Longcloth	23½	20¾	20½
T. Cloths	21½	19½	19½
Chudders	20¾	19½	19½

THE OUTLOOK

During the month the fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were within narrow limits. The tone of the market continued strong throughout the month but prices ruled steady in the former half while in the latter half they rose higher. Purchases by Japanese firms decreased towards the end of the month. The European demand for raw cotton was very limited owing to the high rates asked for. The local mills also bought cotton very sparingly.

Business in Manchester piece-goods was not encouraging. Owing to high rates, only a few lots were purchased. Retail demand, however, continued as usual. The demand for English yarn was by no means brisk.

The condition of the local piece-goods market did not improve and it is reported that large uncleared stocks have accumulated. The demand for local yarn was however brisk and a considerable quantity was sold by the mills for future delivery.

The financial situation was not quite easy at the beginning of the month and there was a heavy demand for money. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank fell by 274 lakhs in the first week of the month under review, showed an increase in the two subsequent weeks but decreased again at the end of the month by 275 lakhs of Rupees. Towards the end of the month the seasonal pressure on the money market was passed and call money was obtainable at 6½ to 7 per cent. The Budget has created a favourable impression on the security section of the market and there was considerable activity in Government securities.

The working class cost of living index was 2 points higher in March as compared with the previous month. The wholesale price index number remained the same as in January. Industrial securities advanced by 2 points.

The Bank rate continued at 7 per cent. from 22nd January. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 2nd March 1925 was 1s. 5³¹/₂d. as against 1s. 5¹⁵/₁₆d. on 2nd February 1925.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 17th MARCH

The following summary of conditions in this Presidency on 17th March was received from the Director of Agriculture:—

"During the period under review there has been no appreciable change in the agricultural outlook of the Bombay Presidency. The standing rabi crops continue to suffer from want of moisture in the more eastern tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in places in south of the Presidency but the crops in the West Deccan and Karnatak, in North Deccan and South Gujarat are reported to be doing fairly well. The irrigated crops are progressing excellently as, owing to the ample rains of September and October, there has been an abundant supply of water in irrigation sources, at least up to the present. The rabi crops are not yet sufficiently advanced to indicate their probable outturn with any considerable degree of accuracy but it may be generally remarked that while the irrigated crops may yield a full normal, the crops in the North Deccan, in West Deccan and Karnatak and in the South Gujarat, may yield roughly about three-fourths of the normal. Owing, however, to the total absence of rain from the middle of October the crops in the East Deccan and Karnatak may yield only from one-half to two-thirds of the normal and in places it is feared that the yield may go down to even less than half the normal. Probably we shall be in a position to report on the condition and probable outturn of these rabi crops with better accuracy, at the time of the next report."

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The number of unemployed persons in the United Kingdom on February 16 was 1,239,800. During January there was a slight increase in the rates of wages. At 31st January according to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* the average level of retail prices was 79 per cent. above that of July 1914 as compared with 80 per cent. at 1st January 1925. The number of trade disputes in progress in January was 58, the number of work-people involved 12,400 and the estimated duration of all disputes 67,000 working days.

The expected reduction of working hours to 35 per week in the American section of the cotton industry has been effected. Conditions amongst the manufacturers were very diverse. While some were running short of orders, others found plentiful demand for their manufactures. On the whole, however, the state of the industry and the volume of trade in piece-goods declined considerably.

In the Engineering industry conditions though variable improved slightly. Business in the iron and steel industries was slow and hesitant. British prices of both iron and steel were above the continental level which made large sales of these metals difficult. It is however expected that the extension of railway programmes in Great Britain would revitalize the trade in iron and steel.

During the greater part of January the conditions in the money market were rather stringent. The cotton mill share markets were also very quiet.

On the European continent the outlook, though bright in some of the important countries, was less so in others. In France, the financial position, apart from the problems of the Treasury, showed an improvement. There was a fall in fixed interest securities but ordinary shares recorded a rise. The rise in the exchanges at the beginning of the month encouraged external trade. The state of the German national finance improved to such an extent as to justify the reduction of the income tax by one quarter and the turnover tax from 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. The cost of living rose both in Germany and Italy. The economic life of Italy was greatly disturbed owing to political agitation and the rapid rises in exchanges and prices. The rise in price was most marked in the food group. This can be seen from the fact that the weighted index of the food group which at the end of December 1924 was 621 rose to 655 at the end of January. The cotton industry of Italy was extraordinarily prosperous and the spinning section found great difficulty in dealing with current orders. In Belgium, owing to the possibility of balancing the budget there were distinct signs of the economic recovery of the country.

Trade activity was almost general in the United States. There were heavy exports of wheat from the country for which a strong demand came from European centres. The demand for cotton came principally from Germany, and it is reported that Germany took 42 per cent. of the cotton exported from the United States during the month. The production of steel and pig-iron increased very considerably.

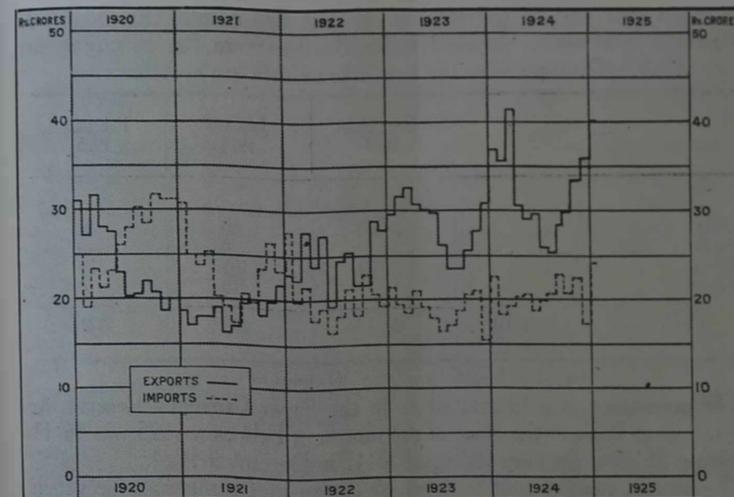
THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During February 1925 the visible balance of trade including securities in favour of India amounted to Rs. 1,067 lakhs.

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

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	January 1925	February 1925	January 1925	February 1925	January 1925	February 1925
	<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>		<i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i>	
Exports (private merchandise) ..	40.11	43.63	12.72	14.89	6.22	8.20
Imports do. ..	24.34	18.78	8.21	6.02	2.93	2.76
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 15.77	+ 24.85	+ 4.51	+ 8.87	+ 3.29	+ 5.44
Imports of treasure (private) ..			10.11	12.14	7	6
Exports of treasure (private) ..			15.46	8.91	3	3
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 10.08	- 12.45	+ 5.35	- 3.23	- 4	- 3
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 3.14	+ 10.67				

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

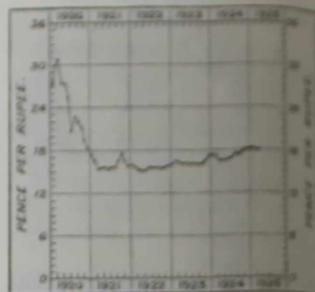


If the curve of exchange rates on the next page is consulted it will be seen that in 1920 and 1921 the exchange rate closely followed the movements of the balance of trade. At the end of 1922, when exports again jumped up and imports fell, it was expected that the value of the rupee would respond to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

April 1924	..	..	45/8
May	..	..	411/16
June	..	..	427/32
July	..	..	5
August	..	..	57/16
September	..	..	57/32
October	..	..	53/4
November	..	..	531/32
December	..	..	6
January 1925	..	..	61/16
February	..	..	55/16
March	..	..	531/32



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 26th March 1925 exchange on London was 1s. 5 1/2d. During February 1925 the Bank clearings in Bombay and Calcutta amounted to Rs. 41 crores and 78 crores respectively. The clearings in Karachi remained on the level of the last two months (Rs. 4 crores) while those in Rangoon declined to Rs. 8 crores from Rs. 10 crores in January 1925. The figures for the last three months are as follows—

	December 1924	January 1925	February 1925
Bombay	39 (a)	60	41
Karachi	4	4	4
Calcutta	27 (b)	105	78
Rangoon	11	10	8
Total	81	179	131

(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 February 1925 was 56.11 as against 56.46 in January 1925 and 58.17 in December 1924.

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

March 1924	..	..	896	September 1924	..	..	904
April	..	..	881	October	..	..	872
May	..	..	841	November	..	..	865
June	..	..	821	December	..	..	877
July	..	..	817	January 1925	..	..	884
August	..	..	834	February	..	..	897

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

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—March

Articles	Unit of measurement	Actual cost (in Rupees)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price = 100		
			Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925
Cereals	Musad	222.28	100	100	100	100	100	
Wheat	..	4 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	
Barley	..	4 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	
Total—Cereals	100	100	100	100	100	
Index Numbers—Cereals	100	100	100	100	100	
Pulses	Musad	30	100	100	100	100	100	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	
Total—Pulses	100	100	100	100	100	
Index Numbers—Pulses	100	100	100	100	100	
Other food articles	Musad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea (Indian)	
Raw Sugar (Gold)	
Yen	
Oil	
Mutton	
Milk	
Chick	
Poultry	
Onions	
Coconut Oil	
Total—Other food articles	
Index Numbers—Other food articles	
Total—All food articles	
Index Numbers—All food articles	
Fuel and lighting	Case	5	100	100	100	100	100	
Kerosene oil	
Firewood	
Coal	
Total—Fuel and lighting	
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting	
Clothing	Lb.	27	100	100	100	100	100	
Coat	
Shirts	
T. Cloth	
Total—Clothing	
Index Numbers—Clothing	
House-rent	Per month	10	100	100	100	100	100	
Total	
Index Numbers—House-rent	
Grand Total	
Cost of Living Index Numbers	

The Cost of Living Index for March 1925

A RISE OF 2 POINTS

All articles .. 59 per cent. Food only .. 56 per cent.

In March 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 2 points higher than that in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 157 in February and 159 in March 1925. This is 34 points below the high water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and 2 points above the twelve monthly average of 1924. The index number has reverted to the same level as in January 1924.

The index number for all food articles rose by three points mainly due to an increase in the prices of food-grains. The rise of 5 points in cereals was due to an increase of two points each in rice and bajri and 14 points each in wheat and jowari. Gram and turdal advanced by 5 and 2 points respectively. The other food articles fell by two points, the important variations contributing towards this end being a fall of 77 points in onions and 7 points in gul. Tea and mutton recorded a rise of 2 and 3 points respectively. Beef declined by 3 points and ghee by 2 points.

Fuel and lighting fell by one point owing to a fall of 6 points in the price of coal. Clothing registered a fall of three points due to a decrease in the prices of all the articles included in that group.

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	59
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 February and March 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.

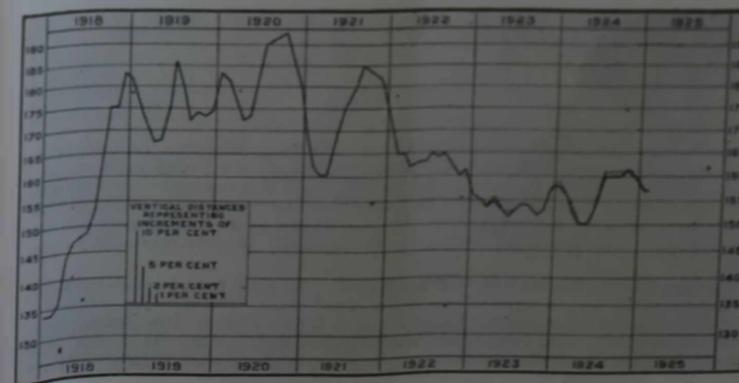
Articles	July 1914	Feb 1925	March 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points over or below Feb 1925	Articles	July 1914	Feb 1925	March 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points over or below Feb 1925
Rice	100	133	135	+ 2	Salt	100	142	142	...
Wheat	100	139	153	+14	Beef	100	150	139	- 11
Jowari	100	120	142	+14	Mutton	100	162	168	+ 6
Bajri	100	136	138	+ 2	Milk	100	191	191	...
Gram	100	127	132	+ 5	Ghee	100	190	196	+ 6
Turdal	100	116	118	+ 2	Potatoes	100	175	173	- 2
Sugar (refined)	100	102	102	...	Onions	100	42	34	- 77
Raw sugar (gul)	100	174	167	- 7	Cocoanut oil	100	115	115	...
Tea	100	201	203	+ 2	All food articles (weighted average)	100	152	155	+ 3

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

Rice 26, Wheat 35, Jowari 30, Bajri 28, Gram 24, Turdal 15, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 40, Tea 51, Salt 30, Beef 35, Mutton 46, Milk 48, Ghee 49, Potatoes 42, Onions 71, 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 one pie for all items and 10 annas 4 pies for food articles only.

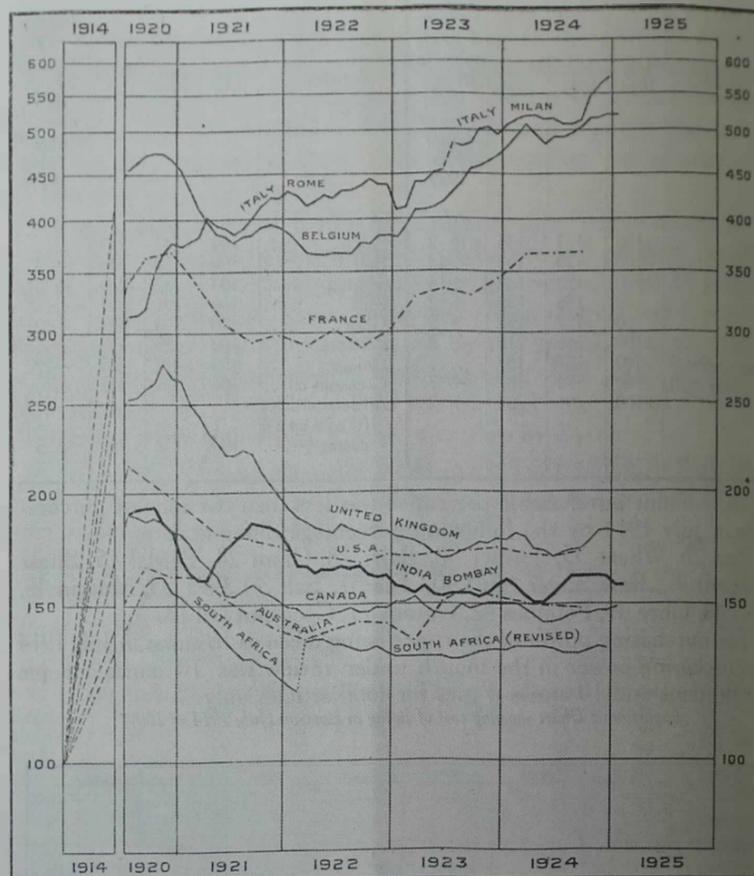
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay July 1914 = 100*



* 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—PRICES STATIONARY

In February 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 73 per cent. above the level in July 1914. A fall of one point in the food group was counterbalanced by a rise of 2 points in the non-food group, thus maintaining the general index at the same level as in 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 showed a further increase of 10 points during February 1925. The rise of 12 points in cereals was mainly due to an increase of 23 points in the price of wheat. Pulses rose by 4 points.

The index number for food articles fell by one point, the rise of 10 points in food grains being offset by a fall of 36 points in other foods due to a heavy fall of 107 points in the price of turmeric.

The index number for non-food articles rose by 2 points. Hides and skins advanced by 30 points while cotton manufactures declined by 3 points, metals and silk by two points each and raw cotton and oilseeds by one point each. Other raw and manufactured articles remained stationary.

The sub-joined table compares February 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 Jan 1925	+ or - % compared with Feb 1924	Groups	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Jan	Feb
					1924	1924	1924	1924	1925	1925
1. Cereals ..	7	+ 8	+32	1. Cereals ..	93	93	109	103	114	123
2. Pulses ..	2	+ 4	+20	2. Pulses ..	96	96	105	103	111	115
3. Sugar ..	3	..	-26	3. Sugar ..	113	102	95	90	84	84
4. Other food ..	3	-13	-34	4. Other food ..	123	104	93	100	94	82
All food ..	15	- 1	- 8	All food ..	108	99	100	99	100	99
5. Oilseeds ..	4	- 1	+ 4	5. Oilseeds ..	96	93	104	104	101	101
6. Raw cotton ..	3	..	-16	6. Raw cotton ..	98	102	103	93	83	83
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	- 1	- 9	7. Cotton manufactures ..	101	102	101	95	93	92
8. Other textiles ..	2	- 1	- 4	8. Other textiles ..	91	100	106	84	88	87
9. Hides and skins ..	3	+25	- 6	9. Hides & skins ..	101	96	96	101	76	95
10. Metals ..	5	- 1	- 6	10. Metals ..	103	99	101	99	98	96
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	..	- 1	11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	98	102	99	98	98	98
All non-food ..	27	+ 1	- 7	All non-food ..	100	99	101	95	91	93
General Index No. ...	42	..	- 8	General Index No. ...	103	99	101	97	95	95

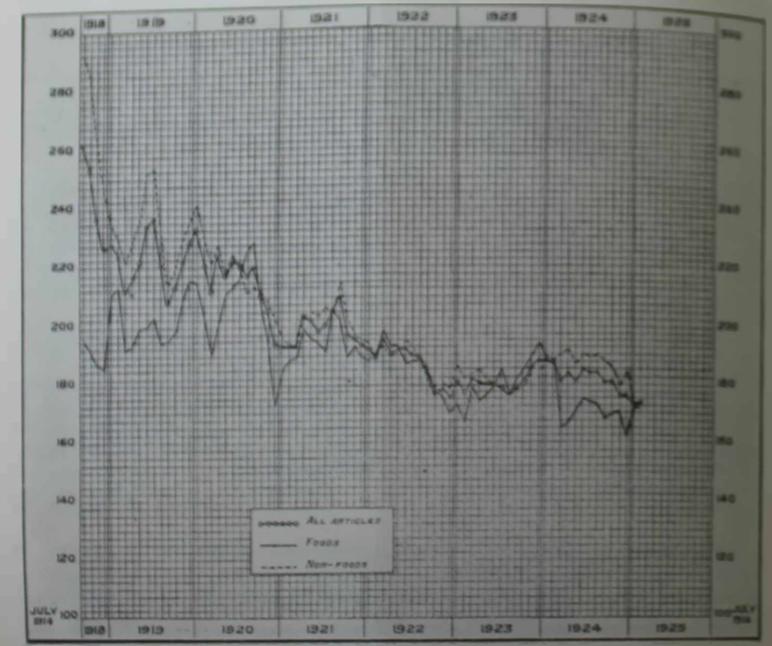
* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 776.

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	200	176
"	1919	202	233	220
"	1920	206	219	210
"	1921	193	201	196
"	1922	186	187	187
"	1923	179	182	180
"	1924	173	188	182
Two-monthly	1925	173	173	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

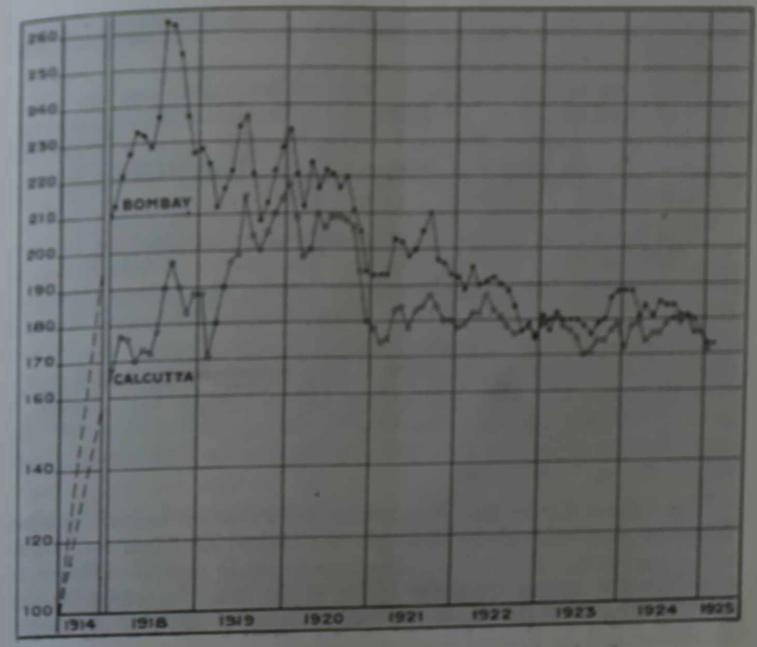


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

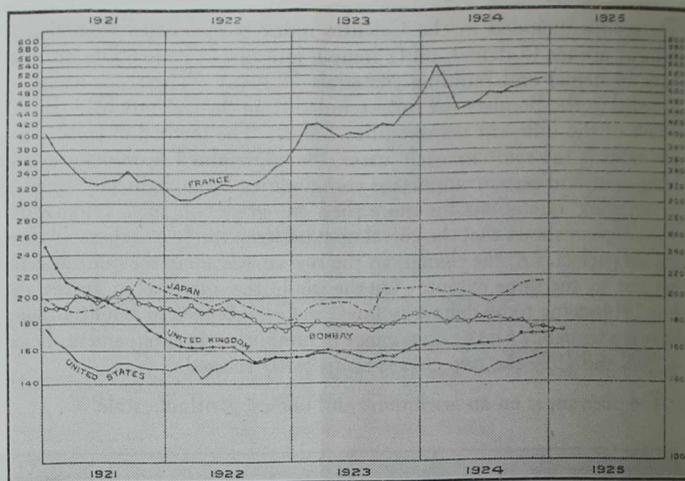
The items included in the indices are 42 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay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



The sources of these five Index Numbers are :—Bombay, the Labour Office ; United Kingdom, The Board of Trade ; United States of America, The Bureau of Labour Statistics ; Japan, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations ; France, French Official figure as republished in "The Statist".

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a Table at the end of the Gazette. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are :—Canada, The 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	Equip-ment in tolas	July 1914	Jan. 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Feb. 1925 over or below	
						July 1914	Jan. 1925
				As. p.	Rs. a. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	208	5 10	0 7 9	7 9	+1 11
Wheat	Pisasi Seoni	"	200	5 10	0 7 2	7 9	+0 7
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	200	4 3	0 5 6	5 7	+1 4
Bajri	Ghati	"	204	4 7	0 5 5	6 0	+1 5
Gram	Delhi	"	196	4 4	0 5 4	5 4	+1 0
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	200	5 11	0 6 10	6 9	+0 10
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	0 2 0	2 0	+0 11
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	0 2 3	2 1	+0 11
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	1 0 1	15 8	+7 10
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	188	1 9	0 2 10	2 10	+1 1
Beef	"	Lh.	39	2 6	0 4 0	4 0	+1 6
Mutton	"	"	39	3 0	0 6 0	5 11	+2 11
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	0 4 11	4 11	+2 2
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	0 14 2	14 1	+7 0
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	0 1 2	1 1	+0 5
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 0 10	0 11	+0 8
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	0 4 1	4 1	+0 6

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. Superibag—Superibag Road.
10. Chinchpokli—Parel Road.
11. Grant Road.
12. Nal Bazaar—Sandhurst Road.

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

The chief variations in prices during February 1925 as compared with the previous month were as follows. With the exception of rice which remained steady, Cereals rose in price—wheat and bajri each by 7 pies and jowari by one pie per paylee. The price of gram remained the same but turdal was cheaper by one pie per paylee. Raw sugar (gul) fell by 2 pies and ghee and potatoes each by one pie per seer. Tea and mutton decreased by 5 pies and one pie respectively per lb. Onions showed a further rise of one pie per seer while other articles remained practically unchanged.

As compared with July 1914, Onions are higher by 267 per cent. Tea is twice its pre-war level. Sugar (refined), gul, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee and potatoes are more than 50 per cent. above the pre-war prices.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in January and February 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 January and February 1925:—

Bombay prices in January 1925 = 100

Bombay prices in February 1925 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—						Cereals—					
Rice ..	100	98	119	105	119	Rice ..	100	106	119	105	119
Wheat ..	100	88	93	89	90	Wheat ..	100	92	90	88	89
Jowari ..	100	77	73	84	107	Jowari ..	100	79	76	85	105
Bajri ..	100	87	100	84	102	Bajri ..	100	81	94	81	99
Average—						Average—					
Cereals ..	100	88	96	91	105	Cereals ..	100	90	95	90	103
Pulses—						Pulses—					
Gram ..	100	79	105	75	79	Gram ..	100	81	105	79	82
Turdal ..	100	90	106	101	125	Turdal ..	100	89	113	107	126
Average—						Average—					
Pulses ..	100	85	106	88	102	Pulses ..	100	85	109	93	104
Other articles						Other articles					
of food—						of food—					
Sugar (re-						Sugar (re-					
finned) ..	100	89	93	112	98	finned) ..	100	88	93	112	96
Jagri (Gul).	100	74	83	91	81	Jagri (Gul).	100	76	90	90	87
Tea ..	100	97	97	111	102	Tea ..	100	100	100	114	105
Salt ..	100	63	76	100	99	Salt ..	100	74	76	99	99
Beef ..	100	123	123	61	74	Beef ..	100	123	123	61	74
Mutton ..	100	97	97	81	73	Mutton ..	100	99	99	82	74
Milk ..	100	57	57	76	76	Milk ..	100	57	57	76	76
Ghee ..	100	84	79	84	74	Ghee ..	100	84	80	80	84
Potatoes ..	100	58	120	120	78	Potatoes ..	100	59	74	103	73
Onions ..	100	87	96	67	49	Onions ..	100	74	87	61	49
Cocoa nut						Cocoa nut					
oil.	100	110	122	115	104	oil.	100	108	110	115	104
Average—						Average—					
Other articles						Other articles					
of food ..	100	85	95	93	83	of food ..	100	86	90	90	84
Average—						Average—					
All food						All food					
articles ..	100	86	96	92	90	articles ..	100	86	93	90	91

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 average for all food articles remained the same at Karachi, fell by 3 and 2 points respectively at Ahmedabad and Sholapur and rose by one point at Poona. Referring back to February 1924, it is found that in relation to Bombay, the averages at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona are higher by 3, 2, 1 and 4 points respectively. Of individual articles jowari and coconut oil have increased at all the four mofussil centres. The relative prices of sugar (refined) are lower except at Sholapur, but of ghee are higher at Karachi and Poona. Beef at Ahmedabad stood at 74 and is now 123. 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

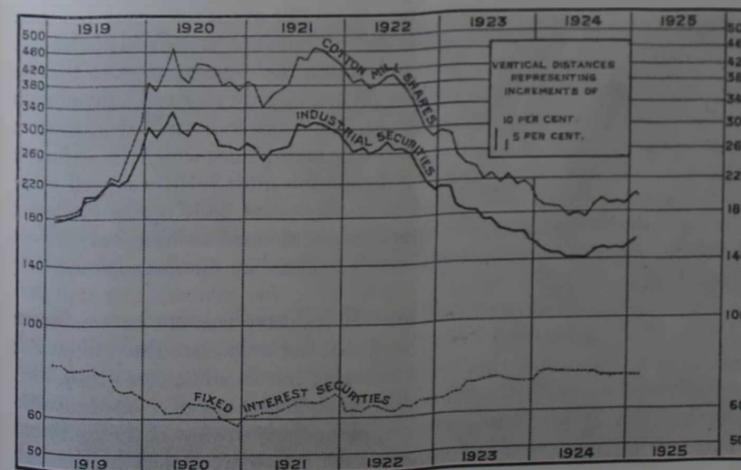
A RISE OF ONE POINT

In February 1925 the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 148 as against 147 in the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) Securities remained stationary and Cotton Mills fell by one point. The Industrial Securities registered a rise of 2 points owing to increases of 4 points in Banks, 3 points in Railway Companies, 5 points in Cement and Manganese Companies, 16 points in Electric undertakings and 2 points each in Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies and Miscellaneous Companies.

The Construction of the Index

No.	Description	Index No.	July 1914		February 1925	
			Total numbers	Total numbers	Average	
1	Government and Corporation Securities ..	7	700	505	72	
2	Banks ..	6	600	819	137	
3	Railway Companies ..	10	1,000	1,062	106	
4	Cotton Mills ..	42	4,200	8,561	204	
5	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies ..	8	800	1,046	131	
6	Cement and Manganese Companies ..	5	500	634	127	
7	Electric Undertakings ..	2	200	314	157	
8	Miscellaneous Companies ..	22	2,200	2,148	98	
9	Industrial Securities ..	95	9,500	14,584	154	
10	General average ..	102	10,200	15,089	148	

Movements of Securities Index Nos. (Logarithmic Scale)



Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

DEPUTATION OF MILLHANDS RECEIVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY

On Friday the 20th of March, His Excellency received a small deputation of millhands belonging to the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, and led by Mr. Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar. The deputation did not present any formal address but they represented to His Excellency that they had seen in the newspapers that the millowners proposed to reduce the wages of millhands by 20 per cent. on account of the bad times that they were experiencing. This, they said, would be a great hardship to them as the prices of all necessities of life had gone up and were still on the average very high. Rents had gone up from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9/8 and even more. This made it difficult for them to make both ends meet even at the present rate of their wages. When the millowners, rich as they were, felt the pinch, much more would the workers feel any reduction in wages. If the mills lost at all, they lost something like one per cent.; then why should the workers accept a reduction of as much as 20 per cent. They feared that a reduction of wages under present conditions would lead to a breach of the peace. The millowners had reserves to meet their losses, the men had none. They pleaded that they were so ill-clad and ill-housed that they were bound to suffer by any reduction in their wages, and in the event of any epidemic arising they would be the first to suffer from it. Everybody was asking for more pay, and how could they do with less.

His Excellency had been particularly kind to the labouring classes and they were grateful to him for his kindness. The millowners could afford to wait for better times, but the men could not.

When His Excellency suggested that disputes of this kind could better be settled by mutual discussions between the jobbers of mills and the millowners, rather than by going on strike, they replied that it was very difficult for them to meet the millowners, as the millowners never replied to any representation they made, nor did they even reply to their letters sent by registered post, and, as jobbers were, as a rule, entirely under the managers, they wished that the millowners should be asked to consult not their jobbers alone but also representative institutions such as their Mahamandal.

In reply His Excellency, after welcoming the deputation, said that he had decided to receive them because he had already received a deputation of the millowners, and if he had refused the request of the Mahamandal to receive a deputation, he might appear to be taking sides which he certainly was not. At the same time the deputation must realise, as well as he did, that it could not be regarded as, in any sense, fully representative of the millhands of Bombay, for their Society claimed to have only about 1,000 members, whereas the millhands in Bombay numbered something like a lakh and a half.

His Excellency regretted that the mill industry was not so prosperous as they all would wish it to be, and that not only were the millowners not making the profits they used to make, but in some cases they were actually working at a loss. He would deeply regret any necessity for working short time or for lowering wages, particularly in view of the continued high cost of living, and before any such action was taken he sincerely

hoped, as he had said to the millowners, that every possible step would be taken to consult between the owners and any authorised representatives of the men, in order to explain and discuss the situation fully before taking action.

Proceeding His Excellency referred to the remarks he had made shortly after his arrival in Bombay, in reply to a deputation from the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Conference, and he read the following extract from that reply:—

“It is undoubtedly the duty of Government to abstain as far as possible from direct interference in purely economic disputes, except in so far as such interference may be called for by actual or probable breaches of the public peace or by interference with public utility services. I am quite convinced that in the first place a full, frank and temperate discussion in public on the points of difference between the employers and the employed will lead the way to some settlement by consent, which will be of more lasting benefit than any settlement imposed from without by Government.”

His Excellency also referred to the difficulty in reaching a settlement, in this country, due to the fact that the workers were not properly organised, and laid stress on the vital importance to industry of capital and labour working together.

In conclusion His Excellency paid a tribute to the exemplary behaviour of the millhands as a whole during the last strike, and expressed the very sincere hope that no occasion for any reduction in time or wages would arise in the near future.

The Bombay Cotton Mill Industry

The 3½ per cent. excise duty on Indian cotton manufactures is an old grievance and the Bombay Millowners have been for several years past trying for its repeal. It was hoped that since the Legislative Assembly had passed a resolution last year in favour of the repeal of the duties, the Finance Member would announce in his budget speech the total abolition of the duties. Considerable disappointment was felt when the Millowners found that no mention of the duties was made by Sir Basil Blackett in his budget speech and a deputation of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations headed by Mr. N. N. Wadia waited on His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday, 3rd March 1925.

Mr. N. N. Wadia gave a brief history of the imposition of the duty and pointed out how it was admitted by many prominent men that the duty was an obnoxious one. He further referred to the resolution recommending the repeal of the duty passed by the Legislative Assembly in September last and expressed his surprise at the attitude adopted by the Finance Member in this matter. Mr. Wadia then pointed out how the cotton industry was suffering from severe Japanese competition. Japan, he said, after paying an import duty of 11 per cent. on cotton manufactures was underselling the Bombay manufacturers. The only way in which

they could meet Japanese competition, Mr. Wadia proceeded, was by the repeal of the Excise Duty; but since their hopes in this matter were shattered, they had no other alternative left but either to work 2 days a week short-time or to reduce wages by 20 per cent. And the decision as to which of these two courses was to be adopted would be taken, Mr. Wadia said, by the Members of the Association. Mr. Wadia also added that if the adoption of either of these courses resulted in a strike, Government should not blame the Millowners.

Mr. G. I. Patel endorsed on behalf of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association everything that Mr. Wadia had said. He pointed out further that if the Bombay Millowners took the step of reducing the wages of workmen, the Ahmedabad Association would have to follow suit.

His Excellency the Governor in his reply showed considerable sympathy with the Millowners as regards the Excise but said that he could not touch on the merits of the case as it was an Imperial matter. He said that he would convey to the Government of India the facts placed before him by Mr. Wadia and suggested that the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations should send through him a joint representation to the Government of India. He further added that he hoped that the necessity of adopting either of the courses suggested by the Millowners would not arise, but if it did, the Millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad should consult the head jobbers and labour leaders of the Unions. With the co-operation of these, His Excellency hoped, the danger of strikes would be averted.

The local labour leaders are advising the workers against going on a strike. The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the united labour of Bombay by Mr. Ginwalla the Honorary Secretary of the Congress and Mr. Jhabvala, the Provincial Secretary of the Presidency of Bombay.

"It is inadvisable that just now you should think of going on strike. We fully realise that there is a serious grievance for you and that your poverty demands that you must have better economic conditions. The Government of India has levied a heavy Cotton Excise duty upon the Millowners of Bombay. That has added to the general depression of industrial condition in Bombay. We know that the burden may come to you. But we are making the best possible endeavour to carry all the weight of the united labour of Bombay upon the Government. Please do not stop working till you are so informed by your organisations".

On Thursday, March 12, the Finance Member announced in the Legislative Assembly the decision of the Government of India with regard to the question of the abolition of the Excise Duty. He said that the duty could not be repealed for want of funds. The only way in which the loss of revenue due to the repeal of the duties could be made good was by reducing the sum set aside for the provinces. But this was unthinkable. He also discussed two other suggestions offered by members of the Assembly, namely, imposition of fresh taxation and a small reduction in the rate of the Excise Duty, and said that the Government of India had come to the conclusion that the retention of the duty was necessary in the existing circumstances.

A division took place on the demand for the grant required for the maintenance of the staff to collect the duty and Government was defeated by 70 votes to 42. Further developments will be reported in the next issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Unemployment among Middle Classes in Bombay

QUESTIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Mr. S. K. Bole asked: Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they are aware of the grave situation caused by unemployment among the clerical population in the city of Bombay; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward replied: Government are aware that there has been for some time past considerable discussion in the newspapers on unemployment among the middle classes in Bombay City.

Government are not yet however in possession of reliable statistical data. The Labour Office recently attempted to ascertain the extent of this unemployment and reference is invited to the article on the subject appearing in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*. It will be seen therefrom that the number of returns (115) obtained is too small to indicate the total number of the unemployed. But the analysis of the returns received shows considerable periods of unemployment and an influx of clerical hands from South India.

Government are informed further that a private gentleman has founded an Employment Bureau but that there were last month only 87 names on his registers representing unemployed persons of the clerical class. The Labour Office is devoting further attention to this matter and is being asked to report whether any official action in this connection is needed.

* * * * *

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether they have noticed the growing unemployment in the Presidency, and what steps they have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward replied: Government have not so far received any reports indicating that unemployment exists to an extent requiring official interference.

Government's Famine Relief Code provides for the automatic relief of unemployment in time of scarcity in the mofussil. But recent experience has shown that bad seasons send far fewer persons on to relief works than formerly and there is at the present time a scarcity of agricultural labour.

Government are not aware that at present any unemployment exists among the working classes in Bombay City and as regards the middle

classes reference is invited to the reply given to the Honourable Member nominated for Bombay City.

* * * * *

OBJECTION TAKEN TO THE ABOVE ANSWERS

Immediately after the above answers were given Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla inserted the following letter in the Press.

To—The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward has in a reply given on Saturday last in the Bombay Legislative Council to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar made a mis-statement which needs to be promptly corrected in the interest of the suffering unemployed middle classes in Bombay. He has stated as follows: "Government are informed further that a private gentleman has founded an Employment Bureau, but that there were last month only 87 names on his registers representing unemployed persons of the clerical class, etc." Now Sir, the Employment Bureau referred to is, I presume, the one conducted by me, and the private gentleman referred to is, also I presume, myself. I hasten to say that the said bureau is not a private institution but a public concern. Secondly, it is a gross mis-statement of facts that only 87 names were on my registers. In my last report which I published nearly a month ago on the question of unemployment, and of which a copy was also sent to Government and another to the Labour Office, I have fully stated that though my efforts were very limited in the absence of sufficient sources, and though I never ran the Bureau on the lines on which similar other concerns are run and I made use of only the columns of sympathetic journals like yours, yet in a short space of time I had no less than 700 applications from all sorts of workers, primarily from the clerical community. The number 87 was in reference to the number of jobs actually secured for the unemployed, while a very large number of applicants have not been able to get any due to unemployment, retrenchment and so forth.

Sir Maurice Hayward has misguided the Council and misinformed the Government of which he is an important official. When he offered to the Labour Office my whole file to enable them to make out a correct census, only once their representative merely peeped in at my office and since then nothing has been done. Even now so many applicants from various professions visit my office so often in search of job. The crisis is not to be as lightly passed over as Sir Maurice Hayward has depicted it to be. I beg, in the interest of thousands of unemployed, you will raise your voice and somebody in the Council will challenge Government on the correctness of their statement. I am prepared to prove it as false.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABWALA.

ACTUAL FACTS

Mr. Jhabwalla has fallen into an error in thinking that the number 87 given in the reply to Mr. Bole's question in Council had reference to the number of jobs actually secured for the unemployed by his Bureau. It is true that on the 6th of February last he sent out a letter to the Labour Office amongst other people giving the facts concerning his Bureau and mentioned the fact that he had hundreds of applicants on his file and that he had provided jobs for 87 persons. Reference is invited to *Labour Gazette* for September 1924 (page 34) and December 1924 (page 362) in both of which passages favourable publicity was given to the Unemployment Bureau run by Mr. Jhabwalla under the auspices of the Central Labour Board. When the Labour Office decided to make enquiries into the extent of unemployment the Labour Office Investigator visited the Bureau and saw Mr. Jhabwalla's files. It was arranged with him that a clerk from the Labour Office should visit the Bureau the next day to take down names and addresses of middle class applicants with a view to furnishing data in the enquiry. The clerk of the Labour Office visited the Bureau as arranged and was instructed to take down names and addresses from the applications received during the month of January. Only one

month was taken since it is impossible to gauge the extent of unemployment from data spread over a long period, because persons who applied some time back may in the interval have obtained employment. The Labour Office clerk made a list of 70 names and addresses from the January file, and reported that there were 17 other persons on the file in whose case there were no addresses or other particulars, or whose applications were in vernaculars not known to the clerk in question. It was on the basis of this figure (70 plus 17) that the Honourable the Member of Council in charge of Home Department gave his reply to the questions reprinted above. The fact that in two quite different matters the figure came out at 87 is a pure coincidence.

Mr. Jhabwalla's Bureau under the auspices of the Central Labour Board deals with persons other than middle class, for instance motor drivers, and also obtains employment which is sometimes not of a permanent character, for instance, insurance canvassers. Nevertheless the Bureau is doing useful work and there is or has not ever been any intention to belittle its efforts.

Reference is invited to the article on the same subject appearing in this issue of the *Labour Gazette*. It may be inferred both from that article and from Mr. Jhabwalla's letter that the number of persons who at any given time will apply for a subordinate clerical post or assistance in obtaining such is from 400 to 600. How far this is an indication of the total number of unemployed it is impossible to say. But there is still nothing in evidence to justify an estimate as high as the figure 6,000 which has been given orally to the Labour Office by one or two visitors.

So far as the Labour Office knows, the Local Government is fully aware of the distress caused by existing unemployment in the middle classes, and the Labour Office has been instructed to continue its investigations in the matter.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council

AHMEDABAD BRANCH (1924)

A pamphlet received by us is reprinted below:—

The activities of Women's Council have been going on as usual during the year under report (1924). The creche which Sheth Mangaldas promised to build last year was completed and started from the month of March. It has room for 27 babies. It maintains a primary school for little children of the neighbourhood. There is a small dispensary attached to it. Dr. Hasumiyan Mehboobmiyan Kadri attends to it as honorary worker. The Council is thankful to him. The inmates of the creche as well as outsiders take advantage of the dispensary. A fully qualified nurse is in charge of the creche and it has proved a source of perfect comfort to the little babies and a place of happiness to older children. All inmates are washed and given clean garments and the little ones supplied with milk. Every possible attention is bestowed on

them. The Council hopes it can set up such centres in the various localities of the city. The Council started another creche on Kankaria Road in a bungalow lent free of charge for the purpose by Seth Himatlal Ravichand. Mr. Umarwadia the Bombay Labour Office Investigator at Ahmedabad arranged to get this place. This creche is also run by the Council and on the same lines. It is in charge of a qualified nurse, has a school and dispensary. Dr. Manohar N. Kavi attends this dispensary. The Council is grateful to him for his honorary service. The Kankaria creche was opened in April 1924 by Seth Maneklal Mansukhbhai.

The Women's Council wishes to extend the scope of its work. In view of this it has organised an advisory committee of men to start welfare work in the different parts of the city. Several ladies and gentlemen have joined this Committee and they have divided themselves into sub-committees for the several wards of the city. At present they try to do propaganda work by arranging lectures and talks among their own wards.

With the help of some ladies and gentlemen the Council has been able to get financial help through a number of benefit shows from local and outside Dramatic and Cinema Companies. The Red Cross Society of Ahmedabad and Ahmedabad Medical Relief fund each gave Rs. 400. The Royal Natak Co. of Bombay (Rs. 1,080), the Jodhpur Natak Co. (Rs. 60) and Parsi Imperial Natak Mandli (Rs. 101), the Victor Cinema Co. (Rs. 100), Crown Cinema (Rs. 15-13-0), English Cinema Co. (Rs. 85), Cinema De France (Rs. 201) and Imperial Cinema (Rs. 13-9-0) gave the proceeds of their shows to the Council. The proprietors of Karlekar's Circus gave half the profits of one night's show (Rs. 254-6-0). The Council expresses its warm appreciation of the philanthropic spirit of the donors and also of the public of Ahmedabad who contributed to the income of these performances. Seth Harilal Achatlal gave Rs. 100, Mr. Bhagwandas Tejaji Rs. 200, Mr. Herapath Rs. 50, R. B. Girdharlal Rs. 50, Mr. Manilal Bhudardas Rs. 15 as donations.

The Council's expenditure for the creches and dispensaries, schools and hostel during the year was nearly Rs. 7,500.

The creche visitors visit the three local mill creches. The Mill Owners' Association are evincing a good deal of interest in the Infant Welfare Work of the Committee. Their Secretary took round the Chairman of the Council to all the mills that had creches attached to them and invited her suggestions for their improvement.

The District Magistrate asked the Women's Council to depute two of its members who are doctors as Jail visitors specially to look after the physical condition of female prisoners. Dr. Miss Tankaria and Dr. Miss Medora have consented to do this work.

The Council looks after the Women's Hostel and maintains its matron. The hostel is used by women students of local Medical School. The members of the Council are deeply concerned in the medical relief and they try to entertain municipal and other local practising nurses at their gatherings.

The Work party of the Council meets as usual in the Ladies' Club premises. The Council hopes to get up its sale of work in the beginning of next year. The Council notes with gratefulness the untiring zeal of

Miss Cama in the Creche Department as well as preparing things for the sale.

The Council's warmest thanks are due to their Chairman Mrs. Garrett for her deep sympathy and keen interest in all the activities of the creche.
5th January 1925.

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY 1925

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

I. ACCIDENTS

The monthly statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published at the end of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the month of February in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency. During February there were in all 200 factory accidents in Bombay City, of which 4 were fatal, 5 serious and the remainder 191 minor accidents. Of the total number 56, or 28 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 144, or 72 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion in different classes of factories being 60.5 per cent. in workshops, 36.5 per cent. in textile mills and 3 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad there were 22 accidents, 20 of which occurred in cotton mills and the remaining 2 in miscellaneous concerns. Out of these 22, 20 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Four of these accidents were serious and the rest minor.

In Karachi there were in all 3 accidents, one of which occurred in railway workshops and 2 in miscellaneous concerns. All accidents were minor and were due to causes other than machinery in motion.

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 29, of which 10 were in cotton mills, 10 in workshops and 9 in miscellaneous concerns. Fifteen of these accidents were due to machinery in motion and 14 to other causes. Seven of the accidents were fatal, 3 serious and 19 minor.

II. PROSECUTIONS

Bombay Suburban

The manager of a match factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for breach of section 22 in respect of certain persons employed for more than 10 consecutive days without being given a holiday, and was convicted and fined Rs. 300 in all (for 20 cases filed).

Ahmedabad

The manager of a cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (j) of the Factories Act for not reporting an accident and was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

Surat

The manager of a cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (f) of the Factories Act for breach of section 18 and rule 34 as 9 ring frames were working without guards, and was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

Nawabshah

One rice and gin factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) of the Factories Act for breach of section 24 (a) and section 23 (b) for employing women and children at night. Both the occupier and the manager were convicted and fined Rs. 150 in all (5 cases were taken out). The same factory was prosecuted under section 41 (h) for breach of section 35 and the manager was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

Mirpurkhas

The manager of a ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) of the Factories Act for breach of section 24 for employing women at night and was convicted and fined Rs. 300 in all (6 cases were taken out).

Labour News from Ahmedabad

There was much industrial agitation in Ahmedabad during the month under review, although there was only one strike. The reasons for this unrest were many. In the first place rumours that the Mills contemplated a general wage reduction, together with an actual decrease in rates in some mills created considerable anxiety in the minds of the workmen; and these fears were later confirmed by the march of events in Bombay, where the mills were reported to be on their way to a general wage cut. It is confidently believed by some persons that, if the Bombay mills take this action, the Ahmedabad Mills will follow suit. Some Managers, interviewed in this connexion, stated that the Ahmedabad mills will be compelled to undertake wage-reductions if the conditions do not improve within a fortnight. It is however probable that this state of the industry is only a temporary phase. On the other hand it should be admitted that the demand for cloth is not brisk and the margin of profit is estimated to be very little if at all. This phenomenon is certainly not unprecedented, and up till now there is nothing to show that it is likely to last for ever.

The other important reason for industrial disturbance during the month was the treatment accorded by mill-officials to certain workmen in some mills; but fortunately in all cases amicable settlements were arrived at, and the industry therefore did not suffer any loss on this account.

It is understood that the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association have resolved to pay only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cotton excise duty instead of the 4 per cent. they have been paying up till now. It is understood that the Ahmedabad Millowners pointed out to Government that on account of local circumstances the Mills in Ahmedabad have been paying more than the prescribed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. They therefore desired that they may be allowed the option of paying an ad valorem assessment at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the actual sales. It is reported that the matter is under consideration.

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in February .. 4 Workpeople involved .. 862

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

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in February 1925			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in February 1925	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in February 1925*
	Started before 1st February	Started in February	Total		
Textile	3	3	762	2,470
Engineering	1	1	100	600
Miscellaneous
Total, February 1925	4	4	862	3,070
Total, January 1925	5	5	1,277	1,444

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

There were four industrial disputes in progress in February 1925, three of which occurred in cotton mills and one in an Iron works. The number of workpeople involved was 862 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 3,070 which, it will be seen, is an increase on the January 1925 statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

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

	October 1924	November 1924	December 1924	January 1925	February 1924
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	5	6	6	5	4
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	....	1	1	....	....
Fresh disputes begun ..	5	5	5	5	4
Disputes ended ..	4	5	6	5	3
Disputes in progress at end ..	1	1	....	....	1
Number of workpeople involved ..	4,817	2,185	975	1,277	862
Aggregate duration in working days ..	19,567	4,201	941	1,444	3,070
Demands—					
Pay ..	2	3	2	2	3
Bonus ..	1	1	....	....	....
Personal ..	1	1	4	1	1
Leave and hours ..	....	....	....	2	....
Others ..	1	1	....	....	....
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	2	....	1	2	....
Compromised ..	....	1	1	1	1
In favour of employers ..	2	4	4	2	2

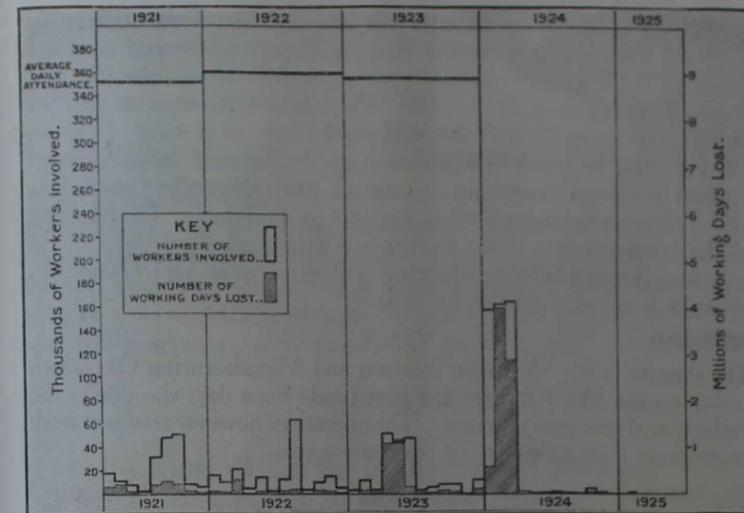
The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers and the employees, or compromised.

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.)	Com-promised. (Per cent.)	
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	..
February 1925 ..	4	3,070	50	..	25	25
Totals or (cols. 4 to 7) Average ..	58	6,998,677	53	27	10	10

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

Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During February 1925 the number of industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency was four as against five in the preceding month. Of these four disputes three were due to the question of pay and the remaining one to personal grievances. Two were decided in favour of the employers, one was compromised and one was in progress at the close of the month.

BOMBAY CITY

During the month under review there were three disputes in Bombay city. On the 10th of February 50 operatives of the Reeling Department of the New Islam Mill struck work demanding the reinstatement of the Female Head Jobber whose services were dispensed with for inefficiency. The strikers also demanded an increase in the rates of wages. Both these demands were refused by the management. Twenty-five strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 11th, 10 more on the 12th and the rest on the 16th. Thus the strike terminated in favour of the employers.

In the Simplex Mill wages for January were paid on the 14th February. On the 16th 600 weavers stopped work complaining of short wages and demanding the continuance of old rates. They also alleged that the Manager used to fine them from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per man for inefficient work. The management put up a notice to the effect that the weavers were previously informed about the reduction in certain counts and no further reductions were made and that if they did not resume work after the recess hour the Weaving Department would be closed. This notice had no effect on the strikers and the management put up another notice saying that strikers desirous of resuming work should do so next morning. In

spite of this notice the weavers did not resume work. Consequently the management put up on the 18th a third notice saying that the allegation regarding the reduction in the rates was false and that if the strikers did not resume work next morning the Weaving Department would be closed indefinitely. 225 strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 19th and 312 more followed them on the 20th. The strike terminated on the 23rd when the remaining strikers resumed work.

On the 22nd February 100 workmen of the Edward Iron Works of the Great Eastern Engineering Co., struck work demanding immediate payment of wages for January which were not paid till then. The Manager paid the January wages to the strikers and dismissed all of them except 22 who were reappointed as new hands and filled the vacancies from outside. The strike terminated on the 2nd March.

AHMEDABAD

The dispute in the Shrinagar Weaving and Manufacturing Co., which occurred on the 18th February and lasted only for a day, was due to the introduction of new rates of wages. The operatives however resumed work on a promise of consideration of their grievances.

The Economics of Public Health

The economic aspect of the health of the people has not received the attention it deserves. What the total volume of disease and incapacitation amounts to cannot be stated, but the statistics provided by the operation of the National Health Insurance Scheme give some indication. The report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1923 shows that under the Health Insurance Acts, "the total number of weeks represented by the sickness and disablement payments in 1923 may be estimated at about 6½ million weeks' sickness and 6 million weeks' disablement for men, and at 4½ million weeks' sickness and 3½ million weeks' disablement for women. These figures, which do not include the first three days of incapacity for which sickness benefit is not payable, give a total of 20½ million weeks' work lost in 1923 through sickness, or a period of 394,230 years. That is to say, in England and Wales there are lost to the nation in the year, among the insured population only, and excluding the loss due to sickness for which sickness or disablement benefit is not payable, the equivalent of the work of 394,230 persons. Moreover, it must be remembered that it is not only the working equivalent of 394,230 persons that was lost, but also the labour and expense involved in their care during their incapacitation."

But it must not be assumed that the problem of the health of the worker arises after he has been in a factory. Many persons before they enter the "labour market" are not in sound health. Sir George Newman, as Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, says that "routine medical inspection finds that about 40 per cent. of the children have a greater or less degree of physical defect". But the schools are not to blame for this deterioration. The truth is that "35 to 40 per cent. of the children who

are admitted to school at five years of age bear with them physical defects which could have been either prevented or cured."

