

Securities Index Numbers

	Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.*	Cotton ginning and pressing companies.*	Electric under-takings.*	All Industrial Securities.	General average (102 Securities).		Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.*	Cotton ginning and pressing companies.*	Electric under-takings.*	All Industrial Securities.	General average (102 Securities).
1914 July..	100	100	100	100	100	100	1923 Oct.	72	213	133	131	163	157
1915	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156
1916	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160	154
1917	73	138	118	128	158	151	1924 Jan.	71	196	122	126	151	146
1918	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. Feb.	73	192	122	127	148	143
1919	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Mar.	74	189	122	128	146	141
1920	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. Apr.	74	188	119	130	145	140
1921	65	450	158	212	311	295	.. May	74	179	120	137	143	136
1922 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
.. Sep.	73	225	133	133	166	159	.. June.	73	167	119	142	134	130

* Also included in "Industrial Securities."

LABOUR GAZETTE

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[No. 12

The Month in Brief

EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The supply of labour was equal to the demand in the City of Bombay. 1925 showed an average absenteeism of 12·8 per cent. as compared with 11·7 per cent. 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 3·3 per cent. per cent. two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate but absenteeism showed an increase. The average was 9·0 per cent. as compared with 5·8 per cent. last month, and 13·4 per cent. two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 11·2 per cent. as compared with 9·4 per cent. in the last month. The supply of labour in this centre was adequate.

On the whole, therefore, the supply of labour in the principal centres of the industry during the month was adequate, though absenteeism increased in all the principal centres.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average of absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large workshops) showed a decrease, the figure being 13·2 per cent. as compared with 14·9 per cent. last month and 15·1 per cent. two months ago.

On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate the average absenteeism was 3·5 per cent. as compared with 4·0 per cent. in the last five months.

On the construction of chawls (tenements) at Worli and Sewree absenteeism was 3 per cent. 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 15·8 as compared with 15·32 in the preceding month and 15 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 9·76 per cent. in

the last month to 9.5 per cent. in the month under review. The percentage of absenteeism based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust was 8, the same as in the previous two months.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In August 1925, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 152, 5 points below the level of the previous month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the Cost of Living Index for Bombay City (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 152 for all articles and 147 for food articles only. There was a fall of 9 points as compared with this time last year and of 41 points from the high water mark (October 1920) in the cost of living index. The fall of 5 points in the general index is mainly due to a decrease of 5 points in the food index. Cereals fell by 10 points owing to a fall of 12 points in wheat, 9 points in rice and 4 points each in jowari and bajri. The index number for pulses remained stationary. In other food articles, salt, mutton and potatoes advanced, while tea, ghee, raw-sugar (gul) and onions declined in price. The index number for fuel and lighting remained the same but that for clothing registered a fall of 1 point. The house-rent index number was taken to be 172, i.e., equal to the weighted average for the year 1923-24.

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

EUROPEAN COST OF LIVING

In July 1925, the European Cost of Living Index Number stood at 160, 2 points below that of April 1925 (162) and 5 points below the July 1924 level (165). As compared with April 1925 all the groups except house-rent recorded a decrease. The food index declined by 7 points owing to a decrease in the prices of eggs, fowls, bread, and biscuits. Clothing fell by 12 points while Fuel and Lighting and the Miscellaneous groups declined by 2 points each. Under the Miscellaneous group, conveyance charges, household necessaries, passages and school fees (owing to the rise in exchange) declined, other items remaining stationary.

THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In July 1925, the general index of wholesale prices in Bombay was 158, 2 points below the level of the previous month. There was a fall of 4 points in the non-food group, there being no change in the food group. The index number for food grains only was 133, being the same as in the previous month. The general index of all the articles is a mean of the price relatives of all the articles included in the index and is obtained by dividing the sum of the index numbers 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				
		March 1925	April 1925	May 1925	June 1925	July 1925
Foods	15	64	57	55	46	46
Non-foods	27	74	69	70	67	63
All articles	42	71	65	64	60	58

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 July 1925, the general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities was 130, the same as in the previous month. Cotton mills advanced by 2 points, while Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities and Railway Companies each advanced by 1 point only. Cement and Manganese companies declined by 4 points, Electric undertakings and Miscellaneous Companies by 2 points each and Banks and Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies by 1 point each. Industrial securities remained stationary during the month under review. The diagram printed elsewhere shows the movements of security prices since 1919.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were four industrial disputes in progress during July 1925. The number of workpeople involved was 346 and the number of working days lost 1,543.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton Mill production in June 1925 and in the 3 months ended June 1925, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two

preceding years, is shown in the two following tables. During the month under review the production of yarn in Bombay City and Ahmedabad was larger than the production of the corresponding months of the two previous years. The production of woven goods in Bombay City showed an improvement but that in Ahmedabad remained on the level of 1924.

(1) Month of June

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	June			June		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	27	26	30	16	16	17
Ahmedabad ..	5	7	9	3	6	6
Other centres ..	5	6	5	3	3	3
Total, Presidency..	37	39	44	22	25	26

(2) Three months ending June

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Three months ending June			Three months ending June		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	81	73	89	47	48	53
Ahmedabad ..	7	23	25	9	22	22
Other centres ..	14	14	14	8	8	9
Total, Presidency..	102	110	128	64	78	84

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

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	July 1924	June 1925	July 1925
Long Cloths	23	18½	18½
T. Cloths	21½	18	17½
Chudders	21	17½	17½

THE OUTLOOK

During the month, the fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were within very narrow limits. Japanese exporters made large purchases throughout the month. Business with Europe was however not very brisk. The consumption by local mills was very moderate.

Business in English yarn was dull as in the previous month. But the tone of the local yarn market was decidedly better. Prices ruled steady and there was a fair demand from local mills and the up-country. The notable feature of the month was the large sale of local yarns to China.

Business in Manchester piece-goods was by no means encouraging. There was a steady fall in demand followed by easier prices. While at the beginning of the month there was a good retail enquiry with steady prices, towards the end of the month, the enquiry became spasmodic. The Local piece-goods market fared better this month. In the first week, total sales amounted to 6,000 to 7,000 packages, prices obtained being however, not remunerative. There were good sales during the succeeding two weeks as well, but in the last week demand fell. Stocks, on the whole, were not reduced to any considerable extent.

The financial situation was easy. The cash balances of the Imperial Bank increased by 394, 407, and 191 lakhs during the first three weeks respectively, while in the fourth week they declined by 248 lakhs due to the withdrawal of Government deposits to the extent of 316 lakhs. Call money was available at easy rates.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY TO REMAIN

His Excellency the Viceroy on August 24th informed a deputation of Bombay Millowners that the question of removing the excise duty on cotton goods could not be considered until the next budget. This decision means that a wage cut of 11½ per cent. referred to on another page will take effect from September 1st.

The bank rate continued at 4 per cent. from July 2. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 31st July 1925 was 1s. 6½d. as against 1s. 6¼d. on 1st July 1925.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 18th JULY

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

"Since the writing of the last report the agricultural position in the Bombay Presidency has undergone some change—the change being for the better in certain areas and for worse in others. Thus for instance, in parts of the Ahmednagar District where there was a universal cry for rain a month back and where as a result of the absence of rain, the *Kharif* sowings could not be made, there have been excellent and almost general rains which have not only enabled the cultivators to push on the retarded sowings but have considerably stimulated the growth of the crops which but for these rains were almost hopelessly gone. On the other hand in areas like most of the Bijapur and Sholapur districts and a large part of East Dharwar the situation is getting more and more anxious every day so much so that in many of these areas the agriculturists have given up all hopes about the *Kharif* season and are looking forward to the *rabi* rains to sow the *rabi* crops. Fortunately there have been reports of some good rain in the last few days in parts of the Sholapur and Bijapur districts and a few places in Dharwar but these rains though good are not general and there are still many places in these districts where copious rains are immediately needed to improve the situation. The agricultural position in the different divisions just at this moment may be briefly described as follows:—

Konkan.—The position in this division has been on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall has been both well spread and adequate and the two staple crops, rice and nagli, are showing a healthy development. No doubt, in certain places in the Chiplun taluka of the Ratnagiri district and in places in

the North of the Thana district heavy rain is desired for the completion of transplanting but except for this, the situation in the Konkan division as a whole may be said to be quite promising.

Gujarat.—The three districts in the North, viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahala are enjoying a good season—the sowings being completed and the young crops proceeding smoothly. In the two southern districts of Surat and Broach however the rainfall has not been very well distributed, and in the south of the Surat district the rice crop is definitely a failure to a large extent. In a few places in the Broach district, the crops requiring a spell of dry weather. But for these exceptions, however, the situation is on the whole quite satisfactory.

Deccan.—In this division, the areas in the West, lying along the edge of the Sahyadris, continue to enjoy a splendid season—the rains being both ample and well distributed and the crops in consequence showing a good development. In the North Deccan the situation has considerably improved—especially in the East Khandesh district where about a month back the cotton and other crops were on the point of withering owing to deficiency of rain but which now, as a result of the good rains received since, are, on the whole doing well. In the East Deccan too the outlook has somewhat brightened—the excellent rains received in the first fortnight of this month (August) in most parts of the Ahmednagar district and in some places in Sholapur considerably relieving the tension. The position in the Deccan on the whole therefore is that the Kharif crops have definitely failed over large areas in the east and south-east Deccan,—but the general situation has decidedly improved since the writing of the last report.

Karnatak.—Here the Western portions of Belgaum are enjoying good rainfall and a break in the rains is desired. Further south in the Dharwar district, the rain is deficient and the rice crops are suffering. In the East Karnatak the position has somewhat improved as a result of good rains received last week in the northern and western parts of the Bijapur district and a few places in East Dharwar, but the situation cannot yet be said to be relieved as there are still large areas here where heavy and general rain is an immediate necessity.

To summarise, therefore, while the position in the Konkan and Gujarat and in the Western portions of the Deccan and most of the Karnatak continues to be satisfactory, that in the East Deccan and Karnatak is still one of anxiety in many parts, though it has certainly improved in places. The extent of the area so improved, it is not however possible to say at this moment, until fuller information is to hand.

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In the United Kingdom, at 1st July, the average level of retail prices according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette was 73 per cent. above that of July 1914. At the beginning of July there were in all 79 trade disputes in progress. Unemployment showed a tendency to decline and at 20th July the number of unemployed was 1,221,900.

The condition of the cotton industry continued to be unsatisfactory. In spite of short time working the stocks of yarn increased. It is feared that unless there is a speedy revival of trade it may be necessary to work still shorter hours.

In France the industrial situation is indicating a crisis because of the curtailed buying power of the people at the prevailing high prices and the imposition of new taxes. External trade showed no signs of improvement, and both imports as well as exports declined in volume.

Business conditions in Germany, though unsatisfactory, showed definite signs of improvement. The cotton industry was in a prosperous condition and had more orders than it could cope with. Unemployment was lower than at any time since early 1923.

Business conditions in the United States did not change materially in June. Seasonal dullness characterised the general situation, and trade conditions remained uneven. Stock prices fluctuated around a somewhat higher average level in June than in May.

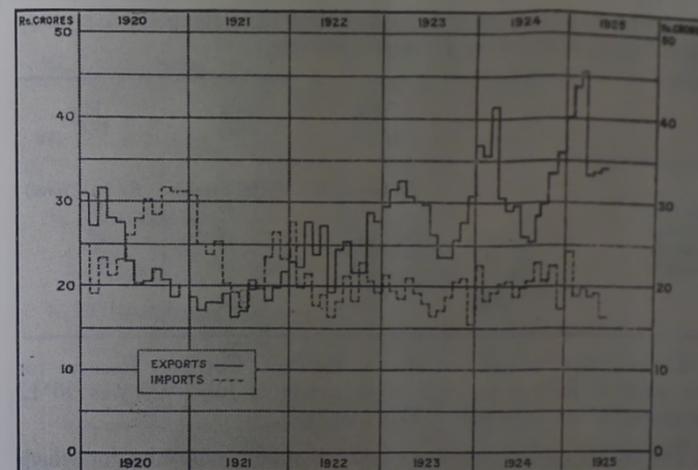
THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During July 1925, the visible balance of trade, including Securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 355 lakhs.

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

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	June 1925	July 1925	June 1925	July 1925	June 1925	July 1925
	(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Exports (private merchandise) ..	34.14	28.26	12.17	8.81	3.84	2.11
Imports do. ..	16.32	17.74	6.62	6.49	1.47	2.46
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 17.82	+ 10.52	+ 5.55	+ 2.32	+ 2.37	- .35
Imports of treasure (private) ..			3.41	4.15	2	2
Exports of treasure (private) ..			7	28	4	1
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 3.46	- 4.52	- 3.34	- 3.87	+ 2	- 1
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 4.34	+ 3.55				

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

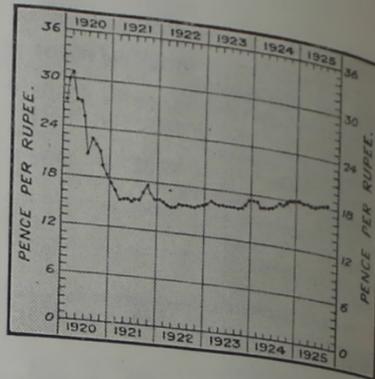


If the curve of exchange rates on the next page is consulted it will be seen that in 1920 and 1921 the exchange rate closely followed the movements of the balance of trade. At the beginning of 1923, when exports again jumped up and imports fell, it was expected that the value of the rupee would respond 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.
September	1924	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
August	"	1	6 3/32



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 29th August 1925 exchange on London was 1s. 6 3/32d.

During July 1925 the Bank clearings in Bombay recorded a further fall of 9 crores while those in Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon recorded a rise of 1 crore, 10 crores and 1 crore respectively.

	May 1925	June 1925	July 1925
Bombay	51	45	36
Karachi	3	3	4
Calcutta	89	70	80
Rangoon	10	10	11
Total	153	128	131

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of July 1925 was 58.12 as against 56.7 in June and 55.46 in May 1925.

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

Month	Year	Rs.	Month	Year	Rs.
August	1924	834	February	1925	897
September	"	904	March	"	874
October	"	872	April	"	842
November	"	885	May	"	781
December	"	877	June	"	749
January	1925	884	July	"	733

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	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th		
I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY														
1 Sind (River Rainfall)	S	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
2 Gujarat	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
3 Deccan	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
4 Konkan	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY														
1 Malabar	F	S	S	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
2 Deccan	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
3 Coast North	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
4 South East	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
III. MYSORE	S	S	F	F	E	S	F	E	S	F	N	N	F	
IV. HYDERABAD														
1 North	E	S	S	N	S	S	E	N	F	S	E	N	N	F
2 South	E	S	S	E	S	S	E	N	F	S	E	N	N	F
V. CENTRAL PROVINCES														
1 Berar	E	N	F	N	E	E	F	F	N	F	E	F	F	
2 West	F	F	F	N	N	E	E	F	F	F	F	F	N	F
3 East	E	S	F	N	E	E	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	F
VI. CENTRAL INDIA														
1 West	E	E	S	E	F	S	N	S	N	E	F	N	S	
2 East	E	E	S	N	F	E	N	N	N	E	F	N	S	F
VII. BENGAL PRESIDENCY	F	N	F	F	E	S	N	E	F	F	N	N	S	
VIII. ASSAM	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	E	E	F	E	N	N	
IX. BIHAR & ORISSA														
1 Bihar	N	E	F	F	F	S	F	F	E	N	E	N	F	
2 Orissa	N	S	S	F	E	E	E	N	N	F	F	F	E	N
3 Chota Nagpur	F	N	S	N	E	N	N	E	E	S	F	E	N	
X. UNITED PROVINCES														
1 East	E	E	F	E	E	E	E	N	E	N	E	S	S	
2 West	E	E	E	E	E	N	E	N	E	N	E	S	S	
XI. PUNJAB														
1 East & North	E	E	E	E	N	N	E	E	E	N	F	S		
2 South West	N	N	S	E	F	N	S	S	E	E	S	E	S	
XII. NORTHWEST FRONTIER	E	S	S	E	F	S	F	F	E	E	S	N	S	
XIII. RAJPUTANA														
1 West	E	S	E	N	E	S	S	E	S	N	S	S	S	
2 East	E	F	F	E	N	S	N	E	N	N	S	S	S	
XIV. BURMA														
1 Lower	E	E	F	F	N	E	E	N	F	F	N	F	E	
2 Upper	N	F	E	E	F	F	N	E	F	F	N	F	S	

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 Observations, Simla. Calculations are 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—AUGUST

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price x Mass Unit		
			July 1914	July 1925	Aug. 1925	July 1914	July 1925	Aug. 1925
Cereals—								
Rice ..	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 7.625	Rs. 7.078	Rs. 391.58	Rs. 533.75	Rs. 495.46
Wheat ..	"	21	5.594	7.563	6.865	117.47	158.82	144.17
Jowari ..	"	11	4.354	5.833	5.667	47.89	64.16	62.34
Bajri ..	"	6	4.313	5.688	5.531	25.88	34.13	33.19
Total—Cereals ..	"	"	"	"	"	582.82	790.86	735.16
Index Numbers—Cereals ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	136	126
Pulses—								
Gram ..	Maund	10	4.302	5.250	5.250	43.02	52.50	52.50
Turdal ..	"	3	5.844	6.573	6.573	17.53	19.72	19.72
Total—Pulses ..	"	"	"	"	"	60.55	72.22	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	14.880	59.90	108.32	104.16
Tea ..	"	40	40.000	82.052	76.068	1.00	2.05	1.90
Salt ..	"	5	2.130	3.412	3.505	10.65	17.06	17.51
Beef ..	Seer	28	0.323	0.500	0.500	9.04	14.00	14.00
Mutton ..	"	33	0.417	0.759	0.771	13.76	25.05	25.44
Milk ..	Maund	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Ghee ..	"	11	50.792	101.781	100.000	76.19	152.67	150.00
Potatoes ..	"	11	4.479	7.141	7.740	49.27	78.55	85.14
Onions ..	"	3	1.552	4.172	4.167	4.66	12.52	12.50
Cocoonut Oil ..	"	1	25.396	28.573	28.573	12.70	14.29	14.29
Total—Other food articles ..	"	"	"	"	"	381.18	699.24	699.69
Index Numbers—Other food articles ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	183	184
Total—All food articles ..	"	"	"	"	"	1,024.55	1,562.32	1,507.07
Index Numbers—All food articles ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	152	147
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil ..	Case	5	4.375	7.531	7.438	21.88	37.66	37.19
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	99.52
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	165	165
Clothing—								
Chudders ..	Lb.	27	0.594	1.094	1.094	16.04	29.54	29.54
Shirtings ..	"	25	0.641	1.287	1.281	16.03	32.18	32.03
T. Cloth ..	"	36	0.583	1.109	1.109	20.99	39.92	39.92
Total—Clothing ..	"	"	"	"	"	53.06	101.64	101.49
Index Numbers—Clothing ..	"	"	"	"	"	100	192	191
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	1,958.35	1,902.48
Cost of Living Index Numbers.	"	"	"	"	"	100	157	152

The Cost of Living Index for August 1925

A FALL OF FIVE POINTS

All articles .. 52 per cent.
Food only .. 47 per cent.

In August 1925, the average level of retail prices for all commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was 5 points lower than that in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 157 in July and 152 in August 1925. This is 41 points below the high water mark (193) reached in October 1920, and 5 points below the twelve monthly average of 1924.

The index number for all food articles fell by 5 points, the rise of 19 points in other food articles being more than counterbalanced by a fall of 9 points in food grains. The decrease of 10 points in cereals was due to a fall of 12 points in wheat, 9 points in rice, and 4 points each in jowari and bajri. Pulses remained stationary. The fall of 15 points in raw sugar, 7 points in raw sugar (gul), 3 points in ghee and 1 point in onions was more than counterbalanced by a rise of 14 points in potatoes, 5 points in salt and 3 points in mutton. Gram, turcui, sugar (refined), beef, milk, and cocoanut oil recorded no change as compared with the previous month.

Clothing declined by 1 point only due to fall in the price of shirtings. The remaining items in clothing and 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	54	54	57
March ..	36	72	77	60	65	54	54	57
April ..	44	67	72	60	62	56	50	56
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	52
September ..	65	72	92	85	65	54	61	52
October ..	75	74	93	83	62	52	61	52
November ..	75	73	86	82	60	53	61	52
December ..	83	74	81	79	61	57	60	52
Yearly average ..	54	75	83	73	64	54	57	52

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 July and August 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:—

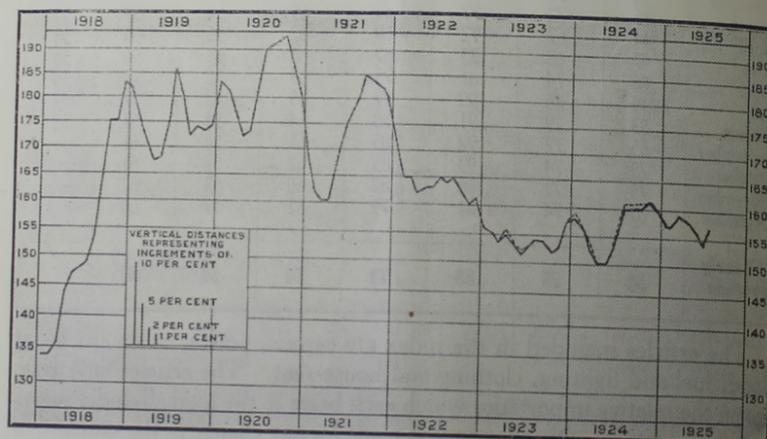
Articles	July 1914	July 1925	Aug. 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Aug. 1925 over or below July 1925	Articles	July 1914	July 1925	Aug. 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Aug. 1925 over or below July 1925
Rice ..	100	136	127	- 9	Salt ..	100	160	165	+ 5
Wheat ..	100	135	123	-12	Beef ..	100	155	155	....
Jowari ..	100	134	130	- 4	Mutton ..	100	182	185	+ 3
Bajri ..	100	132	128	- 4	Milk ..	100	191	191	....
Gram ..	100	122	122	....	Ghee ..	100	200	197	- 3
Turdal ..	100	112	112	....	Potatoes ..	100	159	173	+14
Sugar (refined) ..	100	187	187	....	Onions ..	100	269	268	- 1
Raw sugar (gul) ..	100	181	174	- 7	Cocoanut oil ..	100	113	113	....
Tea ..	100	205	190	-15	All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	152	147	- 5

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

Rice 21, Wheat 19, Jowari 23, Bajri 22, Gram 18, Turdal 11, Sugar (refined) 47, Raw Sugar (gul) 43, Tea 47, Salt 39, Beef 35, Mutton 46, Milk 48, Ghee 49, Potatoes 42, 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 6 pies for all items and 10 annas 11 pies for food articles only.

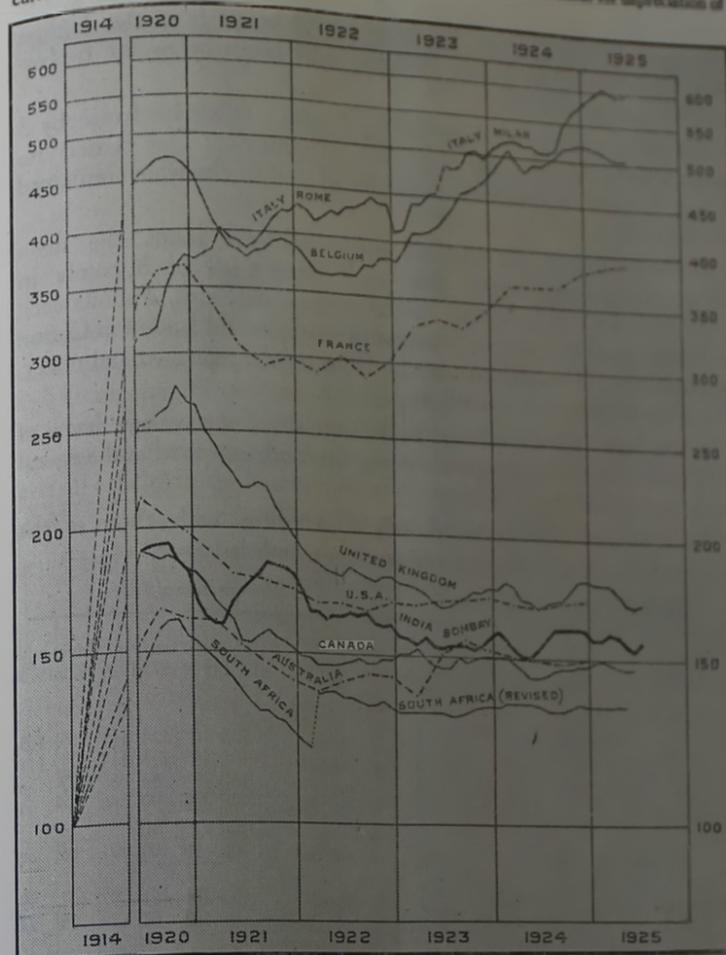
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)*



* 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 TWO POINTS

In July 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 58 per cent. above the level in July 1914. The fall of 2 points in the general index was mainly due to a fall of 4 points in the non-food group. The general index number has fallen by 105 points from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and is 24 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1924.

The index number for sugar fell by 1 point. Other food rose by 3 points mainly due to a rise of 8 points in turmeric. This caused no change, however, in the index number for all food articles which remained steady at 148.

