

LABOUR GAZETTE

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[No. 1

The Month in Brief

STRIKE IN COTTON MILLS

The most important event of the month was a general strike in the Bombay City Cotton Mills, as the result of the decision of the millowners to cut wages by 11½ per cent. The strike started on September 15th and by September 26th all the cotton mills save one had had to close down. The number of men on strike is about 145,000 and the number of mills affected 76.

EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The statistics regarding employment for the month ended 12th September 1925 showed an average absenteeism of 14·8 per cent. as compared with 12·8 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 3·2 per cent. during the month as compared with 3·3 per cent. last month and 2·7 per cent. two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate but absenteeism showed an increase. The average was 11·1 per cent. as compared with 9·0 per cent. last month and 5·8 per cent. two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 12·1 per cent. as compared with 11·2 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 except in Ahmedabad where it showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous month.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average of absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large workshops) showed an increase, the figure being 13·8 per cent. as compared with 13·2 per cent. last month and 14·9 per cent. two months ago.

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

There was no absenteeism on the construction of chawls (tenements) at Worli and Sewree 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 13·8 as compared with 15·8 in the preceding month and 15·3 two months ago. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was plentiful, but a rise in absenteeism was recorded. The average absenteeism increased from 9·5 per cent. in the last month to 10·7 per cent. in the month under review. The percentage of absenteeism based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust was 12, as compared with 8, in the preceding month.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In September 1925, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 151, 1 point below the level of the previous month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the Cost of Living Index for Bombay City (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 151 for all articles and 146 for food articles only. There was a fall of 10 points as compared with this time last year and of 42 points from the high water mark (October 1920) in the cost of living index. The fall of 1 point in the general index is mainly due to a decrease of 1 point in the food index and 3 points in clothing. Cereals fell by 1 point owing to a fall of 2 points each in wheat, rice and jowari. The index number for pulses fell by 1 point. In other food articles, tea and ghee advanced, while sugar (refined), salt and potatoes declined in price. The index number for fuel and lighting remained the same but that for clothing registered a fall of 3 points. The house-rent index number was taken to be 172, *i.e.*, equal to the weighted average for the year 1923-24.

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

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

THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In August 1925, the general index of wholesale prices in Bombay was 160, 2 points above the level of the previous month. There was a rise of 3 points in the non-food group and of 1 point in the food group. The index number for food grains only was 135, being 2 points higher than in the previous month. The general index of all the articles is a mean of the price relatives of all the articles included in the index and is obtained by dividing the sum of the index numbers of articles for which quotations are available and not by finding the mean of the group index numbers for food

and non-food articles. The fluctuations in the prices of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table:—

	Number of items	Increase per cent. over July 1914				
		April 1925	May 1925	June 1925	July 1925	August 1925
Foods ..	15	57	55	48	48	49
Non-foods ..	27	69	70	67	63	66
All articles ..	42	65	64	60	58	60

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 August 1925, the general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities was 126, thus showing a fall of 4 points as compared with the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies and Miscellaneous Companies remained stationary. Cotton Mills declined by 8 points, Cement and Manganese Companies by 7 points, Electric Undertakings by 5 points and Banks and Railway Companies by 1 point each. Industrial securities declined by 4 points during the month under review. The diagram printed elsewhere shows the movements of security prices since 1919.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were eight industrial disputes in progress during August 1925. The number of workpeople involved was 1,172 and the number of working days lost 4,584.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton Mill production in July 1925 and in the 4 months ended July 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 slightly larger as compared with the two preceding years. The production of woven goods in Bombay City slightly decreased but that in Ahmedabad showed an improvement as compared with the production in the corresponding month of the previous year.

(1) Month of July

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	July			July		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	27	29	29	18	19	19
Ahmedabad ..	8	8	9	6	7	7
Other centres ..	3	4	4	2	3	3
Total, Presidency..	38	41	42	26	29	29

(2) Four months ending July

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Four months ending July			Four months ending July		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Bombay City ..	108	102	118	65	67	72
Ahmedabad ..	15	31	34	15	29	29
Other centres ..	17	18	18	10	11	12
Total, Presidency..	140	151	170	90	107	113

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

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	August 1924	July 1925	August 1925
Long Cloths ..	23½	18½	18½
T. Cloths ..	21½	17½	17½
Chudders ..	21½	17½	17½

THE OUTLOOK

The fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were within narrow limits. The tendency of the market was continuously downward, the turnover during the first week being the smallest known for several years. Only in the second week did Japanese firms make any considerable purchases while in the last week local mills were the chief buyers. Business with Europe was dull throughout the month.

Business in English yarn was no better than in the last month. The local yarn market was not so hopeful as in the previous month, and except in the second week there was a lull in demand. Enquiries from consuming centres were not encouraging.

Business in Manchester piecegoods however was encouraging. Prices ruled steady and fresh business was possible to some extent in the first half of the month, while in the latter there were encouraging enquiries principally from the Far East. The tone of the local piecegoods market was not altogether discouraging. Sales showed improvement but neither the prices obtained nor the consumption afforded any relief to the mills.

The Financial situation was not easy this month. The Cash balances of the Imperial Bank declined by 28, 182, and 290 lakhs in the first, third and fourth weeks while in the second week they increased by 45 lakhs. The security market was very active in the first week, and trade demand fell in the second week. Call money was available at 1 to 1½ per cent. during the month.

The Working Class Cost of Living Index was 1 point lower in September as compared with the previous month. The wholesale prices index, on the other hand, rose by 2 points in August. The decline in cotton mill shares was of 8 points.

The bank rate increased to 5 per cent. from 24th September 1925. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 1st September 1925 was 1s. 6½d. as against 1s. 6¾d. on 31st July 1925.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 20th SEPTEMBER

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

The weather and crop reports received so far go to show that the agricultural outlook in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency is just at this moment one of anxiety and suspense. No doubt the rains up till now have been generally satisfactory in most parts of the Konkan, in many parts of Gujarat and Khandesh and in the strip of land in the near vicinity of the Sahyadris. But excepting these favoured areas, it must be admitted that the rains have never been so far really satisfactory and here the situation is becoming more serious and everything depends on the rains we receive in the next few days.

The situation as it appears to-day in the various divisions of the Presidency may be briefly summarised as follows:—

Konkan.—The position in this division has been on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall has been generally adequate and sowings have been done on a normal scale while the standing crops are showing a healthy development.

Gujarat.—Here the position is less favourable than in the Konkan and there is almost a general cry for rain just at this moment. The rice crop of the Surat district has gone beyond hope in many places and the other standing crops, though holding their own up till now, are beginning to suffer. They can however maintain themselves for some time further on the strength of the previous moisture in the Surat and Broach districts but in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar the situation is less favourable and the reports begin to speak of withering crops and of immediate necessity of rain.

Deccan.—In this division the only area showing a satisfactory condition of things is Khandesh and the portion adjoining the Western Ghats. Everywhere else the situation is more or less one of anxiety.

In a large part of the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts the crops are only just holding their own while in the eastern part of Satara and portions of the surrounding area the rainfall has been so deficient that *kharij* sowings on any large scale have been an impossibility and everything now depends on the chance of rains in the near future to allow *rabi* crops to be sown.

