

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 Sep.	73	225	133	133	166	159
1915 ..	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. Oct.	72	213	133	131	163	157
1916 ..	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156
1917 ..	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160	154
1918 ..	74	212	131	139	194	184	1924 Jan.	71	196	122	126	151	146
1919 ..	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Feb.	73	192	122	127	148	143
1920 ..	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. Mar.	74	189	122	128	146	141
1921 ..	65	450	158	212	311	295	.. Apr.	74	188	119	130	145	140
1922 Aug.	63	388	163	168	267	253	.. May	74	179	120	137	143	138
.. Sep.	64	373	163	160	257	244	.. June	74	180	121	137	143	138
.. Oct.	64	344	163	154	243	231	.. July	74	176	121	133	140	135
.. Nov.	65	298	163	144	221	210	.. Aug.	74	192	124	130	148	143
.. Dec.	65	283	163	142	210	201	.. Sep.	72	203	124	131	153	147
1923 Jan.	65	292	163	149	216	206	.. Oct.	72	197	127	127	148	143
.. Feb.	65	288	166	152	214	204	.. Nov.	72	198	128	127	149	143
.. Mar.	67	255	142	140	193	185	.. Dec.	72	196	128	128	147	142
.. Apr.	68	241	142	133	186	178	1925 Jan.	72	205	129	141	152	147
.. May.	71	235	142	133	183	176	.. Feb.	72	204	131	157	154	148
.. June.	71	222	145	126	176	168	.. Mar.	72	197	131	154	150	145
.. July.	72	229	147	136	176	169	.. April	73	192	131	147	146	141
.. Aug.	73	216	153	138	168	161	.. May	73	173	121	146	137	133

* Also included in "Industrial Securities."

LABOUR GAZETTE

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[No. 11

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 July 1925 showed an average absenteeism of 11·7 per cent. which was the same as in the previous month.

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 2·3 per cent. last month and 2·6 per cent. two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate, and absenteeism showed a decrease. The average was 5·8 per cent. as compared with 13·4 per cent. last month, and 14·1 per cent. two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 9·4 per cent. as compared with 9·9 per cent. in the last month. The supply of labour in this centre was inadequate.

On the whole, therefore, the supply of labour in the principal centres of the industry during the month was plentiful except in Broach, and absenteeism decreased in Sholapur and Broach while it increased in Ahmedabad. In Bombay absenteeism was on the same level as in the previous month.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average of absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large workshops) showed a decrease, the figure being 14·9 per cent. as compared with 15·1 per cent. last month and 13·4 per cent. two months ago.

On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate the average absenteeism was 4·0 per cent. the same as in the last four months.

On the construction of chawls (tenements) at Naigam and Sewree, absenteeism was 4 per cent. as compared with 2 per cent. in the previous month. On the construction of chawls at Worli no absenteeism was recorded during the 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 15.32 as compared with 15 in the preceding month and 15.56 two months ago. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was plentiful, and a fall in absenteeism was recorded. The average absenteeism decreased from 10.67 per cent. in the last month to 9.76 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 Post Trust was 8 per cent., the same as in the previous month.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In July 1925, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 157 3 points above 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 157 for all articles and 152 for food articles only. There was no rise as compared with this time last year and there was a fall of 36 points from the high water mark (October 1920) in the cost of living index. The rise of 3 points in the general index is mainly due to an increase of 3 points in the food index. Cereals rose by 6 points owing to a rise of 7 points in rice, 3 points in wheat and 4 points in jowari. The index number for pulses remained stationary. In other food articles, salt, mutton and ghee advanced, while potatoes declined in price. The index number for fuel and lighting remained the same but that for clothing registered a fall of 6 points. The house-rent index number was taken to be 172, i.e., equal to the weighted average for the year 1923-24.

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

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

THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In June 1925, the general index of wholesale prices in Bombay was 160, 4 points below the level of the previous month. There was a fall of 7 points in the food and of 3 points in the non-food group. The index number for food grains only was 133, being 6 points lower than 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 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				
		February 1925	March 1925	April 1925	May 1925	June 1925
Foods	15	72	64	57	55	60
Non-foods	27	74	74	68	70	67
All articles	42	73	71	65	64	59

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

SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER

In June 1925, the general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities, was 130, thus showing a fall of 3 points as compared with the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities, Banks, Cement and Manganese companies and Miscellaneous companies remained stationary, while Railway companies advanced by 1 point only. Cotton mills declined by 6 points, Cotton ginning and pressing companies by 2 points and Electric undertakings by 4 points. Industrial securities registered a fall of 3 points during the month under review. The diagram printed elsewhere shows the movements of security prices since 1919.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were two industrial disputes in progress during June 1925. The number of workpeople involved was 6,518 and the number of working days lost 138,459.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton Mill production in May 1925 and in the 2 months ended May 1925, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two

JULY, 1925

preceding years, is shown in the two following tables. During the month under review Bombay City recorded an improvement in the production of both yarn and woven goods as compared with the two previous years. In Ahmedabad the production of yarn and woven goods remained on the level of 1924. The small amount of production in 1923 was due to the general strike in Ahmedabad.

(1) Month of May

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	May			May		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	28	27	30	16	17	18
Ahmedabad ..	1	8	8	2	8	8
Other centres ..	4	4	5	2	2	3
Total, Presidency..	33	39	43	20	27	29

(2) Two months ending May

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Two months ending May			Two months ending May		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	54	47	59	31	32	36
Ahmedabad ..	2	16	16	6	16	16
Other centres ..	9	8	9	5	5	6
Total, Presidency..	65	71	84	42	53	58

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of June 1924 and May and June 1925 are as follows:—

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	June 1924	May 1925	June 1925
Long Cloths	23	19½	18½
T. Cloths	21½	18½	18
Chudders	20½	18½	17½

JULY, 1925

1125

THE OUTLOOK

During the month under review, the fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were within very narrow limits. Throughout the period the market remained steady. Japanese firms purchased heavy lots during each week of the month under report and this resulted in the exhaustion of the cheaper varieties towards the close of the month. Raw cotton of the higher grades was continually in demand. Business with Europe was remarkably quiet. Local purchases were slightly better than last month.

The demand for English yarn was by no means brisk, and what small sales there were brought loss to the holders. No improvement was noticed till the close of the month. The local yarn market, however, remained steady. Fresh business was not possible owing to absence of demand from the consuming centres, and the unwillingness of purchasers to pay higher prices demanded by the sellers.

The demand for Manchester piecegoods was dull and hardly encouraging. The enquiry for piecegoods was only retail, and prices showed a steady decline. Towards the end of the month prices became steadier, easier rates being available to large purchasers. Business in local piecegoods was scanty. Sales of 2,500 to 3,000 packages in the second and 5,000 to 6,000 packages in the third weeks were effected. Despite improvement in the off-take there was no great reduction in the $\frac{1}{2}$ with the mills.

The Working Class Cost of Living Index was three points higher in July as compared with the previous month. The wholesale prices index in June went down by four points. The decline in cotton mill shares was of six points.

The bank rate declined to 4 per cent. from July 2. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 1st July 1925 was 1s. 6½d. as against 1s. 5½d. on 1st June 1925.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 17th JULY

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 not very different from that reported last month. In other words, while the position in almost the whole of the Gujarat and Konkan divisions is on the whole satisfactory, considerable anxiety is still being felt in many parts of the Deccan and Karnatak more especially in the East, regarding the sowing of the *Kharif* crops and the development of the germinated seedlings. In fact, the position has been so widely different in the various divisions of the Presidency and in some cases even in the different areas of the same division that it is hard to say anything generally for the Presidency as a whole and an attempt is hence made to detail the situation in the various divisions separately.

Konkan.—The position in this division has been on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall has been adequate for sowing purposes and for the germination of the seed put in the ground and the young crops are generally progressing well. No doubt, there are even here some places where heavy rain is needed for transplantation of rice and for stimulating the growth of the young plants but such places are comparatively few and taking the Konkan division as a whole we may safely say that the situation so far is quite satisfactory.

Gujarat.—In this division the rainfall has been both copious and well distributed in the Northern districts, viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals with the result that the sowings have been here completed and the young crops are showing a healthy development. In the two Southern

Districts of Broach and Surat the rain seemed to be too heavy at one time and the cultivators were anxious for a spell of dry weather. This they got during the last week. This break has given some relief to the over-watered crops of the Broach district and an opportunity to the cultivators there to proceed with weeding and other agricultural operations but in the rice tracts of the Surat district this break meant a stoppage of the rice transplantation. But while there has been, for the last few days, a cry for rain in the rice tracts of Surat, reports just to hand go to show that there has been very heavy rain on the 14th July in the Northern districts—Kaira reporting over nine inches of rain on a single day (the 14th), Godhra (Panch Mahals) about seven inches on that day and Ahmedabad about six inches. It is not of course possible to say anything definitely about the effect of this rain unless information is received from a wider area but if this heavy rain is widespread it may be necessary to do extensive resowings. The position in Gujarat is thus one of suspense just at this moment and we cannot say definitely anything unless fuller information is to hand.

Deccan.—In the Deccan, the only area where the position can be said to be satisfactory is the strip of land along the Western Ghats. Here the rainfall has been adequate and well-spread and the crops are doing well. In the North, the crops are holding their own on the strength of the previous moisture, and the situation just at this moment is not serious but good showers are required immediately for pushing the crops on. In the South, the recent rains being both universal and fairly heavy the anxiety which was felt has been removed and the condition for the present at least is satisfactory. In the East however there has been no rain worth the name up to the present and though sowings have been made on what rain is received, the situation is one of considerable anxiety and unless good showers come to the rescue in a short time the position about the *Kharif* crops is likely to be serious.

Karnatak.—Here, like the Deccan, the western portions are enjoying a fairly good rainfall and the crops in these areas are progressing fairly satisfactorily. In the East, however, the rainfall has been very deficient with the result that sowings have been retarded in many places for want of moisture while in Bijapur the position has been so hopeless that the cultivators have almost given up hopes of being able to sow *Kharif* crops on the large scale unless, of course, good showers are received immediately.

To summarise, therefore, while the position in the Konkan and Gujarat has been on the whole satisfactory that in Gujarat is one of suspense owing to the recent reports of abnormally heavy rain and unless fuller information is received it is hard to say anything definitely in the matter. In the Deccan and Karnatak, the situation is quite encouraging in the West but in the other parts it is very disappointing. There has been widespread rain in the last day or two, and it is quite possible that good rain has been very recently received which might have relieved the tension in many parts though actual reports confirming this have not been yet to hand.

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

At 2nd June the working class cost of living index in the United Kingdom was 1 point below the level of the previous one. The number of British unemployed on June 15 was 1,280,700. There were 81 trade disputes in all during the month involving about 27,000 persons.

According to the *London and Cambridge Economic Service* during the middle of June the financial position gave rise to some anxiety owing to the higher discount rate in London than that in New York which caused the trade balance to be liquidated in part by the flow of American money to London.

The Business outlook in the principal countries of Central Europe remained as unsatisfactory as in the previous month.

In the United States there was little change in business conditions during May but there was more confidence. The money market was easy and it is expected that there will be no pronounced change in the money situation in the near future.

In the Dominions business prospects were not gloomy. In Canada, for instance, though the index of general business conditions did not show any definite trend during the period April 15 to May 15, business was in no way bad.

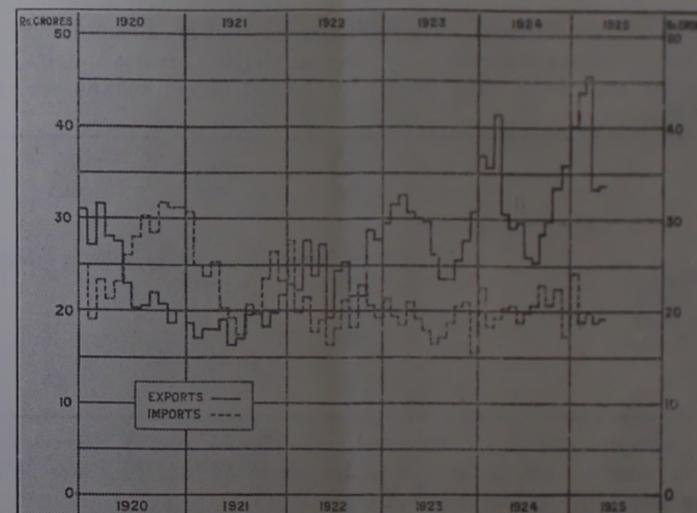
THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During June 1925, the visible balance of trade, including Securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 434 lakhs.

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

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	May 1925	June 1925	May 1925	June 1925	May 1925	June 1925
	(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Exports (private merchandise) ..	33.48	34.14	10.78	12.17	3.62	3.84
Imports do. ..	18.92	16.32	6.86	6.62	2.40	1.47
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 14.56	+ 17.82	+ 3.92	+ 5.55	+ 1.22	+ 2.37
Imports of treasure (private) ..			4.23	3.41	2	2
Exports of treasure (private) ..			35	7	2	4
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 4.25	- 3.46	- 3.88	- 3.34	..	+ 2
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 9.26	+ 4.34				

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

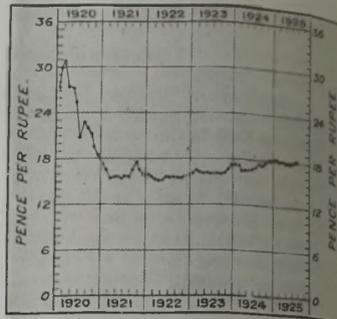


If the curve of exchange rates on the next page is consulted it will be seen that in 1920 and 1921 the exchange rate closely followed the movements of the balance of trade. At the beginning of 1923, when exports again jumped up and imports fell, it was expected that the value of the rupee would respond to the change. It will be seen from the exchange curve that such response has actually taken place, but that the resulting fluctuations in the rupee value have been much slighter than during the disturbed years following the war. The general long-term movement of the curve of exchange values since 1922 has been a gradual rise.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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

Month	Year	s.	d.
August	1924	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
May	"	1	5 13/16
June	"	1	5 31/32
July	"	1	6 1/16



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 27th July 1925 exchange on London was 1s. 6 1/16d.

During June 1925 the Bank clearings in Bombay and Calcutta recorded a fall of Rs. 6 crores and Rs. 19 crores respectively as compared with the previous month. The Bank clearings in Karachi and Rangoon were on the same level as in the previous month (Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 10 crores respectively). The figures for the last three months are as follows :—

	April 1925	May 1925	June 1925
	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)
Bombay	44	51	45
Karachi	4	3	3
Calcutta	72	89	70
Rangoon	10	10	10
Total	130	153	128

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of June 1925 was 56.7 as against 55.46 in May and 55.58 in April 1925.

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

Month	Year	Rs.
July	1924	817
August	"	834
September	"	904
October	"	872
November	"	885
December	"	877
January	1925	884
February	"	897
March	"	874
April	"	842
May	"	781
June	"	749

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

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1925

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

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

NOTES—
 Blank entries are used for weeks before and after the usual cultivating period, i.e., when the rainfall is of less importance.
 "Excess" means more than 120% of the normal; "Normal" from 80 to 120%; "Fair" from 40 to 80%; and "Scanty" below 40%. The values are communicated by the Director General of Observatories, Simla. Calculation is made in his office on the sum of the rainfall readings for recording stations in the Rainfall Division, excluding Hill Stations.
 The readings of levels of the Indus in Sind are communicated by the Indus River Commission, and the normal and deviations from the normal are calculated according to values for any given week ascertained from the P. W. D.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JULY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price × Mass Unit		
			July 1914	June 1925	July 1925	July 1914	June 1925	July 1925
Cereals—								
Rice	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 7.234	Rs. 7.625	Rs. 391.58	Rs. 506.38	Rs. 533.75
Wheat	"	21	5.594	7.406	7.563	117.47	155.53	158.82
Jowari	"	11	4.354	5.667	5.833	47.89	62.34	64.16
Bajri	"	6	4.313	5.658	5.688	25.88	34.13	34.13
Total—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	582.82	758.38	790.86
Index Numbers—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	100	130	136
Pulses—								
Gram	Maund	10	4.302	5.250	5.250	43.02	52.50	52.50
Turdal	"	3	5.844	6.490	6.573	17.53	19.47	19.72
Total—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	60.55	71.97	72.22
Index Numbers—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	100	119	119
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	15.474	15.474	59.90	108.32	108.32
Tea	"	5	40.000	82.479	82.052	1.00	2.06	2.06
Salt	"	5	2.130	3.219	3.412	10.65	16.10	17.06
Beef	Seer	28	0.323	0.50	0.500	9.04	14.00	14.00
Mutton	"	33	0.417	0.740	0.759	13.76	24.42	25.05
Milk	Maund	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	1½	50.792	99.406	101.781	76.19	149.11	152.67
Potatoes	"	11	4.479	7.740	7.141	49.27	85.14	78.55
Onions	"	3	1.552	4.167	4.122	4.66	12.50	12.52
Cocoonut Oil	"	½	25.396	28.573	28.573	12.70	14.29	14.29
Total—Other food articles	..	..	..	..	..	381.18	700.67	699.24
Index Numbers—Other food articles	..	..	..	..	..	100	184	183
Total—All food articles	..	..	..	..	..	1,024.55	1,531.02	1,562.32
Index Numbers—All food articles	..	..	..	..	..	100	149	152
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	0.839	0.839	0.54	0.84	0.84
Total—Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	60.44	99.99	99.99
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	100	165	165
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	1.141	1.094	16.04	30.81	29.54
Shirtings	"	25	0.641	1.313	1.287	16.03	32.83	32.18
T. Cloth	"	36	0.583	1.156	1.109	20.99	41.62	39.92
Total—Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	53.06	105.26	101.64
Index Numbers—Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	100	198	192
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	1,930.67	1,958.35
Cost of Living Index Numbers.	..	..	..	..	..	100	154	157

The Cost of Living Index for July 1925

A RISE OF THREE POINTS

All articles .. 57 per cent.

Food only .. 82 per cent.

In July 1925, the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was three points higher than that in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 154 in June and 157 in July 1925. This is 36 points below the high water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and equal to the twelve-monthly average of 1924.

The index number for all food articles rose by 3 points, the fall of one point in other food articles being more than offset by a rise of 5 points in food grains. The increase of 6 points in cereals was due to a rise of 7 points in rice, 4 points in jowari and 3 points in wheat. Pulses remained stationary. The rise of 9 points in salt, 5 points in mutton and 4 points in ghee was more than counterbalanced by a fall of 14 points in potatoes. Bajri, gram, sugar, beef, milk and cocoonut oil recorded no change as compared with the previous month.

Clothing declined by 6 points due to a fall in the prices of all the articles included in that group while the fuel and lighting group remained stationary.

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	56
June ..	48	74	81	73	63	52	53	54
July ..	49	86	90	77	65	53	57	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 June and July 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.

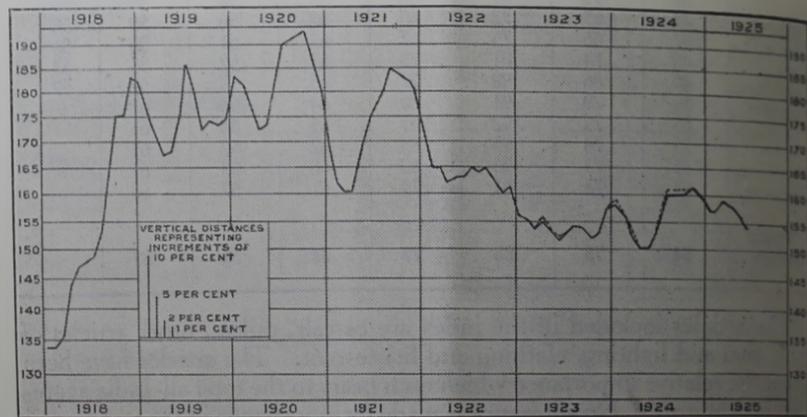
Articles	July 1914	June 1925	July 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in July 1925 over or below June 1925	Articles	July 1914	June 1925	July 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in July 1925 over or below June 1925
Rice ..	100	129	136	+ 7	Salt ..	100	151	160	+ 9
Wheat ..	100	132	135	+ 3	Beef ..	100	155	155	....
Jowari ..	100	130	134	+ 4	Mutton ..	100	177	182	+ 5
Bajri ..	100	132	132	....	Milk ..	100	191	191	....
Gram ..	100	122	122	....	Ghee ..	100	196	200	+ 4
Turdal ..	100	111	112	+ 1	Potatoes ..	100	173	159	-14
Sugar (refined) ..	100	187	187	....	Onions ..	100	268	269	+ 1
Raw sugar (gul) ..	100	181	181	....	Cocoanut oil ..	100	113	113	....
Tea ..	100	205	205	- 1	All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	149	152	+ 3

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

Rice 26, Wheat 26, Jowari 25, Bajri 24, Gram 18, Turdal 11, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 45, Tea 51, Salt 37, Beef 35, Mutton 45, Milk 48, Ghee 50, Potatoes 37, Onions 63, Cocoanut Oil 12.

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

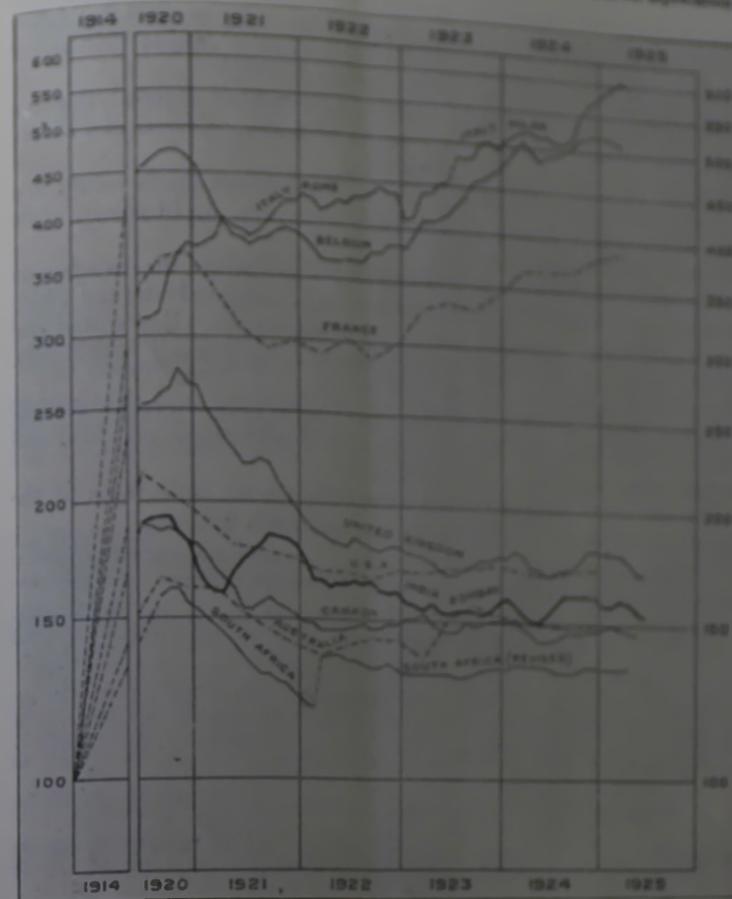
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)*



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

Comparison with the Cost of Living in other Countries

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



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

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

Wholesale and Retail Prices

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY—A FALL OF FOUR POINTS

In June 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 60 per cent. above the level in July 1914. The fall of 4 points in the general index was mainly due to a fall of 7 points in the food group and 3 points in the non-food group. The general index number has fallen by 103 points from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and is 22 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1914.

The index number for food grains decreased by 6 points mainly due to a fall of 16 points in wheat and 7 points in barley. Cereals and Pulses decreased by 8 and 2 points respectively.

The index number for food articles fell by 7 points chiefly owing to a fall of 19 points in Sugar. Turmeric, however, rose by 14 points, while ghee and salt remained stationary.

The index number for non-food articles fell by 3 points, the main factors contributing towards this result being a fall of 11 points in Hides and Skins and 6 points each in Metals and Cotton manufactures. Raw cotton and Other raw and manufactured articles rose by 3 and 2 points respectively. The price of imported coal rose by 9 points.

During June 1925, Cereals, Pulses and Oilseeds were above the average level of 1924, while the other groups including the food, non-food and general index were below the 1924 level.