The index number for non-food articles fell by 4 points, the main factors contributing towards this result being a fall of 8 points in Raw cotton, 4 points in Metals, 3 points in Hides and Skins, 2 points each in Oil seeds and Other raw and manufactured articles and 1 point in Cotton manufactures. The index number for Other textiles remained stationary. The price of imported coal fell by 6 points.

During July 1925 Cereals and Pulses 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 July 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 June 1925	+ or - % compared with July 1924	Groups	July 1924	Oct. 1924	Jan. 1925	Apr. 1925	June 1925	July 1925
					1. Cereals ..	7	..	- 1	1. Cereals ..	107
2. Pulses ..	2	..	+ 4	2. Pulses ..	107	103	111	113	111	111
3. Sugar ..	3	- 1	-25	3. Sugar ..	101	94	84	85	77	76
4. Other food ..	3	+ 2	-29	4. Other food ..	92	93	94	68	64	65
All food ..	15	..	-15	All food ..	101	98	100	91	86	86
5. Oilseeds ..	4	- 1	- 7	5. Oilseeds ..	106	109	101	97	101	99
6. Raw cotton ..	3	- 4	-31	6. Raw cotton ..	105	103	83	79	75	72
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	..	-10	7. Cotton manufactures ..	100	96	94	91	90	90
8. Other textiles ..	2	..	-23	8. Other textiles ..	98	93	88	83	75	75
9. Hides and skins ..	3	- 2	- 7	9. Hides & skins ..	96	100	135	94	91	89
10. Metals ..	5	- 3	- 8	10. Metals ..	98	99	98	95	93	91
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	- 1	- 7	11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	102	99	103	98	96	95
All non-food ..	27	- 2	-14	All non-food ..	101	99	98	90	89	87
General Index No...	42	- 1	-14	General Index No.	101	99	97	91	88	87

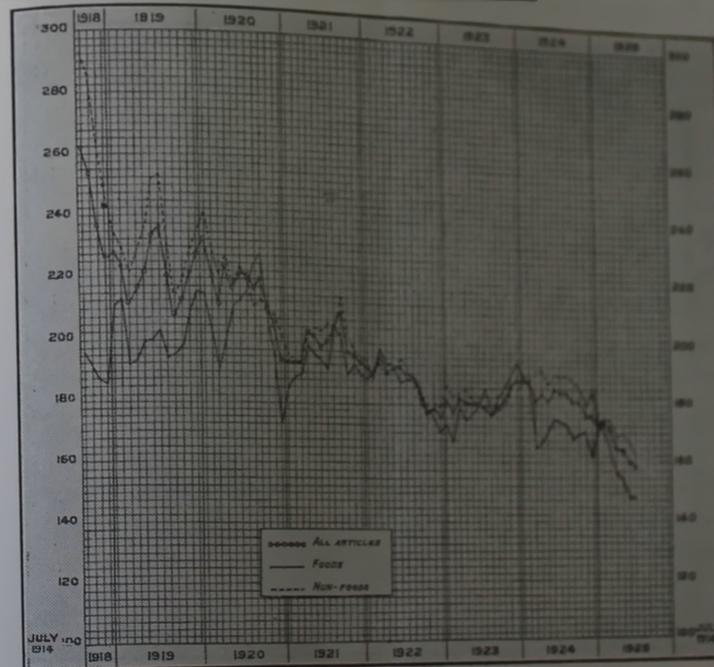
* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 1320.

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

		July 1914 = 100		
		Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918	..	171	209	236
.. .. 1919	..	202	233	222
.. .. 1920	..	206	219	236
.. .. 1921	..	195	201	199
.. .. 1922	..	186	187	187
.. .. 1923	..	179	182	181
.. .. 1924	..	173	180	182
Seven-monthly	.. 1925	160	170	166

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

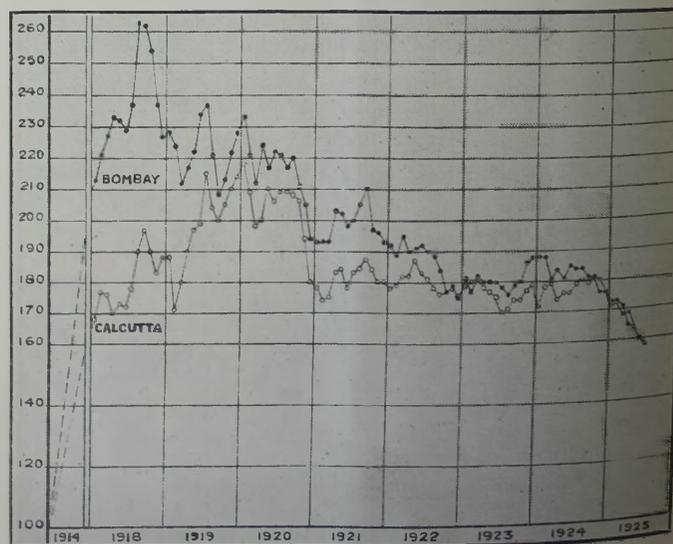


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

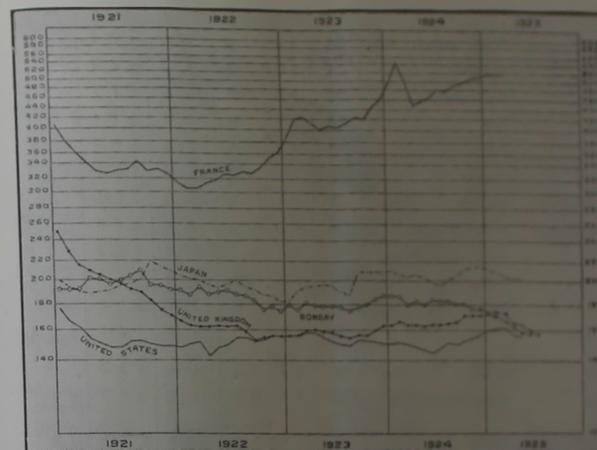
The items included in the indices are 42 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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	Equiva- lent in tolas	July 1914		June 1925		July 1925		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in July 1925 over or below
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	212	5 10	7 8	8 1	+ 2 3	+ 0 5		
Wheat	.. Pissi Seoni	..	216	5 10	8 0	8 2	+ 2 4	+ 0 2		
Jowari	.. Best Sholapuri	..	200	4 3	5 8	5 10	+ 1 7	+ 0 2		
Bajri	.. Ghati	..	208	4 7	5 11	5 11	+ 1 4	....	
Gram	.. Delhi	..	200	4 4	5 3	5 3	+ 0 11	....	
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	..	208	5 11	6 9	6 10	+ 0 11	+ 0 1		
Sugar (refined)	.. Java, white	.. Seer	28	1 1	2 0	2 0	+ 0 11	....	
Raw Sugar (Gul)	.. Sangli, middle quality	..	28	1 2	2 2	2 2	+ 1 0	....	
Tea	.. Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	16 1	16 0	+ 8 2	- 0 1		
Salt	.. Bombay, black	.. Paylee	176	1 9	2 10	3 0	+ 1 3	+ 0 2		
Beef	..	Lb.	39	2 6	3 11	3 11	+ 1 5	....	
Mutton	..	..	39	3 0	5 9	5 11	+ 2 11	+ 0 2	
Milk	.. Medium	.. Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2	....	
Ghee	.. Belgaum, Superior	..	28	7 1	14 0	14 3	+ 7 2	+ 0 3		
Potatoes	.. Ordinary	..	28	0 8	1 1	1 0	+ 0 4	- 0 1		
Onions	.. Nasik	..	28	0 3	0 7	0 7	+ 0 4	....	
Cocoonut oil	.. Middle quality	..	28	3 7	4 0	4 0	+ 0 5	....	

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

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

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

The variations in prices during July 1925 as compared with the previous month were slight. There was a rise in the prices of food grains—rice having risen by 5 pies, wheat and jowari by 2 pies each and turdal by 1 pie per paylee. Ghee rose by 3 pies per seer, mutton by 2 pies per lb. and salt by 2 pies per paylee. Tea declined by 1 pie per lb. and potatoes by 1 pie per seer. The prices of the remaining articles remained stationary.

As compared with July 1914, tea, onions and ghee more than doubled themselves, the price of mutton being slightly less than double. Sugar, gul, milk and salt were more than 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. 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 June and July 1925 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the average retail price levels in all the centres are below the level of Bombay in June and July 1925:—

Bombay prices in June 1925 = 100

Bombay prices in July 1925 = 100

Articles	Bombay prices in June 1925 = 100					Bombay prices in July 1925 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—										
Rice	100	111	123	116	123	100	105	117	110	117
Wheat	100	92	108	100	106	100	84	106	98	104
Jowari	100	78	78	75	96	100	76	76	71	92
Bajri	100	84	100	82	108	100	85	108	86	102
Average—										
Cereals	100	91	102	93	108	100	88	102	91	104
Pulses—										
Gram	100	87	102	92	104	100	87	109	97	103
Turdal	100	101	123	107	119	100	101	122	105	116
Average—										
Pulses	100	94	113	100	112	100	94	116	101	110
Other articles of food—										
Sugar (refined)	100	86	102	112	107	100	82	93	112	96
Jagri (Gul)	100	69	86	86	84	100	69	103	86	84
Tea	100	97	97	111	118	100	97	97	111	118
Salt	100	62	71	88	92	100	66	67	91	87
Beef	100	122	50	63	75	100	123	50	63	75
Mutton	100	97	84	84	101	100	99	82	82	82
Milk	100	45	76	76	76	100	45	57	76	76
Ghee	100	83	99	80	85	100	79	92	79	83
Potatoes	100	84	80	103	70	100	92	86	112	91
Onions	100	86	87	96	48	100	85	96	96	46
Cocoonut oil	100	107	124	118	107	100	107	124	118	107
Average—										
Other articles of food	100	85	87	92	88	100	86	86	93	86
Average—										
All food articles	100	88	94	93	95	100	87	93	94	93

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 a decrease at all the different centres except Sholapur in the relative averages for all food articles which dropped by 2 points at Poona, 1 point each at Ahmedabad and Karachi and rose by 1 point at Sholapur. Referring back to July 1924, it is found that in relation to Bombay, the averages for all food articles fell at Ahmedabad and Sholapur by 3 and 1 point respectively and rose by 3 points at Karachi, there being no change at Poona. Reading from left to right the relative prices of Jagri (gul) were 100, 75, 93, 93 and 89 which bear no resemblance to the current prices. The relative prices of onions have increased at all the mofussil centres, and those of Jagri (gul) have decreased except at Ahmedabad. Beef at Ahmedabad was 98 and is now 50. Both the differences between different centres at any given date and the fluctuations of those differences are surprisingly high and it is not at the moment apparent why an article not locally produced (like tea and refined sugar) should sometimes be dearer and sometimes cheaper at any mofussil centre than at Bombay.

Securities Index Number

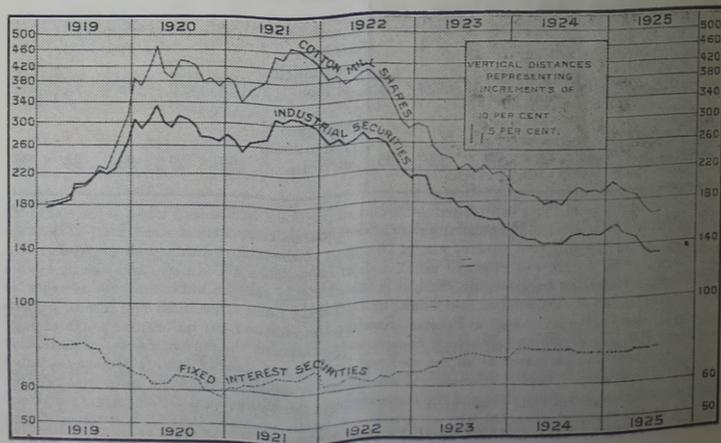
PRICES STATIONARY

In July 1925 the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 130, the same as in the previous month. There was also no change in the Industrial Securities, the rise of 2 points in Cotton mills and 1 point in Railway Companies being counterbalanced by a fall of 4 points in Cement and Manganese Companies, 2 points each in Electric undertakings and Miscellaneous Companies and 1 point each in Banks and Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies. Government and Corporation Securities which had remained stationary for the last three months increased by 1 point.

The Construction of the Index

No.	—	—	July 1914		July 1925	
			Total numbers	Total numbers	Average	
1	Government and Corporation Securities ..	7 Index Nos. ..	700	519	74	
2	Banks ..	6 " " ..	600	803	134	
3	Railway Companies ..	10 " " ..	1,000	1,097	110	
4	Cotton Mills ..	42 " " ..	4,200	7,085	169	
5	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies ..	8 " " ..	800	943	118	
6	Cement and Manganese Companies ..	5 " " ..	500	509	102	
7	Electric Undertakings ..	2 " " ..	200	280	140	
8	Miscellaneous Companies ..	22 " " ..	2,200	2,003	91	
9	Industrial Securities ..	95 " " ..	9,500	12,720	134	
10	General average ..	102 " " ..	10,200	13,239	130	

Movements of Securities Index Nos. (Logarithmic Scale)



European Cost of Living Index

A FALL OF TWO POINTS

All items .. 60 per cent. Food only .. 70 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As compared with April 1925, the general index number in July 1925 showed a fall of two points. The general index number is five points lower than the level in July 1924.

Group Fluctuations

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

Group or item	Month and Year			
	October 1920	July 1924	April 1925	July 1925
I. Food—				
Bazaar	204	179	192	
Stores	216	181	169	183
All food ..	207	180	185	168
II. Fuel and lighting ..	159	120	119	117
III. Clothing	249	180	179	167
IV. House-rent	132	163	163	163
V. Miscellaneous—				
Servants	140	184	184	184
Conveyance	157	163	145	142
School-fees, etc... ..	116	137	130	128
Passages	123	174	165	163
Income-tax	200	200	200	200
Household necessaries ..	168	125	145	142
Others	220	213	211	211
All miscellaneous ..	144	165	159	157
General Index No. ..	157	165	162	160

It will be seen that in July 1925, there was a fall as compared with April 1925 in all the groups except house rent. The fall of 7 points in the food index was mainly due to a decline in the prices of eggs, fowls, bread and biscuits. The decrease of 12 points in clothing was the result chiefly of a big fall in the women's and children's clothing; and of 4 points in conveyance due to a drop in the prices of tyres and inner tubes. There was a fall of 2 points in the fuel and lighting group. The miscellaneous group also declined by 2 points, the fall in conveyance, school fees, passages and household necessaries being responsible for this downward movement. The other sub-groups under this head remained stationary.

General Index Number

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

Month and Year		July 1914 = 100	
Month and Year	Index No.	Month and Year	Index No.
April 1919	151	July 1924	165
October 1919	146	October 1924	162
October 1920	157	January 1925	163
July 1923	167	April 1925	162
April 1924	167	July 1925	160

BOMBAY EUROPEAN COST OF LIVING INDEX

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual No. of quantity required per family	Price per unit of quantity			Price x Annual No. of quantity required		
			July 1914	April 1925	July 1925	July 1914	April 1925	July 1925
Food-Bazaar								
Meat—								
Beef (selected) ..	Pound ..	132	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Beef (for soup and stewing) ..	" ..	720	0.250	0.406	0.406	33.00	29.39	29.39
Mutton ..	" ..	192	0.125	0.188	0.188	24.00	35.90	35.90
Kidneys ..	Each ..	96	0.250	0.531	0.531	24.00	51.00	51.00
Suet ..	Pound ..	36	0.047	0.078	0.078	1.70	2.81	2.81
Poultry—								
Chickens ..	Each ..	48	0.313	0.469	0.469	15.21	22.57	22.57
Fowls ..	" ..	24	0.375	0.688	0.688	9.00	16.42	16.42
Eggs ..	Dozen ..	360	1.000	2.000	2.000	360.00	720.00	720.00
Dairy—								
Milk ..	Seer ..	900	0.375	0.875	0.875	337.50	787.50	787.50
Butter ..	Pound ..	96	0.250	0.750	0.750	24.00	72.00	72.00
Bread ..	" ..	360	0.750	0.500	0.500	270.00	180.00	180.00
Vegetables—								
Potatoes ..	Seer ..	360	0.094	0.172	0.172	33.84	61.92	61.92
Onions ..	" ..	120	0.063	0.074	0.074	7.56	8.88	8.88
Tomatoes ..	" ..	60	0.021	0.057	0.057	1.26	3.42	3.42
Fruit—								
Bananas ..	Dozen ..	24	0.188	0.313	0.313	4.51	7.51	7.51
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	729.97	1,399.86	1,312.52
Index No. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100	192	183
Food-Stores—								
Coffee ..	Pound ..	12	1.625	2.375	2.375	19.50	28.50	28.50
Tea ..	" ..	12	0.938	1.875	1.875	11.26	22.50	22.50
Rice ..	" ..	36	0.313	0.375	0.375	11.27	13.50	13.50
Flour ..	7 lb. tin ..	6	1.000	1.750	1.750	6.00	10.50	10.50
Sugar ..	Pound ..	240	0.125	0.250	0.250	30.00	60.00	60.00
Salt ..	2½ lb. ..	4	0.438	1.063	1.063	1.75	4.25	4.25
Cheese ..	Pound ..	24	1.000	2.250	2.250	24.00	54.00	54.00
Jam ..	" ..	48	0.438	0.750	0.750	21.02	36.00	36.00
Sauce ..	½ Bottle ..	12	1.625	2.000	2.000	19.50	24.00	24.00
Biscuits ..	2 lb. tin ..	12	1.438	3.375	3.375	17.26	40.50	40.50
Oats ..	" ..	24	0.625	0.875	0.875	15.00	21.00	21.00
Soda-water ..	Per dozen ..	96	0.375	0.750	0.750	36.00	72.00	72.00
Cigarettes ..	50 ..	72	1.250	1.875	1.875	90.00	135.00	135.00
Cheroots ..	50 ..	12	1.500	1.625	1.625	18.00	19.50	19.50
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	320.56	541.25	538.25
Index No. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100	169	168
All-Food Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,050.53	1,941.11	1,870.77
Index No. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100	185	178
Fuel and lighting—								
Coal ..	Ton ..	12	18.000	23.625	22.875	216.00	283.50	274.50
Electricity ..	Unit ..	768	0.250	0.250	0.250	192.00	192.00	192.00
Matches ..	Dozen ..	36	0.094	0.250	0.250	3.38	9.00	9.00
Kerosene oil ..	Tin ..	6 tins	2.185	3.766	3.719	13.11	22.60	22.31
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	424.49	507.10	497.81
Index No. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100	119	117
Clothing Men—								
Shirts ..	Each ..	1 dozen ..	3.000	4.500	4.500	36.00	54.00	54.00
Vests ..	" ..	½ " ..	1.375	2.250	2.250	8.25	13.50	13.50
Socks ..	Pair ..	9 pairs ..	2.500	5.000	3.333	22.50	45.00	30.00
Collars (stiff, white 4 fold) ..	Dozen ..	1 dozen ..	7.500	12.500	12.500	7.50	12.50	12.50
Collars (soft white) ..	" ..	1 " ..	7.500	12.500	12.500	7.50	12.50	12.50
Cotton suit ..	Each ..	½ " ..	15.000	35.000	35.000	90.00	210.00	210.00
Coat, Sports ..	" ..	½ " ..	35.000	45.000	39.500	23.33	30.00	26.33
Pyjamas, Suits ..	Pair ..	4 pairs ..	15.000	27.000	27.000	60.00	108.00	108.00
Hats ..	Each ..	1 " ..	12.500	10.500	10.500	12.50	10.50	10.50
Shoes ..	Pair ..	1 pair ..	18.000	40.000	40.000	18.00	40.00	40.00
Lounge suit ..	Each ..	½ " ..	65.000	110.000	110.000	32.50	55.00	55.00
Rain coat ..	" ..	½ " ..	65.000	109.000	103.250	13.00	21.80	20.65
Ties ..	" ..	4 " ..	2.750	5.500	4.750	11.00	22.00	19.00
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	342.08	634.80	611.98
Index No. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	100	186	179

BOMBAY EUROPEAN COST OF LIVING INDEX—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual No. or quantity required per family	Prices per unit of quantity			Price × Annual No. or quantity required		
			July 1914	April 1925	July 1925	July 1914	April 1925	July 1925
<i>Clothing—women and children—</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muslins ..	Yard ..	12 yards.	0.750	1.053	1.000	9.00	12.76	12.00
Prints ..	" ..	12 " ..	0.625	1.750	1.500	7.50	21.00	18.00
Satin ..	" ..	3 " ..	7.500	16.000	16.000	22.50	48.00	48.00
Silk for dresses ..	" ..	12 " ..	5.500	5.250	5.250	66.00	63.00	63.00
Crepe de Chene ..	" ..	12 " ..	4.500	11.750	11.750	54.00	141.00	141.00
Ribbon, Satin ..	" ..	18 " ..	0.375	0.563	0.375	6.75	10.13	6.75
Stockings ..	pair ..	9 pairs..	10.500	18.000	12.500	94.50	162.00	112.50
Vests ..	vest ..	4 ..	7.500	10.250	10.625	30.00	41.00	42.50
Shoes, walking ..	pair ..	2 pairs..	14.000	25.000	25.000	28.00	50.00	50.00
Total ..						318.25	548.89	493.75
Index No. ..						100	172	155
All-clothing Total						660.33	1,183.69	1,105.73
Index No. ..						100	179	167
House-rent ..	Per month	12 months	150.000	244.500	244.500	1,800.00	2,934.00	2,934.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
<i>Servants—</i>								
Butler ..		1	19.880	36.970	36.970	238.56	443.64	443.64
Cook ..		1	22.700	38.300	38.300	272.40	459.60	459.60
Hamal ..		1	15.900	27.300	27.300	190.80	327.60	327.60
Ayah ..		1	17.400	38.300	38.300	208.80	459.60	459.60
Dhobi ..		1	13.800	23.800	23.800	165.60	285.60	285.60
Total ..						1,076.16	1,976.04	1,976.04
Index No. ..						100	184	184
<i>Conveyance—</i>								
Chauffeur ..		1	45.000	82.000	82.000	540.00	984.00	984.00
Petrol ..	Gallon ..	360	0.937	1.344	1.344	337.50	483.84	483.84
Oil ..	" ..	12	3.500	5.000	5.000	42.00	60.00	60.00
Tyres ..	Set of 4 covers.	1	272.000	259.357	220.000	272.00	259.36	220.00
Inner tubes ..	Set of 4 ..	1	67.000	53.104	37.250	67.00	53.10	37.25
Total ..						1,258.50	1,840.30	1,785.09
Index No. ..						100	146	142
School fees ..			124.531	162.246	159.725	1,494.37	1,946.95	1,916.68
Passages ..	One return passage.	§ ..	1,138.500	1,879.750	1,853.813	759.00	1,253.17	1,235.88
Income-tax ..	Per month	12 months	55.000	110.000	110.000	660.00	1,320.00	1,320.00
<i>House-hold necessities</i>								
Forks, table ..	Dozen ..	30	27.500	45.000	45.000	4.13	6.75	6.75
Spoons, table ..	" ..	30	27.500	45.000	45.000	1.37	2.25	2.25
Knives, table ..	" ..	10	19.500	45.000	45.000	5.85	13.50	13.50
Tumblers, ½ pint.	" ..	1	5.000	9.750	9.750	2.50	4.88	4.88
Tea-set ..	Set 40 pieces.	1	29.000	52.750	52.750	4.83	8.79	8.79
Dinner-service ..	Set 93 pieces.	1	91.000	124.000	124.000	9.10	12.40	12.40
Towels ..	Pair ..	One dozen	5.000	9.938	9.500	60.00	119.26	114.00
Sheets ..	" ..	6	18.500	20.000	20.000	111.00	120.00	120.00
Total ..						198.78	287.83	282.57
Index No. ..						100	145	142
<i>Others—</i>								
Stationery ..	5 quires (paper).	4 ..	0.563	1.000	1.000	2.25	4.00	4.00
Medicine ..	Month ..	12 months	8.625	18.292	18.292	103.50	219.50	219.50
Total ..						105.75	223.50	223.50
Index No. ..						100	211	211
Miscellaneous Total						5,552.56	8,847.79	8,739.76
Index No. ..						100	159	157
All items Total ..						9,487.91	15,413.69	15,148.07
General Index No.						100	162	160

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR JULY 1925

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories.)

I. ACCIDENTS

The monthly statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published at the end of this issue contain details of accidents reported during the month of July in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Bombay Presidency. During July there were in all 239 factory accidents in Bombay City of which 5 were serious and the remaining 234 minor accidents. Of the total, 60 or 25 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 179 or 75 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, 32 per cent. in textile mills and 2 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad there were 30 accidents 26 of which occurred in cotton mills, three in a match factory and one in an engineering workshop. Of these 30 accidents, 19 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Five of these accidents were serious and the rest minor.

In Karachi there were in all four accidents, two of which occurred in Railway and Port Trust Workshops. Of these four accidents two were serious and two minor.

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 33 out of which 10 occurred in textile mills, 20 in workshops and 3 in miscellaneous concerns. Thirteen accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. One of these accidents was fatal, three serious and the rest minor.

II. PROSECUTIONS

(Supplementary Statement for June 1925)

AHMEDABAD

One cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for breach of Section 26 for working the mill in the recess time. Both the Occupier and the Manager were convicted. The Occupier was fined Rs. 120 and the Manager was fined Rs. 240. (Six cases.)

PANCH MAHALS

One oil mill and ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) of the Factories Act, 1911, for breach of Section 24 (a) for employing women at 4-45 a.m. Both the Occupier and the Manager were convicted and fined Rs. 300. (Six cases.)