Karnatak.—Here, the situation is one of considerable anxiety, almost throughout the division. The crops in the west of Belgaum and Dharwar are, on the whole, doing fairly well, but even these require rain to push them on, in many places. In the whole of the Bijapur district and areas further east in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts the *kharij* season has been a disappointment and all hopes are now centred on the rains of the near future. If these come immediately and abundantly, even it may be yet possible to have a good *rabi* season which may make amends for the loss in the *kharij* crops.

In short, the position in the greater part of the Presidency is just at this moment one of suspense and anxiety and a great deal therefore, from the point of view of the season's success, depends on the character of the weather during the next few days.*

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In the United Kingdom the number of unemployed on August 24 was 1,343,700, an increase of 45,415 on the previous week and 194,622 more than a year ago. The changes in the rates of wages reported in July for the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour resulted in an aggregate reduction of £442,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 790,000 workpeople and in an aggregate increase of about £1,150 in the weekly wages of 9,500 workpeople. The number of trade disputes reported as begun in July was 45. In addition, 33 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during July was about 732,000 working days as compared with 281,000 days in June.

The condition of the most important industries in the United Kingdom remained very nearly the same as in the previous month. Prices of cotton manufactures ruled steady and though it was expected that there would be an increased demand from eastern countries, these expectations were not fulfilled. The iron and steel industry showed no improvement and the woollen markets also were dull. Only in the engineering industry a few signs of improvement were noticeable.

The Business outlook in France was not altogether depressing during the month under review. The announcement of July 9th that the discount rate of the Bank of France had been reduced from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent. was made as a concession to businessmen who were complaining of the high rates during times of trade activity.

The condition of the Italian Cotton industry was very satisfactory during the month. Production increased and the demand for manufactures was very encouraging.

In the United States the retail food index number issued by the Department of Labour through the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed that there was an increase of more than 3 per cent. in the retail cost of food in July 1925 as compared with the previous month. The Bureau's weighted index number rose from 157.4 in June to 159.9 in July.

Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States decreased 1.1 per cent. in July as compared with June.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

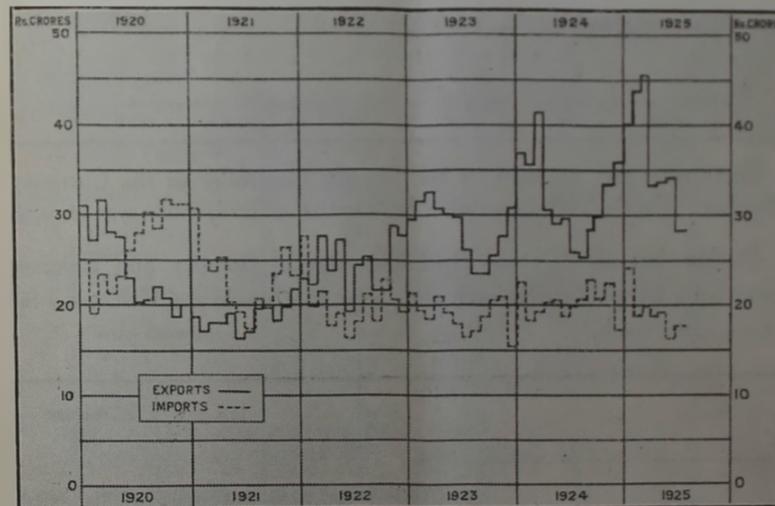
During August 1925, the visible balance of trade, including Securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 1,84 lakhs.

*Later reports show that the position has improved. (Ed., L. G.)

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

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	July 1925	August 1925	July 1925	August 1925	July 1925	August 1925
	(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Exports (private merchandise) ..	28.26	29.24	8.81	5.57	2.11	2.25
Imports do. ..	17.74	18.80	6.49	6.38	2.46	2.27
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 10.52	+ 10.44	+ 2.32	- 81	- 35	- 2
Imports of treasure (private) ..			4.15	3.29	2	3
Exports of treasure (private) ..			28	9	1	..
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 4.52	- 3.38	- 3.87	- 3.20	- 1	- 3
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 3.55	+ 1.84				

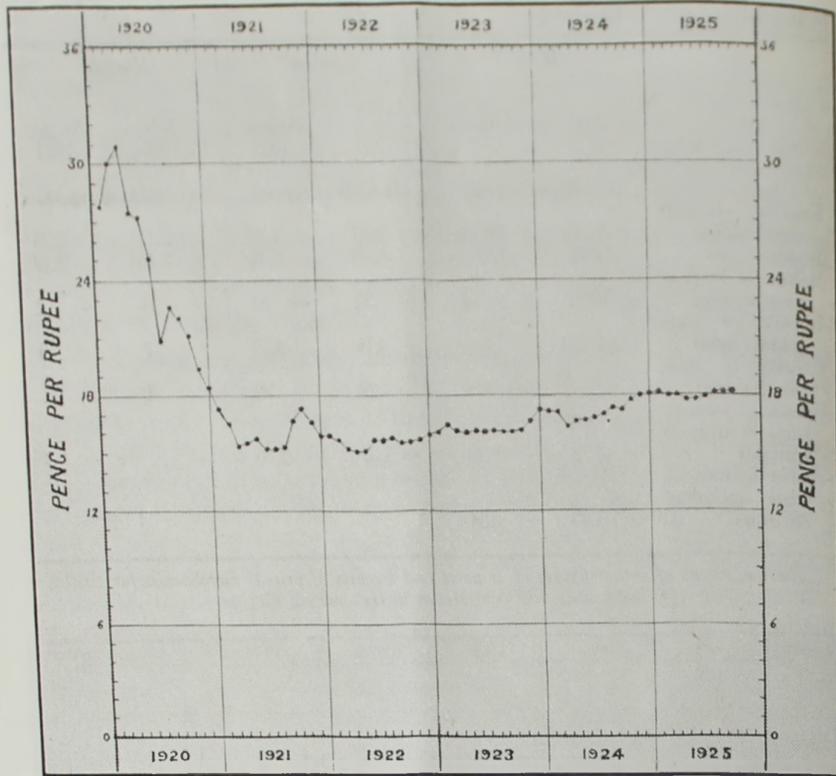
The movements of actual figures of Imports and Exports of private merchandise for British India since 1920 are shown in the annexed diagram



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.	Month	Year	s.	d.
October	1924	..	..	April	1925	..	..
November	..	..	1 5 3/4	May	..	..	1 5 13/16
December	..	..	1 5 31/32	June	..	..	1 5 31/32
January	1925	..	..	July	..	..	1 6 1/16
February	..	..	1 6	August	..	..	1 6 3/32
March	..	..	1 6 1/16	September	..	..	1 6 5/32
			1 5 15/16				
			1 5 31/32				



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 26th September 1925 exchange on London was 1s. 6³/₂d.

During August 1925 the Bank clearings in Bombay and Rangoon recorded a fall of 5 crores each and those in Karachi and Calcutta a fall of one crore each.

	June 1925	July 1925	August 1925
	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)
Bombay	45	36	31
Karachi	3	4	3
Calcutta	70	80	79
Rangoon	10	11	6
Total	128	131	119

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of August 1925 was 59.03 as against 58.12 in July and 56.7 in June 1925.