The subjoined table compares June 1925 prices with those of the preceding month and of the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay* 100 = average of 1924

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with May 1925	+ or - % compared with June 1924	Groups	June 1924	Sep. 1924	Dec. 1924	Mar. 1925	May 1925	June 1925
1. Cereals ..	7	-5	+8	1. Cereals ..	98	106	104	115	111	105
2. Pulses ..	2	-2	+11	2. Pulses ..	100	103	103	108	113	111
3. Sugar ..	3	-11	-25	3. Sugar ..	102	95	80	84	86	77
4. Other food ..	3	+3	-38	4. Other food ..	104	88	90	77	62	64
All food ..	15	-5	-15	All food ..	101	97	94	95	90	86
5. Oilseeds ..	4	-1	+4	5. Oilseeds ..	97	105	101	96	102	101
6. Raw cotton ..	3	+2	-27	6. Raw cotton ..	103	103	83	83	74	75
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	-3	-11	7. Cotton manufactures ..	102	100	94	91	93	90
8. Other textiles ..	2	+1	-28	8. Other textiles ..	105	95	88	84	75	75
9. Hides and skins ..	3	-7	-5	9. Hides & skins ..	96	93	135	93	98	91
10. Metals ..	5	-4	-8	10. Metals ..	101	100	98	96	96	93
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	+1	-1	11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	97	102	103	102	95	96
All non-food ..	27	-2	-12	All non-food ..	101	100	98	93	90	89
General Index No. ..	42	-2	-14	General Index No. ..	102	99	97	94	90	88

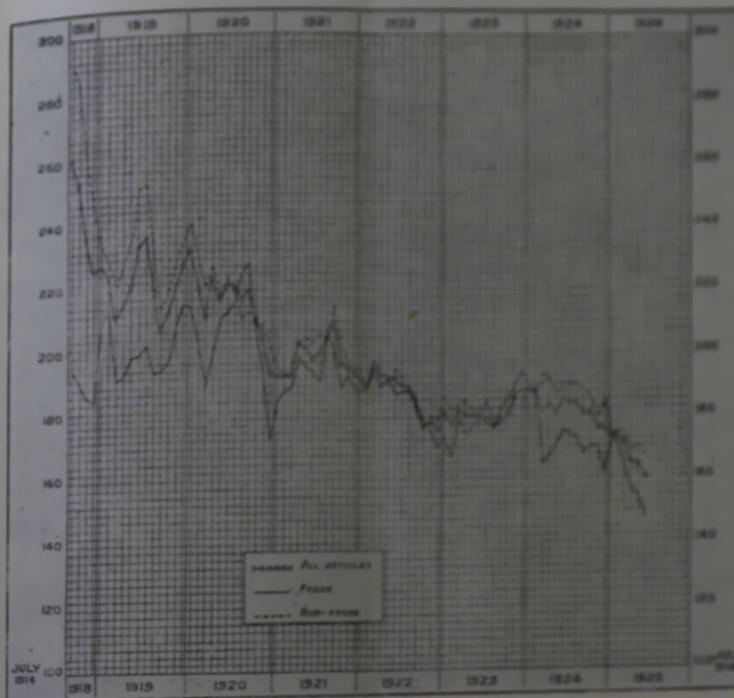
* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 1224

The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices from July 1914 = 100

	Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918 ..	171	20	26
" " 1919 ..	202	23	32
" " 1920 ..	206	219	216
" " 1921 ..	193	20	199
" " 1922 ..	186	107	107
" " 1923 ..	179	102	101
" " 1924 ..	173	100	102
Six-monthly " 1925 ..	162	171	100

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

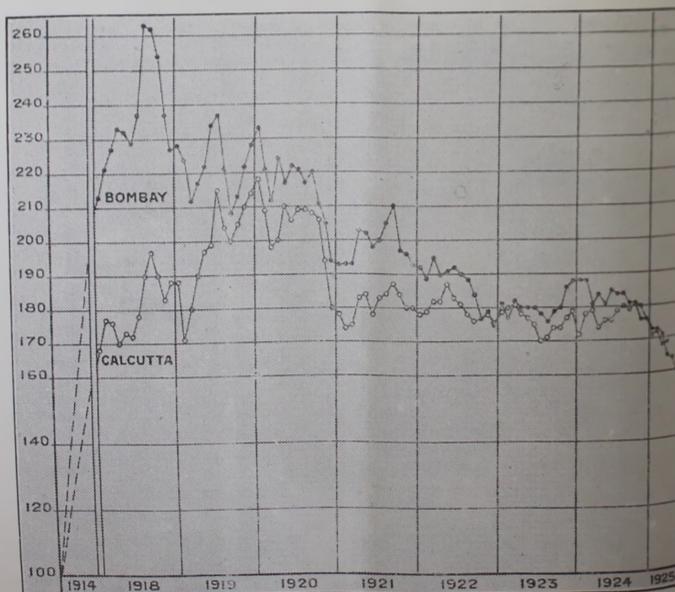


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

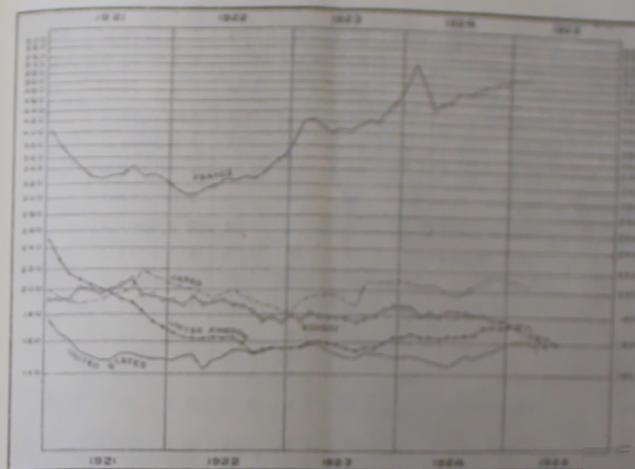
The items included in the indices are 42 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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 Dominion Bureau of Statistics; China (Shanghai), The Secretary, Bureau of Markets, Treasury Department, Shanghai (by letter); Egypt (Cairo), Monthly Agricultural Statistics, published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance; Java (Batavia), The Director, Labour Office, Dutch East Indies (by letter); Australia and Belgium, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations; Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands, figures republished in "The Statist".

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equivalent in value	July 1914		June 1925		Increase or decrease since July 1914	
				Rs. p.	As. p.	Rs. p.	As. p.	Rs. p.	As. p.
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylon	212	5 10	7 9	7 8	7 8	+1 10	-1 2
Wheat	Pinni Sonni	"	216	5 10	8 5	8 0	8 0	+2 2	-1 1
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	200	4 5	5 11	5 8	5 8	+1 5	-1 3
Beet	Ghati	"	208	4 7	5 11	5 11	5 11	+1 4	-1 3
Gram	Dulhi	"	200	4 4	5 5	5 5	5 5	+1 11	-1 1
Turdal	Cawspore	"	208	5 11	6 11	6 9	6 9	+1 10	-1 2
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	2 0	2 0	2 0	+1 10	-1 2
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Singli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	2 0	2 2	2 2	+1 8	-1 2
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 8	16 1	16 1	+8 3	-1 2
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylon	176	1 9	2 11	2 10	2 10	+1 1	-1 1
Beef	"	Lb.	39	2 6	3 11	3 11	3 11	+1 5	-1 1
Mutton	"	"	39	3 0	6 0	5 9	5 9	+2 9	-1 1
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	4 11	+2 2	-1 1
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	14 4	14 0	14 0	+6 11	-1 4
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 0	1 1	1 1	+1 5	-1 1
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 9	0 7	0 7	+1 4	-1 2
Coconut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	4 1	4 0	4 0	+1 5	-1 1

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. Parsi—Pulbawdi.
7. Fergusson Road.
8. DeLisle Road.
9. Superbag—Superbag Road.
10. Chinchpokli—Parsi Road.
11. Grant Road.
12. Nal Bazaar—Sandhurst Road.

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

The variations in prices during June 1925 as compared with the previous month were very slight. There was a decline in the prices of food grains—wheat having declined by 5 pies, jowari by 3 pies, gram and turdal by 2 pies each, and rice by 1 pie only per paylee. Tea rose by 5 pies per lb., raw sugar (gul) by 2 pies and potatoes by one pie per seer. Ghee fell by 4 pies, mutton by 3 pies, onions by 2 pies and salt and coconut oil each by one pie only. The prices of the remaining articles remained stationary.

As compared with July 1914, tea and onions more than doubled themselves, while sugar, ghee and mutton followed closely, the rise in price being a little less than double. Salt, milk, beef and potatoes were more than 50 per cent. above the pre-war prices. The rise in the prices of food grains was comparatively much less.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in July and June 1925. The average retail price index in Bombay for July and June 1925 is 100.

Bombay prices in July 1925 = 100

Article	Bombay prices in July 1925 = 100					Bombay prices in June 1925 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—Rice	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wheat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jowari	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Beet	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average—Cereals	100	90	100	97	98	100	90	100	97	98
Pulses—Gram	100	84	100	87	88	100	84	100	87	88
Turdal	100	86	100	87	88	100	86	100	87	88
Average—Pulses	100	85	100	87	88	100	85	100	87	88
Other articles of food—Sugar (refined)	100	87	100	87	88	100	87	100	87	88
Raw Sugar (Gul)	100	75	100	87	88	100	75	100	87	88
Tea	100	100	100	114	114	100	100	100	112	112
Salt	100	100	100	114	114	100	100	100	112	112
Beef	100	125	100	87	88	100	125	100	87	88
Mutton	100	97	100	87	88	100	97	100	87	88
Milk	100	51	100	24	24	100	51	100	24	24
Ghee	100	85	100	78	81	100	85	100	78	81
Potatoes	100	75	100	87	88	100	75	100	87	88
Onions	100	57	100	75	75	100	57	100	75	75
Coconut oil	100	104	100	115	114	100	104	100	115	114
Average—Other articles of food	100	83	100	90	91	100	83	100	90	91
Average—All food articles	100	85	100	91	92	100	85	100	91	92

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. There was an all-round increase at all the different centres in the relative averages for all food articles. The relative average rose by 4 points at Ahmedabad, 3 points at Karachi and 2 points each at Poona and Sholapur. Referring back to June 1924 it is found that in relation to Bombay the averages for all food articles at Karachi and Poona rose by 3 and 3 points respectively and fell at Ahmedabad and Sholapur by 3 points each. Reading from left to right the relative prices of gram were 100, 77, 127, 84 and 84 which bear no resemblance to the current prices. The relative prices of mutton have increased at all the mentioned centres, and of salt except at Sholapur. Gram at Ahmedabad was 127 and is now 102. Both the differences between different centres at any given date and the fluctuations of these differences are surprisingly high and it is not at all the nearest apparent why an article not locally produced (like tea and refined sugar) should sometimes be dearer and sometimes cheaper at any of these centres than at Bombay.

Commissioners and out of the 36 cases disposed of during the month under review 34 were reported by the Commissioner of Bombay as against 13 during the preceding month. It should be remembered that this is not the number of cases which came within the purview of the Courts of the Commissioners but of cases actually disposed of. A gross amount of Rs. 13,961-13-0 was awarded—Rs. 13,954-1-0 in lump sum and Rs. 7-12-0 as a half monthly payment—as compensation against Rs. 3,570-12-0 in May and Rs. 12,891-7-9 in April. Out of 36 accidents 17 were fatal, in 17 cases there was permanent partial disablement and in 2 cases temporary disablement.

The number of Compensation cases in Cotton Mills was 20 during the month under review as against 7 in the preceding month. No disease case has come up since January 1925.

Claimants for Compensation were males over 15 in 30 cases, males under 15 in 2, females over 15 in 2 and a female over 15 and females and males under 15 in two cases.

Awards and Agreements

Out of 36 cases in June, 25 were original claims and 11 registrations of agreement. Compensation was awarded in 17 cases, agreement was effected in 11, two were not proceeded with, two were withdrawn and four applications were dismissed.

Housing Problem in Madras

Under the above heading, there appears in the June 1925 number of the *Madras Bulletin of Co-operation*, an article by Mr. M. R. Venkoba Rao. It is pointed out that the housing problem in Madras is not seriously considered on the plea that the conditions there are not so appalling as in Bombay. Mr. Rao points out further that prevention is better than cure and that "to-day we find hundreds of poor homeless families cooking their food on the roadside under the shade of trees and sleeping on pials of bazaars, etc. Hundreds of families are living in thatched huts with mud or thatch walls without any of the municipal amenities, as roads, water-taps, drainage, lighting, etc...." We are also told that the average number of persons living in each occupied house in Madras City in 1921 was 8.1 and that there is actually a scarcity of houses for the poorer classes.

Mr. Rao points out that though the Government promised to look into the question of housing, as yet very little has been accomplished in this matter. He suggests that as the solution of the problem is dependent upon funds, a society should be established and the views of the members should be communicated to the Government. There should be, it is suggested, houses for three classes of the community: (1) the wealthy class; (2) the middle class; and (3) the working class. As for the housing of the last class, Mr. Rao is of the opinion, that "there should be no hesitation to compel all employers by legislation or otherwise to house or contribute liberally towards housing their staff".

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in June .. 2 Workpeople involved .. 6,518

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

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trade

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in June 1925			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June 1925	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in June 1925*
	Started before 1st June	Started in June	Total		
Engineering (a)	1	....	1	6,409	138,365
Miscellaneous	....	1	1	49	294
Total June 1925	1	1	2	6,518	138,659
Total May 1925	2	14	16	11,825	282,683

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

(a) Includes transport.

There were two industrial disputes in progress in June 1925, one of which occurred in Railway workshops and Traffic Department and the other in a Litho Press. The number of workpeople involved was 6,518 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 138,659 which, it will be seen, is a large decrease on the May 1925 statistics.

JULY, 1925

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results February to June 1925

	February 1925	March 1925	April 1925	May 1925	June 1925
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	4	7	11	16	2
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	....	1	....	2	....
Fresh disputes begun ..	4	6	11	14	1
Disputes ended ..	3	7	9	15	1
Disputes in progress at end ..	1	....	2	1	2
Number of workpeople involved ..	862	2,570	7,740	11,825	....
Aggregate duration in working days ..	3,070	9,962	70,672	202,683	6,518
Demands—					138,459
Pay ..	3	5	4	9	....
Bonus ..	....	....	....	....	1
Personal ..	1	1	4	3	....
Leave and hours ..	....	....	....	....	1
Others ..	....	1	3	4	....
Results—					....
In favour of employees ..	....	1	1	2	....
Compromised ..	1	1	3	6	....
In favour of employers ..	2	5	5	7	2

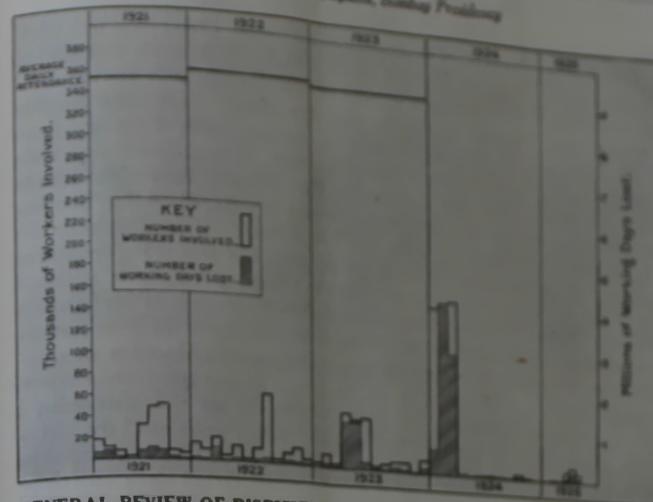
The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers and the employees, or compromised.

III.—Industrial Disputes

Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Aggregate duration in working days	Proportion settled			In progress (Per cent.)
			In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)	
June 1924 ..	5	1,169	100	..	..	..
July ..	4	3,661	75	25	..	..
August ..	6	3,270	50	33	..	17
September ..	4	1,496	75	25	..	..
October ..	5	19,567	40	40	..	20
November ..	6	4,201	67	..	16	17
December ..	6	941	67	16	17	..
January 1925 ..	5	1,444	40	40	20	..
February ..	4	3,070	50	..	25	25
March ..	7	9,962	72	14	14	..
April ..	11	70,672	46	9	27	18
May ..	16	202,683	44	13	37	6
June ..	2	138,459	100	..	..	..
Totals or (cols. 4 to 7)						
Average ..	81	460,595	64	16	12	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 (390) was reached in May 1924.

Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During June 1925 the number of industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency was two as against sixteen in the preceding month. Of these one was due to the question of pay and the other to personal and other grievances. Both disputes were settled in favour of the employers.

BOMBAY

There was one industrial dispute in Bombay city during the month under review. On the 7th June the owner of the Karim Litho Press at DeLisle Road dismissed a master and a foreman for insolent behaviour towards him. Upon this 49 men struck work demanding the re-instatement of the dismissed men. The demand was refused. The strikers were paid off on the 13th June and new men were engaged in their place.

SIND

The cause of the N. W. Railway strike, the demands of the strikers and its progress up to 7th June 1925 were described in the May and June issues of the "Labour Gazette". It will be remembered that the workmen of the N. W. Railway in Sind had struck work in sympathy with the strikers in the Punjab. When therefore the latter resumed work from the 19th June, the strikers in Sind also resumed work in increasingly large numbers and eventually the conditions became normal on the 30th June.

Postmen in Bombay Presidency

MINIMUM DEMANDS FORMULATED

The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Menials' Union have published a memorandum covering 24 pages which contains 32 demands in respect of pay and prospects, conditions of service and miscellaneous grievances of Postmen and Menials in the Bombay Presidency. The main features of the statement are proposals regarding increased rates of pay and more congenial conditions of service than at present. The proposed time scale of pay is based upon the assumption that the minimum requirements excluding house-rent of a man and a woman are Rs. 43-14-0 in Bombay city, Rs. 35-2-0 in Broach and Rs. 32-11-6 in Nasik. These figures do not represent the actual expenditure of the postmen but what in the opinion of the Union is the minimum expenditure to ensure a reasonable standard of living. House rent is estimated to amount to 25 per cent. of pay in towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants and the economic rent of the Development chawls in Bombay city—which are new buildings—is adduced as an argument in support. The rents for old buildings are not taken into account. The memorandum assumes that each child to the age of 6 costs about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the expenditure of the adult individual; from 7 years to 13 the cost is about $\frac{1}{2}$; from 13 years to 17 about $\frac{3}{4}$; and thereafter the cost is the same as an adult. These calculations, it may be noted, do not agree with those made by Professor W. O. Atwater, Ph.D., who gives the following equivalents:—A child from 2 to 5 requires $\frac{4}{10}$ the food of a man, a child from 6 to 9 consumes $\frac{5}{10}$ the food of a man; a child from 10 to 13 requires $\frac{6}{10}$ the food of a man; from 14 to 16 requires $\frac{8}{10}$ the food of a man. The following are the demands in detail:—

Pay and Prospects

1. The following scales of salaries should be sanctioned:—

Class I:—(At page 7 of the Report of the Postal Enquiry Committee including Lonavla, Khandala and Panwel.)

	Rs.
Postman .. .. .	.. 40-2-60-3-81
Head Postman .. .. .	.. 90 (permanent)
Reader .. .. .	.. 100 Do.
Overseer .. .. .	.. 110 Do.
Menial .. .. .	.. 30-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45-2-61
Head Packer .. .. .	.. 70 (permanent)
Boy Messenger .. .. .	.. 25 Do.

Class II:—

Postman 32-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47-2-61
Branch Postmaster	} .. 61-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -71
Overseer	
Mail Guard	
Reader	
Menial	} .. 25- $\frac{1}{2}$ -32
Packer	
Mail Peon	
Letter Box Peon	
Runner 20- $\frac{1}{4}$ -25
Boy Messenger 15- $\frac{1}{2}$ -20

Class III:—This should be abolished, and the postmen and menials thereunder should be included in Class II.

2. In addition to the above salaries, a house-rent allowance should be given of 25 per cent. in the case of those towns the population of which is 20,000 or more and of 15 per cent. for those towns the population of which is below 20,000.

3. In Departments of the Post Office like sorting, delivery and despatch, 25 to 75 per cent. of the clerical posts should be given to experienced and competent postmen in the order of their seniority without examination and that the salary of such Postman-Clerks should rise at least up to the second efficiency bar in the present clerical grade. If the total remuneration of the postman appointed as a clerk exceeds the salary of the clerical post to which he is appointed at the time of such appointment, he should be confirmed in the clerical post at least on the same salary as the remuneration he was getting as postman.

Conditions of Service

4. In every post office there should be at least 25 per cent. of reserved postmen and menials who should be utilised in place of postmen and menials going on casual leave. Every postman and menial should get the 20 days' casual leave in the official year without any deduction from his pay for such leave. For leave on half pay every postman and menial should get half of his allowance also. When on privilege leave the postmen and menials should also get their house-rent allowance.

5. (a) The number of permanent posts of postmen and menials reduced should be restored. (b) To investigate into the work that Readers, Postmen, Village Postmen and Menials have to do, and to fix a suitable time-test, there should immediately be appointed a representative Committee under the Presidentship of the Postmaster-General, which should have upon it a sufficient number of Postmen's and Menials' representatives.

6. In respect of pension and all classes of leaves, Menials should have at least the privileges of the superior service.

7. The acting service put in in the Department by the menial before confirmation should be counted as permanent service.

8. No Postman or Menial should be given the work of a night watch, or any other similar work, at night. He should be free to go home after he has finished his regular duty.

9. No Postman or Menial should at any time be given more than 6 hours' actual work, which should include half an hour for rest or tiffin; and they should have no work after 6 p.m.

10. Every Postman or Menial should get complete leave on Sunday or any other convenient day of the week; he should have leave on all important religious festival days; and whenever on any such Sunday or religious festival day he may be required to be on duty he should then be given an allowance equal to his pay for that day.

11. The advantages of the Act which the Government has passed as regards giving compensation to servants for accident or injury, should be given to Postmen and Menials, especially Runners.

Miscellaneous Demands

12. If a Village Postman is obliged to go for delivery more than five miles from his head-quarters, he should be given a daily allowance of four annas.

Arrangements should be made to provide the village postman shelter at night at the Police Patils' residences when on tour for delivery work.

13. Such Branch Postmasters who have not received the benefit of the time-scale, should be given the same.

14. Like a City Inspector, a City Overseer also should get a cycle allowance of Rs. 25. All Line-Overseers should get a horse-allowance of twenty rupees per month.

15. Every Postman or Menial should get his Time-scale promotion every year, even if it be less than a rupee.

16. Postmen living in the quarters at Khadki, are required to pay a water tax, which practice should be stopped.

At Broach there is always a scarcity of water, and for this the Postmen and the Menials have to undergo great hardships and expense. A water allowance therefore should be given as at Yewla.

17. A Postman or Menial going on leave to his native place should be given a free homeward and return pass in Railways or Steamers.

18. It is necessary that every Postman or Menial should every year be supplied with a copy of whatever remark his superiors of the Postal Department may have made in his character-sheet regarding his work or conduct.

19. (a) Every Postman and Menial should be given a khaki and a blue uniform respectively, every six months. (b) Every Postman or Menial on outdoor duty, should be given (1) one umbrella every year, (2) one rain-coat every two years, (3) a pair of sandals every six months. Every runner should be given a blanket every year.

20. (a) Any Postman or Menial desiring, at the time of retiring on pension, to have a lump sum in lieu of the pension, should be given that sum at the rate of two months' pay for every year of his service. The heirs or legal representatives of those Postmen or Menials who may die before receiving their pension should be allowed to take advantage of the above arrangement.

(b) An immediate revision should be made of the Pension Rules applicable to Postmen and Menials, and those who have already put in 25 years of service (20 if unfit for service), should be given full pension.

21. The practice of the Post Office, of handing over to the Police, on a suspicion of misappropriation or on a complaint against him by the public, a postman or menial while on duty or in uniform, without a responsible officer of the Department making an inquiry into the matter, or without giving the servant an opportunity to explain his conduct in that respect, should be put a stop to at once.

22. No Postman or Menial should be asked to do any but his proper work.

23. (a) Every Postman and Menial having to work extra in connection with the English Mail Delivery, should be given an allowance of one rupee and eight annas respectively; (b) any Postman having to work in

connection with the Government treasury, should be given a treasury allowance; (c) a Postman having to deliver a telegram should be given an allowance for it; (d) Where or when it is necessary to stay outside the town in times of epidemics like the plague, a reasonable sum for erecting a tent or cottage, as also any rent that may have to be paid for the land, and a daily allowance of eight annas should be given.

24. A Postman doing the work of a clerk, should get a clerk's pay and allowances.

25. The pensioners of the Postal Department should be given their pension, not as now from the Government Treasury, but from the Post-office nearest to them.

26. In those Districts where there are dense forests and hills, the village Postmen and Runners have to pass through forests and over hills, and through valleys. To protect themselves on such occasions from robbers, bears, tigers, etc., they should at an early date be supplied, on the recommendation of the Mamlatdars of the respective talukas, with handy pistols.

27. In all Post Offices, Postmen and Menials should have for the purpose of changing clothes, taking tiffin, etc., a separate room or place with sufficient light and air; and near that place, arrangement should be made for a supply of fresh water, urinals, and latrines.

28. No Postman or menial should be transferred except for a rise in the pay, or owing to some other proper cause, and without his consent.

29. All orders and circulars concerning postmen and menials should be clearly explained to the latter.

30. (a) The mail peons and runners should not be made to carry burdens of more than 1,000 tolas. (b) Every postman should be given a porter to carry packets, etc. The practice of giving hand-carts in places like Poona, Belgaum, etc., should be stopped, but porters should be provided.

Advisory Committees

31. There should at an early date be appointed, in every District town, an advisory committee headed by the Head Postmaster which should contain representatives of Postmen and Menials.

Arrangements should be made to hold regular meetings of these committees, and reasons should be stated when any recommendation of the Committee is rejected by the Department.

Privileges for the Union

32. The necessary security in the case of servants of the class of Postmen and Menials, should be accepted from the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.

(b) The Union should possess the privilege of representing individual cases to the authorities concerned. The Union's correspondence should also be granted such privileges and concessions in the matter of postage and telegrams as are now enjoyed by registered newspapers.

The Spring Mill Creche

The following letter has been forwarded to us by Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons, Agents : Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay :—

The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Spring Mills, Bombay,
27th June 1925.

The Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Dear Sirs,

It was with surprise that I read the statement in the "Labour Gazette" of May 1925 with reference to our Creche and I must object to many of the statements made therein.