TANDO ADAM, SIND

A ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) of the factories Act for breach of Sections 24 (a) and 23 (b) for employing two women and five uncertified girls before the hours prescribed by Section 51 read with

Rule 75 of the Act. Both the Occupier and the Manager were convicted and fined Rs. 260 (Rs. 30 for each of two cases and Rs. 40 for each of five cases). The Manager was also convicted and fined Rs. 30 under Section 41 (h) for breach of Section 35.

(Statement for July 1925)

BOMBAY

One woollen mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for breach of Section 26 in respect of the employment of 4 finishers of the day shift on the night shift. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 80 in all. (Four cases.)

One dyeing factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (f) of the Factories Act for breach of Section 18 (1) (c) read with Rule 33 (ii) for not providing guards to hard waste breakers whereby an operative was injured. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

AHMEDABAD

One cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) of the Act for breach of Section 23 (a) in respect of the employment of 6 children illegally. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 240 in all. (Six cases.)

The same mill was also prosecuted under Section 41 (h) for breach of Section 35 in respect of not maintaining the "D" form register correctly. The time-keeper was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

SURAT

One cotton press factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 24 (a) in respect of employment of women at 0.45 o'clock. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 100 in all. (Two cases.)

The same factory was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 26 in respect of employment of three persons at 0.45 o'clock. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 99 in all. (Three cases.)

Workmen's Compensation

Details of Compensation and of proceedings during July 1925 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923).

This article contains the summary of Compensation Statistics for the month of July 1925. Information has not been received from one Commissioner and out of the 30 cases disposed of during the month under review 27 were reported by the Commissioner for Bombay as against 34 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. 13,331-10-0 was awarded as compensation against Rs. 13,961-13-0 in June and Rs. 3,570-12-0 in May. Out of 30 accidents 11 were fatal, in 18 cases there was permanent partial disablement and in 1 case permanent total disablement.

The number of Compensation cases in cotton mills was 16 during the month under review as against 20 in the preceding month. No disease case has come up since January 1925.

Claimants for compensation were males over 15 in 26 cases, females over 15 in 3 cases, and a female over 15 and males under 15 in one case.

Out of 30 cases in July, 13 were original claims and 14 registrations of agreement and 3 miscellaneous applications. Compensation was awarded in 11 cases, agreement was effected in 13 cases, 5 were not proceeded with and one was rejected.

Bombay Cotton Industry

WAGE CUT DECIDED ON

As reported in the *Labour Gazette* for last month a preliminary notice was issued by the Bombay mills stating that as from September 1st they proposed to reduce wages. The labour leaders and representatives met the millowners in conference on two occasions. On 27th July the millowners held a meeting of the Association which decided that the dearness allowance of 70 per cent. and 80 per cent. should be reduced to 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. which is equivalent to a general cut in wages of 11½ per cent. On 30th July Mr. S. K. Bole moved the following adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council.

"In view of the grave situation in which the Bombay cotton textile industry finds itself and the possible effect of the decision of the Millowners' Association to reduce the wages of their workers which will affect a lakh and fifty thousand operatives of Bombay and their families and also the effect of this situation on the welfare of the Presidency as a whole, this Council earnestly requests His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to place the gravity of the situation before His Excellency the Governor General in Council urging him to take such steps as would bring about immediate relief to the mill industry and the operatives working therein and that the House should now adjourn." The motion was adopted unanimously by the Council after speeches by representatives of labour and of the Millowners' Association which explained the situation from both points of view.

On 12th August a deputation composed of representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and representatives of Bombay labour waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Poona and placed before him the views of the workpeople regarding the decision by the mills to reduce the wages by 11½ per cent. The deputation *inter alia* urged that a committee of experts should be appointed to investigate into the conditions of the industry and to suggest remedies to improve the situation and that until the publication of such report the millowners should be requested to suspend the cut.

Governor's Reply to Deputation

His Excellency in reply said:

"I feel sure you will realise, as I have said on more than one occasion, that the interference by Government in any industrial dispute is most undesirable, although it is of course the duty of Government at all times

to protect the public, by preserving law and order, and to maintain essential services; and Government is always willing, at the request of both parties to a dispute, to render any service that lies in its power to endeavour to bring about an amicable agreement, and to prevent, if possible, any cessation of work, which must inevitably cause great suffering and hardship, and which, at the same time, must be most harmful to the prosperity of the Presidency.

"You will remember that, shortly after I arrived here, I felt it was most desirable that Government should be armed with some powers, not only to have a statutory right to deal with any industrial disputes, but to take every action possible to prevent such disputes; and Government prepared a Bill, which it was intended to introduce into the Legislative Council a year ago. The Government of India, however, decided that this question was an All-India question, and that any such legislation should emanate from the Central Legislature. I am therefore hopeful that, before long, the Government of India Bill dealing with this most important question will be introduced and passed into law, and I trust that the terms of such a Bill will enable Government materially to assist towards the prevention of any dispute which may arise.

"I understand that you fully recognise the serious position of the mill industry at the present time, and that, without some action on the part of millowners, it is urged that it is absolutely essential for several mills to close down entirely, and thus throw a large number of millhands out of employment. Your contention, however, is, so I understand, that, instead of a cut in wages, the mills should work short time. Government is naturally anxious to see that wages should not be reduced, and I have given a great deal of attention to the arguments which you have put forward for short time in lieu of a cut. I am informed, however, in the first place, that the millhands would be worse off if the mills worked one day a week less, as this would mean a reduction in the monthly wage of the millhands of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. compared with a cut in wages of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as proposed by the millowners. In the second place, it has been pointed out to me that the mills produce a variety of cloths, some of which are in constant demand, and others for which there is at present no demand, but of which the mills hold large stocks. As you are aware, the technical organisation of the mills is such that the looms are arranged in banks, or series, each of which is producing a different kind of cloth. Short time would mean the closing down for one day in each week of all these banks of looms. The result would be that the production of a particular variety of cloth, which was in great demand, and for which the mills have forward contracts, would be stopped. It has also been pointed out to me that short time means an increase in the cost of production, because establishment and over-head charges remain practically the same whether the mill is working or not, and it was stated by the Chairman of the Millowners' Association that such extra cost amounts to $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an anna per pound per cloth.

"I gather that your anxiety, on behalf of the millhands, is that, if a wage cut is made, it will be difficult to restore wages to their former level. I can only remind you of the definite promise made by the Millowners' Association that, when the position of the industry improves, they will

seriously consider the reinstatement of the present cut, and this promise has been more emphatically repeated to me personally by the Chairman of the Association. The principal causes for this unfortunate position in the industry are well known to you, and have been debated in the Legislative Council. The remedies suggested during that debate are outside the scope of the Government of Bombay; but, in accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Council, which were unanimously expressed, the Government of Bombay have addressed the Government of India on this subject, and I have personally taken the opportunity of speaking to His Excellency the Viceroy, on his arrival, pointing out to him the grave difficulties in which industry in Bombay finds itself at the present moment, and, more particularly, the difficulties which the industry you are speaking for is facing. I understand that a Deputation of the Millowners is proceeding to Simla in order to lay these difficulties before the Government of India, and will be received by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 24th instant. If any representative of Labour approached the Millowners' Association with the idea of joining the Deputation, in order to point out the serious position of the millhands, I feel sure that such a suggestion would be carefully considered by the Millowners' Deputation.

"I am, however, strongly of opinion that the difficulties which industries have so often to face in these days cannot always be met merely by employers making a cut in wages, and it is seldom, if ever, that such action can re-establish prosperity in the industry concerned. I have hardly had time to read the statement of your case before this meeting, as I only received it just before coming here, and it is for this reason that I really am not able to give you as full a reply to the many points which you raise as I should have desired. I, however, fully agree with you that efficient and economic management is one of the main factors which enables one section of an industry to compete with another; and I note that, with regard to Japanese competition, you claim that the efficient and economic management of the Japanese cotton industry is largely responsible for the large output with less cost of production. I have, naturally, not had time to consider that point, which you have just put, but, of course, this is a point certainly more for the consideration of the millowners than for Government. I also agree with you that the cut of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in wages, while not, on paper, a very large cut, is a very serious one to the millhands, and it is for that reason that I have endeavoured to trace the arguments, as put forward to me, in favour of a cut in preference to short time.

"Owing to the shortness of the time which has elapsed between the receipt of your proposals and this meeting, I have had no opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding the suggestions which you put forward, and it is impossible for me to give you a definite reply with regard to your proposal to ask the millowners to appoint a small committee of experts to investigate the present position of the mill industry. It appears to me, however, that the initiation in the appointment of such a Committee should rest, not with Government, but with the Millowners' Association, and I would suggest that this proposal should be put forward by this Deputation to the Association; and if, in this direction, the assistance of Government is

required, any application will receive the most sympathetic consideration of Government.

"I am sure that you fully realise that neither I nor the Government of Bombay have any statutory right to interfere, and any proposal made by Government can be nothing more than a suggestion to the millowners in order that the storm which you think might break should not do so. Personally, I sincerely hope that, in any case, no such storm will break. At the time of the last unfortunate strike, which occurred shortly after I arrived in India, I had, on more than one occasion, to remark on the excellent behaviour of the millhands during that unfortunate episode. I am confident that they will very carefully consider the present position from every point of view, and I echo your words when you say that any strike would be a calamity.

"I give you my full assurance that the suggestions which you have made in your speech, and the suggestions and proposals made during the discussion which we have had—some of which may, in my opinion, prove very useful will receive most careful consideration; and it is my intention to address the Millowners' Association with regard to some of the proposals. More than this I cannot say today, nor would you expect me to say more.

"I can assure you that Government is most anxious to avoid any cessation of work in the mill industry, and I would strongly urge you to consider the remarks which I have made, and, in view of the grave position of the industry, and of the grave results—not only to the millhands, but to the women and the children—of any cessation of work, not to come to any decision which might mean even a temporary cessation of work in the mills, for such an act cannot possibly improve your position, and would only inevitably make matters worse than they are."

G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union

The Sixth Annual Report of this Union for the year 1924-25 shows a slight decrease in total membership from 1,000 to 950. During the year under report the receipts of the Union amounted to Rs. 4,296 in the form of subscriptions, donations, interest, etc., and expenditure to Rs. 3,171, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,125 which with the balance of the previous year brought the opening assets of the Union to Rs. 21,824. It was reported that during the year under report 72 members, who were either discharged or who had retired and some heirs of deceased members took advantage of the Death and Retirement Benefit Scheme of the Union. The amount expended during the year on this account was Rs. 1,225. The contribution by the Union towards the expenses of the Central Labour Board, to the extent of Rs. 900, formed the most important item in the year's expenditure, with the exception of the Death and Retirement Gratuities already mentioned. The following office bearers were appointed for the next year:

President: Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor.
 Honorary Treasurer: Mr. E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor,
 Honorary Secretary: Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, B.A.,
 Assistant Secretary: Mr. V. P. Rele.

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in July .. 4 Workpeople involved .. 346

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

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in July 1925			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in July 1925	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in July 1925*
	Started before 1st July	Started in July	Total		
Textile ..	....	4	4	346	1,543
Total July 1925 ..	....	4	4	346	1,543
Total June 1925 ..	1	1	2	6,518	136,499

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

During the month the number of disputes was double that of the previous month. While in June 1925 there were only two disputes, in July 1925 there were four. All the four disputes were confined to textile mills only. The number of workpeople involved in these four disputes was 346 as against 6,518 in the two disputes of the previous month. The number of working days lost (i.e. the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) namely 1,543 is, it will be seen, a large decrease on the June 1925 statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results March to July 1925

	March 1925	April 1925	May 1925	June 1925	July 1925
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	7	11	16	2	4
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	1	....	2	1	....
Fresh disputes begun ..	6	11	14	1	4
Disputes ended ..	7	9	15	2	4
Disputes in progress at end ..	....	2	1	....	....
Number of workpeople involved ..	2,570	7,740	11,825	6,518	346
Aggregate duration in working days ..	9,962	70,672	202,683	138,459	1,543
Demands—					
Pay ..	5	4	9	1	....
Bonus ..	....	....	....	....	....
Personal ..	1	4	3	1	3
Leave and hours ..	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	1	3	4	....	1
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	1	1	2	....	....
Compromised ..	1	3	6	....	....
In favour of employers..	5	5	7	2	4

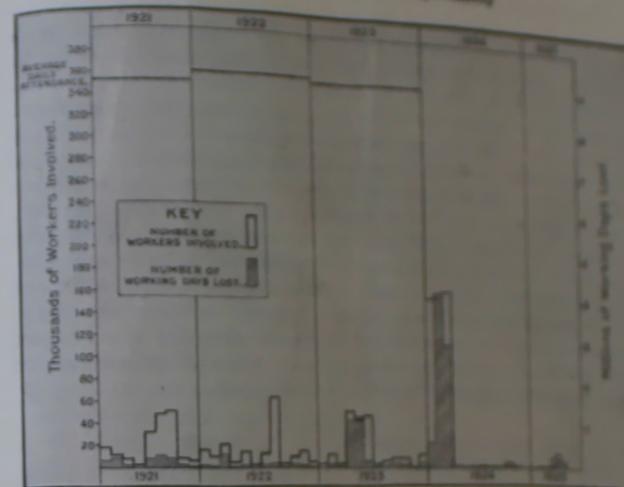
The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers and the employees, or compromised.

III.—Industrial Disputes

Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Aggregate duration in working days	Proportion settled			In progress (Per cent.)
			In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Com-promised (Per cent.)	
July 1924 ..	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	..	..	..
July ..	4	1,543	100	..	..	..
Totals or (cols. 4 to 7)						
Average ..	80	460,969	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 July 1925 the number of industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency was four as against two in the preceding month. All the four disputes were due to personal and other grievances and were settled in favour of the employers.

BOMBAY

There was one industrial dispute in Bombay City during the month under review. On the 1st July the Manager of the Presidency Mill at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, dismissed a Head Jobber the reason given being inefficiency. Forty men working under him struck work demanding his reinstatement, but this was refused. The strike terminated on the 4th July, the strikers having resumed work unconditionally.

AHMEDABAD

In Ahmedabad, during the month under review the number of industrial disputes was three, two of which occurred in the Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills at Dudheshwar Road, and the third in the Saraspur Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Saraspur Road. The management of the Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills dismissed a Jobber on the 6th July whereupon 16 throstle-men struck work out of sympathy towards him. The Manager put up a notice saying that the strikers should resume work and give a week's notice if they were unwilling to work, in default of which their pay would be forfeited. As this received no response from the strikers, new men were engaged and the strike terminated on the 7th. Again, on the 21st the Manager dismissed a Mukadam for inefficiency, whereupon 15 labourers working under him went on strike. The management engaged new men; dispensed with services of the strikers and forfeited their pay. The strike thus ended on the 24th.

The Manager of the Saraspur Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Saraspur Road, it was alleged, used to fine the labourers who could not give the desired outturn of yarn as the thread was broken very often on the machine. As a protest against this alleged practice, 275 throstle men struck work on the 14th July. The Manager put up a notice that if the strikers did not resume work the next day, they would be fined each Rs. 2 per day. The notice having no desired effect, the Manager employed eleven new men on the 16th. On the 17th the Secretary of the local Labour Union interviewed the Manager who promised not to ill-treat the labourers in future if they resumed work. The strikers, however, refused to resume work until the new men were dismissed. Whereupon the Manager engaged 50 new men on the 18th and 50 more on the 19th. The Manager also informed those of the strikers who lived in the mill chawls that they would have to vacate the chawls or to pay the rent in advance if they failed to resume work on the 21st when they would be paid their wages. The strike terminated on the 21st when 120 strikers resumed work unconditionally and 44 new hands were engaged.

Rural Education in the Presidency

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The problem of rural education is a constantly recurring problem in the history of all countries maintaining a state system of education, and particularly in countries whose wealth is mainly derived from the soil. Every decade or so there is a press outcry against the influx into the towns of the rural population, and the menace of industrialism; and the Government of the day is blamed for failing to provide the right type of education for the children of the villages. In the Bombay Presidency the main criticism has always been that the education provided is too literary and that it ought to be given a practical or vocational bias.

It was in order to meet this criticism that the Government of Bombay some thirteen years ago sanctioned a revised set of standards for rural schools. The experiment was tried for three years and failed, and the standards were abolished in 1916. The cause of failure was not so much the unsuitability of the revised syllabus as the inability of the teachers to carry it out in the spirit of the instructions given, and also the very reasonable objection put forward by the rural population that the new standards would place their children in a position inferior to that of town children who followed the ordinary vernacular course, and debar them from access to commercial or clerical appointments.

In order to meet this objection and at the same time to provide an education more suited to rural needs, the Government of Bombay decided in 1921 to start an alternative agricultural course in the last three standards (V to VII) of 20 selected schools situated in a good agricultural tract. The course being an alternative one there could be no question of compulsion, and the actual syllabus is a more suitable one than the old 'rural standards'.

The chief features of this syllabus which has been worked out after long and careful consultation between the Educational and Agricultural

Departments, are (1) the closer correlation of Arithmetic, Nature Study, Geography, and Drawing with rural life, (2) the definite study of the elements of agriculture both in theory and practice, (3) practical work in the fields, together with carpentry and smithy work. The aim of this course is not purely vocational, but rather 'pre-vocational'—education for agriculture rather than education in agriculture. The special work done by the boys who choose this course does not occupy their whole day; they continue to work with the other boys in general subjects of education.

The special teachers necessary for this work have been very carefully selected and trained for a year in a Government Agricultural School. They belong to the cultivator class, and in some cases have property of their own. With one or two exceptions all are second year trained teachers. After the year's training in an Agricultural School they rank as third year teachers. There are 23 such teachers now working.

Although this is an experimental measure and its success cannot be definitely determined until it has been in force for 3 or 4 years, it is intended to proceed with the scheme for the present. Later on it will be the business of the Local Authorities.

In order to remove any lingering suspicion there may be on the part of the villagers it has been decided to institute an agricultural Vernacular Final Examination with a certificate equal in all respects to the ordinary Vernacular Final Certificate, i.e., men with this certificate if they serve as teachers will be considered as qualified, and will be eligible for admission to a Training College. It is proposed to devise a special course of training for such men, calculated to make them more suitable for service in rural schools generally.

Bombay Rent Act Extended

INCREASES ALLOWED TO LANDLORDS

The Bombay Rent Restrictions Act was extended for a further period of 3 years at the July session of the Legislative Council. Rent control for business premises ceased on the 31st August 1924 and, but for the amending Act, would have expired in respect of dwelling houses on the 31st of December 1925. It had, however, been ascertained after careful enquiry that while there had been a fall in the rent of residential premises of the better class, there had been little or no fall in the rent of working class dwellings. The new Act controls rents for three years in the case of residential premises of which the standard rent does not exceed Rs. 50 in the case of Karachi and Rs. 85 per month in the case of Bombay, but allows landlords substantial increases of rent over the standard rent of January 1916. For premises of which the standard rent is Rs. 50 and under, the rent may be increased by 30 per cent., 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. in 1926, 1927 and 1928 the present rate being 15 per cent. above standard rent. For premises the standard rent of which is from Rs. 50—Rs. 85 the present increase of 20 per cent. is raised to 40 per cent., 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. in the next three years. The increases allowed for new buildings are 10 and 15 per cent.

Industrial Progress of Japan

In a comparatively short period the entire commercial and industrial structure of Japan has been transformed along Western lines. In many ways this growth has been entirely unique. Although the country has been able to profit by the experiences of others, and has avoided many of the mistakes and disastrous experiments incident to a new and untried venture, nevertheless Japan has incurred many of the ills of modern industrialism, and in addition has labored under special handicaps as a result of the unusual conditions under which the industrial structure was reared.

The adaptation of the new system to the peculiar conditions and needs of the country has been a slow process. The skilled manual laborers, of which Japan always has had an ample supply, have had to be trained as mechanics and factory operatives. Problems of factory management and modern distribution have had to be mastered. The auxiliary services of finance and transportation have had to be built up from the beginning. In addition, Japan has suffered from a lack of essential raw materials. To-day many of these problems have been solved, although there are still a number of difficulties to be overcome before Japan can be entirely efficient industrially and before its products can compete on an equal footing with those of Western nations.

During the 32 years prior to the beginning of the present century the foundations of modern industrial Japan were laid, but progress was not especially marked until the past quarter century. During the years preceding the European war development was fairly rapid, particularly in the cotton-yarn and cotton-textile industries. This conflict eliminated European competition in the Eastern markets and greatly increased the demand for Japanese products from the war-torn countries. The total output of Japanese manufactures, which in 1914 amounted to only 2,384,800,000 yen, accordingly increased to 4,568,700,000 yen in 1919. During the following two years, however, there was a decline, owing to the cessation of the war-time demand, the total for 1921 only reaching 3,408,800,000 yen. Returns for 1922, the latest year for which complete details are available, show some recovery, to 3,581,900,000 yen.

The following table shows the increase in industrial resources during the period.

Japan's industrial resources.

End of—	Number of companies.	Authorized capitalization	Total horse-power	Number of factories	Number of operatives
		Yen			
1914	5,266	1,189,892,801	1,289,050	31,859	1,187,349
1919	10,112	3,682,851,000	2,324,165	44,087	2,024,870
1920	11,829	5,259,820,000	2,618,726	46,150	1,979,295
1921	12,951	5,962,564,000	4,816,680	49,754	2,029,085
1922	12,375	5,390,251,000	2,942,740	46,427	1,879,477

¹ 1915 figure—1914 not available.

Although the peak of production was reached in 1919, the maximum development of all of the other factors—including horsepower, capitaliza-

tion and number of factories—did not take place until two years later. Many undertakings which were initiated during the war boom period apparently were not completed until later years, when demand had slackened and many factories had been forced to shut down or curtail production.

Although differences in the classification of factory operations and industrial output in official statistics make comparisons inexact, it is interesting to note that the average output per operative rose from 2,005 yen in 1914 to 2,250 in 1919—an increase of approximately 12.5 per cent.—but declined to only 1,905 yen in 1922, or approximately 5 per cent. below the 1914 average. The increase during the period 1914 to 1919, inclusive, resulted from greater utilization of machinery, more efficient production methods, and advancing prices—which more than balanced the sharp advance in wages during these years.

The decline since 1919 illustrates one of the greatest weaknesses of the Japanese industrial structure. The influence of the old feudal system is apparent. It is customary for an employer to consider his workers as retainers for whom he is responsible regardless of business considerations, and to give excessive discharge allowances, amounting in many cases to as much as a year's salary. During periods of temporary depression, therefore, it is often cheaper for a manufacturer to maintain than to discharge his staff. This makes the employment of labor an inflexible element that cannot readily be adapted to the existing situation. Continued high wages and the sharp decline in commodity prices have also further contributed to the decline in per capita production since 1919.

The cotton-yarn industry was one of the earliest in Japan to be developed along modern lines and this commodity for many years was the leading manufactured products. More recently, however, cotton textiles have led. The weaving of silk, which has been carried on as a household industry for hundreds of years, at present occupies third place. There is also a substantial production of woolen textiles, silk yarns, hemp and jute. The combined output of all classes of yarns and textiles aggregated 2,077,300,000 yen in 1922, or more than 57 per cent. of the total industrial production. (From *Commerce Reports*, July 13, 1925.)

Trade Unionism in Germany

AFTER THE PERIOD OF INFLATION

In an interesting article in the July issue of the *American Federationist*, on the above subject, Mr. W. Maschke, Secretary, Junior Division, German Federation of Trade Unions, describes the stages through which the working population and the trade unions in Germany have passed since the close of 1923. The rapid depreciation of the mark, unemployment and impoverishment of the workers had a serious effect on the unions which were left in a very critical financial condition. The membership of the unions, however, increased by millions of workers who were sadly disappointed when during the inflation and the early days of stabilized currency the working hours increased whilst the wages decreased to a very low level. It was not possible for the unions to do anything

except wage negotiations till the end of the inflation for want of funds. During 1924 more funds were available and in the spring of 1925 an "educational assessment" was introduced with the object of starting a central educational fund for worker-students. In October 1924 the extent to which payment of benefits, which was suspended in 1923, was re-introduced was ascertained. It was found that twelve unions had not given full sized strike benefits. Of the 33 unions giving unemployment benefits 14 were paying in full, 10 in part, while 9 had not yet put them in force. Sick benefits were paid by 37 unions before the war but they were not in force in 17 unions, were paid in full by 13 and in part by 7.

The movement for concentration within the unions is gaining strength and several unions have associated themselves in larger unions as craft-groups. The unions have also started a fire insurance company and have developed the bank that they had established in 1923. The building workers' unions are also rapidly progressing. The employers had made use of the new currency to set the wages at 2/3rds of the 1914 level but the workers held their own during many strikes inspite of their weakened position. The present wage rates are above those paid in 1914 but the real wages are nevertheless lower than what they were in 1914 as the cost of living index was 136 at the end of March 1925.

The writer states that very false reports regarding the hours of work in Germany are being circulated in foreign countries. The occupation of the Ruhr and the burdens on the industry affected the workers whilst the outlays of the industrialists were made good by German Government. The unions demand that the eight-hour day be established by law and have raised a protest against the tax reform with the object of forcing the Reichstag to look after the needs of the propertyless population.