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

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

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—SEPTEMBER

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price × Mass Unit		
			July 1914	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1925	July 1914	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1925
Cereals—								
Rice	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	Rs. 7.078	Rs. 6.995	Rs. 391.58	Rs. 495.46	Rs. 489.65
Wheat	"	21	5.594	6.865	6.792	117.47	144.17	142.63
Jowari	"	11	4.354	5.667	5.583	47.89	62.34	61.41
Bajri	"	6	4.313	5.531	5.609	25.88	33.19	33.65
Total—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	582.82	735.16	727.34
Index Numbers—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	100	126	125
Pulses—								
Gram	Maund	10	4.302	5.250	5.167	43.02	52.50	51.67
Turdal	"	3	5.844	6.573	6.573	17.53	19.72	19.72
Total—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	60.55	72.22	71.39
Index Numbers—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	100	119	118
Other food articles—								
Sugar (refined)	Maund	2	7.620	14.287	13.693	15.24	28.57	27.39
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	7	8.557	14.880	14.880	59.90	104.16	104.16
Tea	"	5	40.000	76.068	76.922	1.00	1.90	1.92
Salt	"	5	2.130	3.505	3.412	10.65	17.53	17.06
Beef	Seer	28	0.323	0.500	0.500	9.04	14.00	14.00
Mutton	"	33	0.417	0.771	0.771	13.76	25.44	25.44
Milk	Maund	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	1½	50.792	100.000	101.787	76.19	150.00	152.68
Potatoes	"	11	4.479	7.740	7.141	49.27	85.14	78.55
Onions	"	3	1.552	4.167	4.167	4.66	12.50	12.50
Cocconut Oil	"	½	25.396	28.573	28.573	12.70	14.29	14.29
Total—Other food articles	..	..	..	..	..	381.18	699.69	694.15
Index Numbers—Other food articles	..	..	..	..	..	100	184	182
Total—All food articles	..	..	..	..	..	1,024.55	1,507.07	1,492.88
Index Numbers—All food articles	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	146
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	7.438	7.438	21.88	37.19	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	99.52	99.52
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	..	..	100	165	165
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	1.094	1.078	16.04	29.54	29.11
Shirtings	"	25	0.641	1.281	1.240	16.03	32.03	31.00
T. Cloth	"	36	0.583	1.109	1.094	20.99	39.92	39.38
Total—Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	53.06	101.49	99.49
Index Numbers—Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	100	191	188
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	1,902.48	1,886.29
Cost of Living Index Numbers.	..	..	..	..	..	100	152	151

The Cost of Living Index for September 1925

A FALL OF ONE POINT

All articles .. 51 per cent. Food only .. 46 per cent.

In September 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 1 point lower than that in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 152 in August and 151 in September 1925. This is 42 points below the high watermark (193) reached in October 1920 and 6 points lower than the twelve monthly average of 1924.

There was a fall of 2 points in other food articles and of 1 point in food grains, which caused a fall of 1 point in the index number for all food articles. The decrease of 1 point in cereals was due to a fall 2 points each in rice, wheat and jowari, which more than counterbalanced a rise of 2 points in bajri. Pulses fell by 1 point due to a fall of 2 points in gram. The rise of 3 points in ghee and 2 points in tea was more than offset by a fall of 14 points in potatoes, 7 points in sugar (refined) and 5 points in salt thus resulting in a fall of 2 points in other articles of food. Turdal, raw sugar (gul), beef, mutton, milk, onions and cocconut oil remained stationary.

Clothing declined by 3 points due to a fall in the price of every item included in that group. The fuel and lighting group recorded no change from the previous month.

All items: Average percentage increase over July 1914

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Per cent.	34	82	83	69	73	56	59	57
January ..	34	76	81	62	65	55	56	57
February ..	36	72	77	60	65	54	54	59
March ..	44	67	72	60	62	56	50	58
April ..	47	68	73	67	63	53	50	56
May ..	48	74	81	73	63	52	53	54
June ..	49	86	90	77	65	53	57	57
July ..	53	79	91	80	64	54	61	52
August ..	65	72	92	85	65	54	61	51
September ..	75	74	93	83	62	52	61	
October ..	75	73	86	82	60	53	61	
November ..	83	74	81	79	61	57	60	
December ..								
Yearly average ..	54	75	83	73	64	54	57	

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total all-India aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in August and September 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 :—

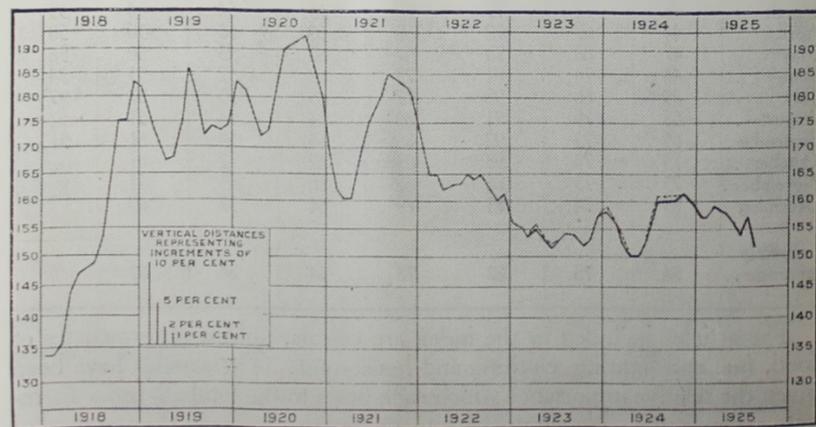
Articles	July 1914	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Sept. 1925 over or below Aug. 1925	Articles	July 1914	Aug. 1925	Sept. 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Sept. 1925 over or below Aug. 1925
Rice ..	100	127	125	- 2	Salt ..	100	165	160	- 5
Wheat ..	100	123	121	- 2	Beef ..	100	155	155	....
Jowari ..	100	130	128	- 2	Mutton ..	100	185	185	....
Bajri ..	100	128	130	+ 2	Milk ..	100	191	191	....
Gram ..	100	122	120	- 2	Ghee ..	100	197	200	+ 3
Turdal ..	100	112	112	....	Potatoes ..	100	173	159	-14
Sugar (refined).	100	187	180	- 7	Onions ..	100	268	268	....
Raw sugar (gul).	100	174	174	....	Cocconut oil ..	100	113	113	....
Tea ..	100	190	192	+ 2	All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	147	146	- 1

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

Rice 20, Wheat 17, Jowari 22, Bajri 23, Gram 17, Turdal 11, Sugar (refined) 44, Raw Sugar (gul) 43, Tea 48, Salt 38, Beef 35, Mutton 46, Milk 48, Ghee 50, Potatoes 37, Onions 63, Cocconut 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 7 pies for all items and 11 annas for food articles only.