To start with the room of the Creche as described in the "Labour Gazette Report" is said to be "a moderately ventilated room of no more than 15' x 25'" whereas it is a well ventilated room (with 8 big windows and large sliding door) 20' x 50', i.e., three times larger than stated by them.

It was a practice that tea and biscuits used to be distributed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to the children but the mothers objected and it was on account of their objection that this practice was discontinued.

Lastly our Mill doctor attends the Creche not once a week as stated in the Report but every day without fail to attend to any ailing child and also to advise mothers on the care of their children.

So much then for the erroneous statements of the "Labour Gazette Report".

I would now like to recall the object for which the Creche was originally intended. It is well known that before the advent of the Creche a mother with a child at the breast was forced to stay at home to feed the child or if she went to work she dosed the child with an opiate to keep it quiet until she could return to feed it, and thereby there was a very heavy infantile mortality partly due to opium poisoning and partly due to malnutrition. Now to prevent this high rate of infantile mortality a Creche was started so that a mother could feed her child while she attended her work and thereby the reason for administering opiates was removed. This, as illustrated by the growing attendance, shows how much the mother appreciates the facility offered her of having her child near her while at work and in better surroundings than in her own home.

It is primarily the duty of a mother to feed her child and clothe it, and I see no reason why this responsibility should be removed from her. If however a child requires any special or extra food in the interest of its health which in the opinion of the Doctor is essential and is beyond the power of the mother to provide, that is done by us (i.e., chemical foods, medicines, etc.).

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) P. T. HARRISON,
Manager.

Bombay Cotton Mills

The Bombay millowners have issued a preliminary notice, with a view to invite representations and comments from the workers and the public, announcing their intention to work short time and/or reduce the wages of operatives. The following is the text of the notice which was published by the Millowners' Association and put up at most of the mills in the city on 22nd June :—

"The Millowners' Association have been seriously considering the serious position of the mill industry. Most of the mills have been losing money and they cannot continue to work their mills in the present state of bad trade and have stocks of yarn and cloth that have accumulated. Therefore the Association is compelled to give notice that unless trade improves they will be forced by circumstances to consider and determine before the end of July the action to be taken in the shape of reduction in wages and/or working short time."

Two meetings were convened by the Bombay mill operatives and resolutions were passed against the reduction of wages. The operatives suggested the increase of holidays and the fixing of short working hours.

The Millowners' Association met Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member of the Government of India on 4th July with a view to present a complete statement regarding the existing situation in the cotton mill industry. The Chairman, Mr. N. N. Wadia, reported that the present stock of yarn and cloth in Bombay alone was valued at over Rs. 8 crores and that in view of the trade depression most of the mills had seriously to consider the question of working short time or in some other way to reduce the stock on hand. He pointed out that the present critical phase the industry was passing through would possibly not have occurred if the Government of India had abolished the Excise duty in accordance with the Resolution of the Assembly last September. In discussing this matter he pointed out that in 1913-14 the duty amounted to a little over 1/4 anna whereas at present it amounted to 3/4 anna per lb. of cloth. This added revenue to Government was due to the increase in prices of yarn and cloth on account of the world shortage of cotton.

He also pointed out that the shipment of yarn to Japan and China having ceased, the Indian mills had to put up more looms and consequently to increase production which resulted in a larger yield of revenue to Government and increased difficulties for the industry. He believed that if the excise duty were abolished the mills would have been compelled to give benefit to the merchants, under Section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act and the merchants in turn would have been compelled to reduce retail prices which should have considerably reduced the heavy stocks. Another interesting feature of Mr. Wadia's speech was his reference to the conditions and hours of work in Japan. He pointed out that Japan had not observed the Washington Convention and Cotton mills in Japan were working 22 hours a day employing even women and children at night in two shifts. This, in his opinion, made it difficult for Indian mills to compete. He further observed that Japanese exchange being at Rs. 107 for 100 yen instead of Rs. 150, Japan obtained an indirect advantage of nearly 30

per cent. enabling Japanese merchants to sell their goods in India at prices frequently lower than the cost price to Indian mills. Mr. Wadia pointed out that in 1910 there were in India 6,200,000 spindles which increased to 8,300,000 in 1925. In Japan there were 2 millions in 1910 and 4,900,000 in 1924. Again, in India there were 82,000 looms in 1910 and 151,485 in 1924, while in Japan there were 17,702 looms in 1910 and 64,000 in 1924. The result according to Mr. Wadia's statement was that with double shift working, Japanese production of yarn and cloth had increased by 5 and 8 times respectively during the last 14 years whereas corresponding Indian production increased by about 33 and 70 per cent. This increased production of Japan was an unfair impediment to the Indian mills in the way of competition with Japan.

Mr. Wadia then referred to the increased tax by Provincial and Imperial Governments and local bodies on the cotton mill industry and mentioned the new legislative enactments which he regarded as impositions. On the other hand he regretted the absence of a safeguarding of Industries Act as in England. He also made a pointed reference to the remark of Sir Montague Turner, Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, that in 1920 Japanese mills had made profits which ranged from 15 to 48 per cent. as against very much lower profits showed by the U. S. A., Great Britain and India. A reference was also made to the duties levied by the Indian Government on sizing materials, etc., imported by the Indian mills. In conclusion, he stated that if Government were not to protect this industry which supplied to Government Rs. 180 lakhs out of 210 lakhs of excise duty, the mills would be compelled with regret to adopt some measures in the shape of reducing the wages and/or working short time.

Sir Basil Blackett in reply stated that he had been out of touch with the Government of India for some time, but he would carefully go into the question on his return. With regard to the excise duty he admitted much of what Mr. Wadia had stated but he thought the present state of Government finances would hardly permit the abolition of the duty. In regard to the question of Japanese competition he requested the Association to discuss the question with Mr. Chadwick of the Commerce Department.

On the 6th July the Bombay Millowners had an informal discussion with Mr. Chadwick. The Millowners in the interest of the industry urged that Government should impose a higher import duty on yarn and cloth below 30 counts, and a duty on cotton exported from India.

Mr. Chadwick suggested that the increased production of Indian mills might partly be responsible for the trouble and it was stated in reply that the increased production was due to India's losing her yarn market in China and Japan. The Indian mills had to make use of their yarn and thus increase their cloth production.

Other members also spoke emphasising the necessity of removing the excise duty and imposing an import duty on Japanese piecegoods. It was further pointed out that in India they could not do without the agency system as no managing director would be able to finance a mill in these times of depression.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy briefly restated the facts regarding longer hours of work in Japan, etc., submitted by the Association to the Finance

Member. He further added that India had lost her markets in China and Japan and had now met a most formidable competitor in the home market. The crisis was serious because Japan was dumping her goods in India and trying to undermine the Indian industry by underselling. It was stated, he continued, that Japan enjoyed the rights, under a treaty, of a favoured nation and asked what steps were taken by the Commerce Department of the Government of India by way of a protest against the conclusion of such a treaty with Japan.

Mr. Chadwick promised to place the views of the Association before the Government of India.

The All-India Currency Union

An All-India Currency Union has been recently started and the first session of the Union was held in Bombay on 18th April 1925 under the presidency of Mr. B. Das, M.L.A.

Aims and Objects

- (a) To organise the Currency workers with a view to secure a voice in the administration of the Currency business.
- (b) To promote and safeguard the interests, rights and privileges of the Currency employees and to get redressed such grievances as may be brought to its notice by all constitutional means and on recognised methods of similar labour organizations.
- (c) To secure recognition of the principle of arbitration in settling all Currency labour disputes.
- (d) To co-ordinate the working of the different Provincial Currency Associations.
- (e) To secure full civic rights for the Currency employees.
- (f) To promote the welfare of the members of the Union.
- (g) To improve the efficiency of the service.
- (h) To obtain a reasonable living wage for all the employees in the various Currency offices and for bettering their pay and prospects.
- (i) To regulate the system of work in all the Currency offices in conformity with the rate of work prescribed in the Currency Code and to establish a convention for an uniform quantity of work in all Currency offices.
- (j) To procure the grant of half-holiday on Saturdays like the commercial officers irrespective of the arrears of work and to grant the partial holidays and the concessions granted to the members of the Account Office for important festivals and religious functions.
- (k) To start immediately a special Reserve Fund for the benefit of the members of the Union in time of great emergency.
- (l) To establish a "Currency Mutual Family Benefit Fund" for the welfare of the families of the members of the Union on the lines recommended in the Postal and R. M. S. Mutual Benefit Fund.

The following will be the office-bearers for the year 1925-26 :—

President.—Mr. B. Das, M.L.A.

Vice-President.—Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Secretary.—Mr. B. N. Basu.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. M. M. Gangoli.

Treasurer.—Mr. P. N. Bose.

The Offices of the Union will be situated at Calcutta.

The following resolutions were passed at the Currency Association Conference :—

No. 1. This Conference resolves to establish a federated Currency Union called "All-India Currency Office Union" and adopts the draft rules and regulations thereof.

No. 2. This Conference is of a considered opinion that a Reserve Fund is absolutely necessary for the working of the Associations and therefore urges upon all Associations to collect a Reserve Fund with a minimum of 5 per cent. of the pay of the several members thereof in six monthly instalments.

No. 3. "Whereas at the time of the introduction of the time scale in the Currency Offices in 1920, the employees of the Currency establishment had the maximum of their pay fixed at a lower figure than what they could claim as their legitimate dues which fact has since been admitted on many occasions by the Government and whereas the fixing of the initial pay with the benefit for past services was based on the aforesaid inadequate scale as a result of which the staff had to eke out their existence under the most distressing circumstances aggravated still by the world War and get involved in debts and whereas raising the maximum pay to only a little higher figure in 1924 practically affords no relief to the staff. This Conference, therefore, most respectfully requests the Government to consider their case immediately and grant adequate relief to enable them to extricate themselves from the long-standing debt by introducing the well-considered and equitable scale prayed for in the memorandum submitted to the Honourable Finance Member by the Calcutta Currency Association in February 1925.

No. 4. (a) Having regard to the fact that a large number of staff under the Treasurer in Currency Offices who have been put into non-pensionable footing subsequent to the revision in 1915 have been smarting under the disadvantages of the Provident Fund System as exists at present in the Currency Offices, this Conference urges most respectfully that the Government of India be pleased to introduce the same Provident Fund System as obtained in the State Railway administration at the earliest possible date.

(b) This Conference further urges that the Government of India may be pleased to introduce the Provident Fund System to all other employees in the Currency Offices as obtained in Railways in lieu of the present system.

No. 5. This Conference most respectfully requests the Government of India to grant gratuities or proportionate pension to the widow or

to the children of the deceased as the case may be in cases of deaths before retirement.

No. 6. This Conference requests that competent shroffs may be transferred in promotion to the note section.

No. 7. This Conference most respectfully requests the Government to increase the scale of pay of Record Suppliers in Currency Offices as their duty require some knowledge of English and intelligence.

No. 8. This Conference requests the Government to revise the conditions of pay and service of the menials in the Currency Offices, in general as early as possible.

No. 9. In view of the recent forgeries of 100 Rupee denomination this Conference requests the Government to reduce the rate of work of the note examiners prescribed in the Currency Code and not to compel the official concerned to make good the loss in good forgeries.

No. 10. This Conference requests the Government that they may be pleased to allow the clerks of all the Currency Offices the benefit of all the Government Holidays declared by the Local Government by calling certain number of clerks for the disposal of urgent work (especially at the Exchange Branch) and giving the leave at a time suitable to them by turns.

No. 11 (a) This Conference requests the Government to allow the Currency Office Staff to avail themselves of the full period of casual leave sanctioned by the local Government unconditionally.

(b) This Conference is of opinion that in ordinary cases of leave medical certificate should not be insisted upon and that in cases where it is absolutely necessary the certificate granted by the Registered Medical Practitioner may be accepted.

No. 12. This Conference requests that in cases of over-payments by tellers they may have the option of making good the amount in instalments provided that the over-payment was purely of an accidental nature.

No. 13. This Conference most respectfully requests that in filling of vacancies in the selection grade appointment and above strict seniority should be observed and that the claims of a senior should not be overlooked unless from the past service he has been found to be incompetent to hold the post.

No. 14. This Conference prays respectfully that temporary establishment on monthly pay be introduced in lieu of daily wages which is in vogue now in the coin section of the Currency Offices.

No. 15. This Conference requests Honourable Finance Member to receive a deputation from the All-India Currency Union and to remove the grievances of the employees of Currency Department as may be brought to his notice.

No. 16. I beg to propose that Government may be moved to raise the Status of the Treasurer of Bombay and Calcutta offices by raising their salaries and bring them on equal footing to that of the Head Shroff of the Imperial Banks.

The German and French National Economic Councils

Under the above heading, there appears in the *June* number of the *International Labour Review* an article by Professor Roger Picard. It is pointed out that during the war it was felt by many that purely political institutions had proved insufficient to manage economic affairs and that some kind of occupational representation was necessary. In France and Germany this idea was found acceptable and economic councils were created. The manifestations of the idea of occupational representation are many. But two principal types may be distinguished. In the first type a purely advisory council may be set up which the authorities may or must consult but having done that its advice is not binding on them. In the second type, a real economic parliament may be created, invested with part of the legislative power.

Professor Picard then deals with the origin and constitution of the economic councils in Germany and France. In Germany though the idea of creating an economic parliament was realised only in 1918, it was as old as the year 1879 when Bismarck tried to create an economic parliament to counter-balance the political parliament. But, though Bismarck failed, the idea was taken up by the conservatives and was also supported by parties of the Left. And Section 165 of the German constitution of 1919 providing for the Federal Economic Council was very largely the result of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils set up in Germany in 1918.

The principles followed by the German Government in creating the Economic Council were: (1) the balancing of component interests and maintenance of equality between representatives of workers and employers of industry and agriculture; the protection of the independent middle classes; and the representation of all active occupations on the Council. On these principles a parliament of 326 members was created, elected by a large number of groups.

The members of the Federal Economic Council are appointed by the Government on the nomination of a large number of associations and groups specified in section 2 of the Order of 4th May 1920. There are ten sections in the Council. The distribution of seats among the various occupations is based not only on numbers, but also on economic importance.

One of the principal features of the structure of the Council is the system of committees of investigation. There are two permanent committees each consisting of thirty members and thirty substitutes. Unfortunately, the relations between the Council and Reichstag are not very cordial and the latter often regards the former as a rival. But in the Reichsrat there is full sympathy for the Federal Economic Council. Its advice is frequently sought, and its sessions and work are attentively followed by many members of the Reichsrat.

The French Economic Council which has been only recently instituted is not a parliament but an advisory body. Its origin must be sought in the proposal and experiment made some years ago by the General Confederation of Labour. At the end of 1918 this organization submitted to the Prime Minister a proposal for an economic Labour Council. But seeing that its proposals received lukewarm support at the hands of Government, the Confederation set up its own Council. This Council ceased to act

after little over a year, but during its short life it drew up various interesting schemes and tried to familiarise public opinion with problems of reconstruction.

The labour programme of an economic council with executive powers was again discussed at the national congress of the Confederation held in 1923. The project discussed had considerable influence on the Government schemes of 1924 and the Decree of 16th January 1925, which actually set up the National Economic Council in France.

The French National Economic Council consists of forty-seven members, but twice as many substitute members can be added. The interests represented on the Council are divided into three groups; (1) population and consumption; (2) labour; (3) capital. The largest group in the Council is that of labour; that of capital was limited in number, but since the interests of capital and management are often represented by one and the same person, it is likely that the representatives of both capital and labour may be equal in number.

The Council is not subordinate to any particular Ministry, but is solely attached to the Prime Minister's Department. The autonomy of the Council consists of the freedom given to it to fix its own agenda and in the fact that its members are not chosen by the Government but merely nominated by it on the nomination of the parties concerned.

The function of the Council is purely advisory. The "recommendations" of the National Economic Council have to be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present and transmitted to the Prime Minister who is to inform the Council within one month of the action taken or to refer the question back to the Council for a second consideration. Thus, the Council exerts little power of constraint over the Government.

In conclusion Professor Picard points out that in many respects the constitution of the French Council may be considered better than that of the German. But he says that it is impossible to venture a prophecy regarding the future of either.

The Trade Union Movement

A comprehensive study of the Trade Union Movement in the world, up to now has been difficult, if not impossible on account of the lack of statistical and other information. The International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, have now published their 3rd Year Book, which supplies the required information to some extent and includes reports from the National Centres affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions. These centres at the end of 1923 increased by 2 to 23 and consisted of 835 organisations representing 15,321,692 members. The approximate percentage of men and women members to the total was 85.2 and 14.8 respectively. The economic crisis in 1923, it is reported, seriously affected the trade union movement nearly all over the world and consequently the membership decreased by about 15.8 per cent. as compared with 1922. The International Federation of Trade Unions covers 28 industries the most important being the metal, mining, transport, and

textile industries. The metal industry returns the largest number, the total membership being about 2,586,000. The Textile Industry section represents 1,326,000 members.

Figures given in the section entitled the "Statistics of World Trade Unionism" show that the trade union membership all over the world declined from 40,929,000 in 1922 to 36,439,000 or an approximate fall of 11 per cent. The total membership in 1921 was 46,273,000. So there has been a considerable and continuous decline from 1921 to 1923.

The report also contains an interesting table showing the percentage of organised workers to the total population in various countries. We give below the figures for the recognised chief industrial countries of the world.

Country	(1) Population (000 omitted)	Number of organised workers (000 omitted)	Percentage of column 3 to column 2
France	39,210	1,396	3.6
Germany	59,853	9,193	15.3
Britain	40,561	5,405	13.3
Italy	38,836	2,235	5.1
Belgium	7,540	755	9.9
Japan	57,655	126	0.2
Canada	8,788	256	2.9
India	319,930	300	0.1

(1) Figures are taken principally, from Geographisch-statistische Tabellen 1924 by Otto Hübler and exclude colonies and dependencies.

It appears from the above table that in Germany and Britain the movement has made considerable progress whereas in India and Japan it is still in its initial stage. In Austria (not included in the above table) the percentage of organised workers to the total population is 17.1. On the basis of numerical strength therefore Austria is the first country in world and Egypt and China are at the bottom of the ladder.

The Year-Book contains reports from the national centres but unfortunately they are not based on uniform lines. For instance the income and expenditure of the Unions, their capital per member, the percentage of expenditure on unemployment and other benefits are contained in the report on Austria, but not in those dealing with the other principal countries and this prevents an interesting comparison. The reports on International Trade Secretariats review the movement in each occupation and enhance the usefulness of the publication.

Under the heading "Textile workers association" appear the following note:—"From the Indian Trades Union Congress the information was received that the Indian Textile Association had been swept away in a severe strike, but that the Textile workers had organised themselves afresh and would then become affiliated to the International". India is therefore not dealt with in this section.

Social Insurance Benefits

Under the above heading, there appears an article by Fried. Alfred Maass in the May 1925 number of the *International Labour Review*. The writer refers mainly to German social legislation, but in the course of discussion draws plentifully on examples from other countries. He lays great emphasis on the question of benefits as that is the most crucial point in any discussion on social legislation and because benefits is a question of finance which gives rise to very sharp divergence of opinion. Further, the question of benefits is important in so much as they stand mid-way between a tax imposed upon state and increase in the wage and an improved form of poor relief.

Referring to the historical development of social insurance, the writer points out that compulsory social insurance is recognised as being of German origin. The system has been built up with the collaboration of economists, statesmen, authors and politicians. In most countries, bills regarding social insurance were drafted between 1881 and 1899. But curiously enough, in Germany as well as in countries which have copied the German example, the system of benefits is still governed by the same principle as those under-lying the bills when they were drafted.

Turning to German legislation on social insurance, which is considered to be the oldest and the most specialised, the writer explains its objects. Speaking generally, the object of social insurance benefits is to secure the economic existence of certain categories of the population. They have, therefore, to be adjusted to the various kinds of injury or need. The need may be caused by (1) the necessity for expenditure on (a) doctor's fees; (b) other medical treatment and nursing; (c) medicines, etc.; (d) hospital treatment; (e) finding employment; (f) funeral cost; (2) the reduction or total loss of income due to impairment of (a) working or earning capacity; (b) opportunities for working.

In all these cases the compensation may be either complete or partial. The ideal of course is the complete reinstatement of the person in his former position, but in very many cases the realisation of this ideal is impossible and therefore partial compensation, except as concerns the restoration of health, is therefore the rule.

Forms of Benefits

Benefits may be either in money or in kind. Money benefits may in turn be paid as a lump sum or as a pension. In most countries, however, preference is given to the payment of a pension rather than a lump sum. The cases in which payments are made in lump sums are (1) payment made at death, in sickness and invalidity insurance, (2) in cases where pensions are commuted. The principal forms of commuted pension recognised by the law are as follows (a) for widows, on the remarriage of a widow in receipt of pension, under accident, invalidity or salaried employees insurance; (b) for insured nationals going to a foreign country who are entitled to sick benefit or are in receipt of a pension under salaried employees insurance; (c) for aliens leaving the country who are in receipt of the pension under accident invalidity or salaried employees insurance.

Benefits in kind

Benefits in kind may take the following forms: (a) medical treatment, (b) nursing, (c) supply of drugs, (d) hospital treatment, (e) maintenance in a convalescent home or orphanage, etc., (f) finding employment.

Benefits in kind differ in various countries. Usually all the benefits in kind are not guaranteed to the insured person, and in Germany it is now stipulated that an insured person must himself in all cases bear 10 per cent. of the cost of medical treatment, drugs and restoratives and that the percentage may be raised to 20 if the finances of the sick fund require this.

Qualification for Benefits

Benefits are based on a claim to compensation which depends on certain conditions which always include the following: (1) the inclusion of the claimant in the category of persons entitled to claim benefits; (2) the occurrence of the risk contemplated by the insurance, i.e., of the event involving payment of benefit by the carrier of insurance. The following conditions are also sometimes imposed: (3) lapse of certain period since entry into insurance (waiting period); (4) payment of a certain number of contributions; (5) poverty; (6) relationship to or dependance on the insured person who has been injured; (7) the regular payment of contributions; (8) non-existence and other claims; (9) fulfilment of certain formalities for the establishment of the claim; (10) conditions as to the nature, extent and duration of the need.

Events covered by Insurance

The events covered by the insurance are (1) determinate events: (a) death (including prolonged absence which is usually treated as equivalent to death); (b) accidents (industrial accidents), (c) child birth, (d) death of husband or wife, (e) loss of one or both parents; (2) conditions lasting a longer or shorter period: (a) old age, (b) invalidity, (c) sickness, (d) pregnancy, (e) unemployment.

Loss of earning capacity

In Germany any condition of unemployment social insurance provides for four kinds of loss of earning capacity. These are (1) incapacity to work under sickness insurance; (2) loss of earning capacity in complete sense under accident insurance; (3) invalidity and survivors insurance; (4) occupational incapacity under employees insurance against occupational incapacity in favour of survivors.

Magnitude of Benefits

The German practice in determining the magnitude of benefits to be paid has served as a model for the laws of many countries. The pensions paid under accident insurance are relatively the highest, while for invalidity pensions the rates fixed are lower. Pensions are therefore calculated on the following basis: (1) the former earnings of the person concerned, (2) the average earnings of persons in the same occupation, (3) sum taken to represent the minimum subsistence.

The sick benefit is usually not equal to the whole basic wage, but is at least one-half or at the most three-fourths of it. In accident insurance

pension is calculated on a sum taken as the annual earnings of the injured before the accident. The accident pension is two-thirds of the basic wage for total incapacity and a proportionate amount of this two-thirds for partial incapacity. For the totally disabled the pension may be equal to the whole basic wage. Invalidity and old age pensions for workers consist of a fixed state subsidy and a sum paid by the insurance institutions and consisting of a basic sum which is the same for all pensions and a further sum equal to 10 per cent. of the contributions duly paid. Holders of invalidity pensions receive the children's allowance depending upon the number of children they have. The object of invalidity insurance is "to guarantee the incapacitated worker the necessary means for a modest living". In employees insurance under the Act now in force, the pension consists of a basic sum which is the same for everyone and a further sum equal to 10 per cent. of all the contributions paid since 1st January 1924. Children's allowances depending upon the number of children are also paid.

As regards the controversial question whether benefit should be the same for both sexes, the writer holds the view: "As it is expected to have equal rate of contribution for both sexes, so in principle the benefits are or should be the same for both except so far as the exceptions are necessary from natural causes (as in maternity insurance or for reasons of justice)."

Benefits often vary with the civil condition of the insured and a calculation of benefits is sometimes influenced by the distribution of the cost and the sources of the funds. Speaking generally, the higher the proportion contributed by the workers the higher are the benefits.

Period of Benefits

The practice regarding this is different in the laws of various countries. Benefits are not always due from the moment of the occurrence of the event insured against. Benefits are also subject to modifications, as for instance in accident pensions where the degree of incapacity caused by the accident become higher or lower.

Overlapping of Benefits

In almost all countries care is taken to see that the injured person does not receive several kinds of benefits in respect of a single event. But it is found difficult to avoid overlapping and that is why this difficulty is frequently put forth as an argument in favour of the unification of social insurance.

Protection of Benefits

Some special form of protection is frequently given to social insurance benefits. They can neither be pledged nor transferred. In Germany it is an acknowledged principle that benefits under social insurance are granted as a statutory right to the insured person and not as an act of grace or on compassionate grounds as is the case of poor relief. Consequently the civil and other rights of the beneficiary are not affected.