This drain on the nation's productive capacity is also accompanied by a staggering material loss. Lieut.-Col. Fremantle, M.P., has estimated the total direct material loss in England and Wales from sickness and disability at a minimum of £150,000,000. Dr. C. P. Childe, in his presidential address to the British Medical Association in 1923 said that "the country could spend without loss £50,000,000 annually, or capitalised at 5 per cent., £1,000,000,000, on clearing the slum areas and securing better housing and living accommodation, provided that the cost of sickness and disablement were thereby reduced by one-third". This, it is urged, would be sound policy because the position which Great Britain occupies in the world depends upon the quality of her people. (Abstracted from the "Economist," February 7, 1925.)

Cost of Living in the United States

We have received from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor at Washington Bulletin No. 357 bearing the above title. This bulletin, which was published in May 1924, presents the results of an enquiry into the cost of living in all parts of the United States carried out between August 1918 and February 1919. The data were obtained in the ordinary way through family budgets collected by Investigators at the homes of the families examined. The investigation relates only to white families, but was spread widely throughout the whole of the States, 92 different cities or towns in 42 States being covered by the enquiry. It is explained in the introduction to the statistics that the families examined were exclusively families of "wage earners or salaried workers" but not of persons in business for themselves. The families taken "represent proportionally the wage earners and the low or medium salaried families of the locality". Beyond this no facts are given relating to the occupations covered by the returns; and this appears to us to be a disadvantage, since for comparison with India we should have liked to know how many textile operatives were included, and how many of the other occupations occurring in India. Other requirements laid down for the Investigators were—That the family must have as a minimum husband, wife and at least one child; the family must have kept a house in the locality for an entire year; and a few other things. The report which extends to 466 pages contains 456 pages of tables and only 10 pages of preliminary discussion. It is therefore intended purely for reference. The two general tables summarising the sources and amounts of family incomes and the amount and character of expenditure have been taken, and converted to rupee values on the basis of Rs. 2·8067 = \$1·00 which was the average rate of exchange prevailing during the period covered by the investigation. The rate of exchange at the present moment is Rs. 2·8698. Conversion was carried out to three places of decimals of a rupee, but these have been eliminated.

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For that reason the totals in any total column do not necessarily add up to the sum of the partial totals. The coefficients for conversion of persons of different ages to equivalent adult males were as follows:—

Adult male	..	..	..	1.00
Adult female	..	..	..	.90
Child 11 to 14 years	..	..	..	.90
Child 7 to 10 years	..	..	..	.75
Child 4 to 6 years	..	..	..	.40
Child 3 years or under	..	..	..	.15

It will be seen that the lowest income group represents incomes below approximately Rs. 210 per mensem, and the highest income group is fall between Rs. 210 per mensem and Rs. 491. We would have liked to know at what point in the income groups the textile operatives fall. It will be seen that the families examined had on the whole very little outside sources of income, the average from rents and investments being only Rs. 22 per annum.

From the expenditure table it will be seen that the percentage expenditure on food, rent and fuel and lighting falls steadily from the lowest incomes to the highest, while the expenditure on clothing and miscellaneous rises steadily. The phenomenon of percentage of expenditure on food falling steadily from the lower to the higher income groups is paralleled in all similar studies. Theoretically, expenditure on rents and on fuel and lighting is supposed to remain more or less constant. But the decrease from the lower to the higher income groups in these two heads in the case of the United States of America is paralleled by the enquiry into Bombay Working Class Budgets and Bombay Middle Class Budgets. In neither of the two latter studies have the clothing percentages shown any regular movement, the changes being haphazard. In the Enquiry into Family Budgets in the Bombay Presidency, however (Appendix W to the Bombay Census Report 1921), the percentage expenditure on clothing shows a regular tendency to decrease as the higher income groups are approached. This is exactly the opposite of the conditions in the United States of America. The explanation would appear to be that in India the clothing of the higher classes and the lower classes are much more approximately the same than they are in America. It is clear that in the United States, as income increases, not only is a more expensive type of clothing purchased but the expenditure represents a higher proportion to the total expenditure.

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TABLE I—SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FAMILY INCOMES IN ONE YEAR BY INCOME GROUPS

Income groups	Number of families	Average income from earnings of				Total average earnings per family	Average income from—					Total average income per family	
		Husband	Wife	Children	Dependents		Lodgers	Garden, Poultry, etc.	Gifts	Rents and Investments	Other sources		
Under Rs. 2,526	332	Rs. 2,149	Rs. 26	Rs. 19	Rs. ..	Rs. 2,195	Rs. 4	Rs. 18	Rs. 51	Rs. 2	Rs. 12	Rs. 87	Rs. 2,282
Rs. 2,526 and under Rs. 3,368	2,423	2,845	32	33	1	2,912	7	23	58	5	14	107	3,018
Rs. 3,368 and under Rs. 4,210	3,959	3,515	39	74	4	3,632	12	30	68	15	14	140	3,772
Rs. 4,210 and under Rs. 5,052	2,730	4,176	43	173	4	4,396	18	38	82	25	20	183	4,579
Rs. 5,052 and under Rs. 5,894	1,594	4,746	40	403	14	5,204	23	41	81	33	21	199	5,403
Rs. 5,894 and under Rs. 7,017	705	5,013	75	962	16	6,066	38	43	128	64	39	312	6,377
Rs. 7,017 and over	353	5,040	33	2,448	13	7,533	31	39	106	61	62	298	7,831
All incomes	12,096	3,787	40	251	6	4,084	16	32	75	22	19	164	4,247
PER CENT.													
Under Rs. 2,526	..	94.2	1.2	0.9	..	96.2	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.5	3.8	100.0
Rs. 2,526 and under Rs. 3,368	..	94.3	1.1	1.1	(1)	96.5	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	3.5	100.0
Rs. 3,368 and under Rs. 4,210	..	93.2	1.0	2.0	0.1	96.3	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.4	3.7	100.0
Rs. 4,210 and under Rs. 5,052	..	91.2	0.9	3.8	0.1	96.0	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.4	4.0	100.0
Rs. 5,052 and under Rs. 5,894	..	87.9	0.7	7.5	0.3	96.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.4	3.7	100.0
Rs. 5,894 and under Rs. 7,017	..	78.6	1.2	15.1	0.3	95.1	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	4.9	100.0
Rs. 7,017 and over	..	64.4	0.4	31.3	0.2	96.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	3.8	100.0
All incomes	..	89.2	0.9	5.9	0.1	96.1	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	3.9	100.0

(1) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

TABLE II—AMOUNT AND PER CENT. OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 92 INDUSTRIAL CENTRES BY INCOME GROUPS

Income group	Number families	Average income in family		Average yearly expenses per family for							Total average yearly expenses per family	Surplus		Deficit		Average (a) or deficit (-) for group
		Total	Equivalent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	Furniture and fixtures	Miscellaneous	Families having amount		Average amount	Families having amount	Average amount		
Under Rs. 2,526	332	4.3	2.89	Rs. 1,045	Rs. 313	Rs. 341	Rs. 161	Rs. 85	Rs. 420	Rs. 137	Rs. 134	Rs. 144	Rs. 131	Rs. 51	Rs. 64	
Rs. 2,526 and under Rs. 3,368	2,423	4.5	2.98	1,290	439	420	180	134	564	1,306	191	838	301	279	121	
Rs. 3,368 and under Rs. 4,210	3,959	4.7	3.16	1,447	580	504	206	174	786	1,731	298	977	344	251	93	
Rs. 4,210 and under Rs. 5,052	2,730	5.0	3.36	1,695	722	651	223	237	941	1,911	441	1,240	397	319	266	
Rs. 5,052 and under Rs. 5,894	1,594	5.1	3.59	1,758	861	651	245	273	1,135	2,135	655	1,480	437	318	475	
Rs. 5,894 and under Rs. 7,017	703	5.7	4.09	1,998	1,078	697	261	328	1,404	2,766	585	1,022	465	18	610	
Rs. 7,017 and over	393	6.4	4.95	2,414	1,412	730	286	373	1,707	6,923	1,135	600	600	2	908	
All incomes	12,096	4.9	3.32	1,540	667	524	208	206	859	4,003	436	2,871	356	733	222	
Under Rs. 2,526	2.7	...	...	44.1	13.2	(a)14.5	(a)6.8	3.6	17.8	100.0	...	43.4	...	15.4	...
Rs. 2,526 and under Rs. 3,368	20.0	...	...	42.4	14.5	(b)13.9	(b)6.0	4.4	18.7	100.0	...	34.6	...	11.3	...
Rs. 3,368 and under Rs. 4,210	32.7	...	...	39.6	15.9	(c)13.8	(c)5.6	4.8	20.2	100.0	...	24.7	...	6.4	...
Rs. 4,210 and under Rs. 5,052	13.9	...	...	37.2	16.7	(d)13.5	(d)5.2	5.5	21.8	100.0	...	19.2	...	3.4	...
Rs. 5,052 and under Rs. 5,894	5.6	...	...	34.6	18.7	(e)13.1	(e)3.0	3.5	25.0	100.0	...	15.1	...	2.4	...
Rs. 5,894 and under Rs. 7,017	2.9	...	...	34.9	20.4	(f)10.6	(f)4.1	3.4	24.7	100.0	...	12.7	...	0.6	...
All incomes	100.0	...	...	38.2	16.6	(g)13.0	(g)3.2	3.1	21.3	100.0	...	21.7	...	6.1	...

PER CENT.

(a) Not including 1 family in which rent is combined with fuel and light.
 (b) Not including 41 families in which rent is combined with fuel and light.
 (c) Not including 91 families in which rent is combined with fuel and light.
 (d) Not including 91 families in which rent is combined with fuel and light.
 (e) Not including 91 families in which rent is combined with fuel and light.
 (f) Not including 91 families in which rent is combined with fuel and light.
 (g) Not including 91 families in which rent is combined with fuel and light.

Fifth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress

The 5th session of this Congress commenced its sittings on the 14th February and closed on the 15th evening in the Demodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. The President-elect was Mr. Dhundiraj R. Thengdi of Nagpur. Mr. S. K. Bole was the chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, was the Secretary. The audience numbered about 60 on the 1st day and 100 on the second. Mrs. Naidu was present on the dais on the second day but no other lady attended. The attendance of mill hands did not exceed a dozen, and the delegates, local and mofussil, numbered about 30. The principal mofussil delegates were Messrs. B. N. Biswas of Calcutta, G. Sethi of Jamshedpur, V. V. Giri of Khadakpur, Mukundlal Sirkar of Calcutta, Shamsuddin Hasan of Lahore, E. L. Iyer of Madras, E. Kirk and A. Rodricks of Coimbatore, R. S. Ruikar of Nagpur, D. K. Sinha and K. R. Sabhapaty of Lucknow, and Bishwanath Mukerji of Gorakhpur. Other prominent persons present were Mr. V. J. Patel, M.L.A., Mr. R. B. Lotwala, Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mr. Joseph Baptista, M.L.C., Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas, Mr. Percy, E. Gleading of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, England, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, and Mr. Vasudeo Hari Joshi.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Mr. S. K. Bole, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech said:—

When the reforms came into operation all the labourers who earned at least Rs. 40 per month or upwards were enrolled as voters for the Legislative Council, but it is a puzzle to me to this day why Government have deprived them of this primary political right. I submit that their names should be again enrolled as voters, nay even those who pay a rent of Rs. 5 per month should be eligible as voters for the local Corporation and Councils. Labour should be well represented on all the public bodies. In the case of the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly Labour should at least be represented by three members while in the Council of State two should be the number. Indian Labour at the International Labour Conferences should be represented by three delegates and five to six advisers. The action of the present Government in these matters is simply deplorable. Even Japan sends three to four advisers besides delegates but India cannot afford to send even one adviser.

It is a proved fact that capitalists of their own accord never realise their duty towards their partners—the labourers, and if they at any time realise the situation, they never put those things into action. They always require an external agency, like the State, to force them to do certain things for their employees. Hence labour legislation in this country has become a dire necessity and we have as many as four Bills in the Legislative Assembly regarding the labour of this country.

The Factory Act and Workmen's Compensation Act are already on the statute book. The local Council has the Statistical Bill before them. I may give you an example of the attitude taken up by capitalists in connec-

tion with labour legislation. The Statistics Bill is as innocent as anything, but capitalists in the local Council opposed it. So the Bill was made too mild; yet it is unacceptable to these fastidious gods of wealth. This Bill if passed into an Act will not only solve the strike problem but will, many a time, avoid strikes. But if anything unforeseen happens I may from this place warn the opposition that the more buoyant and independent spirits in the Labour ranks will start the movement of nationalising the industries. Some of these well-placed capitalists always pass on the advice which they themselves never take; do not hasten in the field of labour legislation and do not imitate the western labour. But we have, for too long a time, depended upon the good wishes of the capitalist. He is always the same being, unreasonable, haughty and unshakable as he ever was.

The Government which subsidises private capitalist industries at the expense of the public exchequer can very well manage to establish with the co-operation of the Municipal and other local bodies a fund for the welfare of the labourers who form the lowest strata of, and the first props of society.

As there is a divergence of opinion regarding the conduct of political agitation and movement I think that Labour organisations should not directly side with any particular party. The Labour movement in this country being in its infancy it shall not prove beneficial to it to lose sympathy of any political party. Yet individual labourers should have free scope to join whatever party he thinks proper to join.

In the course of his report, Mr. Ginwala, the General Secretary, said:—

The Calcutta session of the Congress passed a resolution appointing a Special Committee to change the present constitution of the Congress and place the new one before its next session. Accordingly a new draft constitution was prepared and circulated in May last among the members of the Executive Committee and the Trade Unions and invited their suggestions and the constitution was accordingly revised in the light of the suggestions made by the several unions and ultimately the same was passed by the Executive Council and the revised constitution was circulated among the union. It will be laid before you for your approval and confirmation.

On 17th August 1924 it was decided by the Executive Council to undertake the publication of the All-India Trade Union Bulletin under the auspices of the All-India Trade Unions Congress. The necessity of having a Congress organ devoted exclusively to labour and labour interests is too obvious to need emphasis. You will be glad to learn that every section of the press has noticed and commented on our Bulletin very favourably. From these comments it may be safely said that the Bulletin has been well received by the public.

You may be aware that the Workers' Welfare League of India in England has been doing useful work in disseminating correct Indian labour information in England and other Western Countries. Dr. K. S. Bhatt is the President of the League and Mr. J. E. Potter Wilson and Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala its Secretary and Indian Secretary respectively. It was thought desirable that the League should be given the authority on behalf of the Congress to represent the Congress views in England and it was accordingly done.

Delegate to I. W. E. Congress

The Secretary of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, wrote to me requesting the Congress to nominate and send one delegate on its behalf to the International workers' Educational Congress which was to begin its session at Oxford on the 15th August last. After consulting Messrs. Thengdi and Joshi in this matter, the Secretary of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions was informed that Mr. Joseph Baptista had been nominated by the Trade Union Congress as its representative for the International Workers' Education Congress, and in case Mr. Baptista would not be able to attend the Congress, Dr. K. E. Bhatt, and failing him, Mr. Potter-Wilson.

During the period under report, the question of providing Bengal with a central labour organisation came prominently before me. I placed it before the Executive Council for earnest consideration and decision. Almost all the correspondence that has been received on this subject from various quarters supports the idea of having a central labour organisation for Bengal. A fairly large number of people who have written to me regarding this matter are of the opinion that the Bengal Trades Unions Federation should be given recognition by the Trade Union Congress as the Central Labour organisation for Bengal and should be requested to function as such. There were protests from Bengal and it was decided that the matter of a central organisation for Bengal be postponed pending the formation of a sufficient number of unions in Calcutta affiliated to the Congress.

As per resolution passed by the last meeting of the Council, the Reforms enquiry Committee invited Mr. N. M. Joshi to give evidence before it on the 30th August. Mr. Joshi took his stand in respect of the labour demands on the resolutions Nos. 10 and 11, passed in the last meeting of the Council. He disapproved of the idea of nomination and strongly recommended that the labour organisation should be given the right to elect labour representatives in the various legislatures.

The Secretary of the Workers' Welfare League of India has been writing to me about sending regularly, on behalf of the Trade Union Congress an Indian fraternal delegate to the British, Irish and Scottish Trade Union Congress and further requested the Executive Council to seriously consider this question. The Secretary further suggested that our Executive Council should send a pressing invitation to the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress inviting them to send a fraternal delegate to the next session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

I may further mention that at a meeting of the Executive Council, it was resolved that I should write to the Government of Bombay regarding the Trade Union Legislation Bill and Trade Disputes Investigation bill on the lines of the paragraphs which appeared in October issue of the Trade Union Bulletin. I have written to the Government of Bombay accordingly. It was further resolved by the Executive Council to support and approve of the maternity benefit bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the last Session of the legislative Assembly. It was also further resolved in the said meeting that a deputation consisting of Mr. D. R. Thengdi, Mr. Joseph Baptista, myself and Mr. N. M. Joshi be authorised to interview the Viceroy during his visit to Bombay in December with a view to

discuss some labour grievances regarding the representation of the working classes in the Central and Provincial legislatures and in the local bodies and for the International Labour Conference and that if the interview was not possible in Bombay I was authorised to arrange the interview in Delhi. Accordingly I wrote to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in the matter but I was informed by him that His Excellency in view of his many engagements and short visit in Bombay would not be able to grant the interview asked for. I thereupon again wrote to the Private Secretary, to arrange the interview in Delhi and informed him as well as Mr. Clow of Commerce Department that a Deputation consisting of Mr. D. R. Thengdi Chairman of the Executive Council and Mr. N. M. Joshi and D. Chamanlall would wait upon His Excellency and also requested Mr. Clow to extend the date for sending suggestions for appointment of a delegate and advisers and I am informed by Mr. Clow that it was not necessary to approach Government for a formal extension of date and he has assured me that the suggestion of the Trade Union Congress will not be ruled out of consideration merely because it was a day or two late.

I think the Congress should insist on the appointment of an adviser for advising our delegate on technical subjects as pointed by Mr. Baptista in his several letters to the Press as well as to insist upon the appointment of a representative of labour on the Governing Body at Geneva as well as on the Secretariat at Geneva and for the appointment of correspondent for the said Secretariat for India and for widening the franchise. I am also of opinion that time has now arrived for the formation of a labour party in India and I am glad that steps in this direction have already been taken under the leadership of Lala Lajpatrai in Delhi.

The President then said:—

I take it that it is no honour done to me personally but to the labour from whom I come and whom I represent here. Since this Chair was occupied by much abler persons before, I count upon your help and co-operation to carry out the responsible duties devolved upon me as the President. I have also to thank, on your behalf, the Indian National Congress for taking up the cause of labour in special. Naturally a question might be asked why then this session of the A. I. T. U. Congress? When a premier national body like the I. N. Congress is fighting the cause of the whole of India. The answer is easy. The I. N. Congress has to fight with a foreign bureaucracy which virtually constitutes the Government of this country for the freedom of the people, while we workers have to fight for our economic emancipation with exploiters of all kinds. The work of the I. N. Congress is mainly political while ours is mainly economic.

There is another reason more cogent which necessitates the creation of a special organisation like this. We workers from time immemorial have been following the lead of our classes in everything that appertains to life, namely, production, distribution and exchange of wealth, education, religion and general culture: and what do we find now. History tells us we were used as tools for their benefit, we were made slaves and serfs that we may administer to their comfort: without having any claim upon

them either for our maintenance, which to them, was an economic necessity or for our culture, for which they did not feel any necessity at all. It is this way that the working class forming nine-tenth of the population of the civilised world are bereft not only of the bare necessities of human life, such as work, housing, clothing and education but of the culture which differentiates our race from the lower order of creation.

In the year 1925, it does not take much effort to find that our condition, as a class, is worse than the cattle. It is an economic necessity that compels the owner of the cattle to keep them in efficient condition for the work they intend taking from them, but no such anxiety need be felt for workers by their employers. Though there is plenty of food, the workers go starving. Though there is plenty of clothing, the workers have to live with nothing on their backs. As for education and culture it does not pay them to provide this to their workers.

We produce food but we cannot have enough of it. We make cloth but we cannot buy it. We build houses and palaces, but we are not allowed to occupy them and it is our efforts that produces surplus wealth which provides for education and culture, but these latter are kept absolutely foreign to us. In one of the richest cities in India, namely, Bombay, wherein we live in such overcrowded slums that it makes it an easy first in the world for slums, as Prof. Mukerjee calls it.

Once slaves and beggars we are always so, from generation to generation and I see no hope of our lot improving if we follow the same lead and remain slaves of the same system in future. We must stand on our own legs and help ourselves. God helps those who help themselves. What is it that has to be done? Let us first see what we can do ourselves. The first and the most important thing that we can do is to organise our ranks till not a single worker is outside the pale of organisation.

Fellow-workers and delegates, let me assure you that single handed, we are no match for our employers in individual fight. They have left us no stamina and endurance required for such a fight. Collective effort and organisation is the main thing to lift us up. We must form our own unions and contribute the sinews of war to it without hitch or hinderance as generously as we can. We have to do this without expecting immediate gain from our actions. I ask you to remember that all the advantages of life that we possess to-day, when compared with savage and uncivilised people, are not all of our initiative and effort. Somebody must have planted mango trees some years ago before we eat the fruit now. Every generation has got its responsibilities and obligations as well as rights and unless we do our duty now, our children and our children's children will be worse off than even we are at present. Let nothing come in our way of organising ourselves to get rid of poverty and destitution we have been heir to. Let hunger and common slavery drive us in each other's arms without looking whether we are Hindus or Mahomedans, Sikhs or Jains, Parsis or Christians, Indians or foreigners.

Next thing that I advise you is to educate your children at all costs. Do not look that they will supplement your wage when they are 8 years of age. You have brought them into existence by the will of God and it is your duty to make men and women that they may understand what their rights

are and what their responsibilities are, that they may understand that they are entitled to the former only when they discharge the latter. Press that the education shall be free, it shall be liberal and it shall be vocational. Let me suggest to those whose duty it is to organise education, that it is the best investment the nation can make. In one generation it will pay as no other investment shall ever pay. Education is apparently an expensive item, a white elephant so to speak, but ultimately it becomes a most paying proposition, what by way of increased efficiency in the production of wealth and increased capacity for discharging the duties of full citizenship and what by way of decrease in criminality.

The Right to Work

The next item that I should urge on your attention is to press for your right to work. The whole world lives, because somebody produces all with which to live. The moment that somebody ceases to work the world will have to die of starvation. It is the most honest and natural method of earning your livelihood. It is in fact the birth right of every living human being. The State, which looks to law and order, should acknowledge this right of every man to work. We do not want to beg for what is our birth right. In absence of any such acceptance of our right if people resort to other methods of finding out maintenance, it should not be much out of the way. It will be therefore in the interest of the State to organise and find work for all the people. If we are provided with work by State, it should not be long hours of work. Leisure is as necessary for the healthy and the moral life of man as his work. It will be no good to organise work and leave everything else to chance to bear good results. Healthy recreation and adult education should also be organised. The next demand that we workers should wish to place before the world is the provision of sanitary dwellings or houses. This should be done at public expense as on good housing depends the health and efficiency of the wealth producing classes. The provision of houses by private enterprise has been given quite sufficiently long trial and has been found wanting. The existence of slums in the most civilised and wealthy countries gives us proof for our statement.

The next point that I should urge on your attention is the provision of old age pension for all workers. This has been already provided by some of the civilised and wealthy countries. The difficulty of doing the same in a country like India arises from want of organization and registration of workers. There are various other things that require your attention. One might as well ask, how are these going to be done? Who is going to do them? Will the productive capacity of the nation stand all these necessities which, in some quarters, are called luxuries? We are told that in India is most illiterate. It is therefore incapable of being organized. Granting this is true for argument's sake, it does not require much of education and learning to say that you are hungry when you are really hungry. It does not require much wisdom to demand clothing and housing when you are actually without them. The only thing that is required of you is crying in a sufficiently high tone to draw the attention of persons

concerned. This means co-operation and the necessity of realising the community of interest among all workers. You must take interest in the governance of your country, so that you may have the voice in the final decision of the Government. You are advised by some of your friends to have special labour representation in the legislature of the country wherein you are advised to depute actual workers to look to your interests. This is not an easy thing and is not expected to be accomplished in the near future. It requires trained diplomacy which in plain English means living. It requires a higher standard of education than what the workers actually possess at present. Honest workers are strangers to both. Till such time as you can see your way to actually enter the legislature, I should like you to demand of the people's representatives who are already there, of what you want and although they are not returned by your actual vote, they dare not disregard your claims if they know that they are not made by a few agitators but the whole rank and file through their organization. To get things done through the Government and by law is a sure, though slow, remedy for all your ills. There may be and there are some urgent things that demand immediate solution and satisfaction. The red tapism of the Government cannot appreciate the urgency of the situation. It does not pay private enterprise to jump in the breach and remedy the evils unless forced to do so by strike or other compulsion. This latter method of direct action which appeals to many impatient minds is not always sure of success as your experience of the last year must have taught you by this time. There was a time when strikes, by combination of workers, brought their employers to their knees and compelled them to accede to their demands. That time is over. Your employers have learnt a lesson from your combinations and being more intelligent, have made more progress in the art of combined resistance in a few years than you could do, in many. I do not thereby mean to depreciate the potency of strike. If you have large masses of workers behind you to sympathise and help you, the very proposal of a strike will send a terror through the hearts of your employers, but you do require a 'nation wide' and complete organization of workers of 'all kinds' before you launch a successful strike. You may be told that your demands are impracticable. It is no business of ours to teach our employers and our Government how to do their duty. It is enough for us to make a demand, a combined demand, a strong and genuine demand and if it is worth anything they will see their way to satisfy it. They never consult us in the management of their work and they must not look to us for tips and suggestions when they are called upon to do something needful by nine-tenths of the country's population.

The fact that nine-tenth wealth of the country is owned by one-tenth of the population ought to enable them to solve the problem. The question is not one of sufficient production. We have enough of it for the present. It is a question of more equitable distribution of the necessities of life, whose quantity and quality must be controlled by the State.

You may again be told that if these demands of the workers be satisfied by increasing their wage, to enable them to buy and pay for them, the cost of production will be increased by these higher labour charges and the

capitalist and manufacturers of the country will not be able to compete with foreigners and run the industries. I should like to reply to this difficulty by telling my friends that Industry and Manufacture of a country ought to be run primarily for the use of the people and not for the profits of capitalists. Every Government ought to know how to fight with foreign competition by tariff wall, to keep the industry of the country going.

Government's Exploitation

We have been discussing up to this time what we actually want and request the Government and the Legislature to satisfy our demands. The question is, will they do it? The Government on the one hand wants to exploit all the resources of the country including its man power. They think labour in India is cheap and plentiful and they need not be afraid of exploiting them more so when they do not hold themselves responsible either to the people or to their legislatures. The people's representatives on the other hand fighting as they do the battle of Swaraj or political freedom have most of them little or no idea about economic freedom of the people at large. My statement is borne out by the poor support given by members in the assembly to the labour legislation, introduced during the course of the present session. They think that production of wealth cannot be done except through private agencies instituted for profit. Under the present system of exchange of commodities they do not see how easily an equitable distribution of wealth can be arranged. The difficulty is that they always think in terms of self and the profit of running any industry and very few of them think, although they are the representatives of the people at large, in terms of nation and the use of wealth. Had they done so, they would have advocated national production and distribution of wealth, which even to-day is carried on by private agencies not at all satisfactorily. It is time therefore, that when private agencies have failed to bring comfort to the majority of the people, the nation through its legislature and government ought to step in in the interests of the efficiency of all concerned but so long as labour does not control their election by universal adult suffrage and so long as property qualifications remain the basis of franchise, we poor workers without property will have no place in moulding the government of the country. We must therefore demand that every adult man and woman shall have vote in the making up of legislature and till such privileges are granted we must to a man make up our mind not to help them or co-operate with them in anything that brings them profit or sustain their prestige. In strike we suffer more than our employers but in times of necessity, such as war, if we refuse to lend our services the very means of making profit or keeping prestige will be lost. Fellow-workers and delegates, by making us the fodder for the machine, they ensure their profits and by making us the fodder of the cannon they ensure themselves of the victory. They have not to pay for the lives that are lost. Old age pensions and post-war pensions are too inadequate to maintain a family, while their war loans and interest thereon, is returned intact and in full. In refusing to serve men in this unrighteous act you will be doing the will of God. I

should be the duty of every one of you to educate all who are not present here to follow only that profession which maintains peace and does not contribute to war in any shape or form. Workers of India, we have no grudge against the workers of any other country. We do not want to exploit them in any way. Being exploited in common we sympathise with them and in return expect their sympathy and help in time of our need. Let us therefore make a common cause with them so that the exploiter who exploits them abroad and who exploits us here in India is taught a correct lesson. If a war breaks out with any foreign country, remember that you will be the first sent out to kill, and be killed by the workers of the belligerent country with whom we bear no grudge and from whose defeat we expect no gains. Remember therefore that it is no business of ours to go to war with anybody and kill them. Let us follow our peaceful vocation of the production of wealth at home and enjoy the same as best as we can.

I believe labour-movement is and ought to be international. We are reaping benefits from some unexpected quarters. Had it not been for the labour-movement of the West, we would not have seen Labour Convention attached to the League of Nations. Workmen's Compensation Act, 10½ hours a day in industry is due to their activity. We must agitate for 8 hours a day, at least in factories, mills, workshops, shipyards, collieries where all the year work is carried on. Other legislation mentions the legislation beneficial to us is on the anvil about which we shall hear more authoritatively from friends directly connected with the business. Do not suppose that labour legislation would have been undertaken by the authorities if they would not have been forced to do so by Agencies over which they have no power. I should ask you to entertain broad sympathies beyond your own national boundaries.

Agricultural Labour

It is not enough to look to the improvement of urban labour alone. It is our duty to safeguard the interest of the agricultural labourers also. You must have seen that there is a great exodus from the country to the town. The size of the holding has become too small to become economically profitable. The tenure of land is defective so that labour cannot stick to land in the country. They are thus forced to supplement their incomes by doing something, such as migrating to towns, carting merchandise during dry weather which are not exactly agricultural. They form the great unemployed at the gate of the factory to which your employer jubilantly looks, since he can draw upon them any time, when you act in a way unprofitable to him. It is therefore to our interest to see that our agricultural brothers stick to the land and produce enough and cheap food for us the factory workers. How is this to be done? By compelling Government to accept their right to work and throw open the land free and untrammelled by the claims of absentee landlord who feeds on the unearned income, without contributing a pound of work in return. Land must be set free to the worker and he must have enough to cultivate it himself that he may keep his family in decent human condition. You must

demand of the people's representative in the legislature and the government of the country to see, that this class of do-nothing though a microscopic minority be removed by vesting the ownership of land in the nation itself, so that distribution of land among actual workers and tillers will be an easy matter.

To all those, that are concerned in upholding the present order of our Society, let me inform them that we workers are most peaceful section of humanity. We believe in the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man which we desire to realize now, when we are living in this world, by working side by side with every man, without encroaching upon his right of earning an honourable livelihood of his means of obtaining the same. We shall endeavour to fulfil all our obligations to the race, by serving according to our capacity, that we may enjoy the fruits according to our requirements. There is plenty in this earth to satisfy all our legitimate wants. God has given us an object lesson in the body of man, to which we would like to draw the attention of our friends. We do not believe in violence or coercion of any kind. We hope, our educated and enlightened friends will sympathise with us and help us in realising this only and divine ideal. We are suffering from age-long oppression and injustice and we are slowly but surely getting conscious of the same. We hope, we shall have no cause to despair. Every thing has got its limits and so has our patience. If in despair, some of our comrades, not realizing the evolutionary nature of our progress, do resort to violence they ought to be pardoned since they are not responsible for the cause.

I assure you once the labour of the civilised world is organised into Inter-National Federation, ready to safeguard the interest of labour, wherever it may be, irrespective of caste, creed and colour, there will not be a power on earth to resist our march of progress to freedom, except at the risk of its own destruction. Fellow-workers, leave off your lethargy and indifference to push your own interest in the world. Remember if you unite, you will have nothing to lose."

Messages of sympathy were read from various persons and unions including one from Mrs. Besant, Madras, promising every help.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The second day was devoted to discussion of the various resolutions.

Mr. V. J. Patel said that the Trade Unions Registration Bill ought to be radically altered. Government intended to prohibit workmen from taking part in politics. This was detrimental to the growth of the labour movement. Trade unions should be allowed to spend their funds on any objects they chose. Outsiders must be permitted to advise and guide the labourers who were mostly illiterate.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in seconding the resolution condemning the Bill said that it was highly defective. Its provisions were dangerous. Under its provisions anyone advising labourers to go on strike or attending strikers' meetings would fall into the clutches of the law. They wanted legislation on the lines of English law on the subject.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in supporting the resolution gave his impressions on the last Geneva Conference. He said that Indian labour did not derive

any benefit from it. The rules of the Conference were very technical with the result that he got no opportunity to move any resolution. The Government of India ought to allow some entertainment allowance to the Indian representative to the Conference like other nations. The Government was penny wise and pound foolish. Some of his bills were still unpaid by Government.

Mrs. Naidu when asked by the president to speak on any subject touching labour observed in a short speech that labour's aloofness from politics was fatal. One and all should work for Swaraj. In thanking Mrs. Naidu the president said that the labour movement in India was in its infancy. It was purposely kept aloof from politics lest it would be nipped in the bud by Government.

Mr. C. F. Andrews promised his support to the labour movement next year.

Mr. Percy Gleading said that Indian labour should not copy British labour too closely. The British labour movement was attended with bloody strikes. He felt that the Indian labour movement was growing rapidly and he promised his help in its growth.

The following resolutions were passed :—

1. Resolved that in view of the bad effect alcohol and drugs such as opium, ganja and bhang, etc., have upon the health, longevity and efficiency of the worker as proved during the war in the U. S. A. before the prohibition, this Congress urges upon the Government that no liquors and other intoxicants and drugs such as ganja, opium, etc., should be allowed to be sold in industrial towns or near workmen's quarters and also urges upon the different labour organisations of the country to impress upon the workers the benefits of temperance.

2. Resolved that in view of the appalling illiteracy of the vast majority of this country and the fact that they have to deal with more and more complex and intricate machinery with the progress of science, the Government, the employers and all labour organisations should open day and night technical and industrial schools, in industrial centres, to educate the workers and their children with a view to make them better and more efficient workmen and more useful citizens.

3. Resolved that there should be no labour organisation on communal basis, and the different labour organisations are urged to try their best to work for the removal of untouchability.

Eight Hour Work

4. Resolved that this Congress urges the Government of India and all Provincial Governments to amend the Factory Act and Indian Mines Act Manual so as to provide that the standard working day should not exceed 8 hours.

5. Resolved that the Congress urges upon the employers that the unclaimed and forfeited wages and lapsed Provident Fund money should be used solely for the benefit of the employees.

6. This Congress records with regret the delay which has been allowed in carrying out the recommendation of the Indian Public Services Commission of 1912 for the provision of better educational opportunities in India

for the mechanical training of Indians to enable them to fill the higher appointments in the technical departments of the Indian Railways, and reaffirms resolution VIII of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference that the technical schools and drawing classes attached to Railway workshops in India be improved and thrown open to Indians wherever they may be reserved for Europeans or Anglo-Indians and the same conditions, rates of pay, educational qualifications and prospects be offered to candidates of all races, creeds or colours without any distinction.

The Congress further requests that the proposals made in the Report by Mr. Cole for the training of railway officers and subordinates for employment on the Indian Railways be so modified as to ensure adequate representation of Indians on all the four bodies of the Controlling organisation for the recruitment and training of railway-staff of all grades and classes, to ensure equal treatment to candidates of all classes.

7. That this Congress approves of its constitutions for the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Adult Suffrage

8. (a) That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of introducing adult suffrage for electing members for Central and Provincial Legislatures so as to give adequate representation to the working classes in the country and also urges upon them the necessity of giving adequate special representation to the organisations of labour in India so long as the basis of franchise is not sufficiently widened.

(b) That on the basis of the present strength of the legislatures the number of seats thus reserved for the working classes shall not be less than 12 for the Legislative Assembly distributed either according to provinces or according to industries, 12 each for the Bombay and Bengal Legislative Councils, 6 each for the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Madras and Burma Legislative Councils and 6 each for the Central Provinces and Assam Legislative Councils.

9. That this Congress recommends that the workers in India should not treat any section of the population as untouchables in as much as untouchability impedes solidarity of the working classes in the country.

10. That this Congress urges upon the Government to establish forthwith Unemployment Insurance, Health Insurance and Old age Pensions for all workers engaged in organised industries and commerce.

11. That this Congress recommends that the Civil Service Regulations be made applicable to all industrial, commercial and Railway workers with regard to the grants of leave, pensions, provident funds, gratuity, etc.

12. That this Congress is strongly of opinion that the method of effecting retrenchment adopted in some of the Railways and other industrial concerns in India to reduce the working expenses is unfair and causes great hardship and therefore urges that if retrenchment is at all necessary the work of such retrenchment should be entrusted to a representative Committee consisting of the representatives of the employers and the employees with an impartial chairman.

Seamen's Grievances

13. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the abolition of the system of engagement of seamen through Brokers and Serangs, a system which has been greatly abused and immediately to enforce the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee in all the parts of India by amending Sections 18 and 19 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act I of 1859.

14. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of Advisory Committees to be set up along with the establishment of the Seamen's Recruiting Bureau as proposed on the lines recommended by the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

15. That this Congress urges on the authorities concerned to solve the problem of unemployment of the seamen and requests the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Geneva Conference regarding insurance of Seamen's unemployment.

16. That this Congress while disapproving the steps taken by the Government of India during the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Bill regarding the exclusion of seamen engaged in ships registered in the United Kingdom urges the Government of India to fulfil their promises by taking up the question of including seamen in the Workmen's Compensation Act with the Board of Trade at an early date.

17. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the immediate necessity of necessary legislation, prohibiting the employment of women in factories, mines and other industries, at least six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth and providing adequate maternity allowances during the period of absence thus caused in the case of women who have been employed in any of these industries for at least six months.

18. That this Congress requests the employers of labour in India to provide for children of women operatives creches and day nurseries.

19. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India to further amend the Indian Mines Act of 1923, so as to prohibit the employment of women for underground work in the mines.

20. That this Congress is strongly of opinion that more women should be employed in the Factory Inspection staff in the different provinces of India.

Trade Union Bill

21. That this Congress authorises the General Secretary to forward the following views to Government of India on the Trade Union Bill:—

(1) There should be no restriction on the power of the trade unions for incurring necessary expenditure.

(2) If the objects on which expenditure should be incurred are to be specified, provision should be made enabling the trade unions to incur expenditure for assisting other trade unions and organisations for the promotion of the trade union movement for contributing towards all movements for the educational, social, economical and political progress of the working classes.

(3) That the immunity proposed in section 16 of the Bill should be extended to all and not to the members of registered trade unions only, as is provided for in Section 3 of the Conspiracy and Property Protection Act of 1875 (English).

(4) That immunity should also be provided for from the Civil liability under the law of conspiracy, as is provided for in Section I of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 (English).

(5) That the immunity proposed to be given in section 17 (1) of the Bill should not be restricted to the registered trade unions but should be extended to all as provided for in section 3 of Trade Disputes Act of 1906 (English).

(6) That the immunity proposed in section 17 (2) of the Bill should not be restricted to registered trade unions but to all trade unions and should be without any qualification as provided for in section 4 of Trade Disputes Act of 1906 (English).

(7) That in case of refusal or cancellation of registration by the Registrar of Trade Unions an appeal should be permitted against his action not to the local government as laid down in the Bill but to the highest judicial authority in the place as is provided for in the English Trade Union Act.

22. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of introducing a minimum living wage in all industries, commerce and public services even where the system of piece work prevails.

Railwaymen's Grievances

23. That this Congress reaffirms the following resolutions :—(1) of the All-India Railwaymen's Second Conference of 1922 : " This Conference urges the Government of India to amend the Indian Railways Act by inserting provisions for the constitution of Central Wages Board and a National Wages Board for settling disputes concerning wages and conditions of the service and for making it obligatory on Railway Act 1921 (11 and 12 Sec. V) part IV with modifications, suitable to Indian conditions".

24. This Congress tenders its heartfelt thanks to Mr. M. K. Acharya and other members of the Legislative Assembly who voted for the resolution for an enquiry into the long standing grievances of Railway subordinates and trusts the Central Advisory Council for Railways will have Rai Saheb Chandrikaprasad co-opted on the Committee that will enquire into these grievances.

25. This Congress resolves to urge upon the Railway Board and the Agents of the Railways in India and other employers of labour to allow the unions of employees to deal with individual grievances of the employees as well as collective grievances of workmen.

26. This Congress demands that Government and Railway authorities should grant to all sections of employees the same privileges as are enjoyed by the monthly rated employees in reference to holidays, leave with pay, pension, provident fund and other privileges.

27. This Congress endorses the demands made by the Cordite Factory at Aravancadu regarding provision against sickness, old ages privilege, and equal leave for daily and monthly rates men, graduated system of pay for skilled-workers, free medical aid and payment of War bonus.

28. This Congress is of opinion that all the privileges as regards leave, bonus, etc., which are given to superior officers in cotton mills should be extended to the lower working class.

29. This Congress strongly protests against the practice of the Government of India to refuse to give satisfactory replies to questions put in the Indian legislature regarding the grievances of employees of all Railways in India.

30. This Congress strongly protests against the attitude of the Government of India in refusing to accept the resolution moved by Mr. M. K. Acharya and passed by the Legislative Assembly regarding the grievances of the subordinate railway employees.

31. This Congress protests against the system of fines prevailing in textile and other industries and requests Government to pass legislation on the lines of the English Truck Act making such practice as illegal.

32. Resolved that the meeting of the executive committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress be held when necessary at all important centres of labour in India instead of holding all meetings at one and the same place.

33. This Congress recommends to the Government of India that Mr. N. M. Joshi be sent as delegate to the Geneva Conference and the following gentlemen be sent as advisers :—

Mr. J. R. Thengdi, Mr. M. N. Daud and Mr. D. Chamanlal.

The International Industrial Welfare Congress

Those who are interested in the promotion of industrial well being throughout the world, will welcome the International Industrial Welfare Congress to be held this summer in Flushing (Holland) from June 20th till June 26th (1925).

It is a significant fact that a movement towards Industrial Welfare is springing up simultaneously in many different countries.

This became apparent at an informal conference held in July 1922, at the beautiful Chateau d'Argeronne, Normandy, when representatives from nine different countries met to discuss their mutual problems in connection with industrial welfare. At this gathering in spite of the inevitable variation in the detail and circumstances of these problems a real harmony and unity of purpose soon became evident. In fact these very differences made the similarity of essentials stand out with the greater clearness and the combination of the two made the Conference of the highest value. Each country had its own contribution to make and the result was a remarkably complete whole. The need for study and research in the subject, and the interchange of experience and ideas from an international point of view, was so strongly felt, that an Interim Committee was appointed to carry on the work of the Conference with Secretariat headquarters at Leerdam Glassworks, Holland.

The valuable contact thus established has since been maintained and extended, as a result of the work of this committee during the past two and a half years and has culminated in the organization of the Congress to be held next June.

An article dealing with the development of the movement for industrial welfare in those countries where contact has already been established, has been prepared by the Committee and published in the July 1924 number of the *International Labour Review*, Geneva. This article has been reprinted as a separate brochure in the English, French and German languages and has proved of great value in helping the Committee to get into touch with those persons in other countries who are imbued with similar ideals.

This has so far proved so successful that it is anticipated that the forthcoming Congress will be widely representative of industrial countries throughout the world.

At the Congress it is hoped that a permanent link will be established between the countries by the formation of an International Association for the study and promotion of satisfactory human relations in industry. The Interim Committee has spent considerable time and thought in drawing up a draft constitution for presentation at the Congress. If formed the new Association should prove a valuable means of interchange of information and ideas on industrial matters of the future.

There is so much for every country to share with and to learn from every other, that the possibilities of this new contact are unlimited. While much can be gained by these means towards a higher standard of industrial conditions generally, the main contribution will be towards the solution of the all-important problem of what constitutes really satisfactory human relations in industry. This question must occupy the thoughts of all who desire the true wellbeing of the industrial community. Each country has something to contribute on these lines from its own unique experience, and if the best solution is to be found, it can only be through the united efforts of all.

The Congress is preparing the way for this. All persons interested who are directly or indirectly connected with industry, are invited to attend and are requested to apply for full particulars to the Secretariat, M. L. Fledderus, Glassworks, Leerdam, Holland. (*Information received from the Secretariat of the Congress.*)

Workers' Control and its Effects

Under the above heading, there appears in the October/December number of *The International Trade Union Review*, an article by Clemens Norpel. The writer has confined his attention principally to works' councils in Germany, although for purposes of comparison, similar institutions in other countries have frequently been referred to.

Works' Councils in Germany were the result of the War. With the political upheaval in the country, there was also a revolution in social and economic matters, and the influence of Russia on German workers was very perceptible in the beginning. This, however, gradually waned, but the German workers were so keen on having greater control that by the end of the year 1918, Works' Councils were definitely established in

Germany by a decree of 23rd December. At first they were crude organisations, the functions of which were not clearly defined. But the workers clung to the idea while the employers opposed it. This opposition on the part of the employers led to great strikes. The result of these strikes was that they gave greater power to the Works' Councils and the Government gave a promise that the Works' Council system would be incorporated in the constitution of the country.

The German Councils system consists of the following:—

(1) Works' Councils: These consist of the statutory representatives of the factories but have no statutory connection with each other. The danger latent in these councils is that they may encourage factory egoism and decentralization, thus affecting trade unionism.

(2) The National Economic Council: This is at present only provisional; in it employers, workers and persons of independent professions are equally represented.

(3) District Economic Councils: These have not yet been created but are to have the same functions as those of the National Economic Council of which they are the lower stages.

(4) National Coal Council, National Potash Council, and Iron Industry League: These are to establish co-operation between employers and workers in the important groups of production.

Great significance is attached by German workers to the Works' Councils. They are not rivals of trade unions but their complements. They help in spreading knowledge of the great value of, and necessity for, trade unions and are the recognized mouthpieces of the unions. And the experience which workers gain by serving on these councils is of great value to trade unionism itself. It is no part of the duties of Works' Councils however to conclude wages-agreements or to fix working conditions. These functions belong entirely to trade unions which differ from Works' Council in this that while the former are self-created fighting organizations, the latter owe their existence to legislation.

The influence of Works' Councils on German industry has up to now been very negligible largely owing to the fact that German economic conditions are still chaotic. And capital and production still being in the hands of the employers, the workers have not succeeded in exerting much control.

The writer takes the view that Works' Councils are no substitutes for trade unions nor can they be established in a country where trade unionism is in its infancy. "An effective workers' control," he says, "is contingent upon powerful trade unions, and no laws, however excellent, will alter this fact. In countries where there are no strong trade-unions, it would be better not to attempt to form Works' Councils". He is equally firm on the undesirability of starting Works' Councils in countries not ripe for them. "Works Councils," we are told, "are not the mere fashion of the moment; they are the outcome of a particular stage of development. And if this stage of development is not reached in a particular country, it is better for that country to wait till they have reached it before instituting them".

Workmen's Compensation Cases in the United States

The following rulings extracted from various issues of "The National Health," Chicago, U. S. A. during the last three years may prove of some interest. It is to be remembered that these are State Cases, and the rulings depend on laws which differ in the different States, and in all cases differ from the Indian law. These cases are therefore not citeable for purposes of argument in cases in this country. Yet on the other hand many of them discuss such interesting general points of law that it was thought worth while to summarize them for readers of the *Labour Gazette*.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey, 9th February 1922.

During the influenza epidemic an employee was inoculated with vaccine at the works. After the inoculation he fainted and fractured his skull in falling. The Court affirmed the award that the injury was the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of employment.—*Freedman v. Spicer Manufacturing Corporation*, 116 A. 427.

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The Supreme Court of Oregon, 18th April 1922.

The employee being engaged in building cars for a Car and Foundry Company, contracted lead poisoning as a result of holding nails in his mouth. The Court held that gradual contraction of lead poisoning was not "an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment".—*Invarich v. State Industrial Accident Commission of Oregon*, 205 Pac. 990. (This ruling has nothing to do with industrial disease, but only accidents.)

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The Supreme Court of Illinois, 19th April 1922.

An employee was injured by a fall of coal in Keller's mine involving loss of sight of one eye and partial loss of sight of the other eye. It was proved subsequently that the employee had been suffering from syphilis and that the blindness though accelerated by the injury would have arisen in any case. The Supreme Court set the award of a lower court aside.—*Keller v. Industrial Commission*, 135 N. E. 98.

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The Supreme Court of Michigan, 30th March 1922.

The employee had worked for 18 months manufacturing automobile parts and batteries. While dipping parts of batteries in sulphuric acid and caustic soda he spilled the solutions on his hands, arms and legs causing sores. He also worked in the vat room in fumes from sulphuric acid which caused toxic and nervous condition. While setting a radiator in place in a hole on the second floor of the plant he let it fall through the hole striking another employee on the head and rendering him unconscious. The shock affected the first employee's nerves. In the end he became delirious and died. The case related to the first and not the second employee.

The Supreme Court held that his death resulted from an accident within the Workmen's Compensation Law.—*Klein v. Darling Co.*, 187 N. W. 400.

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The Supreme Court of Utah, 8th April 1922.

A carpenter employed by a milling company was ordered with another employee to change a bulk head in a flue. The carpenter became sick as the result of the fumes. Expert medical opinion showed that he was afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis before the incident referred to. The court however held that although the disease may have existed before, it was accelerated by inhaling the fumes from the flue and held that it was a compensable accident.—*Tintic Milling Co. v. Industrial Commission of Utah*, 206 Pac. 278.

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The Supreme Court of Oklahoma, 2nd May 1922.

The employee was painting a tank, and, while so engaged, fell from a scaffold, resulting in injuries to his left shoulder. Compensation was paid and settlement made. Action was brought later seeking damages resulting from the negligence of the physician employed, it being alleged that the physician had improperly reset the joints of the shoulder, causing as a result a total loss of left arm and shoulder, and causing paralysis. The Court held that the employer is liable for all legitimate consequences following an accident, including unskillfulness or error of judgment of the physician furnished under the Compensation Act.—*Brown v. Sinclair Refining Co.*, 206 Pac. 1042.

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The Supreme Court of Michigan, 30th March 1922.

An employee engaged in heavy work suffered sudden attack of acute dilatation of the heart. He died within a short time. The Supreme Court overruled the objection that there was no accident and supported the Compensation award.—*Helder v. Luce Furniture Co.*, 187 N. W. 263.

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The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 6th March 1922.

An employee sprained his left ankle during his work. He subsequently died; and a *post-mortem* examination showed tuberculous condition and a pus cavity in the injured ankle. The Court held that although the tuberculous condition from which the employee ultimately died had existed before the accident, still it was hastened by the accident to the ankle and the award was affirmed.—*Watson v. Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.*, 116 A. 889.

The Supreme Court of Michigan, 5th June 1922.

An employee in an iron foundry was pouring molten iron. The boiler slipped and the plaintiff was so badly wrenched that he developed a pain in the region of the appendix. The first physician declared that the man was overcome by the heat of the foundry room and treated him accordingly. Later a second physician treated him for appendicitis and operated. The Court held that the compensation was awardable, since the accident aggravated a tendency to appendicitis.—*Fritz v. Rudy Furnace Company*, 188 N. W. 528.

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The Supreme Court of Kansas, 1923.

An employee, a man in good health was engaged on cleaning and washing out boilers. On conclusion of the job he appeared very much exhausted, contracted pneumonia and died. The Supreme Court refused compensation stating that there was no accidental bodily injury and therefore compensation was not awardable. (The State law allows for compensation for personal injury by accident only.) *Hoag v. Kansas Independent Laundry*, 215 page 295.

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The Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, 1923.

An employee being in good health became overheated by heavy labour and experienced a chill resulting in pneumonia from which he died. The Court allowed compensation. It appears that in an amendment to the State Compensation Law in 1919 the following passage occurs:—"If an injury arises out of and in the course of the employment it shall be no bar to a claim for compensation that it cannot be traced to a definite occurrence which can be located in point of time and place". On the strength of this amendment the Court allowed compensation. *Dupre v. Atlantic Refining Co.*, 120, Atl. 288.

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The Supreme Court of Colorado, 1923-24.

An automobile mechanic contracted pneumonia and died, the proximate cause of death being inhalation of exhaust gas from the automobile. The compensation was awarded.—*Columbia Laundry Co. v. Industrial Commission of Colorado*, 215, Pac. 870.

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The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, 1923-24.

An employee engaged on polishing and boring steel tubing died as a result of breathing into his lungs the fine particles of metallic and mineral substances. The progress of the disease appears to have been gradual. The court held that the disease was not the result of an accident and compensation was refused.—*Smith v. International High Speed Steel Company*, 120 Atlantic 188.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1923-24.

An employee was engaged in moving sacks of pulverized soda ash, and in cleaning the bleaching room. Dust was thus inhaled causing irritation to the throat and lungs. The court held that inhalation of the dust was a necessary incident to the moving of the material and was not accidental. Compensation was refused.—*Meade Fibre Corporation v. Staines*, 247 S. W. 989.

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The Supreme Court of Tennessee, 13th October 1923.

An employee had fractured his left thigh during the course of employment. The fracture being badly set the employers wished the employee to undergo an operation which he refused. The Court upheld his refusal as the operation would be a serious one producing much pain and suffering and would involve appreciable risk of life.—*Fred Crantrell Co. v. Goosie*, 255 S. W. 361.

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The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, 15th January 1924.

An employee was injured in a coal mine in the course of his employment. The employer was a subscriber to a Workmen's Compensation Fund and charged the plaintiff a fee, deducted it from his wages for medical services, and referred him to their own physician. The physician concerned examined the employee and told him that he was not seriously injured and did not need treatment. As this physician was the only one in the locality the employee applied for admission to a hospital in a neighbouring town. He was refused admission except on permit from the original physician, and was refused X-ray examination also. On applying to the original physician permission was refused and the physician reported to the State Commission that plaintiff was able to work and no longer in need of compensation which was discontinued. The employee then went to a third town but was again refused admission to a hospital. He then had an X-ray examination made at his own expense which showed that three vertebrae in his neck were dislocated, which condition had become permanent. The court held that the employing company was liable to the same amount of damages to which the physician himself would have been liable had he been sued for the injury.—*Ashby v. Davis Coal and Coke Company*, 121, S.E. 174.