The Industrial Inquiry in England

EVIDENCE FROM COTTON TRADE

Evidence has been already submitted to the Committee on Industry and Trade on behalf of the iron and steel, agricultural engineering, and cotton industries. For the first-named, it was stated that up to 1923 the industry had succeeded in maintaining its position in relation to world trade. Furthermore, the recent improvement of iron and steel plant had led to fewer workers being required for its manipulation. Nevertheless, it was probable that during the past 3½ years production had been maintained only by material sacrifices on the part of both employers and employees. The agricultural engineering industry in 1913 was making a gross profit of approximately 10 per cent. before charging management remuneration and income tax, while in 1923 a loss of about 10 per cent. was made. The total number employed in the industry in the later year was not much more than half the number employed in 1913, while the average wages paid per man-hour in 1923 were more than double those in 1913. The value of the total production in 1923 was reckoned to be less than half that in 1913, when allowance was made for the increase in prices. As regards cotton, the competition encountered by the industry at present was considered to

be the most serious in its history. In many directions, Lancashire's position had been seriously threatened, particularly as a result of the growth of the cotton industry in several markets. In India, for instance, the output of the mills had increased from 1,105 million yards of cloth in 1913 to 1,794 million yards in 1923. Although the consumption of cotton goods had gone down in India the decline in our exports thereto was proportionately greater, and Japanese and Italian competition helped to narrow the market for our goods. The decline in the cotton export trade was, however, attributed more to the combined effects of high prices for British goods and the reduced purchasing power of overseas customers than to any other factor, the agricultural population in our foreign markets being unable to exchange the products of their labour for the same quantity of manufactured goods as formerly. Whereas the average price per unit of cotton goods exported from this country had increased since 1913 by 142 per cent., the average price of cereals exported by India had only increased by 34 per cent.

As regards labour, it was stated by one witness that the introduction of the eight hours' shift had assisted to increase the output per man so far as the iron and steel industry was concerned. Wages were on a piece-rate basis and, owing to the present depression, had risen above pre-war figures to a substantially smaller extent than the cost of living. The absence of strikes and lockouts was attributed to the mutual acceptance of the principle of arbitration as a final resort in the settlement of disputes. In the cotton industry, working hours were limited to a maximum of 48 per week, but it was thought that this number should be regarded as a minimum as if it were maintained while foreign competitors were working longer hours Lancashire would inevitably suffer a loss of trade. Wages had increased by 100 per cent. over pre-war level, as compared with an increase of only 68 per cent. for spinners' charges. Apart from high wages, the agricultural engineering industry considered that overtime restrictions imposed a serious handicap on the industry.

As regards remedial measures, the agricultural engineering industry suggests that such questions as the imposition of import duties should be taken out of the region of party politics and investigated by impartial experts. For the iron and steel industry, it was urged that in view of adverse Exchanges, low economic standards of competing countries, foreign trade subsidies and dumping, there was room for a Government policy—including the conclusion of international arrangements whereby progressive countries undertook to protect themselves against countries with low economic standards. A system of pooling of orders would also, it was considered, lead to a reduction of costs of production, and a joint co-operative marketing organisation, which would have for one of its objects the discovery of probable world demands, might enable some of the costly services of middlemen to be dispensed with.

Some of the remedial measures proposed are outside the province of Government, and can only be undertaken by the industries concerned. The Government might, however, give a lead by reducing the burden of taxation, the heaviness of which is a subject of universal complaint; but, unfortunately, the increase in the 1925-26 Estimates of £9,374,000 over

those of 1924-25 does not give much reason for hope in this direction. The Government's failure to appreciate the gravity of the industrial situation is indeed fully evidenced by its determination to increase the expenditure on social services, when, as the Federation of British Industries points out, such an increase may well involve actual disaster to trades which are exposed to the full force of foreign competition. (From "The Statist," July 25, 1925.)

Labour in India

THE PROBLEM OF MIGRATION

The following note by Sir Stanley Reed appears as an introduction to Mr. Burnett-Hurst's book 'Labour and Housing in Bombay' which will be reviewed in the next issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

"India ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. But during this period of universal trade depression the whole future of her manufacturing industries is giving food for anxious thought. When I left Bombay in March 1925, there was apparent a most pregnant fact. Notwithstanding natural advantages which should have been decisive—raw material at the doors and an immense home market—Bombay yarn was being undersold in the local market by the products of the mills of Japan and Shanghai, not only on price but on quality, and this despite a substantial measure of protection. The explanation generally offered for this fact was that apart from the adventitious influence of the Exchanges, the mill labour of Japan and Shanghai was more efficient and cheaper than that of Bombay. Those who look below the surface are convinced that the whole prosperity of India is not so much a question of tariffs as of increasing the efficiency and stability of the labour force.

Indeed, the condition of the Labour force in the industrial centres of India is one which sadly perplexes the industrialist, the humanitarian and the sociologist. The aged fiction that India is a land with an unlimited supply of cheap labour persists in England; it has long ceased to bemuse the industrialist in India. Under ordinary conditions—periods of exceptional depression like the present excluded—the supply of labour in Indian industries, even in the staple agricultural industry, is never sufficient, and in relation to quality and quantity of output it is not cheap. The reasons for this are found deep down in the social conditions of the people. Although the great textile industries are three-quarters of a century old, there has not yet been evolved a permanent corps of craftsmen. A prominent industrialist declared of the Bombay mill operative that an agriculturist he was, an agriculturist he is, and an agriculturist he will be. Mr. Burnett-Hurst puts the position less epigrammatically, but with absolute truth, when he says that in the chief centres of industry 'employers are compelled to depend upon a fluctuating labour population, consisting largely of semi-agriculturists, who migrate hundreds of miles and only reside in the towns for part of the year, returning to their villages when their labour is required for agricultural operations'. The chief

consequences of this incessant migration are a low standard of technical efficiency, an absence of responsibility arising from treatment of factory work as a disagreeable necessity only to be practised long enough to enable the worker to earn enough to return to his village, and a social disruption separating the worker from his home and his family for long periods. This in turn has its roots in the deplorable living conditions in the chief centres of industry. . . . The whole future of Indian industry, based as it must be on an efficient and contented labour force, is bound up with an improvement in the hygienic conditions in the great industrial centres.

Until recently we have not been in possession of the information necessary to provide the foundation for an effective policy. When I presided over a Committee formed in 1920 to consider the possibility of devising means for the settlement of the industrial disputes which were then so common, we found that there did not exist the data on which a conciliation or arbitration tribunal could decide on the economic merits of a strike. On our recommendation there was set up the efficient Labour Office of the Bombay Secretariat, which has thrown a flood of light on the conditions of labour in the city. Two years later when I was asked to conduct a more formal inquiry into the same subject, it was unanimously agreed that the first essential to a better state of affairs was improved housing. In both these respects great progress has been made. The inquiries of the Labour Office, and of unofficial investigators like Mr. Burnett-Hurst, have kept public opinion in accurate touch month by month with the economic condition of the labouring classes. The work of the Development Directorate, inaugurated by Sir George Lloyd, was originally designed to furnish sanitary housing for a quarter of a million of people, and there are signs that the provision of better accommodation has temporarily outstripped the demand. The depressing picture, limned by Mr. Burnett-Hurst, of the homes of the people therefore belongs to the past rather than to the present, although the insanitary tenement is still too much in evidence, and full advantage will not be reaped from the work of the Development Directorate until there is a more active policy in the destruction of dwelling which are obviously unfit for human habitation.

Two other evils spring from the migratory habits of the Indian workmen. One is that higher wages are not always, nor even generally, reflected in the betterment of the recipient; they are too often lost in increased absenteeism, even now reckoned as high as 20 per cent. The other is the existence of a large parasite class preying on the worker. Heavy toll is taken of his wages by the money lender, the jobber or labour supplier, the foreman and the liquor seller, with more recently the 'bucket-shop' keeper. At almost every stage the wage-earner is mulcted of some fraction of his wage. This leads to the conclusion that the immediate problem of Indian industry is not so much the raising of wages, for there are many signs that industry cannot bear higher charges, as the extraction of higher service for the wages paid, and securing to the worker a better return for the wages which he is supposed to receive.

In these directions a healthy beginning has been made. Several of the most progressive mill-owners have established and encourage welfare work amongst their employees. The Social Service League and other

philanthropic bodies are spreading co-operation as an alternative to the money lender, whose charges are anything from 75 to 150 per cent. per annum. The drink traffic is being restricted. Housing and sanitary conditions are improving and education is being extended. The Child Welfare Movement, inaugurated by Lady Willingdon and pressed forward by Lady Lloyd is tackling the appalling infant mortality. But we have so far only touched the fringe of these immense problems, and the pages of Mr. Burnett-Hurst's work indicate how much remains to be done.

The great essential is that all who are interested either directly or indirectly, in the future of Indian industry, should take to heart the advice which Mr. Stanley Baldwin gave to the City of London—to think economically, to go down to the homes of the people and see how they live. That is what Mr. Burnett-Hurst has done in this thesis, and it can be unreservedly commended to all who desire to know something of Indian industry. I have indicated only a few of the economic problems which confront all who are responsible for the governance of India. Associated with these is a complete inquiry into the question of industrial fatigue in sub-tropical conditions, with special reference to the pressure of intensive labour as compared with lighter work for longer periods; the influence of malaria on physical efficiency and absenteeism; and the quality of the food supply. I am convinced that a great work which remains to be done is the establishment of the canteen system in Indian factories securing to the worker a substantial meal in the middle of the day and the advent of the entrepreneur, who will do for Indian cities what Lyons have accomplished in London in providing good and cheap food for all classes of society.

Factories in the United Provinces

The annual report of the working of the Indian Factories Act in the United Provinces for the year 1924, just received, shows that there was a small increase in the number of factories from 263 in 1923 to 279 in the year under report. This was represented by a decrease of 12 seasonal factories and an increase of 28 perennial factories. The number of operatives increased from 73,906 in 1923 to 77,202. The increase was marked in the Food, Drink and Tobacco industries and in the textile factories. The number of women operatives employed showed a slight decline. Accidents increased in number from 714 to 906, of which 12 were fatal, 87 serious, and 807 minor while the Railway Workshops contributed very largely to the total number. There were no fatal accidents in the workshops. Out of 12 fatal accidents 5 were in Cotton Mills and 3 in Flour Mills.

The Manauri Oil Mills owned by the East India Railway and five other factories provide maternity benefits. In the Oil Mill the women receive full pay during confinement and for one month afterwards. In four other factories two weeks' pay is given and in one for the full period of absence. Five factories provide creches.

The average monthly earnings of a weaver (male) and a spinner (male) are said to have been Rs. 31 and 29 respectively.

Workmen's Compensation

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Comparison with Indian Act

The Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference held in May last at Geneva adopted some important conventions regarding Workmen's Compensation, a reference to which was made in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The conventions adopted are discussed in this article with reference to the Indian law on the subject, which is contained in the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923) and the rules framed under that Act.

Sphere of Application

The convention adopted regarding compensation for industrial accidents provides that workmen who suffer personal injury on account of industrial accident shall be compensated on terms at least equal to those provided in the convention and exempt persons casually employed and employed otherwise than for the employers' trade or business; out-workers; members of the employers' family who work exclusively on his behalf and who live in his house; and persons engaged in the mercantile, marine and fishing undertakings.

The Indian Act covers Tramway employees, Factory workers (but all factories under the Factories Act are not necessarily under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Act and Government have already exempted some factories from the latter Act); Mine workers; Masters and crew of all registered Ships (but exempts members of H. M. Naval, Military, or Air Forces and the Royal Indian Marine); Dock Labourers; Workers engaged in the Building Trades; Linemen; Sewage workers; Members of the Fire Brigade; and Van peons, Sorters, Guards and Inspectors in the Railway Mail Service. Casual workers and those employed otherwise than for the employers' trade or business are excluded. Further the Indian Act excludes a worker in receipt of wages exceeding Rs. 300 per month unless he is engaged on Railways but, as pointed out by Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., in his book on the "Indian Workmen's Compensation Act" "it seems doubtful if there is any manual labourer in India whose wages approach Rs. 300 a month so that it is fairly safe to assume that if a person gets more than Rs. 300 a month he is not a workman".

Form and time of Payments: etc.

The convention provides that, in the event of permanent incapacity or death, compensation shall be paid in the form of periodical payments provided that it may be paid in a lump sum if the competent authority is satisfied that it will be properly utilised. Under the Indian Act the amount of compensation is to be paid in a lump sum only. It is not necessary here to discuss the advantages or otherwise of these methods but, in view of the conditions obtaining among the working classes in India, it has been suggested that the option of the pension system should be given.

In regard to the time of payment the convention provides that the payment of Compensation shall commence from the date of the accident. Section 4 (1) (d) of the Indian Act lays down a half monthly payment payable on the 16th day after the expiry of the waiting period of 10 days from the date of the disablement.

Article 7 of the convention provides that in cases where the incapacity is such that the injured workman must have the constant help of another person additional compensation shall be paid. It will be seen that this article adds a new element to the hitherto accepted definition of compensation. The Government of Italy referred to this as a question of relief rather than of compensation and it has been urged that the only factor that could normally be considered is the actual wage loss and any attempt to go beyond this would be to widen the concept of compensation and to enter the realm of equity, damage or philanthropy. The Indian law has no corresponding provision.

Article 8 provides for adequate supervision and review. In Section 30 (1) of the Indian Act provision has been made for appeals but the Commissioner cannot take cognizance of a case without a reference from some party.

Article 9 entitles the workmen to medical, surgical and pharmaceutical aid and lays down that such aid should be given by the Insurance Company or the employer. Section 11 of the Indian Act provides for medical examination but although the intention of the law contained in part 4 of the 1924 Rules framed under the Act appears to be that the medical charges are to be borne by the employer there is no specific mention of this and the Act is also silent regarding surgical and pharmaceutical aid.

Article 10 provides that the employer should provide and renew artificial limbs. The Indian Act has no corresponding provision.

Article 11 provides that the amount of Compensation should be protected from the insolvency of the party liable to pay. The system of lump sum payment in practice in India requires no such action as the amount is immediately payable to the workman or his dependant.

Occupational Diseases

The conference adopted a special convention on this subject. The text of the convention was published on page 1175 of the last issue of the *Labour Gazette*. It will be seen that the convention makes special provision for poisoning by lead and mercury and for anthrax infection. Schedule 3 under section 3 of the Indian Act recognises lead and phosphorous poisoning as occupational diseases for which compensation is granted. The I.L.O. is going to undertake a thorough investigation of this subject and submit its results to the 1926 conference. It may be mentioned however that no case of occupational disease has upto now come up before the Commissioners in this Presidency.

Scale of Compensation

In the convention concerning compensation for accidents discussed above, it was mentioned that the convention prescribed that compensa-

tion should be paid on terms at least equal to those provided by the convention. The object of this provision was to signify that the provisions laid down in the convention were minimum provisions. The recommendation adopted at the conference in the case of permanent total incapacity prescribes a compensation equivalent to two-thirds of the workman's annual earnings. Section 4 (1) b of the Indian Act, in the case of permanent total disablement provides a sum equal to 42 months' wages or Rs. 3,500 whichever is less in the case of an adult and 84 months' wages in the case of a minor subject to the same maximum limit. In the case of permanent partial incapacity the convention prescribes that compensation should be paid with reference to the decreased earning capacity. Section 4 (1) c of the Indian Act makes a similar provision. In the case of temporary total incapacity the convention prescribes two-thirds of the wages as the basis and the same amount in the case of temporary partial incapacity subject to the consideration of decreased earning capacity. The Indian Act (Section 4 (1) d) prescribes a half monthly payment of $\frac{1}{3}$ of his wages in the case of an adult and $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ after he is 15, in the case of a minor but subject to the maximum of Rs. 15 in all cases.

The convention recognises at least the following as dependants for purposes of compensation: (1) deceased's husband or wife, (2) his children under 18 years of age or above that age if by reason of their physical or mental infirmity they are incapable of earning, (3) his ascendants, parents or grand parents—provided that they are without means of sustenance and were depending on the deceased or the deceased was under an obligation to contribute towards their maintenance, (4) deceased's grand-children, 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, or (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 pension payable to all the dependants should not be less than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the deceased's annual earnings.

Section 2 (d) of the Indian Act includes the following as dependants: (1) wife, husband, (2) minor son, unmarried daughter, married daughter who is a minor, (3) parent, where no parent of the workman is alive a paternal grand parent, (4) minor brother or unmarried sister, minor children of a deceased son of the workman.

Jurisdiction in disputes

The recommendation adopted at the Conference on this subject declared (1) 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 either social organisations of employers and workers or elected by separate bodies of employers' and workers' electors and (2) that where disputes relating to workmen's compensation are dealt

with by the minor 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. Section 19 (1) of the Indian Act lays down that if any question arises in any proceedings under the Act as to the liability of any person to pay compensation (including any question as to whether a person injured is or is not a workman) or as to the amount or duration of compensation (including any question as to the nature or extent of disablement) the question shall in default of agreement, be settled by the Commissioner; (2) that no civil court shall have jurisdiction to settle or deal with any question which is by or under this Act required to be settled, decided or dealt with by a commissioner or to enforce any liability incurred under this Act.

Mr. N. M. Joshi's Speech

The following are extracts from a speech made by Mr. N. M. Joshi at the Conference.

"After having been in this Conference for some time, and having worked in the Committee, I find that every national Government is trying to get the Convention passed in accordance with its national laws. No Government wants to make any progress. I cannot understand how any international progress can be achieved if we are going to satisfy every national Government. Unless the national Governments are willing to adjust their legislation to the international Conventions, we are not likely to secure any progress for any part of the world.

"I want to make it clear in this Conference, on behalf of the workers of the special countries, that we do not wish to stand in the way of the progress of the workers in the Western world. It is quite possible to secure progress for the workers in the Western world and also in the special countries which are considered to be less advanced. At Washington we had separate Conventions passed for the European world and for the special countries. Let that method be adopted here, so that the European countries will have their own Convention and the special countries theirs. Unfortunately, no Government from the special countries comes forward here and says that, if such and such a change were made in the Convention, they would accept it. I cannot propose any change, because my view is that even the Convention which may be passed for the European world could, without much difficulty, be applied in India and in other special countries so far as workmen's compensation is concerned. I do not see how any difference of climatic conditions, or any other difference, will prevent a Convention on workmen's compensation being applied to all countries alike.

"Take the case of my own country. We have a Workmen's Compensation Act, but at present it is only applied to a small class of people—workers in factories and mines and in some of the minor industries. When I came here I thought we were going to draw up a Convention which would be of benefit to the Indian worker. I thought that workmen's

compensation legislation in India might be modified so as to apply to a larger number of people. But if you are going to empower (as you do in sub-paragraph (a) of Article 2) the Government of India to exclude any class of people from the benefit of workmen's compensation legislation, I cannot see how Indian workers will derive any benefit from this Convention, even if the Government of India ratifies it. I, therefore, think that this Conference should not adopt sub-paragraph (a).

"I can understand a Government coming forward and saying that it wants to exclude a particular class of workers; but I cannot understand any Government which desires to progress asking for power to exclude any class of workers. If we allow this sub-paragraph to remain, the Convention will not be of any use to the European workers, nor will it do any good to the workers in the special countries."

The amendment was subsequently carried by 63 votes to 43.

The New Canadian Act for the Investigation of Industrial Disputes

The following is the text of an act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907:—

1. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is amended by inserting after section two thereof the following:—

APPLICATION OF ACT

2A. This Act shall apply to the following disputes only:—

(i) Any dispute in relation to employment upon or in connection with any work, undertaking or business which is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, including but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing:—

(a) works, undertakings or business operated or carried on for or in connection with navigation and shipping, whether inland or maritime;

(b) lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province;

(c) lines of steamships between a province and any British or foreign country;

(d) ferries between any province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces;

(e) works, undertakings or business belonging to, carried on or operated by aliens, including foreign corporations immigrating into Canada to carry on business;

(f) such works as, although wholly situate within the province, have been or may be declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces;

(g) works, undertakings or business of any company or corporation incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

(ii) Any dispute which is not within the exclusive legislative authority of any provincial legislature to regulate in the manner provided by this Act.

(iii) Any dispute which the Governor in Council may by reason of any real or apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

(iv) Any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act.

"2B. The provisions of this Act shall be construed as relating only to the application of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and not so as to extend the meaning of the word "employer" as defined by section two, paragraph (c) of the said Act."

2. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph two of section fifteen of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as enacted by section two of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1910, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(b) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lock-out or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer, in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee of the employees and the employer, or that it has been impossible to secure conference or to enter into negotiations, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further effort or negotiations."

3. Section fifty-seven of the said Act, as amended by section five of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1910, and as further amended by section five of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended or desired change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended or desired change resulting in a dispute, it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both the parties

affected; the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or in hours; neither of those parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment of work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section."

4. Section fifty-eight of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout or making effective a change in wages or hours contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout or change exists." (From the "Labour Gazette," Canada, June 1925.)

Labour Departments and Bureaus in Various Countries

Government departments to administer laws for the protection of labour have been gradually established in most countries as the industrial conditions and sense of social responsibility demanded.*

The general use of steam power and the consequent development of large factories and workshops in the early part of the nineteenth century made possible the employment of women and children outside the home in large numbers. Excessive hours of labour and other undesirable working conditions led to investigations by government authorities and to the enactment of factory laws in one country after another. Officers were appointed to enforce these laws, and in nearly all the older industrial countries the factory inspection service of the government became the nucleus of the larger and more varied services performed by these governments to-day. One of the first instances of a government department being created for the purpose of administering a special act relating to labour was the factory inspection service set up by the British Factory Act of 1833.

With the growth of industry and the consequent increase in the number of wage earners, the need for accurate information regarding labour conditions became increasingly great. In the early years, commissions of inquiry had to be set up prior to the enactment of any new law or when public opinion demanded an investigation into any matter. The lack of reliable and current information was a handicap to those urging further legal restrictions as well as to the employers and to the general public.

*Some account of labour departments and bureaus in Canada was given in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Accordingly, bureaus for the collection and publication of labour statistics were established in one country after another, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts leading the way in 1869. Several American states followed the example of Massachusetts, twenty-six states having created bureaus of labour statistics before 1891. In that year the first government bureau in Europe for the special purpose of collecting and disseminating statistical and other information in regard to labour was established in France. The United States Government had taken similar action in 1884, and Great Britain established a labour department in the Board of Trade in 1893. Other European countries followed these examples, Spain in 1894, Belgium in 1896, Austria in 1898, Germany, Italy and Sweden in 1902 and Norway in 1903.

In several of these countries, the government had given some attention to the collection and publication of labour statistics before offices were created for this special work. The British Board of Trade had a labour correspondent appointed in 1886, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons of that year, to the effect that "steps should be taken to insure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of labour statistics". In other countries such as Denmark and the Netherlands, there were bureaus for the publication of general statistics which included, to some extent at least, labour statistics.

In most countries, the bureau of labour statistics and the factory inspection service were placed under the same department of the government. As other functions were added, the labour bureau expanded and became a separate department, whose duties were to include the administration of statutes concerning wages, hours of labour industrial accidents and diseases, workmen's compensation, industrial disputes and methods adopted to improve industrial relations, employment offices and unemployment, apprenticeship and technical training, labour organizations and any other subjects that the particular conditions of any country might have brought into the legislative field as well as the enforcement of the older laws regarding the employment of women and children.

In certain countries, the functions of the department were broadened to include all matters relating to social welfare; in other countries, the labour office is a division of a department dealing also with industry and commerce. In Chili, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Norway, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland, the enforcement of labour laws and the collection, analysis and publication of labour statistics are entrusted to a department of the government which is charged also with the publication of information and the administration of laws of a broader, social character. Such matters as housing, health, social insurance, old age pensions, and the welfare of women and children come within the scope of these departments.

The Austrian Ministry of Social Administration and the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance have similar functions, but in these two countries the collection and publication of statistics of labour are tasks assigned to a special statistical office which compiles labour statistics among others and which is not under the department charged with labour affairs. Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, Denmark and the Netherlands

have also central statistical offices where the general statistical work of the government is carried on, including that on labour statistics.

In the Argentine, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Panama, Denmark, India, Japan and China, there is a labour bureau forming part of a Ministry which is largely taken up with other duties. In the Argentine, the Ministry of the Interior has had a labour department since 1912; in Brazil, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce deals with labour matters. Colombia and Panama established labour offices in 1924. The National Labour Office of Uruguay is part of the Ministry of Industry. In Denmark, the Ministry of the Interior is charged with labour regulation. In India the labour bureau is under the Department of Industries; in China, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is responsible for the Administration of the factory law, and in Japan, there is a bureau of social affairs under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In Belgium, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Spain and Cuba, the labour functions of the government are performed by the Ministry of Industry and Labour. Prior to 1924, the South African Department of Mines and Industries included a bureau of labour within its organization but in that year a Department of Labour was formed under a Minister of Labour.

In Great Britain, New Zealand, South Africa, Germany, the United States, Haiti and Canada, there is a Department of Labour as a separate administrative unit of the government. In France, one ministry deals with both labour and health matters.

In Australia and the United States, as in Canada, certain functions relating to labour matters are performed by the federal government and other services are under state authority. The necessity of having at hand reliable information regarding labour conditions is recognized in all three countries in the provision made by each for the collection and publication of such information.

In Australia, the Bureau of Census and Statistics is required to publish statistics relating to employment and unemployment, factories and mines, and social and industrial matters generally, and the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration has jurisdiction over industrial disputes extending beyond the bounds of any one state. New South Wales has a Department of Labour and Industry under one Minister. In Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, labour departments are administered as branches of a larger Ministry. In South Australia and Tasmania, there is a factory inspectorate attached to one of the government departments.