The writer arrives at the following four conclusions:—(1) Schemes of social insurance are likely to be complicated, involving large unproductive

work and uneconomic expenditure. There should, therefore, be unification or at least simplification. (2) Money benefits usually predominate in social insurance. It is however important from the point of view of national economy that benefits in kind should be granted on an extensive scale while money benefits should be treated only as of secondary importance. The order of importance of the principle underlying social insurance should be firstly prevention; secondly, restoration of the power to work, and only in the last place should monetary help be given. (3) Money benefits should vary between the maximum and minimum limits, but the lower limit should not fall below the minimum subsistence level, as in that case the insurance becomes a kind of poor relief and the maximum should not be more than the needs, as in that case the insured would be better off than if the event against which he was insured had not happened. (4) If any international principle is to be laid down for the present, it seems preferable to fix the minimum rather than the maximum level of benefits.

The Trend of Food Prices in England

Evidence of considerable interest was given to the Royal Commission on Food Prices by Sir Leo. Chiozza Money on the permanent conditions which govern the food supply of the United Kingdom and the probable future of prices in relation to it. He pointed out that the price of food was rising before the war and that if the war had not occurred, prices of food and of raw materials would probably have continued to rise. The reasons given for this were the growth of the world's population and the rise in the standard of living over large areas of the world, causing a demand for food and especially for the superior foods such as wheat and meat to increase more rapidly than the supply of those goods. In 1894 British wheat fetched 22s. 10d. a quarter. In 1904 its price had risen to 28s. 4d. a quarter and in 1914 the price had risen again to 34s. 11d. The price of British wheat is at present over 50s.

The witness pointed out that the rise in the price of food before the war applied not only to wheat but to many other foods. Considering the 23 articles of food on which official calculations are based it would be seen that taking retail prices of 1900 as 100 the prices of 1894 were 94·9 while the prices of 1914 were 116·8, that is to say, there was a rise in the retail prices of food as commonly consumed by working class families of nearly 25 per cent. in 20 years 1894—1914 and of that increase about 17 per cent. occurred in the 14 years 1900 to 1914. Some economists hold that the rise was due to the greatly increased production of gold in the world. But Sir Leo. Chiozza Money while admitting that gold undoubtedly played its part in this general rise in prices thought that variations of supply in relation to demand played a very much larger part. Petroleum, for example, fell in price because of a greatly increased production in relation to demand and wheat advanced because although there was an increase in production it did not keep pace with the increase in demand.

The witness quoted the case of the United States where the increased consumption of wheat combined with other factors had led to an enormous drop in the exports of this grain to England and he submitted that this was an indication of a continuous process and that as the years went by it would be found that increasingly the nations which produce food will require larger proportions of that food for their own requirements contemporaneously with the all-important factor that other big populations besides England would be continually coming into the wheat market and demanding more wheat. "In the year 1925", said the witness, "we are faced with very dear bread in a year when wheat production is actually larger than it was in the years 1918—1922 and this is a reminder that we are dealing here with a factor not of a passing but of a permanent character."

In reply to questions by the Committee the witness said that each country will have to live upon the food which it can produce or largely upon it.

Distribution of World Population

Large, or at least considerable, numbers of people are living on most of the lands throughout the world which are favourable for human habitation, the principal exceptions to this being southern Siberia, southern Brazil, Argentina, south-eastern Australia, and South Africa. With these exceptions the present sparsely peopled areas are hot or cold deserts which cannot support large populations.

The dense population in tropical countries like India and Java and the crowded conditions in some port cities of the Tropics have given an exaggerated idea of the large number of people living in these regions as a whole. The Tropics in general are rather sparsely peopled, as shown by a survey of the regions crossed by the Equator in South America, Africa, and the East Indies, though the coastal regions of Brazil and the sections around the Gold Coast in Africa are fairly well inhabited. In these areas agriculture and mining have stimulated growth of population while markets in the United States and Europe create demand for the minerals and crops they produce.

South America on the whole is sparsely peopled. The vast unsettled region of Brazil and Bolivia near the Equator will not acquire a dense population under present conditions. The southern part of Argentina, except near the Andes, is relatively dry. The section west of the Pampas also is deficient in rainfall, irrigation being necessary to produce crops. In northeastern Argentina, however, where cotton and similar crops can be grown, settlement may occur. At present the well-peopled area of Argentina is on the Pampas or great level wheat lands, close to the River Plate and ocean shipping. (*From Commerce Reports, Washington, May 25, 1925.*)

The Annual Report of the Poona Post and R. M. S. Union

The following are extracts from the Report supplied to the Labour Office by the Honorary Secretary of the Poona Post and R. M. S. Union—

During the year under report the union has been very active and made a good progress in the various departments of its activities. It worked energetically and efficiently for the purpose for which the union was started. During the year the membership rose from 225, at the beginning, to 315, at the close of the year. Further the financial position also materially improved; for whereas the year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,585-9-4, it closed with Rs. 2,333-14-3 at its credit. The total collections during the year by way of subscriptions, entrance fees, donations, etc., was Rs. 2,144-4-0 as against Rs. 1,354-2-0 in the previous year. The committee has granted death reliefs to heirs of six deceased members of the union. The union also opened a reading room, where arrangements have been made to procure important newspapers and periodicals. The reading room is further furnished with postal magazines, postal circulars and postal literature and generally publications regarding labour and quasi-labour problems in India are available for the members. Further, during the year the managing committee met 12 times and disposed of many items and thrashed out the problems before they came up for consideration of the General Body. In addition to the regular members on the committee, other persons, notably, Mr. G. V. Bhave and Mr. Cholkar, took part in the discussion and gave the benefit of their experience and guidance. During this period not less than 25 meetings of the General Body were convened to discuss questions affecting the interest of the postal employees and on several occasions measures were proposed to foster a spirit of brotherhood and sympathy between the various classes of postal workers including the postmen and the menials. Further, the union enlisted the active co-operation and sympathy of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., and Mr. S. G. Vaze, B.A., who were respectively elected the President and the Vice-President of the Association. Mr. N. V. Bhonde, B.A., LL.B., who is working as an Honorary Secretary since April 1924, has been a very valuable addition to the band of active workers of the institution. The union was also immensely benefited by the wise guidance and practical suggestions offered by Dr. K. G. Lohokare, a well known member of the Legislative Assembly. The association of these men has proved a valuable asset in increasing the importance and usefulness of this Divisional Union. Moreover, the union took every opportunity to invite leading persons connected with postal unions and labour associations in this country. Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., President of the Dharwar Union, paid a visit to our institution and Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., the celebrated labour champion, granted an interview, a summary of which is published in the October issue of our circular. Mr. K. Parthasarathi Iyengar of Trichinopoly, Babu Tarapad Mukerjee, the General Secretary of the All India (including Burma) Post and R. M. S. Union and Mr. N. C. Sengupta, B.L., the editor of "Labour", not

only visited the union, but also addressed meetings held under the auspices of the union. The organ of the Poona Union was also conducted by an able editor who was greatly assisted by experts and by persons experiencing the daily postal life and knowing intricate problems of the department. The circular dealt with All-India, provincial and local questions as well, and during the year the union was able to get redressed certain grievances regarding the anomalies of C and D scales, conveyance charges of personal kit to an official, English mail allowance, additional Town Inspector to Poona City, the filling up of vacant posts in the R.M.S., etc. The union was able to take up many questions right up to the Legislative Assembly through its President and invited the attention of the authorities to various grievances. Further the Poona Union has done much work in informing the general public of the peculiar conditions of postal service through the columns of various papers, such as the "Kesari", the "Dnyanprakash", the "Deccan Herald", the "Servant of India", the "Times of India", and the like. It is during this year that the Director General was pleased to grant permission to an official of the Poona H. O. and a leading member of the Poona union for starting a Marathi organ. This was partly due to a question put by Mr. Mills, M.P., in the House of Commons regarding the publication of a journal conducted by the subordinate postal servants and just after the close of the year the "Dootpatrika" saw the light of the day.

At the beginning of the year the number of upto date paid members on the post office side was 70 only and that on the R.M.S. side 185. But the membership exceeded 50 at the end of the year under report on both the sides. At the close of the year the total strength was 315 including 175 of the post office and 140 of the R.M.S. side. Thus the percentage of the members comes to about 65 to the total strength of the officials on both the sides. If the actual number on roll be taken into consideration, the percentage may come up to 70 at the most. It is, therefore, quite evident that the union will have to take up propaganda work in right earnest to bring the membership at least to 90 per cent.

In the month of October 1920 an appeal was issued to all the members of the Union to contribute the increase of one month's pay or any such amount to collect reserve fund of the Poona Union and several members of the Post Office as well as R. M. S. men responded to the call. The amount so collected was Rs. 3,340 including Rs. 1,492 of the Post office and Rs. 1,848 of the R. M. S. The amounts have been separately deposited in the Cosmos-Co-operative Society as a fixed deposit.

In the year 1924, 25 meetings of the general body had been convened as against 17 in the previous year. This is the record figure in the annals of the Poona Union. Out of these 25, only one meeting had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The managing committee also met on 12 occasions during the year under report as against 3 in the previous year. Besides, 6 meetings of the managing body had to be adjourned for want of quorum, but by sitting for hours together the managing committee transacted the whole business. In the meeting held on the 13th July 1924, the question of amalgamation of the clerks' and postmen's unions was discussed at length and Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law, the President, Poona

Postmen's union who was specially invited, brought the discussion to an end after explaining the necessity of such an affiliation.

The meetings convened on the 24th August and the 26th November 1924, both under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, were the most important and memorable gatherings during the year. The former was held in Mr. S. B. Bhide's wada and the question for asking for a fresh postal enquiry committee was discussed. The President was authorised to take any steps necessary to get a fresh enquiry committee. Babu Tarapada Mukerjee, General Secretary, All-India Union, and Mr. Sen Gupta, the editor, "Labour," addressed a very large meeting of the post office and R. M. S. officials in the lecture hall of the New Poona College on the 26th November 1924. About 250 officials had attended including Mr. Laughlen, the Postmaster, Poona, Mr. Khushiram, Head Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster General, R. M. S., Western Circle, Poona. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law, also attended the meeting. Mr. Mukerjee stated clearly how the minimum demands were justifiable and said it was the Government who was to look for the money to satisfy the reasonable demands of the honest and willing working staff of the department. Mr. Sen Gupta endorsed the remarks of Mr. Mukerjee and expressed gratitude for the reception he received at the hands of the members and characterised the Poona Union as one of the ablest and strongest divisional associations in India.

On the 16th November 1924 a round table Conference of the leading men of both unions was arranged to consider the question of affiliating the two unions. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law, the President of the Postmen's Union, was present and the result of the conference was that both the parties were brought nearer than before. Soon afterwards another meeting for joint consultation was also held under the chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Gadgil in which the office-bearers of this union took a large part.

On the 21st December 1924 the 2nd Conference of the Bombay Presidency Postmen and Menials' Association was held at Poona. On the eve of the Conference the Honorary Secretary sent two communications to the press, and emphasized in the *Kesari* and the *Dnyanprakash* the supreme necessity of affiliating the two Unions. At that Conference a resolution appointing a committee to consider the question of affiliating the Postmen's union with the Bombay Presidency Post and R. M. S. Association was adopted. Many members of the Poona Union attended the Session and Mr. Cholkar on behalf of this union assured his co-operation and sympathy.

This year saw the opening of a free reading room in the office of the Poona Post and R. M. S. Union. The main object in this undertaking was that the members of the union should be in close touch with all the activities of other postal unions, and with the departmental questions that are dealt with in several publications. Thus to acquire postal literature available in India as well as in foreign countries, and to induce the members of the union to study the same, is the purpose in opening the free reading room. During the year under report efforts were made to secure some

20 publications dealing with postal literature and labour problems. In addition to this, local papers and periodicals, both English and Marathi, are also kept in the library for the use of members. Similarly arrangements are made to procure or purchase reports or publications bearing on postal and labour questions. The literature in the reading room has proved a centre of attraction and it has diffused knowledge and information regarding labour problems amongst the local members of the Association. However, much more must be done by the new managing committee to make this reading room more useful and more attractive.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1924

Receipts.		Payments.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Opening balance ..	1,585 9 4	Office rent ..	120 0 0
Balance from R. M. S. ..	231 12 0	Peons' Pay ..	60 0 0
Collection of sub- scription during the year ..	2,144 4 0	Light ..	11 11 9
2 p.c. Reserve Fund ..	253 4 0	Printing ..	526 13 0
Interest ..	97 14 8	Stationery ..	16 3 3
Conference Fund ..	193 0 0	Postage ..	82 1 6
Miscellaneous ..	58 8 6	Honorary to the Honorary Secre- tary ..	300 0 0
		Library ..	22 2 0
		Delegation fees ..	72 0 0
		Meetings ..	36 5 3
		Travelling Allow- ance ..	66 12 0
		Contribution to Bombay Presi- dency Association ..	702 0 0
		To All-India Union ..	42 0 0
		Death reliefs ..	150 0 0
		Miscellaneous ..	22 5 6
		Balance (current) ..	2,333 14 3
Total ..	4,564 4 6	Total ..	4,564 4 6

Details of Balance.

	Rs. a. p.		
1,300 0 0	Deposited in C. C. Society.		
410 6 5	„ in Imperial Bank.		
558 10 0	In Cosmos Society.		
64 13 10	With treasurer.		
Total	2,333 14 3		
U. N. Nagpurkar, Treasurer	V. N. Gore, Auditor.	R. G. Bhagwat, D. P. Brahme, General Secretaries.	

Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada

The Department of Labour, Canada, has collected and published information on wages since 1921. The principal industries covered are building trades, metal trades, printing, electric railways, steam railways, coal mining, factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades and lumbering.

The following table shows the index numbers of Hourly Rates of Wages, representing wages in 1913 = 100 :—

1 Year	2 Building Trades	3 Metal	4 Printing	5 Electric Railways	6 Steam Railways	7 Coal Mining	8 Simple average of 2-7
1901	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	70.8	82.8	67.8
1906	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	80.2	87.4	78.7
1911	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	96.4	97.5	92.5
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1916	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	104.9	111.7	105.7
1920	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	186.6	197.7	192.1
1921	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	165.3	208.3	186.0
1922	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	155.1	197.8	176.8
1923	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	157.4	197.8	178.4
1924	169.7	175.5	191.9	186.4	157.4	192.4	179.3

It will be seen from the above table that wages steadily increased from 1901 onwards until 1920 when they were almost a hundred per cent. higher than the 1913 level. From 1920 there set in a tendency in the opposite direction and wages in all groups except in printing and coal mines began to show a decline. This continued till 1922 but in 1923 wages again increased and this increase continued in 1924 except in the coal mining industry.

The following table shows some samples of wages per hour in the cotton textile industry :—

Occupation	Hours per day	1920	1921 (Dollars)	1922 (Dollars)	1923	1924
Carders	9	.32½	.34	.34	.34	.34
Mule-spinners	9	.41	.42	.44	.43½	.43½
Ring-spinners	9	.26	.25½	.25½	.25½	.25½
Warpers	9	.24	.21½	.21½	.21½	.21½
Weavers	9	.43½	.29*	.30½	.29½	.29½
Loom-Fixers	9	.36½	.49½	.49½	.49½	.49½
Web-drawers	9	..	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
Finishers	9	.37½	.35	.36	.36	.36
Dye House Employees	9	..	.34½	.34½	.34½	.34½

* Piece-work.

Two conclusions can be arrived at from the above table. These are (1) that wages decreased all round in 1921 from what they were in 1920 and (2) they remained more or less steady from 1921 onwards. From a supplementary table published on page 474 of Report No. 1 of March 1921, it is seen that wages steadily increased from 1911 to 1920.

Agricultural wages in Canada present the same features. In 1914 wages and board for a male per month in summer season amounted to \$36 and for a female \$19. These steadily increased until in 1920 they stood at \$86 and \$47 respectively. In 1921 however they declined to \$67 and \$42 and there was a further decline to \$59 and \$39 in 1922. In 1923 there was a slight rise in the case of male labour and the figures stood at \$61 and \$39 respectively.

Hours of Labour

An Act was passed in 1921 in British Columbia to give effect to the Eight-Hour Day Draft Convention of the Washington Conference, but it stipulated that it was not to come into force until other provinces of the Dominion adopted the principle of the 8-hour day. Bills have been introduced in Canada but have not been enacted.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1919 in Canada to investigate into and make recommendations upon industrial unrest. One of the recommendations of this Commission was to legalise the maximum work day of 8 hours and subsequently a National Industrial Conference was held in 1919 which further discussed this subject.

No definite information is available, at present, of the exact number of workpeople on 8-hours a day.

Out of 612,000 workpeople returned during an enquiry by the Department of Labour in June 1919 it was found that 17,102 were working under 8 hours per day; 266,236 for 8 hours; 33,267 for 8½ hours; 152,729 for 9 hours, 9,407 for 9½ hours; 120,727 for 10 hours and 12,430 for over 10 hours. In other words 283,338 out of 612,398 or nearly 46 per cent. were working for or below 8 hours a day and the remaining 329,060 were working for more than 8 hours.

The normal hours of work in Canada are now generally 8. In Iron and Steel Industries, however, the hours are anything between 8 and 13. Iron and Steel producing, as is well-known, is a continuous process and the employees are required to work for 12 consecutive hours. In a Census in 1922, it was found that out of 4,900 workpeople employed in blast-furnaces and steel mills, 390 were on 12-hour shifts; about 810 alternated between 11 and 13 hour shifts and 380 had a night shift of 12 to 13 hours or day shift of 8 to 11 hours. In British Columbia an 8 Hour day is provided for by an Act passed in 1907 for workers engaged in the production of non-ferrous metals. In other provinces 8 hours is general in the case of smelters and the majority of other employees have a 9-hour day. In metal trades, the majority works a 9 hour day. Among other principal industries the 8-hour day is fairly general. In the Textile industries, the hours vary from 9 to 10 with reduced hours on Saturday, with 50 to 55 hours per week.

The employment of women is restricted to 8 hours a day.

JULY, 1925

International Labour Conference

THE SEVENTH SESSION AT GENEVA

The Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference opened on 21st May 1925 at Geneva. Dr. Benes of Czecho-Slovakia was elected President. A Selection Committee for the purpose of determining procedure was appointed consisting of 12 Government representatives and 6 representatives each of employers and workers. The Committee included the British, Indian, and Canadian Government delegates, the British and South African Employers' delegates and the British Workers' delegates and with the Indian Employers' and Workers' delegates as substitutes. The agenda consisted of four items, (1) the report by the Director of the International Labour Office, (2) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards Compensation for accidents, (3) weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, and (4) Night work in bakeries.

The last three came up only for a formal vote on the draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Sixth Session.

The Hours Convention

The annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office surveyed in detail the progress of legislation in different countries. During the discussion on the report, attention was concentrated on the 8-Hour Convention. Mr. H. B. Betterton, the British Government delegate submitted that the 48 hours week had long been recognised by British and that many millions of workers at the present moment were employed under agreements based on the 48-Hour week principle. But there was another movement for a 5-Day week which, he stated the British Government did not wish to discourage. Several agreements on the basis of a 5-Day week were now in existence and it was therefore difficult to reconcile them with the terms of the Convention.

Among the speeches, one by Mr. Schurch (Switzerland, workers) was noteworthy. He pointed out that the adoption by Switzerland of the 8-Hour day principle was largely responsible for the development of Swiss industry.

From the speeches made by the representatives of the Governments, it would appear that each Government desired to ratify the Convention but was not prepared to take any isolated action. In this connection the Director of the International Labour Office, in the course of his reply said:—

"If it be true, that the ratification of the Hours Convention depends on the attitude of Belgium, France, Germany and Great Britain, it would seem that some progress has been made since the last Conference. The conclusion of the debates in this Conference last year was that the sole hope of ratification lay in some agreed method of procedure for the purpose of securing ratification. A Conference of the Labour Ministers of the States mentioned was held at Berne in September last, a Conference which, it was understood, was to be essentially a conversation between the four States concerned, accompanied by a mutual exchange of information

JULY, 1925

LABOUR GAZETTE

1171

as to the position of their respective steps towards ratification, and of their respective interpretations of the text of the Convention. As a conclusion, the Ministers of Labour expressed themselves satisfied that on the basis laid down, they might continue simultaneously the work for ratification. Thus for some time, conditions appeared brighter.

"In France Mr. Justin Godlet introduced a Bill authorising ratification on condition that Germany ratified. This Bill was reported upon by the Labour Committee of the Chamber, and at the end of April, by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Bill was therefore ready for discussion in Parliament.

"In Great Britain, the then Minister of Labour, Mr. Tom Shaw, introduced a Bill which strictly observed the Articles of the Washington Convention; but with the change of Government, the Bill became a private Bill, and was secretly rejected. Nevertheless, it would appear that the Conservative Government in Great Britain is endeavouring to see what it can do to pursue the work of ratification. This may be seen from many speeches by Mr. Baldwin, and Sir Arthur Steel-MacLellan, and we are justified in concluding that the door is not closed upon ratification.

"In Germany after the Berne Conference, a considerable amount of preparatory work has been got through. A Bill on the main lines of the Washington Convention is at present in preparation, and is being studied by the various Government Departments concerned. It may also be possible to consider as a preliminary of ratification the Decree of January 1925, concerning Coke-Plant and Blast Furnaces, which has abolished the system of two twelve-hour shifts instituted under the Decree of December 1923, and re-introduced the system of three eight-hour shifts.

"This, then, was the situation at the end of April last; since then you know what has happened. As I have said, Mr. Tom Shaw's Bill was rejected in the House of Commons. The declarations made on that occasion show that there is still a possibility of ratification, but it must be said, that when the vote on that private Bill took place in the British House of Commons, matters were delayed in France, as well as in Germany.

"In Great Britain there has been some talk of further international negotiations on the subject, but it is clear that opposition is still to be expected. In Germany the effect of the vote in the British House of Commons has been, so far as I can see, to cause hesitation and a tendency to wait and see what will happen. It is said that a further Conference is necessary."

Workmen's Compensation

The representative of the Belgian Government submitted to the Conference the report of the Committee on Workmen's Compensation for Accidents and stated that the Committee had decided by a majority in favour of a draft convention. The following draft convention was then presented:—

Article 1.—Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to ensure that workmen who

suffer personal injury due to an industrial accident, or their dependents shall be compensated in accordance with the principles and provisions hereinafter laid down.

It shall be left to each Member to give such precise definition to the phrase 'industrial accidents' as it considers fit, always bearing in mind the general purpose of the present Convention.

Article 2.—The laws and regulations as to workmen's compensation shall apply to every workman, employee or apprentice employed by any public or private enterprise.

Provided that it shall be open to any Member to make such exceptions in its national legislation as it deems necessary in respect of:

(a) Persons employed in establishments or parts of establishments which the national laws or regulations recognise as not involving a sufficiently appreciable risk;

(b) Non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds such limits as may be fixed by national laws or regulations;

(c) Persons whose employment is of a casual nature and who are employed otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business;

(d) Outworkers;

(e) Members of the employer's family dwelling in his own house;

(f) Shore fishermen, that is to say, such members of the crew of a fishing vessel as are remunerated wholly or mainly by shares in the profits or gross earnings of the working of such vessel.

Article 3.—This Convention shall not apply to persons covered by some special scheme the terms of which are on the whole not less favourable than those of the present Convention.

Article 4.—This Convention shall not apply to agriculture, in respect of which the Convention concerning workmen's Compensation in agriculture adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Third Session remains in force.

Article 5.—The compensation payable to the injured workman or his dependents where permanent incapacity or death results from the injury shall be paid in the form of periodical payments: provided that it may be wholly or partially paid in a lump sum, if the competent authority is satisfied that it will be properly utilised.

Article 6.—In case of incapacity, the payment of compensation shall commence as from the date of the accident or as from such other date as may be laid down in the national laws or regulations.

Article 7.—In cases where the injury results in permanent total incapacity of such a nature that the injured workman must have the constant help of another person, the circumstances in which additional compensation shall be paid shall be fixed by national laws or regulations.

Article 8.—The national laws or regulations shall prescribe such measures of supervision and methods of review as are deemed necessary.

Article 9.—Medical aid shall be provided in cases of injury due to industrial accidents by such means as the national laws or regulations shall deem most suitable.

Article 10.—There shall be added to the compensation awarded at the time when the amount of compensation is settled a sum representing the cost of the supplying, fitting and normal renewal of such artificial limbs and surgical appliances as are recognised to be necessary.

Article 11.—The national laws or regulations shall make such provision as, having regard to national circumstances, is deemed most suitable for ensuring in all circumstances the payment of compensation to workmen who suffer personal injury due to industrial accidents or in case of death to their representatives in the event of the insolvency of the employer or insurer.

The draft Convention gave rise to considerable discussion. In order to lessen opposition from backward countries, mainly Asiatic, the original draft, based on the European standard of legislation, was altered and remodelled to suit the conditions in Asiatic countries. This action was severely criticised by some delegates particularly by Mr. Cotter (Workers, Great Britain) who said it "might have the effect of driving back the progress of the more advanced European countries. If the organisation was going to use Asiatic conditions as the basis of its work, it would become a mere missionary society for converting Asiatic countries to industrial principles".

Numerous alterations and amendments were made in the Draft including the addition of the words "arising out of in the course of employment" to "industrial accidents" in Article 1. The Convention as amended will be given in a later issue.