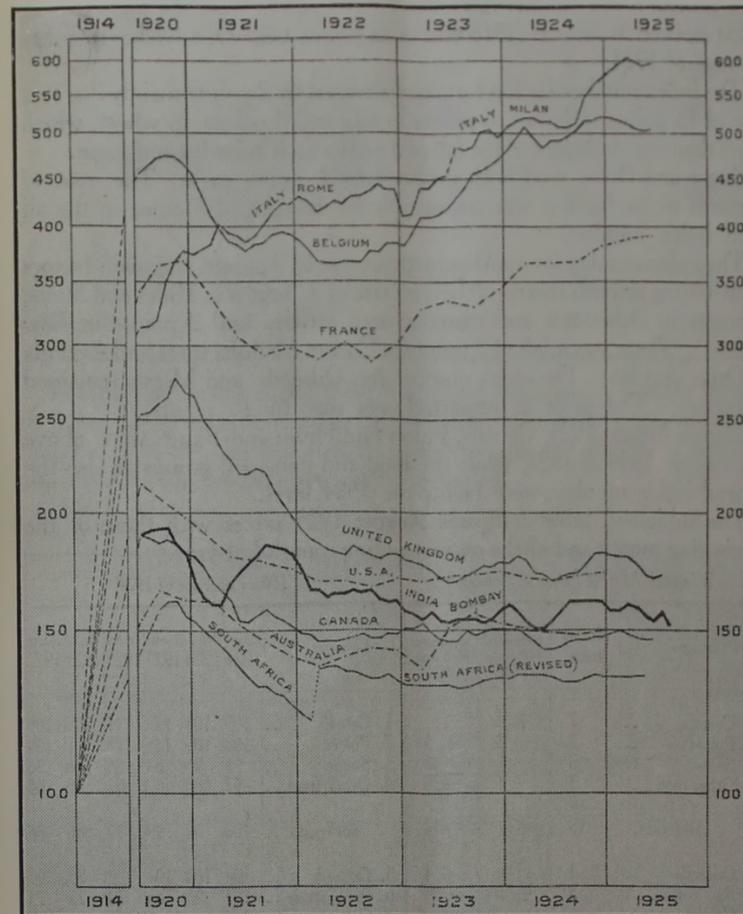
Logarithmic Chart showing cost of living in Bombay (July 1914 = 100)*



* 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 RISE OF TWO POINTS

In August 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 60 per cent. above the level in July 1914. The rise of two points in the general index was mainly due to a rise of 3 points in the non-food group. The general index number has fallen by 103 points from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and is 22 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1924.

The index number for food-grains increased by 2 points mainly due to a rise of 13 points in jowari, 6 points in rice and 4 points in wheat, which more than counterbalanced the fall of 3 points each in barley and gram.

Sugar and Other food both declined by 1 point each. The rise of 2 points in food-grains was responsible for the rise of 1 point in the all food index number.

The index number for non-food articles rose by 3 points, the main factors contributing towards this result being a rise of 22 points in Hides and Skins, 4 points in Other raw and manufactured articles and 2 points in Raw Cotton. There was a fall of 2 points in Cotton Manufactures and 4 points in Other textiles. The index number for Oilseeds and Metals remained stationary. The price of imported coal rose by 15 points.

During August 1925, Cereals, Pulses and Hides and Skins were above the average level of 1924, while the food and non-food groups as also the general index number were below the 1924 level.

The subjoined table compares August 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 July 1925	+ or - % compared with Aug 1924	Groups	Aug. 1924	Nov. 1924	Feb. 1925	May 1925	July 1925	Aug 1925
					1924	1924	1925	1925	1925	1925
1. Cereals ..	7	+ 4	..	1. Cereals ..	109	103	123	111	105	109
2. Pulses ..	2	- 2	+ 3	2. Pulses ..	105	103	115	113	111	109
3. Sugar ..	3	- 1	-20	3. Sugar ..	95	90	84	86	76	76
4. Other food ..	3	- 1	-30	4. Other food ..	93	100	82	62	65	65
All food ..	15	+ 1	-14	All food ..	100	99	99	90	86	86
5. Oilseeds ..	4	..	- 4	5. Oilseeds ..	104	104	101	102	99	99
6. Raw cotton ..	3	+ 1	-29	6. Raw cotton ..	103	93	83	74	72	73
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	- 1	-12	7. Cotton manufactures ..	101	95	92	93	90	89
8. Other textiles.	2	- 3	-31	8. Other textiles.	106	84	87	75	75	73
9. Hides and skins	3	+16	+ 7	9. Hides & skins.	96	101	95	98	89	103
10. Metals ..	5	..	-10	10. Metals ..	101	99	96	96	91	91
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	4	+ 3	- 1	11. Other raw and manufactured articles..	99	98	98	95	95	98
All non-food ..	27	+ 2	-13	All non-food ..	101	95	93	90	87	88
General Index No...	42	+ 1	-13	General Index No.	101	97	95	90	87	88

* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 104.

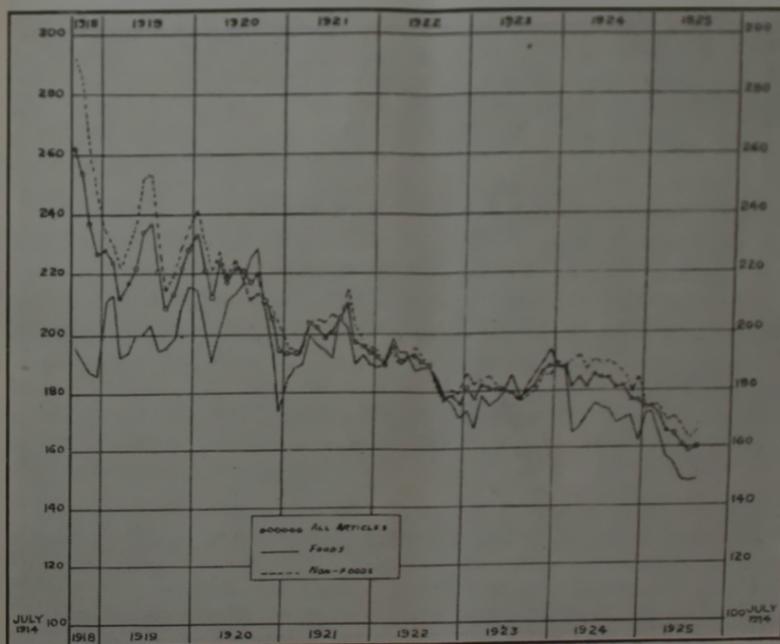
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices :—

July 1914 = 100

		Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918	.. ..	171	209	236
" " 1919	.. ..	202	233	222
" " 1920	.. ..	206	219	216
" " 1921	.. ..	193	201	199
" " 1922	.. ..	186	187	187
" " 1923	.. ..	179	182	181
" " 1924	.. ..	173	188	182
Eight-monthly	.. 1925	158	169	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