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The Supreme Court of Illinois, 19th February 1924.

An employee in a mine through the extinguishing of his light lost his bearings and ran against an iron pipe, receiving an injury which caused him to leave his work. He reported the injury to his superior officer and returned the next day to work although he said that his side was paining and he occasionally spat up blood. Three weeks later, he developed pneumonia. It appeared that the pneumonia was caused by

his taking a cold bath at his home. The compensation was refused on the ground that there was no causal connexion between the injury in the mine and the development of pneumonia.—*Perry County Coal Corporation v. Industrial Commission*, 142 N. E. 455.

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The Supreme Court of Illinois, 19th February 1924.

An employee was engaged on a lathe used in boring out or enlarging the inside of metal wheel hubs. As the result of continual breathing of iron dust he became disabled. The Court refused compensation on the ground that there was no particular point of time at which the disability commenced and the inhalation of iron dust was a characteristic and natural effect of the employment.—*Peru Plow and Wheel Co. v. Industrial Commission*, 142 N. E. 546.

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The Supreme Court of Illinois, 20th October 1923.

An employee was engaged in pushing a coal car. The car slipped and injured his back. The physician stated that the injury to the back was trivial and the X-ray examination showed an arthritis of long standing. The Court refused compensation holding that the injury was neither an original nor an aggravating cause of the disability.—*Citizens' Coal Mining Co. v. Industrial Commission*, 141 N. E. 134.

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The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 14th February 1924.

An employee was engaged in shoveling snow on the roof of a building when he suddenly became dizzy, faint and short of breath, and contracted a dull pain in the region of the heart. The disease was diagnosed as acute dilatation of the heart. The Commissioner awarded compensation on the ground that the employee had suffered a personal injury or accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. The Supreme Court appears to have upheld this decision on the ground that an internal injury that is of itself sudden, unusual and unexpected is none the less accidental because its external cause is a part of the victim's ordinary work. "If a labourer performing his usual task in his wonted way, by reason of strain, breaks his wrist, nobody would question the accidental nature of the injury. And if the strain produces a sudden dilatation of the heart itself, the occurrence is none the less accidental".—*Brown's Case*, 123 Atl. 421.

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The Supreme Court of Tennessee, 23rd December 1923.

An employee engaged on loading stoves into a freight car was injured by one of the stoves slipping and striking him, causing a severe strain or injury to his back near the kidneys. He sustained a second strain on the

same day by a wheel-barrow overturning and throwing him to the ground. Seven weeks later the doctor made an examination and found the employee to be suffering from pyelitis. The Court upheld the award for compensation on the ground that although pyelitis is usually diagnosed as a germ disease, it was entirely probable in this case that the petitioner's condition resulted from the injury which he received.—*Vester Gas & Manufacturing Co. v. Leonard*, 257 S. W. 395.

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The Supreme Court of Kansas, 6th October 1923.

An employee was engaged in working in and out of a meat-cooling room while the weather outside the room was hot. He became afflicted (owing to the alternations of temperature) with pain in his spine and limbs, ending in paralysis. The court upheld that there was no accidental bodily injury and refused compensation.

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The Court of Appeals, Georgia, 6th March 1924.

An employee suffered from a complete strangulated hernia. It was proved that the employee had a partial hernia prior to the accident, but it was a few inches from the place where the complete hernia developed, and had not been attended by a pain or a reduced capacity for work. The court upheld an award.—*London Guarantee & Accident Co. v. Shockley*, 122 S. E. 99.

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The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, 16th October 1923.

An employee was working in a lumber camp where the employees are provided with food and lodging on the premises. They were all required to sleep at the works among workmen in the same room. One night while the employee was asleep he was attacked and injured by another employee occupying the same room, who had become insane. Compensation was awarded on the ground that "some 60 employees were required to sleep in a single room. Manifestly the danger of accident in such sleeping quarters was greater to these employees than to the public at large, whether the accident came from fire or from one of the employees running amuck, or from any other cause. Where the hazards of the employment combine with an outside agency to produce the accident, and injury results, the liability to compensation exists".—*John H. Kaiser Lumber Company v. Industrial Commission*.

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The Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, 1st March 1924.

A door keeper was shot by an insane fellow employee. Compensation was awarded since the death resulted from the condition of the employment. The Court remarked "it is the actual condition under which the employ-

ment is carried on that is important; not the conditions under which parties know or suppose that it is carried on. The possibility that a fellow servant should be or become insane and run amuck is a condition under which one employed with fellow servants is required to perform his work".—*Anderson v. Security Supplying Commission*, 123 Atl. 843.

Workmen's Compensation (Great Britain)

The Labour Office has received a copy of the *Report of Workmen's Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1923*.

The report is divided into two parts. The first part deals with statistics of compensation paid in the principal industries, while the second deals with General statistics relating to the Administration of the Acts. A large number of statistical tables are also appended at the end of the report.

Statistics of Compensation

It has been noted at the outset that the cases of compensation arising in Ireland, which were included in the statistics for 1921 and previous years, are not included for 1922 and 1923, the power to collect statistics of such cases being now vested in the Government of Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. Thus the figures for 1922 and 1923 are not strictly comparable with those for the previous years.

The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries, viz.: (1) Shipping, (2) Factories, (3) Docks, (4) Mines, (5) Quarries, (6) Constructional Works, and (7) Railways. Of these, shipping is sub-divided into (i) steam vessels and (ii) sailing vessels; and Factories into (i) cotton, (ii) wool, worsted, shoddy, (iii) other textiles, (iv) metals (extraction, etc.), (v) engine and ship building, (vi) other metal works, (vii) paper and printing, (viii) china and earthenware and (ix) miscellaneous. These seven great groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries but do not cover the whole field, because in addition to the various commercial, clerical and domestic employments, to which the Act applies, there are several industries such as Building, Road Transfer and Agriculture which are not covered by these groups.

The statistics relating to these seven groups were obtained from returns received from individual employers and from collective returns supplied by Employers' Mutual Indemnity Associations and Insurance Companies. The collective returns supply the bulk of the information. In 1923 these returns covered 119,918 employers as against 18,857 uninsured employers. Of the total compensation of £7,134,096, Mutual Indemnity Associations paid £3,847,060 or 53·9 per cent., the Insurance Companies £1,534,386 or 21·5 per cent., while the uninsured employers paid only £1,752,650 or 24·6 per cent.

The aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and working in the aforesaid seven groups

of industries was 7,342,311 in 1923. The figures for the preceding four years were:—

1919	..	..	..	8,359,183
1920	..	..	..	8,348,150
1921	..	..	..	7,315,866
1922	..	..	..	7,205,609

The following table shows the total number of cases and the total amount of compensation paid in the seven groups during 1919 and the subsequent years.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AND TOTAL COMPENSATION PAID

Industry	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Shipping	4,176 £156,755	4,799 174,607	4,385 156,525	4,995 180,918	4,994 173,220
Factories	185,412 £2,211,683	196,516 2,770,890	136,979 2,463,782	139,875 2,241,336	170,883 2,387,417
Docks	10,341 £164,795	12,080 249,264	8,754 211,385	9,955 224,683	12,190 262,621
Mines	145,414 £1,746,769	145,377 2,329,574	113,329 2,257,511	215,022 3,424,604	262,530 3,810,661
Quarries	3,010 £42,674	4,215 65,231	3,730 65,171	3,933 71,595	5,348 83,640
Constructional Works	3,168 £45,563	4,163 65,990	3,751 66,889	4,864 88,148	7,077 123,934
Railways	16,948 £248,484	18,367 322,453	14,818 288,132	14,268 264,444	17,013 292,603
Total	368,469 £4,616,723	385,517 5,978,009	285,746 5,509,395	392,912 6,495,728	480,035 7,134,096

The figures of total compensation represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependents and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. To compute the total charge it will be necessary to take account of the administrative expenses and medical and legal cost of Employers' Insurance Companies and Mutual Indemnity Associations, the amounts placed in reserve, and the sums set aside by the Insurance companies as profits. If all these charges and expenses are taken into account, the total charge for compensation in the seven groups in 1923 can hardly have been less than £9,000,000.

In 1923 there was a large increase in the number of cases in all groups with the exception of shipping, and the classification of these cases into Fatal and Non-fatal shows that this rise has been confined to the Non-fatal cases. The ratio of the fatal cases to the total number of persons employed did not show any appreciable increase and over the last five years it has been subject to minor fluctuations only.

The total number of persons coming under the provisions of this Act and the total amount of compensation paid in all the seven groups show that the charges per person employed during 1919 and subsequent years were—

1919	..	10s. 6d.	1921	..	15s. 1d.	1923	..	19s. 5d.
1920	..	14s. 4d.	1922	..	18s.			

Comparison of these charges in different groups in 1919 with those in 1923 reveals a general rise which is abnormal in the case of Mines and Constructional Works. In the case of mines these charges rose from 29s. 6d. in 1919 to 62s. 9d. in 1923, while in Constructional Works they rose from 9s. 2d. to 23s. 5d.

Particulars of the duration of compensation show that out of the 477,378 disablement cases in 1923, 417,434 were terminated during the year, leaving 59,944 cases outstanding. Of these outstanding cases 22,218 had lasted one year or more including 2,717 cases (mostly in the Mining Industry) which had lasted 10 years or over. Of the 417,434 cases terminated during the year 1923, excluding 20,287 settled by the payment of a lump sum, the compensation lasted for less than two weeks in 6.49 per cent. cases, for two weeks and less than three in 31.29 per cent. cases, for three weeks and less than four in 19.19 per cent. cases, for four weeks and less than thirteen in 36.94 per cent. cases, for thirteen weeks and less than twenty-six in 4.18 per cent. cases, and for twenty-six weeks and over in 1.91 per cent. cases.

From the tables giving particulars concerning the various industrial diseases included under the Workmen's Compensation Act it would appear that during 1923 compensation was paid in 21 fatal cases to the amount of £4,134, in 16,844 disablement cases to the amount of £631,663 and in the 7,798 continued cases to the amount of £425,341. The 21 fatal cases included 18 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of anthrax, 1 of dermatitis and 1 of nystagmus. The bulk of the cases occurred in the mining industry and were chiefly due to miner's nystagmus, beat hand and beat knee. The cases of miner's nystagmus constitute over 66.1 per cent. of the total number of cases and the growth in the number of cases of this disease, since 1908, the first full year after the disease was scheduled under the Act, is very striking.

Statistics of Administration of the Acts

During 1923 the total number of cases, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which were taken into Court in Great Britain was 6,142. Many of these were applications for dealing with allowances already granted, and many were settled out of Court or otherwise disposed of. Thus the total number of original claims for compensation finally settled with the cognizance of the courts was only 3,468. The decision in 2,697 or 77.8 per cent. of those cases was in favour of the applicants. In 28,409 cases memoranda of agreements and informal arbitrations were registered in the courts. There were 57 appeals to the Higher Courts. The total number of cases, under the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 taken into Court in Great Britain was 33.

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 1925—A DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

The previous review of Trade Unions in the Presidency was published in December 1924 issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The latest information of the first quarter of the present year is summarised in the two tables appended at the end of this issue. A comparison of these tables with those of the previous quarter shows that while the number of Unions in both the periods has remained the same, the number of persons recorded as members has decreased from 52,277 to 51,625, or by 1.25 per cent. This decline is accounted for by a fall of 914 members in the unions set off by an increase of 262. It is to be remembered that the information for the quarter under review includes the 15 additional Unions of the Postal and Railway Mail Services which were excluded in all the reviews prior to the quarter ended December 1924 owing to the fact that these Unions were not reported to the Labour Office as Trade Unions but as postal clubs.

Information in connexion with Trade Unions is collected through the Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency including Sind. Table I shows that at the present moment there are 9 Trade Unions with a membership of 22,181 in Bombay City, 8 Unions with a membership of 18,763 in Ahmedabad and 19 Unions with a membership of 10,681 in the rest of the Presidency. The Postal and R. M. S. Unions in the States of Baroda, Bhavnagar and Rajkot are, as stated in the previous review, included in the Bombay Presidency because the Postal Administration in these States is under the Government of India and also because these States are under similar control to that of other Postal areas in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency. The total number of Unions and Members given in the present issue includes only those Unions actually known to be in existence.

Increase or Decrease of Membership in Individual Unions

In Bombay City the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union shows a decrease of 500 members and the membership of the Union now stands at 700. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Carriage and Wagon Department) also shows a decrease of 200 members, while the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club shows an increase of 30 members. The memberships returned for the Indian Seamen's Union, the Port Trust Workshop Union, the Clerks' Union, the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union and the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union remain unchanged.

In Ahmedabad an increase of 175 members in the Throstle Union is reported while the membership of the Winders' as well as the Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Unions has decreased to 125 and 263 from 200 and 286 respectively in the previous quarter. The other unions in Ahmedabad do not report any change in membership.

In Sholapur the Barsi Light Railway Employees' Union reports a decrease of 7 members. In regard to the Postal and R. M. S. Unions

in different parts of the Presidency the following alterations in the membership are reported: An increase of 51 members in the Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union, and of 6 members in the Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union; and a decrease of 109 members in the Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union. There is no change in the membership of the rest of the Unions in the Presidency.

The position with reference to the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union which has its Head Office in Bombay and members scattered at various key stations shows no change in the figures published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1924. The membership of the Union stands as follows:—

Station	No. of Members	Station	No. of Members
Wadi Bunder (Bombay)	434	Shahabad	150
Administrative Office (Bombay)	542	Bhopal	222
Kalyan	500	Dhond	129
Bhusawal	672	Ahmednagar	126
Lonavla	250	Itarsi	150
Poona	150	Jhansi	1,000
Manmad	738	Jubbulpore	75
		Total members	5,138

The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions of the Presidency since June 1922:—

Summary table showing the membership of the Unions

Quarter ended	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter	Quarter ended	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter
June 1922	22	57,914	..	Dec 1923	19	46,037	+ 10.54
Sept 1922	23	52,776	—8.87	Mar 1924	21	48,502	+ 5.4
Dec 1922	22	51,472	—2.47	June 1924	21	49,729	+ 2.5
Mar 1923	22	48,669	—5.45	Sept 1924	21	47,242	—5.0
June 1923	21	51,276	+5.08	Dec 1924	36	52,277	+ 10.7
Sept 1923	19	41,646	—18.77	Mar 1925	36	51,625	—1.25

The Bombay Unions

The important unions in Bombay are:—

- (1) The Indian Seamen's Union,
- (2) The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union,
- (3) The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union,
- (4) The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union,
- (5) The Port Trust Workshop Union,
- (6) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, and
- (7) The Bombay Postal Clerks' Club.

G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.—At the present moment the Union does not appear to be very active. The Members of the Union are falling into arrears with their subscriptions, and are becoming more and more sceptical regarding the advantages of trade unionism. It is also stated that they apprehend victimization in case the administration takes notice of their activities. The Union complains that the proceedings of the Staff Councils are not published, and consequently the staff is ignorant of what the Councils are doing.* The management of the Railway will be taken over by the State from 1st July 1925 and the staff expects that their grievances will be automatically redressed under the State management. If the grievances of the staff are not removed under the State management, the activities of the Union will, it is understood, be revived.

G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.—The chief activity of the Union is at present directed towards the improvement of the morale of the workers. The Secretary of the Union Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and the Assistant Secretary Mr. V. P. Rele visit the workmen frequently and explain to them the advantages of unionism and the consequences of extravagance and intemperance, and exhort them to lead a pure life, to practice economy, and to give up the bad habits of drinking, betting, etc. During the current official year this Union has paid retirement benefits to the amount of Rs. 1,147 and death benefits to the amount of Rs. 88-6-0. In this connexion it is interesting to note the methods followed in arriving at the retirement and death benefits. In the former case the total amount subscribed by the member from the date of joining the Union to the date of his retirement, less Re. 1 per annum, is paid to him on retirement, and in the latter case twice the amount of his total subscriptions to the date of his death is paid to his legal heir.

Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association.—The activities of this Union may be described under the following three heads:—

(1) *Postal Enquiry Committee.*—After the All India Conference held at Bombay under the Presidency of Mr. Jinnah, M.L.A., the activities of the Association were concentrated on explaining to the Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly the grievances of the Postal and R. M. S. employees and requesting them to give notice of a resolution for a fresh Postal Enquiry Committee. A number of members had given notices of the resolution. In the present Delhi sessions of the Legislative Assembly the resolution for the fresh Enquiry Committee was balloted in the name of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal on the 12th of February. The Association prepared a case establishing the dire necessity of such a Committee, and the grievances of the Postal employees were explained to the Honourable Member. Mr. S. C. Joshi, the Honorary Secretary, had especially gone to Delhi on that occasion. The resolution was discussed in the Assembly on the 12th February, and the whole debate was very lively and interesting. The Directorate thereupon promised to receive a deputation of the employees with a view to remove their grievances. Mr. M. A. Jinnah the President of the All India Union moved an amendment, and consequently the further discussion on the resolution was adjourned till the September sessions.

* Vide *Labour Gazette*, December 1924, p. 369.

(2) *Revision of Pay for Bombay City and Suburbs.*—The continuous efforts of the Association for the introduction of the time scale of pay have after all been crowned with success as the Government have now revised the scale of pay of the clerical staff in the Bombay G. P. O. and the Town Sub-Offices. The time scale is now revised from 50—140 to 60—150 thereby giving an increment of Rs. 10 to every official. The scale of pay of the officials in the suburbs of Bombay, viz., the Thana District is also revised from Rs. 35—120 to Rs. 60—150.

(3) *Provincial Conference.*—The 5th Sessions of the Bombay Provincial Postal Conference will be held at Baroda on the 11th and 12th of April under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Mr. C. M. Doctor, B.A., LL.B., President of the Baroda Union, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The activities of the other unions in Bombay City during the quarter under review do not call for special mention.

The Central Labour Board.—The Central Labour Board, with Rai Saheb Candrika Prasad as President, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla as Vice-President and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla as Honorary General Secretary, is a Federation comprised of the following Unions and Trade Guilds :

- (1) G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.
- (2) Port Trust Workshop Union.
- (3) B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.
- (4) The Presidency Postmen's Union.
- (5) The Bombay Telegraphmen's Union.
- (6)* The Victoria Drivers and Owners' Association.
- (7)* Saloon Keepers' and Hem mikhana Keepers' Association.

The Board obtains its revenue by donations from the different Unions and Guilds which are affiliated to it, and spends a part of the income so derived on propaganda work. The co-operative credit society, started in March 1922 under the auspices of this Board, is patronised by the first four unions mentioned above. The amount of loan granted to a member by the society is ordinarily four times the amount of contribution paid by him, subject to a limit of Rs. 100.

Ahmedabad Unions

In Ahmedabad there are five separate unions of cotton mill workers. These are :—

- (1) The Weavers' Union ;
- (2) The Winders' Union ;
- (3) The Throstle Union ;
- (4) The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union ;
and
- (5) The Drivers, Oilmen and Firemen's Union.

These various Unions, having a total membership of 13,300, are under the control and the management of the Labour Union Office at Ahmedabad. Miss Ansuya Sarabhai is the President of the various industrial unions, and Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda is the Secretary of the Labour Union Office. In

* These are not recognized as Trade Unions by the Labour Office ; vide *Labour Gazette*, September 1924, p. 22.

spite of some stray attempts reported to have been made by some small mills towards dismissing the union representative the relations between the union and the mills on the whole continue to be cordial. The union has successfully introduced the system of collecting subscriptions by localities in Saraspur and Gontipur, two of the chief Labour localities in Ahmedabad.

This Union is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable outgrowths of the Trade Union movement to be found in India. Its organization differs, *toto coelo* from the organization of Trade Unions as understood in other countries. In fact it might almost be said to be modeled on the organization of a District of British India. The special feature on which the above comparison is based is the system of personal complaints. The Office maintains a series of complaint books in foil and counterfoil ; and so numerous are the complaints that a special clerk is engaged almost wholly on recording them. Every conceivable type of complaint appears on the counterfoils, from an allegation against a jobber or mukadam of having smacked the complainant's head to a complaint that the other workmen hamper the complainant in drawing water from a tap or well. Each complaint receives personal attention ; and the Mills appear to afford a surprisingly large degree of power to the Secretary, who enters the premises, records statements, and passes orders, much as a District Officer might do. The system is therefore essentially a development of indigenous customs, the personal complaint (often of a trivial nature) being an essential and characteristic feature of Oriental administrative methods. It is not of course to be understood that the complaint book is the sole activity of the Labour Union. On the contrary its office in the Ahmedabad bazaar is divided into numerous sections each of which presents a considerable body of files and records. Amongst other things the Secretary, who is an *ex-Economics* student, is conducting rental enquiries, and contemplates collection of family budgets. It is hoped in a future issue to insert an article from his own pen.

The Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union records a decrease of 23 members in the present quarter.

Rest of the Presidency

The Honorary Secretary of the Barsi Light Railway Employees' Union reports a decrease of seven members. The number of members in the Postal and R. M. S. Union at Satara has decreased by 109 as compared with the previous quarter while the membership of the Postal and R. M. S. Unions at Nasik and Rajkot has increased by 51 and 6 respectively.

Accounts of the Unions

Table II shows the financial position of the unions so far as monthly income and expenditure is concerned. During the quarter under review the income of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railwaymen's Unions and the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club has increased while that of the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union has decreased. Concomitant with these alterations the monthly expenditure of these Unions has changed. The monthly income of the Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union has declined

from Rs. 163 to Rs. 26 while the expenditure fell from Rs. 33 to Rs. 14. The statistics of income and expenditure of the Postal and R. M. S. Unions at the different parts of the Presidency relate to quarter ended December 1924, later information being not available.

Quasi Unions

The following Associations are excluded from the lists of Trade Unions as these are regarded as Associations rather than Trade Unions—

- (1) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma.
- (2) The Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha.
- (3) The Girni Kamgar Sabha.
- (4) The Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union.
- (5) The Saloon, Hamamkhana Owners' and Barbers' Association.

The first association is very active. The second is now reviving its activities by the organisation of an anti-liquor campaign, carried on principally with the aid of magic lantern lectures and wrestling matches, at which small prizes are given to the winners. The Girni Kamgar Sabha is usually active only at the time of a general strike, and is, therefore, at the moment in a state of hibernation. The Saloon, Hamamkhana Owners' and Barbers' Association reports a considerable decrease in membership, which is due entirely to the failure of the association in convincing the Bombay Municipality against the licensing of all barbers in Bombay City. This association came into existence for one special purpose only, and is dying a natural death.

Summary.—The outstanding features of the quarter under review are (1) a decline in trade union membership in the Presidency of 1.25 per cent. over previous quarter; and (2) the continued complete absence of unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay.

Wages in Tokyo

Reference has already been made in the *Labour Gazette* (Feb. 1925, p. 606) to the publication "Twentieth Annual Statistics of the City of Tokyo". The following table is based on data of wages there given.

The data are in many cases not exactly comparable for the periods before and after 1920. The method up to 1920 is to show "Lowest," "Highest" and "Ordinary". After 1920 only "average" is shown. In the table now given the wages for years up to 1920 are quoted from the "ordinary" column. In addition to the above change in 1921 many occupations drop out and are replaced by others, and monthly contract rates with board are converted to ordinary daily wage rates, etc., etc. In the present table the facts are set down as presented in the original.

The rates of wages were more or less steady from 1908 to 1915 or 1916, and have thereafter steadily increased. The increase was greatest in 1919 and 1920. For 1921 and 1922 the change in the method of presentation

makes it difficult to be sure what increases or decreases have actually taken place. A comparison of the rates in 1908 and 1920 shows in many cases an increase of about 200 per cent. and in a few cases 400 per cent.

The values in the original are given in Yen. These have been converted to Rupees on the basis of 1 Yen = 2s. 1d., and 20 shillings = Rs. 15. These are conventional rates. It was out of the question to work out rates of exchange year by year.

Wages in Tokyo, 1913-1922.

Notes.—(a) Wages are shown up to 1920 as monthly contract rates with board, and thereafter as daily rates;

(b) Wages are daily rates with board throughout.

Professions		Years									
		1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Gardener	Yen	0.775	0.800	0.800	0.825	0.913	1.000	1.300	2.000	Not stated.	
	Rs.	1.211	1.250	1.250	1.280	1.427	1.700	2.061	3.300		
Fisherman (a)	Yen	13.000	12.500	12.250	11.500	13.250	17.500	19.750	20.750	1.700	1.700
	Rs.	20.313	19.531	19.141	17.669	20.703	27.344	29.625	31.125	2.550	2.550
Cannon Workers					Not stated.				Yen	2.510	2.836
									Rs.	3.922	4.252
Tobacco					Not stated.				Yen	2.750	2.610
									Rs.	4.125	3.915
Brick-maker	Yen	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.825	0.975	1.300	1.562	2.000	1.410	1.730
	Rs.	1.280	1.280	1.280	1.280	1.523	2.031	2.441	3.125	2.205	2.595
Potter	Yen	0.638	0.613	0.688	0.750	0.800	0.850	1.500	1.950	2.080	2.250
	Rs.	0.997	0.958	1.075	1.172	1.250	1.328	2.344	2.925	3.120	3.375
Glass Workers (Blowers)					Not stated.				Yen	3.390	3.520
									Rs.	5.085	5.280
Wire-rope Workers					Not stated.				Yen	1.900	2.010
									Rs.	2.850	3.015
Black-smith	Yen	0.813	0.725	0.725	0.808	1.008	1.300	1.710	1.300	3.160	3.490
	Rs.	1.270	1.133	1.133	1.308	1.700	2.031	2.672	1.950	4.740	5.235
Founder	Yen	0.725	0.650	0.713	0.788	0.938	1.175	1.082	1.200	3.310	4.150
	Rs.	1.133	1.016	1.144	1.231	1.466	1.836	1.623	1.800	4.965	6.225
Jeweller	Yen	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.075	1.625	2.000	2.250	2.750	Not stated.	
	Rs.	1.563	1.563	1.563	1.613	2.438	3.000	3.375	4.125		
Finishers					Not stated.				Yen	4.140	3.600
									Rs.	6.210	5.400
Lathemen					Not stated.				Yen	3.290	4.360
									Rs.	4.935	6.540
Cart-maker	Yen	0.875	0.866	0.780	0.713	0.863	1.038	1.425	2.325	Not stated.	
	Rs.	1.367	1.356	1.219	1.144	1.348	1.622	2.227	3.488		

Professions	Years										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Ship Carpenter	{Yen. 1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'200	1'975	2'262	2'850	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 1'563	1'563	1'563	1'563	1'875	3'086	3'534	4'453			
Medicine-makers					Not stated.				{Yen. 2'370	2'240	
									{Rs. 3'703	3'900	
Match Factories (Male.)					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'940	2'100	
									{Rs. 3'031	3'281	
" (Female)					Not stated.				{Yen. 0'850	0'950	
									{Rs. 1'328	1'464	
Oil Presses					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'500	1'500	
									{Rs. 2'344	2'344	
Silk Reelings					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'090	0'970	
									{Rs. 1'703	1'516	
Silk Yarn Spinning					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'330	1'190	
									{Rs. 2'078	1'859	
Cotton Whipper	{Yen. 0'580	0'570	0'550	0'560	0'675	0'900	1'062	1'600	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 0'906	0'891	0'859	0'875	1'055	1'406	1'659	2'500			
Cotton Spinning					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'040	1'060	
									{Rs. 1'625	1'656	
Weavers (Male)	{Yen. 0'693	0'688	0'683	0'825	0'975	1'125	1'412	1'733	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 1'083	1'075	1'067	1'289	1'523	1'758	2'206	2'708			
" (Female)	{Yen. 0'458	0'460	0'458	0'570	0'625	0'788	0'975	1'388	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 0'716	0'719	0'716	0'891	0'977	1'231	1'523	2'169			
Cotton Weaving (Machine work)					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'200	1'030	
									{Rs. 1'875	1'609	
Silk Weaving (hand work)					Not stated.				{Yen. 2'630	2'750	
									{Rs. 4'109	4'297	
Hosiery (Male)					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'480	1'600	
									{Rs. 2'313	2'500	
Dyers (a)	{Yen. 20'000	20'000	21'750	21'750	23'000	23'000	29'500	35'000	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 31'250	31'250	33'984	33'984	35'938	35'938	46'094	54'688			
Paper-maker	{Yen. 0'575	0'475	0'413	0'563	0'637	0'713	1'025	1'125	See below.		
	{Rs. 0'898	0'742	0'645	0'880	0'985	1'144	1'602	1'758			
Makers of Japanese paper.					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'330	1'270	
									{Rs. 2'078	1'984	
Makers of Foreign paper.					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'490	1'530	
									{Rs. 2'328	2'391	
Paper-hanger	{Yen. 1'125	1'125	1'125	1'125	1'400	1'650	2'125	2'500	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 1'758	1'758	1'758	1'758	2'188	2'578	3'320	3'906			
Harness maker (b)	{Yen. 1'300	1'425	1'500	1'500	1'613	2'325	3'300	3'125	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 2'031	2'227	2'344	2'344	2'520	3'633	5'156	4'883			

Professions	Years										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Wood Millers					Not stated.				{Yen. 2'890	3'530	
									{Rs. 4'516	5'516	
Sawers	{Yen. 1'000	0'988	1'000	1'000	1'150	1'625	2'250	3'175	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 1'563	1'544	1'563	1'563	1'797	2'539	3'516	4'961			
Cooper (b)	{Yen. 0'838	0'863	0'775	0'838	0'950	1'100	1'625	2'000	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 1'309	1'348	1'211	1'309	1'484	1'719	2'539	3'125			
Screen and Door maker	{Yen. 1'000	0'950	0'800	0'850	1'075	1'275	2'200	2'375	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 1'563	1'484	1'250	1'328	1'680	1'992	3'438	3'711			
Cabinet maker	{Yen. 0'900	0'863	0'813	0'938	1'025	1'463	1'950	2'925	2'670	2'850	
	{Rs. 1'406	1'348	1'270	1'466	1'602	2'286	3'047	4'570	4'172	4'453	
Wooden Pattern					Not stated.				{Yen. 3'330	3'860	
									{Rs. 5'203	6'031	
Lacquerer (b)	{Yen. 1'075	1'050	1'000	1'163	1'550	1'875	2'250	2'600	2'780	3'000	
	{Rs. 1'680	1'641	1'563	1'817	2'422	2'930	3'516	4'063	4'344	4'688	
Floor maker (mat)	{Yen. 0'650	0'650	0'650	0'650	0'975	1'100	1'675	2'550	2'660	3'030	
	{Rs. 1'016	1'016	1'016	1'016	1'523	1'719	2'617	3'984	4'156	4'734	
Flour mills					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'860	2'080	
									{Rs. 2'906	3'250	
Rice Grinder	{Yen. 0'380	0'385	0'380	0'388	0'568	8'000	Not stated.				
	{Rs. 0'594	0'602	0'594	0'606	0'888	12'500					
Confectioner (a)	{Yen. 12'000	12'000	12'000	12'250	14'500	16'500	25'750	31'250	1'630	1'670	
	{Rs. 18'750	18'750	18'750	19'141	22'656	25'781	40'234	48'828	2'547	2'609	
Sugar Refiners					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'640	1'650	
									{Rs. 2'563	2'578	
Brewery men (Sake Distillers) (a)	{Yen. 14'000	14'000	14'000	14'000	17'500	26'000	32'250	36'000	1'520	1'730	
	{Rs. 21'875	21'875	21'875	21'875	27'344	40'625	50'391	56'250	2'375	2'703	
Brewery men (Soy Brewers) (a)	{Yen. 6'293	6'500	8'375	10'000	14'750	23'500	25'875	27'000	1'400	1'500	
	{Rs. 9'833	10'156	13'086	15'625	23'047	36'719	40'430	42'168	2'188	2'344	
Canners					Not stated.				{Yen. 1'370	1'530	
									{Rs. 2'141	2'391	
Tailor for Japanese Dress (a)	{Yen. 27'500	27'125	28'125	27'375	27'150	33'125	36'375	56'250	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 42'969	42'383	43'945	42'773	42'422	51'758	56'836	87'891			
Tailor for European Dress (Cutter)	{Yen. 2'450	2'538	2'425	2'550	2'638	2'788	3'162	3'250	3'060	3'220*	
	{Rs. 3'828	3'566	3'789	3'984	4'122	4'356	4'941	5'078	4'781	5'031	
Tailor for European Dress (Sewer)	{Yen. 1'513	1'600	1'512	1'588	1'625	1'688	2'000	2'075	3'060	3'220*	
	{Rs. 2'364	2'500	2'363	2'481	2'539	2'638	3'125	3'242	4'781	5'031	
Pouch-maker	{Yen. 0'950	0'863	0'850	1'075	1'150	1'275	1'750	2'125	Not stated.		
	{Rs. 1'484	1'348	1'328	1'680	1'797	1'992	2'734	3'320			
Cloys-maker	{Yen. 0'650	0'650	0'613	0'650	0'813	1'125	2'050	3'000	3'000	3'000	
	{Rs. 1'016	1'016	0'958	1'016	1'270	1'758	3'203	4'688	4'688	4'688	

* Cutters and Sewers are not separately shown since 1921.

Professions	Years										
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
Boot-maker	Yen.	0'650	0'650	0'650	0'700	0'850	1'200	1'500	2'000	1'520	2'000
	Rs.	1'016	1'016	1'016	1'094	1'328	1'875	2'344	3'125	2'375	3'125
Carpenter (h)	Yen.	1'200	1'150	1'100	1'175	1'288	1'500	2'062	2'925	3'080	3'125
	Rs.	1'875	1'797	1'719	1'836	2'013	2'344	3'222	4'570	4'813	5'150
Plasterer	Yen.	1'150	1'150	1'150	1'150	1'338	1'650	2'000	3'000	3'590	4'350
	Rs.	1'797	1'797	1'797	1'797	2'169	2'578	3'125	4'688	5'609	6'704
Stone-Cutter	Yen.	1'500	1'500	1'400	1'400	1'488	1'738	2'537	3'575	3'810	4'470
	Rs.	2'344	2'344	2'188	2'188	2'325	2'716	3'954	5'586	5'953	6'944
Roofers	Yen.	1'000	1'075	1'100	1'125	1'225	1'425	1'950	3'000	3'000	3'000
	Rs.	1'563	1'680	1'719	1'758	1'953	2'227	3'047	4'688	Not stated.	Not stated.
Tile Roofers	Yen.	0'975	0'873	0'785	0'925	1'313	1'325	1'737	2'400	3'600	4'000
	Rs.	1'523	1'364	1'227	1'445	2'052	2'070	2'714	3'750	5'625	6'375
Painter	..	..	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	Yen.	2'500	2'750
									Rs.	3'906	4'297
Printer	Yen.	0'613	0'650	0'650	0'675	0'750	0'820	1'370	2'370	2'370	2'370
	Rs.	0'958	1'016	1'016	1'055	1'172	1'281	2'141	3'703	Not stated.	Not stated.
Type-setter	Yen.	0'713	0'750	0'750	0'775	0'850	0'908	1'432	2'380	2'900	2'920
	Rs.	1'144	1'172	1'172	1'211	1'328	1'419	2'238	3'719	4'531	4'563
Book-binder	..	..	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	Yen.	2'480	2'500
									Rs.	3'875	3'906
Stevedore	..	..	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	Yen.	2'570	2'930
									Rs.	4'016	4'578
Coolie	Yen.	0'640	0'610	0'570	0'620	0'918	1'185	1'622	2'003	2'003	2'003
	Rs.	1'000	0'953	0'891	0'969	1'434	1'852	2'534	3'130	See below.	See below.
Coolie (male)	..	..	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	Yen.	1'950	2'080
									Rs.	2'047	3'250
Coolie (female)	..	..	..	Not stated.	..	..	..	..	Yen.	1'070	1'190
									Rs.	1'672	1'859
Male servant (a)	Yen.	4'875	4'750	4'625	5'125	6'750	9'500	14'500	19'125	1'100	1'100
	Rs.	7'617	7'422	7'227	8'008	11'547	14'844	22'656	29'883	1'719	Not stated.
Brick-layer	Yen.	1'238	1'100	1'088	1'238	1'488	1'989	2'875	3'800	3'620	4'000
	Rs.	1'934	1'719	1'700	1'934	2'325	2'794	4'492	5'938	5'656	6'250
Maid servant (a)	Yen.	3'500	3'125	3'125	3'500	4'000	4'750	6'750	10'750	1'050	1'080
	Rs.	5'469	4'883	4'833	5'469	7'813	7'422	10'547	16'797	1'641	1'688

Distance between Home and Place of Work

During the month an enquiry was conducted through the Lady Investigators into certain matters affecting the comfort of the mill operatives, namely (1) distance of home from place of work; (2) method of travelling between home and place of work; (3) method of taking mid-day meal; and (4) extent to which children below 7 years are left at home, and by whom looked after.

In tabulation men and women have been kept separate. The number of returns obtained from men is 1,349 and from women 715. The enquiry covers the whole of Bombay Island but not mills, like Kurla, which are beyond the Island. Enquiries were made at the homes and not at the mills, and the localities examined covered the whole Island from Colaba in the South to Mazagon and Matunga in the North-east, Dadar and Worli in the North-west, Mahaluxmi in the South-west, and the whole of the central parts of the city.

Out of 1,349 men only 20 and out of 715 women only 9 reported that they travelled to the mills by train. Two men reported that they travelled by tram. This does not entirely accord with the results of the Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets in Bombay published by the Labour Office in 1923, where about one-third of the families examined reported travelling expenses to and from their work. The explanation probably lies in the fact that, whereas the present enquiry relates to mill operatives only, the report referred to above included a large number of budgets of Municipal workers, dock workers, railway workers, engineering workers and others. It seems fairly well established from the present enquiry that of the mill operatives living within Bombay Island very few travel otherwise than on foot.

In the tables at the end of this article distance from work is stated by time and not by distance. Where distance was stated in miles it has been converted to minutes on the formula 1 mile=20 minutes. In the case of operatives who go by train the time occupied in walking to and from station is allowed for as well as the duration of the journey. It will be seen that very few of the workers have to live so far from their work that it takes them more than quarter of an hour to get there, and the number of cases in which the distance is more than half an hour is negligible.

The mid-day meal is taken at home by about two-thirds of the operatives, which means that they return home for their meal and come back to the mill in the afternoon. Those who live farther away bring their food from home and consume it in the mill premises. This covers the remaining one-third of the operatives. None of the operatives questioned reported that they took their meals at shops provided by the mills themselves; but it is understood that many operatives out of those who take their food from home to consume at the mill premises take tea only at the mill shop, or at the public shops adjoining the mills. Out of 715 women operatives 145 are mothers of children below 7 years, and 189 such children are left at home to be looked after by others. In no single instance was it reported that a child is taken to the mill. The bulk of the children are looked after either by a grandmother or a sister.

The following are the summarized results :—
Distance travelled between home and place of work

(I) MEN—

Distance in minutes	Number of instances	Percentage
0 to 5	512	38
6 " 10	495	37
11 " 15	177	13
16 " 20	74	5
21 " 25	21	2
26 " 30	53	4
31 " 35	1	
36 " 40	3	
41 " 45	3	
46 " 50	3	1
66 " 70	4	
unspecified	5	
Total	1,349	100

Going on foot	By train	By tram	Unspecified
1,325	20	2	2

(II) WOMEN—

Distance in minutes	Number of instances	Percentage
0 to 5	233	33
6 " 10	301	42
11 " 15	78	11
16 " 20	52	7
21 " 25	25	4
26 " 30	22	3
36 " 40	1	
46 " 50	3	
Total	715	100

Going on foot	By train	By tram
706	9	

Mid-day meal, where taken

(I) MEN—

	Number of instances	Percentage
1. At home	864	64
2. At mill (food taken from home)	460	34
3. Either at home or at mill	15	1
4. At mill (at public shop)	10	1
Total	1,349	100

(II) WOMEN—

	Number of instances	Percentage
1. At home	426	60
2. At mill (food taken from home)	267	37
3. Either at home or at mill	14	2
4. No meal	7	1
5. Unspecified	1	
Total	715	100

Children below seven years left at home by women workers, and by whom looked after

Looked after by	Number of cases of mothers who leave one or more children at home					Total children
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Grandmother	24	7	1		1	46
Grandfather		1				2
Sister	20	7				34
Brother	7	3				13
Father	3	1				5
Uncle	1					1
Aunt	8	3				14
Step-mother	1					1
Neighbour*	15	3				21
None	17	7				31
Creche	4					4
Schools	2	2				6
Unspecified	5	1		1		11
Total	107	35	1	1	1	149

* Reported as paid monthly Re. 1 in three instances ;
Rs. 2 in one instance ;
and Rs. 5 in one instance.

Middle Class Unemployment in Bombay

Through the courtesy of a private employer we are able to give some figures relating to unemployment among the Clerical Classes. This employer advertised last month in two leading Bombay papers for the post of a junior clerk in the following terms :—

" *Wanted.*—An energetic junior clerk with fair handwriting on Rs. 60. Apply Box, etc."

This advertisement was inserted twice in each of the two papers. In response the employer received in the course of five days, 527 replies. Out of these, 59 were from persons already employed, and the following discussion relates to the remaining 468 persons.

It is not possible to analyse these applications as fully as was done in the case of replies received by the Labour Office (February *Labour Gazette*, pp. 608—611). In many of the applications very few particulars regarding the applicant are stated. It is found that the data can be analysed only according to Age, Educational qualification and Religion.

Age.—The ages of the applicants cannot be discussed at great length as most of them did not furnish information on this point. Only 74 persons out of 468 stated their ages. From the following table it can be seen that the bulk of those giving information on this point fall within

the age-period 20 to 25. The youngest applicant was 17 years of age and the oldest 35.

I.—Distribution according to age

Below 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	Not stated	Total
11	51	10	2	394	465

Educational Qualification.—Educational qualifications have been divided into two classes; literary and technical. By literary is meant the ordinary Arts course which the majority of students follow in their schools and colleges. Under technical is included typewriting, shorthand, accountancy and book-keeping.

While considering literary qualifications, three applications were omitted as the qualifications stated therein were purely of a technical character. Out of the remaining 465 applications, 158 were from persons who had not reached the school-leaving standard; 19 had passed the School Final examination; 129 were matriculates; 10 were graduates and 149 had not stated their qualifications. Those who did not state their qualifications may safely be regarded as not having reached the school-leaving standard. It will thus be seen that 307 out of 465 applicants were really unqualified. The number of graduates—ten—applying for the post of a junior clerk is noteworthy.

**II.—Educational Qualifications by Religion*

Religion	Below School Final	School Final	Matric	Graduate	Not stated	Total
Hindu	105	19	110	9	83	326
Mahomedan	6	...	3	...	5	14
Christian	30	...	6	...	43	79
Parsi	11	...	5	1	11	28
Jew	1	...	...	...	3	4
Not stated	5	...	5	...	4	14
Total	158	19	129	10	149	465

* Three applications were not considered in this table because the qualifications stated were of a purely technical character.

In spite of the fact that the post was a junior clerkship specifically mentioned as requiring no special qualifications 82 applicants claimed technical qualifications. These have been divided into typewriting, shorthand, and accountancy (the last including book-keeping). Those knowing accountancy were further sub-divided into those who have passed some examination in the subject and those who only know it. In considering this table allowance has to be made for exaggeration by applicants. "Typewriting" does not necessarily mean more than 10 words a minute, and accountancy (except for the six persons who had

passed an examination in that subject) does not necessarily mean more than that the applicant had at some time or other handled a simple form of ledger.

**III.—Technical Qualifications by Religion*

	Typewriting	Shorthand	Accountancy		Total
			Those having passed an examination	Those only knowing	
Hindu	31	10	4	15	60
Mahomedan	3	...	...	1	4
Christian	6	...	1	1	10
Parsi	3	...	1	2	6
Jew	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	1	...	...	...	1
Total	44	10	6	21	81*

* Not including one applicant qualified as "Mechanical Engineer".

If we consider the literary qualifications of those possessing technical qualifications, we find that more than half of them have not reached even the school-leaving standard, assuming that not-stated is equivalent to unqualified. Those knowing typewriting only seem to possess very meagre literary qualifications, while on the other hand those knowing shorthand are in the most cases qualified.

†IV.—Educational standard of those claiming Technical qualifications

	Typewriting	Shorthand	Accountancy	Total
Below School-leaving	16	1	10	27
School-Final	1	4	1	6
Matric	15	3	9	27
Graduate	...	1	...	1
Not stated	12	1	7	20
Total	44	10	27	81

† One application was omitted because the qualification stated was "Mechanical Engineer".

Religion.—Out of the total applications considered, 326 were from Hindus, 79 from Christians, 28 from Parsis, 14 from Mahomedans, 4 from Jews and 14 did not state religion. Out of the 326 Hindus, 138 were qualified, nine being graduates. The Christian applicants were mostly unqualified. Among the Parsi applicants, one was a graduate and five others qualified. Of the Mahomedan applicants only three were qualified.

Of those who had passed an examination in accountancy, four were Hindus, one Christian and one Parsi. All the applicants knowing shorthand were Hindus.

Comparing the communal distribution of the 451 applicants who stated their religion with the distribution of the 115 persons who replied to the

Labour Office Notice (see *Labour Gazette*, February 1925, pp. 638-641) and also with the strength of the different communities at the census of 1921 we get the following:—

Percentage of different communities

	Among unemployed clerical classes		In whole population of Bombay City Census of 1921
	Labour Office Enquiry	Present Enquiry	
Hindu	50	72	23.2*
Musalman	1	3	15.7
Parsi	10	6	4.5
Jew	2	1	0.6
Christian	37	18	5.0
	100	100	99.4†

* Including Jain.

† Omitting "others" 0.2.

The present enquiry probably gives a fair sample of the distribution of unemployment among ordinary clerical workers. It is clear that in proportion to the strength of their respective communities in the City the Musalmans are the least affected and the Christians the most affected by the shortage of the demand for clerical labour.

Comparing the educational qualifications revealed in the two enquiries (for those reporting qualifications only) we find

Distribution per cent. and Educational qualifications among unemployed clerical classes

	Labour Office Enquiry	Present Enquiry
Below School Final	24	50
School Final	32	6
Matric	31	41
Graduate	13	3
	100	100

In comparing these results the difference between the two enquiries must be borne in mind. The Labour Office enquiry touched only the better-informed element, while the present enquiry appealed to the lowest grade of clerical labour. The most conspicuous facts brought out are (1) the extremely high proportion of persons seeking clerical jobs who are not possessed of the lowest reasonable qualifications, and (2) the extremely high proportion of matriculates who are without jobs. These two facts together mean first, that matriculates are being turned out by the Educational machine faster than they can be absorbed into the commercial life of the city, and, secondly, that there is a steady stream of ill-educated persons seeking the very jobs for which the matriculates are suited.

Reviews of Books

The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt, by M. L. Darling, I.C.S. (Oxford University Press, 1925, pp. 296)

Most books being written by persons on hand success, to whom borrowing means thriftlessness and mismanagement, debt is often regarded as a thing evil in itself. But, just as in commerce cheap short-term money is what makes the wheels go round, so in agriculture borrowing is not in itself an evil. All agricultural communities the world over are accustomed to finance their agriculture by loans. What is evil in the Indian system is its secrecy, its duplicity, and its high rate of interest. Mr. Darling explains in many places how the money-lender adds a nominal 30 per cent. to the amount actually advanced before entering it to the debit account, takes a mortgage on the land for the whole sum at a high rate of interest, leaves his victim for a year or two, and then strikes a balance, by means of which he gradually converts the mortgage into a sale. It is a curious side effect of British rule, that by introducing peace, order, security and transport it has rendered real property in land a thing to be coveted, and whereas the pre-British money-lender looked no further than acquisition of the crop, the modern money-lender aims always at the land—and often gets it.

The chapter entitled "the money-lender and his system" is therefore the most important portion of this book, and it is a pity that no general statistics are presented of rates of interest, or of mortgage converted to sale.

Co-operative societies are the remedy. "In hundreds of villages the money lender's ascendancy has been definitely broken." The wider effects too are shown in the case of a man who owing to his poverty was unable to get a wife, but on joining the village co-operative society immediately received several offers of marriage!

This leads us to mention the useful discussions on marriage costs, and on wasteful expenditure on jewelry and litigation. Valuable also is the dual map (between pp. 272, 273) showing the holdings of a village before and after "consolidation".

The statistics given in the earlier chapters of the extent of indebtedness will be useful for reference by Indian publicists. But the breaking up of the discussion under separate tracts and even districts of what, to the International student, is itself only a small tract of India will diminish to some extent its usefulness in foreign countries as a corrective against those political excursions, which, masquerading under the name of economics, are pouring out continually from the printing presses.

A Handbook of Housing, by B. S. Townroe (Methuen & Co.), 1924, pp. 178.

Partly a summary of facts, and partly a symposium of opinions of distinguished public men. The book is very practical and avoids sentiment or politics. The root difficulty of the whole problem seems to be the same

in England as in Bombay. "The importance of rents in housing is fundamental. In spite of the heavier costs since 1914..... cottages would now be built without difficulty, if only the occupants could afford to pay an economic rent" (p. 108). Nevertheless the author, as he admits in his Introduction, has been prevented by consideration of space from discussing the rental problem in full detail. Space is allotted to the more technical question of building agency, sites, design, etc.

* * * * *

Current Problems of Finance and Government. By Sir Josiah Stamp, London (P. S. King and Son, Ltd.), 1924, pp. 342.

Most of the essays embodied in this work were delivered in the form of lectures or addresses before learned societies. They have therefore the charm of the spoken word without any of its defects.

They mostly deal with special subjects such as Capital Levy, Disarmament, Restriction of Rents, etc. All these questions have been discussed dispassionately and purely from an economic point of view.

On the question of disarmament the author arrives at the conclusion "that the release of the whole armament expenditure alone would be, in some cases, equal to 5, up to 8 or 10 per cent. in others, on the national income, and a much larger percentage of free income" and "that the standard of life throughout great industrial powers would be lifted by over 10 per cent. by the cancellation of expenditure on armaments" (p. 97).

To us in Bombay, the essay on the economic aspect of the Restriction of Rents is of particular interest. The author has pointed out first of all that unlike other services and commodities a dwelling house has attached to it a large range of "Consumer's Rent". Then he goes on to discuss why rents rise. The following are mentioned as the likely causes: (1) The conditions of supply may be completely altered by the cost of erection; (2) the rate of interest paid upon capital may alter; (3) inflation. If rents rise owing to these causes, and there is a restriction on rents, the community may benefit at the cost of the landlord class. But this, according to Sir Josiah, is not right. The landlord must not be penalised by inflation and must have a right to enjoy the market rate of interest. The author, however, does not concede to the landlord the right of reaping the benefit of a restriction of supply. It is not clear, why, if the question is considered purely on economic grounds, this right should not be conceded. House-service is like commodity service in most respects and it is difficult to justify the action of a State which transfers wealth to the community as a whole from the pockets of a particular class of suppliers such as house owners. However the wide needs of the community may justify a departure from ordinary economic arrangements sometimes. So far as England is concerned the author concludes that the restriction of rent has on the whole been beneficial.



Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW, FEBRUARY 1925 (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA)

Special Articles:—(1) *The Adaptation of Wages to the Cost of Living in Hungary*, by D. Pap, Under Secretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce.

(2) *The Legal Nature and Economic Significance of the German Works Councils*, by Hermann Dersch:—Introductory; types of workers' representative bodies; legal nature of the works council; private law; public law; economic significance of the Works Council; effects in commercial companies; relations with the trade unions; relations between employer and worker.

(3) *The Practical Interpretation of Index Numbers*, by E. C. Smith, D. Sc., Secretary of the Lanthorn Producers' Association for England, Scotland, and Wales.

(4) *Alcoholism and Industrial Accidents*, by Tapio Vuorimaa:—Introductory; statistical methods; influence of chronic alcoholism on accidents; influence of acute alcoholism on accidents; influence of industrial drinking on accidents; influence of Sunday drinking on accidents; influence of evening drinking on accidents.

(5) *Labour Problems in Northern Ireland*, by J. A. Dale, C.B.E., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Northern Ireland.

(6) *Reports and Enquiries:—Works Councils in Japan; Origin and Development; organisation and activities; the Railway Committee Works Councils and Trade Unions.*

(7) *Industrial Inspection in Sweden in 1923:—Staff and statistics; contraventions; steam boilers; safety; hygiene; employment of young persons; welfare work for lumbermen.*

(8) *Administration of Labour Laws in Ontario in 1922 and 1923.*

(9) *Administration of Labour Laws in British Columbia in 1923.*

(10) *Unemployment Relief and Employment Exchanges in Norway in 1922-1923.*

(11) *Statistics:—Employment and prices; employment and unemployment; prices and cost of living.*

(12) *Wage, Rates and Retail Prices in various Cities.*

(13) *Migration Movements.*

(14) *Bibliography; recent labour legislation.*

(15) *Book notes.*

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

Special Articles: (1) *Impressions of America*, by C. T. Cramp, Chairman, Labour Party National Executive.

(2) *Capitalism and Coal*, by Frank Hodges, J. P., former Secretary, Miners' Federation.

(3) *Black and White in East Africa*, by Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., Member of East African Parliamentary Commission.

(4) *A good thing that came out of Birmingham*, by Kyrle Bellow.

(5) *Canals as a National Asset; an impartial survey of their possibilities*, by J. A. Durrage.

(6) *Politics and the Labour Party*, by Lord Gorell, C. B. E., M.C.

(7) *Lessons from Trans-Atlantic Trade Unionism*, by A. B. Swales, Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

(8) *Ushering in the Dawn; stray reminiscences of a propagandist.*

(9) *Is work a curse? Labour's answer to a philosopher*, by Herbert Tracy.

(10) *Sick Hungary; the Outlook for Socialism*, by Peter Agoston, Late Professor of the University of Budapest.