Minimum Scale of Compensation

Two Draft Recommendations were then presented to the Conference. The first of these related to the minimum scale of compensation. After some discussion, an amended recommendation was adopted and the final vote was obtained at a later stage. The text is reprinted below:—

I—Where incapacity for work results from the injury, the national laws or regulations should provide for the payment of compensation at rates not lower than those hereinafter indicated:

(1) In case of permanent total incapacity, a pension equivalent to two-thirds of the workman's annual earnings;

(2) In case of permanent partial incapacity, a proportion of the pension payable in the event of permanent total incapacity calculated in reference to the reduction of earning power caused by the injury;

(3) In case of temporary total incapacity, a daily or weekly payment equivalent to two-thirds of the workmen's basic earnings as calculated for purposes of compensation;

(4) In case of temporary partial incapacity, a proportion of the daily or weekly payment payable in the case of temporary total incapacity calculated in reference to the reduction of earning power caused by the injury.

Where compensation is paid in a lump sum, the sum should not be less than the capitalised value of the pension which would be payable under the foregoing paragraphs.

II—Where the injury is such that the workman required the help of another person, additional compensation should be paid to the workman

which should not be less than half the amount payable in the case of permanent total incapacity.

III—Where death results from the injury, those entitled to be regarded as dependants for purposes of compensation should include at least the following :

- (1) deceased's husband or wife ;
- (2) deceased's children under 18 years of age, or above that age if by reason of physical or mental infirmity they are incapable of earning ;
- (3) deceased's ascendants (parents or grandparents), provided that they are without means of subsistence and were dependent on the deceased or the deceased was under an obligation to contribute towards their maintenance ;
- (4) deceased's grandchildren and brothers and sisters ;
 - (a) if below 18 years of age, or above that age if by reason of physical or mental infirmity they are incapable of earning, and
 - (b) if they are orphans, or if their parents, though still living, are incapable of providing for them.

Where compensation is paid as an annual pension, the maximum total of the pensions payable to all the dependants should not be less than two-thirds of the deceased's annual earnings.

Where compensation is paid in a lump sum, the maximum sum payable to all the dependants should not be less than the capitalised value of a pension equivalent to two-thirds of the deceased's annual earnings.

It may incidentally be mentioned that the recommendation adopted is the same as originally drafted by the International Labour Office, and this remark applies also to the text—with a few exceptions—of the Second Recommendation submitted by the Committee.

Jurisdiction in disputes

The Recommendation adopted declared :

I

That every dispute relating to workmen's compensation should preferably be dealt with by a special court or board of arbitration, comprising with or without the addition of regular judges, an equal number of employers' and workmen's representatives appointed to act as adjudicators by their respective organisations or on the nomination of such organisations, or the representatives of other social organisations of employers and workers or elected by separate bodies of employers' and workers' electors.

II

That, where disputes relating to workmen's compensation are dealt with by the ordinary courts of law, such courts shall be required on the request of either of the parties concerned to take the evidence of employers' and workmen's representatives as expert witnesses in any case where the dispute involves a question of an occupational character and in particular the question of the degree of incapacity for work. The recommendation was then referred to the Drafting Committee and the final vote was secured subsequently.

Compensation for occupational diseases

The Committee presented a Draft Convention, a Recommendation and a Resolution on this subject. The text of the Convention as adopted is given below :—

Article 1.—Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to provide that compensation shall be payable to workmen incapacitated by occupational diseases, or in case of death from such diseases to their dependents, in accordance with the general principles of the national legislation relating to compensation for industrial accidents. The rates of such compensation shall be not less than those prescribed by the national legislation for injury resulting from industrial accidents. Subject to this provision, each Member in determining in its national laws or regulations the conditions under which compensation for the said diseases shall be payable and in applying to the said diseases its legislation in regard to compensation for industrial accidents may make such modifications and adaptations as it thinks expedient.

Article 2.—Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to consider as occupational diseases those diseases and poisonings produced by the substances set forth in the list appended hereto, when such diseases or such poisonings affect workers engaged in the trades or industries placed opposite in the list appended hereto and result from occupation in an undertaking covered by national legislation.

Schedule

List of diseases and toxic substances.	List of corresponding industries and processes.
Poisoning by lead, its alloys or compounds and their sequelae.	Handling of ore containing lead, including fine shot in zinc factories.
	Casting of old zinc and lead ingots.
	Manufacture of articles made of cast lead or of lead alloys.
	Employment in the polygraphic industries.
	Manufacture of lead compounds.
	Manufacture and repair of electric accumulators.
	Preparation and use of enamels containing lead.
	Polishing by means of lead files or putty powder with a lead content.
	All painting operations involving the preparation and manipulation of coating substances containing lead pigments.

JULY, 1925

Poisoning by mercury, its amalgams and compounds and their sequelae.

Handling of mercury ore.

Manufacture of mercury compounds, Manufacture of measuring and laboratory apparatus. Preparation of raw material for the hat-making industry.

Hot gilding

Use of mercury pumps in the manufacture of incandescent lamps. Manufacture of fuminate of mercury primers.

Anthrax infection Work in connection with animals infected with anthrax. Handling of animal carcasses or parts of such carcasses including hides, hoofs and horns. Loading and unloading or transport of merchandise.

The Convention, subsequently, received the final vote with this provision that a member state which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after 5 instead of 10 years as originally stated in Article 8. The Recommendation and the Resolution were adopted without discussion, recommending that "each member of the International Organisation which ratifies this Convention should adopt, where such procedure does not already exist a simple procedure by which the list of diseases recognised as occupational in its national legislation may be revised", and (1) the International Labour Organisation should study the question of occupational diseases and collect the fullest possible information on this subject; (2) the result of such study to be communicated to the States Members of the International Labour Organisation; and (3) the Governing Body to be instructed to insert, should the necessity arise, on the Agenda of a future Conference, and if possible in 1926 a new and additional proposed Draft Convention containing the list of occupational diseases which would seem to merit addition to those embodied in the schedule of Article 2 of the original Convention.

The Recommendation received the final vote at a later stage.

Equality of Treatment

The Conference unanimously adopted the Draft Convention provisionally adopted in 1924 providing that foreign workers shall be accorded the same treatment as regards Workmen's Compensation for accidents as the citizens of the country.

Glass Factories

The draft Convention regarding the weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass factories where tank furnaces are used attracted considerable discussion. It was reported that the Conference passed through

JULY, 1925

1177

a crisis at this stage on account of the conflicting opinions of different sections. The convention was voted upon but the necessary two-thirds majority was not secured and the proposal for a Recommendation was also rejected.

Three other resolutions of interest were also adopted at the Conference. These were:—

(1) A resolution introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Indian Workers' delegate, inviting the Council of Administration, after consultation with Governments concerned, to undertake a documentary enquiry into the conditions of labour in Asiatic countries particularly China, India, Japan, Persia, Siam, the Mandated Colonies and Protectorates in Asia;

(2) A resolution which arose from a recent demand by the International Miners' Federation inviting the International Labour Office to assist in the collection of information regarding the hours of work, wages and holidays in the coal-mining industry throughout the world; and

(3) A resolution instructing the International Labour Office to investigate and make preliminary enquiries regarding the question of apprenticeship and of vocational and technical education and submit a report to a future session of the conference for discussion.

Night work in Bakeries

The draft convention provisionally adopted by the 6th Session was finally adopted during this Session and was referred to the Drafting Committee.

Social Insurance

A resolution presented by Mr. Wolfe (Government, Great Britain) was adopted by the Conference requesting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place the question of general sickness insurance for workers on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference, if possible, that of 1927, and on the Agenda of the same or succeeding sessions (due regard being had to the close connection between the various branches of social insurance) the questions of invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance; and recommending that the useful work already performed by the International Labour Office in collecting information with regard to social insurance should be continued.

Forced Labour in India

In the course of the general discussion at the conference Mr. Wolfe on behalf of the Government of Great Britain referred to a statement by Mr. Joshi (Workers, India) regarding alleged forced labour in Kenya and stated that the British Government were not prepared to accept the statement as a correct representation of the facts. Mr. Chaman Lal (Workers, India) challenged this denial and stated that forced labour existed not only outside India but also within India which he designated as "a land of slaves, consisting of workers and peasants living on the starvation line". He asserted that the Organisation was not in possession of full facts relating to India and he drew attention to the need for a correspondent of the International Labour Office in India.

The new administrative council was elected by the conference comprising France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Canada, and

India. The Government group nominated Argentine, Spain, Norway and Poland. The Employers' group elected Mr. Lithgow (British Empire), M. Pinod (France), Signor Olivetti (Italy), M. Carlier (Belgium), M. Hodac (Czecho-Slovakia), and Mr. Gemmil (South Africa). The Workers' group elected M. Jouhaux (France), Mr. Poulton (British Empire), Mr. Moore (Canada), M. Muller (Germany), M. Oudegeest (Holland) and M. Thorburg (Sweden).

The Conference terminated on 10th June.

Ahmedabad Working Class Rents

I. Collection of data

Both as a necessary sequel and supplement to the collection of working class family budgets, an enquiry into the rents paid by the working classes at Ahmedabad was undertaken by the Labour Office side by side with the family budget enquiry. Apart from other useful results that are likely to emanate from these two enquiries, both are very important for the construction of the Ahmedabad working class cost of living index. Thus, while the family budget enquiry will furnish the weights to be applied to the different commodities consumed by the working classes, the rent data show the percentage increase in 1923-24 over the 1913-14 average rental at Ahmedabad. As in the case of Bombay, the Ahmedabad enquiry continued for more than a year, because of the difficulty of collecting reliable data for the year 1913-14 the absence of such data being more keenly felt in Ahmedabad than in Bombay where the only authentic source available was the assessment books of the Bombay Municipality, the figures so obtained being verified by the Investigators of the Labour Office. It is well known that municipalities have to make an enquiry—annual in certain cities like Bombay, the interval between two such enquiries being more or less in others—into the rents paid by occupants of properties recorded on their assessment books for the purpose of assessing the amounts payable to the municipality by the landlords. But in the case of Ahmedabad it was thought better to collect the rent data by personal investigation through the Investigator of the Labour Office.

The data collected was carefully scrutinised and the final averages were worked out with the omission of properties let to employees at concession rates.

II. Results

One-roomed tenements.—Data was collected for 2,027 one-roomed tenements for the years 1913-14 and 1923-24. The quotations collected cover the whole of the Ahmedabad city and, as can also be seen from the number of quotations collected for each ward, represent a fair sample of the rents paid by the Ahmedabad working classes. The following table shows by wards the number of quotations of one-roomed tenements built before 1913-14 and still in existence, the average annual rent of these tenements in 1913-14 and 1923-24 and also the percentage increase in average rentals in 1923-24 over those in 1913-14.

Average monthly rents of one-roomed working class tenements in Ahmedabad in 1913-14 and 1923-24

Wards	Number of sampled tenements	Average monthly rents paid in		Percentage increase in 1923-24 over 1913-14 average rent
		1913-14	1923-24	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Khadia	91	1 3 7	4 0 0	+ 226·80
Kalupur	102	1 10 9	4 4 3	+ 155·24
Dariapur	167	1 3 6	3 15 0	+ 223·06
Raikhad	134	1 8 2	4 15 4	+ 228·28
Shahpur	305	1 0 2	3 10 1	+ 259·28
Jamalpur	133	1 5 4	4 7 7	+ 235·56
Puras	1,095	1 0 10	2 11 2	+ 156·43
All wards	2,027	1 2 4	3 5 6	+ 191·83

It will be seen that the average monthly rent of one-roomed tenements occupied by Ahmedabad working class families was Rs. 3-5-6 in 1923-24 as compared with Rs. 1-2-4 in 1913-14, thus showing a percentage increase of 191·83. If the index numbers (obtained by taking 1913-14 rents as 100) of each ward are multiplied by 'weights' * equal to the proportion of one-roomed tenements in each ward to the total number of one-roomed tenements in Ahmedabad the percentage rise would be 191·68.

Rents of working class one-roomed tenements (Weighted Index Number)

Wards	Percentage distribution of one-roomed tenements (Census of 1921)	Index Numbers of 1923-24 (on base 1913-14 = 100) in sampled tenements	Col. 2 × col. 3
Khadia	4·89	326·80	1598·05
Kalupur	9·54	255·24	2434·99
Dariapur	9·83	323·06	3175·68
Raikhad	6·52	328·28	2140·39
Shahpur	12·81	359·28	4602·38
Jamalpur	9·50	335·56	3187·82
Puras	46·91	256·43	12029·13
All Wards	100·00	....	29168·44
Weighted Index No. .. ..	....	....	291·68

*Though it is not correct to adopt the weights from the Census Report, in the absence of other data these have been adopted as approximately correct ones.

The following table shows the frequency of rents paid by the Ahmedabad working classes for single roomed tenements.

Monthly rental		Number of instances	Percentage
Below Re. 1	.. .. .	1	·05
Re. 1 and below Rs. 2	.. .. .	312	15·39
Rs. 2 " " " 3	.. .. .	408	20·13
" 3 " " " 4	.. .. .	430	21·21
" 4 " " " 5	.. .. .	423	20·87
" 5 " " " 6	.. .. .	327	16·13
" 6 " " " 7	.. .. .	94	4·64
" 7 " " " 8	.. .. .	15	1·58
" 8 " " " 9	.. .. .	4	
" 9 " " " 10	.. .. .	2	
" 10 " " " 11	.. .. .	10	
" 11 " " " 12	.. .. .	1	
Total ..		2,027	100·00

It may be mentioned here that in this enquiry, both the average (obtained by taking the arithmetic mean) and the modal class are between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per month although rentals between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 and between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 are also very common. It may also be noticed that of the 2,027 quotations, 1,900, *i.e.*, 93·73 per cent. were for working class families paying rents between Re. 1 and Rs. 6 per month, those paying between Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 being 1,261, *i.e.*, 62·21 per cent. The average rent for the Puras, which are occupied by the largest number of the Ahmedabad working classes, was Rs. 2-11-2 per month in 1923-24.

It is of interest to compare the Bombay working class rents with those prevailing at Ahmedabad.

Rents of working class one-roomed tenements in Bombay and Ahmedabad

	Number of sampled tenements (all wards)	Average monthly rent paid in		Percentage increase in 1923-24
		*Prewar year	1923-24	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay ..	8,548	3 13 1	5 0 2	+ 31·2
Ahmedabad ..	2,027	1 2 4	3 5 6	+ 191·4

* 1914-15 for Bombay and 1913-14 for Ahmedabad.

It is clear that in the case of working class one-roomed tenements, the Ahmedabad rents have increased from Rs. 1-2-4 to Rs. 3-5-6 in 1923-24, while the Bombay rent figure which was already high, *viz.*, Rs. 3-13-1 increased to Rs. 5-0-2 in 1923-24 thus showing a comparatively small increase.

Municipal Employees and Workers in Municipal Limits

AN ENQUIRY INTO WAGES PAID

The Labour Office conducted an enquiry into the wages in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency in 1921, and published a report in 1923. A similar enquiry was undertaken in 1923 and a report will be published shortly. An enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency including Sind was also undertaken by the Labour Office and a report was published in 1924. In continuation of these enquiries the Labour Office, at the instance of Government, undertook an investigation into the wages of workers within municipal limits, in order to ascertain the level of wages in 1923 as compared with the wages in 1914 for (1) municipal employees and (2) for the principal classes of urban labour, paid by day, week or month within a municipal area, factory and industrial labour being excluded. A suitable form was prepared for this purpose and after consulting District and other officers, it was forwarded to 53 of the 157 municipalities in the Bombay Presidency including Sind with an explanatory letter wherever necessary. The selected municipalities each contained a population of over 10,000. The Bombay City Municipality was excluded as the wages paid there bear no relation to those prevailing in the mofussil. Returns were not received from two municipalities, in the Central Division.

The form as stated above was divided into (1) workers within municipal limits and (2) Municipal employees. The former was further divided into three classes (a) artisans, (b) general labourers and (c) domestic servants. The class of artisans consisted of (i) carpenters, superior and ordinary, (ii) blacksmiths, superior and ordinary, (iii) masons, superior and ordinary, and (iv) bricklayers, superior and ordinary. General labourers were classified as men, women and children and domestic servants included cooks, butlers, hamals, chauffeurs, motor cleaners, dhobies, ayas, sweepers, bhistics, malies and syces. Municipal employees were divided into two classes (1) menial staff, comprising both men and women and (2) superior staff.

In spite of this simple classification and the detailed instructions given, the required information in the prescribed form could not be obtained from all the municipalities and sometimes, as in the case of domestic servants information was obtained only from a few of the returning centres. It has therefore not been possible to give the percentage rise in each occupation by divisions but care has been taken to see that the final figures are representative of the class.

The figures of wages of municipal employees related to the actual wages paid in one of the three months January, February and March 1923. When wages were paid monthly the returning agencies were requested to select one of the three months. In the case of weekly payments, instructions were issued to select 4 consecutive weeks between January 1st and March 31st, weeks selected to cover a normal period free from strikes or other disturbing factors. The rates quoted for workers within municipal limits were the prevailing rates for each occupation.

Artisans

The following table gives the index numbers of wages in 1923 of the artisan class as compared with wages in 1914 in the different divisions of the Presidency including Sind. It should be noted, however, that the rates of the superior class are believed to be more approximate than exact.

Division				Superior	Ordinary
Northern Division	..	..	..	219	209
Central Division	..	..	..	181	173
Southern Division	..	..	..	174	191
Sind	..	..	..	173	184
Average	..	..	..	187	189

The index numbers show that there was a general increase in the wages of the artisan class as compared with wages in 1914. The increase was the largest in the Northern Division, being more than 100 per cent. for both classes. In other divisions the increase varied from 73 to 89 per cent.

In this connexion, it should be remembered that although the large municipal town of Bombay was excluded, the figures were still arrived at from data derived from towns of widely varying population; for instance, the list included industrial towns like Ahmedabad with a population of over 274,000, as well as Dholka and Dohad with populations of about 10,000 and of little industrial importance. The general divisional average arrived at from such varied data would tend to be misleading.

The following table shows (1) index numbers for average wages in urban areas, *i.e.*, areas around the headquarter towns in different districts, and (2) average wages in rural areas for skilled labour, these being the index numbers of wages in 1922 on the 1914 basis.

Division				Urban skilled labour (1922)*	Rural skilled labour (1922)*
Northern Division	..	..	..	241	248
Central Division	..	..	..	167	146
Southern Division	..	..	..	158	163
Sind	..	..	..	169	139
Average	..	..	..	188	175

It will be seen that except in the Northern Division the rise in wages of artisans within municipal limits was much greater than the rise in rates of wages of skilled labour in urban and rural areas and that the average rise in the first two classes was the same.

* Calculated from the actual wages given in "the Report on an Enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency".

General Labourers

The table below shows the index numbers for the wages of men, women and children in the different divisions and the general average:—

Division	1914 = 100			
	Men	Women	Children	Average
Northern Division	203	204	191	199
Central Division	177	181	180	179
Southern Division	185	170	166	174
Sind	171	175	179	175
Average	184	183	180	182

It will be seen from the above table that the average increase in the wages of general labourers within municipal limits for the entire presidency was recorded at 82 per cent. As in the case of the artisan class, the increase in the wages of the general labourers was higher in the Northern Division than that in other divisions.

The table below gives these index numbers and the index numbers of wages of general labourers in urban and rural areas:—

Division	1914 = 100		
	General Labour Municipal area 1922	General Labour Urban area 1922	General Labour Rural area 1922
Northern Division	199	241	222
Central Division	179	161	179
Southern Division	174	186	165
Sind	175	213	132
Average	182	192	156

The rise in wages of general labourers in urban areas, particularly in the Northern Division, is remarkable. The general average indicates that the rise has been the greatest in the urban areas with the exception of the Central Division and the lowest in the rural areas with the exception of the Northern Division.

Domestic Servants

It was unfortunate that the data regarding the wages of the different classes of domestic servants were very scanty and it has been found impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions. The total number of domestic servants in the Presidency according to the 1921 census was 172,322. Domestic servants therefore, form a fairly large proportion of the wage earning community and a thorough enquiry into their wages would have been desirable.

All that can be said, of the result of the present enquiry is that, roughly speaking, the increase in the wages of domestic servants in Northern Division was 121 per cent., in the Central Division 60 per cent., in the

Southern Division 71 per cent., and in Sind 59 per cent., the general average for the entire presidency being 78 per cent.

General Conclusions

In view of the data given above it is interesting to compare the general average increases in the three groups of artisans, general labourers, and domestic servants for the whole of the presidency. The increase in the wages of the artisans group was higher than the increase in the wages of the general labourers, the former being 88 per cent. against 82 of the latter group. The percentage increase in the wages of domestic servants was 78.

Occupation	Northern Division	Central Division	Southern Division	Sind	Average
Artisan Superior ..	219	181	174	173	187
Artisan inferior ..	209	173	191	182	189
General Labourers ..	199	179	174	175	182
Domestic Servants ..	221	160	171	159	178
General Average*	215	169	176	168	182

Increase + or decrease }
 — over or below the } + 18 per cent. — 7 per cent. — 3 per cent. — 8 per cent.
 general presidency aver. }

* Weighted according to the number of quotations.

The above table shows that the general increase in wages in the Northern Division was 115 per cent. in Central Division 69 per cent., in Southern Division 76 per cent. and in Sind 68 per cent. The final average when all the three classes of the wage earners in the four divisions of the Presidency were combined together was 82 per cent. The column at the bottom of the table shows that the general average increase in wages in Northern Division was higher by 18 per cent. than the general average in the presidency. In the case of other divisions the general average was lower by 7 per cent. in Central Division; by 3 per cent. in Southern Division and by 8 per cent. in Sind.

Municipal Employees: Menial Staff

Information was obtained for the menial staff of Municipalities consisting of jamadars, scavengers, cart-drivers, bhisties, bhangies, firemen, lampmen, coolies, peons, nakedars, etc. The average increase in the wages of these workers was 86 per cent. in the Northern Division, 75 per cent. in the Central and Southern Divisions and 79 per cent. in Sind. The increase was higher in the Northern Division although not so high as the increase in the other group of workers within municipal limits.

Superior Staff

The superior staff consisted of Chief Officers, Secretaries, Clerks, etc. but the figures for the different centres were not comparable for a large municipality employs an officer on much higher scale of pay than a small municipality. Moreover, in many cases the status of officers has been altered since 1914 owing to the growth, etc., of the municipalities. A comparison therefore was not attempted in the case of superior officers.

In the case of clerks, however, a comparison was possible and it was found that the wages of clerks in the Northern Division increased by 87 per cent.; in Central Division by 98 per cent., in Southern Division by 76 per cent. and in Sind by 61 per cent. It should be noted that only in the case of clerical labour the increase in the Northern Division is not the highest.

Overtime and Hours of Work

Information was asked regarding rates of overtime work as well as hours of work for municipal employees but it was not sufficiently comprehensive to be incorporated here. The usual hours of employment however were 8 both for men and women and the number of holidays observed during the month was 4. No data were supplied for overtime rates.

The Twenty-fourth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan for 1924

The 24th Financial and Economic Annual of Japan for 1924 published by the Department of Finance, Tokyo, reviews the financial and economic conditions of that country. It shows among other things the rapid industrial development of Japan. The following are a few interesting facts which illustrate and indicate the industrial expansion of that country.

The total consumption of coal in 1912 was 13,487,907 metric tons, and in 1921 the figure stood at 24,623,324. Again, the total number of factories in Japan in 1913 was 6,408 and 12,758 in 1922. The number of employees in factories in 1913 was 916,252 and 1,691,019 in 1922. The Textile industry is the most important industry in Japan. It represents 16,634 factories out of the total of 46,427 and employs 858,264 workpeople out of the total 1,691,019 workpeople employed in factories. The distinguishing feature of industrial labour in Japan appears to be the preponderance of female labour. The total number of women employed in all factories was 856,705 against 834,314 men and the number of women in textile factories was 689,195 against 169,069 men. This considerable difference is set off by a large number of men workers in other industries.

The average daily wages of a male weaver in 1914 were Re. 0-11-6 and in 1920 Rs. 2-11-9; and of a female weaver were Re. 0-7-3 in 1914 and Rs. 1-7-9 in 1920. The wages of a monthly servant (male) on monthly contract were Rs. 32-7-0 and Rs. 24-5-3 of a female servant.

The number of industrial companies in 1913 was 4,961 with a paid up capital of 814,304,298 yen and a reserve of 102,528,356 yen which increased to 12,831 companies in 1922 with a paid up capital of 4,002,769,140 yen and a reserve of 587,494,033 yen.

100 sen = 1 Yen = 2s. 1d. and 20 shillings = Rs. 15. These are conventional rates.

Standard of Living of the Indian Middle Classes in Bombay City

On pages 394 to 404 and 846 to 854 of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1924 and April 1925, some preliminary results of the tabulation of middle class family budgets have already been published. In the present article, it is proposed to discuss some of the important results arising from the study of the quantity of food consumed by the middle classes. These should, however, be regarded as provisional until published in the form of a report.