In the United States, all the states but Alabama and Arizona have labour bureaus under one name or another. In addition to a department whose chief functions are factory inspection and the collection of information, there are frequently other boards or commissions charged with the administration of certain laws, such as statutes providing for minimum wages for women, workmen's compensation or conciliation and arbitration. In some states all these functions are carried out by the same body.

The federal Department of Labour at Washington was established in 1913 by an Act which described the purpose of the proposed department to be "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their

opportunities for profitable employment". The organization of the department at the present time provides for separate divisions dealing with labour statistics, the welfare of women and children, conciliation, employment offices, immigration and naturalization.

Since the publication of information regarding labour conditions is one of the chief functions of national labour bureau, it follows that in almost all these countries there is an official publication devoted wholly or partially to labour matters, which not only serves to inform the citizens of the country itself but is of valuable assistance to other countries. By means of the free exchange of publications each government is enabled to have information regarding labour conditions in other countries. (*From the "Labour Gazette," Canada, June 1925.*)

Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions in Great Britain

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent budget speech, outlined a proposed contributory scheme for widows' and orphans' and old age pensions. Subsequently, the Minister of Health introduced in the House of Commons, a bill "to make provision for pensions for widows, orphans, and persons between the ages of 65 and 70, and for the payment of contributions in respect thereof; and to amend the enactments relating to health and unemployment insurance and old age pensions".

In an explanatory memorandum prepared by the Ministry of Health it is stated that the object of the bill is to extend the social services provided for the working population by adding to the existing schemes of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation, a scheme of,—

(a) pensions for widows and dependent children, and

(b) old age pensions commencing at the age of 65 instead of 70, and passing, on the attainment of the age of 70, into pensions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, freed from the restrictions and disqualifications at present applied to such pensions.

The bill, which extends to Great Britain, provides for the establishment of the new scheme on a contributory and compulsory basis, interlocked with the present scheme of health insurance. The beneficiaries are the survivors of members of the working population insured under the scheme in Great Britain, who now number approximately 15,000,000 persons. A person who hereafter ceases to be compulsorily insurable on leaving employment, or who has already ceased to be insured before the inception of the new scheme, may continue in or may resume insurance as a voluntary contributor at the full rate of contribution ordinarily payable by employer and employee jointly. Thus all members of the community who at some time in their lives pass through a substantial period of insurable employment (not less than two years) will have an opportunity of taking advantage of the scheme. The voluntary contributor, like the employed contributor, must be insured both for health insurance and for pensions.

Certain classes of persons (persons in "excepted" employment, such as school teachers, employees of local authorities, the salaried staffs of railway companies, and others) will continue to be excepted from health insurance, but will, if the rate of their remuneration does not exceed £250 a year, be required to be insured for widows', orphans', and old age pensions, except so far as it is proved that the terms of their employment provide for them and their dependants benefits corresponding to the pensions provided.

Benefits

The Bill provides that pensions shall be payable to the following classes of persons at the following rates:—

(a) *Widows' Pensions.*—10s. a week for the widow of an insured man who dies after the date of the commencement of the scheme and was under 70 years of age at that date, with an additional allowance for children up to the age of 14, at the rates of 5s. a week for the eldest child and 3s. a week for each of the other children. The pension to the widow is payable until she attains the age of 70 or remarries. Her remarriage will not affect the children's allowance, which will continue to be payable on the terms stated above. If the widow dies leaving a child or children under the age of 14, such children will, until they reach the age of 14, receive an orphan's pension at the rates shown in (b) below.

In all cases where there is more than one child, the eldest under 14 succeeds to the 5s. allowance.

If the widow is over 70 at the death of her husband and is not already in receipt of an old age pension, the Bill provides that she shall on his death become entitled to an old age pension under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, without the application of the tests as to means, residence and nationality required by those Acts.

(b) *Orphans' Pensions.*—7s. 6d. a week for the eldest child, and 6s. a week for each of the younger children (up to the age of 14 in each case), of an insured man, being a married man or a widower, or of an insured widow.

(c) *Old Age Pensions.*—10s. a week to insured men and insured women, between the ages of 65 and 70, and 10s. a week to the wives between the ages of 65 and 70 of insured men who are themselves entitled to pensions. If the wife is over 70 when her husband becomes entitled to an old age pension under the scheme it is provided that she shall receive an old age pension under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, without the application of the means, residence and nationality tests.

Special provisions are made, under various Clauses, for the dependants of persons who died before the commencement of the scheme, and for persons who cannot qualify for old age pensions under the scheme because they have attained the age of 70 before 2nd January 1926.

Dates of Commencement

The provisions as to pensions to widows and orphans will commence from 4th January 1926. The provisions as to unrestricted old age pensions (i.e., pensions freed from the restrictions and disqualifications existing under the present Old Age Pensions Acts), awarded to or in respect of persons over 70 on the 2nd July 1926, or who attain the age of 70 between

2nd July 1926, and 2nd January 1928, will commence from 2nd July 1926. The provisions as to other old age pensions will commence from 2nd January 1928.

Contributions

The ordinary rates of contribution, commencing from the 4th January 1926, will be 9d. for a man (of which 4½d. will be payable by the employer and 4½d. by the employee) and 4½d. for a woman (of which 2½d. will be payable by the employer and 2d. by the employee). As a result, however, of the reduction of the health insurance age from 70 to 65, the health insurance contribution is being reduced by 1d. a week in the case of men and ½d. a week in the case of women, so that the net increase consequent on the scheme in the weekly contributions payable in respect of employed persons is 8d. for a man and 4d. for a woman, divided equally between employer and employee. Lower rates of contribution are applicable to exempt persons and, in certain circumstances, to excepted persons.

The contributions in respect of an insured person under the scheme and under the National Health Insurance Act will be payable as one contribution, and all the arrangements under the latter Act for the payment and collection of contributions will apply automatically to the contributions under the scheme.

Amendments of Health and Unemployment Insurance Acts

The Bill amends the National Health Insurance Act in various particulars. The principal amendments of the Unemployment Insurance Acts consequent on the scheme are:—

(i) Contributions and benefits will cease to be payable by and to an insured person at the age of 65.

(ii) No contribution will be payable by an employed person of the age of 65 and upwards, but the employer's share of the weekly contribution will continue to be payable in respect of him.

The amendments under this heading take effect from 2nd January 1928.

A Schedule appended to the Memorandum shows, in summarized form, the provision made by the Bill for insured persons, for the wives, widows, and children of insured men and for the children of insured widows.

Government Actuary's Report

In a Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill it is stated that the estimated numbers of employed persons under the age of 65 coming into insurance at the beginning of the scheme are 10,170,000 men and 4,595,000 women. These numbers will increase until about the year 1960, when the estimated numbers are 11,671,000 men and 4,842,000 women. From that time onwards some reduction in the insured population between the ages of 16 and 65 is indicated by the Actuary's calculations.

In addition it is estimated that there will be 275,000 men and 50,000 women employed contributors between the ages of 65 and 70 in January 1926, in respect of whom contributions will be payable during the years 1926 and 1927, so long as they are in insurable employment and still under 70. This makes a total of 15,090,000 employed persons (10,445,000 men and 4,645,000 women) brought in as contributors at the outset.

The estimated numbers of beneficiaries under the Acts, at various dates, are shown in a Table in the Report, of which the following is an abridged summary:—

	1925-6	1928-9	1935-6	1945-6	1955-6
<i>Non-contributory cases*—</i>					
Widows	196	142	32	600	600
Children	386	248	33	..	..
<i>Contributory cases—</i>					
Widows	10	177	575	980	1,305
Children	8	129	360	464	49
Men aged 65—70 ..	..	332	438	507	520
Women aged 65—70 ..	..	160	241	301	297
Total	600	1,188	1,608	2,252	2,537

Another Table in the Report shows the estimated expenditure and the estimated contributions under the Bill. The following is an abridged summary of this Table:—

	Total Expenditure (including Administration, but excluding Pensions to Persons over 70)	Contributions
	Million £	Million £
1925-6	2.7	4.5
1928-9 (first complete year)	25.6	22.9
1935-6	38.4	25.5
1945-6	52.3	32.0
1955-6	57.7	38.4
1965-6	60.8	42.7

*These are existing widows or children, whose husbands or fathers were insurable.

(From the "Labour Gazette," Canada, June 1925.)

Organised Women Workers in New York State

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

A special bulletin has recently been published by the Department of Labour, New York, which embodies the results of an enquiry into the wages and hours of organised women worker, in New York State, the first of this type made by this department.

The enquiry covered 11 cities and included primarily manufacturing industries—Clothing, Food, Fur and Leather goods, Metal and Precious Stones, Printing and Publishing, Textiles and Upholstery—but workers in Hotels and Restaurants and Theatres were afterwards added. The

data representing 39,893 women workers was mainly obtained personally by an investigator of the Bureau of Women in Industry. The rates mentioned in the report are the Union rates and refer only to Time-workers.

The following table gives the rates of wages in New York in the Textile Industry for knit goods.

Occupation	Rate per week—full time Dollars
Cutter	30·00
Examiner	23·75
Finisher	22·50
Machine Operator	30·00
Packer	23·00
Winder	25·00

Overtime

Overtime work was paid at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate in almost all occupations including Textile factories—excepting a few where the rate was double the regular rate. In theatres overtime work was paid at the rate of \$1 per hour after 12 midnight. Work is not permitted on Sundays in the clothing department. In other departments work on Sundays was paid in many cases including the Textiles at double the regular rate.

Hours of work

In most of the occupations the number of hours of work per day is 8 and a full week is equal to 44 hours though in a few cases it varies from 40 to 48. In the case of waitresses and kitchen women a day is equal to 9 hours and a week is equal to 54 hours.

The Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians was held at Geneva from 20 to 25 April 1925 the agenda mainly consisting of those problems on which no final decision was arrived at in 1923. These were: cost of living index numbers, international comparison of real wages, classification of industries and unemployment statistics. Twenty-five governments were represented at the conference and 40 delegates were present. Mr. Julin, Secretary-General in the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Industry was elected chairman and Mr. Jensen (Denmark), Professor Wagemann (Germany) and Professor Gini (Italy) were elected vice-chairmen.

Cost of Living Index Numbers

The International Labour Office had prepared a report for the conference on this subject describing the methods adopted by different countries in the construction of index numbers of the cost of living. It was suggested that every country should undertake new investigations for the purpose of constructing a standard budget and that the same year should be taken as the base year for the new series of index numbers in every

country. Professor Gini (Italy) contributed another important suggestion, that the International Labour Office with the assistance of statisticians and physiologists should construct a minimum subsistence budget taking into consideration the differences in habits of consumption, etc., in different countries. This proposal was supported by Professor Wagemann (Germany).

The conference then discussed the draft resolution prepared by the International Labour Office and agreed without discussion that separate index numbers should be prepared for each of the five main groups, food, heating and lighting, clothing, rent and miscellaneous and that these should then be combined to form the general index. There was some discussion over the items to be included in the miscellaneous group. It was decided not to name these items in the recommendation to Governments and only one—direct taxation—was specifically mentioned.

With regard to the question of weights the method of the standard budget was given preference by the conference. There was also some discussion on general principles for the calculation of price data and the frequency of calculation and publication of the index numbers, but the aim of the conference was not to give detailed proposals, but confine itself only to general recommendations.

International Comparison of Real Wages

The first conference of the Labour Statisticians had considered the problem of real wage comparisons but the subject matter then was confined to a single country for a specific period of time. The British Ministry of Labour made a beginning in the systematic investigation of the larger problem of international comparison of real wages when during 1923-24 it collected data of wages and prices of particular food stuffs in a number of capital cities. At the instance of the British Ministry the International Labour Office continued this work.

The conference unanimously agreed that the most important consideration was the selection of a single unchanging standard of measurement to which all figures of wages to be compared could be related. The method adopted by the International Labour Office was to combine the important food stuffs, for which record could be obtained in the capital cities under study in an international average. Weights in the different countries are subsequently measured by the cost of this average. The committee of the conference generally approved of this method but Professor Gini pointed out that it was better to limit international comparison to groups of countries with the same consumption habits rather than to enter into larger international comparisons, on account of the fact that habits of consumption in certain groups were very different from those in others. Dr. Sjostrand (Sweden) submitted that a single standard of consumption should be adopted on the basis of the quantity of calories required to support life and that this quantity should be taken as constant for all the different countries. The conference decided to refer this proposal to the International Labour Office.

Another important point on which there was considerable discussion was the enlargement of the standard of measurement by including a few

more items in addition to food stuffs, the items proposed being heating, lighting and clothing.

The committee then discussed the nature of the wage data for the purpose of international comparison. It was pointed out during the discussion that there is always a danger of confusing wage rates and earnings and Dr. Bergsten (Sweden) and Mr. Jensen (Denmark) suggested earnings as a better basis for international comparison than wage rates. It was further suggested that the earnings of the whole family were the only accurate basis for international comparisons of standards of living. After some discussion the conference recognised the importance of the international comparison of real wages undertaken by the International Labour Office and invited it to undertake a series of comparative statistics of standards of living based on the actual earnings of working class families.

Classification of Industries

The first conference of Labour Statisticians had instructed the International Labour Office to prepare a list of industries for the purpose of classifying the undertakings in each country regardless of the method for grouping industries in broader groups. The resolution passed by the first conference was as follows:—"The groups of industries used in the different countries should be so sub-divided that it would always be possible to secure separate information concerning an adequately complete number of industries included in a provisional list drawn up in alphabetical order which might be prepared by the International Labour Office". The International Labour Office accordingly prepared a list, assisted by the Secretariat of the League of Nations and others. The committee of the conference had therefore to consider whether or not to recommend the list to different governments for adoption. Considerable discussion took place over this, but later on a compromise was effected and the International Labour Office was requested to draft a provisional list of the most important industries and to forward the list already prepared to the governments inviting their opinion and criticism.

Unemployment Statistics

A report has been published on this subject by the International Labour Office which clearly shows that at present there are no complete scientific statistics of unemployment. A draft resolution was, therefore, submitted by the International Labour Office. The committee decided on the data—absolute and relative—which should be included in the statistics from three sources, insurance, trade unions and unemployment exchanges. An interesting discussion took place on the question of classification, after which the committee agreed not to lay down particular rules for classification, but merely to recommend the adoption of suitable classifications. The conference further was obliged to note that even if all the countries adopted the recommendations of the conference it was not possible for many reasons to make the figures internationally comparable, and for this reason the conference resolved to request every country to give full details regarding the methods of calculation, tabulation and classification of its unemployment statistics

The following resolutions were adopted by the conference:—

(1) In each country statistics should be published showing changes in the cost of living. They should cover the food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent, and miscellaneous groups. Each group should include the most important items of consumption, and especially those articles the price changes of which may be taken as representative of changes in the prices of articles not included.

Separate index numbers should be published for each of the groups and general index numbers for all the groups combined. In calculating these index numbers weights should be used proportionate to the relative importance in consumption of the items in each group and of the different groups. Changes in the cost of living in a given period should be calculated by using weights which remain unchanged throughout the period. When changes in consumption render the weights inappropriate a new series of index numbers based on new weights should be calculated.

It would be desirable that as far as possible the information published should enable the differences which would result in the index numbers from the inclusion or exclusion of direct taxes to be determined.

(2) A series of national index numbers, calculated by using weights based on the consumption of industrial workers generally, should be published. In cases where desirable, index numbers may also be calculated for other classes of workers.

In countries in which there are marked differences in economic conditions in different districts or among different sections of the working classes, it is desirable that separate index numbers should be published for such areas and classes. In these cases the weights used should, as far as possible, be based on working-class consumption in the districts or among the sections of workers to which the index numbers relate.

It may be convenient that the national index should be computed by combining the separate indices, account being taken of the relative populations in the different groups.

(3) In view of the existing inadequacy of statistics of consumption, the most satisfactory method of determining the weights of the different items and groups appears to be that based on a standard family budget obtained as the result of an enquiry into the average expenditure of a number of families during a given period.

Where statistics of family budgets are not available statistics of aggregate consumption may be of some value in the determination of the relative importance of certain articles of consumption in the country as a whole, account being taken of the fact that certain articles are used for purposes other than human consumption.

Theoretical budgets computed from all information available may also be used.

(4) Care should be taken to ensure that the quality of each item for which prices are obtained at different dates and the methods of collection and calculation remain unchanged during the period covered.

(5) Index numbers should be computed as often as may be necessary having regard to the extent to which prices are changing. In present

conditions they may with advantage be computed at monthly intervals, but under more stable conditions their publication at less frequent intervals may be adequate.

(6) It is desirable that in those countries in which no family budget enquiries have been held since 1920-1921 such enquiries should be undertaken as soon as economic conditions are sufficiently favourable, and, if possible, not later than the year 1928.

(7) It is desirable that the Governments, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, should agree to adopt the same year as the base for the calculation of a new series of index numbers. It is suggested that the year 1930 would be suitable for this purpose.

(8) It is of great importance that the principles adopted in the selection of articles and of the different qualities of such articles, in the collection and computation of the price data and in the fixing of the weights, should be indicated in full detail when such index numbers are first published, also the precise data to which the index numbers refer.

II. Unemployment Statistics

(1) In countries in which a widespread system of unemployment insurance exists the information obtained from the working of such a system forms the best basis for unemployment statistics.

(2) These statistics should furnish the following information as a minimum:

(a) Annually, the total number of workpeople insured against unemployment, which should be related so far as practicable to the total number of workers.

(b) Monthly, the total number of unemployed on a given day in receipt of benefit, and the total number of insured workers unemployed (whether on benefit or not) on the same day.

(c) Monthly, the percentage that on a given day the total number of insured unemployed (whether on benefit or not) forms of the estimated number of insured workpeople.

(d) Annually, the total amount paid during the year in benefits.

A method according to which, as in the Netherlands, a percentage is calculated between the number of days of unemployment during one week and the total number of days of work which might have been performed is one which is worthy of attention.

(3) Where statistics based on unemployment insurance, compulsory or voluntary, are not available, it is desirable to obtain from workers' organisations the following information:

(a) Monthly, the total number of unemployed on a given day and the percentage they form of the total membership covered by the enquiry.

(b) Annually, the number of workers covered by the enquiry as a percentage of the total number of workers in the corresponding industries or occupations.

Even when statistics based on unemployment insurance become available it is desirable, for purposes of comparison, to continue trade union statistics as long as they are reliable.

(4) The statistics derived from public employment offices should give:

(a) The number of workpeople registered on a given day of the month as seeking work, with the total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same day.

(b) The number of workers' applications registered, of vacancies notified, and of vacancies filled, during the month.

(5) Employment exchange statistics should be compiled so that as far as possible unskilled workers are distinguished from other classes of workers.

(6) Information as to the state of employment should also be published periodically, if possible monthly, based on returns made by a representative number of employers.

(7) In countries in which satisfactory information concerning unemployment cannot be obtained by the means indicated above, it is desirable that an attempt should be made to obtain at the general population census, or at an industrial or occupational census, information as to the amount of unemployment, or that special enquiries relating to the whole population or to an adequate sample thereof should be made from time to time with a view to ascertaining the number and condition of the unemployed.

(8) The statistics indicated in the preceding resolutions should distinguish males and females and should, so far as possible, give figures for separate occupations in the case of statistics arising out of the activities of employment exchanges, and for separate occupations or industries as may be most convenient in the case of trade union and insurance statistics and in the case of special industrial or occupational enquiries. The classifications used should be based on the classifications adopted in the general population census in so far as these are applicable to employment exchange operations.

(9) It is desirable, for comparing statistics of unemployment internationally:

(a) That precise and detailed information should be published and kept up to date as to the methods adopted in compiling the various statistics of unemployment; in particular, each country should indicate any legislative or administrative changes affecting the value of its unemployment statistics;

(b) That copies of all forms and questionnaires used in collecting the various statistics should be forwarded to the International Labour Office;

(c) That in each country an enquiry should be made to determine, as exactly as possible, the representative value of the unemployment statistics in relation to the "ideal statistics" which would give, at any date, the total number of unemployed in relation to the total number of workers. For this purpose it is agreed:

(i) that the ideal population "field" to which the statistics should relate should be all persons whose normal means of livelihood is employment under contract of service as well as those persons not hitherto wage earners who seek to become so;

(ii) that the unemployment measured should exclude that due to sickness, invalidity, participation in trade disputes or voluntary absence from work, and should be limited to unemployment due to lack of employment or to lack of work while in employment;

(iii) that the necessary and sufficing condition for being enumerated as unemployed is that the individual must have been not at work for one day at least.

(10) It is desirable that the different statistics of unemployment (insurance, trade union, and employment exchanges) should be presented together, preferably in graphic form, so that they might be co-ordinated and checked one with another and as clear and correct an idea as possible of the fluctuations in unemployment obtained.

(11) Statistics of short-time employment should, if possible, be given separately from those of whole-time unemployment.

III. International Comparisons of Real Wages

The Conference recognises the great theoretical and practical importance of the international comparisons of real wages which were initiated by the British Ministry of Labour and the interest of the researches which have been subsequently carried on by the International Labour Office and which have certainly led to progress in this sphere.

The Conference, however, expresses the opinion that, since these figures cannot be considered as representative of the real differences in the workers' standard of living which exist from country to country, it is desirable that a second series of index numbers should be published along with the first, measuring the relative standards of living of the working classes in the different countries. In this case it would be necessary to base the calculations on the actual earnings of working-class families and to take account of the differences in the physiological needs of the population due chiefly to climate and race.

The International Labour Office, in publishing these index numbers, should give in the greatest detail the original figures, the methods of calculation adopted, and any reservations necessary. The different countries should send to the International Labour Office the fullest information, together with a detailed description as to the nature and value of their figures.

IV. Classification of Industries

The Conference, realising, as it did in 1923, that it is not possible at the present time to reach an agreement as to the scientific bases of an international classification of industries, but recognising that it is necessary to ensure in the immediate future some form of international comparison, at least for the principal industries, recommends that pending the time when a complete classification becomes possible there should be drawn up, after consultation with the various statistical services and international organisations concerned, a provisional list of the most important industries.

In order that the question of drawing up a more complete list of industries which would serve as a base for international statistical comparisons might be thoroughly investigated, the Conference recommends the International Labour Office to invite the Governments to examine the draft classification which has been submitted to them, and to inform the Office of the difficulties which they would experience in adopting it, calling attention to cases where the draft list might be reduced or expanded.

German Foreign Trade in Cotton Textiles

German imports of raw cotton during the first four months of 1925 showed an increase of 52 per cent. over those for the corresponding period of 1924 while the imports of cotton linters more than doubled. The bulk of this was supplied by the United States. But while the imports increased, consumption did not keep pace with them.

The imports of foreign cotton yarns also increased. During May, most of the German spinning mills worked at their fullest capacity. But they were unable to meet the domestic requirements and as a consequence, imports of cotton yarns from Czechoslovakia and England increased.

In recent months, German users of yarns have shown considerable interest in the possibilities of importing American yarns and it is believed that American exporters might find a good market in Germany for the coarser cotton yarns now supplied by Czechoslovakia. (*Abstracted from the Weekly Reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce.*)

Wages on the Continent

ANALYSIS OF RATES PAID

The wage factor is the greatest point in the general problem of international competition, and in presenting the following details of wages in foreign countries the writer makes the reservation that it is not so easy to obtain the wage cost per unit of production, which is the real competitive test, as it is to ascertain the wage per man-hour or day.

Beginning with miners' wages, it appears that the hourly earnings in Germany and France are not much more than half as high as in this country.

The German official returns, as given by the Berlin Statistical Office, show that miners' wages averaged 78 pfs. per hour in 1913, and 82 pfs. in 1924. Since last year there have been advances bringing the average up to 92 pfs. This is just about 11d. English. Our wages, at an average of 10s. 6d. for seven hours, amount to 18d. per hour.

For the month of May last year the German coalowners presented figures showing a total pit cost of 12.50 marks per ton, of which wages represented only 5.77 marks, or less than 6s. per ton, while our direct wage cost was 13s. Remarkably enough, the German Miners' Union gave a detailed calculation which showed a total cost of 12.02 marks, or only 48 pfs. difference from the employers' estimate.

A committee of French coalowners has supplied figures for 1924 showing (with wages even higher than in 1920, when cost of living was at the pinnacle) earnings equal to only about 8s. 4d. per ton, English, taking the franc at 2½d. or thereabouts. The returns showed the average wages per man underground to be 24.68 frs. per day, and for men above ground 22.80 frs. There has been an advance of about 10 per cent. this year in consideration of a rise in cost of living, caused through the depreciation of the franc, but it is questionable if the figures are any higher in the English equivalent. It seems that the French man-hour wage is under 8d.

In the United States, by the way, the average wages since the 1922 agreement have been just about £8 per man-week, but as the output has been about 18 tons, the direct pit-labour cost has only been about 9s. per ton.

In the German metal group of trades—iron, steel, engineering, shipbuilding, etc.—the average earnings were 66 pfs. per hour in 1913, and 71 pfs. in 1924, according to the Berlin Statistical Office. For the month of March, this year the unskilled rates of pay, averaged over all industrial occupations, were 57 pfs. per hour, and the skilled average 79 pfs. The metal group earnings are returned at 81·7 pfs. per hour for skilled and 55·5 pfs. for unskilled men, for the month of April.

To see German wages in true focus it is necessary to take a glance backward. Germany beat us before the war in several lines when there was no marked disparity between her wages and ours. Now there is a very wide disparity. In the early nineties of last century, when German competition first became serious, a delegation of British iron trade employers made an investigation. They reported their "surprise" at finding German wages almost "on all fours" with British wages. Between then and the outbreak of the war of 1914 the average wage advance was twice as great in Germany as in Britain.