(11) *Population and Empire Settlement.*

(12) *The World of Industry; Labour Banks; A new step to workers' control?*

(13) *Wage Movements and Other Developments.*

(14) *Industrial Disputes.*

(15) *International Trade Union Notes and Labour Abroad.*

(16) *International Labour Office Notes.*

(17) *Co-operative Activities.*

(18) *The Labour Library.*

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE (INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, LONDON)

Special Articles.—(1) *Management in industry*, by Oliver Sheldon (continued):—The Profession of Management; knowledge skill; a philosophy of management; two converging paths.

(2) *Education for the Unskilled Worker*, by P. Leech, B. Mus., Educational Organiser, Reckitt and Sons, Ltd.:—Introductory; a grave danger; the unskilled worker; who is responsible? what employers can do; influence of boys' clubs; intellectual study; popular lectures.

(3) *Posture and Rest in Muscular Work:—Right and wrong ways; methods of carrying loads;*

- rest posture and changes of posture; changing position during rest; changing during work; additional movements; a fatigue test; necessary of results; the posture effect.
- (4) *Health in Industry*, by E. L. Collis, M.D., Talbot Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University of Wales.
- (5) *Vocational Selection*, by Sam Mevor, Managing Director, Mevor and Cochrane, Limited, Glasgow.—Introductory; individuality; work stimulus; materials and men; aspects of selection; tests; prognosis; diagnosis of unsuitability; conclusions.
- (6) *Welfare in the Sawmills*, by the Managing Director of the Sault Union, Limited.
- (7) *The Factory Laundry*.
- (8) *Preventing Accidents by Regular Factory Inspections*.
- (9) *Miners' Welfare*.
- (10) *Legal and Statistical Notes*.
- (11) *Notes of the Month*.
- (12) *Notes from Abroad*.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS), JANUARY 1925

- Special articles*—(1) *The Relation of Organic Dust to Pneumoconiosis*, by H. R. M. Linds, M.D., Director of the Clinical and Sociological Departments of the Henry Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania.
- (2) *Industrial Poisoning by Aramidated Hydrogen (Arsine)* by Dr. I. Cushman, Assistant Director of the V. A. Ochs Institute of Medicine for the Investigation of Occupational Diseases.
- (3) *Behavior Studies in Industry*, by Henry B. Elford, M.D.
- (4) *Vital Capacity of the Lungs and its practical application* by J. A. Myers, Ph.D., M.D., Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minnesota, Minn.
- (5) *Book Reviews*.
- (6) *Abstract of the Literature of Industrial Hygiene*.

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

- Special Notes from routine articles*—(1) *The Industrial Situation*: (a) shop closing cases—rate of cases discontinued after trial in terms of Early Closing Acts at Cobarra; reasons for and the use of the Proclamation to alter the shop closing times in the districts of Orange and East Orange; (b) Workmen's Compensation—notice to employers to furnish returns of accidents and its compensation paid, etc., during 1924; (c) new regulations regarding furniture making, tin and musical instrument making and banking making, pp. 750-759.
- (2) *Departmental Activities*—Reports and Notes on Operations, November 1924—Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916,—appeals to Supreme Court of New South Wales,—cases and judgments, pp. 797-799.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA)

- Special Articles*—(1) *Arbitration of disputes in District 18, United Mine Workers of America*—Reports of arbitrator in disputes between (a) the Great West Coal Company and its employees, and (b) the Carriere Coal Company, Ltd., and its employees.—Disputes in Star Mine—Cause of the dispute, applying to the Ministry of Labour to appoint a chairman and his decision; dispute at Carriere Mines; cause of the dispute and the chairman's decision.
- (2) *Proceedings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1*.—Appointments and removal of the Railway Board; summary of the recent decision of the board—cases Nos. 220-224 between the Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen.
- (3) *Labour Legislation in British Columbia in 1924*—Summary of the 16th Legislative Assembly of British Columbia opened in November 1924—Licensing of Barbers; Fortnightly pay; Motion pictures; Women's Institutes; Licensing of workmen; co-operation; Old age pensions; Unemployment and oriental labour; Acts not passed, pp. 23-26.
- (4) *British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923*—Exemptions allowed by Board of Adjustment from 8-hour day provision—some regulations approved by the Lieut.-Governor in Council and published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, page 26.
- (5) *Rates of Assessment for Workmen's Compensation in New Brunswick for 1924*.—The Board's Notice to the employers in the various classes of industry in the Province of the rates of assessment to be charged against them in 1925 for the purposes of workmen's compensation; table showing the rates for the various classes of industries, p. 27.
- (6) *Pensions for Railway Employers in Canada*.—Introduction; superannuation on the Intercolonial Railway; some extracts from the constitution of the Intercolonial Railway Employers' Relief and Insurance Association regarding the qualifications for its membership; its work in 1924; superannuation on the Canadian Pacific Railway—some extracts from the Rules and Regulations of the Company's Pension Department as revised, pp. 27-30.

- (7) *Working Women and Children in Pennsylvania*.—A study made by the Canadian League of Labour Progressives regarding the number of female workers in that State; number of workers employed in various industries by sex and the increase and decrease in these industries from 1919-1923.
- (8) *Mineral Production and Employment in Canada in 1924*.—List of the production reports by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; total value of the mineral production and the state of employment in Canada during 1924, pp. 32-35.
- (9) *Employment and Wages in various Industries in Canada*.—Branch of Dominion Bureau of Statistics on job classification and corresponding and allied industries; (a) business and utilities and manufacturing (other goods); (b) number of employees; total value of production and the increase and decrease in various kinds of work as compared with the previous year; number of women employed; rates and trends; (c) Domestic and foreign; (d) Trade and Value Industries; The Leather, Hiding, Tanning and Fur Industries; pp. 35-38.
- (10) *Advantages of Peak Working in Coal Mines*.—The United States Bureau of Mines' publication of a study of shift work during its previous coal field operations as compared to Great Britain and France; shift working in France and Belgium; how operations affected the water supply in the United States; some of the advantages of shift working, p. 40.
- (11) *A Study of Employment Office Systems*.—A review of the book "Public Employment Office—Its Purpose, Structure and Methods," published by the Russell Sage Foundation, New York—general survey; Recruitment of employees; location of employees; office; non-regular employment; unemployment a local problem; advisory service, pp. 40-46.
- (12) *Annual Report of the United States Department of Labor*.—Introduction; executive summary; U. S. Employment Service; immigration; Bureau of Labor Inquiry; Children's Bureau; Bureau of Investigation; Women's Bureau; Bureau of Investigation.
- (13) *Canada and the 8-hour Day*.—Eight Year Day Committee of International Labour Conference referred to Supreme Court of Canada; text of Order in Council, pp. 51-52.
- (14) *Practice in Various Countries regarding "Holidays with Pay"*.—Introduction; Practice by Collective Agreement—Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia; Practice by Legislation, pp. 54-55.
- (15) *Minimum Wage Legislation in Various Countries*.—Methods of fixing and enforcing same; Legislation in various countries; Chart of Minimum Wage Laws; methods of fixing rates, pp. 56-58.
- (16) *Appointment of Canadian Advisory Office League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland*, pp. 59-60.
- (17) *Annual Review of Employment in Canada*: Summary; employment by Province; employment by cities; employment by industries; tables, pp. 61-66.

Routine Articles.—As in previous issues, pp. 1-18, 22-23, 35-40, 42-45 and 48-54.

Current Notes From Abroad

UNITED KINGDOM

The Eastwood Miners' Welfare Committee is commencing on a scheme for the provision of an institute, tennis courts, bowling green, putting green, football and cricket pitches and children's playground. The total cost, which includes the price of about nine acres of land acquired from the municipality, is £3,500, which amount represents the full allocation from the Miners' Welfare Fund. The institute is intended for public meetings and social functions and will accommodate 400-450 persons. At one end of the hall will be a stage with an ante-room each side. Adjoining the hall will be a billiards room, reading room and games room. At the end of the building will be a bath room containing six slipper baths in separate compartments, also a caretaker's room. (From the "Industrial Welfare," January 1925.)

* * * * *

All National Labour Parties and Trade Union centres of the Empire have been invited to send representatives to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference which is being held in London on July 27. (From the "Madras Mail," 27th February 1925.)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

On 22 December the French Chamber of Deputies adopted a Government Bill making human accommodation in stables or other places where animals are housed illegal. Workers whose duties are to look after stock during the night must have accommodation provided for them which "avoids direct contact with the animals themselves".

The Bill will have to be adopted by the Senate in order to become law, but the action taken by the Chamber of Deputies marks a step forward. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," February 2, 1925.)

* * * * *

A Bill has been introduced into the Italian Senate dealing with the protection and assistance of mothers and children.

The object of the Bill, which was submitted on the initiative of the Minister of the Interior, is to co-ordinate and increase the assistance granted to pregnant women, to needy or deserted mothers, to nursing mothers, to children after the nursing age belonging to poor families, to children who are physically or morally abnormal, and to minors under 18 years of age who are deserted, have strayed, or are in any way delinquent.

The Bill is also intended to encourage propaganda in favour of maternity and infantile hygiene by means of popular courses in theoretical or practical schools, and of the study of the care of children, by means of

anti-tuberculous prophylactic work among children, and by a campaign against infantile diseases in general; also to supervise the execution of legislative and executive provisions for the protection of mothers and children, etc. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," February 23, 1925.)

UNITED STATES

Survey by U. S. Department of Labor of 27,885 women employed in 50 cities and towns in Illinois shows that less than 10 per cent. work more than 9 hours per day. Packing industry has 100 per cent. of its women on 8-hour day schedule, professional and scientific instrument factories 92 per cent., glue factories 91.9 per cent., millinery, lace and embroidery shops 79 per cent. and clothing industry 72 per cent. One third of women who work 10 hours per day were employed in manufacture of metal products while one quarter were employed in knitting trades. Remainder were employed in various other industries. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, January 12, 1925.)

* * * * *

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the total value of Canadian fisheries products for the year 1923 as marketed, whether fresh, domestically prepared or factory made was 42,565,545 dollars, as compared with 41,800,210 dollars for 1922. British Columbia led in the value of products with 20,795,914 dollars, Nova Scotia being second with 8,448,385 dollars and New Brunswick third with products valued at 4,548,535 dollars. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," February 23, 1925.)

* * * * *

A statistical study of the health of American workers made from the records of the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company shows that owing to the various hazards connected with industry the present expectation of life of men engaged in industrial pursuits at the age of 20 is 42 years, while for those engaged in other forms of employment such as agriculture and commercial and professional pursuits there is an extra 8 years, making the total life expectation of the latter classes 70 years as compared with 62 years for the workers in industry. While a variety of conditions such as economic status, nationality and the general level of intelligence all influence the expectation of life, the occupation is considered to be the most important determining factor. Among the principal causes of this reduction in life expectancy are industrial accidents, such diseases as tuberculosis, pneumonia, and the various degenerative diseases, and the hazards from industrial poisons. (From the "Monthly Labour Review of the United States Department of Labour," January 1925.)

Survey by U. S. Department of Labor of Industrial, Agricultural and general employment prospects for all states of United States for 1925 indicates that there will be "employment opportunities for all who seek work". (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, January 12, 1925.)

A workers' College enrolling 150 has been established in Columbus. College was organized by Ohio Federation of Labor. Secretary of College states that 30,000 workers attended such colleges last year located in 26 cities situated in 30 states. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, January 26, 1925.)

The Consumers' League of New York announces that the Columbia University and the Consumers' League in co-operation will give a training course for labour inspectors, consisting of weekly lectures covering the following topics:—essentials of factory inspection, including fire protection, machine guarding, factory sanitation, industrial lighting, and special provisions for the health and welfare of women and children; inspection of mercantile establishments; regulation of home work; industrial hygiene, including occupational disease.

This is said to be practically the first attempt to provide special preparation for the important work of factory inspection. It is intended primarily for those who are intending to become labor inspectors, but will be of value to personnel workers, industrial secretaries and social workers. (From the "Monthly Labor Review," Washington, August 1924.)

Daily capacity of petroleum refineries of United States is estimated by U. S. Bureau of Mines at 2,832,532 barrels which is increase of about 138 per cent. in seven years. There are now 547 refineries as compared with 176 on January 1, 1914. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, January 26, 1925.)

There were 579 miles of new railroad lines completed in 1924 as compared with 427 miles completed in 1923, according to Railway Age. Construction in 1924 was greatest since 1919 when 686 miles were completed. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, January 12, 1925.)

The question of paid holidays is becoming of increasing interest in industrial circles in the United States, both because manufacturers are anxious to maintain the best possible relations with their workers, and also from the point of view of industrial efficiency.

An enquiry was recently conducted by the industrial relations staff of Curtis, Foodick and Bellnap (New York) into the question which undertakings had instituted paid holidays. As a result of questionnaires and plant visitations, a special report was ultimately issued covering 93 companies operating 163 plants, and employing in all 342,000 wage earners. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," February 23, 1925.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

The report of the Employers' Federation of New South Wales, presented at the annual meeting of that body in Sydney last week, stated that, taking all the States, strikes during 1923 totalled 274. Workpeople involved totalled 76,321; working days lost numbered 1,145,977; and the estimated loss in wages was £1,275,506. Of the above, the contribution for New South Wales was as follows:—220 strikes, 62,199 workers involved, 852,306 days lost, £1,038,519 loss in wages. The position taken by New South Wales was due to disputes in the coal-mining industry, which was as follows:—157 strikes, 54,645 workers involved, 816,116 days lost, £1,111,611 loss in wages. "The coal miners are so well paid that they are often to strike whenever the mood takes them, and nothing is too trivial in their eyes to start a strike," the report adds. "Only a few weeks back some of them asked to be allowed to attend a football match, and on refusal, promptly struck. Surely it is time a more drastic action was taken to stop this sort of thing; make the law heavy enough, and it might possibly help to cure them of their folly. That they can afford to lose £581,000 in wages is proof enough that they are being too well paid. They seem to be oblivious of the fact that they are gradually killing an industry of great importance to the country, and in the end will deprive themselves of good and easily earned wages." (From the "Queensland Industrial Gazette," January 1925.)

There is in Brazil a Child Welfare Department, founded by Dr. Moncorvo Filho in 1919, which does virtually the same work, and is organized on the same principles, as the Children's Bureau in the United States.

The Child Welfare Department has already registered more than 2,000 institutions for the direct and indirect protection of childhood, and it is hoped that any institutions of this kind on Brazilian territory will enter into relations with the department, the headquarters of which are at Rio de Janeiro. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," February 23, 1925.)

At Cape Town on 15 January the Government of South Africa published an Emergency Powers Bill, "the object of which is to make provision for the protection of the community in case of emergency arising from the existence of industrial disputes, and to bring about their settlement."

The Bill provides that the Governor-General may, in the event of strikes and lockouts threatening disturbance or suspension of ordinary services, proclaim a state of emergency in the area affected for a period of one month, the period to be renewable monthly if necessary. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," February 23, 1925.)

According to estimates of the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs, there are about 300,000 unemployed persons in Japan. According to the statements of trade unions, the number is about 400,000. Whatever may be the exact figure, it is unquestionable that the volume of unemployment is gradually increasing.

The number of unemployed persons registered at the employment exchanges throughout the country during each of the first nine months of 1924 was as follows:—

January	..	..	79,535
February	..	..	74,434
March	..	..	74,697
April	..	..	79,921
May	..	..	86,356
June	..	..	83,029
July	..	..	82,047
August	..	..	77,222
September	..	..	95,039

Factory and mine workers represented about 30 per cent. of the total each month. Next came workers in commercial undertakings (22 per cent.), domestic servants (10 per cent.), and building and construction workers (9 per cent). (From "Industrial and Labour Information," February 2, 1925.)

TABLE I—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation and Date of formation	Number of members	Name and address of	
			President or Chairman	Secretary
1. Bombay City.	1. The Indian Seamen's Union*—April 1921.	11,790	J. J. Ashai, Subani Buildings, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Director—Dr. Theodor Fernandez	S. A. Rahalla, Subani Buildings, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
	2. The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union—July 1920.	700	Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice-President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhalawalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. C. Bhaskar, Chairman, B.B. & C.I. Ry. Workshop, Parel.
	3. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Carriage and Wagon Departments)—May 1919.	1,000	F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhalawalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—V. P. Rale.
	4. The Port Trust Workshop Union—March 1920.	1,000	F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhalawalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	5. The Clerks' Union—April 1918.	500	B. M. Anandran, B.A., Malabar Lumbering Company, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Vice-President—Nanlal Parbhuram, Laud & Co., Examiner Press Building, Bombay.	1. Anant Padmanabh, 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2. S. Bhawan Rao, Ghelabhai Building, Chhatpati, Bombay.
	6. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union—April 1918.	1,044	F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhalawalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—Dhondu K. Tendulkar, 1, Kandewadi, Bombay.
	7. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union—May 1921.	5,138	Motilal J. Mehta, Ag. Assistant Auditor, Audit Office, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.	1. Swami Advaitanand, G. I. P. Railway Staff Union Office, Dadar, Bombay. 2. Narayan G. Kale, Operative Branch, C. T. S.'s Office, Bombay.

* The name of this Union is misleading, as the Union is purely for the seamen staff and its members are of Goan nationality.

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation and Date of formation	Number of members	Name and address of	
			President or Chairman	Secretary
1. Bombay City— contd.	8. The Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union—July 1922.	350	Not elected	S. H. Jhabwala, 123, Road, Explanade Fort, Bombay.
	9. Bombay Postal Clerks' Club—1907.	1,150	None	D. S. Joshi, Seema Buildings, Gangaum Road, Bombay.
	Total Members, Bombay City	22,181		
2. Ahmedabad	1. The Weavers Union—February 1920.	3,500	Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad. <i>Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai, Raipur, Ahmedabad.</i>
	2. The Winders Union—June 1920.	125	Do.	Do.
	3. The Throstle Union—February 1920.	6,975	Do.	Do.
	4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August 1920.	2,400	Do.	Do.
	5. The Drivers, Cilmens and Firemen's Union—September 1920.	300	Do.	Do.
	6. The Post and Railway Mail Service Association—February 1919.	200	V. J. Patel, Khamsa, Ahmedabad.	M. V. Kothari, Raipur, Ahmedabad.
	7. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association—February 1920.	5,000*	Do.	Do.
	8. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	263	None	D. S. Patel, Post Office, Ahmedabad.
Total Members, Ahmedabad	18,763			

* Approximate.

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation and Date of formation	Number of members	Name and address of	
			President or Chairman	Secretary
3. Sukkur	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District)—September 1920.	3,574	Mr. Thakurdad, Head Clerk, District Loco Office, Sukkur.	Tirtojinath Kaul, Station Road (Caribabad), Sukkur.
4. Karachi	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi District)—1920.	3,500	Tharwardas, Cashier, Goods Office, Karachi.	Kazi Khuda Baksh, 32, New Haroon Building, Bunder Road, Karachi.
5. Sholapur	The Barsi Light Railway Employees Union—March 1921.	450	G. G. Bhadbhade, Kurduwadi.	G. T. Malgi, Kurduwadi.
6. Poona	1. The Press Workers Union—February 1921.	110	John Mathews, Foreman, Scottish Mission Press, Poona Cantonment.	1. G. T. Sakpal, 879, Shukruwar Peth, Poona City.
	2. Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	300	N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Keshari".	2. N. B. Purohit, Courisbankar Press, Poona City. 3. Kriahnaji Shridhar Bande, Aryabhushan Press, Poona City. 4. D. S. Raihagkar, Govardhan Press, Poona City. N. V. Bhone, Poona.
7. Broach	1. The Fine Counts Mill Labour Union—October 1923.	360	None	Dinkarrao Narbheram, Pleader, Broach.
	2. The Saraswati Mill Labour Union—October 1923.	360	Do.	Do.
8. Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	311	Do.	H. K. Patvardhan, B.A., LL.B., Ahmednagar.
9. Belgaum	Belgaum Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	80	Y. V. Saundalgikar, Belgaum.	G. D. Limaye, Belgaum.
10. Dharwar	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	170	N. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	L. N. Kundgal, Dharwar.
11. East Khandesh.	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	101	None	G. B. Kulkarni, Jalgaon.

TABLE I—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—continued.

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation and Date of formation	Number of members	Name and address of	
			President or Chairman	Secretary
12. Nasik	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	339	None	A. R. Rahalkar, Nasik.
13. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri Postal and R. M. S. Union—1922.	228	Do.	A. K. Murtaqa, Ratnagiri.
14. Satara	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	124	R. V. Deshpande.	T. K. Date, Satara.
15. Surat	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	150	None	B. N. Mistry, Surat.
16. Baroda	1. Baroda Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	150	Do.	R. J. Shah, Baroda.
	2. Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	150	Do.	M. K. Bhatt, Baroda.
17. Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	75	Do.	T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
18. Rajkot	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	149	Do.	H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot.
	Total, rest of Presidency ..	10,681		
	Total Members, Presidency ..	51,625		

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation	Income per month	Sum paid per member per month	Expend-
				iture per month
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Bombay City	1. The Indian Seamen's Union.	1,150	Rs. 6 (per year)	900
	2. The B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union.	239	From As. 8 to 2 annas according to pay.	96
	3. The C.I.P. Railwaymen's Union.	280	Do. do.	188
	4. The Port Trust Workshop Union.	150	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	45
	5. The Clerks' Union ..	100	As. 4	30
	6. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union.	792	From Re. 1 to 4 annas ..	600
	7. The C.I.P. Railway Staff Union.	200	One day's pay per year ..	200
	8. The Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union.	60	As. 4	16
	9. Bombay Postal Clerks' Club.	723	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk.	492
2. Ahmedabad	1. The Weavers' Union ..	875	As. 4	175
	2. The Winders' Union ..	150	As. 2	12
	3. The Throstle Union.	1,468½	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker.	500
	4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	600	As. 4	226
	5. The Drivers, Oilmen and Firemen's Union.	125	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fire-man.	14
	6. *The Post and Railway Mail Service Association.	Not reported.	....	Not reported.
	7. The B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association.	Exact amount not available.	Rs. 2 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 50 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	300
3. Sukkur	8. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	26	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk.	14
	The N.W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	540	Subscription at the rate of ¼ per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	160
4. Karachi	The N.W. Railway Union (Karachi District).	700	Do. do.	300
5. Sholapur	The Barsi Light Railway Employees' Union.	From 25 to 35.	An amount equal to one day's pay as drawn by a member on the 1st of January of each year.	From about 25 to 30.

* The members are not paying fees at present.

MARCH, 1925

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation	Income per month	Sum paid per member per month	Expenditure
				per month
		Rs.		Rs.
6. Poona	1. The Press Workers Union.	4	As. 2 to As. 3	...
	2. Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union.	182	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk.	...
7. Broach	1. The Fine Counts Mill Labour Union.	90	As. 4 per member	...
	2. The Saraswati Mill Labour Union.	90	Do.	...
8. Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	53	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk.	...
9. Belgaum	Belgaum Postal and R. M. S. Union.	53	Do.	...
10. Dharwar	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	74	Do.	...
11. East Khandesh.	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	72	Do.	...
12. Nasik	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	94	Do.	...
13. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri Postal and R. M. S. Union.	46	Do.	...
14. Satara	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	62	Do.	...
15. Surat	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	206	Do.	...
16. Baroda	1. Baroda Postal and R. M. S. Union.	70	Do.	...
	2. Baroda R. M. S. Union.	75	Do.	...
17. Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	34	Do.	...
18. Rajkot	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	18	Do.	...

* Except some casual printing charges. † Newly established.

MARCH, 1925

LABOUR GAZETTE

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PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN FEBRUARY 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 New Mill, Curry Road, Bombay.	50	...	10 Feb. 1925	16 Feb. 1925	Against the dismissal of a female Head Jukher, and demand for unspecified increase in the rates of wages.	Work resumed unconditionally.
2. The Simplex Mill, Clerk Road, Bombay.	600	...	16 Feb.	23 Feb.	Against the reduction in rate in respect of certain counts since January and the alleged exorbitant scale of fine adopted by the Manager.	Work resumed unconditionally.
3. The Shrinagar Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.	112	...	18 Feb.	19 Feb.	Against the new rates of wages.	Work resumed on a promise of consideration.
<i>Engineering Trades</i>						
4. The Edward Iron Works of The Great Eastern Engineering Co., De Lisle Road, Bombay.	100	...	22 Feb.	...	Against the delay in payment of wages.	No settlement reported.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING FEBRUARY 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 1925	Feb 1925
	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	43	48	21	24	2	2	10	3	52	67	64	72
Total ..	43	49	21	24	2	2	10	3	52	68	64	75
II Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Misc. .. Others ..	2	3	22	23	..	..	..	..	24	26	26	26
Total ..	8	5	125	116	..	..	2	2	131	119	133	125
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	2	1	4	..	2	..	..	2	4	2	6
Total, All Factories ..	52	56	147	144	2	4	12	5	185	191	197	206

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 1925	Feb 1925
	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925		
I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	17	18	10	2	1	..	10	4	16	16	27	28
Total ..	17	18	10	2	1	..	10	4	16	16	27	28
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	2
Total ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	4	2
Total, All Factories ..	20	20	11	2	1	..	11	4	19	18	31	30

Explanations:—“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 FEBRUARY 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 1925	Feb 1925
	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925		
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust Engineering ..	1	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	3	1
Total ..	1	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	3	1
II Miscellaneous ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2
Total ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2
Total, All Factories ..	3	..	5	2	1	..	1	..	6	3	6	3

(a) Two persons received minor injuries by one accident.

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 1925	Feb 1925
	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925	Jan 1925	Feb 1925		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Others ..	3	4	3	4	..	1	1	2	5	5	6	8
Total ..	3	6	3	4	..	1	1	2	5	7	6	10
II Workshops— Railway .. Arms and Ammunition Works .. Others ..	1	3	9	7	..	..	1	1	9	9	10	10
Total ..	5	3	13	7	..	..	2	1	16	9	16	10
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pressing Factories .. Paint Works .. Others ..	2	6	1	1	..	5	..	..	3	2	3	7
Total ..	4	6	3	3	1	6	..	..	6	3	7	9
Total, All Factories ..	12	15	19	14	1	7	3	3	27	19	31	29

Note.—For Explanations see previous page.

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

Count or Number	Month of Jan.			Ten months ended Jan.		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	8,900	5,248	6,625	69,618	61,296	57,146
Nos. 11 to 20	22,672	17,423	21,848	204,213	175,605	186,101
Nos. 21 to 30	12,617	11,626	14,043	135,844	119,755	133,460
Nos. 31 to 40	842	1,288	866	10,506	11,636	12,110
Above 40	124	337	834	1,611	2,469	4,062
Waste, etc.	9	12	10	90	164	105
Total	44,264	35,934	44,226	421,882	370,925	393,873

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of Jan.			Ten months ended Jan.		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	7,279	4,586	5,973	63,845	55,331	50,596
Nos. 11 to 20	16,125	11,628	15,408	144,652	124,207	128,108
Nos. 21 to 30	7,305	6,815	8,890	81,774	77,737	82,705
Nos. 31 to 40	389	640	608	4,811	6,436	6,883
Above 40	63	190	325	899	1,297	2,703
Waste, etc.	3	3	3	21	73	28
Total	31,164	23,862	31,207	296,002	265,081	271,023

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of Jan.			Ten months ended Jan.		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	284	200	202	1,690	1,548	2,045
Nos. 11 to 20	2,876	3,069	3,280	28,451	25,763	30,923
Nos. 21 to 30	4,257	3,606	4,124	40,492	28,973	38,509
Nos. 31 to 40	352	503	465	4,718	3,858	4,173
Above 40	33	97	129	482	810	1,378
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	7,802	7,475	8,200	75,833	60,953	77,028

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

Description	Month of Jan.			Ten months ended Jan.		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	23,591	18,841	20,994	195,255	189,152	200,236
Khadi (a)	1,501	853	1,132	13,705	13,245	13,791
Chudders	7,339	6,569	6,396	60,303	53,537	58,728
Dhotis	633	810	1,230	6,314	8,098	9,781
Drills and jeans	44	83	34	535	384	528
Cambrics and lawns	803	472	427	4,582	3,613	3,514
Printers	9,343	7,442	8,995	79,985	75,918	82,256
Shirtings and long cloth	910	653	850	10,153	9,479	10,067
T. cloth, domestics, and	84	111	187	857	887	1,822
sheetings	2,934	1,848	563	18,513	21,191	5,292
Tent cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23,591	18,841	20,994	195,255	189,152	200,236
Coloured piece-goods	6,935	7,491	7,998	68,602	79,104	67,212
Grey and coloured goods,	181	131	170	1,956	1,637	1,587
other than piece-goods	21	13	20	160	159	160
Hosiery	125	78	116	1,096	994	1,492
Miscellaneous	7	23	6	87	146	99
Cotton goods mixed with	..	..	..	..	..	..
silk or wool	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	30,860	26,577	29,304	267,156	271,192	290,788

BOMBAY CITY

Description	Month of Jan.			Ten months ended Jan.		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	10,523	9,588	11,672	107,924	112,873	114,568
Khadi (a)	674	380	624	7,358	8,380	8,637
Chudders	1,377	1,731	1,798	17,458	17,706	17,561
Dhotis	580	783	1,132	5,934	7,612	8,803
Drills and jeans	22	49	10	289	246	409
Cambrics and lawns	..	..	..	306	65	33
Printers	5,197	4,947	6,171	54,978	56,162	58,636
Shirtings and long cloth	664	464	703	8,270	7,728	8,090
T. cloth, domestics, and	58	68	108	720	547	728
sheetings	1,951	1,166	284	12,611	14,427	2,324
Tent cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,523	9,588	11,672	107,924	112,873	114,568
Coloured piece-goods	5,387	5,556	5,760	57,420	64,323	67,606
Grey and coloured goods,	170	127	168	1,883	1,556	1,527
other than piece-goods	14	4	7	94	88	78
Hosiery	122	73	84	1,083	954	1,208
Miscellaneous	6	20	6	75	135	80
Cotton goods mixed with	..	..	..	..	..	..
silk or wool	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	16,222	15,368	17,697	168,479	179,929	185,067

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

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

Description	Pounds	Month of Jan.			Ten months ended Jan.		
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey and bleached piece-goods—		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	268	..	..	..
Chudders	660	340	402	5,153	4,315	2,967
Dhotis	4,978	3,777	3,711	33,353	28,414	3,967
Drills and jeans	23	4	11	208	228	33,137
Cambrics and lawns	15	31	12	201	71	228
Printers	597	333	318	2,937	2,267	107
Shirtings and long cloth	3,601	1,989	2,469	19,532	14,330	2,468
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	215	153	130	1,645	1,602	1,794
Tent cloth	9	40	75	22	237	1,906
Other sorts	685	445	196	3,618	4,184	1,399
Total	10,788	7,112	7,592	66,669	55,648	66,721
Coloured piece-goods	727	1,110	1,501	4,659	7,112	11,856
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	2	..	8	7	7
Hosiery	6	9	13	65	71	82
Miscellaneous	2	5	31	12	40	25
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	1	3	1	11	9	0
Grand Total	11,524	8,241	9,138	71,424	62,857	78,576

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

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Fuel	Clothing and footwear	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and light	Clothing	Household	Cost of living
1922									
March	143	195	148	162	161	167	210	165	165
April	142	187	146	175	157	167	212	165	167
May	145	177	148	175	158	167	210	165	167
June	140	174	143	162	158	167	200	165	163
July	141	174	145	166	160	167	200	165	163
August	140	172	145	167	159	167	206	165	164
September	138	172	142	164	161	167	205	165	164
October	136	164	138	161	158	167	214	165	162
November	134	160	137	167	155	167	229	165	160
December	131	160	133	166	157	167	222	165	164
1923									
January	124	158	127	160	151	166	225	165	156
February	125	153	128	167	150	166	223	165	155
March	127	150	129	162	149	164	223	165	154
April	130	147	132	162	150	164	216	172	156
May	126	136	127	164	148	164	208	172	153
June	124	116	124	164	146	164	205	172	152
July	125	116	124	169	146	165	205	172	153
August	123	116	122	164	149	165	205	172	154
September	124	116	123	164	149	161	206	172	154
October	123	116	122	168	147	161	211	172	152
November	124	116	124	167	147	161	225	172	153
December	132	116	130	169	152	161	219	172	157
1924									
January	133	120	131	192	154	161	224	172	159
February	128	119	128	190	151	161	229	172	156
March	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172	154
April	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172	150
May	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172	150
June	124	112	123	186	147	166	227	172	153
July	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	157
August	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	161
September	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172	161
October	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172	161
November	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
December	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
1925									
January	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
February	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
March	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Unit	Price				Date				
			1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	
Indan No. 1 - Coffee		100 lbs	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150
Indan No. 2 - Coffee		100 lbs	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145
Indan No. 3 - Coffee		100 lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Indan No. 4 - Coffee		100 lbs	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Indan No. 5 - Coffee		100 lbs	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130
Indan No. 6 - Coffee		100 lbs	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125
Indan No. 7 - Coffee		100 lbs	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
Indan No. 8 - Coffee		100 lbs	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
Indan No. 9 - Coffee		100 lbs	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110
Indan No. 10 - Coffee		100 lbs	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105

LAKSHMI GALLERY

Article	Grade	Unit	Price				Date				
			1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	
Indan No. 1 - Coffee		100 lbs	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150
Indan No. 2 - Coffee		100 lbs	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145
Indan No. 3 - Coffee		100 lbs	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140
Indan No. 4 - Coffee		100 lbs	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Indan No. 5 - Coffee		100 lbs	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130
Indan No. 6 - Coffee		100 lbs	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125
Indan No. 7 - Coffee		100 lbs	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
Indan No. 8 - Coffee		100 lbs	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
Indan No. 9 - Coffee		100 lbs	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110
Indan No. 10 - Coffee		100 lbs	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105

LAKSHMI GALLERY

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

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Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	Feb. 1924	Jan. 1925	Feb. 1925	July 1914	Feb. 1924	Jan. 1925	Feb. 1925
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Cereals—										
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy.	39 0 0	46 0 0	57 14 0 (1)	59 4 0 (1)	100	126	148	152
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	36 12 0	53 8 0	55 8 0	100	117	170	176
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	36 0 0	52 8 0	54 8 0	100	115	168	174
" white	2% barley, 1% dirt	"	32 8 0	37 14 0	55 0 0	57 2 0	100	117	169	176
" red	2% barley, 1% dirt	"	32 4 0	37 0 0	54 0 0	56 2 0	100	115	167	174
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	29 0 0	37 0 0	37 4 0	100	114	145	146
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	28 12 0	40 0 0	39 12 0	100	108	151	150
Index No.—Cereals							100	116	160	164
Pulses—										
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	26 4 0	32 4 0 (2)	33 12 0 (2)	100	89	109	114
Sugar—										
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	27 6 0	175 0	16 15 0	100	300	190	186
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	"	"	"	100	"	"	"
Index No.—Sugar							100	300	190	186
Other food—										
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	2 14 0	1 11 0	1 10 6	100	135	79	78
Oilseeds—										
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	100	164	143	139
Rapeseed	3% admixture	Candy.	51 0 0	66 8 0	68 8 0	"	100	130	134	139
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	"	86 0 0 (3)	86 0 0 (3)	100	"	139	139
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	147	139	139
Textiles—										
Jute bags	B Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	53 8 0	71 8 0	69 0 0	100	140	167	180

LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH 1925

Textiles—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	"	42 0 0	44 2 0	100	"	207	218
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	28 12 0	22 8 0	22 4 0	100	281	220	218
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	100	262	267	267
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	"	"	"	100	"	"	"
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	272	244	243
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	272	231	234
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	40 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	100	143	171	171
Hides—										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	17 0 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	100	80	96	96
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	17 0 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	100	80	96	96
Index No.—Hides							100	80	96	96
Metals—										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	67 0 0	100	116	116	111
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	100	161	168	168
" Plates		"	4 6 0	7 12 0	7 8 0	7 6 0	100	177	171	169
Index No.—Metals							100	151	152	149
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	35 0 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	100	219	147	144
Kerosene	Chester	Case	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 8 0	100	183	183	189
"	Elephant	2 Tins.	4 7 0	6 13 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	100	154	167	167
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	183	166	165
Index No.—Food							100	134	139	133
Index No.—Non-food							100	164	163	164
General Index No.							100	151	156	160

MARCH 1925

LABOUR GAZETTE

717

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

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														
February ..	179	168	203	211	189	136	156	244	187	148	192	205	189	189
1923														
February ..	125	95	210	268	167	132	210	225	191	132	195	174	182	177
March ..	127	93	242	296	179	139	204	227	195	134	187	176	183	182
April ..	128	92	242	269	174	134	205	217	195	167	185	176	184	180
May ..	124	88	248	284	176	131	205	217	195	161	185	172	182	180
June ..	128	91	234	302	179	134	211	212	195	161	185	166	180	180
July ..	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	176	176
August ..	120	85	202	343	176	131	210	209	195	138	178	168	178	178
September ..	124	85	209	354	182	136	211	215	196	149	177	162	178	179
October ..	122	85	214	368	185	133	211	217	192	153	178	169	179	181
November ..	125	90	228	365	189	138	303	235	187	161	174	158	185	186
December ..	125	91	243	375	194	141	286	229	187	146	167	162	185	188
1924														
January ..	127	92	244	340	188	138	273	236	173	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	169	160	188	188
April ..	122	84	217	279	167	127	258	237	171	140	171	164	190	181
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	168	166	192	184
June ..	131	92	213	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	168	166	192	184
July ..	143	98	211	260	175	137	259	236	201	149	170	166	187	181
August ..	146	97	198	262	174	150	260	232	181	150	170	166	189	185
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	235	203	150	170	161	190	184
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	232	181	156	169	167	188	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	160	186	181
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	179	176
1925														
January ..	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	159	172	173
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	159	174	173

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	(d) 100	(e) 100	100	100	(g) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(l) 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	..	177
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	453	302	253	155	..	217
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	302	209	133	..	..
1922 ..	165	184	142	140	(l) 159	429	366	(d) 249	158	(f) 135	..	..
1923												
May ..	153	170	147	..	..	449	413	..	163	131	..	..
June ..	152	169	146	151	..	452	419	239	166	131	324	170
July ..	153	169	146	..	..	487	429	..	166	130	..	..
August ..	154	171	149	..	158	483	439	..	164	130	..	..
September ..	154	171	148	156	..	487	453	232	164	131	331	172
October ..	152	175	149	..	..	502	458	..	167	132	..	..
November ..	153	175	150	..	..	502	463	..	167	133	..	..
December ..	157	177	150	152	..	499	470	234	168	133	345	173
1924												
January ..	159	177	150	..	..	510	480	..	170	133	..	..
February ..	156	179	150	..	162	517	495	..	168	134	..	..
March ..	154	178	148	150	..	521	510	249	168	134	365	170
April ..	150	173	145	..	..	522	498	..	166	134	..	..
May ..	150	171	143	..	..	518	485	..	166	134	..	..
June ..	153	169	143	149	..	518	492	251	168	133	366	169
July ..	157	170	144	..	..	512	493	..	169	132	..	..
August ..	161	171	145	..	160	511	498	..	166	132	..	..
September ..	161	173	146	148	..	516	503	260	167	132	367	171
October ..	161	176	146	..	..	546	513	..	169	133	..	..
November ..	161	180	147	..	..	562	520	..	170	134	..	..
December ..	160	181	147	..	..	573	521	269	170	133	377	173
1925												
January ..	157	180	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..
February ..	157	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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. (k) Revised figures. (l) Figures from 1915 to 1922 refer to August.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay) (b)	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 (d)	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a)	100	100	100
1914	95	97	100	100	106	100	100	102	105	100	116	100	98
1915	117	117	100	100	147	102	100	140	145	(c) 100	145	109	101
1916	148	148	100	100	138	124	100	188	222	159	185	134	127
1917	236	196	100	100	153	169	100	262	286	233	244	175	177
1918	222	239	100	100	178	207	100	339	345	345	339	205	194
1919	216	260	150	203	189	226	100	356	297	322	330	216	206
1920	193	210	149	155	170	228	307	510	281	(c) 377	347	246	226
1921 December	175	183	149	196	168	147	156	326	165	269	172	170	140
1922	177	192	158	169	137	158	158	362	155	220	155	165	156
1923 February	182	196	159	203	171	136	160	422	156	224	158	166	157
March	180	196	158	174	133	161	161	424	156	229	162	167	159
April	180	199	158	178	134	160	160	415	156	231	159	168	159
May	180	198	155	200	178	160	160	401	149	233	158	169	156
June	178	192	155	194	187	159	159	409	149	230	160	167	153
July	176	190	153	191	184	157	157	407	145	235	160	165	151
August	179	210	157	193	180	123	155	413	142	231	160	164	150
September	181	212	156	194	179	129	158	424	145	234	155	163	154
October	186	210	157	197	181	134	161	420	148	237	153	163	153
November	188	211	158	207	182	137	164	446	153	242	151	164	152
December	188	211	158	207	182	137	164	458	154	244	150	164	151
1924 January	188	211	157	205	182	133	165	494	156	250	152	164	151
February	188	208	160	205	180	135	167	544	156	260	153	166	152
March	181	206	158	204	175	136	165	499	155	266	154	166	150
April	184	207	154	205	173	134	165	450	154	267	156	164	148
May	185	205	154	205	173	135	164	459	153	267	156	163	147
June	184	195	152	200	171	132	163	465	151	263	151	164	145
July	184	199	152	200	171	132	163	459	151	263	151	164	147
August	184	200	152	200	171	132	163	465	151	263	151	164	145
September	181	207	149	199	169	143	165	481	151	271	148	164	147
October	181	213	153	200	170	148	167	477	151	274	152	165	150
November	176	214	155	200	171	156	170	497	158	275	153	164	149
December	176	214	157	200	171	158	170	503	161	276	162	165	150
1925 January	173	213	160	200	173	156	170	515	160	277	163	168	152
February	173	213	160	200	173	156	170	515	160	277	163	168	152

* July 1914 = 100. (a) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914 = 100. (b) Revised figures. (c) The figures from 1913-1920 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	90	44	100	2
1914 July	100	100	100 (a)	100	100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	..	114	160	124	128	119
1916	103	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	253	239
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	..	..	982	319	297	236	207
1921	174	220	148	139	148	144	144	339	297	100	1,278	180(c)	295	232	184	157
1922	160	180	138	116	161	164	145	306	402	87	1,105	145	233	179	161	161
1923 May	148	162	140	118	156	143	140	325	491	..	..	139	214	161	161	161
June	146	160	138	118	162	143	142	321	491	..	..	139	214	161	161	161
July	148	162	137	116	164	142	144	321	491	..	..	139	214	161	161	161
August	149	165	142	115	165	143	146	328	490	..	..	139	214	161	161	161
September	149	168	141	115	161	145	146	339	496	..	..	139	214	161	161	161
October	147	172	143	117	157	147	147	349	502	115	..	142	217	164	164	164
November	147	173	144	120	157	147	148	355	503	119	..	142	217	164	164	164
December	152	176	145	118	156	147	147	365	499	121	1,083	140	238	164	164	164
1924 January	154	175	145	120	155	149	146	376	515	124	1,083	144	238	163	164	164
February	151	177	146	122	153	149	144	384	516	129	1,042	144	234	162	164	164
March	147	176	143	122	152	149	141	392	523	130	1,057	141	241	162	164	164
April	143	167	137	121	150	150	138	390	524	127	1,080	140	243	161	164	164
May	143	163	133	122	151	150	138	378	519	114	1,080	139	241	159	164	164
June	147	160	133	120	149	150	139	370	518	120	1,004	138	240	158	164	164
July	151	162	134	117	149	149	140	360	508	124	1,016	138	240	158	164	164
August	156	164	137	117	147	146	141	366	507	125	1,088	146	237	163	164	164
September	156	164	137	117	146	146	146	374	514	127	1,089	155	263	163	164	164
October	156	166	139	117	146	146	146	383	543	135	1,120	150	264	163	164	164
November	157	179	141	122	147	148	147	396	567	146	1,127	150	264	163	164	164
December	156	180	142	121	148	150	149	404	579	146	1,120	150	274	163	164	164
1925 January	152	178	145	120	147	147	147	408	579	146	1,120	150	274	163	164	164
February	152	176	145	120	147	147	147	408	579	146	1,120	150	274	163	164	164
March	153	176	145	120	147	147	147	408	579	146	1,120	150	274	163	164	164

(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 JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 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
		Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1925	Feb. 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 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>	7 7 3 <i>133</i>	7 14 5 <i>119</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 12 11 <i>148</i>	8 14 3 <i>154</i>
Wheat	" ..	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>	7 12 0 <i>139</i>	7 1 9 <i>169</i>	6 15 4 <i>148</i>	6 13 5 <i>132</i>	6 14 4 <i>128</i>
Jowari	" ..	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>	5 9 4 <i>128</i>	4 6 2 <i>121</i>	4 4 3 <i>112</i>	4 12 0 <i>166</i>	5 13 11 <i>171</i>
Bajri	" ..	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>	5 14 1 <i>136</i>	4 12 5 <i>113</i>	5 8 3 <i>117</i>	4 11 10 <i>135</i>	5 12 11 <i>141</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>128</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund ..	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>	5 7 1 <i>127</i>	4 6 7 <i>116</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	4 5 0 <i>100</i>	4 7 4 <i>92</i>
Turdal	" ..	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>	6 12 0 <i>116</i>	6 0 7 <i>91</i>	7 9 11 <i>124</i>	7 3 1 <i>123</i>	8 8 2 <i>129</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>122</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>111</i>

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<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined) ..	Maund ..	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 10 4 <i>174</i>	13 5 4 <i>148</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	14 0 7 <i>150</i>	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 9 7 <i>173</i>	13 5 4 <i>148</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	13 11 9 <i>147</i>
Jagri (gui)	" ..	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 3 <i>185</i>	14 14 1 <i>174</i>	11 4 11 <i>163</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	13 5 4 <i>172</i>	12 15 3 <i>185</i>
Tea	Lb. ..	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>	0 15 8 <i>201</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund ..	3 0 3 <i>142</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 0 6 <i>136</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>	3 0 3 <i>142</i>	2 3 10 <i>171</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	2 15 9 <i>134</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>
Beef	Seer ..	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 10 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 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 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>	0 12 2 <i>182</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>	85 5 4 <i>200</i>	80 0 0 <i>180</i>	85 5 4 <i>152</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>	100 9 6 <i>198</i>	84 3 4 <i>197</i>	80 0 0 <i>180</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>
Potatoes	" ..	8 5 4 <i>186</i>	4 13 7 <i>89</i>	10 0 0 <i>263</i>	10 0 0 <i>250</i>	6 7 8 <i>192</i>	7 11 10 <i>173</i>	4 9 2 <i>84</i>	5 11 5 <i>150</i>	8 0 0 <i>200</i>	5 10 7 <i>168</i>
Onions	" ..	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>	6 8 9 <i>422</i>	4 13 0 <i>265</i>	5 11 5 <i>286</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	5 5 10 <i>162</i>
Cocoanut oil	" ..	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>	29 2 8 <i>115</i>	31 6 0 <i>127</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>195</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>156</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>170</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>149</i>

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Securities Index Numbers

	1924						1925					
	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 June	71	222	145	126	176
1915	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. July	72	229	147	136	176
1916	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. Aug.	73	216	153	138	168
1917	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. Sep.	73	225	133	133	166
1918	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. Oct.	72	213	133	131	163
1919	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163
1920	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160
1921	65	450	158	212	311	295	1924 Jan.	71	196	122	126	151
1922 May.	64	381	158	169	265	251	.. Feb.	73	192	122	127	143
.. June.	64	401	163	188	277	264	.. Mar.	74	189	122	128	146
.. July.	63	406	163	175	267	253	.. Apr.	74	188	119	130	145
.. Aug.	63	388	163	168	267	253	.. May	74	179	120	137	143
.. Sep.	64	373	163	160	257	244	.. June	74	180	121	137	143
.. Oct.	64	344	163	154	243	231	.. July	74	176	121	133	140
.. Nov.	65	298	163	144	221	210	.. Aug.	74	192	124	130	148
.. Dec.	65	283	163	142	210	201	.. Sep.	72	203	124	131	153
1923 Jan.	65	292	163	149	216	206	.. Oct.	72	197	127	127	148
.. Feb.	65	288	166	152	214	204	.. Nov.	72	198	128	127	149
.. Mar.	67	255	142	140	193	185	.. Dec.	72	196	128	128	147
.. Apr.	68	241	142	133	186	178	1925 Jan.	72	205	129	141	152
.. May.	71	235	142	133	183	176	.. Feb.	72	204	131	157	154

* Also included in "Industrial Securities".

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

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BOMBAY, APRIL, 1925

[No. 8

The Month in Brief

EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The supply of labour was equal to the demand in the City of Bombay. The statistics regarding employment for the month ended 12th April 1925 showed an average absenteeism of 12·2 per cent. as compared with 12·1 per cent. in the month ended 12th March 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 2·9 per cent. during the month as compared with 2·7 per cent. last month and 2·5 per cent. two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate, but absenteeism showed an increase. The average was 16·3 per cent. as compared with 13·8 per cent. last month and 7·5 per cent. two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 21·4 per cent. as compared with 14·7 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 increased in all the centres.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average of absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large workshops), showed a decrease, the figure being 12·2 per cent. as compared with 13·68 per cent. last month and 11·3 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 in the last 2 months.

On the construction of *chauls* (tenements) at Naigaum, DeLisle Road and Sewree, absence from work decreased to 3 per cent. from 4 per cent. in the previous month. On the construction of *chauls* at Worli the average was 15 per cent. being the same as in the last month. The supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was equal to the demand. The percentage absenteeism was 16·0 as compared with 15·71 in the

preceding month and 15.53 two months ago. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was plentiful, but a rise in absenteeism was recorded. The average absenteeism increased from 11.13 per cent. in the last month to 11.7 per cent. in the month under review. The percentage of absenteeism based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust recorded a decrease, the figure being 6 per cent. as compared with 11 per cent. in the preceding month and 6.5 per cent. two months ago.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In April 1925 the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 158, one point below the level of the previous month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the Cost of Living Index for Bombay City (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 158 for all articles and 153 for food articles only. There was a rise of 8 points as compared with this time last year and a fall of 35 points from the high water mark (October 1920) in the cost of living index. The fall in the general index is mainly due to a fall of 2 points in the food index owing to a decline of 2 points each in Cereals and Other food. Pulses remained steady. There was no change in the fuel and lighting and clothing groups. 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 1913-1914. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living, because an index number for any given community purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in standards of living would present great difficulties in construction and interpretation.

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

THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In March 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 171, two points below the level of the previous month. There was a fall of 8 points in the food while the non-food group remained stationary. The index number for food grains only was 142 as compared with 152 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				
		November 1924	December 1924	January 1925	February 1925	March 1925
Foods	15	71	62	73	72	64
Non-foods	27	79	84	72	74	74
All articles	42	76	76	73	73	71

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 March 1925, the general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities was 145, thus showing a fall of 3 points as compared with the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities, Railway companies and Cotton ginning and pressing companies remained steady. The remaining groups declined—Cotton mills by 7 points, Electric undertakings by 3 points, Banks and Miscellaneous companies each by 2 points and Cement and Manganese companies by one point. Industrial securities fell by 4 points during the month under review. The diagram elsewhere shows the movements of security prices since 1919.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were seven industrial disputes in progress during March 1925. The number of workpeople involved was 2,570 and the number of working days lost 9,962.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton mill production in February and in the 11 months ended February 1925, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, is shown in the two following tables. In

Ahmedabad a decrease is recorded in the month under review in the production of both yarn and woven goods as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In Bombay City the abnormally low production in February 1924 was due to the general strike in the cotton mills over the question of a bonus.

(1) Month of February

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	February			February		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	26	1	28	13	6	10
Ahmedabad ..	7	8	7	10	8	7
Other centres ..	5	4	5	2	3	3
Total, Presidency..	38	13	40	25	17	20

(2) Eleven months ending February

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Eleven months ending February			Eleven months ending February		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	322	266	299	181	186	201
Ahmedabad ..	83	69	84	81	71	85
Other centres ..	55	49	51	30	31	31
Total, Presidency..	460	384	434	292	288	317

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

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	March 1924	February 1925	March 1925
Longcloth ..	23½	20½	20½
T. Cloths ..	21½	19½	19½
Chudders ..	20½	19½	19½

THE OUTLOOK

During the month there was very little demand for raw cotton from either Japan or Europe. The local mills also, owing to the limited demand for their manufactures, purchased in very small quantities. Price was well maintained at the beginning of the month, but at the close it fell considerably.

The demand for English yarn was far from satisfactory. Whatever demand there was, was more retail than wholesale. The condition of the local yarn market was good at the beginning of the month, there being a steady enquiry from up-country, but towards the close of the month, though there was a reduction in the price, demand became less. There was no brisk demand for Manchester piecegoods and only some odd lots of miscellaneous styles were sold. All the enquiry that there was for local piecegoods was retail, and even that did not keep pace with the increase in stocks.

The financial situation was a bit easier. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank decreased by 133 lakhs in the first week, showed an increase in the next two weeks, and in the last week declined by 150 lakhs due to the decrease of 250 lakhs in Government deposits. Throughout the month the security market was steady, though considerable activity prevailed in Government securities.

The Working Class Cost of Living Index was one point lower in April as compared with the previous month. The wholesale price index number fell by two points. Industrial securities fell by three points.

The Bank rate continued at 7 per cent. from 22nd January. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 1st April 1925 was 1s. 5½d. as against 1s. 5¼d. on 2nd March 1925.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 17th APRIL

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

"The weather and crop reports received so far go to show that the agricultural outlook all over the Bombay Presidency is nearly the same as reported last month. The rabi crops such as late jowar, wheat, gram, linseed, rapeseed, late cotton, etc., are now nearly all mature and in many cases the reaping of some of them has actually commenced. Though, of course, it will take a full month hence for the crops to be fully reaped and to be well out in the market, they have now reached such a stage that any appreciable change in their yield is not very likely and if an estimate of their probable yield is made now it is hoped that it will not be very much off the mark.