General Results

The following table shows the quantity of certain articles of food consumed by middle class families:—

I—Quantity of certain articles of food consumed by families (All Budgets)

	Limits of monthly family income					
	Below Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200	Rs. 200 and below Rs. 300.	Rs. 300 and below Rs. 400.	Rs. 400 and over	All incomes.
Number of budgets ..	248	994	354	112	40	1,748
Average number of persons living in the family ..	3.70	4.55	5.94	6.58	8.59	4.93
	Quantity					
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Rice and Patni ..	57.4	68.2	84.6	96.4	143.1	73.8
Wheat and Wheat-flour ..	13.5	21.5	24.2	25.8	39.3	21.5
Other Cereals ..	5.8	5.3	6.8	6.8	14.1	5.8
Pulses ..	12.1	14.2	17.3	16.8	25.8	14.7
Sugars ..	10.7	16.7	25.2	27.6	39.8	18.8
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa ..	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.8	1.7
Eggs ..	Doz. 3	Doz. 6	Doz. 1.8	Doz. 3.3	Doz. 1.8	Doz. 1.0
Meat ..	lbs. 1.6	lbs. 3.0	lbs. 10.8	lbs. 20.1	lbs. 7.8	lbs. 5.6
Milk ..	36.2	51.3	74.8	97.2	123.9	58.4
Ghee and Butter ..	2.9	4.6	7.8	9.5	12.1	5.5
Salt ..	4.4	5.5	7.1	7.7	11.2	5.9
Oils ..	4.0	6.0	7.7	8.6	13.6	6.5

Owing to the striking variation in the size of the average family in the different income groups, it is not possible to find out from the above table how income affects consumption of food. But one fact clearly emerges from the table, and it is this, that the consumption of rice and patni exceeds the consumption of all the cereals and pulses put together among all the income groups. This clearly shows, that owing to fixed tastes, a richer kind of food will not be substituted for a poorer and less nutritious variety even when income increases.

Influence of income

For this purpose families are reduced to a common size. This is usually done by the use of a scale representing the food requirements of different members of a family commencing from 1.00 for a man and decreasing according to the requirements of women and children. The scale used by the Inter-allied Scientific Food Commission was applied and the consumption per adult male was arrived at for each income group. The scale runs as follows:—

Male over 14 ..	..	..	..	1.00
Female over 14 ..	..	..	..	.83
Child 10—14 ..	..	..	..	.83
Child 6—10 ..	..	..	..	.70
Child under 6 ..	..	..	..	.50

The daily consumption per adult male is shown below:—

II—Daily consumption of food per adult male

	Limits of monthly family income.					
	Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200	Rs. 200 and below Rs. 300.	Rs. 300 and below Rs. 400.	Rs. 400 and over.	All incomes.
Number of budgets ..	248	994	354	112	40	1,748
Average number of persons in the family ..	3.70	4.55	5.94	6.58	8.59	4.93
Equivalent of adults per family ..	3.02	3.72	4.86	5.41	7.27	4.04
	Daily consumption per adult male.					
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Rice and Patni ..	.63	.61	.58	.60	.65	.61
Wheat and Wheat-flour ..	.15	.19	.17	.16	.18	.18
Other Cereals ..	.06	.05	.05	.04	.07	.05
Pulses ..	.13	.13	.12	.10	.12	.12
Sugars ..	.12	.15	.17	.17	.18	.16
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa ..	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.01
Eggs ..	Doz. .003	Doz. .005	Doz. .013	Doz. .021	Doz. .008	Doz. .008
Meat ..	lbs. .02	lbs. .03	lbs. .07	lbs. .12	lbs. .04	lbs. .05
Milk ..	.40	.46	.51	.60	.57	.48
Ghee and Butter ..	.03	.04	.05	.06	.06	.05
Salt ..	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
Oils ..	.04	.05	.05	.05	.06	.05

JULY, 1925

The figures can be expressed in a different way taking the same size of family in all the income groups. Assuming that the size of the family is 4.04 equivalent men in all groups the monthly consumption is as follows—

III—Consumption of food per standard family by income groups

	Limits of monthly family income					
	Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200	Rs. 200 and below Rs. 300	Rs. 300 and below Rs. 400	Rs. 400 and over	All incomes
Number of budgets ..	248	994	354	112	40	1,748
	Quantity of food consumed by a standard family					
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Rice and Patni ..	76.80	74.07	70.33	71.98	79.52	73.8
Wheat and Wheat-flour ..	18.06	23.35	20.12	19.26	21.84	21.5
Other Cereals ..	7.76	5.76	5.65	5.08	7.84	5.8
Pulses ..	16.19	15.42	14.38	12.54	14.34	14.7
Sugars ..	14.32	18.14	20.95	20.61	22.12	18.8
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa ..	1.47	1.63	1.75	2.02	2.11	1.7
	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
Eggs ..	0.40	0.65	1.50	2.46	1.00	1.0
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Meat ..	2.14	3.26	8.98	15.01	4.33	5.6
Milk ..	48.44	55.71	62.18	72.58	68.85	58.4
Ghee and Butter ..	3.88	5.0	6.48	7.08	6.72	5.5
Salt ..	5.89	5.97	5.90	5.75	6.22	5.9
Oils ..	5.35	6.52	6.40	6.42	7.56	6.5

It will be seen from this table that there is no striking difference in the consumption of cereals among the various income groups. The popular belief that as income increases richer varieties of food take the place of food grains is therefore not borne out by these figures. But this can be easily understood when it is remembered that among the Indian middle classes especially among vegetarians there is little variety of food, and there are few other things which can take the place either partially or wholly of the staple food grains. It is seen, however, that as income increases, the consumption of milk, ghee and butter, sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa, and oils also increases. The difference in the consumption of meat between the second and the third, and the third and the fourth income groups is striking. But this may mean either that those with higher incomes consume larger quantities of meat, or, that the last two groups include a very large number of non-vegetarian budgets. It is noticeable that the consumption of salt is constant in the different income groups. This is as it should be in the case of ordinary well-to-do people. There ought to be no variation in such an absolute necessity of life.

It is interesting to compare the diet of the working and the middle classes:—

Daily Consumption per adult male

	Middle class	Working class
	lbs.	lbs.
Cereals ..	0.84	1.29
Pulses ..	0.12	0.09
Meat ..	0.05	0.03
Salt ..	0.05	0.04
Oils ..	0.05	0.02
Others * ..	0.70	0.07
Total ..	1.81	1.54

* Includes sugar, tea, milk and ghee.

The large quantity of cereals and the negligible quantity of "others" under the working classes are striking. They clearly show that though variations in the consumption of cereals among the middle classes, there are no large class the middle class consumption of cereals, as compared with the working middle class consumption of food is much greater than working class as milk, ghee, etc., than working class persons. And these figures, therefore, clearly point out the higher standard of life of the middle classes and the influence of incomes on standards of life.

Influence of Caste

The religion and caste of the family usually exert an important influence on the selection and quantity of articles of consumption. When analysed according to caste the budgets yield the following results:—

IV—Average quantity of food consumed per month by an equivalent adult male

	Brahmins	Kayastha Prabhus	Marathas	Vanis	Hindus Other	Muslims	Parsons	Jews	Christians	All castes
Number of families	855	170	63	90	214	45	181	52	78	1,748
Number of equivalent adult males	3,229	801	262	300	934	170	784	287	395	7,867
	paylees	paylees	paylees	paylees	paylees	paylees	paylees	paylees	paylees	paylees
Rice and Patni ..	3.8	3.7	4.3	2.8	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.6
Wheat and Wheat-flour ..	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.0
Other Cereals ..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Pulses ..	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers
Sugars ..	6.5	6.5	5.0	7.1	7.0	5.1	5.2	6.2	7.0	6.5
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa ..	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4

JULY, 1925

IV—Average quantity of food consumed per month by an equivalent adult male—(contd.)

	Brahmins	Kayastha Prabhus	Marathas	Vanis	Hindus Other	Musal-mans	Parsees	Jews	Christians	All castes
Number of families	855	170	63	90	214	45	181	52	78	1,748
Number of equivalent adult males	3,229	801	262	300	934	170	784	252	335	7,067
Eggs	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.3
Meat	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	..	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.0	3.0	4.0	2.7	9.9
Milk	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers	seers
	..	12.2	9.0	6.8	9.7	8.3	7.1	7.6	10.0	10.1
Ghee and Butter	..	1.9	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.5	2.6	3.2	1.4	2.7
Salt	..	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2
Oils	..	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.3

It is significant that Marathas consume the largest quantity of foodgrains and Christians the smallest. Next in ascending order after Christians come Parsees, Jews, Musalmans, Kayastha Prabhus, Hindus (Other), Vanis and Brahmins. Marathas are the largest consumers of rice and Vanis of wheat. Christians consume more sugar than even Vanis. Brahmins are only second to Christians in respect of the consumption of tea, coffee, and cocoa. The consumption of eggs by Parsees is far above the average. Brahmins and Vanis are vegetarians and the figures under meat in their case are due to the inclusion of Sarasvat Brahmins and Maratha Vanis who are non-vegetarians. Christians easily top the list in regard to meat-eating. Musalmans are next to Parsees in this respect. Brahmins use more milk than any other caste. But this is only to be expected, since vegetarians consider milk and milk products as the most nutritious food and substitute it for meat. It is noteworthy that Parsees consume more ghee and butter than the rest. Salt consumption is least among Musalmans. Barring Hindus (Other) Brahmins consume a large quantity of oils.

The nutritive value of the diet of the different castes will be ascertained by reducing the diet to calories and analysing it into protein, fat and carbohydrates in conjunction with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. In the meantime, if one may hazard a conjecture from the quantity figures as they stand, it would appear that in respect of nutritive value, Christians would top the list and Marathas would come last of all.

Influence of Region of Origin

It is generally known that the natural division of origin exercises a great influence in the selection of commodities of consumption and in their proportion to each other. This is particularly so in the case of cereals. It is not however generally known what proportion of each cereal is consumed by people coming from different regions. In order to ascertain this the following table was constructed :—

1191

V—Monthly consumption of quantities of food according to Natural Division (All Budgets)

	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total
<i>Bombay City—</i>				
Per equivalent adult male	peyles 3.09	peyles 0.61	peyles 0.16	peyles 3.86
Percentage to total	80.1	15.8	4.1	100.0
<i>Kanpur—</i>				
Per equivalent adult male	3.97	0.77	0.29	5.03
Percentage to total	78.9	15.3	5.8	100.0
<i>Karnatic—</i>				
Per equivalent adult male	4.03	0.71	0.26	5.00
Percentage to total	80.6	14.2	5.2	100.0
<i>Deccan—</i>				
Per equivalent adult male	3.44	1.05	0.56	5.05
Percentage to total	68.1	20.8	11.1	100.0
<i>Gujarath—</i>				
Per equivalent adult male	2.62	1.10	0.46	4.18
Percentage to total	62.7	26.3	11.0	100.0
<i>North India including Sind and Central Provinces—</i>				
Per equivalent adult male	2.55	0.73	0.11	3.39
Percentage to total	75.2	21.5	3.3	100.0
<i>South India—</i>				
Per equivalent adult male	4.18	0.60	0.14	4.92
Percentage to total	84.9	12.2	2.9	100.0

The Deccanee eats the largest quantity of cereals and the Northern Indian the least. The South Indian consumes more rice than anybody else. The Gujarathee eats the lowest quantity of rice but his consumption of wheat is the highest. In regard to wheat and other cereals the South Indian consumption is the least. The Deccanee consumes more 'other cereals' than the rest.

Influence of Status

The table below gives the quantity consumed per mensem by the average middle class family in Bombay and by families using the articles in question :—

VI—Quantity of certain articles of food consumed per month

Articles.	Average quantity of food consumed per month per					
	Family (average of 1,748 families)	Capita (quantity divided by total number of persons)	Equivalent adult male	Family using articles in col. 1		
				No. of families reporting	Percentage of families using	Quantity for the families reporting
Rice and Patni ..	lbs. 73.8	lbs. 14.9	lbs. 18.2	1,747	99.95	lbs. 73.8
Wheat and Wheat-flour ..	21.5	4.4	5.3	1,507	86.22	24.6
Other Cereals ..	5.8	1.2	1.5	694	39.70	14.8
Pulses ..	14.7	3.1	3.7	1,671	95.60	15.4
Sugars ..	18.8	3.8	4.7	1,745	99.83	18.8
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa ..	1.7	0.3	0.4	1,682	96.23	1.8
Eggs ..	(a) 1.0	(a) 0.2	(a) 0.3	270	15.45	(a) 6.5
Meat ..	5.6	1.1	1.4	738	42.22	13.3
Milk ..	58.4	11.9	14.5	1,745	99.83	58.5
Ghee and Butter ..	5.5	1.1	1.4	1,742	99.60	5.5
Salt ..	5.9	1.2	1.5	1,748	100.00	5.9
Oils ..	6.5	1.3	1.6	1,726	98.74	6.6

(a) Expressed in terms of dozens (not lbs.).

The consumption of rice, sugar, milk, ghee, butter and salt seems to be universal. About 14 per cent. of the families do not use wheat while 4 per cent. of them seem to have eschewed tea, etc. It is noteworthy that 58 per cent. of the middle class families are non-vegetarians.

It is interesting to compare the above table with that on page 21 of the Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets in Bombay.

	Per cent. of families using		Quantity for families using	
	Middle class	Working Class	Middle class Lbs.	Working class Lbs.
Tea ..	96·2*	43·1	1·8	0·8
Milk ..	99·8	47·7	58·5	8·0
Ghee ..	99·6	48·9	5·5	1·1

* Tea, coffee and cocoa were included together. It should, therefore, not be understood that 96 per cent. of the families drink tea. Persons hailing from Madras usually drink coffee. Those drinking tea would, therefore, be approximately 80 per cent. This, however, is only a guess.

The above figures show that while milk and ghee are articles of universal consumption among the middle classes, hardly half of the working classes are able to purchase them. And when we consider the quantities of milk and ghee consumed by these two classes it is seen further that they are consumed in the proportion of 7 : 1 and 5 : 1 by the middle and working classes respectively.

A comparison between middle class and working class families of the same size, viz., husband, wife and two children, clearly brings out the difference in the standards of living of the two classes.

VII—Quantity and Expenditure on certain articles of food consumed by families of husband, wife and two children

Article	Unit of quantity	Average monthly quantity		Average monthly expenditure	
		Middle class	Working class	Middle class	Working class
Rice and Patni ..	Paylee	10·5	17·1	Rs. a. p. 8 10 3	
Wheat and Wheat-flour ..	"	4·3	2·5	3 1 10	
Other Cereals ..	"	0·8	6·4	0 6 4	
Total Cereals ..	"	15·6	26·0	12 2 5	15 11 1
Pulses ..	"	2·3	1·5	1 13 0	1 0 6
Sugars ..	Seer.	23·2	3·3	3 15 0	
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa ..	Lbs.	1·4	0·3	1 9 7	
Eggs ..	Doz.	0·8	...	0 9 1	
Meat ..	Lbs.	3·8	2·6	1 11 6	
Milk ..	Seer.	35·7	2·8	12 2 9	
Ghee and Butter ..	"	6·5	0·6	5 14 7	
Salt ..	"	4·2	3·5	0 4 3	
Oils ..	"	7·7	3·0	2 3 4	
Total food ..	....	....	....	42 5 6	26 5 5

The statistics indicate the higher standard of living of the middle classes. The middle classes spend more on milk and milk products than on staple food grains, and this increases enormously the middle class family expenditure. The above figures show to a certain extent what influence the status of belonging to the middle class exercises on family consumption and expenditure.

Reviews of Books

Social Consequences of Business Cycles, by M. B. Heister (Houghton Mifflin Co.), 1925, pp. 206.

There will probably be little difference of opinion amongst statisticians as to the value of this admirable book. Mr. Heister has attempted to apply statistical methods to social phenomena and has achieved a notable success. The aim of the author is to show the relationship between seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in industry, and the birth, death, marriage and divorce rates.

At the outset it must be pointed out that the title of this book is a little misleading. The author does not want to establish a definite causal or semi-causal relationship between business cycles and the birth and death rates, etc., but only to show the trend of the movement of the two. As Karl Pearson has pointed out, it would be rash to try to establish any causal relationship between social phenomena, and the author has wisely avoided this pitfall except in the title. This, however, is a minor point.

The study of the birth statistics show that "There are two pronounced maxima, in March and in August, and one distinct minimal point in November". The crude birth rate, the death rate and the crude still birth rate show a downward trend in the town studied. But divorces seem to be on the increase, the number having risen 2·7 times as fast as marriages and the latter having increased 22·99 per cent. more rapidly than the population (p. 105). The figures show further that there has been a steady increase in the number of marriages since 1900—a tendency quite the reverse of the one noticeable in western countries.

There are a few statements in the book which are not borne out by the statistics supplied by the author. For instance, on page 22 he says "much evidence exists to show that the birth rate is highly influenced by the seasons". There are no figures to substantiate this and in fact, the statement on page 23 "we may well question whether these seasonal variations in birth rate are not intimately connected with the seasonality of marriage" contradicts the first one. Further, so high a coefficient of correlation as .71 between the birth and marriage rate (page 24) only shows how little is the influence of seasons on the birth rate.

From the point of view of industry the author's conclusion that the seasonal fluctuation in marriages is inversely correlated with unemployment or positively correlated with employment is interesting. But perhaps the most illuminating part of the book is the table on page 112 giving the coefficients of correlation in seasonal fluctuations. The author with infinite industry has worked out these coefficients which show to the reader the relationship between the several factors such as births, marriages, divorces and unemployment. But our only regret is that while discussing the table, the author in his attempt to be concise, has deprived the reader of the many fascinating deductions which could have been drawn from a full discussion thereof.

Of this book it can be said—and it can be said of few modern books on this subject—that it is the work of a man who besides being thoroughly

acquainted with statistical theory and statistical method knows how to apply them to social phenomena. And the charm of the book consists exactly in this, that the author has something new to say and knows how to say it.

* * * * *

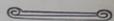
International Social Progress, by G. A. Johnstone, London (George Allen Unwin, Ltd.), 1925.

This is an admirable book giving a full account of the International Labour Office and its activities. Unlike many writers on International matters, the author has never allowed his enthusiasm for his ideas to cloud his judgment. He points out that modern industry is intensely international and that for the diseases of the modern industrial order, international remedies must be sought. And the purpose of the book therefore is "to examine the part which the International Labour Organisation thus established by part XIII of the Peace Treaty, is called upon to play in the adventure of constructive internationalism to which the modern world is consciously or unconsciously committed (p. 13)".

Beginning with an account of international labour legislation, the author proceeds to give a somewhat detailed but critical account of the various conferences. The Washington Conference, it is pointed out, was held in very unfavourable circumstances and the Conference had no status. The Genoa Conference was not a great success and the secret of its comparative failure was that "It possessed every virtue, every grace—except system" (p. 109). The Geneva Conferences were all successful and the last one particularly, achieved two notable results. Firstly, it impressed upon various countries the necessity and the importance of factory inspection; and "in the second place this conference is the best evidence that has ever been given of the recognition by the states of the world of the enduring value of the International Labour Organization" (p. 134).

The author then discusses the results of the Conferences in the national legislation of various countries and points out how wholesome has been the influence of the conference on industrial conditions in various countries.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is the one which describes the work of the International Commissions appointed by the International Labour Office. But the part of the book dealing with the collection and the distribution of information is no less interesting. While discussing the future problems of the International Labour Office the author seems to agree with Lord Burnham, that if the office is to succeed, it ought not "to advance behind a smoke-screen".



OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. L. J. SEDGWICK

We regret to announce the death of Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, Indian Civil Service, who for the past 10 months had been acting as Director of the Bombay Labour Office and Editor of the "Labour Gazette".

Mr. Sedgwick, a Cambridge man, arrived in India in November 1906 and spent a great deal of his service in the Southern Division of the Presidency. He was a fine Sanskrit Scholar, and had the unusual distinction of having qualified in the higher standard not only in that language but in Marathi, Gujerati and Kanarese also. A first class district officer, Mr. Sedgwick had also personal interests in which he gained considerable distinction, notably botany and zoology, while his knowledge of science and mathematics was remarkable for one who at Cambridge took the Classical Tripos. His organising and administrative ability were demonstrated by his work as Census Superintendent in 1921 and he brought to the task of writing the Census Report all his great knowledge of the castes, customs and languages of the Presidency which, allied to a keen analytical and scientific mind, evolved from the mass of statistics and data collected a report of extraordinary interest and lucidity.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

The following resolution of Government was issued on July 7:

"Government have heard with great regret of the death on Saturday the 27th of June last of Mr. L. J. Sedgwick of the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Sedgwick displayed throughout his official career of over 18 years a steadfast devotion to duty which gained for him alike the confidence of his superior officers and the affection and respect of the people among whom he worked. He was a scholar of conspicuous ability and his special aptitude for ethnology and languages rendered his services of particular value in the responsible post which he held in 1921 of Superintendent of Census Operations. He was at the time of his death engaged in important investigations as Officiating Director of the Labour Office, Bombay.

Government desire to offer their deep sympathy to Mr. Sedgwick's widow and children and to place on record their sense of the severe loss his untimely death has been to the public service of the Presidency."

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XI, No. 6 (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA).

Special Articles.—(1) *The International Labour Organisation and Social Insurance.*—Work of previous Conferences and of the office prior to 1924; unemployment insurance; compensation for industrial accidents; maternity insurance; social insurance in general; the 1925 Conference; Agenda and preparatory work; social insurance at future conferences; unemployment insurance; insurance against old age, invalidity and premature death; sickness insurance. pp. 761-783.

(2) *Trade Organisation and Labour Legislation by J. A. Verduart (Professor at the Technical College of Delft).*—Organisation of the printing trades in the Netherlands; the Catholic organisations of workers and employers; the period of reaction; the need for organising trades as public bodies; industrial International Labour legislation. pp. 784-802.

(3) *The German and French National Economic Councils by Roger Picard (Professor of Law).*—The German Federal Economic Council—Origin, composition, and methods of working, criticism and criticisms; conclusion. pp. 803-829.

(4) *The Agrarian Problem in Spain by Fernando de los Rios (Professor at the University of Granada).*—Area under cultivation; productivity of the soil; land tenure; the agricultural labourer; conclusions. pp. 830-851.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. IV, No. 2 (OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE LABOUR MOVEMENT, LONDON).

Special Articles.—(1) *J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Ideal Leader,* by T. P. O'Conner, M.P. pp. 51-52.

(2) *The Tragedy of Unemployment by Walter M. Citrine, Assistant Secretary of the Trades Union Congress.* pp. 53-55.

(3) *An Explanation of the New Pensions Bill by the Right Honourable Philip Snowden, M.P.* pp. 56-58.

(4) *In the Eight-fifteen—the Sad Death of Private Enterprise by T. S. Dickson.* pp. 59-60.

(5) *How to Bring Down the Rates by Sir Edgar Harper, F.S.I., Late Chief Valuer to H. M. Commissioners of Inland Revenue.* pp. 61-63.

(6) *Aims and Ideals of the Miners' International, Lessons of the Past and Problems of the Future by Frank Hodges, J.P., International Secretary.* pp. 64-66.

(7) *'Ushering in the Dawn'—Stray Reminiscences of a Propagandist—VI.* pp. 67-69.

(8) *The Third Party in Industry by George W. Thomson.* pp. 70 and 71.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. VII, No. 5 (THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BALTIMORE, U. S. A.).

Special Articles.—(1) *Lighting in the Industries by Percy W. Cobb (Lighting Research Laboratory, National Lamp Works of the General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.)* pp. 185-190.

(2) *The Engineering—Hygienic Aspects of Dust Elimination in Mines by Daniel Harrington, E. M. (Salt Lake City, Utah.)*—Introduction; sources of dust in metal and coal mines; effect of air dustiness on the health of underground workers; difficulties in the making and publishing of dust studies in the United States; remedial and preventive measures as to dust in the mines of South Africa contrasted with similar measures in the United States; conclusions. pp. 199-214.

(3) *The Unhealthy Barge by W. F. Dearden; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., J.P., Medical Officer of Health, Port of Manchester, England.*—Mortality records; results of inspection at Port Manchester; barge accommodation; improvements. pp. 215-220.

(4) *The Coal Miner—His health, Diseases and General Welfare by Edgar L. Collis, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Mansel Talbot, Professor of Preventive Medicine, Welsh National School of Medicine; Member of Miners' Welfare Committee, Health Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Mines, and Miners' Nystagmus Committee).*—Physiologic needs of the coal miner—food, drink, salt; Occupational Diseases and accidents of the coal miner—light and miners' nystagmus; miners' bent knee, bent hand and bent elbow; parasitic diseases; diseases due to exposure to mine dust; diseases due to exposure from stone dusting; accidents; psychological reactions in coal miners—rhythm and method in work, pithead baths, alcoholism; social environment—fertility, mortality and psychology; miners' welfare; conclusion, bibliography. pp. 221-243.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. VII, No. 5 (THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BALTIMORE, U. S. A.).

Special Articles.—(1) *Two years of Industrial Ophthalmology at the Pullman Car Works,* by Herman P. Davidson, M.D., Chicago, Ill.—Enumeration of occupations; enumeration of cases; summary; case of injury; analysis of data; summary. pp. 201-205.

(2) *Recommendations for Controlling Health Hazards in Garages and Automobile Repair Shops* by Grace M. Burdick (Director, Workers Health Bureau, New York).—Comparative of exhaust gas; carbon monoxide poisoning; studies of garage workers in the United States; control measures; carbon monoxide poisoning; other hazards of the trade; the vertical release for automobile; burning oil (accident) accidents; hours of work; gasoline poisoning; carbon monoxide poisoning; summary. pp. 206-210.