In the metal group, the highest paid group, the earnings of all the German workers in 1913 averaged 1,702 marks. That is on the authority of the German Government, quoted in British Consular and Diplomatic Report No. 5,379. That would be about 33s. per week, for 52 weeks in the year. No such complete returns are available for this country; but at that time unskilled wages here averaged about 22s. 6d., semi-skilled, probably 28s., and skilled about 40s., with the piecework earnings of selected sections averaging, say, 60s. What is the position to-day?

The general average of German iron, steel, engineering and shipbuilding wages is something under 8d. per hour, against our 1s. 4d., or thereabouts. Here are a few details. In March last the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour presented the following figures and notes on German and British shipyard wages:—

Skilled:—	Great Britain	Germany
1 Shipwrights ..	55s. 7d.	31·00 marks, or 30s. 10d.
2 Ship Joiners ..	57s. 9d.	
Mean of 1 and 2 ..	56s. 8d.	
Semi-skilled ..	(no information)	29·16 marks, or 29s.
Unskilled ..	38s. 5d.	25·38 marks, or 25s. 3d.

(Great Britain, nine principal centres: Germany, mean rates of Hamburg and Stettin.)

NOTES.—The German rates were those paid to single men. Supplementary allowances are paid to married men at the rate of 1 pfenning per hour for wife and 2 pfs. for each child. The weekly rates for Germany are obtained by multiplying the hourly rates by 54 and converting result into currency rate of 20·10 Reichsmarks to the £. In both countries rates in excess of the minimum are earned by piece-workers.

The Hamburg Shipyard Agreement, dated March 1, 1925, provides for hourly time rates ranging from 61 to 65 pfs. for skilled, 57 to 61 pfs. for semi-skilled, and 49 to 53 pfs. for unskilled men. Piecework earnings may run up to 33·3 per cent. more. In connexion with these rates it is interesting to observe that much of the work in shearing, punching, drilling and shaping plates and bars, and even much of the riveting, involved in shipbuilding at Hamburg, where British contracts are being

carried out, is done at the inland steel works, hundreds of miles from the shipyards, because the wages inland are about 10 per cent. lower than in the Hamburg area. Only the minimum of actual construction is performed in the shipyards at the higher rates.

An investigation made by the New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association shows the following weekly wages of certain crafts in the shipbuilding and repairing industries of Britain, Germany, Holland and America, in the currency of the United States at the rate of exchange about the end of the first quarter of this year:—

Craft	United States	Britain	Holland	Germany
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boilermakers (platers, etc.) ..	34·56	20·45	14·28	8·10
Smiths ..	40·28	16·22	14·52	8·10
Machinists ..	34·56	16·22	14·52	8·10
Carpenters ..	34·56	16·22	15·24	8·10
Patternmakers ..	38·40	19·04	16·19	8·10
Joiners ..	34·56	16·22	14·28	8·10
Electricians ..	34·56	16·22	15·00	8·10
Labourers ..	23·00	12·69	12·38	6·48

The Dutch figures are interesting because little Holland built 102 boats for British owners last year, and has much work on hand now on our account, having beaten us not only on price but on time in some cases. The *Netherlands Statistical Journal* gives the following figures of Dutch shipyard and engineering wages for the second half of 1924, including premiums and piece earnings but exclusive of overtime rates:—(Converted into English equivalents).

Skilled workers ..	12·88d
Semi-skilled ..	11·22
Unskilled ..	9·77

From details gathered in the Dutch shipyards, from a special report prepared for the British Government by its representatives in Holland, and from our time rates with the usual allowances for piece work, the following table is presented:—

Average Hourly Income, including piece earnings

	Shipwrights	Drillers	Riveters	Helpers	Labourers
Rotterdam ..	13·2d	11·2d	11·4d	9·3d	9·7d
North-East England ..	18·8d	16·8d	16·8d	17·6d	14·8d

Turning now to Belgium we see equally striking conditions. That little country is actually running Great Britain a neck-and-neck race for leading position in iron and steel exports. The average earnings in the metal or metallurgical group of industries in Belgium, prior to the present strike, have ranged from 23f. to 30f. per day of eight hours, the minimum for the lowest class of labour being 2f. per hour. Furnacemen have had from 2f. 75c. to 3f. 25c. per hour, which represents about 7d. to 8½d.,

English. Along with these wage figures may be given the employment returns for the iron and steel industry for 1923, the latest available, which show that in Belgium only 4,935 men were employed at blast furnaces, 9,686 at steel works proper, 20,594 at rolling mills, and 591 at the puddling furnaces, or a total of only 35,806 workers to produce and manufacture and shape just about 2,500,000 tons of steel. From this it is clear that Belgium employers secure a very high output per unit of labour, for a comparatively low wage per man.

As regards France, the latest complete returns, those for the second half of last year, as supplied by the employers, show that in the iron, steel, engineering and shipbuilding group the earnings averaged just about 7½d. per man-hour, English. The output per man is probably not so high in France as in Belgium, Germany, or Britain; but there are not recent reliable figures on this point. (From a correspondent of the "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement," July 25, 1925.)

The Family Wage System

Under the terms and conditions which the South Wales coalowners have posted at their collieries for employment on and after August 1st the principle is introduced for the first time, we believe, in the history of coal mining in this country of family subsistence allowances. In France, Belgium, and other Continental countries the family wage has made considerable progress in recent years. In France to-day the system applies to nearly 10,000 undertakings employing over a million workmen, and involving an expenditure in allowances for children of between 130 and 140 million francs per annum. In Belgium it has been adopted by firms employing in all about 280,000 men, of whom 160,000 are in the coal industry. The practice on the Continent is to make monthly allowances in respect of the children of the workmen. In Belgium these monthly allowances range from 10f for one child to 100f for four children, and in France from about 16f to 124f respectively. The terms offered by the South Wales coalowners differ both in character and in their financial incidence on those in force at Continental collieries. The allowances are graded not only in accordance with the size of the family, but also in accordance with the standard basis rates of the various grades of labour employed, and are thus intended to discriminate between single and married adults, and to remove the anomalies created by the present individual subsistence wage. There is an allowance of 1s. 3d. per shift for the wife of a low-grade day worker engaged at the minimum standard rate of 5s. per shift, but none to a higher-grade worker with a standard rate of 6s. 10½d. per shift. Between these two extremes the wife allowance falls as the standard rate increases. In addition to the wife allowance, there is another of 5d. for the first child, 4d. for the second, 3d. for the third, and 2d. for the fourth. A low-grade workman with a wife and two children is thus guaranteed a subsistence wage per shift of 7s., and a higher-grade workman with a standard rate of 6s. 10½d. and with a wife and two children as subsistence wage of 7s. 7½d. per shift. These allowances are to be met

out of the 87 per cent. of the proceeds of the industry allotted to wages after the deduction from the total proceeds of costs other than wages. (From the "Economist," July 25, 1925.)

International Labour Conference

POSITION OF INDIA

On page 1177 of the *July* issue of the *Labour Gazette*, reference was made to a resolution introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi, Indian Workers' Delegate at the International Labour Conference. We give below some extracts from Mr. Joshi's speech on that occasion.

With reference to the colonies, the protectorates and the mandated territories, Mr. Joshi said that they were not properly represented and their interests were not well looked after. "I fully appreciate" he said "that in spite of the difficulties the workers in India have derived at least some benefit from the action of the International Labour Conference and of the International Labour Organisation. But as one who has watched the activities of these bodies for the past 6 years, an impression is being left on my mind that the interests of the special countries, the interests of the colonies, the protectorates, and the mandated territories, are not properly looked after by this organisation." Mr. Joshi added "I do not understand when people say that the conditions in colonies, protectorates and mandated territories are different and that the conventions and recommendations cannot be applied to them".

He further pointed out that the territories belonging to the Indian princes, which represent one-third of the British territory, were not represented, and therefore the conventions and recommendations were not applied to these territories. He suggested that the Director of the International Labour Office should take steps to ask the Government of India for a report concerning the applications of the convention and recommendations in the Indian States.

With reference to the special countries, Japan and India, he stated "I should like to ask the Director of the International Labour Office whether he proposes to take any steps to review these conventions and recommendations. The conventions and recommendations for Japan and India do not go so far as those which apply to the European worker. It is now six years since they were passed and it is time that these conventions and recommendations were revised". With particular reference to Japan Mr. Joshi stated that on account of the fact that certain conventions especially the hours of work convention and the convention on the prohibition of night work of women were not ratified by Japan great difficulty was experienced in India. "If Japan does not ratify the conventions and recommendations it will be difficult for the workers of India to secure any progress as regards their conditions." Said Mr. Joshi "not only that, but we fear that it may be difficult for us to maintain even the conditions we enjoy to-day. We feel that our standards are liable to be lowered". He further appealed to the Japanese representative in the International Labour Conference and the Workers group to urge the ratification of these conventions by Japan.

Standard of Living of the Indian Middle Classes in Bombay City*

Single Men

In addition to the 1748 middle class family budgets, 125 single men's budgets were collected by the Labour Office. The collection of single men's budgets was considered necessary, because a section of the middle class people live alone in Bombay. The term single men includes both bachelors and married men who, for some reason or other, have sent their families outside Bombay and are living alone in the city. Students supporting themselves by means of tuition and others not fully engaged were excluded. The number of single men's budgets collected may appear small, but when it is remembered that the standard of life obtaining among the different classes of single men is more or less uniform, the sample should not be open to criticism on the score of being unrepresentative.

The distribution of single men's budgets according to religion, natural division of origin, income class and occupation is given below :—

Religion			
	..	..	No.
Hindus	..	..	85
Muslims	..	..	10
Parsees	..	..	15
Jews	..	..	1
Christians	..	..	14

125

Natural Division of Origin

	..	..	No.
Bombay City	..	..	5
Konkan	..	..	54
Karnatak	..	..	15
Deccan	..	..	10
Gujarat	..	..	17
North India	..	..	14
South India	..	..	10

125

Income Class

	..	..	No.
Below Rs. 100	..	..	69
Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200	..	..	47
Rs. 200 and below Rs. 300	..	..	6
Rs. 300 and over	..	..	3

125

* The first three articles on this subject have appeared in the December 1924, April 1925 and July 1925 issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

The number of budgets for the income groups above Rs. 200 being small, these nine budgets have been excluded from the tabulation of income and expenditure. These nine budgets are made up of two Kayastha Prabhus, three Muslims, one Parsee, one Jew and two Christians.

Occupation			
	..	..	No.
Superior	..	..	4
Clerical	..	..	83
Mechanical	..	..	13
Teaching	..	..	9
Professional	..	..	16
			125

The figures of income and expenditure are not classified according to religion, occupation and natural division of origin. They are tabulated according to income class only.

General Results

The table below summarizes the general results of the enquiry by income groups.

Average income and group expenditure for single men

	Limits of monthly income		
	Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200	All incomes
Number of budgets	69	47	116
Percentage of total number of budgets ..	59.5	40.5	100.0
Average monthly income	Rs. a. p. 76 6 7	Rs. a. p. 130 13 5	Rs. a. p. 98 7 5
Average group expenditure			
Food	Rs. 28 7 5 37.01	35 15 8 28.83	31 8 2 32.72
Fuel and lighting	Rs. 1 6 2 1.80	1 13 4 1.47	1 9 1 1.63
House-rent	Rs. 8 14 10 11.61	15 11 6 12.60	11 10 10 12.13
Clothing	Rs. 5 12 5 7.51	8 3 0 6.56	6 12 1 7.01
Furniture and household effects, bedding, etc.	Rs. 1 1 8 1.44	1 7 3 1.16	1 3 11 1.29
Miscellaneous— Medical fees and medicine	Rs. 1 4 5 1.66	2 9 11 2.10	1 13 1 1.89

Average income and group expenditure for single men—contd.

	Limits of monthly income,		
	Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 and below Rs. 200	All incomes
Education, Club-subscription, and newspapers.	Rs. 2 8 5 3·29	4 4 2 3·42	3 3 7 3·35
Travelling expenses to and from native place	Rs. 3 1 9 4·04	4 5 10 3·50	3 9 11 3·76
Tobacco and cigarettes	Rs. 1 2 3 1·48	1 1 8 0·88	1 2 1 1·17
Spirits and wines	Rs. 0 3 1 0·25	0 3 2 0·16	0 3 2 0·21
Insurance and provident fund ..	Rs. 2 12 11 3·65	6 8 7 5·23	4 5 1 4·49
Amusements	Rs. 0 11 10 0·96	2 1 8 1·69	1 4 8 1·34
Income tax and other taxes, if any ..	....	0 8 8 0·43	0 3 6 0·22
Interest	Rs. 0 6 8 0·54	0 10 6 0·53	0 8 3 0·53
Servants' wages	Rs. 0 10 3 0·83	1 15 2 1·56	1 2 9 1·22
Remittance to dependents	Rs. 11 11 10 15·27	26 6 6 21·16	17 10 11 18·36
Others	Rs. 6 10 7 8·66	10 14 0 8·72	8 5 10 8·68
Total miscellaneous	Rs. 31 4 0 40·63	61 9 10 49·38	43 8 10 45·22
Total monthly expenditure	Rs. 76 14 6 100·00	124 12 7 100·00	96 4 11 100·00
Balance of income over expenditure ..	Rs.—0 7 11	6 0 10	2 2 6
Do. expressed as per cent. of income.	—0·65	4·63	2·19

Income

It was found that besides their regular monthly income, in some cases, single men have extra sources of income. The most important of these are given below:—

Source	No. of Cases	Total amount
		Rs. a. p.
Gifts	3	33 0 0
Landed property	2	38 0 0
Tuition	5	79 0 0
Commission	2	50 0 0
Remittance from home	1	30 0 0
House rent	1	10 0 0
Bonus	4	27 5 4
Interest	1	10 0 0

Five out of the nine teachers seem to have an extra source of income from private tuition.

Expenditure on food

The expenditure on food is separate from that on refreshments. Again the expenditure on food varies according to whether a man cooks his own meals, orders them from a hotel, pays for his board in a family, or engages a cook. When a single man cooks his own meals, the expenditure comes to Rs. 15 per month; when he orders food from a hotel the minimum charge is Rs. 18; when he boards with a family he has to pay a little more than Rs. 18; but when he engages a cook, the expenditure swells up enormously—as much as Rs. 65 in one case.

Lighting and House Rent.

The rent and lighting charges are shared among the co-tenants of the premises occupied. Where electric lights are provided, the charge per light per month is usually Rs. 2. This has to be paid by the tenant to the landlord in addition to the rent. Fuel charges are incurred usually for the oil for the stove used for making tea and for warming water for a bath. The average monthly rent paid by each single man is Rs. 11-10-10. One room is commonly shared by two or more than two persons*. The average number of persons per room is 1·24. The average floor-space per person is 161 square feet.

Clothing and Household Necessaries

These items do not call for any elaborate comment. The average Indian's mode of life is simple and he does not care for either the material or the cut of his clothing. As for furniture, a writing table, one or two chairs and occasionally a cot or a book-shelf is all that is to be found in a single man's room.

Miscellaneous Expenditure

The following table gives the average monthly expenditure of single men on miscellaneous items.

Expenditure on the miscellaneous group of articles (single men)

Items	Average monthly expenditure for all budgets (116)	Average monthly expenditure of those men spending	Percentage of budgets on which figures in col. 3 are based
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1 Hair cutting	0 14 6	0 15 3	94·8
2 Dhobi or soap	2 7 6	2 7 6	100·0
3 Medicine and medical fees	1 13 1	2 10 2	69·0
4 Education	1 0 0	10 8 9	9·5
5 Club-subscription	0 8 5	1 5 2	39·7
6 Newspapers and stamps	1 11 2	1 11 8	98·3
7 Travelling expenses to and from work	2 10 6	3 1 10	85·3
8 Travelling expenses to and from native place	3 9 11	4 6 0	82·8
9 Toilet requisites	0 6 9	0 15 1	44·8
10 Tobacco and cigarettes	1 2 1	3 0 8	37·1

* In one case there were five persons in one room. In another case one man was occupying four rooms.

Expenditure on the miscellaneous group of articles (single men)—contd.

Items	Average monthly expenditure for all budgets (116)	Average monthly expenditure of those men spending	Percentage of budgets on which figures in col. 3 are based
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
11 Spirits and wines	0 3 2	1 11 11	11·2
12 Charity and gifts	0 12 1	1 2 0	67·2
13 Pansupari	0 4 7	0 15 9	29·3
14 Insurance	2 6 2	6 11 11	35·3
15 Provident Fund	1 14 11	6 12 8	28·5
16 Amusements	1 4 8	2 3 10	57·8
17 Incometax	0 2 10	5 2 0	3·5
18 Other taxes	0 0 8	5 0 0	0·9
19 Interest on debts	0 8 3	2 13 5	18·1
20 Servants' wages	1 2 9	2 13 3	41·4
21 Remittances	17 10 11	21 5 10	82·8
22 Luxuries	0 2 2	0 12 0	18·1
23 Others	0 11 9	2 13 6	25·9

The expenditure on washing should be considered along with servants' wages as the servant often washes clothes in addition to cleaning utensils and dusting the floor. In most cases, a part-time servant is maintained. The average wage of part-time servants is Rs. 2-13-3. The expenditure on medicine is about Rs. 2 per month. This is not very high considering the insanitary surroundings of the dwellings of the people and the prevalence of numerous diseases in the city. The expenditure on education is probably for the payment of the fees of evening classes in law, accountancy, shorthand and typewriting, etc. In Bombay, there is no club-life worth the name for the middle classes. In fact, the club is purely a western conception and has not yet taken a hold on the Indian mind. The expenditure on club subscriptions, therefore, refers to money paid mostly to communal associations. The expenditure on newspapers and stamps seems fairly high, but the bulk of it is on stamps rather than on newspapers. In India, the newspaper buying habit is not very prevalent, and people go to the free reading rooms or borrow a newspaper from a neighbour. In some cases, three or four persons together subscribe to one newspaper and share the expense. Single men living away from their families have naturally to spend a great deal on account of travelling. The annual expenditure comes to about Rs. 45. Only 37 per cent. of the middle class single men apparently indulge in tobacco. This compares very favourably with the working classes, 98·5 of whom spend money on this item. Only 13 cases were reported in which there was expenditure on wines and spirits while no less than 91·1 per cent. of the working classes incurred expenditure on this item. This is not surprising when one remembers that both smoking and drinking are considered signs of bad breeding by Hindu society. About 67 per cent. of the budgets show some expenditure on charity which here refers mainly to alms-giving. The pity is that in the city of Bombay more money is spent on unorganized rather than on organized charity, with the result that beggary has tended to become a remunerative profession. The percentage of persons insur-

ing their lives or contributing to a provident fund seems to be very small. The expenditure on amusements is very moderate. The number of persons paying income tax is low as the exemption limit is Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem. Only 18 per cent. of the people are indebted. This compares very favourably with the working classes. The average debt of persons in debt (33) amounts to Rs. 530 and the highest rate of interest is 36 per cent.

General

The percentage expenditure of middle class families and single men and working class families and single men is compared in the following table:—

	Middle Class		Working Class.	
	Family	Single men	Family	Single men
Food	41·55	32·72	54·81	39·86
Fuel and lighting	5·15	1·63	7·09	1·24
Clothing	10·46	7·01	8·17	4·08
House rent	14·30	12·13	7·47	5·28
Bedding and household necessities	2·48	1·29	2·20	0·41
Miscellaneous	26·06	45·22	20·26	49·13

As compared with the middle class family man, the single man spends a smaller percentage on food and a larger percentage on miscellaneous items. This shows that being free from the burden of family responsibility, he is able to spend more on luxuries than on the necessaries of life. As compared with the working class single man, he spends more on clothing and house-rent and less on food and miscellaneous items. The higher expenditure on clothing and housing indicates his higher standard of life.

Post Union (Deccan Division), Satara

The annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1925 of this Union shows that on 1st March 1924 Satara was made the Head Quarters of the Union. The total membership at the end of the year was 254 out of which 128 were clerks and 126 postmen and others. The closing balance of the Union was Rs. 1,027-9-9 against Rs. 853-12-3 in the previous year and the income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 979-9-0 and Rs. 797-11-6 respectively. A library was opened in the Union Hall with the help of subscriptions for that purpose from the members at Satara but the idea of making the library a part of the Union had to be abandoned as very few members took any interest in it. A Co-operative Society of the Deccan Division was started from 1st April 1925 and has at present about 20 members on its roll. The propaganda work by the Secretaries proved successful but on the whole the financial condition of the Union was very poor and subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 600 still remain unrecovered.

Reviews of Books

The Agricultural Situation, by G. F. Warren, Ph.D., and F. A. Pearson, Ph.D. (John Willer & Sons, New York), pp. 299.

This book is an important and welcome addition to the literature on agricultural economics. The purpose of the book as stated by the authors is to present facts regarding American agricultural economics in a manner intelligible to all the classes affected, the farmer, the business man, the legislator and the student. The authors have presented a difficult subject in simple language freely supported by statistical data and have succeeded in presenting the complex fabric of agricultural economics in a simple form. It is not generally realised that the agricultural situation is affected by extraneous factors such as the financial policy of the country, expansion of production and exports, etc., but, as pointed out by the authors, the primary cause of agricultural depression at least in America is financial inflation followed by rapid deflation. On page 29 the authors have given interesting illustrations of this and they have examined other factors such as taxes and freights in relation to agriculture, the unfavourable circumstances in which the agriculturists in America have got to work and their well-known consequences, bankruptcy, debts and disaster. One entire chapter is devoted to the discussion of farm wages the subject being treated from the point of view of both the farmer and the hired man.

Another chapter is devoted to prices and is perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book. One important point to which the authors have drawn attention is the popular error of estimating the agricultural situation from the figures of wholesale and retail prices. They have rightly pointed out that these are city prices, not the actual prices obtained by the farmers, and do not indicate the real position. To give an illustration from the book, the average June price of No. 2 mixed corn in New York city for the 5-year period from 1910 to 1914 was 71·8 cents. In 1921 it was 88 cents or 23 per cent. above the pre-war average. On the Iowa farms the 5-year average for June before the war was 55·4 cents but in 1921 it was only 44 cents or 21 per cent. below the 5-year average. It can easily be seen from these figures how wholly misleading it would be to use the New York city prices as a measure of farm conditions. Another error against which the authors have uttered a word of warning is the use of too distant a base. In the last two chapters the authors have discussed the possibilities of adjusting economic conditions to farming, and have suggested general remedies which deserve careful consideration. For instance, they have emphasised the importance of price adjustment which they think can be effected by adjusting prices realised by farmers to the prices of (1) commodities purchased, (2) taxes, (3) public debts and (4) private debts.

The book contains useful tables and charts and figures relating to various farm products which add to its usefulness. The book should serve as a very good standard for similar studies in the agricultural economics of India.

Current Periodicals

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. IX, No. 3. (OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF LABOUR MOVEMENT, LONDON).

- Special Articles.*—(1) *The late Mr. James Wignall, M.P.* pp. 99-100.
 (2) *Labour Women and the People of England.—A Review of the Birmingham Conference.* By Madeleine Symons. pp. 101-102.
 (3) *Ushering in the Dawn. Stray Reminiscences of a Propagandist—VII.* pp. 103-105.
 (4) *Workers as "Players"—Progress of the People's Theatre Movement.* By H. B. Pointing. pp. 106-108.
 (5) *Kept off the Grass.—Workers who have nowhere to play.* By Harold Kendrick. pp. 109-111.
 (6) *White Terrorism in Hungary.* By Peter Agoston, late Professor at the University of Budapest. pp. 112-114.
 (7) *Is Social Democracy in Germany on the Decline?* By Eduard Bernstein, Member of the Reichstag. pp. 115-117.
 (8) *Finance of Non-Contributory Pensions.* By Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P. pp. 118-119.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXV, No. 6. (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA).

- Special Articles.*—(1) *Recent Labour Legislation in Canada—Outline of Measures enacted in 1925 in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.*—Quebec: Workmen's Compensation, minimum wages for women, weekly rest for hotel employees, pensions of school teachers, electrical inspection, provincial civil service, co-operative societies, licensing of pedlars, miscellaneous Acts; Ontario: unemployment relief, garnishment of wages, workmen's compensation, special elections, early closing in villages, pensions for public library employees, requisitioning labour for forest fires, agricultural loans, social legislation; Alberta: payment of miners' wages, minimum wages for women, workmen's compensation, school holidays, fire departments' hours of labour, hours in retail stores, child welfare, farmers' co-operation, relief of farmers, and help for settlers. pp. 564-568.
 (2) *Labour Departments and Bureaus in Other Countries.* pp. 576-577.
 (3) *Social Insurance and Workmen's Compensation—Publication of Studies by International Labour Office.*—General problems; workmen's compensation for occupational diseases. pp. 578-579.
 (4) *Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions in Great Britain.*—Benefits; dates of commencement; contributions; amendments of health and unemployment insurance Acts; Government Actuary's report. pp. 580-581.
 (5) *Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, April 20-25, 1925.*—Classification of Industries; cost of living index numbers; statistics of real wages; unemployment statistics. pp. 602-603.
 (6) *Employment and Wages in Various Industries in Canada.*—Linseed-oil industry; musical instrument industry; oiled and water-proof clothing industry. pp. 604-605.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. X, No. 6. (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, BRISBANE).

- Special Articles.*—(1) *Justice Macnaughton.—Review.* p. 422.
 (2) *Vale—Judge Macnaughton Resigns from Court of Industrial Arbitration.* pp. 423-426.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XII, No. 1. (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA).