The principal rabi crops grown in the Bombay Presidency are, as is well known, jowar which occupies a very considerable area in Broach in Gujarat, throughout the Deccan (except Khandesh), and in all the Karnatak districts; wheat which except in the Konkan is grown to an appreciable extent throughout the Presidency including Sind; gram which though generally absent in the Konkan and South Sind, holds an important place in the list of crops, in the Presidency and Sind, and the two oilseeds—linseed and rapeseed—the first an important oilseed in the Deccan and Karnatak and the latter in North Gujarat and Sind. So far as can be judged from their present condition an estimate of the probable yield of the above crops is noted below:—

Jowar (rabi):—Owing to the excellent rains of September which continued well up to October the crop had a very good start, but as a result of the absence of rains from the end of October and also of the severe cold of January the crop suffered in many areas. The crop in North Gujarat is expected to yield from sixty to seventy per cent. of the normal and in South Gujarat about eighty per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the crop in Khandesh and in the western portions may yield about eighty per cent. of the normal but in the more eastern tracts the yield may go down to only about fifty per cent. of the normal. The crop in the Karnatak may return from seventy to eighty per cent. of the normal in the west of Belgaum and Dharwar but in the district of Bijapur and in the rest of Belgaum and Dharwar the yield will vary between forty and sixty per cent. of the normal. In Sind rabi jowar is hardly grown to an extent to justify any special remarks.

Wheat.—This crop, like *rabi jowar*, had also a very good start on account of the glorious September rains but owing to the deficiency or absence of the rains from the end of October onwards it deteriorated in condition except where helped by irrigation. The severe cold of January and a very bad attack of rust in parts of the Karnatak and North Deccan also further hit the crop rather hard. The crop in Sind is expected to yield from eighty per cent. to a full normal except on the Jamrao-Mulwani area where the yield may be somewhat less owing to the failure of the *rabi* water supply. In the Presidency proper, wheat in Gujarat, Khandesh and in the western portions of the Deccan and Karnatak may yield from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the normal, in the central belt of the Deccan and Karnatak between fifty and seventy per cent. of the normal and in areas further south and east only between thirty and fifty per cent. of the normal.

Gram.—The yield of this crop will generally correspond with that of wheat. The irrigated crop has done quite well and is expected to return a full normal.

Linseed.—As already noted above this crop is only of importance in the Deccan and Karnatak. The crop in the North Deccan, as also in the western portions of the Deccan and Karnatak, is reported to have done fairly well and may yield about seventy-five per cent. of the normal but the crop in the east has suffered owing to the absence of moisture and is not expected to return more than fifty to sixty per cent. of the normal.

Rapeseed.—This crop which is mainly cultivated in Sind and the North Gujarat states showed a luxuriant growth in the beginning owing to the good sowing rains of September but owing to the severe cold of January and the absence of late rains it failed to form grain in many places and the yield is not likely to exceed seventy-five per cent. of the normal generally.

By the time of the next report, the agricultural season of 1924-25 will have been finished and the cultivators would be busy preparing their fields for the next season (1925-26). It is hoped that it will thus be possible to take a retrospective review of the whole season of 1924-25 and to describe its dominant features, both good and bad, in the next report."

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Employment in the United Kingdom showed little change in February. At the end of the month, there were 1,287,000 persons registered at the employment exchanges. As a result of the orders issued by the Agricultural Wages Board there was a rise in the wages of agricultural labourers.

There were in all 64 disputes during the month, including twenty which had begun before the month but were still in progress.

The position of the cotton industry remained almost the same as in the previous month although exports of yarn and piecegoods were considerably higher during the end of the month. In the engineering industry, conditions though better than last year were on the whole unsatisfactory.

In France the outlook remained the same as in the previous month, with this difference that notable progress was made both in imports and exports.

In Germany money was dearer largely owing to the rise in German industrial securities. Prices, especially prices of food stuffs, showed an upward tendency.

Conditions were in many respects abnormal in Italy during the month. The sterling in terms of Lire rose greatly reaching the new maximum of 118.26. There was also a more pronounced rise in industrial securities due largely to the speculative fever which has seized upon various classes.

Business was very slack in Belgium. The cost of production was too high to enable the manufacturers to compete successfully with their rivals.

In the United States business conditions were on the whole satisfactory during the month. Production in the basic industries advanced considerably in January. The textile industry made good progress, and so did the steel industry.

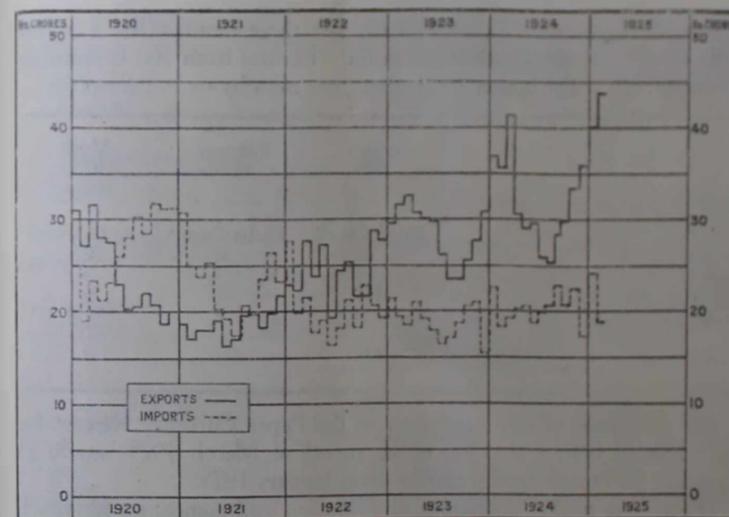
THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During March 1925, the visible balance of trade including securities in favour of India amounted to Rs. 831 lakhs.

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

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	February 1925	March 1925	February 1925	March 1925	February 1925	March 1925
	(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Exports (private merchandise) ..	43.63	46.29	14.89	15.33	8.20	8.24
Imports do. ..	18.78	19.85	6.02	6.62	2.76	2.93
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 24.85	+ 26.44	+ 8.87	+ 8.71	+ 5.44	+ 5.31
Imports of treasure (private) ..			12.14	15.19	6	16
Exports of treasure (private) ..			9	2	3	2
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 12.45	- 17.11	- 12.05	- 15.17	- 3	- 16
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 10.67	+ 8.31				

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

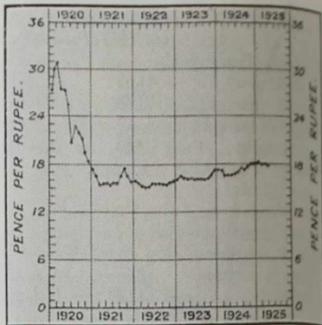


If the curve of exchange rates on the next page is consulted it will be seen that in 1920 and 1921 the exchange rate closely followed the movements of the balance of trade. At the end of 1922, when exports again jumped up and imports fell, it was expected that the value of the rupee would respond to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

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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

		s.	d.
May 1924	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
March	1 5 31/32
April	1 5 13/16



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 26th April 1925 exchange on London was 1s. 5⁷/₈d.

During March 1925 the Bank clearings in Bombay and Calcutta amounted to Rs. 54 crores and 70 crores respectively. The clearings in Karachi remained on the level of the last three months (Rs. 4 crores) while those in Rangoon advanced to Rs. 11 crores from Rs. 8 crores in February 1925. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

	January 1925	February 1925	March 1925
	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)
Bombay	60	41	54
Karachi	4	4	4
Calcutta	105	78	70
Rangoon	10	8	11
Total	179	131	139

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of March 1925 was 56.23 as against 56.11 in February and 56.46 in January 1925.

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

	Rs.		Rs.
April 1924	881	October 1924	872
May	841	November	885
June	821	December	877
July	817	January 1925	884
August	834	February	897
September	904	March	874

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

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—APRIL

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Unit) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price in Mass Unit		
			July 1914	Mar 1925	April 1925	July 1914	Mar 1925	April 1925
Cereals—								
Rice	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 7.531	Rs. 7.570	Rs. 591.58	Rs. 527.17	Rs. 577.90
Wheat	..	21	5.594	8.585	8.667	117.47	180.24	182.01
Jowars	..	11	4.354	6.167	5.917	47.59	67.84	65.09
Bajra	..	6	4.313	5.984	5.984	25.68	35.70	35.78
Total—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	582.82	611.03	708.70
Index Numbers—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	100	130	137
Pulses—								
Gram	Maund	10	4.302	5.698	5.698	43.02	56.98	56.98
Turdal	..	3	5.844	6.917	6.917	17.53	20.75	20.75
Total—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	60.55	77.73	77.73
Index Numbers—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	100	128	128
Other food articles—								
Sugar (refined)	Maund	2	7.620	14.287	14.287	15.24	28.57	28.57
Raw Sugar (Gul)	..	7	8.557	14.287	14.287	59.90	100.01	100.01
Tea	..	40 000	81.198	81.198	80.771	1.00	2.03	2.02
Salt	..	5	2.130	3.016	2.927	10.65	15.08	14.64
Beef	Seer	28	0.323	0.500	0.500	9.04	14.00	14.00
Mutton	..	33	0.417	0.771	0.771	13.76	25.44	25.44
Milk	Maund	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Ghee	..	13	50.792	99.406	101.193	76.19	149.11	151.29
Potatoes	..	11	4.479	7.740	7.141	49.27	85.14	78.55
Onions	..	3	1.552	5.359	5.359	4.66	16.08	16.08
Cocoanut Oil	..	4	25.396	29.167	29.167	12.70	14.58	14.58
Total—Other food articles	..	..	..	..	..	381.18	696.20	691.84
Index Numbers—Other food articles	..	..	..	..	..	100	183	181
Total—All food articles	..	..	..	..	..	1,024.55	1,504.96	1,568.35
Index Numbers—All food articles	..	..	..	..	..	100	155	153
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	7.531	7.531	21.88	37.66	37.66
Firewood	Maund	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Coal	..	1	0.542	0.870	0.870	0.54	0.87	0.87
Total—Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	60.44	100.02	100.02
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	100	165	165
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	1.203	1.203	16.04	32.48	32.48
Shirtings	..	25	0.641	1.365	1.365	16.03	34.13	34.13
T. Cloth	..	36	0.583	1.203	1.203	20.99	43.31	43.31
Total—Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	53.06	109.92	109.92
Index Numbers—Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	100	207	207
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	1,989.30	1,972.69
Cost of Living Index Numbers.	..	..	..	..	..	100	159	158

The Cost of Living Index for April 1925

A FALL OF ONE POINT

All articles .. 58 per cent. Food only .. 53 per cent.

In April 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 one point lower than that in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 159 in March and 158 in April 1925. This is 35 points below the high water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and one point above the twelve-monthly average of 1924.

The index number for all food articles fell by two points owing to a decrease of two points in food grains and also in other food articles. The fall of two points in cereals was due to a decrease of 3 points in the price of rice, the increase of 2 points in wheat being counterbalanced by a fall of 6 points in jowari. Pulses remained stationary during the month. The other food articles fell by two points mainly due to a decrease of 14 points in the price of potatoes. Tea and salt declined by 1 and 5 points respectively while the price of ghee advanced by 3 points.

Fuel and lighting and clothing groups showed no change, the prices of all the articles included in these groups remaining at the same level as in the previous month.

All items : Average percentage increase over July 1914

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	34	82	83	69	73	56	59	57
February	34	76	81	62	65	55	56	57
March	36	72	77	60	65	54	54	59
April	44	67	72	60	62	56	50	58
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 March and April 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.

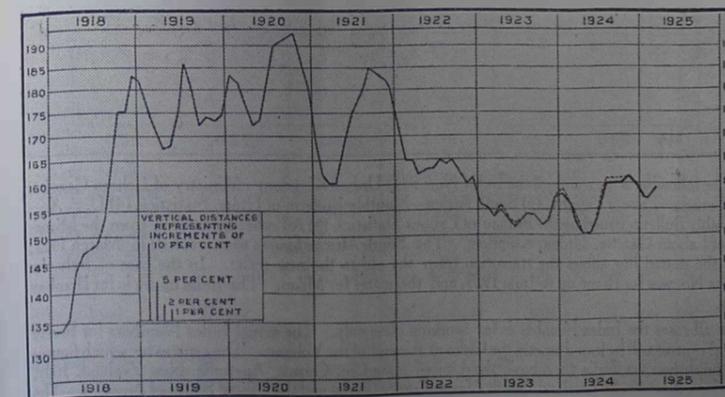
Articles	July 1914	March 1925	April 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in April 1925 over or below March 1925	Articles	July 1914	March 1925	April 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in April 1925 over or below March 1925
Rice	100	135	132	- 3	Salt	100	142	137	- 5
Wheat	100	153	155	+ 2	Beef	100	155	155	....
Jowari	100	142	136	- 6	Mutton	100	185	185	....
Bajri	100	138	138	....	Milk	100	191	191	....
Gram	100	132	132	....	Ghee	100	196	199	+ 3
Turdal	100	118	118	....	Potatoes	100	173	159	-14
Sugar (refined)	100	187	187	....	Onions	100	345	345	....
Raw sugar (gul)	100	167	167	....	Cocoanut oil	100	115	115	....
Tea	100	203	202	- 1	All food articles (weighted average)	100	155	153	- 2

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

Rice 24, Wheat 35, Jowari 26, Bajri 28, Gram 24, Turdal 15, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 40, Tea 50, Salt 27, Beef 35, Mutton 46, Milk 48, Ghee 50, Potatoes 37, Onions 71, Coconut 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 5 pies for food articles only.

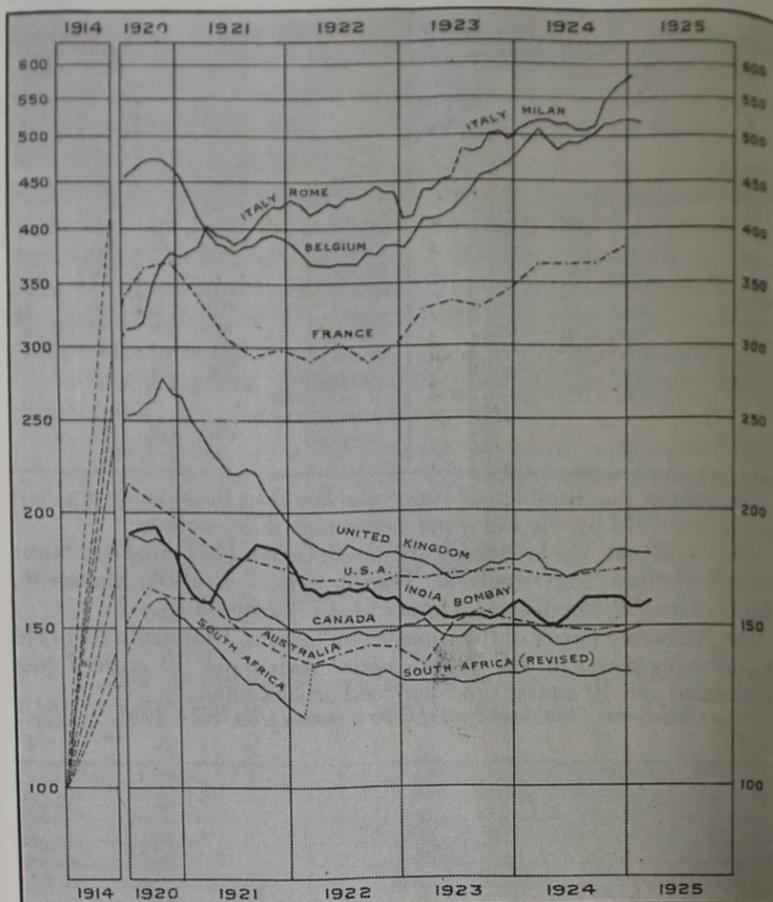
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)*



* 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 March 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 71 per cent. above the level in July 1914. The fall of 2 points in the general index was mainly due to a fall of 8 points in the food index. The general index number has fallen by 92 points from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918.

The index number for food grains registered a fall of 10 points owing to a fall of 11 points in Cereals and 7 points in Pulses. The fall of 11 points in Cereals is due to a decrease of 11 points in wheat, 23 points in barley, 13 points in jowari and 9 points in bajri.

The index number for food articles fell by 8 points owing to a decrease of 10 points in food grains and 12 points in Other food. Turmeric declined by 42 points while sugar and salt rose by one and 5 points respectively.

The index number for non-food articles remained the same, a fall of 6 points each in Silk and Oilseeds, 3 points in Hides and skins and one point each in Cotton manufactures and Metals, being counterbalanced by a rise of 7 points in Other raw and manufactured articles. The price of the imported coal advanced by 27 points.

The sub-joined table compares March 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 Feb 1925	+ or - % compared with Mar 1924	Groups	Mar 1924	June 1924	Sept 1924	Dec 1924	Feb 1925	Mar 1925
1. Cereals ..	7	-7	+25	1. Cereals ..	92	98	106	104	123	115
2. Pulses ..	2	-7	+18	2. Pulses ..	91	100	103	103	115	108
3. Sugar ..	3	+1	-20	3. Sugar ..	106	102	95	80	84	84
4. Other food ..	3	-5	-17	4. Other food ..	93	104	88	90	82	77
All food ..	15	-5	-1	All food ..	95	101	97	94	99	95
5. Oilseeds ..	4	-4	+5	5. Oilseeds ..	91	97	105	101	101	96
6. Raw cotton ..	3	..	-14	6. Raw cotton ..	97	103	103	83	83	83
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	..	-11	7. Cotton manufactures ..	103	102	100	94	92	91
8. Other textiles ..	2	-4	-32	8. Other textiles ..	123	105	95	88	87	84
9. Hides and skins ..	3	-2	+4	9. Hides & skins ..	90	96	93	135	95	93
10. Metals ..	5	-1	-5	10. Metals ..	101	101	100	98	96	96
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	+4	+1	11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	101	97	102	103	98	102
All non-food ..	27	..	-8	All non-food ..	101	101	100	98	93	93
General Index No. ..	42	-1	-6	General Index No. ..	99	102	99	97	95	94

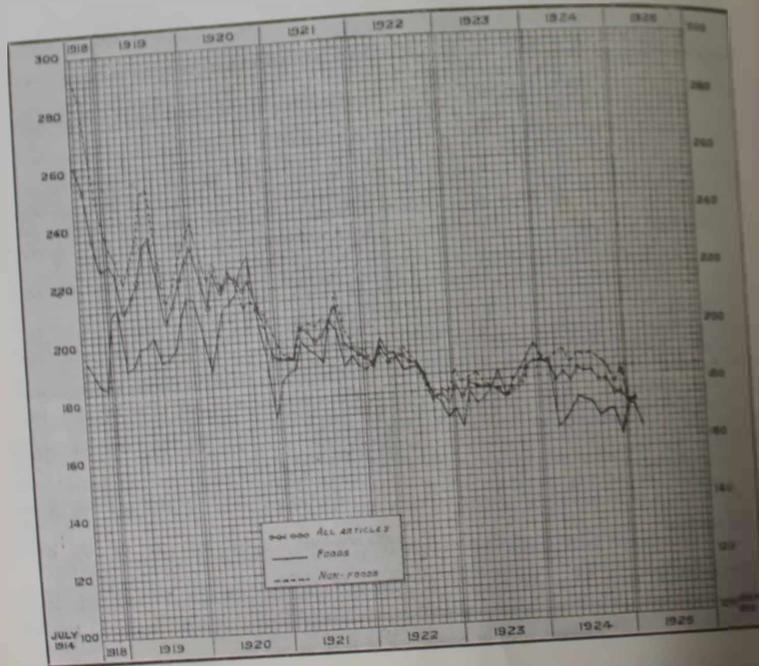
* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 888.

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	226
" " 1919	202	233	222
" " 1920	206	219	216
" " 1921	193	201	199
" " 1922	186	187	180
" " 1923	179	182	186
" " 1924	173	188	182
Three-monthly " 1925	170	173	172

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

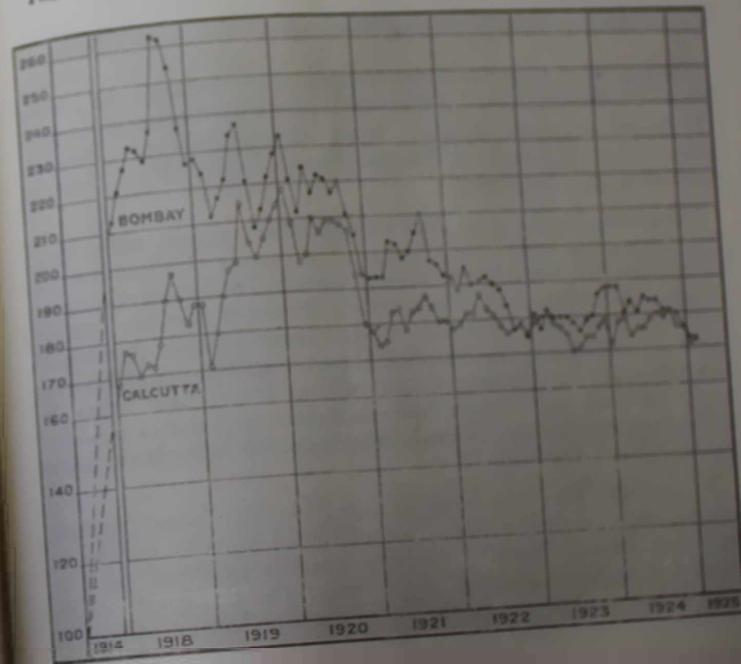


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

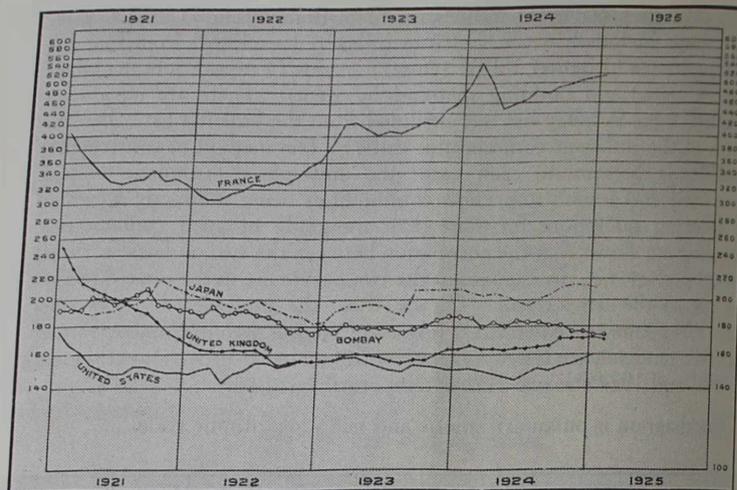
The items included in the indices are 42 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay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



The sources of these five Index Numbers are:—Bombay, the Labour Office; United Kingdom, The Board of Trade; United States of America, The Bureau of Labour Statistics; Japan, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations; France, French Official figure as republished in "The Statist".

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a Table at the end of the Gazette. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are:—Canada, The 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	Equivalent in tolas	1925			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Mar 1925 over or below	
				July 1914	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925	July 1914	Feb. 1925
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	208	As. p. 5 10	As. p. 7 9	As. p. 7 10	+2 0	+0 1
Wheat	Piisi Seoni	"	200	5 10	7 9	8 7	+2 9	+0 10
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	200	4 3	5 7	6 2	+1 11	+0 7
Bajri	Ghati	"	204	4 7	6 0	6 1	+1 6	+0 1
Gram	Delhi	"	196	4 4	5 4	5 7	+1 3	+0 3
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	200	5 11	6 9	6 11	+1 0	+0 2
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	2 0	2 0	+0 11	....
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	2 1	2 0	+0 10	-0 1
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 8	15 10	+8 0	+0 2
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	188	1 9	2 10	2 10	+1 1	....
Beef	....	Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	3 11	+1 5	-0 1
Mutton	....	"	39	3 0	5 11	6 0	+3 0	+0 1
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+2 2	....
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	14 1	13 11	+6 10	-0 2
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 1	1 1	+0 5	....
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 11	0 9	+0 8	-0 2
Cocanut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	4 1	4 1	+0 6	....

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.

The chief variations in prices during March 1925 as compared with the previous month were as follows. All the food grains rose in price—wheat by 10 pies, jowari by 7 pies, gram by 3 pies, turdal by 2 pies and rice and bajri each by one pie per paylee. The price of sugar (refined) remained the same; but raw sugar (gul) was cheaper by one pie per seer. Tea and mutton rose by 2 pies and one pie respectively while beef fell by one pie per lb. Ghee and onions decreased each by 2 pies per seer while other articles remained practically unchanged.

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

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in February and March 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 February and March 1925 —

Bombay prices in February 1925 = 100 Bombay prices in March 1925 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—						Cereals—					
Rice ..	100	106	119	105	119	Rice ..	100	106	118	109	118
Wheat ..	100	92	90	88	89	Wheat ..	100	88	93	83	94
Jowari ..	100	79	76	85	105	Jowari ..	100	72	72	73	91
Bajri ..	100	81	94	81	99	Bajri ..	100	82	96	83	100
Average—						Average—					
Cereals ..	100	90	95	90	103	Cereals ..	100	87	95	87	101
Pulses—						Pulses—					
Gram ..	100	81	105	79	82	Gram ..	100	84	100	83	91
Turdal ..	100	89	113	107	126	Turdal ..	100	88	116	100	123
Average—						Average—					
Pulses ..	100	85	109	93	104	Pulses ..	100	86	108	92	107
Other articles						Other articles					
of food—						of food—					
Sugar (re-						Sugar (re-					
finned) ..	100	88	93	112	96	finned) ..	100	91	97	112	96
Jagri (Gul).	100	76	90	90	87	Jagri (Gul).	100	75	93	93	84
Tea ..	100	100	100	114	105	Tea ..	100	99	99	113	104
Salt ..	100	74	76	99	99	Salt ..	100	72	76	99	99
Beef ..	100	123	123	61	74	Beef ..	100	125	88	63	75
Mutton ..	100	99	99	82	74	Mutton ..	100	97	73	81	73
Milk ..	100	57	57	76	76	Milk ..	100	57	57	76	76
Ghee ..	100	84	80	80	84	Ghee ..	100	83	80	80	85
Potatoes ..	100	59	74	103	73	Potatoes ..	100	74	65	103	62
Onions ..	100	74	87	61	49	Onions ..	100	76	105	75	60
Cocoa nut	100	108	110	115	104	Cocoa nut	100	104	110	115	104
oil.						oil.					
Average—						Average—					
Other articles	100	86	90	90	84	Other articles	100	87	86	92	83
of food ..						of food ..					
Average—						Average—					
All food	100	86	93	90	91	All food	100	87	90	91	90
articles ..						articles ..					

Actual retail prices at these centres will be found among the miscellaneous tables at the end of the gazette. The differences of the relative prices at the different centres are considerable. As compared with the previous month the relative average for all food articles fell by 1 and 3 points respectively at Poona and Ahmedabad and rose by one point each at Karachi and Sholapur. Referring back to March 1924 it is found that in relation to Bombay, the Ahmedabad average was 3 points lower, the Sholapur average one point higher than in that month while the Poona and Karachi averages remained the same. Of individual articles the relative prices of wheat have increased at the four mofussil centres. The relative prices of sugar (refined) are lower except at Sholapur, but of ghee are higher at Karachi and Poona. Tea at Ahmedabad stood at 134 and is now 99. Both the differences between different centres at any given date and the fluctuations of those differences are surprisingly high and it is not at the moment apparent why an article not locally produced (like tea and refined sugar) should sometimes be dearer and sometimes cheaper at any mofussil centre than at Bombay.

Securities Index Number

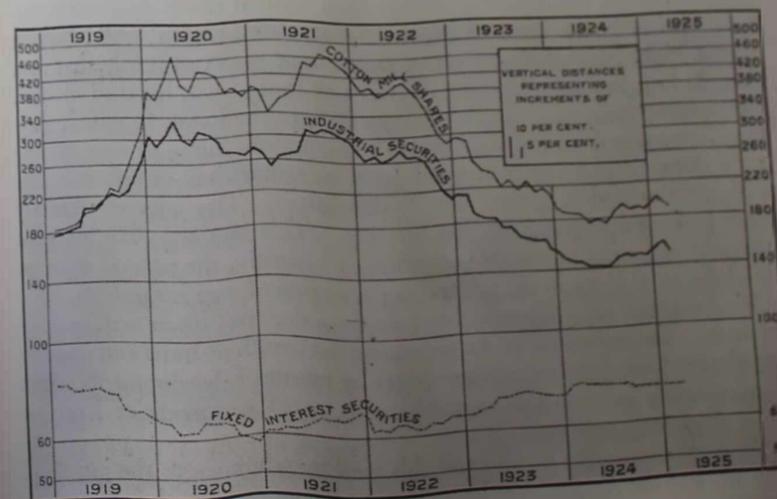
A FALL OF THREE POINTS

In March 1925, the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index number was 145 as against 148 in the previous month. Government and Corporation (hard interest) securities, Railway companies and Cotton ginning and pressing companies remained Stationary. Industrial Securities showed a fall of 4 points due to a decrease of 7 points in Cotton mills, 3 points in Electric undertakings, one point in Cement and manganese companies and 2 points each in Banks and Miscellaneous companies.

The Construction of the Index

No.	—	—	July 1914		March 1925	
			Total numbers	Total numbers	Average	Average
1	Government and Corporation Securities ..	7 Index Nos. ..	700	506	72	
2	Banks ..	6 " " ..	600	807	135	
3	Railway Companies ..	10 " " ..	1,000	1,058	106	
4	Cotton Mills ..	42 " " ..	4,200	8,294	197	
5	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies ..	8 " " ..	800	1,046	131	
6	Cement and Manganese Companies ..	5 " " ..	500	631	126	
7	Electric Undertakings ..	2 " " ..	200	307	154	
8	Miscellaneous Companies ..	22 " " ..	2,200	2,121	96	
9	Industrial Securities ..	95 " " ..	9,500	14,264	150	
10	General average ..	102 " " ..	10,200	14,770	145	

Movements of Securities Index Nos. (Logarithmic Scale)



Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign Economic Position of India

From many points of view, and not least that of world supply of commodities, the demand for which has forced up prices, great interest attaches to the appointment of a small committee by the Government of India to collate and examine existing material regarding the economic position of the country, and to suggest the lines on which a general economic survey should be carried out. The chairman of the committee is Sir M. Visvesvaraya, formerly in the engineering service of the Bombay Government, and the author of a notable work on "Reconstructing India."

The committee is to report on the adequacy or otherwise of the existing economic material, and to make recommendations as to the best manner in which it can be supplemented, and at what cost. A great deal of material exists, but it is scattered and in many respects vague, with the consequence that the most diverse conclusions are drawn concerning such questions as the average income of the Indian people. The subject is discussed in some detail by Messrs. P. A. Wadia and G. N. Joshi, of the staff of Wilson College, Bombay, in a new book entitled "The Wealth of India" (Macmillan), but with a manifest political bias in reference to the economic effects of the "potential drain" of remittances "from India by foreigners living in India or remittances of profits earned on foreign capital invested in the country."

The real causes of Indian poverty and low productiveness are set forth in "India in 1923-24," the annual report by Dr. Rushbrook Williams. He shows that on every side tradition and sentiment, rather than economic advantage, rule today as they have ruled for centuries, exercising upon the Indian masses a cumulative pressure which is none the less crushing because commonly unrecognized.

Small as are the resources of the Indian peasant, he does not use them to the best advantage. He inherits from his forbears nothing of the immense wealth which in Europe has been handed down to present-day agriculturists in the form of improvements, reclamations, and working capital. The benevolence of nature makes large tracts so fertile that men need do little beyond scratching the soil and scattering a handful of seed. Hence many millions of Indians fall readily into the habit, to which their prevailing outlook on life would seem to predispose them, of maintaining a low standard of living with small exertion, rather than of striving after a higher standard at greater cost to themselves. The general illiteracy tends to keep average production very low. This fact accounts for what seems at first sight a singular contradiction—namely, the general shortage of labour of all kinds in the midst of a population of vast magnitude.

To recognize these unfavourable conditions does not mean acquiescence in them. The opportunities for increasing the wealth of India and improving the hard lot of the cultivating classes by means of developments which would largely increase the exportable surplus of commodities have yet to be adequately examined.

We must be content to illustrate this view by reference to the jute crop. The work of the Agricultural Departments in connexion with jute consists

mainly in the isolation of superior yielding strains from the common mixtures found in the field. It has been found, for instance, that the outturn of the fibre of the *kakya* *Bombai* variety is decidedly more than that of any other kind grown in Bengal. But, owing partly to seed adulteration and partly to deficiencies brought about by conditions such as bad tilth, lack of suitable manurial ingredients, etc., the yield of *kakya* *Bombai* is greatly decreasing in some jute-growing districts.

Unfortunately the habits and outlook of the cultivator foster the tendency towards deterioration in crop yield. His poverty and indebtedness, and the poor physique arising from insufficient nutrition and lack of sanitation are largely responsible for making him inefficient as a producer. The Agricultural Departments do most valuable work in evolving better seeds and in investigations such as that which has demonstrated that the presence of potash and lime together for fertilization of the jute crop is of importance. But these improvements cannot be effectively applied to actual practice by the Bengal peasantry in general unless and until the obstructions caused by the existing conditions of, and outlook on, life are at least partially removed. The same consideration is applicable to other crops which have considerable export value. (From the "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement," February 14, 1925.)

Madras Association Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association was held on Wednesday at Government House with the Viscountess Goschen, the President in the chair. There was a large gathering of the members of the General Committee present, including Mrs. Devadass, Chairman, and Mrs. T. H. Symons, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. Subbarayan proposed (and Miss Turnbull seconded) that the report be adopted and the proposition was carried.

The statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1924-25 was passed. Mrs. T. H. Symons then made the following statement.

There are now nine centres in Madras. The Centre in Mackay's Garden has been removed to New Town on the 1st instant, as the Corporation of Madras had opened one of their Child Welfare Centres near the former place. A Health Visitor has been appointed to help the nurses at the various centres. There are now 38 centres in the mofussil represented in 21 districts. The new centres that have been opened are: Chittoor, Alandur, Bimlipatam and Trichinopoly.

A centre has been opened at Calicut in March 1925, Cuddapah and Venkatagiri (Nellore District) will shortly have centres opened. The following have asked for information to open centres and it has been supplied: Tiruvalur (Tanjore District), Kandakur and Palghat (Nellore District).

Necessary leaflets, forms, etc., have been sent to the Chairman of the Municipalities and the President of District Boards. A small grant of Rs. 25 or less is given to 24 centres. The Association has selected nurses and after training in Madras has sent them on duty to Trichinopoly, Chittoor, Bellary, Bimlipatam, Alandur and Calicut.

Lady Goschen then nominated the members of the General Committee. Mrs. Devadass and Mrs. T. H. Symons were re-elected as President and Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Lady Goschen. (From the "Madras Mail," March 27, 1925.)

The Labour Exchange, Bangalore

The Labour Office having heard that a Labour Employment Exchange had been started in Bangalore approached its Secretary with a request to furnish it with an account of the work of the Exchange and to grant permission to publish the same. The following is the information supplied by the Honorary Secretary :

"This Bureau was started by the Chaplain, St. John's Church, Bangalore, in October 1923 with the object of helping many domiciled European and Anglo-Indian men, women, boys and girls into employment. The unemployed had their names registered and the Chaplain addressed about 250 circulars of appeal to employers to requisition on this office for their labour. Although there was only a slight response to the appeal, this department was brought into existence and after 3 months Mr. C. H. Flemming very kindly undertook the duties of honorary secretary and relieved the chaplain of the executive work. The deserving unemployed of all the parishes in Bangalore, irrespective of denomination, had their names registered and many applications for registration followed from all parts of Southern India. With a small monthly allotment of Rs. 20 from the Church Poor Funds for advertisements and stationery expenses this Labour Bureau got into touch with employers and the following figures give an idea of the work accomplished by the honorary secretary and chaplain :—

Letters written on behalf of the unemployed in the first 18 months	.. ..	..	2,000 approx.
Men and boys registered for work	.. ..	..	190
Men and boys placed in work	.. ..	..	150
Names struck off unemployed list for good reasons	.. ..	..	25
Women and girls registered for employment	.. ..	..	150
Women and girls placed in work	.. ..	..	120
Women and girls struck off list for one reason or another	.. ..	..	20

The salaries of those placed in work ranges from Rs. 20 per mensem with food and lodging to Rs. 300 maximum. The present honorary secretary Mr. F. H. Sheridan took over the office from the 1st March 1925 and saw the necessity of opening a register for Indians of both sexes and in one month has placed 8 men and 2 women in employ from 10 men and 4 women registered.

An optional fee of 8 annas is paid by those that can afford when registering and when placed in good employment some make a donation of 10 per cent. of their first month's salary.

There is skilled labour as well as unskilled on the books, and there are many letters of appreciation on the file from satisfied employers.

By a little public support this Labour Bureau would be in a position to achieve great deeds. The recognition and a small grant from Government is needed to evolve us into an established and far-reaching concern and become a real boon to the unfortunate unemployed. Surely an institution of this kind which has already achieved a deal of good by initiative alone, is worthy of support from the more fortunate members of the public !"

Welfare Work in Mills

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute a two days' programme for the workers of the C. E. Mills was arranged on the 10th and 11th instants and hand-bills advising the workers not to indulge in indecent language and practices were distributed.

On the 10th a lecture by Mr. N. D. Kadam on "Holi Festival" under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Savant was arranged. The lecturer gave the history of the Holi-day and pointed out that the filthy acts done by the people as part of the festival were not at all permitted either by sense or 'shastras' and were a disgrace to men.

On the 11th a programme of sports was gone through and prizes to the winners were distributed at the hands of Mr. H. T. Engleken, Supervisor, C. E. Mills. Mr. Engleken congratulated workers for having preferred healthy recreation to the disgraceful acts indulged in by others during the days.

(From the "Indian Daily Mail," March 17, 1925.)

The All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation

This Federation was brought into being at a meeting of the representatives of the different Railwaymen's Unions, recently held at Bombay. The following office-bearers were elected for the current year.

President : Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad.

Vice-Presidents : Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, E. L. Iyer and Dr. Biswanath Mukerjee.

Mr. Mukund Lal Sarkar was appointed the General Secretary of the Federation. It was decided by the meeting to publish a monthly journal called the All-India Railwaymen's Bulletin, as the official organ of the Federation. Some Railwaymen's Unions affiliated themselves to the Federation. As delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, the Federation has suggested the names of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. and those of Messrs. T. M. Daud and D. Chaman Lall as advisers. The head-quarters of the Federation will be situated at No. 72, Canning Street, Calcutta. (Abstracted from "Capital," March 26, 1925.)

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in March .. 7 Workpeople involved .. 2,570

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

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in March 1925			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in March 1925	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in March 1925*
	Started before 1st March	Started in March	Total		
Textile ..	....	5	5	1,998	8,954
Engineering ..	1	....	1	100	64
Miscellaneous ..	....	1	1	472	944
Total, March 1925 ..	1	6	7	2,570	9,962
Total, February 1925 ..	....	4	4	862	3,070

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

There were seven industrial disputes in progress in March 1925, five of which occurred in cotton mills, one in an Iron works and one in a Slaughter House. The number of workpeople involved was 2,570 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 9,962 which, it will be seen, is an increase on the February 1925 statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results November 1924 to March 1925

	November 1924	December 1924	January 1925	February 1925	March 1925
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	6	6	5	4	7
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	1	1	....	....	1
Fresh disputes begun ..	5	5	5	4	6
Disputes ended ..	5	6	5	3	7
Disputes in progress at end ..	1	....	....	1	....
Number of workpeople involved ..	2,185	975	1,277	862	2,570
Aggregate duration in working days ..	4,201	941	1,444	3,070	9,962
Demands—					
Pay ..	3	2	2	3	5
Bonus ..	1	....	....	....	....
Personal ..	1	4	1	1	1
Leave and hours ..	....	....	2	....	....
Others ..	1	....	....	....	1
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	....	1	2	....	1
Compromised ..	1	1	1	1	1
In favour of employers ..	4	4	2	2	5

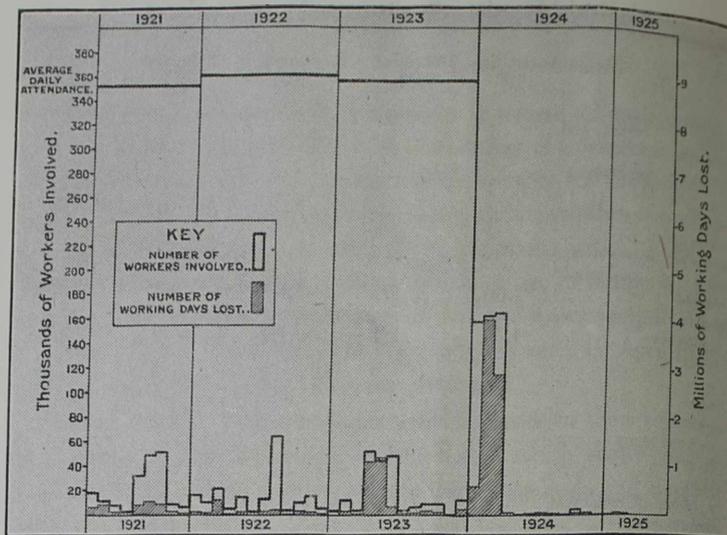
The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers and the employees, or compromised.

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.)	
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	..
February 1925 ..	4	3,070	50	..	25	25
March 1925 ..	7	9,962	72	14	14	..
Totals or (cols. 4 to 7) Average ..	62	2,945,769	59	22	11	8

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

Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During March 1925 the number of industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency was seven as against four in the preceding month. Of these seven disputes five were due to the question of pay and the remaining two to personal and other grievances. Five were settled in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employees and one was compromised.

BOMBAY CITY

During the month under review there were four disputes in Bombay City, three of which occurred in the cotton mills. The strike in the Edward Iron Works of the Great Eastern Engineering Co., which took place on the 22nd February and was due to the delay in the payment of wages, terminated on the 2nd March and was described in the previous issue of this journal. The dispute in the Birla Mills at Elphinstone Road was due to the introduction of some changes in the rates of certain counts. On the 20th February the management put up a notice to the effect that the rates of a couple of counts will be reduced by 2 pies, and increased by 1 pie in respect of another count from 1st March 1925, and that those unwilling to continue on the new rates should not attend the mill on the next working day. On the 2nd March the operatives of the Blow Room, Carding, Roving and the Mule Departments numbering about 364 attended the mill but remained idle demanding the continuance of the old rates. The demand was not acceded to by the management and a fresh notice was put up saying that the outstanding wages of the strikers would be paid on the 5th March. About 285 strikers resumed work unconditionally and the management engaged new hands in place of those who did not resume work. The strike terminated on the 6th March.

On 14th March about 175 operatives of the Roving Department of the Madhorao Scindia Mill struck work alleging reduction in their wages for February 1925 and demanded more money. The management refused to grant the demand of the strikers and explained to them that the smallness of their wages was due not to any reduction in the rates but to the shortness of the month. The strikers however were not satisfied with the explanation offered and left the mill. On 15th March the strikers collected at the mill and demanded immediate payment of their outstanding wages. The management thereupon paid the outstanding wages of the strikers and engaged new hands in place of those who did not resume work. The Spinning, Carding and some other departments of the mill containing about 963 hands had to be closed as there were no materials owing to the Rovers' strike. The strike continued for a week and terminated on the 20th March.

The disturbance in the Birla Mills, situated at Sewri Road, Parel, arose over the question of insufficient supply of material for work. About 60 weavers did not get sufficient material to turn out for about four days in February last which affected their earnings for the month. The February wages were paid on 10th March and the mill reopened for work after the Holi Holidays on 15th March when all the weavers numbering about 200 struck work after the recess hour demanding money for detention. The management however refused to grant the demand of the strikers, paid the outstandings due to them, reduced the rates by one pie per pound of cloth and engaged new hands in their places on the reduced rates. The strike ended on 20th March.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

The rejection by the municipal authorities of some particularly emaciated animals and some other minor grievances such as change of slaughtering time and reduction in the number of meat lorries gave rise to a strike in the Bandra Slaughter House. On 1st March about 472 butchers and menials of the Bandra Slaughter House struck work as a protest against the action of the municipal authorities. The strike however ended on the 3rd March, on the municipal authorities allowing the rejected animals being slaughtered and classed as 3rd class meat and priced at not more than two annas per pound, and cancelling the new slaughtering time and increasing the number of lorries.

AHMEDABAD

Fifty operatives of the Throstle Department in the Rajnagar Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill struck work on the 26th March as they were unwilling to work under the recently appointed Jobber. They also alleged ill-treatment by some of the clerks. The strike terminated on the 31st March, some of the strikers having resumed work unconditionally and the others being replaced by new hands.

BROACH

The circumstances that led to the lock-out in the Fine Counts Mill, which took place on the 2nd March are summarised in the following lines. The new Weaving Master of the mill having noticed that the cloth

produced in the mill by weavers was inferior and damaged, and weavers were given to them to improve the production, but it had no effect. On 16th February written notice was given to the weavers to the effect that those who would be found negligent in their work and would produce damaged cloth will have to pay for the same. This notice too had not the desired effect and some of the weavers were therefore fined. The attitude of levying fines on the part of the mill management was resented by the weavers who reduced the production of cloth by about 37 per cent. The method of fining weavers for bad work was however continued. On 1st March one of the weavers was fined and this resulted in about 50 of the weavers assuming a threatening attitude towards the mill clerk. Thereupon the manager put up a notice declaring that the weaving shed would be closed from 2nd March on account of the misbehaviour of the weavers, and that their wages for February would be paid by the 10th. In accordance with this notice weavers were not admitted into the mill premises from the 2nd March. Weavers on the other hand alleged that they were fined for trifling damages and were otherwise unnecessarily harassed. They however expressed their willingness to resume work. The manager was also willing to take back the weavers provided they guaranteed good behaviour and discipline and did not object to his right of levying fines.

On 3rd March the management put up a notice offering certain conditions on which weavers would be allowed to resume work from the 5th. The weavers however after an informal conference among themselves decided not to accept the conditions laid down by the mill manager in the notice of the 3rd March. The lock-out continued till the 12th March and on the 13th the Agent gave all assurance to the weavers that their grievances would be looked into and allowed all of them to resume work except some eighteen who were considered to be a troublesome lot.

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR MARCH 1925

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories)

I. ACCIDENTS

The monthly statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published at the end of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the month of March in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency. During March there were in all 195 factory accidents in Bombay City, of which 2 were fatal, 5 serious and the remainder 188 minor accidents. Of the total number 43 or 22 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 152 or 78 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion in different classes of factories being 66 per cent. in workshops, 33 per cent. in textile mills and 1 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad there were 18 accidents, all of which occurred in cotton mills. Out of these 18 accidents, 11 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Seven of these accidents were serious and the rest minor.

In Karachi there were in all five accidents, four of which occurred in Railway Workshops and one in a Port Trust Workshop. One of these five accidents was serious and the rest minor.

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was thirty-six out of which 13 occurred in cotton mills, 15 in workshops and 8 in miscellaneous concerns. 19 of these accidents were due to machinery in motion and 18 to other causes. Three of these accidents were fatal, six serious and the rest minor.

B. PROSECUTIONS

Nasirabad

A ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (k) for not maintaining a register of workers form "D" required by Section 35. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 75.

Another ginning factory was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for employing women contrary to the provisions of Section 24 (a) read with Section 51. The occupier and the Manager were both convicted and fined Rs. 600 (Six cases. Rs. 100 in each case).

Hyderabad

A ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for employing women at night time contrary to the provisions of Section 24. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 270. (Nine cases. Rs. 30 in each case).

Another ginning factory was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for employing women at night contrary to the provisions of Section 24 read with Section 51. The Occupier and the Manager were both convicted and fined Rs. 180. (Six cases. Rs. 30 in each case).

Workmen's Compensation

Details of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923)

Some statistics regarding Workmen's Compensation in the Bombay Presidency were published on pages 256-257 of the November 1924 issue and pages 470-473 of the January issue of the Labour Gazette. Since then Government have decided to publish regularly the details of compensation as well as of Proceedings under Act VIII of 1923 with some general information. A form was drawn up for this purpose and information is now being obtained under G.R. No. 5948 (General Department) dated 16th September 1924. It should be mentioned that the returning agencies are not the employers as is the case in England where the Home Office obtains the returns from the employers in seven principal groups of

industries under section 12 of Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. The Government of India have decided to publish annual reports and for this purpose have required the employers to furnish returns under section 16 of Act VIII of 1923.

In the case of the Labour Office statistics, the returns are being furnished to the Labour Office monthly by the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in this Presidency including Sind. The information, therefore, relates to industrial localities under 23 Commissioners, viz. The Commissioners for Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Nadiad, Hubli, Cadapa, Godhra, Alibag, Larkana, Mirpurkhas, Jacobabad, Nausahro, Thana, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Karwar, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad and Sukkur. It should be noted that the jurisdiction of the Commissioner for Bombay includes Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, the Districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh and Sholapur and the B.B. & C.I. Railway line running within the Presidency of Bombay.

The Labour Office now obtains information about (1) the nature of the accident or disease, (2) sex, age and occupation of the claimants, (3) the class of Factory, (4) the gross amount of compensation awarded or deposited, (5) rate at which compensation is ordered to be paid, (6) manner of disposal of the case and whether any appeal was preferred with a summary of cases in the Commissioner's Courts showing the number of original cases, number of reviews and other applications, number of agreements registered, etc.

This article contains a summary of the compensation statistics for January, February and March. Information for March has not however been received from three Commissioners. Twenty compensation cases were disposed of by the Commissioners in January, 21 in February and 20 in March. It should be remembered that these are not the numbers of cases which came within the purview of the Courts of the Commissioners but of cases actually disposed of. A gross amount of Rs. 5,095-14-9 was awarded in lump sum as compensation in January, Rs. 8,451-14-8 in February and Rs. 9,850-8-0 in March. All cases in January, and February and 19 out of 20 in March were reported by the Commissioner for Bombay. The Commissioner for Karachi received a deposit of Rs. 788-9-9 as compensation and wages for a fatal case pending before him during the month. Out of the 20 accidents in January, 9 were fatal, in 9 cases there was permanent partial disablement and in 1 temporary disablement and one case was for recovery of costs. Comparative figures for February are 7 fatal, 13 of permanent partial disablement and 1 of temporary disablement and for March 12 fatal and 8 of permanent partial disablement.

As could be expected the number of cases under the Commissioner for Bombay is the largest, the number in other centres being almost negligible. The number of compensation cases in cotton mills was 14 in January, 13 in February and 11 in March. No disease case has come up during the three months under review.

Claimants for compensation were males over 15 in 17 cases out of 20 in January, in 19 out of 21 in February and in 19 out of 20 in March. The

remaining claimants were females over 15. In one case in March there were a female over 15 and a male below 15 as joint claimants.

Awards and Agreements

Out of 20 cases in January 11 were original claims, 2 were simple memoranda denying liability to pay, and 7 were registration of agreements. In February 13 were original claims, and 8 registration of agreements; and in March 15 were original claims and 5 were registration of agreements. Compensation was awarded in 10 cases in January, 1 application was rejected and agreement was effected in the remaining cases. Compensation was awarded in 12 cases in February and 13 in March and agreement was effected in 9 cases in February and 7 in March.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute

Summary of work done at the Institute since August 1924 to the end of February 1925.

EDUCATIONAL

1.—Schools—A

	On roll	Average attendance
1. Three night schools, one vernacular and one English at the main Centre and one vernacular at the Crescent Centre	72	38
2. Day school for half-timers	21	17
3. Three training classes for women workers at the Pearl, Premier and E. Pabaney mills	70	43
4. One Kindergarten class for the children at the Creche	8	5
	<u>171</u>	<u>103</u>

Side activities

1 *Drawing classes*.—These classes are started for the half-time boys of the Crescent Day school and held twice a week, i.e., on the Wednesday and Saturday, both in the morning and afternoon. The total number of boys taking advantage of the classes comes to 21.

2 *Moral classes*.—In all these classes were held 35 times.

Particulars.	1.	2.	3.
Day schools ..	2		
Night schools ..		8	
Women's classes ..			25

At these classes stories from purans and history were related and their morals explained.

Date	Name of School	Story
		August 1924
4th	E. Pabaney mill	.. Simintini.
9th	Samaj night school	.. First part of the Jaimini Ashwamedha (a religious book).
16th	Do.	.. "Self-Command".

Date	Name of School	Story
<i>August 1924—contd.</i>		
11th	E. Pabaney mill	.. " Bhadrayu "
18th	Do.	.. " Bhadrasen "
22nd	Do.	.. " Shri Krishna's birth "
22nd	Pearl mill	.. Do.
28th	Do.	.. " Devi Shri Ahalyabai Holkar "
30th	Samaj night school	.. " Courage "
<i>September 1924</i>		
13th	Samaj night school	.. " Self-Control "
<i>October 1924</i>		
13th	Pearl mill	.. " Neighbour's duty "
15th	Do.	.. " Life of Shri Ramdas "
18th	Samaj night school	.. " Vijaya Dashmi "
23rd	Pearl mill	.. How a <i>Walya</i> , Fisherman, became the saint <i>Walmiki</i> .
<i>November 1924</i>		
6th	Pearl mill	.. " Birth of Shri Guru Dattatraya "
7th	Do.	.. " Ekadashi Mahatma "
13th	Pearl mill	.. " Draupadi "
22nd	Samaj night school	.. " Usefulness of stones "
27th	Pearl mill	.. " Dis-proof of Satya Bhama's pride "
<i>December 1924</i>		
4th	Pearl mill	.. " Raja Harishchandra "
11th	Do.	.. " Ahilyodhar "
27th	Samaj night school	.. " Bible's sagacity "
<i>January 1925</i>		
12th	Pearl mill	.. " Shankaracharya's religious work "
15th	Do.	.. " No fear under God's protection "
22nd	Do.	.. " Life of Baijabai Shinde "
29th	Do.	.. " Life of Dhruwa "
19th	Pabaney mill	.. " Chilia "
26th	Do.	.. " Dhruwa "
24th	Samaj night school	.. " Mother's love "
<i>February 1925</i>		
14th	Crescent Day school	.. " Dr. Booker Washington "
20th	Do.	.. " Poor students of America "
16th	E. Pabaney mill	.. " Birth of Shakuntala "
23rd	Do.	.. " The chief of Fort Panhala "
5th	Premier mill	.. " Devi Shri Ahalyabai "
26th	Peal mill	.. " Raja Bhoja "

3 Debating society.—The members of the Boys Educational Association of the night school discussed the following subjects:—

Date	Name of the subject for discussion	Attendance
15th Nov. 24	.. " Education versus Wealth "	.. 15
13th Dec. 24	.. " Education versus Wealth "	.. 15
17th Jan. 25	.. " Haste is waste "	.. 14

4 School boys' Savings Fund.—There are three branches of this fund started for the boys of which one has been started for half-time workers and the rest two for the whole-time workers of the night schools. The total number of members at the end of the period was 56, 24 left and 20 new were admitted. Rs. 76-14-0 were deposited by them and Rs. 58-4-0 were withdrawn. The total amount of deposits by the end of the period comes to Rs. 70-13-6.