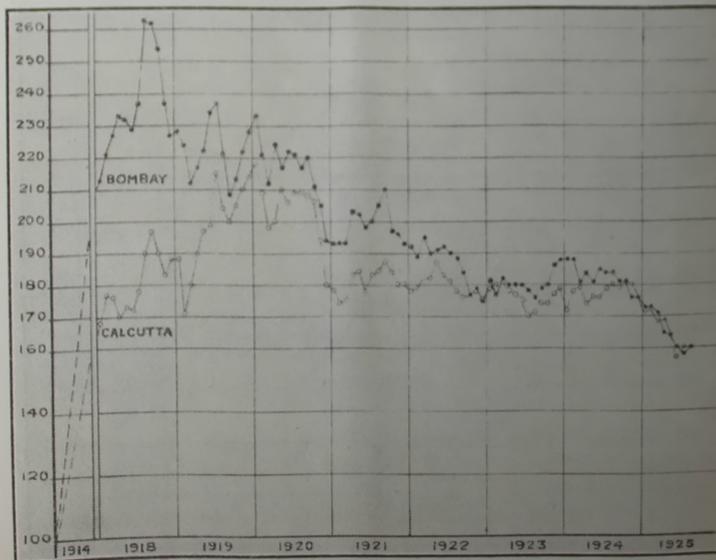


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

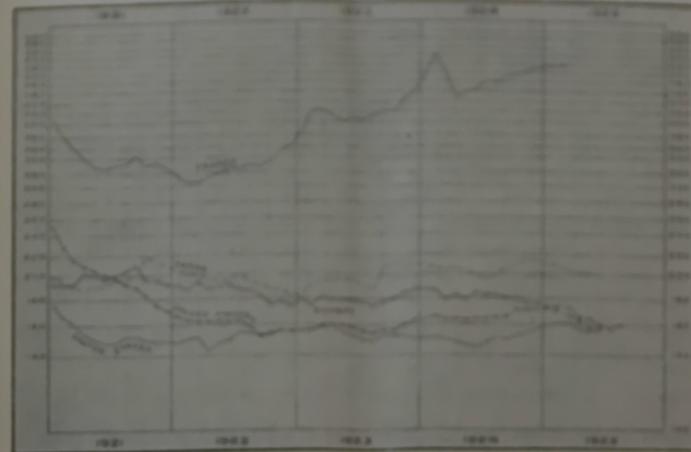
The items included in the indices are 42 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas	July 1914	July 1925	Aug 1925	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Aug. 1925 over or below	
							July 1914	July 1925
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	212	5 10	8 1	7 6	+ 1 8	- 0 7
Wheat	.. Pissi Seoni	..	216	5 10	8 2	7 5	+ 1 7	- 0 9
Jowari	.. Best Sholapuri	..	200	4 3	5 10	5 8	+ 1 5	- 0 2
Bajri	.. Ghati	..	208	4 7	5 11	5 9	+ 1 2	- 0 2
Gram	.. Delhi	..	200	4 4	5 3	5 3	+ 0 11	....
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	..	208	5 11	6 10	6 10	+ 0 11	....
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 1	+ 0 11	- 0 1
Tea	.. Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	16 0	14 10	+ 7 0	- 1 2
Salt	.. Bombay, black	.. Paylee	176	1 9	3 0	3 1	+ 1 4	+ 0 1
Beef	..	.. Lb.	39	2 6	3 11	3 11	+ 1 5	....
Mutton	..	..	39	3 0	5 11	6 0	+ 3 0	+ 0 1
Milk	.. Medium	.. Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2	....
Ghee	.. Belgaum, Superior	..	28	7 1	14 3	14 0	+ 6 11	- 0 3
Potatoes	.. Ordinary	..	28	0 8	1 0	1 1	+ 0 5	+ 0 1
Onions	.. Nasik	..	28	0 3	0 7	0 7	+ 0 4	....
Cocoanut 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.

During August 1925 many of the food articles fell in price as compared with the previous month. Except in the case of turdal and gram, which remained stationary, the food grains declined in price—wheat by 9 pies, rice by 7 pies and jowari and bajri by 2 pies each per paylee. Tea fell by 1 anna 2 pies per lb., ghee by 3 pies and raw sugar (gul) by 1 pie per seer. Potatoes and mutton each rose by 1 pie per seer and salt by 1 pie per paylee. The remaining articles remained stationary.

As compared with July 1914, onions have more than doubled themselves, while mutton has exactly doubled itself. Sugar, tea, salt, beef, milk, ghee and potatoes 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 July and August 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 July and August 1925:—

Articles	Bombay prices in July 1925 = 100					Bombay prices in Aug 1925 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—										
Rice ..	100	105	117	110	117	100	113	126	119	125
Wheat ..	100	84	106	98	104	100	92	106	108	114
Jowari ..	100	76	76	71	92	100	78	78	69	89
Bajri ..	100	85	108	86	102	100	88	102	86	105
Average—										
Cereals ..	100	88	102	91	104	100	93	103	96	108
Pulses—										
Gram ..	100	87	109	97	103	100	87	109	100	96
Turdal ..	100	101	122	105	116	100	101	122	105	97
Average—										
Pulses ..	100	94	116	101	110	100	94	116	103	97
Other articles										
of food—										
Sugar (re-										
fined) ..	100	82	93	112	98	100	83	90	93	96
Jagri (Gul).	100	69	103	86	84	100	72	108	89	87
Tea ..	100	97	97	111	118	100	105	105	120	127
Salt ..	100	66	67	91	87	100	57	65	92	85
Beef ..	100	125	50	63	75	100	125	50	63	75
Mutton ..	100	99	82	82	82	100	97	81	81	73
Milk ..	100	48	57	76	76	100	45	57	76	76
Ghee ..	100	79	92	79	83	100	80	85	80	184
Potatoes ..	100	92	86	112	91	100	107	90	94	74
Onions ..	100	85	96	96	48	100	113	113	96	48
Cocoa nut	100	107	124	118	107	100	107	124	118	107
oil.										
Average—										
Other articles	100	86	86	93	86	100	90	88	91	85
of food ..										
Average—										
All food	100	87	93	94	93	100	91	95	93	92
articles ..										

Actual retail prices at these centres will be found among the miscellaneous tables at the end of the Gazette. The relative prices show a considerable difference at the different centres. The relative average for all food articles rose at Karachi by 4 points and at Ahmedabad by 2 points, while it fell at Poona and Sholapur by 1 point each. Referring back to August 1924, it is found that in relation to Bombay, the averages for all food articles fell at Sholapur and Poona by 1 and 2 points respectively and rose at Karachi by 4 points, there being no change at Ahmedabad. The relative prices of rice, wheat and tea have risen considerably at all the centres while those of potatoes and sugar have declined everywhere. Ghee at Poona was 114 and is now 84. Reading from left to right the relative prices of cocoanut oil were 100, 103, 119, 102, 113 which bear little resemblance to the current prices. Both the differences between different centres at any given date and the fluctuations of those differences are surprisingly high and it is not at the moment apparent why an article not locally produced (like tea and refined sugar) should sometimes be dearer and sometimes cheaper at any mofussil centre than at Bombay.

Securities Index Number

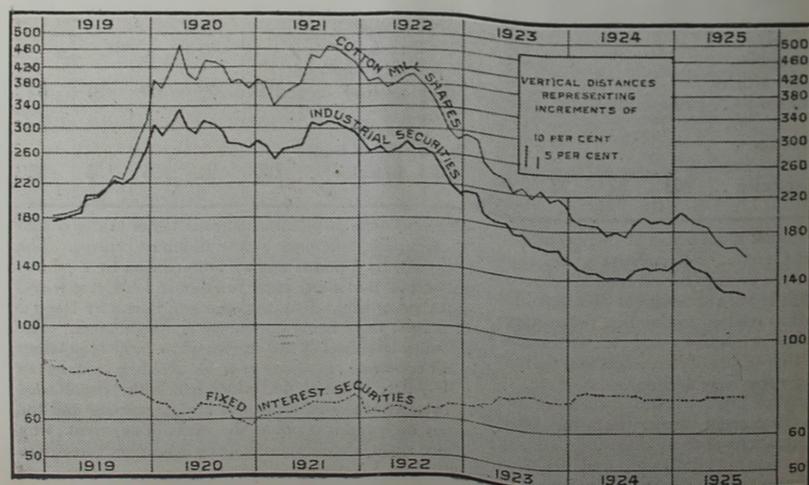
A FALL OF FOUR POINTS

In August 1925 the general level of prices of 102 shares and securities included in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 126 as compared with 130 in the previous month. Government and Corporation (fixed interest) securities, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies and Miscellaneous Companies recorded no change from the previous month. Industrial Securities fell by 4 points chiefly owing to a fall of 8 points in Cotton mills, 7 points in Cement and Manganese Companies, 5 points in Electric Undertakings and 1 point each in Banks and Railway Companies.