- Special Articles.*—(1) *The Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians.*—Cost of living index number; international comparison of real wages; classification of industries; unemployment statistics; conclusion; appendix—resolutions adopted by the Conference. pp. 1-22.
 (2) *Judicial Remedies in Recent French Legislation for the Enforcement of Agreements of Trade Association.* By Paul Pic (Professor of Industrial Legislation in the Faculty of Law at Lyons University).—The rights of Associations as established by law and by judicial interpretation; agreements of trade associations and judicial sanctions; comparison with British law; recent rulings on the force of collective agreements; conclusions; enforcement by penalties; compulsory arbitration. pp. 23-38.
 (3) *The Need for an Industrial Truce.* By Sir Robert Hardfield, Bart. (Managing Director, Hardfields Ltd., Steel Works). pp. 39-45.
 (4) *Social Aspects of Land Reform in Czechoslovakia.*—Conditions preceding the land reforms; legislation; the first land reform acts; preparatory legislation; redistribution legislation; compensation legislation. pp. 46-64.

(5) *German Legislation on Industrial Dwellings*.—Tenant protection; notice to quit; rent; control of housing accommodation; building. pp. 65—73.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. XXVII, No. 5. (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY, SYDNEY).

Special notes from routine Articles.—(1) *State Labour Exchanges*—Appointed agents; changes in personnel. p. 935.

(2) *Employment and Unemployment*.—Country districts; southern districts; Government works; broken hill; Newcastle. pp. 949—951.

(3) *Illegal Strikes*.—Morts' Dock and Engineering Company, Limited., Federated Society of Boiler-makers and Iron shipbuilders of Australia, Sydney Branch No. 1 (two cases). p. 961.

(4) *Interpretation of Awards*.—Water and Sewerage Employees (Metropolitan), Professional and General division, Salaried Officers' Awards. p. 961.

(5) *Departmental Advisings (Industrial Arbitration Act)*.—Builders' labourers—persons employed in the preparation of steel reinforcements for concrete buildings; chemists—dispensary employees; holidays—dispensary employees' industrial agreement No. 630, filed 2nd July 1924; Clerks—allowance for award holiday occurring during annual leave—absence through sickness; clerks, wholesale hardware (Metropolitan) award of 2nd November 1923; motor bus drivers and conductors—employment of permanent employees on their day off as casual hands—meaning of "day-off"—motor bus drivers and conductors (Cumberland) award of 30th May 1924; Pastrycooks—proportion of apprentices—pastrycooks, etc. (State) award of 29th December 1922; Restaurant employees—deduction for meals on award holidays—restaurant, etc., employees, retail shops (State) award of 14th September 1917, as varied 12th October 1923; Restaurant employees—waitresses' wages—deduction for meals—restaurant employees (State) award of 2nd January 1925. pp. 965 and 966.

(6) *Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916*.—*Departmental Advisings*.—Incapacity from separate causes—novus actus interveniens; accident arising "out of" the employment—boy operating metal shears. pp. 979 and 980.

Other Routine Articles.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes From Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

The Executive Committee of the I. F. T. U. passed the following resolution at its meeting held on June 29th, 1925:—

"The International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam places on record that since the war a protectionist commercial policy has been carried on to an ever-increasing degree in all European countries, a policy which divides the peoples instead of uniting them. Not only the newly created postwar States, but also the old Free Trade countries are being swept into this tendency. The International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam wishes to raise a warning voice against this policy; it herewith urges the affiliated National Trade Union Centres to fight protectionism in their countries as being a burden to the peoples and as tending to increase unemployment and the cost of living, and it calls upon the centres to make an energetic stand for the general withdrawal of customs tariffs and for the creation of an economic alliance the object of which shall be to secure the international distribution of raw materials thereby making impossible unfair competition between the nations arising out of sweating and dumping." (*From the Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, July 9, 1925.*)

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The International Council of Women held its quinquennial meeting in Washington from 4-14 May last, under the chairmanship of Lady Aberdeen.

The meeting was attended by 250 delegates from 42 countries, claiming to represent 36,000,000 women. The main purpose of the meeting was to survey the activity of the national women's councils in the various countries during the last five years, and to lay down principles for the guidance of their future activity.

A large number of resolutions, drafted by special committees, were adopted by the meeting. Many of them related directly to the aims pursued by the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. (*From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, June 29, 1925.*)

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UNITED KINGDOM

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 29th June, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated that, according to returns received, the number of men directly employed on works put in hand for the relief of unemployment with Government assistance was 110,183 on the 30th May, as compared with 91,351 on the 25th October, 1924. The figures take no account of the indirect employment provided. (*From the "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, July 1925.*)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of England and Wales 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. (From the "Labour Gazette," Canada, June 1925.)

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 2nd July 1925 with regard to the Draft Convention concerning the prohibition of night work in bakeries finally adopted by the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (Home Secretary) said:

In view of the findings of the Royal Commission on Food Prices, and having regard to the fact that none of the amendments which H. M. Government considered necessary was adopted by the Conference, the Government will not be able to ratify the Draft Convention. No other steps to prohibit night baking are at present in contemplation. (From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 20, 1925.)

Among the reports prepared by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations in Great Britain, for presentation to the National Conference of Labour Women held in Birmingham on 27th and 28th May last, was one dealing with "Health, with Special Reference to Maternity, the Washington Convention, and National Health Insurance."

The report pointed out that in May 1924 the National Conference of Labour Women reiterated its demand for the ratification by Great Britain of the Washington Maternity Draft Convention. The demand being still unsatisfied, the Conference was invited once more to return to the subject.

The report and a resolution framed on it were intended to form the basis of evidence to be given by the Standing Joint Committee before the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, constituted in 1924 by the Labour Government. (From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 20, 1925.)

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 13th July, asking as to the increased net annual charge on employers, on employed persons, and on the State as a result of the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill and of the Unemployment Insurance Bill conjointly, the Minister of Health gave the following information:

The subjoined table shows as regards the contributions of employers and employed persons coming within each of the three schemes, the increased net annual charge resulting from the provisions of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill taken in conjunction

with the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and also the total increased annual charge to the State under these measures for the year 1926-27. It has been assumed that on the average an employed person and his employer pay 48 contributions in the year. The charge to the State in respect of pensions includes the estimated additional cost of unrestricted old age pensions at 70, which increases progressively in subsequent years. The sum shown in the table as the additional State charge in respect of unemployment insurance is the estimated product of the increased Exchequer contribution of 1½d. a week (¾d. for women, boys and girls). From 2nd January 1928, the increased charge will be reduced to about £500,000 per annum, owing to the reduction in the Exchequer contribution of 1d. a week (½ for women, boys and girls) which will then operate. On the other hand, the Exchequer contribution is subject to a contingent further increase of 1d. a week (¾d. for women, boys and girls) in any quarter during the deficiency period in which the average outstanding Treasury advances for that quarter exceed those outstanding on 31st December 1925. This further increase is equivalent to about £425,000 a quarter.

	Contributions per Employed Person per Annum						Increased charge to the State
	Net increase resulting from Pensions Bill		Reduction under Unemployment Insurance Bill		Net Increase		
	Employer	Employed Person	Employer	Employed Person	Employer	Employed Person	
Men ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Pensions, £5,700,000
Women ..	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Unemployment Insurance
Boys ..	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0
Girls ..	16 0	16 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	£2,200,000
	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	

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

On 30th June last, the Mining Association of Great Britain gave notice to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for the termination at midnight on 31st July of the Wages Agreement between the parties, dated 18th June 1924.

Subsequently, new wages proposals were communicated by the Association to the Federation. These were considered by a National Delegate Conference of the Federation which met in London on 3rd July, and were rejected.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on the 13th July that the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Bridgeman), the Minister of Labour (Sir A. Steel-Maitland) and the Secretary for Mines (Colonel Lane-Fox) had had conversations with the representatives of the

owners and the representatives of the miners, that in view of the situation disclosed by those conversations the Government had decided to set up a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act; and that the Minister of Labour had set up a Court accordingly.

The Court consists of the Right Honourable H. P. Macmillan, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Chairman; Mr. W. Sherwood; and Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., D.Sc. The following are the terms of reference to the Court: "To enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute in the coal mining industry and to report thereon". (From the "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, July 1925.)

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OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Statistics recently published by the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy show that home work continues to decrease in Switzerland.

Whereas a few decades ago work at home was the commonest form of work in Switzerland, it has decreased steadily from year to year, notably between 1910 and 1920. On 1 December 1910 there were still, roughly, 70,000 home workers in Switzerland. On 1 December 1920 there were only 39,300. Though exact figures are not available for 1900, the number of home workers in that year was estimated at 130,000. It will be seen, therefore, that home work has diminished by 70 per cent. in the course of twenty years.

The following table shows the diminution, industry by industry:—

Industry	Persons engaged in		Decrease
	1910	1920	
Embroidery	29,520	13,561	15,959
Silk work	12,817	7,574	5,243
Cotton weaving	3,916	2,950	966
Knitting	2,618	1,497	1,121
Straw weaving, etc.	2,577	607	1,970
Watch-making	9,096	6,747	2,349
Tailoring for men and women	3,756	2,388	1,368
Sewing and Washing	2,038	1,570	468
Shoe making	601	228	373
Total for chief textile industries	51,448	26,189	25,259
Total for chief clothing industries	6,395	4,196	2,209

(From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, June 29, 1925.)

* * * * *

According to the *Robotniczy Przegląd Gospodarczy* of April 1925, the aggregate membership of the trade unions affiliated to the Polish Federation

of Trade Unions at the end of 1924 was 249,636, as compared with 377,775 at the end of 1923, a decrease during the year of 128,139. (From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, June 29, 1925.)

* * * * *

On 28th April last the Danish Shipowners' Association and the Danish Seamen's and Stokers' Unions accepted proposals of the State Conciliator for a new collective agreement.

The most important provisions of this agreement are an increase in monthly wages of 10 Kr. for stokers and able seamen, of 8 Kr. for trimmers, and of 5 Kr. for ordinary seamen.

Overtime pay is increased by 5 öre per hour.

The agreement is to be in force for two years.

Negotiations for agreements for ships' engineers and mates will shortly be opened. (From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, June 29, 1925.)

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On 22nd December last, the French Chamber of Deputies adopted a private Bill introduced by Mr. Chaussy making human accommodation in stables or other places where animals were housed illegal in agricultural undertakings. According to the Bill, heads of undertakings were to open and hold permanently at the disposal of the inspectorate, a register showing what they had done to conform to the prescriptions of the Bill and to the Regulations concerning the housing of workers in agricultural undertakings.

Infringements of the Act were to render the delinquent liable to prosecution in the police courts and to a fine of from 5 to 15 francs. The judgment of the court was also to fix the time-limit within which the hygienic and other improvements necessitated by the Act, and the other Regulations concerned, had to be undertaken.

The Senate has not yet discussed the Bill, and French farmers have already made known their objections to it. The Seventh Congress of French Agriculture, which took place at Rouen from 13—16th May 1925, dealt with the subject on a report by Mr. Garcin, Chairman of the South Eastern Union of Agricultural Associations. (From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, June 29, 1925.)

* * * * *

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a Bill providing for the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial establishments adopted by the Third Session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, 1921) and which was signed in Paris on 28 January 1924 by France and Belgium.

The Bill will be printed and distributed and, if there is no opposition, referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, subject to any opinion on it which may be expressed by the Labour Committee of the Chamber. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," July 6, 1925.)

The following resolution was adopted by a Conference of the Federation of German trade unions in Austria:

The *Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund in Oesterreich* assembled in Conference at Vienna, on 24 May 1925, demands of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at Geneva that the interests of the German-Speaking States Members of the Organisation (Germany, Austria, the German speaking part of Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and the Saar country) shall be recognised in accordance with their importance in the field of labour. This demand might be realised by making German an official language in addition to English and French.

Furthermore, it appears strange that in the International Labour Office the workers are predominantly represented by followers of the Amsterdam International, while the national groups of unions rarely find any consideration.

It is therefore demanded:

- (1) That the German speaking States shall be suitably represented;
- (2) That German shall be recognised as an official language;
- (3) That the national groups of trade unions, and particularly the unions of salaried employees, shall be better represented on all representative bodies of the International Labour Organisation.

The Austrian Government are hereby requested to act energetically in favour of the demands made in the above resolution. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," July 6, 1925.)

* * * * *

For a long time past the Italian National Trade Union Centre has been deeply interested in the question of the workers' employment of his leisure, and hence with a scheme for the centralisation of the various educational organisations of Italy. At the last meeting of the Enlarged Committee, a decisive step was taken, and the National Centre proceeded to found a "Federation of Cultural, Educational and Sport Associations". ("Federazione associazioni culturali, educative e sportive") which will be generally known as the F. A. C. E. S. The bodies which have taken part are the trade union centre, the National Co-operative League, and the Federation of Labour Insurance Friendly Societies. Besides the educational organisations and the Labour University, the new centre has also been joined by the various groups of the "Friends of Art and by the Labour Holiday and Sport Association", etc. The founding of the Federation which is a free national organisation for the cultural, intellectual and physical education of the workers, is regarded by the Italian Labour Movement as an event of great importance. It has already been decided that the Centre shall affiliate with the projected Workers' Educational International. (From the *Press Reports of the I. F. T. U., Amsterdam, July 2, 1925.*)

A bill has been introduced in Denmark extending workers' accident insurance to "accidents to the insured person on his way to or from the place of work, provided that the journey is caused by and directly connected with such employment". (From the "Labour Gazette," Canada, June 1925.)

UNITED STATES

Total employment of New York State during May, 1925, decreased 1.3 per cent. from April and was 1.6 per cent. less than in May, 1924. Total payrolls increased one-tenth of 1 per cent. in May, 1925, as compared with two-tenths of 1 per cent. in May, 1924. (From the "Industrial News Survey," New York, July 6, 1925.)

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Colorado State Industrial Commission has granted nine coal companies permission to reduce miners' wages by 20 per cent. These companies applied for permission to return to 1917 wage scale, which would have amounted to reduction of 30 per cent. (From the "Industrial News Survey," New York, July 6, 1925.)

* * * * *

Comparison of weekly wages in shipbuilding industry in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, and U. S., according to New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, follows:—

Weekly Wages in Shipbuilding

Craft	Great Britain	Holland	Germany	United States
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boilermakers	20.45	14.28	8.10	34.56
Smiths	16.22	14.52	8.10	40.28
Machinists	16.22	14.52	8.10	34.56
Carpenters	16.22	15.24	8.10	34.56
Patternmakers	19.04	16.19	8.10	38.40
Joiners	16.22	14.28	8.10	34.56
Electricians	16.22	15.00	8.10	34.56
Laborers	12.69	12.38	6.48	23.00
Average	16.66	14.55	7.90	34.31

(From the "Industrial News Survey," New York, July 6, 1925.)

* * * * *

Index of production in basic industries in May, 1925, was 6 per cent. less than in April, and 12 per cent. below high point of this year, reached in January, according to Federal Reserve Board. There were further decreases in May in output of iron and steel and woollen industries and in mill consumption of cotton. Decline in production also occurred in copper, sole leather and newsprint. (From the "Industrial News Survey," New York, July 6, 1925.)

* * * * *

The Ontario Medical Association has formed a committee on industrial medicine entrusted with the duty of studying the occurrence of infectious diseases in industry, and with bringing out the facts regarding occupational incidence of intoxications from poisonous substances which arise

in industry. The committee is working in close conjunction with the department of industrial medicine of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario. (From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 13, 1925.)

Study of 1,500 factories in New York State shows that 90 per cent. give vacations with pay to their office workers while 18 per cent. give vacations with pay to their production workers. Large establishments lead in giving vacations to their factory workers. Thirty-nine per cent. of 1,500 plants with more than 2,000 employees have such vacation policy while only 9 per cent. of plants with less than 50 employees provide vacations for factory workers. Average vacation for office workers is two weeks, and for factory workers one week. Only 6 per cent. of factories had established vacation policies and subsequently abandoned them. (From the "Industrial News Survey," July 13, 1925.)

The Commissioner of Labour of Texas is opening state free employment agencies for the service of farmers in that state. The primary object of this service, it is stated, is to bring farm labourers and positions together, without cost either to the labourer or the farmer. The Commissioner decided on this plan after he had learned that exorbitant fees were being charged by unscrupulous people, many of whom pay no license to the state for furnishing labour. (From the "Industrial News Survey," June 15, 1925.)

A temporary injunction, restraining all labour unions in Westchester County, New York, from calling strikes on building projects because of the alleged practice of building material corporations permitting non-union chauffeurs and helpers to haul supplies, has been granted to 29 building material corporations. No opposition was offered by the attorney for the unions. (From the "Industrial News Survey," June 22, 1925.)

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has fixed \$13 per week as the minimum wage for women and girls in the millinery industry. The wage scale becomes effective on July 1, 1925, and applies to girls who have reached the age of 19 years and who have been engaged in the millinery trade for at least four seasons of 16 weeks each. (From the "Industrial News Survey," June 22, 1925.)

The *Asociacion del Trabajo* of Chile has a membership of 1,156 firms, 217 of which joined in 1924, and employs a total of 130,000 workers. During the past year the Association found places for 16,836 workers, provided treatment for 25,249 in its clinics, and increased its industrial

accident insurance to 5,423,046 pesos. (From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, June 29, 1925.)

Survey of wages in anthracite mining, just completed by National Industrial Conference Board, shows that average hourly earnings of anthracite miners increased 192 per cent. from June 1914 to December 1924, as compared with 129 per cent. for 25 basic manufacturing industries, 141 per cent. for Class I railroads, 111 per cent. for illuminating gas and 121 per cent. for electric light and power industries during same period. Average hourly earnings for employees in these industries for various months, 1914 to 1924, are shown below:

Period	Anthracite (a)	Railroads (b)	25 Manufacturing Industries	Illuminating Gas	Electric Light and Power
June, 1914	6	6	6	6	6
October, 1920	204	254	245	270	278
March, 1921	756	702	611	580	566
June, 1921	756	697	549	568	558
October, 1921	747	597	521	545	546
July, 1923	744	595	467	526	539
December, 1923	754	585	546	(c)	(c)
December, 1923	832	595	559	(c)	(c)
December, 1924	829	611	561	569	615

(a) Includes all wage-earners except labourers hired by contract miners.

(b) Computed from monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission.

(c) Public utility figures for 1923 not available.

(From the "Industrial News Survey," New York, June 29, 1925.)

OTHER COUNTRIES

The Commission on Unemployment, set up by the Japanese Association on International Labour (*Kokusai Rodo Kyukai*), held its first meeting on 2 April 1925, under the chairmanship of Dr. Horie of the University of Keio.

Among the members of the Commission are economists, civil servants, and representatives of the workers and the employers; the principal secretary is Mr. Z. Asari, Japanese Correspondent of the International Labour Office.

The Commission entrusted certain of its members with the duty of undertaking an enquiry into the causes of unemployment in Japan, and of reporting on the subject. Reports will also be made on the various methods of remedying unemployment or its consequences, e.g., the encouragement of industries, public works, unemployment insurance, public employment exchanges, education and vocational guidance.

The Commission will pay special attention to the collection of unemployment statistics. (From the "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 13, 1925.)

H. M.'s Ambassador at Tokio, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated 27th May, states that an Imperial Ordinance was issued on 22nd May for the statistical investigation of unemployment in Japan.

This investigation is to be carried out on the basis of actual conditions at midnight on the 1st of October next. Twenty-four districts are specified as the area over which this investigation will extend. The limits of these districts are to be defined later, but they will include all the industrial centres. The classes to be included are :—

1. Workmen and persons dependent upon salary for a livelihood who are actually without employment.
2. Persons who are actually workmen or are dependent upon salary for a livelihood.

The particulars to be recorded in respect of the first class include the calling and employer at the time of losing employment, also the reasons for, and date of, becoming unemployed, and the wages or salary received in the last employment. In regard to members of the second class who have been unemployed within the previous year the same particulars are required, also the wages or salary they were receiving both when they lost and when they regained employment, and the date of regaining employment.

The investigation is to be conducted by the local authorities, under the superintendence of the prefectural Governors, who will receive instructions from the Prime Minister.

This Ordinance (adds H. M.'s Ambassador) is of interest in view of the recent growth of unemployment in Japan. No reliable statistics have been compiled to show the present number of unemployed, but a rough estimate made by the Central Employment Bureau places it at one hundred thousand. (*From the "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, July 1925.*)

* * * * *

The annual congress of the General Federation of Labour of Japan was held from March 17 to 19 at Kobe, and was attended by 249 delegates. It was reported that the membership of the Federation has increased by 10,000 during the last year, a total of 29 unions having been admitted. The total number of unions in the Federation is now 68, distributed as follows : Metal and engineering, 18 ; transport and communications, 7 ; chemical, 4 ; electrical, 2 ; textile, 4 ; mining, 2 ; building and construction, 2 ; food, drink and allied trades, 3 ; printing, 3 ; and others, 23. The activities of the unions are not yet very satisfactory, owing to lack of adequate financial support. Many of the resolutions passed by the congress deal with the re-organisation of the General Federation on the lines of Industrial Unionism, as a step to which local councils of Trade Unionists in the same industries or districts will be formed.

Sharp disputes took place during the congress between Reformists and Communists ; and almost immediately after the congress the Central Committee of the General Federation of Labour met and attempted to pass a resolution to suspend five unions alleged to be Communist. The motion was defeated, but another Communist organisation, the Local Council of Trade Unions, was dissolved by the Central Committee. (*From "Labour Magazine," London, July 1925.*)

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JULY 1925

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Trades</i>						
1. The Presidency mill, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.	40	...	1 July	4 July	The dismissal of a Head Jobber.	Work resumed.
2. The Rustom Jehangir Vakil mills, Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	16	...	6 July	7 July	The dismissal of a Jobber.	New men engaged.
3. The Saraspur Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	275	...	14 July	21 July	The infliction of a fine for not turning out the desired quantity of yarn.	Work resumed by some and new men engaged in place of the remainder.
4. The Rustom Jehangir Vakil mills, Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	15	...	21 July	24 July	The dismissal of a Mukadam.	New men engaged.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JULY 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 June 1925	July 1925
	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925		
I Textile Mills—												
Cotton Mills ..	268	54	184	22	9	..	23	4	420	72	452	76
Woolen Mills ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Others ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Total ..	274	54	185	22	9	..	23	4	427	72	459	76
II Workshops—												
Engineering ..	14	3	102	31	..	..	2	..	114	34	116	34
Railway ..	21	2	612	122	2	..	1	..	630	124	633	124
Mint ..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..
Others ..	6	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	14	..
Total ..	44	5	724	153	2	..	6	..	760	158	768	158
III Miscellaneous—												
Chemical Works ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Flour Mills ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Printing Presses ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Others ..	9	1	11	3	1	..	1	..	18	4	20	4
Total ..	13	1	14	4	3	..	1	1	23	4	27	5
Total, All Factories ..	331	60	923	179	14	..	30	5	1,210	234	1,254	239

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 June 1925	July 1925
	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925		
I Textile Mills—												
Cotton ..	93	18	51	8	2	..	40	4	102	22	144	26
Total ..	93	18	51	8	2	..	40	4	102	22	144	26
II Miscellaneous—												
Match Factory ..	10	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	8	3	10	3
Flour Mills ..	..	..	(a) 1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Oil Mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	1
Total ..	11	1	2	3	2	..	2	1	10	3	14	4
Total, All Factories ..	104	19	53	11	4	..	42	5	112	25	158	30

Explanations :—1. The progressive figures do not always agree with the figures shown in the previous issue, but are corrected to date.

2. "Fatal" means causing the death of the injured persons without specification of period.

"Serious" means causing absence from work for more than 20 days.

"Minor" means causing absence from work for more than 48 hours and up to 20 days.

(a) Two persons killed by one accident.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JULY 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 June 1925	July 1925
	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925		
I Workshops—												
Railway and Port Trust ..	3	..	6	2	1	..	2	1	7	1	9	2
Engineering ..	1	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	11	..
Total ..	4	..	16	2	1	..	3	1	16	1	20	2
II Miscellaneous—												
..	2	2	(a) 2	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	5	2
Total ..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	5	2
Total, All Factories ..	6	2	18	2	1	..	3	2	21	2	25	4

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

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to June 1925	July 1925
	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925	Jan to June 1925	July 1925		
I Textile Mills—												
Cotton Mills ..	38	7	27	1	1	1	10	1	54	6	65	8
Others ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	2
Total ..	41	9	28	1	1	1	10	1	58	8	69	10
II Workshops—												
Railway ..	7	1	40	15	..	..	3	..	44	16	47	16
Arms and Ammunition Works ..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2
Others ..	11	..	14	2	1	..	3	1	21	1	25	2
Total ..	19	2	56	18	1	..	6	1	68	19	75	20
III Miscellaneous—												
Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	12	..	10	..	7	..	2	..	13	..	22	..
Paint Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	6	2	11	1	2	..	..	1	15	2	17	3
Total ..	18	2	21	1	9	..	2	1	28	2	39	3
Total, All Factories ..	78	13	105	20	11	1	18	3	154	29	183	33

Note.—For Explanations see previous page.