(3) *Determination of Suspended Matter by Alternating Current Precipitation,* by Percy E. Boston, Mass.—Alternating current method of precipitating suspended matter; construction of the precipitator; the collecting electrode; use of celluloid for collecting precipitate; construction of the alternating current method; application of precipitation to aerosols; summary. pp. 211-215.

(4) *The determination of small amounts of zinc in Maternal Urine by Robert E. Lutz, Ph.D.*—Introduction; determination of zinc; development of a new microchemical method for the quantitative determination of zinc; procedure for the determination of zinc by volumetry; solution of the zinc for analysis; discussion of results; summary. pp. 216-219.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. 2, No. 1 (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, BRISBANE).

Special Articles.—(1) *Tuition of Trade Apprentices—Syllabus of subjects for building, plumbing, coach and motor body building, electrical engineering, taxation, leather, printing, sheet-metal work and watchmakers', jewellers' and opticians' trades.* pp. 24-32.

(2) *Heavy Fines for Underpaying Functions—see 401.*

(3) *Supervision and Care of Infant Life—General; Government activities; nursing activities.* pp. 390-391.

(4) *Child Labour in China.*—Statement of an eye-witness; Dame Auden's speech; report of Child Labour Commission; Mr. Saxon's speech. pp. 392-393.

(5) *Child Sickness Insurance in Switzerland.*—Results of a compulsory system; the work of the school doctor. p. 395.

(6) *The League and the Child by Clinton Furness in 'Headlines' for December 1924.* pp. 394-395.

(7) *Maternity Welfare in Italy.*—New bill introduced; National Institute created; review of the institute; powers and duties of the institute; the welfare committees; miscellaneous provisions. p. 396.

(8) *Married Women in Industry by Mary N. Winslow.* pp. 411-414.

(9) *What Industry means to Women Workers by Mary Van Klunk.* pp. 415-419.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. V, No. 1 (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, PERTH).

Special Articles.—(1) *Housing of Government Construction Workers.* pp. 2-3.

(2) *Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1924.* p. 4.

(3) *Chief Inspector of Factories Report for Quarter ended 31st March 1925.—The Factories and Shops Act, 1920; Industrial Arbitration Act; Shopkeepers' Accommodation Act; Employment Brokers Act.* pp. 5-6.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. XXIV, No. 4 (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SYDNEY).

Special Notes from Routine Articles.—(1) *Closing Times of Shops—Early closing Acts; notice of poll.* p. 822.

(2) *Apprenticeship.*—Regulations operating. p. 833.

(3) *Departmental Activities.*—Early closing Acts; Factories and Shops Act, 1912; boiler inspection; factory inspection; gas acts. pp. 849-852.

(4) *State Immigration.*—Empire settlement; nominations; arrivals; imperial ex-service (see 1924) immigration; nominations; arrivals. pp. 867-869.

(5) *Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916.*—Compensation proceedings. pp. 871-872.

Other Routine Articles.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXV, No. 5 (THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA).

Special Articles.—(1) *Recent Labour Legislation in Manitoba.*—Workmen's Compensation; minimum wages for women; teachers' retirement fund; protection of pensions; employment bureau; threshers' liens; motor vehicle act; soldiers' relief; child welfare; Acts affecting agriculture; joint council of industry; one day's rest in seven; industrial survey; revised statutes. pp. 457-461.

(2) *Minimum wages in Manitoba.*—New order governing laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments. pp. 461-462.

(3) *Report of Manitoba Bureau of Labour for 1924.* pp. 462-463.

(4) *Mothers' allowances in Saskatchewan.* pp. 463-464.

(5) *Social Work in Montreal.*—Mothers' aid branch; Family Welfare Association; Children's Bureau; child welfare association; society for the protection of women and children; school for social workers; other agencies. pp. 464-466.

(6) *Trade Union Membership in Canada.*—Summary of the contents of annual departmental report on labour organisation. pp. 468-472.

(7) *Notes on Labour Union Activities.*—Dates of coming conventions; International Federation of Trade Unions; International Seamen's Union of America; organised women in Austria; trade unionism in Japan; Workers' Education Bureau of United States. pp. 472-474.

(8) *Notes on Vocational Education and Apprenticeship.*—Inter-provincial Conference on Vocational Education; organised labour and the workers' educational association; organised Labour's educational policy; a state technical institute for New York; unemployment in India; factors in apprenticeship training. pp. 475-478.

(9) *Notes on Industrial Safety and Health.*—Industrial accidents in Quebec; recommendations of Coroners' Juries; New Brunswick lumbermen's safety association; rules on lead poisoning in New South Wales; the human factor in industry; rock dusting in coal mines. pp. 479-480.

(10) *League of Nations International Labour Organisation.*—Canadian delegation to International Labour Conference; appointment of Mr. Norman Mackenzie; the 'Competent Authority' in Great Britain; 8-hour day in Great Britain; France and the white lead Convention; encyclopedia of health in industry; "Industrial Safety Survey"; Great Britain and the maritime conventions. pp. 480-483.

(11) *Employment and Wages in Various Industries in Canada.*—Bread and other bakery products industry; the brewing industry; the broom, brush and mop industry; the excelsior or wood wool industry; hat and cap industry; Macaroni and vermicelli industry; the tobacco manufacturing industry. pp. 483-486.

(12) *Standard Basic Wage in Queensland.* pp. 487-488.

(13) *The Employment Situation at the beginning of April 1925, as reported by Employers.*—Employment by provinces; employment by cities; manufacturing industries; logging; mining; communication; transportation; construction and maintenance; services; trade. pp. 489-493.

(14) *Unemployment in Trade Unions during the quarter ending March 31, 1925, as reported by Unions making returns.* pp. 494-500.

(15) *Report of the Employment Service of Canada for the period January to March 1925.* pp. 501-504.

(16) *Employment Office reports for March 1925.*—Maritime provinces; Quebec; Ontario; Manitoba; Saskatchewan; Alberta; British Columbia; Movement of Labour. pp. 504-508.

(17) *Immigration to Canada during the two fiscal years ending March 31st, 1925.* pp. 529-533.

(18) *Recent Legal Decisions affecting Labour.*—City policemen may be members of union; workmen's loss measured by percentage of disability; heir of deceased workman may claim compensation; Master not liable to indemnify servants for defence against unfounded charge; Dominion and Provincial authority; agreement against public policy cannot be enforced. pp. 539-542.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes From Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

The first congress of the International Federation of Civil Servants was held in Paris from 11-16 May last.

At a preliminary conference held in Vienna in July 1923, the main lines on which this Federation should be established were laid down, and a temporary committee was appointed to draft a constitution and rules.

The congress in Paris was attended by representatives of organisations of civil servants in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, the Netherlands, Roumania and Sweden. In response to an invitation, the International Labour Office also sent a representative. (From "Industrial and Labour Information", June 22, 1925.)

The Press Reports of the I. F. T. U. announced some time ago that workers wishing to emigrate to Brazil should communicate with the Information Bureau of the General Labour Union, 59, I Rua Triunpho, Sao Paulo, Brazil. In reply to many inquiries the above-named Bureau sends us the following information:—

"The chief demand in Brazil is for land workers and skilled industrial workers; there are plenty of unskilled workers. Economic and political conditions in this country are now so uncertain that we strongly advise workers not to emigrate to Brazil. Prices are now so high in comparison with the normal rate of wages that large numbers both of land workers and industrial workers are on the verge of starvation. In the case of industrial workers, it should also be noted that rents are so exorbitant that they swallow up half the worker's wages.

"Moreover, at the present moment industry in Sao Paulo, the economic centre of Brazil, is in great difficulties for want of adequate supplies of electric power, so that tens of thousands of workers are on half-time. In view of these facts, no workers should take the criminal responsibility of bringing over his family to Brazil. The Information Bureau requests all who desire information to apply for it in one or other of the following languages: English, German, French, Hungarian, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch or Polish." (From the "Labour Magazine", London, June 1925.)

UNITED KINGDOM

Over 84 per cent. of the spinners of American cotton have given the undertaking asked for by the Federation of the Cotton Spinners' Associations, to reduce the hours by 8½ per week. It is stated that the owners of two million spindles outside the Federation have also signified their willingness to carry out the undertaking. The new hours will come into operation from July 6. (From the "Madras Mail", July 3, 1925.)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Secretary for Scotland, have appointed a Committee to consider and report whether it is

desirable that workers in agriculture should be compulsorily insured against the risk of unemployment, and if so, on what terms and conditions, and in what manner the insurance of agricultural workers can be most effectively provided either by the inclusion of agriculture within the scope of existing legislation, or by means of new legislation.

Sir Henry Rew has been appointed Chairman of the Committee. (From "Industrial and Labour Information", June 22, 1925.)

The Department of Labour of the Union Government of South Africa is taking active measures to secure the co-operation of employers and trade unions for the co-ordination of the employment exchanges organised by such associations with those of the Union, in such a way as to form a united comprehensive system.

The attitude of institutions such as the South African Federated Chamber of Industries has been encouraging, and considerable assistance from employers in general in connection with the development of exchange activities is anticipated. Furthermore, arrangements are to be made with trade unions so that the latter may avail themselves of the facilities offered by the employment exchanges in co-operating in the work of placing unemployed members of the unions.

The system of post office employment exchanges which is being inaugurated in connection with the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, whereby post offices in outlying districts will be linked up with central post offices and such central offices will maintain constant touch with the Government employment exchanges in the eight principal towns of the Union, will give added value to the system by promoting its extension over almost the entire Union.

The purpose of the Department of Labour is thus to bring about such a condition that employers who require labour, and workers seeking employment, should have confidence that the employment exchanges will be capable, within reason, of meeting their requirements successfully or of supplying reliable information as to the actual labour situation. (From "Industrial and Labour Information", June 22, 1925.)

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in May was 47. In addition, 34 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in May (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 27,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during May was about 202,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of approximately 25,000 workpeople involved and 122,000 days lost in the previous month.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first five months in 1925 was about 658,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 102,000. The figures for the

corresponding period of 1924 were 2,963,000 days and 156,000 workpeople, respectively. (From the "Ministry of Labour Gazette", June 1925.)

By a ballot vote Scottish Woodcutting Machinists in the saw-mill industry have decided to strike to enforce their claim for an increase of 3d. per hour, a 44-hour week, and payment for annual holidays.

Their existing conditions, which the employers offer to renew until December 31, include a 47-hour week, and 1s. 5½d. per hour. The men have, however, rejected this offer as inadequate.

About 1,000 men are affected. (From the "Labour Magazine", London, June 1925.)

When the Commons were debating the Pensions' Bill recently, Mr. Winston Churchill promised an early announcement of the alleviation of the burdens the Bill placed on industry. The Commons have now passed the first reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill slightly modifying the present scheme, and reducing the employers' and workers' contributions roughly by two pence a week. (From the "Times of India", July 2, 1925.)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The Czechoslovakian Federation of Trade Unions has just published its Report on Activities for 1924. The Report shows that at the beginning of the year the Federation comprised 42 unions with a membership of 324,189 while at the end of the year the number of unions was 43, and the membership 330,000. There has therefore been a gradual increase of membership. The income of the Federation amounted to K. 1,628,777, and the expenditure K. 1,654,764. The affiliation fees paid by the unions amounted to K. 722,579. (From the Press Reports of the I. F. T. U., June 18, 1925.)

Since its creation in 1921, the Bulgarian Compulsory Labour Department has undergone certain modifications; among others, compulsory labour for women and young girls has been completely abolished. For men, temporary labour service is required not exceeding ten days' work per annum, for all Bulgarians between the ages of 20 and 40 years; there is also a regular service for Bulgarian citizens between the same ages who have not served in the army. The Compulsory Labour Department of Sofia supervises the application of the system, the object of which is, among other things to organize the labour of the country in such a way as to develop production and public works, and to educate the people in collective labour, with a view to the improvement of general social well-being. (From the "Labour Gazette" The Department of Labour, Canada, May 1925.)

The issue of *Wirtschaft und Statistik* (the organ of the Federal Statistical Office) for the second half of May contains statistics of wages in certain important industries in March and April 1925. The wages are weighted averages based on the rates fixed by collective agreements in the principal centres of the industries concerned. In the case of miners, metal workers, textile workers (male), workers in chemical industries, paper mill workers and railway workers, the rates include a family allowance for a wife and two children.

The hourly rates of wages of skilled and unskilled workers in the various industries are shown in the following table:—

Industry.	Skilled Workers		Unskilled Workers	
	Mar. 1925	Apr. 1925	Mar. 1925	Apr. 1925
	Pfennige*	Pfennige*	Pfennige*	Pfennige*
Mining	90·4	92·1	53·2	53·7
Building	93·1	97·9	78·2	82·4
Wood working	81·4	83·9	71·0	73·2
Metal	78·6	81·7	53·8	55·5
Textiles:—				
Male	57·2	57·2	47·4	47·4
Female	45·3	45·3	35·1	35·1
Chemical	74·5	76·4	63·4	65·1
Paper making	58·7	60·4	53·0	54·6
Printing	83·9	83·9	73·2	73·2
Railways	73·5	75·1	58·1	59·6
Weighted average	80·6	83·0	57·5	58·9

* 100 pfennige = 1 Reichsmark = (approximately) 1s.

(From the "Ministry of Labour Gazette", June 1925.)

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The courage and resolution shown by the Danish workers during the 10 weeks lock-out which has been forced upon them are producing an effect upon the employers, who are showing more willingness to make concessions in order to reach agreement with the workers. The dockers' and transport-workers' strike proclaimed by the workers as a counter-stroke to the lock-out is contributing to this result, for this strike has stopped work in all the ports, so that the economic life of the country is hit where it is particularly vulnerable. In another week, too, the Union of Seamen and Stokers will carry into effect the strike which they have notified. The energy with which the workers have waged the fight has convinced the employers that their refusal to consider the just demands of the metal-workers and the general workers only serves to postpone agreement. They have therefore consented to renew negotiations.

Last week the chief point of discussion was the wages of the skilled workers in the metal industry. This time the employers are said to have made concessions which the union leaders concerned think will prove

acceptable to the workers. The reply of both parties to these proposals, which have not been published, must be submitted to the Conciliation Committee not later than the 29th May. Should they be agreed upon a good step forward will have been taken towards the settlement of the whole dispute. At the moment negotiations are going on between the Employers' Association and the Union of General Workers. Here the differences of opinion are greatest, and therefore the prospects of settlement least; but as influence is being exerted in many quarters to end a conflict which is highly dangerous to the whole of Danish economic life, there are some grounds for hope that even these obstacles may be eliminated, and peace made. (From *Press Reports of I. F. T. U.*, May 28, 1925.)

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The Norwegian Firemen's Union has recently decided by referendum to amalgamate with the Municipal Workers' Union. Last year the municipal workers amalgamated with the municipal employees, so that all the workers in the service of the Norwegian municipalities will now be organised in a single union. (From the *Press Reports of I. F. T. U.*, May 28, 1925.)

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The French Chamber has unanimously adopted a Bill ratifying the Washington eight-hour day Convention. The Bill contains a rider that the Convention will not be affective in France until it is ratified by Germany. (From the "*Times of India*", July 10, 1925.)

UNITED STATES

Highest wage received by women wage earners in New York State is \$ 55 to \$ 60 per week in embroidery and printing trades in New York City, according to State Bureau of Women in Industry. Low wage is \$ 12 to \$ 14 per week in book-binding establishments in "up state" cities. Work-week of 44 hours is established in most of garment, hat, cap, leather, fur, textile, upholstery, and job printing industries; work-week of 45 hours to 48 hours holds in newspaper printing establishments with work-week of 54 hours in hotels and restaurants. (From the "*Industrial News Survey*", New York, June 8, 1925.)

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In two decisions given recently by the United States Supreme Court co-operation within the great industries by means of trade associations was held to be lawful. The defendants in these cases were the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association. Both had been held in the lower Courts to be combinations in restraint of trade. The decisions given have attracted an extraordinary interest in industrial circles, because the Government has

been vigorously attacking trade associations, which are very numerous in the United States.

In pronouncing opinion in the Flooring Association case the Court said: Combinations which openly and fairly gather and disseminate information as to the cost of their product, the volume of production, the actual price which the products brought in the past, transactions in stocks, merchandise on hand, approximate cost of transportation from the principal point of shipment to points of consumption, as did these defendants, and who meet and discuss such information, without, however attempting to reach any agreement or concerted action with respect to prices, or production, or restraining competition, do not thereby engage in unlawful restraint of commerce. (From the "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement", June 6, 1925.)

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The American wage earner on the basis of what his pay will buy for him is the highest paid worker in the world. This information is based on a study by the International Labour Office at Geneva. On the basis of wages paid and what these wages will buy in food and shelter in typical industrial centres throughout the world, the American wage earner receives in "real wages" more than twice as much as the wage earner of London, nearly three times as much as the wage earner of Paris and more than three times as much as the industrial worker of Berlin. In comparison with his American colleague the Dutch worker receives 37 per cent. as much, while the Italian, Austrian and Polish workers receive only 23 per cent. as much in terms of food and shelter. (From the "Industrial News Survey", New York, May 25, 1925.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. Arthur Gaboury, manager of the Quebec Safety League, recently made a survey of the loss of time to employers and employees through industrial accidents. He estimated that the loss of time because of such accidents runs as high as \$ 6,000,000 a year in the province. In some cases the loss falls upon the employer, in other cases the loss is borne by the employee. This is in addition to other losses such as death claims, etc. (From the "Labour Gazette", Department of Labour, Canada, May 1925.)

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The new Workmen's Compensation Act of South Australia received the assent of the Governor on January 15, 1925. It embraces within its provisions employees of every class, including domestic servants, clerks and pastoral and rural workers who were either wholly or partially excluded by the former Act. The minimum amount payable to dependents in the event of the death of a workman has been increased from £200 to £400 and the maximum from £400 to £600. The weekly compensation payment has been increased by adding to the original allowance, which was 50 per cent. of the workmen's average weekly earnings, the sum of

7s. 6d. for each child who is dependent or mainly dependent upon the injured worker. (From the "Labour Gazette", The Department of Labour, Canada, May 1925.)

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The Monopoly Bureau under the Department of Finance in Japan announces a revision of its factory regulations, in the adoption of which, it is stated, account has been taken of the decisions of the International Labour Conference, as well as of the desires of its employees.

The most important changes are as follows:—

- (1) Absence from work on account of attention to matters concerning public welfare, such as the annual inspection of reservists, vaccination and inoculation against epidemics, treatment of trachoma, etc., will not be considered in the determination of bonus.
- (2) The period of maternity rest is extended to four weeks preceding and six weeks following childbirth. The rules formerly provided for one week before and three weeks after childbirth.
- (3) In case of discharge of employees, notice must be given two weeks in advance, or payment must be made equivalent to two weeks' wages.
- (4) Working hours are to be reduced, according to local conditions, at the discretion of the heads of divisions.
- (5) Protection is to be given to working women during confinement and the nursing of their new born children.
- (6) A general increase of the quarterly bonus.
- (7) A progressive increase of bonus according to length of service after one year's employment.
- (8) An increase of the special bonus for those presenting inventive ideas or better working methods, for those who have done the most efficient work, for the most expert workmanship, etc.
- (9) Three days' rest in the following six months for those who have worked six months without absence. One day's rest for those who are ordered to do special work. (From "Industrial and Labour Informations", June 22, 1925.)

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Legislature of Nova Scotia has passed bill, based in part on Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act recently declared unconstitutional by British Privy Council, which provides for appointment of Board of Conciliation and makes it illegal for employees to strike or employers to declare lock-out until controversy has been investigated and report made to Conciliation Board. Bill further provides that Lieutenant-Governor may establish Commission of Arbitration as court of appeal to which either employers or employees may appeal if dissatisfied with findings of Board of Conciliation. Commission of Arbitration is given full authority to effect settlement, binding on all concerned. An award of Commission may be made an order of Supreme Court with penalties for its violation. (From "Industrial News Survey", May 18, 1925.)

JULY, 1925

The Social Education Department of the City of Tokyo has started a "Labour School" in order to give a social discipline by means of citizenship education to workers who have been deprived of the opportunity for such an education.

The school is conducted, with the Mayor of the city as its Principal and the Chief of the Social Education Department as Dean, by a number of experts. It was due to begin its courses of instruction in April last.

The school is divided into Preparatory, Regular, and Seminar Courses. Any person above the age of 18 years may be admitted. On the completion of the term, a diploma is granted. The curriculum consists of the following Subjects:—

(1) *Preparatory Course*:—Outline of economics and law; cultural history of Japan; western history; geography; biology; Japanese literature; music; English.

(2) *Regular Course*:—Social ethics; law; political science; economics; psychology; sociology; philosophy; foreign literature; astronomy and geology; social politics; English.

(3) *Seminar Courses*:—Law; politics; labour problems; economic and social problems.

The hours of instruction are from 6-30 to 8-40 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in each week. A large hall in Uyeno Park has been hired for the school. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," June 22, 1925.)

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The Committee appointed by the South Australian Legislative Council to inquire into the boy immigration scheme which was discontinued by the present Government, has presented its report. The scheme was objected to on the ground that the wages were too low, and that the boys were not well treated. The findings of the committee were to the effect that the wages laid down by the Act as a minimum compared favourably with those of apprentices of the same age in any other class of work, and that employers sometimes paid higher wages than the legal minimum. They also considered that the charges of ill treatment were unfounded. The committee with one dissentient, was of the opinion that it would have been in the interest of the State to continue the scheme, making provision for higher wages and for any needed alterations suggested by experience. It recommended that the nomination system by which boys were selected for migration be relieved of certain restrictions and that full advantage be taken of the willingness of several reputable organizations to assist in securing suitable migrants for the State. (From the "Labour Gazette" The Department of Labour, Canada, May 1925.)

JULY, 1925

LABOUR GAZETTE

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JUNE 1925

1207

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Engineering Trades.</i>						
1. N. W. Railway (a)			1925	1925		
(i) Carriage and Loco shops and Running Shed, Karachi.	3,339	...	17 April	30 June	Spontaneous with the outbreak of Rawalpindi, the demands being (1) payment of gratuity leave in January 1925; (2) reduction of working hours to eight; (3) increase in pay and (4) reinstatement of men dismissed in 1922 or discharged or reduced owing to retrenchment.	Strike terminated.
(ii) Railway Shed and Karachi Fitting Staff at Kotri.	647	...	20 April			
(iii) Railway Loco and Carriage Shops and Engine Shed, Sukkur.	2,483	...	20 April			
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
2. Karim Litho Press, DeLisle Road, House No. 108-110 Born bay.	49	...	7 June	13 June	Against the dismissal of a master and a foreman.	New men engaged.

(a) Including Transport.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JUNE 1925
1. Bombay City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to May 1925	June 1925	
	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925			
I Textile Mills—													
Cotton Mills ..	230	38	164	20	9	..	22	1	363	52	394	..	..
Woolen Mills ..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
Others ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Total ..	234	40	164	21	9	..	22	1	367	60	396	..	..
II Workshops—													
Engineering ..	11	3	85	17	..	..	1	1	95	19	96	..	..
Railway ..	17	4	485	127	1	1	..	..	500	130	502	..	..
Mint ..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..
Others ..	6	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	12	..	..
Total ..	37	7	580	144	1	1	5	1	611	149	617	..	..
III Miscellaneous—													
Chemical Works ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Flour Mills ..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..
Printing Presses ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Others ..	7	2	8	3	1	..	1	..	13	3	15	..	..
Total ..	10	3	11	3	3	..	1	..	17	6	21	..	..
Total, All Factories ..	281	50	755	168	13	1	28	2	995	215	1,036	..	..

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to May 1925	June 1925	
	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925			
I Textile Mills—													
Cotton ..	77	16	42	9	2	..	35	5	82	20	119	..	23
Total ..	77	16	42	9	2	..	35	5	82	20	119	..	23
II Miscellaneous—													
Match Factory ..	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	8	..	2
Flour Mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil Mills ..	..	..	(a) 1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Engineering ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Total ..	9	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	8	2	12	..	2
Total, All Factories ..	86	18	44	9	4	..	37	5	90	22	131	..	27

Explanation 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.
(a) Two persons killed by one accident.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JUNE 1925—contd.
3. Karachi

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to May 1925	June 1925	
	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925			
I Workshops—													
Railway and Port ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Miscellaneous—													
Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, All Factories ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Two persons sustained 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 to May 1925	June 1925	
	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925	Jan to May 1925	June 1925			
I Textile Mills—													
Cotton Mills ..	27	11	21	6	1	..	10	..	37	17	46	..	..
Others ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..
Total ..	30	11	21	7	1	..	10	..	41	18	51	..	..
II Workshops—													
Railway ..	5	2	33	7	..	..	3	..	40	9	49	..	..
Arms and Ammunition Works ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..
Others ..	10	1	14	..	1	..	3	..	14	1	15	..	..
Total ..	16	3	49	7	1	..	6	..	57	10	67	..	..
III Miscellaneous—													
Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	12	..	10	..	7	..	2	..	19	..	19	..	..
Paint Works ..	..	1	10	1	2	..	..	..	13	2	15	..	..
Others ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..
Total ..	17	1	20	1	9	..	2	..	37	2	39	..	..
Total, All Factories ..	63	15	90	15	11	..	18	..	135	30	165	..	..

Note.—For Explanations see previous page.