The Construction of the Index

No.	—	—	July 1914		August 1925	
			Total numbers	Total numbers	Average	
1	Government and Corporation Securities ..	7 Index Nos. ..	700	520	74	
2	Banks ..	6 " " ..	600	797	133	
3	Railway Companies ..	10 " " ..	1,000	1,091	109	
4	Cotton Mills ..	42 " " ..	4,200	6,769	161	
5	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Companies ..	8 " " ..	800	946	118	
6	Cement and Manganese Companies ..	5 " " ..	500	477	95	
7	Electric Undertakings ..	2 " " ..	200	270	135	
8	Miscellaneous Companies ..	22 " " ..	2,200	2,009	91	
9	Industrial Securities ..	95 " " ..	9,500	12,359	130	
10	General average ..	102 " " ..	10,200	12,879	126	

Movements of Securities Index Nos. (Logarithmic Scale)



Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR AUGUST 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 August in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi, and other centres of the Bombay Presidency. During August there were in all 225 factory accidents in Bombay City of which 2 were fatal, 4 serious and the remaining 219 minor accidents. Of the total, 48 or 21 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 177 or 79 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion in different classes of factories being 67 per cent. in workshops, 32 per cent. in textile mills and 1 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad there were 17 accidents all of which occurred in cotton mills. Of these 17 accidents 10 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. One of these accidents was serious and the rest minor.

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

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 39 out of which 14 occurred in textile mills, 24 in workshops and 1 in a miscellaneous concern. Sixteen accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Two of these accidents were serious and the rest minor.

II. PROSECUTIONS

BOMBAY

A printing press was prosecuted under section 41 (a) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for breach of section 23 in respect of the employment of uncertified children. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 40 in all (Two cases were taken. Fines were Rs. 25 and Rs. 15.)

KAIRA

A cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (a) of the Factories Act for breach of section 23 in respect of the employment of uncertified children. The Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 125 in all (Five cases were taken).

AHMEDABAD

An iron foundry was prosecuted under section 41 (f) for breach of section 18 (1) (a) of the Act for not guarding the fly-wheel. The Occupier and Manager was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

Workmen's Compensation

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

This article contains the summary of Compensation Statistics for the month of August 1925. Information has not been received from one Commissioner and of the 25 cases disposed of during the month under review 24 were reported by the Commissioner for Bombay as against 27 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. 11,142-6-0 was awarded as compensation against Rs. 13,331-10-0 in July and Rs. 13,961-13-0 in June. Out of 25 accidents 8 were fatal, in 16 cases there was permanent partial disablement and in 1 case temporary disablement.

The number of Compensation cases in cotton mills was 10 during the month under review as against 16 in the preceding month. No disease case has come up since January 1925.

Claimants for compensation were males over 15 in 23 cases and males under 15 in 2 cases.

Out of 25 cases in August, 13 were original claims and 12 registrations of agreement. Compensation was awarded in 12 cases, agreement was effected in 12 cases and one was rejected.

Grievances of the G. I. P. Railway Men

The Honorary Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union has issued a circular letter stating the grievances of the workmen engaged on the G. I. P. Railway. The following are the main grievances reported:

1. *Gratuity.*—As a rule men receive a gratuity after 15 years' service. The Honorary Secretary states that at present even if a man has put in 15 years' service he forfeits the right of claiming gratuity if dismissed by the Foreman and it is alleged that such dismissals are very frequent. It is therefore urged that a workman should have a right to claim his gratuity when leaving service if he is otherwise eligible to it.

2. *Reduction.*—It is alleged that the Management used to effect reductions for 4 or 5 months, dismissing old hands and engaging new hands after that period. It is argued that this action not only throws several thousand men out of employment but also indirectly prevents old hands from deriving benefit under the rules for gratuity by not allowing them to put in the necessary period of service. It is suggested that a judicious distribution of work and avoiding overtime would remedy this.

3. *Holidays.*—It is stated that holidays at present mean loss of earnings to the workmen. It is therefore suggested that wages should be paid for holidays on the analogy of the holidays on account of the King's Birth Day and Empire Day.

4. *Equal pay for equal work.*—It is alleged that an Indian workman gets lower wages than a foreigner; for instance, an Indian gets Rs. 50 and a Chinaman gets Rs. 90 for the same kind of work.

5. *Contract and Piece Work.*—It is alleged that by getting work done on contract the Company suffers owing to cheap labour and inferior materials being employed. It is therefore suggested that work should be entrusted to the Company's workmen, preferably on piece work system.

6. *Sickness.*—It is urged that men should be given at least half pay when they are absent on account of sickness.

7. *Leave.*—It is suggested that instead of 15 days' privilege leave in a year at least one month should be allowed alternatively. It is suggested that accumulation of leave be allowed.

8. *Passes, etc.*—It is urged that workmen should be given passes on "Sister" railways and when going on leave be given passes for as many foreign lines as required. At present only one pass over a foreign line is allowed.

9. *Recognition of the Union* is asked for.

Industrial Housing in Bombay

The annual report of the Development Department says:—According to the original programme the equivalent of 225 chawls or 18,000 tenements should have been completed by 31st March 1925; of these 90 chawls or 7,200 tenements should have been erected during the year. Owing however, to the orders received from Government to the effect that no further chawls should be commenced till those in hand are fully completed, the programme resolved itself into one of completing, as far as possible, the 211 chawls at Worli, Naigaum, DeLisle Road and Sewri sites.

Worli.—The equivalent of about 45 chawls are constructed whilst the sewerage scheme for the whole area was practically completed during the year. Estimates for the roads, storm water drains and water supply systems were prepared and sanctioned and all these works have been given out on contract and are now in progress. It is anticipated that this area will be fully completed by December 1925.

Naigaum.—The chawls of plot A were finished in every respect, whilst those of plot B were almost completed before the end of the year. The sewerage and the water supply of plot B are under construction whilst for the storm water drainage system, a design has been drawn up and the estimate is under preparation. On this area the equivalent of 12 chawls were constructed during the year, and it is anticipated that the work will be fully completed by the end of June 1925.

DeLisle Road.—All chawls together with roads, sewers, storm water drains and water supply systems were completed during the year.

Sewri.—The equivalent of 7½ chawls were completed but owing to difficulties connected with water supply and drainage only two chawls could be handed over for letting. Now, however, these difficulties have been overcome, and it is anticipated that 12 chawls, together with water supply, drainage, etc., will be completed before the end of July 1925. It has not been possible to commence the construction of four chawls on

the south of this site owing to the difficulties met with by the Bombay Port Trust, in connection with the removal of the rock to the west of the chawl area. It is probable that it will not be possible to undertake the construction of these four chawls for another 18 months and, such being the case, the question as to whether they should be built at all is under consideration.