5 Bhajan Club (Devotional music club).—This club has been started for the boys of the Crescent Day school. The club met 18 times during the period when prayers were offered and devotional songs were sung.

August	24	(1, 8 and 15).
Sept.	24	(4, 18 and 29).
Oct.	24	(3, 17 and 24).
Nov.	24	(9, 21 and 28).
Dec.	24	(5, 19 and 26).
Jan.	25	(16, 23 and 29).

6 Boys' Clubs.—Clubs have been started for the boys of the Crescent Day school for encouraging them to manage their own activities such as the savings fund, sports and games and excursions. The committees of the clubs met 7 times during the period.

January 25 (5, 6, 12, 13, 19, 20 and 25).

7 Boys' Educational Association.—The Association has been started for the boys of the night schools of the main centre. The Association conducts debating society, Savings fund, Cricket Club, Dramatic club, sports and games. The Committee of the Association met 9 times during the period for reviewing its work.

B—Reading Rooms and Libraries.—There are 3 Reading rooms and Libraries working at the main centre, Crescent Centre and Indian Bleaching D. and P. Works.

1.	Total number of members	..	371
2.	Total number of readers	..	16,024
3.	Total number of books issued	..	524

ECONOMIC WORK

II (A) Co-operative Credit societies.—

1.	Total number of societies	..	30
2.	Total number of members	..	1,330
3.	New	..	108
4.	Left	..	172
5.	Number of loans granted	..	387
6.	Amount of loans granted	..	Rs. 19,236
7.	Amount of loans recovered	..	Rs. 20,229-15-3.

N.B.—Since the last six months the Supervising Board of the Institute has introduced a closer supervision over the working of these societies. The workers of the Institute invariably attend the meetings of the managing committees and guide their work. The list of defaulters is first dealt with, the purpose of loan is strictly scrutinized and the loans are given to borrowers in the presence of the Institute's workers. A number of cases in which the creditors were Marwaris or banias were settled by the Institute's workers by personally seeing these banias to the advantage of the workmen. Where the amount was to be sent to the outside places the Institute arranged to send it by money orders.

(B) *Co-operative Store*—

1. Number of members	..	..
2. Number of buyers	..	..	4,856
3. Amount of sales	..	..	Rs. 19,937-0-6

N.B.—The Supervising Board appointed a committee of six members under the presidentship of Mr. F. Stott, manager, Pearl mills, for improving and popularising the working of the store. The committee met four times and made several useful suggestions which were finally approved of by the Board. As a result of this, the membership has increased from 39 to 144, sales have increased from about 1,800 to 4,000 and the purchasing members got over 11 per cent. of bonus on the amount of their purchases even for the first quarter, *i.e.*, from November 1924 to the end of January 1925.

(C) *Boys' Store*.—The store has been started by the boys of the Crescent Day School from the month of November 1924. The total number of membership comes to 22. Articles of Rs. 26-14-0 were purchased. Total sales come to Rs. 20-6-9 and the amount of profit Rs. 2-15-9.

III. RECREATIONAL WORK

(1) *Social Club (Workmen's refreshment room)*.—The advantages of this tiffin house was taken by about 7,585 people during the period and the total amount of sales comes to Rs. 2,382.

(2) *Gymnasium*.—The average number of members taking advantage of the activity is 45 per mensem.

(3) *Theatricals*.—Five dramas were staged at the Institute during the period for the workers of the C. E. Mills, and attendance came to from 100 to 300 each time.

Date	Name of the play	Name of the Dramatic Co.	Attendance
27th Oct. 24	"Pundlik"	Nutan Aryashrit S. N. M.	100
18th Oct. 24	Shri Krishna Lila	Shri Shiochatrapati N. M.	250
15th Nov. 24	Jahari Sura	B. P. S. Natak Mandali	300
13th Dec. 24	Do.	Do.	300
6th Dec. 24	Tukaram	Dhareshwar Dramatic Co.	300

(4) *Story telling*.—In all four stories were narrated at the Samaj night school, Pearl and Pabaney mill women's classes in order to make the class work more interesting to the students.

Date	Name of the school	Name of the story	Attendance
20th Sept. 24	Samaj night school	Work of Shri Ganapati at Gokarn Mahabaleshwar	20

Date	Name of the school	Name of the story	Attendance
14th Oct. 24	Pearl mill women's class	Alibaba and 40 thieves	25
19th Dec. 24	Do.	Story about Gokhale as to how he became Raste	25
19th Feb. 25	E. Pabaney mill women's class	Life of Baji Prabhu Deshpande.	25
(5) <i>Magic shows</i> .—The magic show was arranged for the members of the Women Workers' Association on 28th January 1925.			Attendance 150.
(6) <i>Sports</i> .—The sports were arranged on the following occasions:—			
7th Oct. 24	Dasara	Chairman, Mr. Nolan	Attendance 700
21st Dec. 24	On the morning of the Institute's annual social gathering day.	Chairman, Mr. J. S. Smith	Attendance 400

(7) *Travelling Reader*.—This arrangement has been done at the Crescent Centre for the recreation of the workers of the mills during recess hours where a boy of the school reads religious stories.

(8) *Excursion*.—The boys of the schools and women workers were taken to Jogeshwari caves through three motor lorries of the company. The party consisted of 175 members.

IV. CRECHE

The total number of children on the roll at the end of July 1924 was 58. 26 new children were admitted and 17 left during the period. The number of children at the end of February 1925 came to 67.

V. WORKS COMMITTEES

1. Number of meetings held.....4.
2. Dates of the meetings....12th Nov. 1924, 7th Jan. 1925, 8th Jan. 1925, and 5th Feb. 1925.

The committees considered in all 12 suggestions which are as given below:—

1. Advantages of the Co-operative store under the new system were explained.
2. Inconvenience in getting discharge passes.
3. Inconvenience in writing store's account owing to newly introduced system.
4. Provision of primary school for the women workers of the mills.
5. Provision of clock for weaving department.
6. Arrangement of water pipes.
7. Arrangement of dispensary in mill premises.
8. Reading room in mill premises.
9. Co-operative Credit Societies.—Re: Utilization of the forfeited wages of a borrowing workman of a co-operative credit society in order to relieve his sureties.

VI. GENERAL MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS

(1) Co-operative Credit Societies:—

A. Meetings of the managing committees.—In all 69 meetings were attended by the workers of the Institute during the period when

- the work of considering lists of defaulters, sanctioning loans, etc., was done.
- B. Annual General Meetings.—In all 15 meetings were held when the work of reading minutes of the last meetings, adopting balance sheets, distributing profits, electing members for the managing committee, changing rules where necessary was gone through.
- (2) C. E. Co-operative Store Committee.—Four meetings of the committee were held during the period.
- (3) Schools.—In all 43 sammelans were arranged at the women's training classes and kindergarten class during the period when the pupils offered prayers and sang devotional songs.
- (4) Gymnasium.—The members arranged in all 27 sammelans on Saturdays during the period for offering prayers to their deity and distributed sweetmeat.
- (5) Weekly Workers' Meetings.—The object of this workers' meeting is to fix the week-days programme of work of each worker. In all 12 meetings were held during the period.
- (6) C. E. Women Workers' Association.—A meeting of this Association was held on the 28th January 1925 and was attended by about 75 women. Mrs. Ramabai Naik delivered a lecture on the subject of "Infant Welfare".
- (7) Annual social gathering of the Institute was held under the presidentship of the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the 21st December 1924 in the compound of the Institute and was fairly occupied by about 1,300 workmen and the management of the mills.
- (8) A condolence meeting in memory of the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was held under the presidentship of Mr. T. Watts on the 8th October 1924.
- (9) Khoja clerks' staff helping society.—The Khoja clerks of the C. E. Mills have started this society with the object to afford help to their members' families in event of death. In all four meetings were held during the period.
- (10) Fifty Marathas mostly of the C. E. Mills performed Vedikta Shrawani in the Central Hall of the Institute on the 5th August 1924.

VII. SUPERVISING BOARD

Six meetings of the members of the Board were held during the period when the work of reading minutes of the last meetings, statement of the Co-operative societies, sanctioning loans of above Rs. 100 for m. c. of the societies, considering workmen's suggestions and complaints made through their works committees, etc., was done.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

- (1) Medical Aid :—
- | | Number of cases treated |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. At the mill dispensaries .. | 108,089 |
| B. In chawl by the visiting doctor .. | 1,258 |
- (2) Writing of applications.—Twenty-nine applications were written at the office of the Institute for the workmen of the C. E. Mills, which were

addressed to the managers of their mill for resuming duties, payment of wages, maternity allowance, etc., and to the Development Department for getting rooms at the Worli chawls.

(3) Grain shops at the mill premises :—

1. Number of passes issued ..	3,413
2. Amount of sales ..	Rs. 10,686-5-6

(4) Maternity Allowance.—The advantage of the maternity allowance was taken by 58 women during the period.

VISITORS

The following gentlemen paid visits to the Institute on the dates given below :—

17th Sept. 24	Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir, W. M. Johnston and W. V. Mehta.
18th Oct. 24	J. B. Tailer, Esq., Peking University.
7th Nov. 24	Messrs. P. B. Kulkarni and M. B. Bhide.
6th Jan. 25	Major Nawab Mumtaz Dulla of Hyderabad

India and Food Prices

We have received from Mr. Jogesh Mukerji, of 224, Woodhouse-street, Leeds, a letter criticizing Professor Gangulee's plea, mentioned in our columns last week, for the appointment of a Royal Commission to study the best means of ameliorating the lot of the Indian cultivator. Our correspondent urges that such a course would entail heavy expense, without affording commensurate benefit to the peasantry of India. His letter is too long to publish in full, but we extract the following passage of constructive criticism.

The right method to start an organization to save the decrepit industry rendering substantial help to the cultivators without involving lavish expense is : Establishing small stations liberally distributed throughout the industrial area dependent on other suitable acting department or sometime independent. Such small stations are already in existence to distribute water under the Irrigation Department. From such stations advance can be given to the cultivators not in money but in kind, namely, suitable seeds, suitable fertilizers for certain class of soil and crop, suitable modern implements and teaching their use ; locomobiles and pumps where necessary on hire system, suggesting suitable methods, etc., etc. These stations should well be supported by veterinary assistants to improve the cattle condition. It will consequently improve the valuable by-products—hides and skins. If necessary such organization can be maintained by passing legislation on the same lines as for the distribution of water. Thus the cultivators should certainly get legitimate attention to the best advantage of the country, industry, and export trade. (From the "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement," London, February 14, 1925.)

Labour on Plantations

Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state—(a) whether the Labour Commissioner and his subordinates have visited the coffee, tea and other plantations within this Presidency to inspect the residential arrangements made for the workmen in these plantations, with the necessary sanitary, hygienic and other amenities of life; (b) if so, which are the plantations visited and inspected by the Labour Commissioner and what places; (c) what defects he found in the residential and other arrangements required for the health and comfort of the workmen; and (d) what are the various wages paid to workmen in the plantations or the average wage?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) Kodanaad and Curzon Tea Estates in the Nilgiris district. (c) No defects have been reported to Government. (d) The following statement shows the wages given in the several plantations:

	Anamalais.	Nilgiri Wynaad.	Malabar Wynaad.	Malabar (Calicut and Ernad taluqs)	Salem.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
Men	7	7 to 8	7 to 8	5, 6, 7 and 7½	5 to 6†
Women	5	5	5	4	4 to 5†
Children	3 to 4*	3 to 4*	4 average*	2, 3 and 4	2 to 4†

* Extra wages can be earned at harvesting crops and contract work. Pickers of coffee and pluckers of tea—average eight annas both for men and women.

† Fifty to 100 per cent. more can be earned by contract work.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha (Indian Christian), by way of supplemental question wanted to know why there being so many Coffee and Tea Estates in the Presidency, the Labour Commissioner had inspected only two.

The Home Member said that it was not a part of the Labour Commissioner's regular duty to inspect the Plantations. A suggestion had been made to the Labour Commissioner by Government that in the course of his tours he might look up an Estate or two, but the inspection of plantations did not form part of his definite duties.

Mr. Satyamurthi : What are the duties of the Labour Commissioner?

The Home Member : The Labour Commissioner is the officer who holds control over the Labour Department.

Mr. Satyamurthi : There are labourers on the Plantations and the Labour Department has to look after these people.

The Home Member said that in districts where the Planters' Labour Act was in force the District officials inspected the plantations. The factories attached to plantations were inspected by the Inspector of Factories.

Replying to a supplemental question put by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar (Coimbatore) the Home Member said that he was quite prepared to find out from the Labour Commissioner if he found any defects on the plantations visited by him.

Professor Ratnaswamy (Indian Christian) said that the Government would do well to consider the question of making a comprehensive inspection of the plantations in the Presidency in view of the large number of

coolies that were living on the plantations. There was a possibility of some defects existing on the plantations.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha (Indian Christian) said that he had heard in South Canara that a number of coolies had been taken from there to certain plantations in the Coimbatore District and that on these plantations the necessary comforts of the coolies were inadequately attended to and there were no measures taken for the prevention of malaria. In view of these complaints, he would like to know if the Government would undertake an investigation into the conditions obtaining on all the plantations. The Government might depute the Labour Commissioner for the work.

The Home Member said that Mr. Saldanha might make a separate question of what he had said about the South Canara coolies. He then went on to say that in areas where the Planters' Labour Act was in force the jurisdiction over plantations rested with the Collectors. It was no part of the Labour Commissioner's duty to make a general inspection of the Estates in the Presidency.

Mr. Satyamurthi : May I know if the Government have any information about the condition of the unfortunate coolies on the planting estates?

The Home Member objected to the use of the word "unfortunate" in Mr. Satyamurthi's question. There was no evidence whatsoever that the lot of the coolies on the Estates was "unfortunate." He then went on to say that the Government had received no reports from their District Officers to say that there was anything the matter with the coolies on the Estates. And the absence of such reports, the Government took it, was negative evidence that there was nothing to complain against the plantations and the conditions there of the coolies. (From the "Madras Mail," March 28, 1925.)

The B. and N. W. Railway's Conference

FOURTH SESSIONS AT GORAKHPUR

The B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association which was founded in 1920, held its fourth conference in February at Gorakhpur. Dr. Manilal was the president and from 3,500 to 4,000 railwaymen were present as delegates. In the course of his Presidential address Dr. Manilal among other things, pointed out that the condition of work of the subordinate staff engaged by the B. & N. W. Railway were very unsatisfactory as compared with the conditions of work in similar services of other railways in India, and one such circumstance was the general treatment meted out to the staff. The president then referred with appreciation to the growing desire of the railwaymen for organization. Mr. Biswanath Mukarjee, Secretary of the Association, briefly reviewed the work done by this Association and expressed a hope that the railwaymen will now begin to join the Association in larger numbers in view of the recognition the Association will acquire on account of the recent Labour Legislation. (Abstracted from the "G. I. P. Union Herald," March 1925.)

Underground Workers in Coal Mines

In reply to Mr. Paling (Labour), who asked what was the total number of persons employed in underground work in the coal mines of Bengal, Central India and Southern India; and how many of these were women? Earl Winterton circulated the following statement showing the average daily number of men, women and children employed underground in the provinces named in 1923:

Bengal: 18,075 adult males; 9,941 adult females; 51 children under 12 years; total 28,067.

Bihar and Orissa: 42,548 adult males; 28,266 adult females; 354 children under 12 years; total 71,268.

Central Provinces: 3,778 adult males; 1,760 adult females; 270 children under 12 years; total 5,808.

The employment of persons under 13 years of age has been prohibited since July 1, 1924.

Colonel Wedgwood asked whether Earl Winterton was aware that children were still kept in the coal mines, if not working there, with their mothers?

Mr. Dalton (Labour): Do the children go and sleep underground with their mothers?

Earl Winterton: I should imagine it is very unlikely, but I will inquire. (From the "Madras Mail," April 8, 1925.)

Postal Employees' Conference at Baroda

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President-elect of the fifth sessions of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference, arrived at Baroda this morning at 8-30, and was profusely garlanded by various local bodies. The conference proceedings commenced in the College Hall at 3 p.m. The president received an ovation and 150 delegates and visitors and many distinguished persons attended. The Honorary Secretary read letters and telegrams of sympathy. Mr. Chandulal Doctor, vakil, chairman, reception committee, read his speech. He referred to the ancient glories of Baroda and the progressive improvements made by His Highness. He passed on to the work and importance of postal unions, and justified the minimum demands of postal employees.

After the formal elections, Mr. Kelkar delivered his address. Referring to the recent discussion in the Legislative Assembly he attested to the goodwill of Sir B. N. Mitra and Sir Geoffrey Clarke towards the employees. He criticised service conditions and admitted the unanimity of all Assembly members regarding service conditions. Though differences existed about the minimum demands formulated, he pleaded that provident funds and gratuities for non-pensionable employees should be given. He concluded by urging the conference to concentrate on a few well-selected central points and used the interval to substantiate the demands with unimpracticable proofs before Government took action. (From the "Times of India," Bombay, April 13, 1925.)

Statistics of Cinema and Theatre Tickets in Bombay

The Labour Office sent an Investigator to the Office of the Supervisor of Entertainment Tax with a view to investigating the extent to which the public of Bombay frequent theatres and cinemas. As tickets below 4 annas are exempt from tax, only statistics for tickets above that figure could be obtained. The results are tabulated at the end of this article. In considering the higher valued tickets it has to be remembered that these usually represent boxes or sofas and therefore count as more than one person. But the number of such high valued tickets is not large enough to affect the grand total. The figures are given for the six months January to June 1924 and show a total of 1,281,292 tickets liable to the tax. The Supervisor of Entertainment Tax offered an estimate that the number of tickets sold at prices below the taxable limit would probably come to nearly three times as many as the tickets sold above that limit. To be on the safe side, however, about twice the number of taxed tickets has been taken as an estimate, and the grand total comes to just over 3½ million. This would come to 7½ millions for the year, and even allowing for a population of 1½ million (which is higher than the actual population of the city) it would mean that on the average every person in Bombay City—men, women and children—visits a theatre or a cinema five times in the year. This figure, of course, has no meaning except as a numerical measure for comparison with other cities for which statistics are available.

The statistics now given cover 17 theatres, 12 cinemas and 2 theatre and cinema combined.

Number of Tickets purchased during 6 months January—June 1924 in Theatres and Cinemas in Bombay Island

Denomination of Ticket	Number purchased at		Total
	Theatres	Cinemas	
Above Rs. 40	24	....	24
Above Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	66	....	66
" " 20 " " " 30	309	....	309
" " 15 " " " 20	31	8	39
" " 10 " " " 15	98	150	248
" " 7-8-0 " " " 10	15	216	231
" " 5 " " " 7-8-0	13,331	2	13,333
" " 4 " " " 5	15,865	....	15,865
" " 3 " " " 4	30,999	2,860	33,859
" " 2 " " " 3	45,736	41,830	87,566
" " 1-8-0 " " " 2	29,855	11,048	40,903
" " 1 " " " 1-8-0	53,797	118,333	172,130
" As. 8 " " " 1	104,959	355,756	460,715
As. 7 only	....	456,004	456,004
Total	295,085	986,207	1,281,292
Add estimate for tickets below 4 annas	....	....	2,500,000
Grand Total	....	....	3,781,292

Unification and Co-ordination of the Social Insurance System

I—THE TWO NEW SCHEMES SUGGESTED

In commenting on the two new schemes to unify and co-ordinate the existing system of Social Insurance recently suggested by Mr. T. T. Broad and Sir Wm. Beveridge a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* stated that the existing system of insurance should be regarded as a complete failure, because it does not offer even a minimum security against destitution and other emergencies. He further criticised the existing system on account of the principle of compulsion involved in it for instance in the case of unemployment the workman is compelled to insure through the employment exchange. The unsatisfactory scales of benefit was pointed out as another drawback in the existing system. In this connexion it was stated that an unemployed worker receives 15s. per week plus 5s. for his wife and 1s. for each child dependent on him, whereas in the case of a sick worker no provision is made for his family, and the same defect exists in industrial accidents. In the case of a fatal accident provision is made for the dependents of the deceased, but if the worker is alive he does not get any such benefit. The last defect mentioned was the disjointed and complex agencies through which the different branches of insurance are administered. The unemployment insurance is managed by the trade unions, employment exchanges, etc.; the Health Insurance by "approved societies" and the old age by the Customs and Excise Department and so on.

These circumstances have made the social insurance problem a very complex one and different parties are now considering proposals to improve the existing system. Two such proposals have been made recently by Mr. Broad and Sir Wm. Beveridge.

Mr. Broad proposes to enhance the amounts for each of the four main emergencies of destitution, as follows:—

	Per Week			
	Men		Women	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sick pay	30	0
Unemployment pay	30	0
Old age pensions:—				
At 63 (at once)	25	0
At 63 (in 1930)	30	0
Widows of all workers		12 6
Fatherless children to the age of 15		5 0
Present old-age pensions	12	6
Medical benefits as at present.				

As could be expected, this involves an additional expenditure which he proposes to meet by raising the women's contribution from 11d. to 1s. a week, the man's from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d., the employer's from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. and the State's from 9d. to 1s.

Sir Wm. Beveridge's scheme, which is regarded by the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent as more suitable, is based on a contributory principle (except for the old age pension over 70), and merges the workmen's compensation with health insurance. It extends the unemploy-

ment insurance to agricultural workers and affords additions to widows' pensions and also those between the ages of 65 and 70.

The benefits in Sir Wm. Beveridge's scheme are:—

	Per week	
	s.	d.
For widows of contributors	..	12 0
For each child of school age	..	6 0
For each child without parents	..	10 0
For pensioners between 65 and 70	..	10 0 (men)
For pensioners between 65 and 70	..	7 6 (women)

The annual additional cost is proposed to be recovered from a part of the surplus for the unemployment insurance, which is expected to thrive on the trade revival.

With regard to the administrative machinery Sir William proposes that the Ministry of Health should manage the branches of insurance connected with disablement and the Ministry of Labour administer the remaining branches, *viz.*, unemployment, widows and orphans allowances, and old age pensions. In view of the urgent necessity of enquiring into the complex question of co-ordination the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent in the end suggests the appointment of a Royal Commission on Social Insurance.

II—A PLEA AGAINST UNIFICATION OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

It is interesting to note that this movement of unification is not unopposed. In contradiction of the schemes discussed above Dr. Karl Pribram in an article in the *March issue of the International Labour Review*, sounds a warning, and attempts to rescue the present system of social insurance from an utter unification, *i. e.*, from the reduction of all branches of social insurance into one unit based on the single concept of loss of earnings. He admits that if there were only one risk covered in all forms of social insurance, the existing system is in urgent need of unification, but he contends that, although as far as the workman is concerned he loses his wages in all cases, in other words, although, the consequences are identical the risk in each case is different. On this concept of risk and the linked idea of responsibility he bases his opposition to unification, and attributes the difference in the amount of compensation received in different cases (*e.g.* a sick workman and an unemployed workman) as illustrating two different kinds of risk. If, Dr. Pribram maintains, this essential distinction in the nature of risk is not observed we would have something in the nature of social relief rather than social insurance.

Another fundamental idea on which the system of social insurance rests is the concept of responsibility, as mentioned above. And the writer states that the extent and nature of responsibility varies in different cases of diverse risks. This is exemplified by the writer by an examination of the different forms of Social Insurance based on individual and collective responsibility. This diversity of risk and responsibility necessitates, it is urged, different financial organization for each branch of insurance. Dr. Pribram therefore, concludes that in any scheme of the reconstruction of the system of social insurance, the "determination and distribution" of responsibility and the nature of risk involved in each branch should receive primary consideration.

It will be seen from the above that Dr. Pribram goes below the surface and enquires into the causes of the contingencies to which the workman is exposed whereas the advocates of unification treat the matter from the standpoint of the loss of the earnings of the workman or the result of these contingencies. It can easily be admitted that Dr. Pribram's method is more scientific, but it can be suggested that it does not appear to remedy the other two defects of the existing system, viz. :—(1) that it does not afford even a minimum security against destitution and (2) the unsatisfactory scales of benefits. Dr. Pribram's scheme might rather be called a readjustment of the administrative machinery than a reconstitution of the entire fabric of social insurance. And even in the administrative organization it is co-ordination, he suggests, and not unification. With this aim in view he distributes the organization over 5 Departments viz. : (1) the Financial Department, (2) the Cashier's Department, (3) the Issue Department, (4) the local administrative Department and (5) the Judicial Department. The Australian Unemployment scheme which was set up by the Act of 1920 is pointed out as a successful illustration of the departmental organization described above. But Dr. Pribram admits that his scheme of organization is, nevertheless, theoretical and would require many adjustments before its application is made in the case of any particular country.

Industrial Disputes in New Zealand, 1906—1923

The *New Zealand Official Year Book for 1925*, which has just arrived, contains statistics of Industrial Disputes during the last 18 years.

The data were not collected till 1920 when the Census and Statistics Office commenced the work. Past information was obtained from the Labour Department, but was not in all particulars complete. For all disputes after that year information is obtained from returns furnished by the Inspectors of Factories, who have statutory power to demand information.

From 1906 to 1923 there were 576 disputes involving 71,209 workpeople. Analyzed by duration we get

Duration	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved
1 day and less	163	12,039
1 to 2 days	48	3,448
2 to 3 days	39	3,673
3 days to 1 week	37	4,235
1 week to 2 weeks	53	8,133
2 weeks to 4 weeks	85	17,364
4 6	26	3,002
6 8	21	4,665
8 and over	50	12,383
Indefinite	54	2,267
	576	71,209

The principal trades affected by disputes may be shown summarily thus :—

Industrial Group	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved
Food, drink, etc	97	7,499
Mining	207	36,701
Shipping and dockers	150	14,596
Textiles (weaving)	10	1,054
Building	16	2,037
Land Transport	18	1,808
Remainder	78	3,552
	576	71,209

Analyzed by causes we find that wages, as usual, predominated as a cause. The term "employment" means disputes regarding employment or non-employment of particular individuals or classes of persons, e.g., non-unionists. The number of workers involved in the 4 disputes for which cause is not stated is unknown.

Causes	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved
Wages	211	21,474
Hours of labour	30	1,480
Employment	95	12,353
Other working conditions	124	12,601
Sympathetic strikes	80	17,942
Other causes	24	3,341
Not stated	4	—
	576	71,209

The results of the disputes show, as usual, a comparatively small number settled in favour of the workers.

Settlement	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved
In favour of workers	103	6,943
In favour of employers	174	27,440
Compromise	76	9,136
Indeterminate	223	25,690
	576	71,209

The term indeterminate indicates that work was resumed "without any definite settlement of the questions out of which the trouble arose". The worst years were 1913, 1920 and 1921.

Courses for Miners

A Mining Education Board under the Welfare Scheme (Mining Industry Act, 1920) has been formed in the South Wales coalfield. The scheme is on strictly educational lines, and is intended to cover eight years of systematic study for the ex-elementary scholar or less for those coming from secondary schools with knowledge of science and mathematics. The junior course for two years includes practical mathematics, elementary science, drawing, and English; the senior course covers three years and includes science, mathematics, technical electricity, and surveying; the advanced course covers three years, and, in addition to the above, adds equipment of collieries, geology and generation of power. There is an optional fourth year advanced course, covering chemistry of fuels, legislation, home and foreign markets. Provision is made for summer courses in surveying and geology. Efforts will also be made to introduce a study of English, including sociology, by a series of popular lectures and suitable reading books. With this end in view, it is intended to arrange for a series of special lectures, including history and biography, literature, art, science, and music. The Mining Education Board will arrange for examinations and the issuing of certificates for each course. There will be about 22 senior course centres with laboratory provision, and four or five advanced centres with full engineering and scientific equipment. The value of this co-ordinated course, liberally administered, and conducted by highly trained and skillful teachers, cannot be over-estimated in a coalfield of over a quarter million miners. (From the "Times Educational Supplement," London, March 14, 1925.)

Women Trade Unionists in the United States

In the March 1925 number of the *International Labour Review* there appears an article under the above heading by Amy C. Maher. The writer has taken a brief survey of the trade union movement among women in the United States and has pointed out that it is a century now since trade unionism among them began. The earliest recorded trade union was among the tailoresses in New York in 1825. In 1828, there was the first strike among women, followed by another at the end of the year and two others in 1834 and 1836 respectively. During the thirties, there was a great wave of organization among men-workers and this affected the women also who began to form themselves into trade unions. But this movement was checked by the trade depression which set in in 1837 and lasted up to 1862. And it was not till after the civil war that women again began to organize themselves into trade unions. At first there was a flock of local trade unions which soon combined into trade assemblies, paralleling the trades' union of the thirties. These trades assemblies were subsequently federated into an International Industrial Assembly of North America.

In 1869 was formed an order called the Knights of Labour to which women were admitted in 1881. In five years women contributed 50,000 members to this union. After 1887 the great question arose as to whether

the Knights of Labour, founded on industrial lines, or, the Federation of Labour started in 1886 on craft lines, should survive. No doubt, the treatment accorded to women by the Knights of Labour was better than that accorded by the Federation. But after 1898 the latter began to develop very rapidly and women workers were compelled to form the National Women's Trade Union League. This organization was started in 1903 and its motto is "The Eight-Hour Day, A Living Wage, and to Guard the Home". The League is in no sense a federation of trade unions, though its members are mainly trade unionists and many trade unions are affiliated to it. A convention of the League is held every two years.

Women workers in the United States form about one-fifth of the whole working population over ten years of age. It is however not possible to give the number of women trade unionists as no statistics are available. But it is true that many women workers in the United States are trade-unionists. For instance, the International Ladies' Garment Workers has over 100,000 members about half of whom are women. Not all women trade unionists only large in number but are well organized and exert a great deal of control over the affairs of the unions. In the textile and needle trades the highest degree of women's organization can be seen, and in unions where women form a large part of the membership they have a fair share in the administration and are treated on a perfect footing of equality.

Legislation to Regulate Child Labour

THE Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Mysore Factories Regulation of 1914, report that as the minimum age of 12 years for children to be substituted for the limit of 9 years, which is the present minimum, is too high, it may be fixed at 11 years.

Secondly, the conditions laid down for the employment of children are likely to cause practical difficulties in actual working. These conditions fix the maximum duration of a child's employment on any one day at not more than 3 hours. They permit of continuous employment of a child for not more than 5½ hours but they require that, if employment exceeds this period, a rest of not less than half an hour should be given at the end of at least 4 hours' work.

These provisions will make it somewhat difficult for factories to adjust the working hours of child employees to suit the working hours of adult employees. They therefore propose that the maximum duration of a child's employment on any one day, as well as the limit of continuous employment should not exceed 5½ hours. In view of this the provision for half an hour's rest for child employees will be unnecessary.

The inspectors of factories should be men of experience and conversant with details of factory working. (From the "Statesman," Calcutta, March 26, 1925.)

Trades Unions' Policy

The Earl of Birkenhead, speaking at the festival dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution at the Hotel Victoria, London, referred to the manner in which this nation was paying its debts. We found, he said, that gradually, inch by inch, the credit and solvency of this country were being so recognised in the exchanges of the world that, whether technically or not we restored the gold standard, the gold standard was restoring itself.

These were amazing achievements, and we found that this old country of ours was still holding its own. But there were conditions which must be fulfilled if the destiny of the nation was to maintain a greatness comparable to that which our ancestors bequeathed to us and which we had worthily maintained. The first condition which must be observed was that the nation, now that victorious peace had come as the fruit of the unconquerable exertions of a united nation, should remember in the days of their peace that we won the war not by being disunited, but by being united. We should recognise that we were not Liberals, Conservatives, or Socialists, but that we were Englishmen. (Cheers.)

In a reference to Trade Unions, Lord Birkenhead pointed out that the Conservative Party had never opposed them, but was the parent of the statutory charter which brought Trade Unions into existence. But the recent developments, side by side with industrial acrimony and closely organised and partisan political activity within the body of Trade Unions, were creating a situation which it might be necessary one day that the nation should take stock of. He wished to make it plain that he considered it would be an immense national misfortune if Trade Unions were to disappear. His case was, however, that they were not at this moment paying due regard to the competitive conditions of the world.

Restrictive conditions as to hours of work and output made it certain that we could not compete with nations who were not subjected to them. We could not do in six hours what a foreign nation did in eight. We of all countries in the world, were dependent upon the maintenance of our export trade. Other means of livelihood we had none. We could only maintain our exports so long as we were able to compete successfully with other exporting countries, and we could only do that provided that which we exported could compare successfully both in price and quality with that exported by other countries.

If all the Trade Unionists of the country voted for the Labour Party, he would not be present as a representative of his Majesty's Government, but there were elements in the country which were determined, if they could, to capture the Trade Unions and fasten upon us the foul tyranny of Russia. Their one desire was to lead the whole trade and commerce of the country on the rocks, in order that they might say the capitalist system had broken down. He had confidence that the common sense of the country would not be defeated by the efforts of those whose views were in direct conflict with everything that made this country great. (From the "Times of India," Bombay, April 14, 1925.)

The Food of the Worker

On page 15 of the *Labour Gazette* for May 1924 it was stated that the nutritive value of the diet of the Bombay working classes as revealed by the Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets in Bombay was being studied by the Parel Institute of Research under Lt.-Col. Mackie and that the results would be published when ready. The results are now ready and thanks of the *Labour Office* are due to Lt.-Col. Mackie and his assistants Major Morrison and Dr. Naidu for having entered into the question in great detail and worked out the nutritive values of certain food-stuffs. Mention should also be made of the assistance rendered by Dr. Sandilands of the Bombay Municipality in drawing conclusions from the worked out figures.

So far few attempts seem to have been made to study Indian diets by the collection of weekly or monthly budgets on a representative scale or by the other methods usually followed in such investigations. Some authorities consider that Germany lost the war because the diet of her population was reduced to less than half its prewar nutritive quantity (1,700 calories as against the prewar 3,642 *Starling*). The necessity for every nation to maintain the highest efficiency of its population was thus brought into prominence by the War, and dietaries of India, where the working classes suffer from certain disabilities mostly due to dietetic circumstances, require to be carefully handled by experts. Apart from its determination of the relation between the cost of living according to the standard actually maintained and the cost of living according to the standard required, such a study has an important bearing on the question of industrial and general efficiency, and therefore also of national prosperity.

Briefly stated the physiological phenomena involved are that the body loses heat in doing work, either voluntarily or involuntarily; and this loss of heat has to be made up by constant fresh supply. The heat thus supplied gives energy, *i.e.*, the power of doing work. Energy produces efficiency, and this latter can be maintained only by keeping the muscles and nerves constantly active, which in its turn depends on the supply of the right type of food. "Not only must a man's diet during his working years be considered but also his nourishment during the whole period of his development and growth. Throughout his existence his ultimate power as a wage earner is being influenced by the character of his food supply."

The expression of food values in terms of heat units renders possible comparison between any two kinds of diets. The physiological unit for measuring heat is the calorie (usually called the large calorie to distinguish it from the small calorie used in physical laboratory experiments), and is equivalent to the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water through one degree centigrade. The quantity of food consumed by each person per day is thus valued according to the number of calories which it can produce by combustion in the body. Some of this heat is necessary to keep up the temperature of the body and the rest is used up in doing work.

It must not, however, be supposed that the value of a diet depends only on the number of calories that it is capable of producing. The adequate proportion of the various elements of food, viz., Proteins, Fats and Carbohydrates cannot be overlooked in a good diet, and the proportion of mineral salts, water and vitamins are equally important. Proteins, which play a very important part in body-building, i.e., in replacing the old, worn-out tissues by new ones, are found in flesh, flour, white of egg (albumen), etc. Fats are found in butter, milk, meat, etc., and carbohydrates in cereals, pulses, etc. Fats and carbohydrates are to a certain extent interchangeable if it be remembered that fat produces twice as much energy as an equal weight of carbohydrates. Food that is rich in proteins is generally expensive, takes a longer time to digest, and thus involves a certain loss of power for its assimilation. But its nutritive value cannot be too much emphasized. It is well known that one should not take too much of any kind of food. But the necessity for variety in diet is not sufficiently understood in India. "Health depends upon a judiciously mixed dietary, a dietary regulated on the principle of moderation". The value of water and mineral salts is well known. Certain other accessory food factors, called vitamins, which are to be found in mutton, milk, butter and possibly in green vegetables and are quite essential for the construction of tissues, have only come into the sphere of medical knowledge recently. Vitamins are very effective even in small quantities and are found in abundance in a well-balanced diet. The diseases arising from deficiency in vitamins were described in an article on this subject under the above heading. (See *Labour Gazette* for May 1924, p. 15). Condiments though they do not come under the category of food in the sense of heat-producing substances are not without value as aids to digestion.

An average man requires 80 to 90 ounces of water daily. Hence taking the ordinary solid food to contain about 25 ounces, between 50 and 65 ounces of liquid preferably pure cold water, should be drunk every day. The diet should similarly contain about half an ounce of salt to replace an equal amount that is excreted daily. As regards stimulants, tea and coffee can be taken under certain conditions.

It may be of interest here to refer to certain diseases that are due to the exclusive use of particular foods even in their purest forms. "The best known case is the disease of beri-beri, incurred by persons living almost exclusively on polished rice. When the rice grain is prepared for use by modern machinery, every vestige of the husk is removed, and the grain is said to be polished. This is not the case when it is prepared in a more primitive way. Coolies in China and Japan who live on machine-prepared rice have developed a disease unknown to their forefathers. The chief symptom is an increasing weakness in the limbs followed by emaciation and death. If taken in time the disease can be cured by substituting unpolished rice as their daily fare or by changing the diet altogether. Yet it has not been established that any definite mineral constituent has been removed in the husk". The evil effects of restricting the food solely to polished rice are here treated in greater detail because it forms the staple food in most of the Indian diets. Similar experiments with certain other food or foods as the sole diet show the same results

thus establishing the necessity for a varied diet.

Turning now to the nutritive requirements of an individual we naturally divide the subject into two parts, viz., (i) the total number of calories necessary for an average man, and (ii) the composition, or proper proportion of the three constituents, viz., proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Although it is not so easy to define either of these in exact terms an attempt can here be made to give the most widely accepted figures for comparison with the results of the Working Class Family Budget Enquiry. The number of calories required for an average man depends partly on the area of the surface of the body—because the heat is lost from the surface—and partly on the nature of the work done by him. The surface of the body is approximately proportional to its weight the proportion of weight to surface area being rather lower in children than adults. Experiments in England, America, Germany and elsewhere show widely different results not only in regard to the daily requirements in calories but even in regard to the nutritive ratio, i.e., the proportion of the protein calories to the total calories in a suitable diet. In Europe, the daily requirements of an average man weighing eleven stone, and living a sedentary life, is about 2,500 calories. The number is increased to 3,000—3,500 for light muscular work and to 4,000—8,000 calories for hard labour; while it is similarly reduced to 2,000 or less for a man lying in a resting position. 'Atwater states 3,500 calories as the daily need of an ordinary labourer, whereas most authorities give him only 3,000'. It should be noted that if we assume the average working class individual in Bombay to be approximately nine stone in weight his daily need should be 2,865 calories according to Prof. Atwater and 2,455 calories according to other authorities: and about 10 per cent. will have to be added to this for the decrease in calories in cooking and also in digestion and absorption.

Turning to the even more controversial question namely the adequate proportions* of the three main constituents it may be said that our present knowledge of the nature and varieties of proteins being scanty, the quantity and also the heat values of proteins in dietaries can at best be accepted only as approximations. And the optimum amount necessary to keep the organism sound, well developed and in proper working order will, therefore, have to be taken as similarly only an approximation. The

*The Royal Society Food (War) Committee adopted the following as the diet of the average man:—

Protein	..	..	..	100 grams
Fats	..	..	..	100 "
Carbohydrates	..	..	..	500 "
Total Calories =				3,390

"The following division among the three categories of food is recommended by American writers:—

Protein	..	..	10 per. cent. (or up to 15 per. cent.).
Fat	..	..	30 "
Carbohydrates	..	..	60 "

(M. McKillop)."

figures for an average man as given by Voit and Atworth are 118 and 125 grams respectively, with a rather higher allowance in the case of athletes or persons exposed to greater muscular strain. The investigations of later physiologists tend to fix the optimum amount at about 100 grams and 'to admit the possibility of carrying on a fairly active healthy life on amounts between 50 and 70 grams'. In tropical countries the daily consumption of proteins should probably be below 100 grams.

Next in importance come the fats and carbohydrates. An average man of eleven stone requires 50 grams of fat and 500 grams of carbohydrates to comply with the standard diet. In the West, poor working class diets usually contain less fat than the prescribed minimum, while those of the middle and upper classes contain more. Carbohydrates are easy to digest, and form the largest nutritive portion in most dietaries. Yet when taken in large quantities they throw a great burden on the organs of alimentation and nutrition, and excessive indulgence in these is always to be avoided. As already remarked one can substitute (according to one's taste and digestive capacity) one gram of fat for every two grams of carbohydrates to keep the total calories approximately the same. As proteins are usually the most expensive so are carbohydrates the cheapest food. Fats are digested more slowly than carbohydrates, give a greater staying power and bring the diet within a reasonable compass. "They (carbohydrates) are the greatest spacers of protein. Ingestion of fat has for its object the relieving of the intestine from excessive carbohydrate digestion and absorption. Ingestion of fat in too large quantities leads to digestive disturbances. (Lusk)." As regards the ratio of protein calories to the total calories we are on no more firmer ground. Both Voit and Atwater give it as 3 : 20 while according to Chittendon it should be only 2 : 25.

It is noteworthy that the tendency to use more fats and proteins is commoner with well-to-do people and higher classes in most countries since a diet rich in fats and proteins, though attractive, is yet expensive. Food rich in fats gives greater comfort and power of resistance while high protein contents maintain full mental and bodily activity.

The figures given above are for an average man. Women, children and old people consume less. To determine the requirements of women and children the scale hitherto followed by the Labour Office, viz., "Lusk's Co-efficients" are used:—

Age and Sex	Equivalent adult male
Male over 14	1.00 Adult Male
Female over 14 .. ..	.83 "
Child 10—14 .. ..	.83 "
Child 6—10 .. ..	.70 "
Child under 6 .. ..	.50 "

Thus we get the number of calories necessary for individuals of different age and sex by multiplying the total calories for an adult male by the fraction giving the equivalent 'Adult Male'. Old men require '8 to '9 times the calories given for an average man according to differences in powers of digestion and absorption.

The first table below, showing the average quantity of certain articles consumed per mensem by a family of 4.2 persons (= 3.40 adult males) is reprinted from page 21 of the Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets, Labour Office, 1923.

Quantity of certain articles of food consumed per mensem
(All budgets)

Articles	Average quantity of food consumed per month per				Family using articles in col. 1.		
	Family (average of 2,473 families)	Capital (quantity divided by total persons)	Equivalent adult male	Normal family*	Number of families using	Percentage of families using	Quantity†
Rice	78.5	18.7	23.1	81.8	2,448	99.0	79.6
Patni	9.5	2.3	2.8	11.6	703	28.4	33.6
Wheat	11.2	2.7	3.3	10.7	793	32.1	35.2
Wheat flour	2.4	0.6	0.7	2.0	217	8.8	26.8
Jowari	7.5	1.8	2.2	9.1	470	19.0	40.5
Bajri	20.8	5.0	6.1	22.3	1,375	55.6	37.1
Barley and other cereals	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	199	8.0	13.9
Gram and other pulses	9.1	2.2	2.7	8.0	2,473	100.0	9.1
Sugar (raw)	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.4	1,256	50.8	2.0
Sugar (refined)	1.4	0.3	0.4		1,053	42.6	3.2
Tea	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	1,065	43.1	0.8
Beef	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	137	5.5	7.8
Mutton	2.8	0.7	0.8		1,628	65.8	4.3
Milk	3.9	0.9	1.1	4.0	1,179	47.7	8.0
Ghee	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	1,210	48.9	1.1
Salt	4.4	1.0	1.3	4.0	2,473	100.0	4.4
Cocconut oil	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.2	1,713	69.3	1.3
Gingily oil	1.2	0.3	0.4		1,639	66.3	1.8
Other oils	0.3	0.1	0.1	377	15.2	1.9	

* Family of husband, wife and two children.

† Total quantity divided by number of families using the article.

The next table gives the percentage composition of the articles shown in Table I stated as Proteins, Fats and Carbo-hydrates.

Percentage composition of foods consumed.

	Proteins	Fats	Carbo-hydrates	Authority
Rice	6.86	0.86	78.85	McCay, Bengal Diets, p. 37.
Patni	6.86	0.86	78.85	Do.
Wheat	10.17	1.51	72.48	McCay, U. P. Diets, p. 28.
Wheat flour	10.7	1.0	75.8	Abel, Farmer's Bulletin No. 121, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, p. 17.
Jowari	7.67	2.77	67.26	McCay, U. P. Diets, p. 28.
Bajri	8.7	4.76	73.4	Do.
Barley and other cereals	8.92	1.9	76.1	Do.
Grams and other pulses	22.55	2.73	54.31	McCay, Bengal Diets, p. 37; average of 5 varieties of dal.

Percentage composition of foods consumed (contd.)

—	Proteins	Fats	Carbo-hydrates	Authority
Sugar (raw) .. ..	..	..	65	" Gour " composition not available. Figure here is for molasses of which the carbo-hydrate content is 65 per cent. Pearl " The Nations Food " p. 40.
Sugar (refined) .. ..	..	..	95	Pearl " The Nations Food " p. 40.
Tea .. ..	..	..	..	Negligible.
Beef	17.45	9.06	..	Leach " Food Inspection and Analysis ", p. 208. Average of lean chuck, ribs, loin rump and round cuts as purchased.
Mutton	14.52	22.15	..	Leach, p. 210. Average of lean and medium chuck, loin, flank and leg as purchased.
Milk	3.8	3.6	4.5	Leach, p. 111. N.B.—Milk as purchased in Bombay is almost invariably watered.
Chee .. ..	..	100	..	Chemical Analyst to Govt. Bombay Chee.
Salt .. ..	..	..	..	..
Cocanut oil .. ..	..	100	..	..
Gingelli oil .. ..	..	100	..	..
Other oils .. ..	..	100	..	..

The above figures give the proportion of proteins, fats and carbo-hydrates in the food articles, irrespective of quantities. From this table, taking the energy values as

one gram protein	= 4.1 calories
one gram fat	= 9.3 "
one gram carbo-hydrates	= 4.1 "

and applying these to the quantities given in Table I we get the following as calorific values of the average quantity of food consumed per diem by equivalent adult male :—

Average quantity in grams of food consumed per diem by equivalent adult male : its composition and its value in calories

—	Total	Proteins	Fats	Carbo-hydrates	Calories
Rice	349.3	23.96	3.0	275	1,254
Patni	42.3	2.9	0.36	33.3	152
Wheat	49.9	5.1	0.75	36.1	176
Wheat flour	10.6	1.1	0.11	8.0	39
Jowari	33.3	2.6	0.92	22.3	111
Bajri	92.2	8.0	4.3	67.7	351
Barley and other cereals	6.03	0.5	0.1	4.6	22
Gram and other pulses	40.83	9.2	1.1	22.2	139
Sugar (raw)	4.5	..	..	2.9	12
Sugar (refined)	6.03	..	..	5.7	23
Tea	1.5	..	..	..	..
Beef	1.5	0.3	0.1	..	2
Mutton	12.1	1.8	2.7	..	32

Average quantity in grams of food consumed per diem by equivalent adult male : its composition and its value in calories (contd.)

—	Total	Proteins	Fats	Carbo-hydrates	Calories
Milk	16.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	11
Chee	1.5	..	1.5	..	14
Salt	19.62	..	..	..	..
Cocanut oil	4.5	..	4.5	..	42
Gingelli oil	6.03	..	6.03	..	56
Other oils	1.5	..	1.5	..	14
Total	699.89	56.06	27.12	428.5	2,450

The special characteristic of this dietary is that more than half the calories are supplied by rice; 85.9 per cent. are contributed by cereals including rice, and 5.7 per cent. by grams and other pulses. Thus 91.6 per cent. calories are derived from cereals and pulses. Next to rice, bajri, which amongst cereals, is richest in fats, is consumed more freely by the working classes than other cereals. Only 57 calories were got from ghee, milk and mutton, while oils provided 112 calories (4.57 per cent.) and sugar (refined) and gul supplied 35 calories (or 1.42 per cent.). The animal fats consumed per day amounted to 4.9 grams and the milk consumption of 16.6 grams (i.e., 59 ounces) furnished the only animal carbo-hydrates averaging 0.7 grams per diem. Of the total calories 10.49 per cent. were derived from fat, 80.12 per cent. from carbo-hydrates and 9.39 per cent. from proteins. The bulky carbo-hydrate food interferes to a certain extent with the absorption of protein and wastes a part of the nutritive substance which could otherwise be better utilized. The small consumption of milk, mostly adulterated and unwholesome, gives 16.6 grams as the average for an adult per day. The labourer tries to fill his stomach with the largest, and at the same time the cheapest calories evidently not through choice but of necessity. It will also be observed that the 2,450 calories consist of

Carbo-hydrates	1,963	calories
Fats	257	"
Carbo-hydrates and fats	2,220	"
Proteins	230	"

Thus the ratio of the calories from proteins to the calories from fats and carbo-hydrates is 9.7 per cent. Taking the ratio in whole numbers as 1 : 5 (See Hutchison, Food and Principles of Diets, pp. 28, 29) for a standard diet, the following figures show the difference between the relative composition of a diet yielding 2,450 as calories it should be and as it is in the case of the Bombay workman :—

	Total calories	Carbo-hydrates and fats calories	Proteins	
			Calories	Grams
Standard diet	2,450	2,042	408	100
Diet table II	2,450	2,220	230	56
Difference .. .. .	.....	178	-178	-44

The composition of the given diet is thus deficient by 44 grams in weight of proteins or body building material even if we assume that the 2,450 calories which it provides are sufficient for the body weight of the consumers.

The following figures show the difference in grams and calories between table III and a standard diet of 3,027 calories, given by Hutchison as the minimum for a man of average build and weight doing a moderate amount of muscular work :—

	Total calories.	Proteins		Carbo-hydrates		Fats	
		Grams	Calories	Grams	Calories	Grams	Calories
Standard diet	3,027	125	512	500	2,050	50	465
Diet table II	2,450	56	230	479	1,963	28	257
Difference	-577	-69	-282	-21	-87	-22	-208
Difference per cent. ..	..	-55	..	-4	-44	..	..

Fats and carbo-hydrates are more or less replaceable provided some fat is present to furnish the vitamins which certain fats contain and which are essential to health. The deficiency of 44 per cent. of fat is therefore possibly not a matter of great moment except in so far as it involves in this diet an absolute deficiency of 208 calories and could only be made good in carbo-hydrates by adding unduly to the total bulk of the food. The absolute and relative deficiency of proteins is a more serious question, if the quantities given above are still regarded as necessary. The analysis of the diets of the middle classes will, it is hoped, throw more light on the proportion of protein calories in Indian diets. Should these diets also show an absolute and relative deficiency in proteins it would be fair to assume that the deficiency among the working classes was due to racial custom and not to poverty ; and it would in the same way be unfair to argue that higher wages would remove the deficiency in proteins and furnish the requisite proportion of food for the repair and manufacture of tissue. Until this important point of the composition of the diet of Indians in general has been settled it is unwise to make any deductions save those from the total calories which in their turn depend on the body weights of the working classes concerned. The middle class family budgets have been collected and are now being analyzed ; but it will be some months before the calorific value and composition of their diets can be calculated.