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

Count or Number	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,755	5,317	6,569	17,491	14,220
Nos. 11 to 20	17,338	17,398	19,970	51,101	49,672
Nos. 21 to 30	12,178	14,085	15,405	30,539	40,437
Nos. 31 to 40	931	1,377	1,257	2,176	4,174
Above 40	211	339	486	484	1,072
Waste, etc.	11	13	32	39	36
Total	..	36,424	38,529	43,719	101,830	109,611

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,322	4,814	5,926	16,335	12,623	17,462
Nos. 11 to 20	12,798	11,976	12,951	40,313	33,454	39,819
Nos. 21 to 30	8,158	8,853	9,858	22,893	24,707	28,916
Nos. 31 to 40	508	788	702	1,400	2,164	1,966
Above 40	108	159	301	267	521	766
Waste, etc.	2	3	22	10	10	26
Total	..	26,896	26,593	29,760	81,218	73,479	88,955

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	69	169	200	78	556	587
Nos. 11 to 20	1,887	2,898	4,048	2,838	8,643	11,075
Nos. 21 to 30	2,681	4,064	4,321	3,520	12,155	11,651
Nos. 31 to 40	296	479	368	447	1,531	1,061
Above 40	49	140	128	90	434	372
Waste, etc.
Total	..	4,982	7,750	9,065	6,973	23,319	24,746

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

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Description	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	864	972	.. ..	2,368	2,499
Chudders	1,154	993	1,175	2,630	2,987
Dhotis	4,036	5,193	6,030	11,805	16,872
Drills and jeans	797	1,108	862	2,425	3,130
Cambrics and lawns	18	68	34	72	246
Printers	266	273	200	815	1,048
Shirtings and long cloth	6,413	6,650	7,665	19,041	23,987
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	753	870	980	2,864	2,358
Tent cloth	48	139	105	185	329
Other sorts	1,606	616	501	4,651	1,651
Total	15,091	16,774	18,524	44,488	54,944
Coloured piece-goods	6,569	7,404	7,317	19,042	21,920
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	86	201	212	349	471
Hosiery	10	11	19	35	41
Miscellaneous	116	107	201	219	356
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	13	1	56	59	16
Grand Total	21,885	24,498	26,329	64,192	77,748

BOMBAY CITY

	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	521	761	.. ..	1,626	1,932
Chudders	830	633	726	1,877	1,821
Dhotis	1,743	1,675	2,100	4,832	4,759
Drills and jeans	745	1,035	781	2,276	2,834
Cambrics and lawns	10	56	15	46	203
Printers	4	7	.. ..	34	15
Shirtings and long cloth	5,220	4,578	5,631	15,209	16,482
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	676	713	781	2,547	1,869
Tent cloth	42	57	84	156	189
Other sorts	1,177	242	231	3,449	660
Total	10,447	9,517	11,110	30,426	30,458
Coloured piece-goods	5,503	5,930	5,277	15,786	16,342
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	72	196	202	323	460
Hosiery	5	5	3	18	19
Miscellaneous	114	85	182	215	323
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	13	1	54	57	11
Grand Total	16,154	15,734	16,828	46,825	47,613

* As defined under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.
(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 June			Three months ended June		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	..	192	33	..	473	148
Chudders	..	261	385	..	627	978
Dhotis	..	1,331	2,890	..	4,034	922
Drills and jeans	..	26	10	..	69	9,904
Cambrics and lawns	..	1	12	..	83	185
Printers	..	120	148	..	36	53
Shirtings and long cloth	..	723	1,761	..	365	453
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	..	65	141	..	282	442
Tent cloth	..	2	77	..	13	736
Other sorts	..	169	279	..	506	60
					649	627
Total	2,698	5,550	5,468	8,270	18,709	17,812
Coloured piece-goods	459	836	1,160	1,440	3,421	4,342
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	..	1	2	1	2	..
Hosiery	5	7	15	15	22	4
Miscellaneous	3	21	15	7	33	37
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grand Total	3,165	6,415	6,660	9,733	22,188	22,230

* As defined under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

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

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Housing	Cost of living
1922									
August	140	172	143	187	159	167	256	165	164
September	138	172	142	194	161	167	245	165	165
October	136	164	138	191	158	167	234	165	162
November	134	160	137	187	155	167	229	165	160
December	131	160	133	196	157	167	222	165	161
1923									
January	124	158	127	190	151	166	225	165	156
February	125	153	128	187	150	166	223	165	155
March	127	150	129	182	149	164	223	165	154
April	130	147	132	182	150	164	216	172	156
May	126	136	127	184	148	164	208	172	153
June	124	116	124	184	146	164	205	172	152
July	125	116	124	189	148	165	205	172	153
August	123	116	122	194	149	165	205	172	154
September	124	116	123	194	149	161	206	172	154
October	123	116	122	188	147	161	211	172	152
November	124	116	124	187	147	161	225	172	153
December	132	116	130	189	152	161	219	172	157
1924									
January	133	120	131	192	154	161	224	172	159
February	128	119	128	190	151	161	229	172	156
March	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172	154
April	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172	150
May	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172	150
June	124	112	123	186	147	166	227	172	153
July	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	157
August	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	161
September	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172	161
October	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172	161
November	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
December	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
1925									
January	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
February	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
March	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
April	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
May	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
June	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
July	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
August	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Price				Index numbers			
			July 1914	July 1924	June 1925	July 1925	July 1914	July 1924	June 1925	July 1925
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Cereals—										
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	7 0 4	6 2 1	6 3 1	100	149	130	132
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	8 7 0	8 2 0	8 6 6	100	151	145	150
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	69 0 0	100	156	156	153
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	49 0 0	55 0 0	56 8 0	100	123	138	141
Jowari	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 3 9	4 2 0	3 12 11	100	134	131	121
Barley	****	..	3 4 6	4 7 0	4 7 1	4 7 1	100	135	135	135
Bairi	Ghati	..	3 4 6	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 3 0	100	155	155	158
	Index No.—Cereals	****	..	..	..	..	100	143	141	141
Pulses—										
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	4 5 5	4 3 9	4 3 9	100	102	100	100
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	5 4 8	5 13 1	5 13 1	100	94	103	103
	Index No.—Pulses	****	..	..	..	..	100	98	102	102
	Index No.—Food grains	****	..	..	..	..	100	133	133	133
Sugar—										
Sugar	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	20 12 0	15 4 0	15 1 0	100	226	166	164
Do.	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	22 4 0	15 6 0	15 2 0	100	258	151	148
Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	..	7 14 3	13 5 4	12 14 10	12 14 10	100	169	164	164
	Index No.—Sugar	****	..	..	..	..	100	211	160	159
Other Food—										
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	24 7 10	11 4 8	11 11 3	100	439	202	210
Ghee	Deshi	..	45 11 5	85 11 5	85 11 5	85 11 5	100	188	188	188
Salt	Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	100	153	153	153
	Index No.—Other food	****	..	..	..	..	100	260	181	184
	Index No.—All Food	****	..	..	..	..	100	174	148	148
Oilseeds—										
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	14 0 0	13 4 0	13 3 0	100	157	149	148
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	..	8 0 0	12 2 0	12 2 0	12 0 0	100	152	152	150
Poppy seed	..	..	10 14 0	14 4 0	14 12 0	13 14 0	100	131	136	138
Gingelly	White	..	11 4 0	18 0 0	14 13 0	14 14 0	100	160	132	132
	Index No.—Oilseeds	****	..	..	..	..	100	150	142	140

1318

LABOUR GAZETTE

AUG. 1925

Textile—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Fully good	Candy	251 0 0	560 0 0	465 0 0	456 0 0	100	..	185	182
Oomra	Do.	..	222 0 0	..	..	..	100	252	..	..
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	555 0 0	..	..	100	271	195	..
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	..	205 0 0	537 0 0	387 0 0	..	100	271	..	..
Bengal	Do.	..	198 0 0	..	..	..	100	265	190	182
	Index No.—Cotton, raw	****	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 13 0	1 7 6	1 7 9	100	227	164	186
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	13 14 0	12 6 0	12 4 0	100	234	206	206
White mulls	6,600	..	4 3 0	8 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	100	209	257	257
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	..	10 6 0	27 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	100	260	253	252
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 7 0	1 2 9	1 2 6	100	242	193	195
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	..	0 9 6	1 5 0	1 1 9	1 1 6	100	221	187	184
	Index No.—Cotton manufactures	****	..	..	..	..	100	252	209	208
	Index No.—Textile—Cotton	****	..	..	..	..	100	241	204	205
Other Textiles—										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	9 6 6	7 2 1	7 2 1	100	182	158	158
Do.	Mathow Lari	..	2 15 1	5 10 4	4 6 2	4 6 2	100	192	149	149
	Index No.—Other Textiles	****	..	..	..	..	100	187	144	144
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 12 2	1 11 10	1 14 8	100	152	151	166
Do. Buffalo	Do.	..	1 1 3	1 2 7	1 0 3	0 11 5	100	108	94	66
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	2 6 1	2 4 2	2 5 2	100	190	181	186
	Index No.—Hides and Skins	****	..	..	..	..	100	150	142	130
Metals—										
Copper braziers	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	66 0 0	62 8 0	61 8 0	100	109	105	102
Iron bars	..	..	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	175	175	175
Steel hoops	..	..	7 12 0	11 4 0	12 0 0	11 8 0	100	145	155	146
Galvanised sheets	..	..	9 0 0	15 10 0	14 10 0	13 12 0	100	174	163	153
Tin plates	..	Box	8 12 0	20 0 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	100	229	189	189
	Index No.—Metals	****	..	..	..	..	100	166	157	153
Other raw and manufactured articles—										
Coal	Bengal, 1st Class Jheria	Ton	14 12 0	22 10 0	22 14 0	22 14 0	100	151	155	155
Do.	Imported	..	19 11 6	29 9 6	22 12 10	21 12 6	100	150	136	130
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins Case	4 6 0	7 10 6	7 8 6	7 7 0	100	175	172	170
Do.	Chester Brand	..	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 8 6	9 8 0	100	185	186	185
	Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles	****	..	..	..	..	100	166	157	155
	Index No.—Food	****	100	174	148	148
	Index No.—Non-food	****	100	180	167	167
	General Index No.	****	100	184	160	158

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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	July 1924	June 1925	July 1925	July 1914	July 1924	June 1925	July 1925
<i>Cereals—</i>			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.				
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy.	39 0 0	55 8 0	60 8 0	59 12 0	100	142	155	153
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	46 8 0	47 0 0	45 4 0	100	148	149	144
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	45 8 0	45 0 0	43 12 0	100	146	144	140
" white	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 8 0	47 14 0	48 6 0	46 10 0	100	147	149	143
" red	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 4 0	46 14 0	46 6 0	45 2 0	100	145	144	140
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	34 4 0	43 0 0	39 0 0	100	134	149	153
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	37 8 0	36 0 0	37 4 0	100	142	156	141
Index No.—Cereals	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	143	149	145
<i>Pulses—</i>										
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	33 8 0	32 8 0	33 12 0	100	114	110	114
<i>Sugar—</i>										
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	20 5 0	15 14 0	14 9 0	100	225	174	160
"	" brown	"	8 1 6	....	....	....	100	..	..	..
Index No.—Sugar	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	223	174	160
<i>Other food—</i>										
Salt	....	Bengal Maund.	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 6	1 12 6	100	76	78	84
<i>Oilseeds—</i>										
Cotton seed	3% admixture	Maund.	2 11 3	4 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 6	100	162	134	135
Rapeseed	Black 9% admixture	Candy.	51 0 0	72 0 0	74 0 0	73 8 0	100	141	146	144
Gingelly	....	"	62 0 0	....	86 8 0	85 0 0	100	..	140	137
Index No.—Oilseeds	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	152	140	139
<i>Textiles—</i>										
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	61 0 0	60 4 0	62 0 0	100	159	158	162

<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund.	20 4 0	52 8 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	100	259	198	207
<i>(b) Cotton manufactures</i>										
Drills	Pepperill	Piece.	10 3 6	28 0 0	20 8 0	19 6 0	100	274	201	190
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	29 0 0	23 0 0	22 12 0	100	286	227	225
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	....	....	....	100	..	..	..
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	280	214	208
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	273	209	207
<i>Other Textiles—Wool</i>										
Kandahar	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	35 0 0	39 0 0	47 0 0	100	125	139	168
<i>Hides—</i>										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	16 0 0	12 4 0	12 0 0	100	75	58	56
"	Punjab	"	21 4 0	16 0 0	12 4 0	12 0 0	100	75	58	56
Index No.—Hides	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	75	58	56
<i>Metals—</i>										
Copper Braziers	....	Cwt.	60 8 0	71 0 0	65 0 0	64 0 0	100	117	107	106
Steel Bars	....	"	3 14 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	100	171	168	168
Plates	....	"	4 6 0	8 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	100	189	166	166
Index No.—Metals	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	159	147	147
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	100	156	144	144
Kerosene	Chester	Case.	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 6 6	9 6 0	100	183	184	183
"	Elephant	2 Tins.	4 7 0	6 3 6	7 6 6	7 5 0	100	140	167	165
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	171	165	164
Index No.—Food	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	142	141	137
Index No.—Non-food	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	182	150	151
General Index No.	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	165	146	146

(1) Larkana, white. (2) 3% Mutual New crop.

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														
July ..	170	134	220	228	185	151	196	255	192	142	177	189	182	190
1923														
July ..	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	189	178	178
August ..	120	85	202	343	176	131	210	209	195	138	178	188	176	176
September ..	124	85	209	354	182	136	211	215	196	149	177	187	178	179
October ..	122	85	214	368	185	133	211	217	192	153	178	189	178	181
November ..	125	90	228	365	189	138	203	235	187	161	174	198	185	186
December ..	125	91	243	375	194	141	206	229	187	146	167	192	185	186
1924														
January ..	127	92	244	340	188	138	273	236	182	157	166	190	189	188
February ..	125	88	236	348	187	136	248	234	175	158	174	191	189	188
March ..	123	84	220	263	165	129	244	238	235	140	171	194	190	181
April ..	122	84	217	279	167	127	258	237	229	146	169	170	182	184
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	168	190	187	181
June ..	131	92	213	293	175	137	259	236	201	149	170	190	187	185
July ..	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	236	187	150	170	191	189	184
August ..	146	97	198	262	173	146	260	235	203	150	167	190	189	184
September ..	142	95	197	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	169	191	188	181
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	223	178	156	167	191	188	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	190	186	181
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	166	210	165	190	184	176
1925														
January ..	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	190	172	179
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	190	176	179
March ..	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	212	160	145	162	190	174	171
April ..	149	104	177	193	157	137	199	211	158	146	160	190	169	165
May ..	149	104	179	176	155	144	187	215	143	153	163	190	170	164
June ..	141	102	180	181	148	142	190	209	144	142	157	190	167	160
July ..	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	190	163	158

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, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and household utensils	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tax, etc.	Food, housing and lighting	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food	Food, clothing, housing and light, tax, rent and miscellaneous items
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100	(a) 100	(a) 100	(a) 100	100	(a) 100	100	100	(a) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(b) 108	95	116	117	119	105	105	105
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	112	112	116	117	119	105	105	105
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	116	117	119	105	105	105
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	117	117	119	105	105	105
1919 ..	186	208	155	122	157	225	117	117	119	105	105	105
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	117	117	119	105	105	105
1921 ..	177	219	190	152	178	367	117	117	119	105	105	105
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	(c) 159	429	117	117	119	105	105	105
1923 October ..	152	175	149	150	152	502	117	117	119	105	105	105
November ..	153	175	150	150	152	502	117	117	119	105	105	105
December ..	157	177	150	150	152	499	117	117	119	105	105	105
1924 January ..	159	177	150	150	152	510	117	117	119	105	105	105
February ..	156	179	150	150	152	517	117	117	119	105	105	105
March ..	154	178	148	150	152	521	117	117	119	105	105	105
April ..	150	173	145	149	152	522	117	117	119	105	105	105
May ..	150	171	143	149	152	518	117	117	119	105	105	105
June ..	153	169	143	149	152	518	117	117	119	105	105	105
July ..	157	170	145	145	150	511	117	117	119	105	105	105
August ..	161	171	146	148	150	516	117	117	119	105	105	105
September ..	161	173	146	148	150	546	117	117	119	105	105	105
October ..	161	176	146	148	150	546	117	117	119	105	105	105
November ..	161	180	147	148	150	562	117	117	119	105	105	105
December ..	160	181	147	148	150	573	117	117	119	105	105	105
1925 January ..	157	180	149	149	150	580	117	117	119	105	105	105
February ..	157	179	148	150	150	592	117	117	119	105	105	105
March ..	159	179	148	150	150	602	117	117	119	105	105	105
April ..	158	175	146	146	146	600	117	117	119	105	105	105
May ..	156	173	146	146	146	591	117	117	119	105	105	105
June ..	154	172	146	146	146	596	117	117	119	105	105	105
July ..	157	173	146	146	146	596	117	117	119	105	105	105
August ..	152	173	146	146	146	596	117	117	119	105	105	105

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay) (b)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Java (Batavia)	Australia	Egypt (Cairo)	United Kingdom (1)	France	Netherlands (b)	Norway (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	97	95	..	..	106	100	..	102	105	(c) 159	116	103	98
1915	117	117	..	..	147	102	..	188	222	233	145	109	101
1916	148	148	..	..	138	124	..	262	286	341	185	131	122
1917	236	196	..	..	153	169	..	339	392	345	244	179	177
1918	222	239	..	..	178	207	..	356	297	322	339	199	194
1919	216	260	150	203	189	226	307	510	281	(e) 377	347	209	206
1920	193	210	149	..	228	299	163	465	151	269	172	244	226
1921	175	183	149	196	155	170	168	326	165	220	155	153	156
1922	..	..	..	..	168	147	156	362	155	..	..	..	..
1923 July	178	192	155	194	189	123	157	407	145	235	157	154	151
August	176	191	153	191	184	120	155	413	142	234	160	154	150
September	179	210	157	193	180	123	158	424	145	231	155	155	154
October	181	212	156	194	179	129	158	420	148	237	153	153	153
November	186	210	157	197	181	134	161	446	153	242	151	153	152
December	188	211	158	207	182	137	164	458	154	244	150	154	151
1924 January	188	211	157	205	182	133	165	494	156	250	152	157	151
February	188	208	160	205	180	135	167	544	158	260	153	157	152
March	181	206	158	204	175	136	165	499	155	266	154	154	150
April	184	207	154	205	174	134	165	450	154	267	156	151	148
May	181	205	154	..	173	135	164	459	153	263	151	151	147
June	185	200	152	..	171	131	163	481	151	264	149	152	145
July	184	195	152	..	171	131	163	481	151	271	148	153	147
August	184	200	149	..	169	143	165	477	151	274	152	154	149
September	181	207	149	..	170	148	167	486	158	275	152	158	152
October	179	214	155	..	171	158	170	497	161	276	162	157	150
November	176	214	155	..	173	156	170	503	161	277	162	158	157
December	176	214	157	..	171	157	170	508	160	278	163	161	157
1925 January	173	214	160	..	171	157	169	515	160	279	164	165	160
February	173	214	159	..	168	155	166	516	158	281	164	165	161
March	171	204	159	..	166	154	163	515	155	276	164	162	161
April	165	202	159	..	166	154	163	515	151	267	160	157	156
May	164	200	158	..	167	..	159	..	151	260	158	159	155
June	160	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	159	157
July	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* 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	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) ..	100	100(e)	100	100	100	100	100
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	114	100	100	124	128	119
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	117	160	142	146	146	141
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	146	214	181	166	179	179
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	175	279	268	187	222	222
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	196	289	310	212	250	239
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	..	982	210	319	297	253	239
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	100	1,278	180(e)	295	232	236	207
1922	166	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	87	1,105	140	233	179	184	157
1923 October	147	172	143	117	157	147	147	349	(f) 502	115	..	142	217	165	..	166
November	147	173	144	120	157	147	148	355	503	119	..	142	221	164	..	166
December	152	176	145	118	156	147	147	365	499	121	1,083	140	226	164	194	166
1924 January	154	175	145	120	155	149	146	376	515	124	..	144	230	163	194	168
February	151	177	146	122	153	149	144	384	516	129	1,042	144	234	162	..	167
March	147	176	143	122	152	149	141	392	523	130	1,037	141	241	162	..	167
April	143	167	137	123	150	150	138	380	524	122	1,000	140	240	159	..	165
May	148	163	133	122	151	150	138	378	519	114	1,000	139	241	159	..	165
June	147	160	133	120	149	150	139	370	518	120	1,004	136	240	158	..	168
July	151	162	134	117	149	149	140	360	508	124	1,016	138	248	159	200	168
August	156	164	137	117	147	146	141	366	507	125	1,088	146	257	163	..	166
September	156	166	139	117	146	145	144	374	514	127	1,089	155	261	165	..	166
October	156	172	139	120	147	146	146	383	543	135	1,120	150	264	172	..	169
November	157	179	141	122	147	148	147	396	567	140	1,127	150	269	172	..	170
December	156	180	142	121	148	150	149	404	579	140	1,129	150	274	172	..	169
1925 January	152	178	145	120	148	147	151	408	590	141	1,100	150	277	170	215	168
February	152	176	147	120	149	146	148	410	610	139	1,089	155	283	170	..	168
March	155	176	145	121	151	150	148	415	624	136	1,119	151	284	171	..	168
April	153	170	142	124	152	150	148	409	620	130	1,099	150	276	170	..	166
May	151	167	141	123	154	150	149	418	599	125	1,039	..	265	169	..	165
June	149	166	141	122	..	..	..	422	598	..	..	..	261	169	..	..
July	152	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN JUNE AND JULY 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
		June 1925	June 1925	June 1925	June 1925	June 1925	July 1925	July 1925	July 1925	July 1925	July 1925
<i>Cereals—</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	Maund ..	7 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>	7 10 0 <i>136</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 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>	7 9 0 <i>135</i>	6 5 9 <i>151</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	7 6 6 <i>143</i>	7 13 6 <i>146</i>
Jowari	" ..	5 10 8 <i>130</i>	4 7 1 <i>122</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	4 4 2 <i>148</i>	5 7 1 <i>159</i>	5 13 4 <i>134</i>	4 7 1 <i>122</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	4 2 7 <i>145</i>	5 6 2 <i>157</i>
Bajri	" ..	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>	5 11 0 <i>132</i>	4 13 7 <i>115</i>	6 2 6 <i>131</i>	4 14 6 <i>140</i>	5 13 1 <i>142</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>131</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>150</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund ..	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>	5 4 0 <i>122</i>	4 8 10 <i>120</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 1 9 <i>119</i>	5 6 2 <i>111</i>
Turdal	" ..	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>	6 9 2 <i>112</i>	6 10 8 <i>100</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	6 14 10 <i>119</i>	7 9 11 <i>115</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>117</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>113</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund ..	14 4 7 <i>187</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>	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	11 10 10 <i>161</i>	13 5 4 <i>148</i>	16 0 0 <i>160</i>	14 0 7 <i>150</i>
Jagri (gul)	" ..	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>	15 7 7 <i>181</i>	10 10 8 <i>153</i>	16 0 0 <i>180</i>	13 5 4 <i>172</i>	12 15 3 <i>185</i>
Tea	Lb. ..	1 0 1 <i>206</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>	1 0 0 <i>205</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 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>	3 6 7 <i>160</i>	2 3 10 <i>171</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 1 8 <i>140</i>	2 15 5 <i>158</i>
Beef	Seer ..	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>	0 8 0 <i>155</i>	0 10 0 <i>200</i>	0 4 0 <i>67</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	" ..	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>	0 12 2 <i>182</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>
Milk	Maund ..	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 0 0 <i>180</i>	13 5 4 <i>267</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 6 9 <i>190</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>
Ghee	" ..	99 6 6 <i>196</i>	82 9 3 <i>194</i>	98 7 4 <i>222</i>	80 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>	101 12 6 <i>200</i>	80 0 0 <i>187</i>	94 1 11 <i>212</i>	60 0 0 <i>142</i>	84 3 4 <i>163</i>
Potatoes	" ..	7 11 10 <i>173</i>	6 7 5 <i>119</i>	6 2 6 <i>162</i>	8 0 0 <i>200</i>	5 6 11 <i>161</i>	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	6 8 11 <i>121</i>	6 2 6 <i>162</i>	8 0 0 <i>200</i>	6 7 8 <i>192</i>
Onions	" ..	4 2 8 <i>268</i>	3 9 6 <i>198</i>	3 10 2 <i>182</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 0 1 <i>100</i>	4 2 9 <i>269</i>	3 8 11 <i>196</i>	4 0 0 <i>200</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 0 1 <i>100</i>
Cocconut oil	" ..	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	30 7 7 <i>124</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	30 7 7 <i>124</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	33 10 11 <i>126</i>	30 7 7 <i>109</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>182</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>160</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>162</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>152</i>

Securities Index Numbers

	Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.*	Cotton ginning and pressing companies.*	Electric under-takings.*	All Industrial Securities.	General average (102 Securities).		Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.*	Cotton ginning and pressing companies.*	Electric under-takings.*	All Industrial Securities.	General average (10 Securities).
1914 July..	100	100	100	100	100	100	1923 Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156
1915	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160	154
1916	87	114	102	122	130	127	1924 Jan.	71	196	122	126	151	146
1917	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. Feb.	73	192	122	127	148	143
1918	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. Mar.	74	189	122	128	146	141
1919	77	216	126	237	216	206	.. Apr.	74	188	119	130	145	140
1920	65	438	168	246	313	296	.. May	74	179	120	137	143	138
1921	65	450	158	212	311	295	.. June	74	180	121	137	143	138
1922 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
.. Sep .	73	225	133	133	166	159	.. June	73	167	119	142	134	130
.. Oct .	72	213	133	131	163	157	.. July	74	169	118	140	134	130

* Also included in "Industrial Securities."