The 211 chawls included in the present instalment of the original scheme contain 80 tenements each, with the exception of one chawl at Naigaum, which contains 64 only. The total number of tenements is, therefore, 16,864 and as the final revised estimate amounts to Rs. 351,57,100 the cost per tenement works out to Rs. 2,084. The analysis of this figure is given below :

Item	Cost per tenement
	Rs.
(1) Land acquisition, clearing, filling and levelling ..	354
(2) Chawl building, including sanitary fittings ..	1,446
(3) Sewerage	50
(4) Water supply	41
(5) Storm water drainage	27
(6) Roads, including footpaths and lighting ..	23
(7) Tools and plant (net)	22
(8) Railway sidings (net)	11
(9) Miscellaneous (net)	9
(10) Establishment	101
Total ..	2,084

The Chairman, Bombay City Improvement Trust, has kindly provided figures of the cost of 4,504 tenements constructed by the Trust since the war as follows :—

	Cost per tenement
	Rs.
Chawl building including sanitary fittings and establishment charges	1,570
Total cost, including land	1,914

In the analysis given in *paragraph 18* establishment charges are shown separately and amount to 5 per cent. Adding this percentage to the cost of buildings in the case of the Directorate chawls, the comparison is as follows :—

	Cost per tenement	
	Directorate chawls	Improvement Trust chawls
	Rs.	Rs.
Chawls building including sanitary fittings .. and establishment charges.	1,518	1,570
Total cost, including land	2,084	1,914

The slightly lower cost of the buildings in the case of the Directorate chawls is probably the result of economies possible in a larger construction

programme. The higher total cost of the Directorate chawls is due to heavier expenditure on roads, sewers and storm-water drains necessitated by the extensive nature of the sites; the extreme case being at Worli where a sewerage scheme for 60,000 inhabitants has had to be provided.

Mill Crisis

APPEAL TO BOMBAY MILLOWNERS

Thirty-seven members of the Assembly, headed by Pundit Motilal Nehru, have issued the following :

"We, the undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly, having regard to the critical situation which has arisen in Bombay by reason of the reduction of the wages of the mill hands, and in view of the public demonstrations of protest by thousands of workers in Bombay, urge upon the employers to make immediate arrangements for a conference to bring about a satisfactory settlement. We offer our mediation in order to avert disastrous consequences."

The Millowners' Association has sent the following reply :

"We have received a telegram from Dewan Chamanlal asking us to send representatives to Simla. We regret we are unable to send representatives at once. Our Association authorise Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Sir Dinsha Wacha, Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Mr. Ratanji Tata and Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai to supply you all information required and to assist you. If any further information is required we shall gladly supply it on receipt of wire. Like you we have great sympathy with our workpeople, but circumstances have left us no alternative. In the interests of the workmen themselves as explained our Association has taken the least harmful course. Five mills are totally closed. Three more are contemplating to close and eleven thousand hands are out of employment. The position is getting more and more serious. More mills will have to close unless some immediate relief is given." (From the "Times of India," Bombay, September 9, 1925.)

Housing Conditions of Students in Bombay

In the Report of the Committee on University Reform, recently published it is pointed out that all the control which the university at present exercises over the housing of students is to see that proper provision for hostels is made by the affiliated colleges. Seldom, if ever, are reports regarding students' lodgings as distinguished from hostels made to the University. The Committee are of opinion that a number of students live in very unsatisfactory conditions, and they have recommended that "a certain proportion of free lodgings should be provided for really poor students". The observations of the Investigators of the Labour Office when collecting middle-class family budgets confirm the opinion of the Committee that the conditions are very unsatisfactory. Not infrequently from four to five students were found living in one room not more than 12 x 12 in size.

Bombay Mill Workers

PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Maha Mandal, a public meeting attended by over 5,000 millhands of Bombay was held in the compound of the Working Men's Institute at Poibavdi on Sunday afternoon to protest against the reduction of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in their wages. A procession of about a thousand millhands was formed which started from Prabhadevi and went through Arthur Road to Parel. The men carried scrolls with various inscriptions amongst which was one that read:— "*Garibcha pagar kami kamnaravar dhikkar aso.*" ("Down with the owners who have reduced our wages.")

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "This meeting of the mill-operatives protests against the proposed reduction of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. effected by the owners in the mill-workers' wages from 1st September."

(2) "This meeting requests the Government to appoint a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the necessity of the reduction, and to find out whether the reduction was justified before other avenues of economy were explored."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Satyamurti, the meeting was dissolved. (*From the "Times of India," Bombay, September 7, 1925.*)

Rural Economic Surveys

THE NECESSITY OF CORRECT DATA

By Professor S. Kesava Iyengar, M.A., F.R.E.S.

There is coming on a slow realisation of the fact that economic data in this country are the most vital yet the most neglected. People have been and are busy with policies economic and political, and numerous opinions empirically formed have been taken for granted and used just as if they were axiomatic truths. The available few facts and figures having any bearing on the economic side of Indian life, almost all concern city or town society and deal with matters commercial or industrial or financial. That India has been and is, mainly agricultural is known to everybody, but little is known about Indian agriculture as it is carried on in the plains, and valleys and on the hills of India, the difficulties and disadvantages which the ryots have to face, the size of the yield of the land and its distribution, the health and disease, the joys and sorrows, of the agricultural classes. Economic evolution, if any, has been proceeding from the pinnacle to the foundations, and when either the Government or the politicians speak of the "people of India" they ordinarily mean the politically minded classes, the merchant princes, the big zamindars and the towns-people. The danger involved in this mistaking a part for the whole, cannot be exaggerated: the fact that India, if she is anything at all, is 'wholly' rural (large and magnificent as our railways and factories are, they dwindle into nothing when compared to the size of the factors of production employed in our agriculture) has yet to become known to many an economist and statesman, and the 'only' way for such a realisation

of truth is to unravel important facts of our rural regions, that is, we must have rural economic surveys in all parts of India.

In fact, the extent to which erroneous statements about Indian economic conditions are accepted as current coin by the public, University students, the Councils and sometimes by Government, is astonishing, and seriously depresses any student of Indian economics who has had an opportunity to lift the curtain and study life around the hearths and in the homes of Indian villages. Two statements made by leading economists should serve as typical instances. In his "Study of Indian Economics" Dr. Pramathamah Banerji writes, "In agriculture the law of Diminishing Return applies with full effect. In manufactures the effect of that law is often more than counterbalanced by the law of Increasing Returns The profits of manufacture are higher than those of agriculture The production of wealth being larger in a manufacturing country it is capable of supporting a more numerous population than an agricultural country". A detailed criticism of this sort of "made easy" Economics cannot be undertaken here, but one wonders how such arguments fit in with our contemporary world where industry is all round in a depressed condition and agricultural prices have soared high all round. That an industrial country could maintain a larger population (proportionately speaking) than an agricultural country is a pre-war idea based upon the European capitalistic system and the principles of distribution which held good then. It is the agriculturist that grows corn and tends cattle and it is corn and meat that must support any population. If before the War there was more plenty of these things in Europe than in Canada and Australia or Russia, it was because of Europe having succeeded in bringing about an unnatural system of international exchanges and in securing unreasonably high rates of remuneration for her manipulating and middleman work.