The following table gives the value in calories of the average quantity of food consumed per diem from the data in Table I :—
Value in Calories of average quantity of food consumed per diem

	Family	Capita	Equiv- alent adult male.	Normal family.	Family using articles in col. 1.		
					No. of families using	Per cent. of families using	Calories
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice	4,262	1,015	1,254	4,441	2,448	99.0	4,321
Patni	515	125	152	630	703	28.4	1,824
Wheat	597	144	176	570	793	32.1	1,877
Wheat flour	134	33	39	111	217	8.8	1,493
Jowari	378	91	111	459	470	19.0	2,043
Bajri	1,197	288	351	1,283	1,375	55.6	2,135
Barley and other cereals ..	66	17	22	66	199	8.0	765
Grain and other pulses ..	468	113	139	41	2,473	100	468
Sugar (raw)	40	8	12	40	1,256	50.8	80
Sugar (refined)	81	17	23	81	1,053	42.6	184
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,065	43.1	..
Beef	8	2	2	7	137	5.5	156
Mutton	112	28	32	91	1,628	65.8	172
Milk	39	9	11	40	1,179	47.7	80
Ghee	70	14	14	56	1,210	48.9	154
Salt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,473	100	..
Cocconut oil	126	28	42	116	1,713	69.3	182
Gingelli oil	168	42	56	154	1,639	66.3	252
Other oils	42	14	14	38	377	15.2	266
Total	8,303	1,988	2,450	8,224	22,408	906.1	16,452

Certain items like fish, vegetables, refreshments, etc., that were not included in the food given on p. 21 of the Working Class Budget Report and consumption quantities for which were subsequently carefully calculated by the Lady Investigators of the Labour Office show the following results for accessory food articles :—

Articles	Per cent. composi- tion			Grammes per day per adult male	Composition calories			Calories	Authority
	Pro- tein	Carb.	Fat		Pro- tein	Carb.	Fat		
Green vegetables, 9 kinds .. .. .	..	..	..	44.89	0.76	1.5	0	9	MacLean "Diagnosis and treatment of Glycosuria and Diabetes 1924."
Calculated on food value for Spinach..	1.7	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles	per cent composition			Grammes per day per adult male	Composition calories			Calories	Authority
	Protein	Carb.	Fat		× 4.1	× 4.1	× 9.3		
Fruit Vegetables, 8 kinds ..	..	..	..	25.69	0.35	2.6	0.23	14	Ghosh and Das: Hygiene and Public Health.
Calculated on average food value for Brinjal, Bhindi and green plantains ..	1.38	10.4	0.88	..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and Spices, 5 kinds ..	No food value	..	..	5.48	..	..	..	..
Masala mutton, 4 kinds ..	No food value	..	..	3.96	..	..	..	..
Other food— Green Khobra ..	5.2	8.4	35.9	0.3	0.039	0.152	0.387	4	Hutchison: Food and Principles of Diatetics, 1914, p. 262.
Dry Khobra ..	6.0	31.8	57.4	0.41					
Fish, 6 kinds ..	..	..	..	13.39	2.14	0	0.669	15	Ghosh and Das.
Average figures for fish used in tropics..	16.0	0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..
Refreshments— Tea ..	No food value	..	..	22.81	..	..	..	..
3 kinds Ladu ..	4.8	77.2	17.2	2.53	0.06	1.93	0.43	12	B. B. L. analysis.
Biscuits Shankerpalas Chivada Bhajias Average based on Chivda and biscuits	7	70.0	15	5.57	0.39	3.9	0.84	25	(Approximated with chivda "Turner" Peak Frean Biscuits.)
Uslees ..	(Calculated as chana)	1.29	0.23	0.63	0.059	4			
Khajur ..	2.1	74.6	2.8	2.26	0.047	1.7	0.063	7	Hutchison.
Chanas ..	16.95	49.0	4.6	1.13	0.19	0.55	0.05	3	Mackay, "Jarl Dietary, U. P., 1911, p. 25."
Monkey nuts ..	27.9	18.7	42	2.26	0.63	0.42	0.94	13	Hutchison: Grain.
Sweetmeats, 6 kinds ..	..	..	..	1.41	0.112	0.882	0.322	7	
Calculated on the assumption that these contain equal parts sugar and nuts.	8.0	63.0	23.0	..	..	..	..	..

Thus we get 113 calories from accessory foods which when added to 2,450 make the total number of calories consumed by an adult per diem equal to 2,563. Of these 113 additional calories proteins give 20, fats 36 and carbo-hydrates 57. Hence the total calories from protein diet amount to 250, i.e., less than one-tenth of the total calories consumed by the Bombay worker per diem.

In comparing the food values laid down for European countries with those for the Bombay labouring classes two important factors will have

to be considered. First the standard dietaries for Europeans are mostly based on the average adult male weighing 11 stone while the average weight of the Bombay coolie is probably nearer 9 stone and corresponding deductions of about 20 per cent. will have to be made from the calories worked out for a similar class in England to compare the figures with the Bombay working classes. Secondly, the question of climate and temperature has an undoubted influence, since in a hot climate less heat is radiated and the consumption of heat-giving foods, and particularly of fats, is much less. Lieut.-Col. Mackie expects the total calorific value of a dietary to increase *pari passu* with the fall of the temperature. Moreover the output of work demanded is much higher in cold climates than in hot. To take an extreme instance the Maine lumbermen, big men doing a large amount of physical work in a cold climate, consume as much as 8,000 calories a day.

The following extract from the *Lancet* dated the 3rd May 1924, p. 888, will be of interest as it shows that the food of Malays in Java is in calorific value much the same as that in Bombay.

"Metabolism and Heat Production"

In tropical countries the aborigines live chiefly on vegetable food, which is ordinarily rich in carbohydrates, comparatively poor, however, in proteins, and often also in fat. In my time rather extensive investigations were made in the Wellervreden Laboratory into the food both of Europeans and Malaysians. Each of the subjects of experiment furnished us for four days successively with a sample of his daily ration for analysis and the urine and faeces were also examined.

The following is a summary of the results:—

	Body Weight	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrates	Alcohol	N. in urine	Cal. consumed
8 Europeans	65.4	99.6 (88.6)	83.8 (94.4)	264.2 (97.0)	28.5	13.45	2,471
5 Malay students	49.6	73.3 (76.1)	30.2 (83.0)	471.9 (97.7)	..	8.74	2,512
4 Malay servants	47.5	67.7	21.8	484.6	..	8.45	2,465

N.B.—The figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of utilisation.

The difference between the two races as regards the protein and fat content of the food is obvious. With the Europeans only 25 per cent. of the protein was derived from vegetable food, with the Malayan 70—80 per cent. I am not so sure that this is due to instinctive compliance with the requirements of the climate, for we see the same thing in the Japanese, who is not really an inhabitant of the tropics. Owing to the relative cost of animal food, economic causes may be at work here similar to those which elsewhere compel the poor to become vegetarians. Indeed, on festive occasions the Malayan is by no means averse from animal foods and from fat (cocos oil). (Professor C. Eijkman, *Influence of Tropical Climate on Man.*)

Concluding Remarks

1. Absolutely accurate data are impossible to obtain in an enquiry of this nature. But most of the errors would be compensatory when the data are collected on an extensive scale. Differences in individual tastes and consumptions being allowed for, and other circumstances consequent on varying wages being taken into consideration, the Labour Office calorific value is fairly representative of the Bombay Working class dietary.

2. The different working class dietaries show considerable lack of variety as compared with the foods of a similar class in England.

3. The diet is not well-balanced as compared with the present standard diet and is too bulky. It contains a very small amount of milk, butter and animal fats, and consequently does not give any appreciable power of endurance and resistance. Up to 25 per cent. of the food calories should be from fat in a perfect diet. 91·6 per cent. of the calories are derived from cereals and pulses, because they give an increase in quantity at the cheapest rate.

4. The diet does not provide enough vitamins or accessory food factors. Milk and milk products, such as ghee and butter, or other animal foods, which supply these, are used in extremely small quantities. The Bombay working classes use only 17·6 ounces of milk, mostly adulterated, per adult male per month.

5. Rice, the staple food of Indians, has many defects as a food. "Its protein is poor in quality and scanty in amount; it is lacking in fats and in vitamins associated in nature with fats, and it is lacking in certain essential mineral elements. Even so, its dietetic uses may be, and to a wide extent are, seriously impaired by the manner of its preparation for human consumption. The paddy as it is called in India consists of a central core of starch, and the germ of the seed, surrounded by a thin red outer coating, the whole enclosed in the husk. It is customary first to remove the husk by threshing, and thereafter to subject the red rice to various refining processes, all of which deprive it to a greater or lesser degree of those parts of the grain (the germ and outer layers) in which the major part of the vitamins occur. These processes also deprive it of a part of its proteins, fats and essential mineral elements, in which the rice grain is at best poor* Dr. McCarrison dwelt on the folly of using a product, whether it be of rice or wheat, which is deprived in the process of manufacture of food factors of vital necessity to the body. Wholemeal and unpolished rice are not deprived of these factors. . . . The 'red rice' prepared by pounding in the Indian home is the best of all forms of rice in use in India." (*Times Educational Supplement*.)

6. It is common knowledge that physical efficiency differs among different races in India, and although this may be largely due to differences in racial inheritance, it is certainly also accentuated or modified by differences in diets. Extensive studies in the diets adopted in different provinces are needed in order to throw more light on the calorific values of the Indian dietaries.

* The above description holds good for Bombay, except that the inner covering of the seed in Bombay varieties of rice is usually not red but whitish.

7. The general tendency of the worker is to spend lavishly during the first week after the pay day, and then gradually to curtail his expenditure until in the fourth week his diet is quite inadequate.

8. Children require proper nourishment for their growth especially food that is rich in proteins. Because of its high price, milk, which is requisite for the purpose, does not seem to be freely provided as it deserves to be. Nor is it possible to have a supply of pure milk on such an extensive scale at present. The quantity consumption per adult male is as low as 16·6 grams per adult male per day.

9. The expenditure on food per adult male is only Rs. 7-15-11 per month, i.e., annas 4 pies 3 per day in the working class budget enquiry. The labourer has thus very little choice in his food because of his small earnings. The expenditure on food by the middle classes is Rs. 17-3-8 per month, i.e., annas 9 pies 2 per day and the results of the middle class food analysis are expected to be more favourable.

10. The analysis of a European's diet in Bombay on two different summer days gave the total calories as 1,732 and 1,611 respectively. His weight according to his height should be 150 lbs. but is actually 176 lbs; and he does a moderate amount of work. This stands in striking contrast with Hutchison's minimum of 2,600 calories.

The N. W. Railway

The following *communique* has been issued by the North Western Railway headquarters at Lahore regarding the unrest among the railway staff at Rawalpindi:—

The public are informed, in continuation of the *communique* of 31st March, that full mail and passenger services are running and there has been no dislocation of goods service, although a proportion of the Indian operating staff have absented themselves from duty without notice or permission. Of the workshop men offering for re-engagement selected men have been taken back at Rawalpindi. The station staff and a large proportion of the others are standing loyal and firm. At all other stations on the railway the staff are working loyally. The number of men who have absented themselves amounts to less than one per cent. of the staff on the line. A large number of applications for employment have been received.

The Strike Spreads

A *communique* issued by the North-Western Railway Headquarters at Lahore states that the unrest among railway staff which was so long confined to Rawalpindi has now spread to Khanewal and Kundian where the Indian running staff absented themselves on Saturday. All mail and passenger services are being maintained by loyal men. (*From the "Times of India," Bombay, April 13, 1925.*)

Standard of Living of the Indian Middle Classes in Bombay City

On pp. 394 to 404 of the *Labour Gazette* for December last some preliminary results of the tabulation of Middle Class Budgets were given. It is now possible to supply some more details in the form of detached notes.

Housing.—The following shows succinctly the class of accommodation available to clerical workers in Bombay City :—

Class of tenement	Number recorded	Percentage on total	Average floor space per tenement (sq. ft.)	Average floor space per room (sq. ft.)	Average Rental
One-roomed ..	334	19.1	187	187	Rs. a. p. 18 15 7
Two-roomed ..	960	54.9	295	147	21 1 11
Three-roomed ..	255	14.6	418	139	29 11 3
Four-roomed ..	130	7.4	553	138	37 7 3
Five-roomed ..	20	1.2	695	139 1/2	50 7 9
Six-roomed ..	11	.6	759	126 1/2	.. ..
Unspecified ..	38	2.2	....	....	33 4 10
Total ..	1,748	100.0	....	....	....

The relation of rental to number of rooms can also be seen and the most common types of tenement isolated by means of the following table :—

Rentals per mensem	Number of tenements at rentals shown in col. 1, and containing								Total
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	Unspecified	Total	
Below Rs. 10 ..	28	88	5	1	..	..	..	122
Rs. 10 and .. 20 ..	177	409	64	17	2	2	4	676	
.. 20 .. 30 ..	86	257	82	39	..	2	8	473	
.. 30 .. 40 ..	36	126	48	22	2	2	15	251	
.. 40 .. 50 ..	5	53	25	24	7	1	5	120	
.. 50 .. 60 ..	2	18	11	12	4	2	4	53	
.. 60 .. 70 ..	..	6	12	6	1	1	2	28
.. 70 .. 80 ..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6
.. 80 .. over ..	..	3	4	7	4	1	..	19
Total ..	334	960	255	130	20	11	38	1,748	

It will be seen that two-roomed tenement at rentals between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 are the most prevalent type, and next in prevalence come two-roomed tenements at rentals between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30.

Pressure on space can perhaps best be indicated by comparing the number of rooms with the number of persons for whom they are required. This is shown in the following Table. It is to be remembered that we are dealing with family budgets only, and the lowest number of persons is therefore two. The most prevalent types are two-roomed tenements with 3 to 7 persons and one-roomed tenements with 3 or 4 persons. Accommodation is obviously insufficient. For middle class families of good education any arrangement by which the children have to sleep in the same room as the parents is unsound. The last column—"15 persons and over"—has been abbreviated for convenience of printing. The one three-roomed and the one four-roomed tenements in this column each contained 15 persons; the three five-roomed tenements contained 16, 18 and 21 persons respectively; the one six-roomed tenement contained 15 persons; and the one "unspecified" 16 persons :—

Number of rooms	Number of tenements and classes shown in col. 1, containing the following number of persons :													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & over
One room ..	48	123	76	51	17	9	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Two rooms ..	50	229	244	171	110	77	46	15	9	6	..	3	..	..
Three rooms ..	4	25	49	57	43	29	25	10	5	3	3	..	1	1
Four rooms ..	1	9	23	20	16	22	11	5	11	3	4	1	3	1
Five rooms ..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	3	..	1	1	3	..	3
Six rooms ..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Unspecified ..	..	3	11	14	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	103	389	404	316	194	142	94	38	27	14	8	7	5	7

Some miscellaneous information was also obtained relative to the condition of the tenements :—

State of repair		Building material	
Good ..	1,365	Pakka ..	1,680
Middling ..	270	Kaccha ..	10
Bad ..	92	Unspecified ..	58
Unspecified ..	21		
	1,748		1,748
Sanitary arrangement		Water supply	
Good ..	868	Very good ..	144
Middling ..	324	Good ..	772
Bad ..	49	Middling ..	338
Unspecified ..	507	Insufficient ..	241
		Very insufficient ..	221
		Unspecified ..	32
	1,748		1,748

Health.—Out of 1,748 families 542 reported that one or more members of the family suffer habitually from malaria. Some other diseases were also reported.

Expenditure on food.—This may perhaps be separately dealt with, since it is a rather important point. The facts are presented in the Table below. The families are here classified according to Income. In all economic studies of the standard of living the fraction of the total expenditure which goes on food diminishes as the income rises. And it is probable on the other hand that in all similar studies the *actual* amount spent on food, whether for the whole family or per head, will—as in this case—rise as the income rises. The present table shows that the amounts spent per head on food are small, ranging from the equivalents of rather under one pound sterling per month to about one pound ten shillings. They are not however likely to be far below what is spent in other countries. The clerk in London may be taken as getting from 2 to 8 guineas per week at the present time. A married clerk on 5 guineas per week with 2 children—the family approximating to 3 equivalent adult males—is not likely to be able to spend much more than two pounds per week on food for the family or, say, Rs. 38 per equivalent adult male per month.

Income class	Average number of persons in family	Equivalent adult males	Average total actual monthly expenditure of family	Average actual monthly expenditure on food	Percentage expenditure on food	Average expenditure on food per head	Average expenditure on food per equivalent adult male
<i>Family income per mensem</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Below Rs. 100 ..	3·70	3·02	85 11 9	38 15 6	45·45	10 8 6	12 14 6
Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 ..	4·55	3·72	137 6 0	60 1 5	43·74	13 3 4	16 2 5
„ 200 to „ 300 ..	5·94	4·86	231 0 8	92 5 1	39·96	15 8 8	18 15 11
„ 300 to „ 400 ..	6·58	5·41	320 7 6	120 4 4	37·53	18 4 5	22 3 8
„ 400 and over ..	8·59	7·27	434 6 2	153 11 4	35·39	17 14 4	21 2 3
All incomes ..	4·93	4·04	167 8 9	69 9 10	41·55	14 1 11	17 3 8

Miscellaneous expenditure.—This was examined on the basis of 200 selected budgets, and the results were as follows:—

Items	Number of budgets (out of 200) reporting expenditure	Average monthly expenditure of the families reporting	Average monthly expenditure per capita on the whole 200 budgets	
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1 Hair cutting ..	199	1 10 1	..	..
2 Laundry and Soap ..	200	4 5 5	0 13 6	..
3 Medicine ..	174	4 9 0	0 12 4	..
4 Education ..	123	7 7 2	..	..
5 Travelling expenses to and from work	167	5 9 10	..	..
6 Tobacco ..	104	2 12 3	..	..
7 Spirits and liquor ..	40	5 2 5	..	..
8 Pansupari ..	120	1 9 8	..	..
9 Amusements ..	86	2 8 9	0 3 5	..
10 Toilet requisites ..	163	1 4 4	0 3 3	..
11 Club subscriptions ..	56	2 7 8	..	..
12 Newspapers, Stamps, etc.	188	1 14 4	..	..
13 Charity and gifts ..	112	2 11 6	..	..
14 Insurance ..	97	8 11 0	..	..
15 Provident fund ..	52	12 10 3	..	..
16 Income-tax ..	51	7 1 4	0 5 7	..
17 Servants' wages ..	138	6 8 7	0 14 0	..
18 Remittance to dependents ..	73	19 10 10	..	..
19 Travelling expenses to and from N. place ..	35	8 14 1	0 4 10	..
20 Interest on debt ..	87	6 4 4	..	..
21 Luxuries ..	23	0 13 6	0 0 4	..
22 Miscellaneous ..	176	2 12 1	0 7 7	..
23 Other taxes ..	3	7 6 8	0 0 4	..

* Per capita expenditure figures in these cases have no significance, and are therefore not shown.

Insurance.—This was studied on the basis of the whole 1,748 budgets. Provident funds are not of course available to all the families studied, and the number (281) contributing to such funds tells us little. On the other hand, Insurance being optional, it is noteworthy that more than a third of the families contain an insured member. The fraction of the family income which, in the case of insured families, goes on insurance is in the neighbourhood of 5 per cent.

Income	Insurance			Provident Fund		
	Number of families.	Percentage of insured families to total in the group	Average monthly expenditure of insured families	Number of families.	Percentage of families to total in the group	Average monthly expenditure of families
Below Rs. 100 ..	65	26·20	Rs. a. p. 4 14 11	34	13·71	5 3 0
Rs. 100 and ..	308	30·99	7 7 0	132	13·28	7 12 2
„ 200 ..	179	50·56	10 4 5	72	20·34	14 0 8
„ 300 ..	63	56·25	13 10 0	36	32·14	18 1 11
„ 400 over ..	24	60·00	21 5 5	7	17·50	30 5 9
All incomes ..	639	36·56	9 1 9	281	16·08	10 15 2

Incomes from different classes of occupations.—It was explained in the former article that occupations (of heads of families) were classified under five main groups, viz.: Superior Office and Technical Staff, Ordinary Clerical, Ordinary Mechanical and Technical, Teaching, and Professional. The incomes earned in these different occupational groups can be gauged from the following table showing what percentages of families under each occupational group fall within each of the main occupational groups.

Income group	Percentage of each of the following occupational groups falling under each of the income groups in column I				
	Superior Office and Technical	Ordinary Clerical	Ordinary Mechanical and Technical	Teaching	Professional
Below Rs. 100	1	16	9	18	6
Rs. 100 to Rs. 200	47	60	47	59	54
Rs. 200 to Rs. 300	28	18	29	15	26
Rs. 300 to Rs. 400	18	4	11	8	8
Rs. 400 to Rs. 500	2	1	3	....	2
Rs. 500 and over	4	1	1	....	4
	100	100	100	100	100

The distribution under "Superior Office and Technical" and under "Professional" is not so favourable as might have been expected. But it has to be remembered that the upper limit of the enquiry (Rs. 750 in theory and actually Rs. 688, *vide* p. 395 of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1924) automatically excluded the bigger and more successful professional men. The professional workers here studied are the smaller men who live among and have a standard of living identical with the ordinary clerk.

Income on the basis of region of origin.—It is natural that the lower paid posts in the clerical occupations should not attract strangers from far afield. Rs. 100 per month seems to be the least that will appeal to a man from North India. On the other hand a fair number of South Indians will take up low-paid jobs. The following table shows the distribution of incomes earned by persons from the various regions.

Income group.	Percentage of families hailing from the regions mentioned below and earning incomes shown in column I						
	Bombay City	Konkan	Deccan	Gujarat	Bombay Karnatak	South India	North India (including Sind and the C. P.)
Below Rs. 100	12	18	18	9	10	11	4
Rs. 100 to Rs. 200	49	58	57	65	61	50	65
Rs. 200 to Rs. 300	28	17	17	20	18	26	8
Rs. 300 to Rs. 400	9	5	6	4	10	9	15
Rs. 400 to Rs. 500	1	1	1	..	1	3	4
Rs. 500 and over	1	1	1	2	..	1	4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The close approximation of the distributions in the cases of natives of Bombay City and natives of South India is noteworthy. The Deccan and Konkan, being poor tracts, send a fair proportion of workers on the lowest rates.

However, too much importance is not to be attached to the above data. The sample (1,748 families) out of the whole clerical population of the city is not a very large one, and the total number of families reporting North India as region of origin was rather small.

Per capita incomes.—A considerable amount of discussion is going on at present regarding the average income per head per annum in the Indian population. It will be remembered that an estimate of Rs. 30 held the field for many years, and that recent estimate (though not always representing the same facts) vary from about Rs. 45 to Rs. 115. The following table shows the distribution of the 1,748 middle class families by castes according to the *per capita per annum* income value of each family. The clerical classes of Bombay City must be well above the average economic level of the whole Indian population if the estimates referred to above are not much below what they ought to be. It will be seen that the weight of the sample falls at about Rs. 400.

Annual per capita income	Percentage of families in each of the castes mentioned below showing per capita per annum income values as in column I									
	Brahmans	Kayasth Prabhus	Marathas	Vanis	Other Hindus	Musal-mans	Parsis	Christians	Jews	All Budgets
Rs. 100 and below	2.9	16.5	4.8	1.1	5.6	6.7	5.5	..	1.9	4.8
200	14.5	27.6	19.0	9.9	19.2	20.0	19.3	3.8	19.3	16.6
300	24.7	27.1	42.8	19.8	29.4	33.3	21.6	14.2	25.0	25.3
400	23.9	13.5	20.6	31.9	21.5	17.8	16.6	17.9	17.3	21.5
500	11.5	5.9	3.2	16.5	9.8	11.1	10.5	15.4	9.6	10.7
600	10.5	5.9	4.8	12.1	6.1	..	8.3	14.1	9.6	9.0
700	5.1	1.2	..	3.3	4.2	6.7	8.3	12.8	11.6	5.3
800	1.7	1.2	3.2	..	1.4	..	1.1	5.1	1.9	1.7
900	2.1	..	..	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.1	5.1	1.9	1.7
1,000	1.2	..	1.6	2.2	..	..	3.3	1.3	..	1.2
1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.3	..	..
1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..
1,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,400	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	2.2	1.3	..	..
1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..
Rs. 1,500 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	1.9	..
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Boarders.—The practice of taking in boarders does not prevail to any great extent, and occurs in only 54 out of 1,748 families. Out of these 54 cases one boarder was taken in in 37 cases, two boarders in 12 cases, three boarders in 3 cases, and four boarders in 2 cases. So far as castes are

concerned the practice is slightly commoner among Parsees than among other castes or communities.

Servants.—Only 49 out of 1,748 families kept resident servants. The practice, in no case common, is, however, less uncommon among Brahmans, Kayasth Prabhus, "Other" Hindus and Christians and practically non-existent in the other castes and communities.

Female workers.—There were only 52 female workers in the 1,748 families. By region of origin they were distributed as follows:—Families from Bombay City 36, Konkan 7, Gujarat 6, Deccan 2, North India 1, remaining regions nil. Stated by occupations the female workers were distributed as follows:—Teaching 22 (from most castes and communities); Needle-work 18 (Parsees 9, Musalmans 8, Christian 1); Professional 5 (Hindus 3, Jew 1, Christian 1); Technical 5 (Jews 2, Christians 3); Clerical 2 (both Christians).

Extra sources of income.—This includes everything outside the regular occupations of the chief earning members. The individual items of extra income differ considerably in the different castes. Taking the items separately we find:—

1. *Gifts.*—Out of 77 cases, 47 occurred in Parsee families, the remainder being distributed in small numbers among the remaining castes and communities.
2. *Needlework.*—18 cases (as already described under "Female Workers" above).
3. *Land.*—42 cases, all among Hindus; namely, Brahmans 28, Kayasth Prabhus 8, remaining Hindu castes 6.
4. *Tuition.*—33 cases, of which 22 are female workers, as described above.
5. *House-rent.*—36 cases, distributed amongst most castes and communities.
6. *Interest and Dividends.*—36 cases, of which 20 are Parsee families, and 8 Brahman.
7. *Boarders.*—54 cases (see above).
8. *Remittances.*—22 cases, of which 10 are Parsee families, and 8 Brahman.
9. *Pensions.*—7 cases.
10. *Trade.*—19 cases.
11. *Commission.*—17 cases.
12. *Scholarships.*—5 cases.
13. *Outside clerical work.*—8 cases.
14. *Extra Professional work.*—3 cases.
15. *Unspecified.*—160 cases, of which 61 are Brahman families, and 45 Parsee.

It will be seen that the bulk of the extra income items are earned by Brahmans and Parsees. Since Brahmans contribute 85 out of the 1,748 budgets the large number of extra income items assignable to them is not disproportionate. The only communities which as a matter of proportion receive a surprisingly large amount of outside income are the Parsees and the Musalmans. This can be seen by stating the ratio of items of extra income to families in each caste or community.

	1 item in every	5.0 families.
Brahmans	5.2
Kayasth Prabhus	3.5
Marathas	5.9
Vanis	5.9
"Other" Hindus	1.2
Musalmans	1.1
Parsees	3.1
Jews	2.6
Christians

The number of items is however not a guide to the value of the extra income in any case. The average addition to the monthly income varies considerably. The following are the average amounts realized on the more important extra sources:—

	Rs. a. p.
Gifts	.. .. . 22 13 4
Needlework	.. .. . 11 9 9
Land	.. .. . 35 3 9
Teaching	.. .. . 27 10 11
House-rent	.. .. . 40 11 5
Interest and Dividends	.. .. . 27 2 7
Boarders	.. .. . 42 6 1
Remittances	.. .. . 25 15 3
Trade	.. .. . 37 5 11
Commissions	.. .. . 52 5 8

The above averages are calculated on families actually reporting any given class of item, and not on the whole 1,748 families.

Purchasing system.—The method of purchasing supplies was reported as follows:—

On cash	.. .. .	943
On credit	.. .. .	469
On both systems	.. .. .	310
Unspecified	.. .. .	26
		1,748

Composition of families.—This was stated in considerable detail in the previous article. The following notes may help to visualize the character of the households.

Families according to number of men (irrespective of the number of women and children).

One man	.. 991	Five men	.. 16
Two men	.. 503	Six ..	.. 6
Three ..	.. 162	Seven ..	.. 1
Four ..	.. 68	Ten ..	.. 1

1,748

Families by number of women (irrespective of the number of men and of children).

One woman	.. 1,068	Five women	.. 11
Two women	.. 486	Six ..	.. 1
Three ..	.. 138	Eight ..	.. 1
Four ..	.. 42	Ten ..	.. 1

1,748

Families by number of children (irrespective of the number of men and women).

No child	.. 341	Four children and over	.. 197
One child	.. 560		
Two children	.. 389		
Three ..	.. 261		

Families according to number of men and women irrespective of the number of children.

1 man and 1 woman	.. ..	739
1 2 women	.. ..	210
2 men and 1 woman	.. ..	243
2 2 women	.. ..	185
2 3 ..	.. ..	58
3 1 woman	.. ..	60
3 2 women	.. ..	64
Remainder	.. ..	189

1,748

This information has to be considered subject to the reservation that the upper age limit for children was 14 years. Hence in many cases 2 men means father and a son of 14 years and over, and 2 women means a mother and a daughter of 14 years.

The Condition of the Children of Bombay Mill Operatives

A special enquiry was recently conducted through the Lady Investigators of the Labour Office into the condition of the children of Bombay cotton-mill operatives, with special reference to their diet. The enquiry was restricted to the children of cotton-mill operatives, because a great deal of information about the social and economic condition of the parents of such children is already available, and it was desirable to extend that information by investigating the condition of the children. Enquiry into children of other workers may be undertaken later.

At first it was intended to restrict the scope of the enquiry to children's diet only; but subsequently it was found that certain other data concerning the life and the health of the child could be obtained, which would facilitate the understanding of the diet question. A form was therefore prepared (specimen appended at the end of this article), and the Lady Investigators collected 520 such forms.

Every effort was made to get a thoroughly representative sample. For this purpose almost all localities in which mill workers live were visited, namely—Colaba, Tardeo, Mahalaxmi, Byculla, Chinchpokli, Lal Bag, Ferguson Road, De Lisle Road, Elphinstone Road, Naigaum and Dadar.

Information was collected regarding children between the ages of 3 and 7 only. These limits were imposed because children below 3 are likely to be wholly or partially breast-fed and the full question of diet therefore does not arise in their case. The maximum limit of 7 was laid because the Labour Office wanted to find out particularly how much milk the working class children get, and it was considered less necessary for children above 7 to be given milk.

The following table shows the age distribution of children for whom information was collected.

Three years	.. ..	102
Four years	.. ..	120
Five years	.. ..	93
Six years	.. ..	69
Seven years	.. ..	136
		<u>520</u>

GENERAL HEALTH

The Lady Investigators were asked to note down their impression about the health and appearance of the child, and to say whether it looked well or ill-fed. It is true that impressions are not always very reliable guides, and the chances of error in this matter are great, as one has to rely solely on the judgment of the investigators who have no medical training. But it must be admitted that certain matters are incapable of exact mathematical measurement and impressions of lady investigators in a case like this are not likely to be far wrong. The forms collected showed seven kinds of description of the appearance of children. "Healthy", "Weak and sickly", "well-fed", "ill-fed", "overfed", "Normal", and "Deformed". *Healthy* meant that the child was not only well-fed but looked strong and vigorous. Children who looked very lean, sickly and

lifeless were described as *weak and sickly*. *Well-fed* children were those who were not very strong and healthy but did not appear to be suffering from want of nutrition. *Ill-fed* children were those who had a hungry look. Of *overfed* children only 4 were reported, and the diagnoses are doubtful. It is probable that this condition would be due to worms. *Normal* children were similar to well-fed children but approximating more to the healthy type. Of *deformed* only one case was reported. The table below gives details regarding children's appearance.

Healthy	..	..	244	} 437
Well-fed	..	..	163	
Normal	..	..	30	
Weak and sickly	..	..	69	} 82
Ill-fed	..	..	9	
Overfed	..	..	4	
Deformed	..	..	1	1
			520	520

This may be summarized as :—Condition satisfactory 84 per cent.; condition unsatisfactory 16 per cent.

MILK

We may now turn to the question of children's diet. One striking feature of this enquiry is that an abnormally low number of children are given milk. In the higher classes in India, the child until it reaches the age of seven is fed largely on milk. Medical men are agreed on this point that next to mother's milk the proper food for a child's growth and development is bovine milk. Unfortunately however, it seems that the children of the Bombay mill-workers immediately after weaning are put on to a diet which is fit for adults only.

Out of the 520 cases examined in 59 cases only were the children given milk at all. And the quantity given was even then very inadequate, the minimum being $\frac{1}{8}$ of a seer, the maximum $\frac{1}{2}$ of a seer and the average only $\frac{1}{5}$ of a seer.

In those cases in which milk was given it was usually buffalo's milk, although in two cases goat's milk was given. The Lady Investigators were asked, wherever possible, to find out the reason for not giving milk. 125 parents replied that milk was too dear, and they could not afford it; 23 replied that the child either did not like or could not digest milk; 11 thought that in their opinion the child was too old to require milk, although in some of these cases the child concerned was only 3 or 4 years of age; 7 replied that the quality of the milk they got was so bad that they considered that by giving milk more harm than good would be done to the child; and in 295 cases no reason was assigned, which can very well be construed as equivalent to inability to purchase milk.

The following table shows the number of cases in which milk was given and the reasons for not giving it.

Milk given ..	..	..	..	59
No milk given—				
(1) Parents unable to afford	..	..	..	125

(2) Parents state child cannot digest milk, or does not like it	..	..	..	23
(3) Parents consider child too old to need milk	..	..	..	11
(4) Parents state quality of milk so bad that more harm than good would come of giving it	..	..	..	7
(5) No reason assigned	..	..	..	295
				461
				520

Of the 59 cases in which milk was reported as given the children were of the following ages :—

Three years	..	..	19, or 19 per cent. of Total
Four years	..	..	19, or 16
Five years	..	..	6, or 6
Six years	..	..	10, or 14
Seven years	..	..	5, or 4

There is therefore a natural tendency to give milk at the younger rather than at the higher ages. The high percentage at age six years, which breaks the sequence, is due to errors of sampling.

NUMBER OF MEALS PER DAY

The question of the number of meals a working class child gets per day is of great importance from the point of view of its health, and must therefore be considered in some detail. Speaking generally, food is cooked only twice during the day in the working class homes, once in the morning and once at night. The children have usually either plain tea or tea and bread in the morning, and they help themselves to the food left in the house during the day, whenever they feel hungry. There are no fixed meal hours (especially for children) in the community studied. Eat when you are hungry and drink when you are thirsty seems to be the rule observed.

Subject to the above remarks the following table shows the number of meals given to the children of cotton-mill operatives per day. Meals have been divided in the table into "principal" and "subsidiary". "Principal" denotes any meal which includes either bread or rice. "Subsidiary" meal indicates a meal which consists of tea only, tea and biscuits, coffee only, milk only or some pudding (*sānja*) only. In many cases the morning meal consisted of bread and tea. The bread here mentioned is not of course leavened wheat bread but unleavened bread made either of rice flour or *bājri* (millet). And as no information was available as to how much of this bread was taken with the morning tea, it was decided to take a meal consisting of tea and bread as equivalent to a "Principal" meal.

It will be seen that the majority of children get more than 2 meals per day.

	Instances
One subsidiary meal only	1*
One principal and 3 subsidiary meals	1
Two principal meals only	4

* Note.—This is of course an impossible observation, but is stated as recorded.

Two principal and one subsidiary meal ..	20
Two principal and two subsidiary meals ..	2
Three principal meals only ..	168
Three principal and one subsidiary meal ..	63
Four principal meals only ..	261
	520

DIETARY

The Bombay mill-workers are recruited mostly from the Konkan which is a rice-producing region. It is not therefore surprising to find that in the majority of the cases examined rice was found to be the "predominant" item in the dietary. A word is necessary to explain what is meant by "predominant". It has been already said that in the homes of the working classes food is cooked only twice a day. This is eaten 3 or 4 times and is often supplemented by tea and biscuits or tea and bread in the morning. If out of the total number of meals in more than half of them rice was taken, then rice was considered as the predominant food; while if bread was taken in more than half the meals, bread was considered to be the predominant food. Twenty-seven cases in which both these balanced equally were excluded. Nine cases were also excluded because in 4 only milk and rice was taken, in one milk and curds, in two *pej* (rice water) and in 2 *sānja*. The remaining 484 cases were separated with those in which rice was the predominant food and those in which bread was the predominant food. The names of the other things taken with either rice or bread were ascertained, and by means of an elaborate process of permutations and combinations, tables were constructed to show, how the predominant food was supplemented. It must be pointed out here that the information regarding the other kinds of food supplemental to either rice or bread was from the very nature of the data not always clear for the purposes of tabulation. Even an educated man would not be able to say what exactly he eats every week day, much less then can precision on this point be expected on the part of the workers. This ambiguity was got over by using the following expedient. For instance, if in a certain case it was said that either vegetables or fish was taken, it was construed to mean that during the week the family has fish on some days and vegetables on others; but if it was said "fish and sometimes vegetable", vegetables were excluded. A person may buy a thing once a year and still say without fear of contradiction that he has it sometimes.

From the following table it will be seen that in the majority of cases the mill children get at least some variety in their food, having for their principal meals, bread, dal, fish and vegetable in addition to rice. Fish referred to here is in most cases dried fish. Fresh fish is much more expensive and can only be purchased at a market, which is in most cases not within an easy distance.

Cases in which rice was the predominant food taken

Supplemented by	Number of cases
Bread only	Nil
Dal only	39
Fish only	Nil
Vegetable only	Nil
Bread, Dal, Fish, Vegetable	146
Dal, Fish, Vegetable	52
Dal, Fish	3
Bread, Dal, Vegetable	87
Bread, Fish, Dal	4
Bread, Dal	12
Dal, Vegetable	58
Bread, Fish, Vegetable	3
Fish, Vegetable	2
Bread, Fish	Nil
Bread, Vegetable	1
Total	407

The next table shows the cases in which bread was the predominant food. In tabulating the supplementary items the same method was adopted as in the previous table and it seems that the conclusions arrived at in the case of rice apply here also. Children whose principal item of diet is bread hail generally from beyond the Ghats.

Cases in which bread was the predominant food taken

Supplemented by	Number of cases
Rice	1
Vegetable	Nil
Fish	Nil
Rice, Dal, Fish, Vegetable	17
Dal, Fish, Vegetable	Nil
Dal, Fish	Nil
Rice, Dal, Vegetable	46
Rice, Dal, Fish	Nil
Dal, Rice	5
Dal, Vegetable	4
Rice, Fish, Vegetable	3
Fish, Vegetable	Nil
Fish, Rice	Nil
Rice, Vegetable	1
Fish, Vegetable, Rice	Nil

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FOOD ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

The food consumed on Sundays and holidays does not differ very fundamentally from week day food, except that on an average mutton is substituted for dal or fish twice every month on Sundays and on holidays some special dishes such as *Puranpoli*, *Amboli*, *Newryā*, etc., are prepared.

Mutton is considered to be an article of luxury. The kind of special food to be prepared on holidays depends upon the nature of the holidays itself. For instance, on the Holi day, *Puranpoli* is almost invariably prepared. This is perhaps much the same in most countries, whether oriental or occidental. For Xmas day for instance in almost every English home plum pudding is eaten, on Good Friday hot cross buns, and on Shrove Tuesday pancakes. So also among the working classes in Bombay during Diwali one kind of special food is prepared while during Holi a totally different variety of food and so on.

TEA

One more point regarding children's diet needs to be discussed, and that is the consumption of tea. Without going into the history of the introduction of tea in this country, it may be safely asserted that the universal consumption of tea is a thing still unknown, and that even today among rural areas tea is not drunk with any regularity. The consumption of tea by children is especially discouraged because it is supposed to be bad for them. In the cities tea is consumed more than in rural areas, but it is drunk with greater regularity by the middle rather than the lower classes. Owing to the dearth and dearness of good milk, tea is being gradually substituted for milk. One would have however expected that the working classes would give tea to their children in rare cases only. But the present enquiry shows that in 210 cases out of the 520 (or 40 per cent. of the total) tea was given to children. In the majority of cases it was given in the morning only. It appears that the reason for not giving tea in the afternoon, is first that it is expensive to give tea twice, and second, there is usually no one in the house in the afternoon to prepare it. Of the total, 36 took tea on Sundays only. Tea is still considered to be an article of luxury by many of the working classes, and on a Sunday which is a rest-day they make tea as a change from regular routine. The following table shows the extent to which tea is given to children.

Given regularly—			
In the morning	..	..	165
In the afternoon	..	..	2
Twice a day	..	..	7
			174
Given on Sundays only	..	..	36
			210
Not given at all	..	..	310
			520

We have so far considered questions connected with children's diet. We shall now discuss a few other topics, which though not directly connected with the diet question, have a bearing on it. These are:— (1) Pocket money given to children; (2) School attendance and (3) the extent to which ornaments are used.

POCKET MONEY

The habit of giving pocket money to children seems to be very general among the working classes. This must not necessarily be construed as an index of prosperity. Students of social affairs affirm that in families where children are well-looked after, parents discourage any money going into the hands of young children. The reason why pocket money is given are varied. In most cases it is due simply to the fact that hawkers come round to the chawls and the children insist on buying the things sold by them. The parents instead of buying things for the children give them a pice or two. And the lady investigators heard numerous complaints against these hawkers from parents who thought that they were the cause of their children's undoing. A more important reason however is that in many cases both the mother and the father go to work leaving the child in the custody of some relatives or friends. The child does not like to be left by its parents and begins to cry when the mother is leaving, and to silence it, the parents offer to give it a daily allowance. These are the two principal reasons but there are others also. A boy is often given pocket money if he goes to school regularly, and he also gets a regular allowance if he promises to take good care of the younger brother or sister left in his custody.

The extent to which this custom prevails can be seen from the table below. It will be seen that no less than 257 children out of the total 520 received pocket money regularly. There were numerous other instances in which the parents, though they did not give money, still purchased just the kinds of things that the children themselves would have purchased. The fact that more than 50 per cent. of children between the ages of 3 to 7 get pocket money is a disconcerting one, especially when one considers the effects it is likely to have on the child.

The most frequent allowance seems to be between 1 and 2 pice per day. Children of the age of 4 and 6 are the favourites for receiving money, not less than 65 per cent. of the former and 55 per cent. of the latter being in receipt thereof.

The Lady Investigators reported that they noticed a large number of children with enlarged stomachs, and that the mothers frequently complained that the child suffered from worms. Without fear of contradiction, it may be stated that the pocket money given to children is one of the principal causes of these complaints. Usually the children buy one or more of the following things with the money they get: *Bhel*, *Shev*, *Chiki*, *Shevaya*, *bors*, guavas, etc. Most of these are stale and full of dust.

Of course, even slum life is not without its romantic side and it was therefore a relief to find one or two cases in which the child would save every penny that it got with the commendable ambition of 'being able one day in his life to make a silver bracelet with the money.'

From this part of the enquiry we arrive at the following conclusions: (1) that the habit of giving pocket money to children prevails to a very great extent; (2) this has on the whole a bad effect on the health of the children.

Analysis of Cases of Money given to Children.

				Cases
Age three years—				
1 pice a day	..	..	..	11
2 .. ..	..	..	..	24
4 .. ..	..	..	..	1
				36
Age four years—				
1 pice a day	..	..	..	29
2 .. ..	..	..	..	34
3 .. ..	..	..	..	1
8 .. ..	..	..	..	1
				65
Age five years—				
1 pice a day	..	..	..	18
2 .. ..	..	..	..	29
8 .. ..	..	..	..	1
				48
Age six years—				
1 pice a day	..	..	..	20
2 .. ..	..	..	..	22
4 .. ..	..	..	..	3
				45
Age seven years—				
1 pice a day	..	..	..	33
2 .. ..	..	..	..	21
3 .. ..	..	..	..	1
4 .. ..	..	..	..	7
8 .. ..	..	..	..	1
				63
Total ..				257

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

One result of this enquiry has been to show the extent to which the children of the mill operatives go to school. The table below shows that out of the 298 children between the ages of 5 and 7, 51 attended school, 46 boys and 5 girls which means more than 17 per cent. of the children of school-going age. This is moderately satisfactory.

Attendance at School

Age 5 years	..	..	4 boys, 1 girl
Age 6 years	..	..	10 boys, 1 girl
Age 7 years	..	..	32 boys, 3 girls
This gives percentages on total children in the ages stated—			
Age 5 years	..	..	5.4 per cent.
Age 6 years	..	..	16.0 per cent.
Age 7 years	..	..	25.7 per cent.

In several cases it was stated that the child wanted to go to school, but could not do so as it had to look after its younger brother or sister while the mother had gone away to work. In some cases poverty and distance were the causes assigned for not sending the child to school. Cases of children who were going to school formerly, but had stopped doing so owing to illness, were not infrequent. Many children were not sent to school because they preferred play to work, and many parents expressed the wish that if Government could introduce some measure of compulsion that would keep the children away from mischief. In four cases the children, though not sent to school, were being taught at home by their guardians.

ORNAMENTS

Anyone who has visited the mill chawls cannot but have been struck by the phenomenon of naked or half naked children wearing ornaments. A passing observer will perhaps not understand the significance of this. But to one who knows Indian customs and manners it hardly would come as a surprise. Perhaps even abjectly poor people would on certain occasions invest something in ornaments even if they have not enough to make two ends meet. For instance, there is a superstitious convention that the child before it is 6 months old must wear a silver chain round its waist. No wonder therefore that in the 400 cases examined, 89 children were found to wear ornaments. The most common ornaments used by boys being *Sankhali*, *Kadi*, *Doal*, and by girls *Sankhali*, *Valle*, *Patti* and *Hansli*.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

In addition to the remarks already made, a few of the observations of the Lady Investigators may be noted here. It was found that the principal complaints from which working class children suffer are bad teeth and enlarged stomachs. The former is in most cases due to the mother's inability to see to it that the child cleanses its teeth every morning, and the latter is due to the kind of food bought with the pocket money. Cases of malaria were by no means infrequent and it was found that many children had to discontinue going to school owing to constant attacks of malaria. Children suffering from fever are often kept in the home without any medicine and the Lady Investigators took three or four such children to hospitals for free treatment. The ignorance regarding the existence of free dispensaries and hospitals among the working classes seems to be abysmal. And it would be a task not unworthy of the traditions of the Social workers of Bombay to make known to the poorer classes the various agencies of medical relief.

From the foregoing discussion the following conclusions may be drawn:—

- (1) Very few children get milk, and those who get it get a very inadequate quantity;
- (2) Most children are well fed and get enough nutrition, being able also to get a good deal of variety in their food;
- (3) Among the Bombay mill children the majority take rice as their staple food;

(4) Very many children are given pocket money, a habit which is detrimental to the health of the child and one which should be discouraged;

(5) The habit of tea-drinking among children is growing;

(6) School-attendance among mill children is fairly satisfactory, and there seems to be a clear desire on the part of operatives to send their children to school and

(7) The custom of putting silver ornaments on very young children is not uncommon.

SPECIMEN OF ENQUIRY FORM

Diet of Factory Workers' Children between the ages of 3 and 7 (both inclusive).

Serial No. _____

Age of child _____

*Appearance of child _____

† Description of food consumed daily

	Early morning	Noon	After-noon	Night
Week-days ..				
Sundays and Holidays ..				
Quantity of milk consumed ..				

* The Lady Investigators should give here their impression of the child and should state clearly whether the child looks well or ill fed, healthy or sickly, normal or abnormal and should also state any physical or mental defect they may notice in the child.

† Very searching enquiries should be made about sweetmeats given to children, and wherever possible all the details regarding the kinds of sweets given should be stated in the form.

GLOSSARY

- Amboli*, fermented rice flour made into flat cake.
Bajri, the smaller of the chief Indian millets (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)—"bull-rush millet".
Bhel, a mixture of rice flakes, gram, etc.
Bor (North Indian Ber), the fruit of a tree (*Zizphus Jujuba*).
Chiki, a sweetmeat made of either groundnut, or rice flakes, or a dry fruit, and sugar.
Chawl, a tenement building.
Dal, the ground seeds of a pulse (*Cajanus Indicus*), "chicken pea", "Tur".
Dools, Earrings.
Hansli, a plain circlet usually made of silver and worn round the neck.
Kadi, thick round bracelets.
Konkan, the coastal tract between the Western Ghats and the sea.
Newrya, cakes, crescent-shaped, made of rice flour or wheat flour, stuffed with raw sugar and coconut.
Patli, an ornament worn by women round the wrist.
Pej, water in which rice has been boiled, after the rice is strained off.
Puranpoli, bread made of wheat flour stuffed with raw sugar.
Sankhli, a silver chain usually put round the waist.
Sanja, pudding of wheat flour, sugar and milk, served hot.
Shev, an eatable made of gram flour and chillies and fried in oil.
Shevaya, an eatable resembling shev in appearance but having no chillies in it.
Vale, an ornament put round the ankles.

Reviews of Books

The Population of India, by Brij Narain (Ram Krishna and Sons, Lahore), price Rs. 4.

An eminently sane book. The writer works on the 1921 Census data, and draws attention to the salient points. Over the dangerous ground of the deficiency of females in North West India he treads rather lightly. The fact of a universal excess of males at birth is true; but this does not explain the figures of the area referred to, where the excess of males is out of all proportion to what could be expected on natural grounds. The obvious inference requires to be faced, and the subject is one which ought to be handled by an Indian writer. The question of socialism and the possibility of class uprisings are discussed, and the writer comes to the conclusion that these are beyond the bounds of possibility in India. On the vexed question of Indian food supplies Professor Brij Narain takes up the sane attitude that "The view that India does not grow enough food for her population must be dismissed as untenable" (p. 142). Fragmentation of holdings is indicated as a main cause of low economic conditions, and some actual examples from the Punjab are given on pp. 180, 181 showing how quite large estates have been split into enormous numbers of tiny plots. The author arrives at a net per capita income for ordinary cultivators of Rs. 69½, but considers that the real income of the agricultural community has not risen in recent years. This all leads up to his main conclusions that positive checks to the population (epidemics, etc.) "will continue to work in India until customs relating to marriage are changed", and that to raise the economic level of its inhabitants India must develop its industries.

An International Year Book of Child Care and Protection, compiled by Edward Fuller (Longmans, Green & Co.).

This is purely a reference book, and as such is useful. It covers every conceivable quarter of the globe, however remote. For each country the information is broken up into general statistics; marriage and divorce; child welfare; education; employment; and a few other heads. Reference is thereby facilitated.

The vernacular names for the Indian Empire are shown as "Bharatavarsha" and "Hindustan". Of these the first is a high-browed literary appellation corresponding to "Britannia" or "Albion" in the case of England, while "Hindustan" denotes the central Gangetic plain. Actually there is no vernacular name for India. The area of British India is stated as 109,074 square miles, which is a misprint for 1,093,074. Slips and misprints are, of course, inevitable in a compilation of this kind. We note with regret that the birth-rate for British India is put down at 33. This is of course the rate of recorded births. Unfortunately in many areas omissions are more numerous than inclusions. The true birth-rate must certainly be over 40, and very likely as high as 45. But the

error is no fault of the compiler. The statement that divorce, in the Western sense, is unknown to Hindu Law would require some modification if space allowed.

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Agricultural Co-operation in India, by John Matthai (Christian Literature Society for India), Madras, 1925, pp. 187, price Rs. 1-8.

A balanced and lucid account of the subject. The author has been forestalled in parts of his work by Mr. M. L. Darling's recent book "The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt". But Professor Matthai's account is less local and wider in scope.

According to the author's estimate, through the agency of co-operative societies the members save no less than 1.75 crores of rupees annually (p. 152). This in itself is no mean achievement. The account given of the relation between co-operative societies and money-lenders is of great interest. The author has discussed very fully the merits and demerits of existing co-operative societies. But he is not content with discussing only these and has suggested two lines of advance. These are: (1) To supply the co-operative movement with funds to enable it to grant loans to agriculturists for long periods averaging at least ten years; and (2) to develop an extensive scheme of sale and purchase (p. 167). But as the author himself must be aware these lines of advance mean more money and better organization, which are just the two conditions whose absence in this country impedes all reform.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW, VOL. XI, No. 3, MARCH 1925 (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA).

Special Articles.—(1) *The Unification of Social Insurance* by Dr. Karl Pribram.—The need for unification; identity of risk; the possibility of unification; co-ordination of similar departments; conclusion. pp. 303-317.

(2) *An American Experiment in Unemployment Insurance by Industry*, by Bryce M. Stewart.—Introduction; the scheme in force in the men's clothing industry of Chicago; central employment exchange; unemployment fund; terms and rules of the legal agreement; board of trustees; two forms of agreement—individual house funds and pooling contributions; compensation for part-time workers; flat rate of benefit; methods of contribution and compensation; cost of administration; use of pay-rolls—its advantages and disadvantages; statistical yield; other proposals; extension of the scheme; conclusion. pp. 318-328.

(3) *The Problem of Workers' Control in Belgium* by Max Gottschalk.—The concept of workers' control; the relations between employers and wage-earners; relation between employers and wage-earners in certain specified industries—metal trades, mining, the glass-making industry, the textile industry, the diamond industry, the stone industry, the printing industry, and the northern railways; the opinions of the parties concerned—the employers' opinions, and the workers' opinion; conclusion. pp. 329-352.

(4) *Some Precedents for the Family Wage System* by Paul H. Douglas (Assistant Professor of Industrial Relations, University of Chicago).—Introduction; separation allowances for families of soldiers and sailors; food rationing; income-tax exemptions; mothers' pensions; compensation for fatal accidents in industry; unemployment insurance benefits; allowances to American disabled soldiers during training and rehabilitation; additional monthly allowances to disabled soldiers in the United States; American Missionaries and research workers; strike benefits; distribution of landed estates. pp. 353-365.

(5) *Women Trade Unionists in the United States*, by Aug. C. Mather (Chairman, Committee on Women in Industry, National League of Women Voters).—Introduction; women workers in the United States by occupational groups in 1920; modern weekly earnings of women workers in industry; minimum weekly cost of living for a single woman; history; the National Women's Trade Union League; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; women membership of trade unions. pp. 366-380.

(6) *A New Method of Tenancy Disputes Adjustment in Japan*.—Present day agricultural situation in Japan; relation of the tenant farmer to his landlord; tenancy disputes; the Conciliation of Tenancy Disputes Act of 1924; representative committee law conciliation; creation of a new section in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to deal with tenancy disputes. pp. 381-388.

(7) *Reports and Enquiries*.—pp. 389-401.

(8) *Statistics*.—pp. 402-417.

(9) *Bibliography*.—pp. 418-448.

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE, VOL. III, No. 11, MARCH 1925 (OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF LABOUR MOVEMENT, LONDON).

Special Articles.—(1) *Hjalmar Branting*. page 483.

(2) *The Flight from the Liberal Party* by A. MacCallum Scott.—Introduction; decline of the Liberal Party and rise of the Labour Party; transformation of the Liberal Party; its services in the past; its position at present; Labour Party's programme of work; conclusions. pp. 484-496.

(3) *Inter-Allied Debts: A Problem for America* by the Right Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P. pp. 487 and 488.

(4) *Inter-Allied Debts: The Belgian view* by Joseph Wauters (Editor of the Belgian Socialist Paper "Le Peuple" and ex-Minister of Labour in the Belgian Government.)—pp. 489-491.