JULY, 1925

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

Count or Number	Pounds	Month of May			Two months ended May		
		1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Nos. 1 to 10	6,012	4,992	6,555	11,736	8,903	12,791
Nos. 11 to 20	17,141	17,767	20,067	33,763	32,274	39,766
Nos. 21 to 30	9,818	14,307	14,908	18,361	26,352	28,544
Nos. 31 to 40	624	1,495	1,151	1,245	2,797	2,319
Above 40	161	392	407	273	733	811
Waste, etc.	14	11	10	28	23	20
Total	33,770	38,964	43,098	65,406	71,082	84,251

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,604	4,488	5,900	11,013	7,809	11,536
Nos. 11 to 20	13,971	12,296	13,436	27,515	21,478	26,868
Nos. 21 to 30	7,897	9,108	9,974	14,735	15,854	19,058
Nos. 31 to 40	460	767	652	892	1,376	1,264
Above 40	95	204	236	159	362	465
Waste, etc.	4	4	2	8	7	4
Total	28,031	26,867	30,200	54,322	46,886	59,195

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5	150	205	9	387	387
Nos. 11 to 20	514	2,814	3,541	951	5,745	7,027
Nos. 21 to 30	414	3,990	3,778	839	8,091	7,330
Nos. 31 to 40	71	563	322	151	1,052	693
Above 40	23	149	116	41	294	244
Waste, etc.
Total	1,027	7,666	7,962	1,991	15,569	15,681

1211

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

Description	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	774	752	827	800	800
Chudders	1,001	1,155	1,476	1,964	1,527
Dhotis	3,704	5,530	7,092	7,269	11,679
Drills and jeans	885	1,145	1,108	1,628	14,080
Cambrics and lawns	21	101	158	54	2,343
Printers	233	352	261	178	196
Shirtings and long cloth	5,995	8,758	8,499	12,628	17,337
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,065	858	1,067	2,111	1,488
Tent cloth	75	79	73	137	190
Other sorts	1,501	460	585	3,045	1,150
Total	14,253	19,016	20,829	29,397	38,170
Coloured piece-goods	6,235	7,625	7,073	12,473	14,516
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	144	168	302	263	270
Hosiery	10	10	16	25	30
Miscellaneous	49	135	138	103	249
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	33	12	55	46	15
Grand Total	20,724	26,966	28,413	42,307	53,250

BOMBAY CITY

	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	622	664	801	1,047	1,105
Chudders	1,690	1,533	2,433	3,089	3,084
Dhotis	835	1,042	997	1,531	1,799
Drills and jeans	14	88	128	36	147
Cambrics and lawns	2	6	..	30	8
Printers	5,096	6,187	6,510	9,989	11,904
Shirtings and long cloth	977	681	774	1,871	1,156
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	61	53	46	114	132
Tent cloth	1,139	212	233	2,272	418
Other sorts
Total	10,436	11,031	12,546	19,979	20,941
Coloured piece-goods	5,210	5,672	5,015	10,283	10,412
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	137	165	291	251	264
Hosiery	6	6	3	13	14
Miscellaneous	49	130	132	101	238
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	31	10	55	44	10
Grand Total	15,869	17,014	18,042	30,671	31,879

(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	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	120	280	289	366	691	537
Chudders	1,019	2,990	3,429	2,703	6,459	7,014
Dhotis	28	31	75	43	73	140
Drills and jeans	4	13	24	10	24	34
Cambrics and lawns	100	221	154	245	509	347
Printers	431	2,105	1,488	1,640	4,412	3,129
Shirtings and long cloth						
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	77	161	271	217	301	555
Tent cloth	7	19	13	11	39	42
Other sorts	115	156	206	337	370	431
Total	1,901	6,088	6,005	5,572	13,159	12,344
Coloured piece-goods	430	1,277	1,297	981	2,585	3,182
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hosiery	3	4	12	10	15	22
Miscellaneous	1	6	3	4	12	20
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool					1	
Grand Total	2,336	7,376	7,318	6,568	15,773	15,570

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

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Fuels	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Food and lightness	Clothing	Housing	Cost of living
1922									
July	141	174	145	146	146	147	204	145	145
August	140	172	143	147	146	147	211	145	144
September	138	172	142	194	141	147	245	145	143
October	136	164	138	191	138	147	234	145	142
November	134	160	137	187	135	147	229	145	140
December	131	160	133	196	137	147	222	145	140
1923									
January	124	158	127	190	131	154	225	145	134
February	125	153	128	187	130	146	223	145	133
March	127	150	129	182	149	154	223	145	134
April	130	147	132	182	136	144	215	132	136
May	126	136	127	184	148	144	208	132	133
June	124	116	124	184	146	144	205	132	132
July	125	116	124	189	148	145	205	132	133
August	123	116	122	194	149	145	205	132	134
September	124	116	123	194	149	144	204	132	134
October	123	116	122	188	147	144	211	132	132
November	124	116	124	187	147	144	225	132	133
December	132	116	130	189	152	144	219	132	137
1924									
January	133	120	131	192	154	144	224	132	139
February	128	119	128	190	151	144	229	132	136
March	127	115	126	184	147	143	229	132	134
April	122	112	121	180	143	143	230	132	136
May	121	113	120	181	143	146	227	132	136
June	124	112	123	186	147	146	227	132	137
July	128	115	127	191	151	146	229	132	137
August	135	125	134	192	156	146	231	132	141
September	136	124	135	191	156	146	229	132	141
October	135	124	134	193	156	147	224	132	141
November	135	126	134	196	157	147	214	132	141
December	134	123	133	196	156	147	214	132	140
1925									
January	131	124	130	189	152	145	209	132	151
February	134	123	133	185	152	146	210	132	157
March	139	128	138	183	155	145	207	132	159
April	137	128	136	181	153	145	207	132	158
May	133	122	132	182	151	145	207	132	156
June	130	119	129	184	149	145	198	132	154
July	136	119	134	183	152	145	192	132	157

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														
June ..	169	129	220	231	187	152	202	256	139	136	191	192	191	190
1923														
June ..	128	91	234	302	179	134	211	212	195	144	186	166	180	180
July ..	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	178	178
August ..	120	85	202	343	176	131	210	209	195	138	178	168	176	176
September ..	124	85	209	354	182	136	211	215	196	149	177	162	178	179
October ..	122	85	214	368	185	133	211	217	192	153	178	169	179	181
November ..	125	90	228	365	189	138	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	265	165	129	244	238	235	140	171	164	190	181
April ..	122	84	217	279	167	127	258	237	229	146	169	170	192	184
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	168	166	187	181
June ..	131	92	213	293	175	137	259	236	201	149	170	158	190	185
July ..	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
August ..	146	97	198	262	173	146	260	235	203	150	170	161	190	184
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	169	167	188	181
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	223	178	156	167	161	186	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	160	179	176
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	184	176
1925														
January ..	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	159	172	173
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	159	174	173
March ..	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	212	160	145	162	166	174	171
April ..	149	104	177	193	157	137	199	211	158	146	160	169	169	165
May ..	149	104	179	176	155	144	187	215	143	153	163	155	170	164
June ..	141	102	160	181	148	142	190	209	144	142	157	157	167	160

1218

LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY, 1925

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	(c) 100	(d) 100	(e) 100	(f) 100	(g) 100	(h) 100	(i) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(j) 108	116	..	100	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	..	177
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	..	275	261	126	230	187
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	..	352	303	133	..	..
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	..	366	299	135	..	..
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	156	(k) 159	..	(l) 246	158	133	..	..
1923 ..	154	173	148	156	..	(m) 487	..	232	164	(n) 135	..	172
September ..	152	175	149	..	..	502	..	458	167	132	..	..
October ..	153	175	150	..	..	502	..	463	167	133	..	..
November ..	157	177	150	152	..	499	..	470	168	133	..	173
December ..	159	177	150	..	..	510	..	480	170	133	..	..
1924 ..	156	179	150	..	..	517	..	475	168	134	..	170
January ..	154	178	148	150	..	521	..	510	168	134	..	..
February ..	150	173	145	..	..	522	..	498	166	134	..	..
March ..	150	171	143	..	..	518	..	495	166	134	..	..
April ..	153	169	143	140	..	518	..	495	166	134	..	..
May ..	157	170	144	..	..	512	..	495	166	134	..	..
June ..	161	171	145	..	..	511	..	498	167	134	..	..
July ..	161	171	146	148	..	518	..	502	167	134	..	..
August ..	161	176	146	..	..	502	..	510	169	134	..	..
September ..	161	180	147	..	..	502	..	510	169	134	..	..
October ..	161	180	147	148	..	502	..	510	169	134	..	..
November ..	161	180	147	..	..	502	..	510	169	134	..	..
December ..	161	180	147	..	..	502	..	510	169	134	..	..
1925 ..	157	179	150	..	..	507	..	517	169	134	..	..
January ..	159	179	148	..	..	502	..	511	168	134	..	..
February ..	158	178	147	..	..	508	..	512	168	134	..	..
March ..	156	175	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	156	175	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	154	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June ..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July ..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) From 1914 to 1922 figures relate to average quarters. (b) From 1914 to 1922. (c) From 1914 to 1922. (d) From 1914 to 1922. (e) From 1914 to 1922. (f) From 1914 to 1922. (g) From 1914 to 1922. (h) From 1914 to 1922. (i) From 1914 to 1922. (j) From 1914 to 1922. (k) From 1914 to 1922. (l) From 1914 to 1922. (m) From 1914 to 1922. (n) From 1914 to 1922. (o) From 1914 to 1922. (p) From 1914 to 1922. (q) From 1914 to 1922. (r) From 1914 to 1922. (s) From 1914 to 1922. (t) From 1914 to 1922. (u) From 1914 to 1922. (v) From 1914 to 1922. (w) From 1914 to 1922. (x) From 1914 to 1922. (y) From 1914 to 1922. (z) From 1914 to 1922. (aa) From 1914 to 1922. (ab) From 1914 to 1922. (ac) From 1914 to 1922. (ad) From 1914 to 1922. (ae) From 1914 to 1922. (af) From 1914 to 1922. (ag) From 1914 to 1922. (ah) From 1914 to 1922. (ai) From 1914 to 1922. (aj) From 1914 to 1922. (ak) From 1914 to 1922. (al) From 1914 to 1922. (am) From 1914 to 1922. (an) From 1914 to 1922. (ao) From 1914 to 1922. (ap) From 1914 to 1922. (aq) From 1914 to 1922. (ar) From 1914 to 1922. (as) From 1914 to 1922. (at) From 1914 to 1922. (au) From 1914 to 1922. (av) From 1914 to 1922. (aw) From 1914 to 1922. (ax) From 1914 to 1922. (ay) From 1914 to 1922. (az) From 1914 to 1922. (ba) From 1914 to 1922. (bb) From 1914 to 1922. (bc) From 1914 to 1922. (bd) From 1914 to 1922. (be) From 1914 to 1922. (bf) From 1914 to 1922. (bg) From 1914 to 1922. (bh) From 1914 to 1922. (bi) From 1914 to 1922. (bj) From 1914 to 1922. (bk) From 1914 to 1922. (bl) From 1914 to 1922. (bm) From 1914 to 1922. (bn) From 1914 to 1922. (bo) From 1914 to 1922. (bp) From 1914 to 1922. (bq) From 1914 to 1922. (br) From 1914 to 1922. (bs) From 1914 to 1922. (bt) From 1914 to 1922. (bu) From 1914 to 1922. (bv) From 1914 to 1922. (bw) From 1914 to 1922. (bx) From 1914 to 1922. (by) From 1914 to 1922. (bz) From 1914 to 1922. (ca) From 1914 to 1922. (cb) From 1914 to 1922. (cc) From 1914 to 1922. (cd) From 1914 to 1922. (ce) From 1914 to 1922. (cf) From 1914 to 1922. (cg) From 1914 to 1922. (ch) From 1914 to 1922. (ci) From 1914 to 1922. (cj) From 1914 to 1922. (ck) From 1914 to 1922. (cl) From 1914 to 1922. (cm) From 1914 to 1922. (cn) From 1914 to 1922. (co) From 1914 to 1922. (cp) From 1914 to 1922. (cq) From 1914 to 1922. (cr) From 1914 to 1922. (cs) From 1914 to 1922. (ct) From 1914 to 1922. (cu) From 1914 to 1922. (cv) From 1914 to 1922. (cw) From 1914 to 1922. (cx) From 1914 to 1922. (cy) From 1914 to 1922. (cz) From 1914 to 1922. (da) From 1914 to 1922. (db) From 1914 to 1922. (dc) From 1914 to 1922. (dd) From 1914 to 1922. (de) From 1914 to 1922. (df) From 1914 to 1922. (dg) From 1914 to 1922. (dh) From 1914 to 1922. (di) From 1914 to 1922. (dj) From 1914 to 1922. (dk) From 1914 to 1922. (dl) From 1914 to 1922. (dm) From 1914 to 1922. (dn) From 1914 to 1922. (do) From 1914 to 1922. (dp) From 1914 to 1922. (dq) From 1914 to 1922. (dr) From 1914 to 1922. (ds) From 1914 to 1922. (dt) From 1914 to 1922. (du) From 1914 to 1922. (dv) From 1914 to 1922. (dw) From 1914 to 1922. (dx) From 1914 to 1922. (dy) From 1914 to 1922. (dz) From 1914 to 1922. (ea) From 1914 to 1922. (eb) From 1914 to 1922. (ec) From 1914 to 1922. (ed) From 1914 to 1922. (ee) From 1914 to 1922. (ef) From 1914 to 1922. (eg) From 1914 to 1922. (eh) From 1914 to 1922. (ei) From 1914 to 1922. (ej) From 1914 to 1922. (ek) From 1914 to 1922. (el) From 1914 to 1922. (em) From 1914 to 1922. (en) From 1914 to 1922. (eo) From 1914 to 1922. (ep) From 1914 to 1922. (eq) From 1914 to 1922. (er) From 1914 to 1922. (es) From 1914 to 1922. (et) From 1914 to 1922. (eu) From 1914 to 1922. (ev) From 1914 to 1922. (ew) From 1914 to 1922. (ex) From 1914 to 1922. (ey) From 1914 to 1922. (ez) From 1914 to 1922. (fa) From 1914 to 1922. (fb) From 1914 to 1922. (fc) From 1914 to 1922. (fd) From 1914 to 1922. (fe) From 1914 to 1922. (ff) From 1914 to 1922. (fg) From 1914 to 1922. (fh) From 1914 to 1922. (fi) From 1914 to 1922. (fj) From 1914 to 1922. (fk) From 1914 to 1922. (fl) From 1914 to 1922. (fm) From 1914 to 1922. (fn) From 1914 to 1922. (fo) From 1914 to 1922. (fp) From 1914 to 1922. (fq) From 1914 to 1922. (fr) From 1914 to 1922. (fs) From 1914 to 1922. (ft) From 1914 to 1922. (fu) From 1914 to 1922. (fv) From 1914 to 1922. (fw) From 1914 to 1922. (fx) From 1914 to 1922. (fy) From 1914 to 1922. (fz) From 1914 to 1922. (ga) From 1914 to 1922. (gb) From 1914 to 1922. (gc) From 1914 to 1922. (gd) From 1914 to 1922. (ge) From 1914 to 1922. (gf) From 1914 to 1922. (gg) From 1914 to 1922. (gh) From 1914 to 1922. (gi) From 1914 to 1922. (gj) From 1914 to 1922. (gk) From 1914 to 1922. (gl) From 1914 to 1922. (gm) From 1914 to 1922. (gn) From 1914 to 1922. (go) From 1914 to 1922. (gp) From 1914 to 1922. (gq) From 1914 to 1922. (gr) From 1914 to 1922. (gs) From 1914 to 1922. (gt) From 1914 to 1922. (gu) From 1914 to 1922. (gv) From 1914 to 1922. (gw) From 1914 to 1922. (gx) From 1914 to 1922. (gy) From 1914 to 1922. (gz) From 1914 to 1922. (ha) From 1914 to 1922. (hb) From 1914 to 1922. (hc) From 1914 to 1922. (hd) From 1914 to 1922. (he) From 1914 to 1922. (hf) From 1914 to 1922. (hg) From 1914 to 1922. (hh) From 1914 to 1922. (hi) From 1914 to 1922. (hj) From 1914 to 1922. (hk) From 1914 to 1922. (hl) From 1914 to 1922. (hm) From 1914 to 1922. (hn) From 1914 to 1922. (ho) From 1914 to 1922. (hp) From 1914 to 1922. (hq) From 1914 to 1922. (hr) From 1914 to 1922. (hs) From 1914 to 1922. (ht) From 1914 to 1922. (hu) From 1914 to 1922. (hv) From 1914 to 1922. (hw) From 1914 to 19

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 (l)	Norway (b)	Sweden	Canada (b) (2)	United States of America (3)
No. of articles	43	56	151	51	92	24	150	45	48	93	47	236	325
1913 Average ..	100	100	(d) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100
1914 ..	100	95	..	..	106	100	..	102	105	(c) 159	116	103	98
1915	97	..	..	147	102	..	140	145	..	145	109	101
1916	117	..	..	138	124	..	188	222	..	233	185	127
1917	148	..	..	153	169	..	262	286	..	341	244	177
1918	236	..	..	178	207	..	339	392	..	345	339	199
1919	222	..	..	189	226	..	356	297	..	322	347	206
1920	216	..	..	228	299	..	510	281	..	(c) 377	244	226
1921 December	193	..	..	155	170	..	326	165	..	269	172	151
1922	175	..	..	168	147	..	362	155	..	220	155	140
1923 June	180	..	..	187	128	..	409	149	..	230	160	153
.. July	178	..	..	189	123	..	407	145	..	235	157	154
.. August	176	..	..	184	120	..	413	142	..	231	160	154
.. September	179	..	..	180	123	..	424	145	..	234	155	154
.. October	181	..	..	179	129	..	420	148	..	237	153	153
.. November	186	..	..	181	134	..	446	153	..	242	151	152
.. December	188	..	..	207	137	..	458	154	..	244	150	151
1924 January	188	..	..	205	182	..	494	156	..	250	152	151
.. February	188	..	..	205	180	..	544	158	..	260	153	152
.. March	181	..	..	175	136	..	499	155	..	266	154	150
.. April	184	..	..	174	134	..	450	154	..	267	156	148
.. May	181	..	..	173	135	..	459	153	..	263	151	147
.. June	185	..	..	171	131	..	465	151	..	264	149	145
.. July	184	..	..	171	132	..	481	151	..	271	148	147
.. August	184	..	..	169	143	..	477	158	..	275	153	152
.. September	181	..	..	170	148	..	486	157	..	274	154	149
.. October	181	..	..	171	156	..	497	161	..	276	162	157
.. November	176	..	..	171	158	..	503	161	..	277	162	153
.. December	176	..	..	173	156	..	508	160	..	278	163	157
1925 January	173	..	..	171	157	..	515	160	..	279	164	160
.. February	173	..	..	170	161	..	516	158	..	281	164	161
.. March	171	..	..	168	155	..	515	155	..	276	164	161
.. April	165	..	..	166	155	..	515	151	..	267	160	156
.. May	164	..	..	159	159	..	515	151	..	267	158	155
.. June	160	..	..	159	159	..	515	151	..	267	158	155

* July 1914 = 100. (a) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914 = 100. (b) Revised figures. (c) The figures from 1915-1920 are for December. (d) February 1913 = 100. (1) Board of Trade. (2) Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (3) 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	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) ..	100	100(e)	100	100	100	100
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	114	100	124	128	119
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	117	160	142	146	141
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	146	214	181	166	176
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	175	279	268	187	222
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	196	289	310	212	250
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	518	..	982	319	297	253	299
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	100	1,278	319	212	236	267
1922	160	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	450	87	1,105	140	233	179	184
1923 September	149	168	141	115	161	145	146	339	496(f)	115	1,067	143	218	165	..
.. October	147	172	143	117	157	147	147	349	502	115	..	142	217	165	..
.. November	147	173	144	120	157	147	148	355	503	119	..	142	221	164	..
1924 January	152	176	145	118	156	147	147	365	499	121	1,063	140	226	164	194
.. February	154	175	145	120	155	149	146	376	515	124	1,044	144	230	163	194
.. March	151	177	146	122	153	149	144	384	516	129	1,042	144	234	162	..
.. April	147	176	143	122	152	149	141	392	523	130	1,037	141	241	162	..
.. May	143	167	137	123	150	138	380	524	524	122	1,030	140	240	158	..
.. June	147	160	133	120	149	139	378	519	519	114	1,000	139	241	159	..
.. July	151	162	134	117	149	149	360	508	508	124	1,016	138	246	159	..
.. August	156	164	137	117	147	146	366	507	507	125	1,008	146	257	163	..
.. September	156	166	139	117	146	145	366	507	507	125	1,008	146	257	163	..
.. October	156	172	139	120	147	146	363	543	543	135	1,120	150	264	172	..
.. November	157	179	141	122	147	148	366	567	567	140	1,127	150	269	172	..
.. December	156	180	142	121	148	150	366	570	570	140	1,129	150	274	172	..
1925 January	152	178	145	120	148	147	363	590	590	141	1,100	150	284	171	..
.. February	152	176	147	120	149	146	368	610	610	141	1,099	151	284	171	..
.. March	153	178	145	121	151	150	368	615	615	141	1,099	151	284	171	..
.. April	153	170	142	124	152	150	368	620	620	140	1,119	151	284	171	..
.. May	151	167	141	..	154	150	368	618	618	140	1,119	151	284	171	..
.. June	149	166	..	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. July	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN MAY AND JUNE 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
		May 1925	May 1925	May 1925	May 1925	May 1925	June 1925	June 1925	June 1925	June 1925	June 1925
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice	Maund	7 5 0 <i>131</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 14 3 <i>154</i>	7 3 9 <i>129</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	8 14 3 <i>154</i>
Wheat	"	7 12 8 <i>139</i>	7 0 6 <i>167</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	7 6 6 <i>143</i>	8 1 4 <i>150</i>	7 6 6 <i>132</i>	6 13 5 <i>163</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	7 6 6 <i>143</i>	7 13 6 <i>146</i>
Jowari	"	5 14 8 <i>136</i>	4 7 1 <i>122</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	4 7 7 <i>156</i>	5 6 2 <i>157</i>	5 10 8 <i>130</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	4 4 2 <i>148</i>	5 7 1 <i>159</i>
Bairi	"	5 11 0 <i>132</i>	4 13 0 <i>114</i>	5 11 5 <i>121</i>	4 10 4 <i>132</i>	5 15 0 <i>145</i>	5 11 0 <i>132</i>	4 12 8 <i>114</i>	5 11 5 <i>121</i>	4 10 4 <i>132</i>	5 13 1 <i>142</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>135</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>150</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	5 6 8 <i>126</i>	4 9 2 <i>120</i>	5 5 4 <i>133</i>	4 11 5 <i>110</i>	5 6 2 <i>111</i>	5 4 0 <i>122</i>	4 9 4 <i>120</i>	5 5 4 <i>133</i>	4 13 5 <i>113</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>
Turdal	"	6 10 5 <i>114</i>	6 8 6 <i>98</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	6 14 10 <i>119</i>	7 9 0 <i>114</i>	6 7 10 <i>111</i>	6 8 6 <i>98</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	6 14 10 <i>119</i>	7 11 8 <i>117</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>120</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>118</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 6 5 <i>171</i>	14 8 9 <i>162</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	15 5 0 <i>164</i>	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	12 4 11 <i>169</i>	14 8 9 <i>162</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	15 5 0 <i>164</i>
Jaeri (gul)	"	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 15 3 <i>185</i>	15 7 7 <i>181</i>	10 10 8 <i>153</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	13 5 4 <i>172</i>	12 15 3 <i>185</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 2 11 <i>230</i>	1 0 1 <i>206</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>
Salt	Maund	3 5 0 <i>156</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	2 13 4 <i>127</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>	3 3 6 <i>151</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	2 13 4 <i>127</i>	2 15 5 <i>158</i>
Beef	Seer	0 8 0 <i>155</i>	0 10 0 <i>200</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 0 <i>155</i>	0 9 9 <i>195</i>	0 4 0 <i>67</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 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 11 10 <i>177</i>	0 11 6 <i>192</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 14 3 <i>200</i>	11 6 10 <i>229</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 0 0 <i>180</i>	13 5 4 <i>207</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	102 6 1 <i>202</i>	85 5 4 <i>200</i>	18 4 5 <i>199</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 5 4 <i>163</i>	99 6 6 <i>196</i>	62 0 3 <i>194</i>	98 7 4 <i>207</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 5 4 <i>163</i>
Potatoes	"	7 2 3 <i>139</i>	5 3 3 <i>96</i>	5 8 3 <i>145</i>	6 15 4 <i>174</i>	4 10 10 <i>139</i>	7 11 10 <i>175</i>	6 7 5 <i>119</i>	6 7 6 <i>142</i>	8 0 0 <i>200</i>	5 6 11 <i>161</i>
Onions	"	5 5 9 <i>145</i>	3 0 9 <i>168</i>	4 0 0 <i>200</i>	4 0 0 <i>180</i>	2 10 1 <i>131</i>	4 2 8 <i>208</i>	3 0 6 <i>188</i>	3 10 2 <i>140</i>	4 0 0 <i>180</i>	2 0 1 <i>180</i>
Cocconut oil	"	29 2 8 <i>115</i>	30 7 7 <i>124</i>	32 0 0 <i>140</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>	28 0 2 <i>113</i>	30 7 7 <i>134</i>	33 6 11 <i>130</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>188</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>159</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>167</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>151</i>

1222

LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY, 1925

JULY, 1925

LABOUR GAZETTE