(4) *Labour and the Problem of Food Prices (A New National Policy Outlined)*.—(a) Statement of the position—working class most affected by high food-prices, imported foods, increased world consumption, probable increase in wheat consumption, agricultural products not equal to the demand, international action to control prices of food-stuffs, imports from Dominions, rise in freight rates over the Pacific, home supplies and world price movements, British agricultural produce, illustrative figures relating to wheat produce in Great Britain, prices affected by monetary disturbances, necessity for international action, staple articles of food, danger in the monopoly of importation of food articles, international factors determining the level of food prices; (b) proposals—centralized public purchase of wheat and meat, sales at an unremunerative level to bring down market prices, long contract with the Dominions for bulk purchase, arrangements between the British Government and the Governments of the Dominions for adopting a recognised system of grading other articles of food whose purchase is not to be under public control, an International Economic Commission to be established as a permanent machinery of the League of Nations, the Commission's threefold functions, prevention of restriction of shipping facilities and excessive freight charges, the International Institute of Agriculture to be linked with the above commission, scope of international action in controlling prices of foodstuffs, gold standard and price fluctuations, legislation regarding internal activities of trusts and combines, formation of a Food Consumers' Council to examine prices and profits in the food trades and report to the Board of Trade, encouragement to home agriculture by steadying market prices and affording credit facilities, conclusion. pp. 492-496.

(5) *The Protocol and the Status Quo* by Professor P. L. Noel Baker.—pp. 497-500.

(6) *The Real Soviet Russia (Report of the British Trade Union Delegation analysed)*.—The British Trades Union Delegation—its composition and tour in Russia; introductory section of its report—cavalry detachment of the Red Army, visits to prisons, political liberty of individuals, series of compromises, steps to avert reaction, conclusion; summary of the first chapter of the report; chapter on financial position in Russia; soviet social system; merits of the report; position of political prisoners. pp. 501-503.

(6) *Socialism and Freedom* by C. Delisle Burns.—Test of value of a system or Government; what civilisation or socialism is not; force and censorship under socialism; freedom of the press; liberalistic tradition of freedom and labour's interpretation; means for attainment of social freedom; war and dictatorship not conducive to social freedom; reasoning and truth as weapons in the warfare for freedom; conclusion. pp. 508-510.

(7) *Ushering in the Dawn (Stray Reminiscences of a Propagandist)*.—Introduction; policy of the social democratic federation; inevitability of socialism; inconsistency between the social theory and practical programme; results of overturn in Russia; the Marxian gospel as propounded by H. M. Hyndman; Graham Wallis's part in the growth of the Labour and Socialist movement. pp. 511-513.

(7) *In the "Eight-fifteen" (That Political Levy)* by T. S. Dickson. pp. 514 and 515.

(8) *A Diary of Parliament*. p. 516.

(9) *The Safeguarding of Industry* pp. 517 and 518.

(10) *Equalising the Franchise*. p. 519.

(11) *They Make a Desert and Call it Peace*. pp. 520-521.

(12) *Book Reviews*. pp. 522-523.

(13) *Routine matter*. pp. 524-528.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE, FEBRUARY 1925 (THE INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, WESTMINSTER).

- Special Articles.—(1) *Management in Industry* by Oliver Sheldon (Shawmut and Co. Ltd.)—Introduction; the scientific method; analysis before action; science in practice; results of scientific management; sales and labour; factors which affect production. pp. 44-46.
- (2) *The Caring Factory Surgeon—Past, Present and Future* by E. L. Coffin, B.Sc., M.A., M.D. (Manual Talbot, Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University of Wales, Member of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, etc.)—The Factory Act of 1855 and the appointment of Caring Surgeons; results of the present system; method of appointments; a better plan; an essential director; a wrong principle; such value of medical service. pp. 47-49.
- (3) *The Welfare Supervisor—Evidence of the Industrial Welfare Society submitted to the Committee on Industry and Trade*; training; growing part; personality and standards; a new Commission. pp. 49-52.
- (4) *The Future of Welfare Supervision among Women in Industry—I.* by G. F. McArdle (The Lady Welfare Superintendents, L. M. and S. Robinson).
- (5) *Welfare Work in Public Utility Services* by A. M. Edwards (Electricity Department, Glasgow Corporation)—Introduction; history; social organization; education and training; works library; accident control; electric system; duties of supervisors. pp. 55-58.
- (6) *A Work Day Continuation School* by P. Leach (Educational Organiser, Rother and Sons Ltd.)—Rother; Day continuation school; teaching staff; curriculum; physical training; library studies; debates; arithmetic; industrial history; courses for girls; objects of the school; summary conclusion. pp. 58-61.
- (7) *Accident Prevention—Intervening the Employer—II.* pp. 61-63.
- (8) *Staff Promotion.* pp. 63-64.
- (9) *A Colliery Welfare Scheme.* pp. 64-67.
- (10) *A Colliery Housing Scheme.* pp. 67-69.
- Routine matter. pp. 70-80.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE, VOL. XXV, No. 2, FEBRUARY 1925 (THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA).

- Special articles.—(1) *Recent Labour Legislation in Saskatchewan*.—Fifth Session of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly; employment offices; mechanic's lien; licensing of hawkers and pedlars; thresher's liens; thresher employees' Act; single transferable vote. pp. 143-144.
- (2) *British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923*.—New orders issued by Board of Adjustment; new exemptions allowed. p. 145.
- (3) *Annual Report of the Department of Labour of Canada*.—Introduction; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1917; conciliation work; fair wages; labour statistics; labour courts; Combines Investigation Act; employment service; technical education; Dominion Government Annuities; League of Nations International Labour Conference. pp. 146-148.
- (4) *Industrial Consultation in France.* p. 148.
- (5) *Annual Report of Labour Department of Quebec*.—Introduction; employment service; inspection of industrial establishments and public works; accidents. p. 149.
- (6) *Workmen's Compensation in Quebec*.—Recommendations of Special Commission presented to Provincial Legislature; general report; points of disagreement; summary of recommendations; the Government and compensation. pp. 150-152.
- (7) *Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain in 1923.* p. 153.
- (8) *Workmen's Compensation in the United States in 1924.* p. 153.
- (9) *Interprovincial or interstate Co-operation in Labour Laws* (Paper read by Dr. J. W. Marshall, Victoria College, Toronto, Chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, at the Annual Convention of the American Association for Labour Legislation, Chicago, December 28-30, 1924).—Introduction; the constitutional phase; influences emanating from the federal power; interstate or interprovincial treaties; co-operation between administrative commissions; education. pp. 154-159.
- (10) *Convention of Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries*.—The seventh Convention; winter construction recommended; apprentice training; election of officers. pp. 159-160.
- (11) *Occurrence of "Bumps" in Springhill Colliery*—(Report by George S. Rice, M.E. Chief Mining Engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines). pp. 161-162.
- (12) *Domestic Workers and their Employment.* pp. 162-163.
- (13) *Notes on Vocational Education and Apprenticeship*.—Technical education in Nova Scotia; printing arts course to aid apprentices; apprenticeship in the printing trades of New York City; apprenticeship in Australia; vocational guidance. pp. 164-168.
- (14) *Notes on Industrial Safety and Health*.—Illinois mine safety conference; report on miners "Beat Knee", "Beat Hand" and "Beat Elbow"; temperature a contributory factor to accidents; rest pauses and industrial fatigue; protection on concrete buildings. pp. 168-170.

- (15) *Trade and Labour Congress of Canada*.—Legislative proposals submitted to Dominion Government; legal limitation to the hours of work to not more than eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; unemployment insurance; cooperative and syndicalism; old age pensions; industrial disputes act; abolition of conscription; conference on unemployment; restrictions and amendments to the Criminal Code; law wage regulations; representation on research council; abolition of the courts; International Labour Office; shipping act; political rights of labour; provincial and state employment; other proposals; general employment. pp. 171-174.
- (16) *Notes on Labour Union Activities*.—Quebec, Vancouver, trade and labour congress of Canada; Federation of Catholic workers of Canada; legislative proposals of the Alberta Federation of Labour; trade union insurance schemes; Missouri Industrial Wage Agreement; amendments to syndicalist union; grant council plan for provinces; trade union training scheme. pp. 174-178.
- (17) *Labour and Migration Problems*.—Overseas industrial delegation; social service council and child immigration. pp. 178-179.
- (18) *League of Nations International Labour Organization*.—Meeting of the governing body; International Labour Office building; gifts for the new premises; reports and documents; lists and the scheme. pp. 179-182.
- (19) *Effect of the Eight Hour Day on Production in France.* p. 182.
- (20) *Women's Industrial Accidents in New York State.* p. 184.
- (21) *Employment and Wages in Various Industries in Canada*.—Dairy business; cotton textile industry; woollen textile industry; leather boot and shoe industry. pp. 185-188.
- (22) *Employment in the Cape Breton Mines.* p. 188.
- Routine matter. pp. 185-187, 189, 190-202.

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

- Special notes from routine articles.—The industrial situation—shop closing times determined about Pull-sally closing Act; state labour exchanges; workmen's compensation—amendment of Mine Owners' compensation; price levels and price fixing—cost of food and groceries, standard prices; deliberations in industries—time worked and lost in mines, deliberations, dispute deliberations, other deliberations; departmental activities—Workmen's Compensation Act, 1924, referred to undergo surgical operations, application for reduction of weekly payment. pp. 1-32.
- Routine matter. pp. 32-124.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE, VOL. IV, No. 4 (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, PERTH).

- Special articles.—(1) *Workers' Compensation—Accident and disease*; Workers' Compensation Amendment Act, 1924; industrial diseases. pp. 146-147.
- (2) *Chief Inspector of Factories Report for Quarter ended 31st December 1924*.—The Factories and Shops Act, 1920; Industrial Arbitration Act; Shoppers' Accumulation Act. p. 148.
- (3) *Doubling Employer—Industrial Agreement*.—Wages; preferences; loans; road loan; overtime; holidays; casual workers; consequences of employees; detention of funds; subsistence allowance; travelling time; working in water; keeping of time; inspection of designs; Board of reference; district allowances; area; terms. pp. 212-214.
- Routine articles—As usual.

THE QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE, VOL. 18, No. 1 (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, BRISBANE).

- Special notes from routine articles: (1) *Basic Wage Enquiry*.—Personal of Commission and scope of investigation. p. 3.
- (2) *Waterside Workers and Unemployment*.—Special Committee's Report to Minister for Works; general report; causes of unemployment; casualization of the trade; extent of evil; complete elimination impossible; picking hours; rotary system. pp. 50-52.
- (3) *The True Nature of Economics* by Sinclair J. Thorne.—Is economics a science; economics is an art not science; conclusion. pp. 56 and 57.
- (4) *The Wealth of Australia* by Chas. H. Wickham, F.I.A., F.S.S. (Commonwealth Statistician).—A new inventory estimate; land and improvements; live stock; agricultural, dairying and pastoral implements and machinery; manufacturing plant and machinery; mining properties; iron and bullion; private railways and tramways; shipping; agricultural and pastoral products; locally manufactured products; mining products (other than gold); imported merchandise; clothing and personal adornment; furniture and fittings, books, etc.; motor vehicles. pp. 56-61.
- (5) *Capital Levy not Revolutionary*.—Unemployed Council's powers; special political convention; dead-end reached; basic wage increase wanted. pp. 62-63.
- (6) *International Congress of Textile Workers*.—The eight hour day; commercial policy in the textile industry; protection of women workers; hygiene and safety; factory inspection; resolution against war; relations with Russian organizations; international secretariat. pp. 64 and 65.
- Routine articles—As in previous issues.

Current Notes From Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

An International Railwaymen's Congress will be held at Bellinzona (Switzerland) from June 30th to July 2nd, 1925. The following are some of the items to be discussed. Persecution of railwaymen's unions in different countries, to be taken in connection with the railwaymen's demands for full right of association and assembly; the eight hours' day on the railways, the tendency in several countries towards the denationalisation of railways; or their transformation into independent commercial enterprises; problems arising out of the development of motor transport; the effects of railway electrification on the working conditions of railwaymen; urgent measures for the safety of traffic and comfort of the staff; relations with the International Railway Union through the International Labour Office, the object being to form a joint commission to discuss international measures and "Work to Rule" as a weapon for railwaymen. (From the Press Reports of the I. F. T. U. Amsterdam, February 26, 1925.)

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UNITED KINGDOM

In reply to a private member who asked for the names of Trade Unions which had in 1923 (the last year for which data are available) a political fund, together with the number of members contributing to the fund and the number exercising their right to contract out, the Home Secretary gave certain information. Excluding 27 unregistered unions which do not make returns, the number of Trade Union members who at the end of 1923 were contributing to political funds was 2,227,747 and the number contracting out was 245,150. Among the larger unions the National Union of Railwaymen had a "contracting out percentage" of 15, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union of 7½. In the case of a few of the smaller unions only the number contracting out exceeded 50 per cent. (Abstracted from the "Economist," February 28, 1925.)

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A series of conferences is being held in Lancashire to reflect a determined move to infuse life into the cotton industry.

Certain proposals were discussed yesterday at a joint conference of spinning and weaving employers. What are described as comprehensive proposals have been drafted by the Master Spinners Federation. They will be discussed next week by a joint conference of workers and employers.

Little is known regarding the nature of the proposals, beyond a statement that the industry is considering the productions of cheaper materials from low-grade cotton. A tendency is also revealed to abandon curtailment of production in favour of increasing output, thus cutting down overhead costs and reducing prices. (From the "Statesman," March 27, 1925.)

The education authorities of Great Britain are to be given power to compel boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 to attend the employment centres.

Lord Peel in the House of Lords last night, revealed the Government's plans for dealing with the problem of juvenile unemployment. He stated that there were 65,921 boys and girls between 14 and 18 registered at the exchanges or bureaux as totally unemployed.

The Bishop of Southwark, who pressed for a statement of the Government's policy, declared that there were 200,000 juveniles at present out of work. Boys always broke down under the test of a long out-of-work period. There was a close connexion between unemployment and crime. It was a real disaster that so few boys to-day were apprenticed.

Lord Gainford said that the Government should encourage the education authorities to induce parents to keep their children at school until satisfactory openings had been found for them.

Lord Banbury said that they ought to discourage the object lesson given by fathers to their children of how to live on nothing.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., speaking at Woolwich last night, urged that the unemployed should be absorbed in constructive work for the State. New forms of employment devised by ourselves would help us to avoid the moral disasters consequent on unemployment. (From the "Statesman," April 5, 1925.)

According to a preliminary statement issued recently by the Mines Department of the Ministry of Labour the number of miners killed by accidents in British coal mines in 1924 was 1,192 as against 1,087 in 1923.

The total is made up as follows:—

Firedamp or coal dust explosions	..	..	35
Falls of ground	..	..	598
Shaft accidents	..	..	60
Haulage accidents	..	..	259
Miscellaneous	125
Surface accidents	115

(From Labour Magazine, March 1925.)

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The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in January was 35. In addition, 23 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in January (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 12,400; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during January was about 67,000 working days.

These figures compare with totals of approximately 16,000 work people involved and 92,000 days lost in the previous month. The number of days lost through disputes during January was smaller than in any month since February 1917. (From Labour Magazine, March 1925.)

Arrangements have concluded for an interesting experiment in connection with the Vauxhall Colliery situated in the North Wales coalfield between Wrexham and Ruabon.

The owners had given notice that they intended to close the pit last Tuesday, as they were not prepared to carry it on at a loss. Conferences took place between the representatives of the masters and the men, and it has now been arranged with the owners to hand over the mine to the joint temporary control of the manager and the men who will work it for three months. The manager has guaranteed the owners that they shall be absolved from all losses made by the experiment. There are nearly 700 men employed at the colliery and it is stated that since the notices were posted the output at the colliery has been greater than it has been for years. The owners have now withdrawn their notices and the colliery is to carry on under the new experiment.

All the negotiations have been carried on outside and without the sanction of the Miners Association. It is stated that, as the result of action of the men, the colliery may be struck off the Association's books. The result of this experiment is eagerly awaited by all concerned in the coal industry. (From the "Statesman," April 5, 1925.)

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Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, in a speech at Lord Balfour's house in Carlton House-terrace, St. James London S. W., last evening, said there was one trade union in the country which, from purely selfish motives, had attempted to hold up the progress of the country, so far as houses were concerned.

They had only to read and study during the last few years to see the trade union which had refused every offer made by the Government to try to get more building done. The men were in fact, working eleven and twelve hours a week fewer than before the war.

The Government actually offered the trade union £5 a head if they would allow 50,000 ex-Service men to work—that is actually offered to put £250,000 into the coffers of the union. At a conference attended by delegates from every part of the country, the proposal was turned down with scorn.

There was enough work in the building trade to-day to last for the next fifteen or twenty years, but they preferred to set themselves up against the country, to maintain as iron fence round their own union and to study their own interests. If they were only taking their coats off and working extra hard it would not be so bad, but instead they were putting less and less time in. Whereas before the war brick-layers were laying 700 bricks a day, to-day the number was between 300 and 400. (From the "Statesman," March 29, 1925.)

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It is shown by Ministry of Labour figures that wages which reached their high water mark in the U. K. in 1920 and fell continuously thereafter until 1923 have now steadied or even slightly risen. In December

1924 the Index Nos., taking 1914 as 100 ranged from 215 on the Railways to 140 in the coal mines. Agricultural wages are now again markedly below the wages in the industrial occupations. The figures relate to actual earnings, and such decreases and increases as take place are brought about sometimes by short time working, and sometimes by limitation of output, and not always by reduction of rates. (Summarised from information in the "Economist," March 7, 1925.)

During the last year or two labour questions in the Lancashire cotton industry have been quiet. Recently, however, the operatives in certain districts have shown signs of restiveness. The decision of spinning employers in the American section to reduce working hours from 39½ to 35 per week has been much resented, as during the last few weeks quite a number of companies have announced substantial profits for the past six months. It is stated on behalf of the workpeople that the output of yarn is being deliberately cut down to bolster up profits, and that under present conditions the workers have to suffer by earning smaller wages. Some branches of the Operative Spinners' Trade Union have reviewed the situation and the decision to apply for compensation for loss of wages or a general increase in wages has been endorsed by the Oldham Association. This body has now sent a resolution to the Spinners' Amalgamation and the executive is expected to deal with the position next week. It will probably be decided to ask the Master Spinners' Federation for a joint meeting to discuss the claim. It may be pointed out that at the annual meeting of the Master Spinners' Federation a fortnight ago the president, Mr. F. Holroyd, stated that an application for wages losses could not be granted. The trade situation has got worse during the last couple of months, and spinning employers are making less money than they were. Present wages are 95 per cent. above list rates and 90 per cent. higher than in 1914. It is pointed out by the operatives, however that owing to the reduction in working hours the actual increase for a full week is only 62 per cent. on prewar wages. (From the "Economist," March 7, 1925.)

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The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners have decided by ballot to reduce working hours in the mills spinning American cotton—that is to say, two-thirds of the whole, from Monday next, from 39½ per week to 35. The actual figures were:—In favour, 80·44 per cent. against 12·55 per cent.; no returns, 7·01 per cent.

The 80 per cent. favourable vote was necessary to make the curtailment binding upon all firms. The restriction, however, will not apply to the spinners of North-East Lancashire nor to firms which not only spin but weave. They are expected to co-operate voluntarily. Firms who are not affiliated to the Federation, representing 2,000,000 spindles, have expressed their willingness to accept the decision of the ballot. The total number of American spindles within the federation is 26,500,000.

The federation are desirous that it should be known that their policy is not one of permanent short time. They are anxious that full-time running should be resumed at the earliest possible moment, but they are decidedly averse from placing on the market yarn which the market is not prepared to absorb on a profitable basis.

The dearness of goods is regarded as the chief hindrance to business at the present time, and it is believed that if through curtailment of production the price of cotton can be reduced, and cheaper cloth can be offered, the chances of improving trade would brighten. It was expected when the news came that the American crop would be between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 bales that a fall in the value of cotton would follow, but so far these hopes have been disappointed. All along the planters and brokers have contended that all the cotton that has been ginned would be sold at existing values during the course of the season.

The mills which are engaged on Egyptian cotton are not affected by the decision. They number about one-third of the whole, they produce the most expensive classes of goods, and nearly all of them are running the full 48 hours a week. (From the *Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*, London, February 14, 1925.)

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Arrangements are now in hand for the publication early in 1925 of an illustrated monthly journal, *Safety First*, dealing with all aspects of accident and fire prevention which will serve the safety movement in Great Britain. The journal is the only one in the country dealing with all forms of accident prevention. It will take the place of the present Industrial members' circular and will serve public as well as industrial safety. (From the *Nation's Health*, February 15, 1925.)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

A new law providing several kinds of social insurance, including maternity insurance, has recently been put into effect in Bulgaria. It is compulsory for all manual workers and other employees in industrial and commercial establishments. Under maternity insurance all insured women are given medical or midwife's care and a cash benefit for twelve weeks amounting to 50-80 per cent. of the salary. (From the *Industrial Welfare*, February 1925.)

* * * * *

An unemployment insurance act was put into effect in Poland last September, which applies to all workers over the age of 18 years in establishments employing at least six workers. Insurance contributions are reckoned at 2 per cent. of wages paid. Benefits paid are 30 per cent. of the normal wage for a worker who supports himself alone; 35 per cent. for a family of two; 40 per cent. for a family of five, and 50 per cent. for a family exceeding five. (From the *Industrial Welfare*, February 1925.)

Two German public health experts recently carried out enquiries on the effects of long daily travelling of workmen employed in the Fuchs Factories at Kirchheim. These showed that the frequency of illness and accidents increased with the distance of the workers' homes from the works and that this frequency was at its maximum for those workers whose homes were furthest from the works. (Abstracted from the *International Labour Office Weekly News Service*.)

* * * * *

A few days ago there was a trial in Berlin which furnished some interesting sidelights on the ways of the so-called yellow trade unions. Fahrenhorst, a member of Parliament, who had formerly been a member of the Yellow Federation of Trade Unions, contested that false lists of members are kept by the yellow unions. One union which had 183 members gave its membership as 5,183, another, which had 137, announced 2,187 members. The Union of House and Private Teachers had an income of only 123 marks last year, the income of the hair dressers' union was only 163 marks and that of the landworkers 1,500 marks, but these unions spent altogether 150,000 marks, the deficit being supplied by the employers. But to throw dust in the eyes of the public these sums were represented as being members' contributions. Ordinary lists of members are said to begin with 1001, instead of 1. (From the *Press Reports of the I. F. T. U.* Amsterdam.)

* * * * *

On the occasion of the opening of the Belgian Parliament at Brussels on 11th November, a great National women's demonstration took place to protest against the ever-increasing rise in the cost of living and to demand immediate and energetic action by the Government.

For this purpose a delegation of the Women's Committee of Action waited on the Prime Minister, and handed him an address protesting against the high cost of living and demanding the strictest possible measures against unlawful speculation and extortionate profits of middlemen.

The Prime Minister replied that, in his view, the whole problem was conditioned by the question of the exchange, and he did not think that any other measures which could be taken would be of any great effect. He nevertheless promised to consider the question and to do everything possible to find a solution. (From the *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, February 24, 1925.)

* * * * *

So great is the desire on the part of Italians to earn their own living apart from any State aid, writes the F. B. I. Commissioner in Italy, that women operatives in the Iseo region, near Brescia, are working at the phenomenal wage of 18 centimes per hour (which is less than 2d.). It is even claimed that the works in question can be kept in operation

day and night, so anxious are the people in the district to be self-supporting. This, the Federation's correspondent remarks, gives one reason why Continental manufacturers are able to compete so successfully against British firms. (*From the Manchester Guardian Commercial, March 5, 1925.*)

* * * * *

The population of Bulgaria is 5,007,730. A division by occupation gives the following percentages:—

Agriculture	75 per cent.
Industry and Commerce	16 "
Government service, Army, house workers, etc. .. .	8 "

From the point of view of social classes the population may be divided as follows:—

Employers	2,268,500—45 per cent.
Assistant and employees	1,983,061—39 "
Workers	756,167—15 "

In the class "assistants and employees", official statistics include women and members of peasant families. The number of wage-earning workers in agriculture, in the mines, industry, transport and commerce, is about 426,000. As regards large-scale industry, an enquiry made in 1922, and only including private and state undertakings utilising a motor power higher than five horse-power and employing twenty workers, shows the number of workers to be 55,380. (*From Industrial and Labour Information, March 2, 1925.*)

UNITED STATES

The year 1924 was the first year in which the death rate in all important diseases registered a decrease in the United States and Canada from the year previous. The death rate for industrial policy holders, representing approximately one seventh of the combined population of both countries, was 8.5 per one thousand in 1924, or 5.2 per cent. less than it was in 1923. (*From the Industrial News Survey, New York, February 23, 1925.*)

* * * * *

Trade unions affiliated with American Federation of Labour propose to establish Union Labour Bank of Buffalo with capitalization of \$150,000. (*From the Industrial News Survey, New York, February 23, 1925.*)

* * * * *

In spite of restrictive and protective regulations, and more or less effective educational endeavors, lead poisoning continues to hold its place in the first rank of industrial hazards, according to the statement of Dr. Carl Vernon Weller, professor of pathology at University of Michigan, in a paper before the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease held recently in New York City. Dr. Weller also stated that lead poisoning is finding an increasing number of victims through the most unexpected sources, among the non-industrial population as well.

He pointed out that although much has been done toward protecting the workers in such well known hazardous trades as white lead manufacture,

painting with hand brushes, pottery glazing, type foundry and file cutting, still there has been a phenomenal growth of new industries using lead. Entirely new uses for certain organic compounds of lead have arisen which may give them nearly universal application. Conditions of previously unknown etiology are being added to the list of lead diseases. An example of this appears to be the serous meningitis, so called, of young children in the Far East said to be the fourth in rank among the important causes of infant mortality in Manchuria which was found to be due to the lead containing face powder used by young mothers. (*From the Nation's Health, February 15, 1925.*)

* * * * *

In a discussion of Prevention of Ocular Injuries in Industrial Occupations published in the *Surgical Journal* for October 1924, Frank Allport states that an examination by a well-qualified oculist is the first thing to be considered in employing a man. He states that to put the applicant at work under conditions unsuitable to his ocular condition is to invite accidents and disaster, as well as to endanger the safety of fellow workmen. A man who has easily inflammable eyes should not be placed at work in dusty or draughty places. One who is nearsighted should not be expected to see long distance without glasses, and a man who cannot see clearly should be given only rough work.

According to this paper, figures show that the least number of accidents due to improper illumination occur in July and August. (*From the Nation's Health, Chicago, February 15, 1925.*)

* * * * *

The community of White Plains, N. Y., as a result of organized effort, has reduced its infant mortality rate from 130 in 1911 to thirty-eight in 1923, as reported by Dr. E. G. Ramsdell, health officer of White Plains before the annual state conference of health officers and public health nurses according to report in the New York State Department of Health Quarterly for October 1924. Insistence on reporting of births, effective parental care, with instructions in hygiene and feeding in the homes, regulation of milk supplies and co-ordination of all organizations interested in the field of public health and infant welfare have continued to help in this work.

An effective method of health publicity, for the past ten years, has been the formation of Little Mothers' Leagues in the schools. At present there are five Leagues and the little girls receive instruction in the fundamental principles of child hygiene, and carry the "well baby" message home in a practical form. Similar leagues for boys, the Junior Health Leagues, afford a means of carrying the banner of child health and personal hygiene.

A permanent public health and welfare workers' monthly conference results in a better feeling among all agencies in this field, and broadens their activities. (*From the Nation's Health, February 15, 1925.*)

Information regarding the progress of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the object of which is to authorise the Federal Government to limit, regulate or forbid the employment in industry of children under 18 years of age, is contained in the "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. In order to be applied, a provision of this nature must be ratified by three-quarters of the States. According to the latest information received by the International Labour Office, the Amendment has been ratified by four States; it has been rejected by both Assemblies in eleven States and by one Assembly in ten States, and has been indefinitely postponed by the Senate of one State. It would therefore seem probable that the Amendment will not come into force and that children's work will continue to be regulated by the individual States.

According to the census of occupations in 1920, there were in the United States 2,773,506 wage earners between the ages of 10 and 17, of whom 1,060,958 were less than 16 years of age. A press statement of the American Federation of Labour, dated 31 January 1925, points out the extent of the evil against which the Amendment was directed. Amongst other things, it recalls the fact that the 1920 census took no account of wage earners under 10 years of age, although, the Federation states, there are thousands of children under 10 years of age who are working in industry. Further, the enquiries of the National Child Labour Committee have revealed the fact that there are children less than six years of age who are working all day. (From the "Times of India," March 30, 1925.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

In order to protect workers against the danger of "phossy-jaw" in the match industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, China, has issued an order prohibiting the importation of white phosphorous, beginning January 1st, 1925, and forbidding the sale of this substance after July 1st, 1925. (From the *Industrial Welfare*, February 1925.)

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The Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Haiti states that a Labour Department has recently been set up in Haiti to deal with all questions concerning relations with the International Labour Office. (From *Industrial and Labour Information*, March 2, 1925.)

* * * * *

Information relating to the Mexican Textile Industry for the period 1 November 1923 to 30 April 1924, recently published in the *Revista De Hacienda* showed that the number of textile undertakings was 140 with 36,507 workers (26,887 men, 6,480 women and 3,140 children). The average wage for an eight hour day varied according to district from 1'20 to 2'77 pesos for men, from 1'15 to 1'92 pesos for women and from 0'61 to 1'15 pesos for children. (From *Industrial and Labour Information*, March 2, 1925.)

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MARCH 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 Birla Mill, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.	364	...	2 Mar	6 Mar	Against the reduction in the rates of certain counts.	Work resumed unconditionally by some and new hands engaged in place of others.
2. The Fine Counts Mill, Broach City.	246	...	2 Mar	13 Mar	Apprehension by the management of the insulting attitude on the part of the weavers who resented the infliction of fine for inferior and damaged production and the alleged unnecessary harassment.	The weavers were given assurance that their grievances would be looked into and were allowed to resume work.
3. The Madhoro Scindia Mill, Sun Mill Road, Parel, Bombay.	175	963	14 Mar	20 Mar	The alleged reduction in wages for February 1925.	Work resumed by some and new hands engaged in place of others.
4. The Birla Mill, Sewree Road, Parel, Bombay.	200	...	15 Mar	20 Mar	Against the insufficient supply of material for work.	New men engaged.
5. The Rajnagar Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Idga Road, Ahmedabad.	50	...	26 Mar	31 Mar	Against the Jobber recently employed by the mill and the ill-treatment by some of the clerks.	Work resumed by some and new hands engaged in place of others.
<i>Engineering Trades</i>						
6. The Edward Iron Works of the Great Eastern Engineering Co., DeLisle Road, Bombay.	100	...	22 Feb.	2 Mar	Against the delay in payment of wages.	New hands engaged.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
7. The Bandra Slaughter House, Bandra.	472	...	1 Mar	3 Mar	Against the rejection by municipal authorities of some emaciated animals slaughtered.	The slaughtering of the rejected animals was allowed.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING MARCH 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 & Feb 1925	Mar 1925
	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	91 1	31	45	33	5	1	12	5	119	58	136 1	........
Total ..	92	31	45	33	5	1	12	5	120	58	137	64
II Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Mint .. Others ..	5 5 1 2	3 7 .. 1	45 191 1 5	14 104 1 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. 1 .. ..	.. 1 .. ..	.. 1 2 ..	50 195 1 5	17 110 1 1	50 196 2 7	17 111 1 1
Total ..	13	11	242	119	..	1	4	..	251	129	255	130
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	.. 1 2	.. .. 1	1 .. 4	.. .. 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2 5	.. .. 1	1 2 6	.. .. 6
Total ..	4	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	8	1	10	1
Total, All Factories ..	109	43	293	152	7	2	16	5	379	188	402	195

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 & Feb 1925	Mar 1925
	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925		
I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	35	11	12	7	1	..	14	7	32	11	47	18
Total ..	35	11	12	7	1	..	14	7	32	11	47	18
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering ..	5 .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. 1 ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1 .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	4 .. 1 ..	.. .. .. ..	5 .. 1..	........
Total ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	6	..
Total, All Factories ..	40	11	13	7	1	..	15	7	37	11	53	18

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 MARCH 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 & Feb 1925	Mar 1925
	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925		
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust Engineering ..	1 ..	1 ..	4 ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..
Total ..	1	1	5	4	1	..	1	1	4	4	6	5
II Miscellaneous ..	2	..	2(a)	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Total, All Factories ..	3	1	7	4	1	..	1	1	9	4	11	5

(a) Two persons received minor injuries by one accident.

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 & Feb 1925	Mar 1925
	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925	Jan & Feb 1925	Mar 1925		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Others ..	7 2	8 ..	7 ..	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	3 ..	10 2	10 ..	14 2
Total ..	9	8	7	5	1	..	3	3	12	10	16	13
II Workshops— Railway .. Arms and Ammu- nition Works .. Others ..	4	1	16 .. 4	7 .. 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. 1	2 .. 1	1 .. 1	18 7 7	7 3 8	20 .. 7
Total ..	8	7	20	8	..	..	1	3	2	25	12	28
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pro- cessing Factories .. Paint Works .. Others ..	9 2	2 1	3 4	4 1	5 2	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	6 4	3 2	12 6	6 2
Total ..	11	3	7	5	7	2	1	1	10	5	18	8
Total, All Factories ..	28	18	34	18	8	3	7	6	47	27	62	36

Note.—For Explanations see previous page.

APRIL 1925

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

Count or Number	Pounds	Month of Feb.			Eleven months ended Feb.		
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Nos. 1 to 10	5,961	804	5,813	75,579	62,100	62,950	
Nos. 11 to 20	19,323	5,983	20,223	223,536	181,588	206,404	
Nos. 21 to 30	11,533	5,365	12,549	147,377	125,120	146,018	
Nos. 31 to 40	812	651	960	11,318	12,287	13,070	
Above 40	118	140	419	1,729	2,609	5,281	
Waste, etc.	9	8	9	99	172	115	
Total	37,756	12,951	39,973	459,638	383,876	433,846	

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,394	221	5,237	69,239	55,552	55,833	
Nos. 11 to 20	13,746	218	14,350	158,398	124,425	142,458	
Nos. 21 to 30	6,767	469	7,959	88,541	78,206	90,664	
Nos. 31 to 40	380	39	522	5,191	6,475	7,405	
Above 40	56	8	268	955	1,305	2,971	
Waste, etc.	1	..	1	22	73	29	
Total	26,344	955	28,337	322,346	266,036	299,360	

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	165	207	157	1,855	1,755	2,202	
Nos. 11 to 20	2,720	3,070	3,053	31,171	28,833	33,976	
Nos. 21 to 30	3,610	3,803	3,608	44,102	32,776	42,117	
Nos. 31 to 40	334	487	346	5,052	4,345	4,519	
Above 40	45	85	98	527	895	1,476	
Waste, etc.	1	..	
Total	6,874	7,652	7,262	82,707	68,605	84,290	

APRIL 1925

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

Description	Month of Feb.			Eleven months ended Feb.		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	..	..	917	..	..	14,326
Chudders	1,244	747	864	15,837	14,502	14,655
Dhotis	6,999	5,526	5,663	67,502	61,063	65,391
Drills and jeans	759	149	1,275	7,095	8,247	11,056
Cambrics and lawns	54	20	27	639	404	555
Printers	464	426	309	5,046	4,241	3,823
Shirtings and long cloth	6,338	4,840	7,668	86,323	82,766	89,934
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	950	476	923	11,105	9,955	10,990
Tent cloth	50	28	154	907	915	1,976
Other sorts	1,943	893	541	20,456	22,354	5,833
Total	18,801	13,115	18,341	214,056	202,267	218,579
Coloured piece-goods	6,024	4,089	7,086	74,626	81,193	94,788
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	168	12	129	2,124	1,649	1,716
Hosiery	14	10	15	174	169	175
Miscellaneous	115	5	85	1,211	999	1,577
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	11	..	20	98	146	119
Grand Total	25,133	17,231	25,676	292,289	288,423	316,464

BOMBAY CITY

	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	..	..	690	..	..	10,037
Chudders	533	304	430	7,891	8,684	9,067
Dhotis	1,127	994	1,587	18,585	18,700	19,148
Drills and jeans	687	74	1,162	6,621	7,686	9,965
Cambrics and lawns	22	6	18	311	252	427
Printers	..	..	..	306	65	33
Shirtings and long cloth	3,700	2,510	5,521	58,678	58,672	64,157
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	697	237	721	8,967	7,965	8,811
Tent cloth	43	5	107	763	552	835
Other sorts	1,204	300	264	13,815	14,727	2,588
Total	8,013	4,430	10,500	115,937	117,303	125,068
Coloured piece-goods	4,381	2,078	4,941	61,801	66,401	72,547
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	157	8	127	2,040	1,564	1,654
Hosiery	9	6	7	103	94	85
Miscellaneous	106	..	63	1,189	954	1,271
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	11	..	19	86	135	99
Grand Total	12,677	6,522	15,657	181,156	186,451	200,724

(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 Feb.			Eleven months ended Feb.		
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey and bleached piece-goods—		(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	" "	134	..	..	..
Chudders	" "	506	334	344	5,659	..	2,150
Dhotis	" "	4,878	3,577	3,025	38,231	4,649	6,315
Drills and jeans	" "	52	35	23	260	31,991	28,412
Cambrics and lawns	" "	21	11	8	222	62	100
Printers	" "	319	298	164	3,256	2,565	1,100
Shirtings and long cloth	" "	2,111	1,931	1,682	21,643	16,261	2,688
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	" "	232	217	176	1,877	1,819	2,000
Tent cloth	" "	2	20	42	24	257	1,682
Other sorts	" "	536	347	174	4,154	4,531	2,175
Total	..	8,657	6,770	5,772	75,326	62,418	72,493
Coloured piece-goods	" "	923	994	1,364	5,582	8,106	12,419
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	" "	1	1	1	9	8	8
Hosiery	" "	7	4	8	72	75	90
Miscellaneous	" "	9	5	21	21	45	26
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	" "	11	9	8
Grand Total	..	9,597	7,774	7,166	81,021	70,661	85,276

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

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Fuel	Clothing and footwear	Other articles of food	All India	Food and lodging	Education	Household	Cost of living
April 1922	142	87	146	125	112	142	212	145	142
May	145	117	146	125	116	147	215	145	147
June	146	124	145	125	118	147	216	145	147
July	141	124	145	126	116	147	216	145	145
August	140	122	145	127	116	147	216	145	144
September	138	122	142	124	115	147	216	145	143
October	136	124	138	121	116	147	214	145	142
November	134	122	137	121	115	147	214	145	140
December	131	122	135	124	117	147	212	145	138
January 1923	126	122	137	120	115	146	212	145	136
February	125	121	135	121	116	146	212	145	135
March	127	120	135	122	116	146	212	145	134
April	123	117	132	122	115	146	214	145	132
May	125	120	137	122	116	146	214	145	132
June	126	120	135	122	116	146	214	145	131
July	125	120	135	123	116	146	215	145	131
August	123	118	132	122	116	146	215	145	130
September	124	118	132	122	116	146	215	145	130
October	123	118	132	122	117	146	215	145	130
November	124	118	134	127	117	147	215	145	130
December	122	118	130	125	117	147	215	145	129
January 1924	123	120	131	127	116	146	216	145	130
February	123	120	130	126	116	146	216	145	130
March	127	119	130	126	117	146	216	145	130
April	122	117	131	126	116	146	216	145	130
May	121	115	130	126	116	146	217	145	130
June	124	117	130	126	117	146	217	145	130
July	123	115	129	126	116	146	217	145	129
August	123	125	134	132	116	146	217	145	129
September	126	124	135	131	116	146	217	145	129
October	125	124	134	131	116	147	218	145	129
November	125	124	134	131	116	147	218	145	129
December	124	123	133	130	116	147	218	145	129
January 1925	121	124	133	129	115	146	218	145	127
February	124	123	133	128	115	146	218	145	127
March	120	123	133	128	115	146	218	145	127
April	127	123	136	131	115	146	218	145	128

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	Mar. 1924	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925	July 1914	Mar. 1924	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925
<i>Cereals—</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy.	39 0 0	40 0 0	59 4 0(1)	60 0 0(1)	100	126	152	154
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	35 12 0	55 8 0	54 0 0	100	113	176	171
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	35 0 0	54 8 0	53 0 0	100	112	174	170
" white	2% barley, 11% dirt	"	32 8 0	36 12 0	57 2 0	55 10 0	100	113	176	171
" red	2% barley, 11% dirt	"	32 4 0	36 0 0	56 2 0	54 10 0	100	112	174	169
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	29 4 0	37 4 0	43 12 0	100	115	146	172
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	26 4 0	39 12 0	35 0 0	100	99	150	132
Index No.—Cereals							100	113	164	163
<i>Pulses—</i>										
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	24 8 0	33 12 0(2)	33 0 0(2)	100	83	114	112
<i>Sugar—</i>										
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	26 7 0	16 15 0	16 15 0	100	290	186	186
"	" brown	"	8 1 6				100			
Index No.—Sugar							100	290	186	186
<i>Other food—</i>										
Salt		Bengal Maund.	2 2 0	1 10 3	1 10 6	1 10 0	100	77	78	76
<i>Oilseeds—</i>										
Cotton seed	3% admixture	Maund.	2 11 3	4 5 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	100	160	139	141
Rapeseed		Candy.	51 0 0	62 4 0	86 0 0(3)	84 8 0	100	122	139	138
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0				100			
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	141	139	138
<i>Textiles—</i>										
Jute bags	B Twills	100 bags.	38 4 0	76 0 0	60 0 0	67 0 0	100	146	180	175

LABOUR GAZETTE
APRIL, 1925

<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0		44 2 0	45 8 0	100		218	225
(b) Cotton manufactures—							100			
Drills	Pepperill	Fine.	10 3 6	12 8 0	12 4 0	12 6 0	100	207	218	210
Shirtings	Liepmann's	Lib.	10 2 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100			
Yarns	4% Grey (Plough)		9 12 2				100	226	240	231
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	226	234	230
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	130	131	131
<i>Other Textiles—Wool</i>	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	42 0 0	48 0 0	46 0 0	100	87	96	98
<i>Hides—</i>										
Hides, dry	Sind Punjab		12 4 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	100	87	96	98
Index No.—Hides							100	114	111	111
<i>Metals—</i>										
Copper Beaziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	70 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	114	111	111
Steel Bars			4 14 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	114	111	111
Plates			8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	114	111	111
Index No.—Metals							100	131	140	140
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	100	100	100
Kerosene	Chatter	100 lbs.	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	100	100	100
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles	Elephant						100	124	133	133
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) 1% admixture. (3) White 7%, Black 9% admixture.

LABOUR GAZETTE
APRIL, 1925

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														
March ..	177	166	224	241	198	140	174	251	188	168	192	195	193	195
1923														
March ..	127	93	242	296	179	139	213	227	195	134	187	176	183	182
April ..	128	92	242	269	174	134	204	217	195	167	185	176	184	180
May ..	124	88	248	284	176	131	205	217	195	161	185	172	182	180
June ..	128	91	234	302	179	134	211	212	195	144	186	166	180	180
July ..	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	176	178
August ..	120	85	202	343	176	131	210	209	195	138	178	168	178	179
September ..	124	85	209	354	182	136	211	215	196	149	177	162	178	179
October ..	122	85	214	368	185	133	211	217	192	153	178	169	179	181
November ..	125	90	228	365	189	138	203	235	187	161	174	158	185	186
December ..	125	91	243	375	194	141	286	229	187	146	167	162	185	188
1924														
January ..	127	92	244	340	188	138	273	236	182	157	166	160	189	188
February ..	125	88	236	348	187	136	248	234	173	158	174	160	188	188
March ..	123	84	220	263	165	129	244	238	235	140	171	164	190	181
April ..	122	84	217	279	167	127	258	237	229	146	169	170	192	184
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	168	166	187	181
June ..	131	92	213	293	175	137	259	236	201	149	170	158	190	185
July ..	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
August ..	146	97	198	262	173	146	260	235	203	150	170	161	190	184
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	169	167	188	181
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	223	178	156	167	161	186	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	160	179	176
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	184	176
1925														
January ..	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	159	172	173
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	159	174	173
March ..	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	212	160	145	162	166	174	171

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	(e) 119	103	..	105
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	117	116	..	146	140	106	..	118
1917 ..	116	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	..	177
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	453	302	253	155	..	217
1921 ..	177	184	147	140	178	387	379	302	209	133	..	..
1922 ..	165	169	146	151	..	429	366	(d) 249	158	(f) 135	..	..
1923 ..	152	169	146	..	..	452	419	239	166	131	..	170
June ..	153	171	149	..	..	487	429	..	166	130	..	..
July ..	154	173	148	..	158	(A) 483	439	..	164	130	..	..
August ..	154	175	149	156	..	487	453	232	164	131	..	172
September ..	152	175	150	..	..	502	458	..	167	132	..	..
October ..	153	177	150	152	..	502	463	..	167	133	..	..
November ..	157	177	150	..	..	499	470	234	168	133	..	173
December ..	157	177	150	..	..	510	480	..	170	133	..	..
1924 ..	159	179	150	..	162	517	495	..	168	134	..	170
January ..	156	178	148	150	..	521	510	249	168	134	..	..
February ..	154	173	145	..	..	522	498	..	166	134	..	..
March ..	150	171	143	..	..	518	495	..	166	134	..	..
April ..	150	169	143	149	..	518	492	251	168	133	..	160
May ..	153	170	144	..	..	512	493	..	168	133	..	..
June ..	157	171	145	..	160	511	498	..	166	132	..	171
July ..	161	173	146	148	..	516	503	280	167	132	..	..
August ..	161	176	146	..	..	546	513	..	169	133	..	..
September ..	161	180	147	..	..	562	520	..	170	134	..	..
October ..	161	181	147	..	..	573	521	269	170	133	..	173
November ..	160	180	149	..	..	580	521	..	170	133	..	..
December ..	157	179	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..
1925 ..	157	179	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January ..	157	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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) Representative of a family of four persons. (g) Average 1913 is the base. (A) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (B) Revised series from March 1922. (C) Revised figures. (D) Figures from 1915 to refer to August.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay) (b)	Japan	China (Shanghai) (1)	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 (d)	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a)	100	100	100
1914	100	95	100	100	106	100	100	102	100	100	116	100	100
1915	100	97	100	100	147	102	100	140	105	100	116	100	98
1916	100	117	100	100	138	124	100	188	222	(c) 159	145	109	101
1917	100	148	100	100	153	169	100	262	286	233	185	134	127
1918	100	226	100	100	178	207	100	339	392	341	244	175	177
1919	100	239	100	100	189	226	100	356	297	322	339	205	194
1920	100	210	150	203	228	299	307	510	281	(c) 377	330	216	206
1921 December	193	210	149	196	155	170	168	326	165	269	347	246	226
1922	175	183	149	196	168	147	156	362	155	220	155	170	140
1923 March	182	196	159	203	171	136	160	424	156	229	162	167	159
April	180	196	158	203	174	133	161	415	156	231	159	168	159
May	180	199	158	203	178	134	160	401	149	233	158	169	156
June	180	198	155	200	187	128	159	409	149	230	160	167	153
July	178	192	155	194	189	123	157	407	145	235	157	166	151
August	176	190	153	191	184	120	155	413	142	231	160	164	151
September	179	210	157	193	180	123	158	424	145	234	155	163	154
October	181	212	156	194	179	129	158	420	148	237	153	163	153
November	186	210	157	197	181	134	161	446	153	242	151	164	152
December	188	211	158	207	182	137	164	458	154	244	150	164	151
1924 January	188	211	157	205	182	133	165	494	156	250	152	164	151
February	188	208	160	205	180	135	167	544	158	260	153	166	152
March	181	206	158	204	175	136	165	499	155	266	154	166	150
April	184	207	154	205	174	134	165	450	154	267	156	164	148
May	181	205	154	205	173	135	164	465	151	264	149	164	147
June	185	199	152	205	171	131	163	481	151	271	148	164	147
July	184	195	152	205	171	132	163	465	151	264	149	164	147
August	184	200	152	205	169	143	165	477	151	271	148	164	147
September	181	207	149	205	170	148	167	486	158	274	152	165	150
October	181	213	153	205	171	156	170	497	161	276	153	164	149
November	176	214	155	205	171	158	170	503	161	277	162	165	152
December	176	214	157	205	173	156	170	508	160	278	163	165	151
1925 January	173	213	160	205	173	157	171	515	160	279	164	168	157
February	173	213	160	205	173	157	171	516	160	281	164	168	157
March	171	211	159	205	171	157	169	516	160	281	164	168	157

* July 1914 = 100. (a) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914 = 160. (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	100	100	100	100
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	114	160	142	124	128	119
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	117	160	142	146	141	141
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	146	214	181	166	179	179
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	175	279	268	187	222	222
1919	187	239	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	196	289	310	212	250	250
1920	188	258	222	192	194	167	194	373	318	..	202	319	297	253	299	299
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	..	202	319	297	253	299	299
1922	160	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
1923 June	146	160	138	118	162	143	142	331	459	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
July	148	162	137	116	164	142	144	321	459	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
August	149	165	142	115	165	143	146	328	490	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
September	149	168	141	115	165	143	146	339	496	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
October	147	172	143	117	167	147	147	349	502	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
November	147	173	144	120	167	147	148	355	503	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
December	152	176	145	118	166	147	147	365	499	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
1924 January	154	175	145	120	165	149	146	376	515	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
February	151	177	146	122	165	149	144	384	516	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
March	147	176	143	122	165	149	144	392	523	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
April	143	167	137	123	160	150	138	378	519	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
May	143	163	133	122	151	150	138	378	519	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
June	147	160	133	120	149	150	139	370	518	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
July	151	162	134	117	149	149	140	360	508	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
August	156	164	137	117	147	146	141	366	507	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
September	156	166	139	117	146	145	144	374	514	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
October	156	172	139	120	147	146	145	385	543	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
November	157	179	141	122	147	146	147	396	567	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
December	156	180	142	121	148	147	148	404	574	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
1925 January	152	178	145	120	147	147	147	408	590	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
February	152	176	147	120	146	147	147	410	590	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
March	153	176	147	120	146	147	147	410	590	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236
April	153	176	147	120	146	147	147	410	590	..	180	1,278	1,006	295	232	236

(a) Average for the year 1914. (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) January to June 1914. (d) Revised series—1921-1923. (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 FEBRUARY AND MARCH 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
		Feb. 1925	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1925	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1925
		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.
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice	Maund ..	7 7 3 <i>133</i>	7 14 5 <i>119</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 12 11 <i>148</i>	8 14 3 <i>154</i>	7 8 6 <i>135</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 2 11 <i>155</i>	8 14 3 <i>154</i>
Wheat	" ..	7 12 0 <i>139</i>	7 1 9 <i>169</i>	6 15 4 <i>148</i>	6 13 5 <i>132</i>	6 14 4 <i>128</i>	8 9 4 <i>153</i>	7 9 0 <i>180</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	7 1 9 <i>138</i>	8 1 4 <i>150</i>
Jowari	" ..	5 9 4 <i>128</i>	4 6 2 <i>121</i>	4 4 3 <i>112</i>	4 12 0 <i>166</i>	5 13 11 <i>171</i>	6 2 8 <i>142</i>	4 7 1 <i>122</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	4 8 1 <i>157</i>	5 11 11 <i>167</i>
Bajri	" ..	5 14 1 <i>136</i>	4 12 5 <i>113</i>	5 8 3 <i>117</i>	4 11 10 <i>135</i>	5 12 11 <i>141</i>	5 15 5 <i>138</i>	4 14 5 <i>116</i>	5 11 5 <i>121</i>	4 15 0 <i>140</i>	5 15 0 <i>145</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>134</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>154</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund ..	5 7 1 <i>127</i>	4 6 7 <i>116</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	4 5 0 <i>100</i>	4 7 4 <i>92</i>	5 11 2 <i>132</i>	4 12 5 <i>125</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	4 12 1 <i>111</i>	5 2 9 <i>106</i>
Turdal	" ..	6 12 0 <i>116</i>	6 0 7 <i>91</i>	7 9 11 <i>124</i>	7 3 1 <i>123</i>	8 8 2 <i>129</i>	6 14 8 <i>118</i>	6 1 11 <i>92</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	6 14 10 <i>119</i>	8 8 2 <i>129</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>122</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>118</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Suger (refined)	Maund ..	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 9 7 <i>173</i>	13 5 4 <i>148</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	13 11 9 <i>147</i>	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	13 0 2 <i>179</i>	13 14 7 <i>155</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	13 11 9 <i>147</i>
Jagri (gul)	" ..	14 14 1 <i>174</i>	11 4 11 <i>163</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	13 5 4 <i>172</i>	12 15 3 <i>185</i>	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	10 10 8 <i>153</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	13 5 4 <i>172</i>	12 0 0 <i>171</i>
Tea	Lb. ..	0 15 8 <i>201</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 15 10 <i>203</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 0 3 <i>142</i>	2 3 10 <i>171</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	2 15 9 <i>134</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>	3 0 3 <i>142</i>	2 2 7 <i>165</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	2 15 9 <i>134</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>
Beef	Seer ..	0 8 2 <i>158</i>	0 10 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 0 <i>155</i>	0 10 0 <i>200</i>	0 7 0 <i>117</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	" ..	0 12 2 <i>182</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>	0 12 4 <i>185</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</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	" ..	100 9 6 <i>198</i>	84 3 4 <i>197</i>	80 0 0 <i>180</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>	99 6 6 <i>196</i>	82 0 10 <i>192</i>	80 0 0 <i>180</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>
Potatoes	" ..	7 11 10 <i>173</i>	4 9 2 <i>84</i>	5 11 5 <i>150</i>	8 0 0 <i>200</i>	5 10 7 <i>168</i>	7 11 10 <i>173</i>	5 11 5 <i>105</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	8 0 0 <i>200</i>	4 13 0 <i>141</i>
Onions	" ..	6 8 9 <i>422</i>	4 13 0 <i>265</i>	5 11 5 <i>286</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	3 3 10 <i>162</i>	5 5 9 <i>345</i>	4 0 10 <i>223</i>	5 9 10 <i>281</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	3 3 10 <i>162</i>
Cocconut oil	" ..	29 2 8 <i>115</i>	31 6 0 <i>127</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>	29 2 8 <i>115</i>	30 7 7 <i>124</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>195</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>172</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>149</i>