THE BIRTH-RATE

Professor C. J. Hamilton of Patna compares the birth-rate in India which is about 45 per mille with that in England and Wales which is about 25·4 per mille, and after discussing the numerous factors which tend to encourage and check the birth-rate in this country, concludes: "To my mind it is an elementary truth that whatever improvement may be wrought in the economic welfare of India by better methods of cultivation, or by irrigation, by relief from indebtedness, by improved transport or by industrial expansion, a large proportion of the people will be condemned to a state of poverty so long as the tendency for the population to expand at the present rate continues". This is inevitably the opinion of an English mind on Indian conditions. The poverty or affluence of income of the masses of a people depends ultimately, not upon the birth-rate nor the death-rate, but upon the productivity of the soil, the natural resources of the country, the fairness or otherwise of the division of the national income among indigenous and foreign factors of production. Professor Hamilton thinks that whatever might be done to increase the national income, that increase would be more than offset by the increase in the size of the population. This merely means that, in the absence of facts and figures about rural India, he instinctively imagines that natural

resources in this country have been as much exhausted and impoverished as in England. But, to any one who has had a scientific glimpse of any rural region in India it must have been the most prominent part of the scene that agricultural potentialities are still practically limitless and the ryot has not utilised them on account of poverty of "man-power".

Such instances of incorrect data or misapplication of theory are not uncommon in a good many publications on economic topics, and the time has now come when Indian economics ought not to be left aside by the public at large as a 'technical' subject but seriously taken to: "know thyself" is to-day a dictum more important in the economic than in the religious life of the country. (From the "Indian Daily Mail," September 10, 1925.)

Workmen's Compensation Act

RESULTS OF SIX MONTHS WORKING

In the first annual report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923) in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, which relates to the period July-December 1924, 65 applications were filed of which 8 related to fatal accidents, 10 to permanent disablement and 6 to temporary disablement. The remaining 41 related to distribution of deposits only. Of these 65 applications filed 2 were summarily dismissed, 49 were admitted by the opposite party and the rest were contested applications of which 2 were wholly allowed, 5 allowed in part and 5 dismissed.

Twenty-two agreements were filed of which 20 were for payment of compensation for permanent disablement, the remaining 2 being for temporary disablement.

Seventy-seven persons were awarded compensation in respect of injuries. The cases included one fatal accident to a minor. Of the remaining 76 persons, 1 belonged to the assumed wage class of Rs. 10, 7 to Rs. 15-4-0, 9 to Rs. 20, 27 to Rs. 25, 8 to Rs. 30, 9 to Rs. 35, 3 to Rs. 40, 2 to Rs. 46-4-0, 2 to Rs. 55, and the remaining 8 to Rs. 65 and over. In the case of 41 persons, compensation was awarded for fatal accidents; in the case of 27 persons, for permanent disablement and in the case of the remaining 8 persons, for temporary disablement.

During the period of 6 months under review the commissioner had, on an average, about half a dozen visits each week from representatives of employers seeking information, etc. Some of them took him round their works to determine whether a particular class of workmen came under the Act or not. In addition to such visits he had occasionally to go to the scene of the accident for local inspection to ascertain the exact nature of the cause of the accident.

According to the returns submitted by the employers, there appear to be 144,441 adults and 3,098 minors employed in Factories; 2,317 adults and no minors in Mines; 20,047 adults and 437 minors in Railway Workshops; 5,266 adults and 6 minors in Tramways; 6,829 adults and no minors in Port Trust, and 1,292 adults and 1 minor in other

concerns, the total number of adults and minors employed being 180,192 and 3,542 respectively. The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 646 among the adults of which 38 resulted in death, 26 in permanent disablement and 582 in temporary disablement. In respect of all these accidents Rs. 34,551-9-10 were paid for compensation of which Rs. 25,072-8-0 were paid for fatal accidents, Rs. 6,359-13-0 for permanent disablement and Rs. 3,119-4-10 for temporary disablement. There were only 2 accidents among minors of which one resulted in death and the other in permanent disablement, Rs. 200 being paid for compensation in respect of fatal accident only. Under diseases there was only 1 accident resulting in death for which no compensation was paid. In the majority of fatal accident cases the employers deposit the amount of compensation with the Commissioner, but in many cases this lies undisposed of as no applications for distribution are received. This may in part be due to the ignorance of the dependants of the existence of this Act. In some cases the employers were asked to inform the dependants of the deceased workmen that the compensation money had been deposited with the Commissioner and that they should apply to him for it. It often happens that the dependants are living at a great distance from Bombay.

Out of 20 agreements received for registration only 1 required modification. This was mainly due, at least so far as Bombay is concerned, to the employers or insurers discussing the merits of each case with the Commissioner before finally settling with the workman. In some cases the workman had also been present at the time of discussion and as a result, the question has been finally settled at one sitting and the memorandum sent for registration forthwith. Only 114 returns were under Section 16 received although the number of factories in this Presidency exceeds 1,200.

In cases where liability is disputed the dispute very often turns upon the question whether the accident arose "out of and in the course of employment"; the employer contending that the accident was due either to disobedience of an express order or to disregard of a safety guard or device. But in many cases the employers fail to establish "wilfulness" on the part of the workman with the result that they feel that under the Act they are not fairly treated; this is probably due to the employers not realising that the Workmen's Compensation Act was designed to make provision for accidents where by the very nature of the employment the workman takes certain accepted risks. It is believed, however, that when the employers have had more experience of the working of the Act this feeling will diminish if not entirely disappear. Another question which has cropped up relates to the payment of medical expenses. If the employer is to meet the liability as to compensation, he must, as I have held, bear these charges; because it is only if he gives medical treatment that he can expect to reduce the amount of his liability. Further in the Island of Bombay and in the District Towns where there are hospitals maintained by Government the employer is relieved of this liability as in the majority of cases it is the State that bears the expense. It is, however, contended by some employers that the medical charges should be borne by the workman.

Under the provisions of the Act as it stands at present, the Commissioner can only act when an application under Section 22 is presented to him. This, it is submitted, might be all right in highly civilised countries where people know their rights and where outside influences are not likely to affect injured parties. But in a country like India where the class of people from which the workman is drawn is almost entirely illiterate, the Commissioner suggests that, at any rate in the initial stages of this Act, the administrative authority should be empowered to go out and find the facts and initiate proceedings of its own motion. Information is very often supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories of accidents to workmen when he finds that no attempt has been made to pay compensation. This happens more particularly in cases where the accident has taken place in a small concern like a ginning and pressing factory where no insurance has been effected or where the particular factory does not belong to a group of several factories belonging to a company. Individual owners of small concerns like these avoid paying compensation wherever possible in spite of the best efforts of the present Chief Inspector of Factories to see that compensation is paid in fit cases.

Unfortunately too false swearing is not unknown in the class of people from whom the workman comes and even during the short period under report the Commissioner has had two cases, in one of which there was deliberate false swearing with a view to blackmail poor dependants and in the other to claim a share in the amount of compensation to which a young widow was solely entitled, by personation.

Excepting one application for compensation for permanent partial disablement, dealt with by the ex-officio Commissioner, Godhra, none of the remaining ex-officio Commissioners received any application during the period under report.

* * * * *

During the first six months of the operation in Bengal of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923) which came into force on July 1, 1924, the number of cases instituted under the regulations has been very small. Only one application was made under the Section which provides for contested claims, but the claim was promptly paid. There were no proceedings for review or commutation.

Commenting on the above outstanding features in his report for the period under review, the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation points out that the small number of disputes was due principally to the novelty of the legislation, but also among other things to the operation of Schedule 1, which by providing fixed and arbitrary compensation for injuries which admit of exact definition (such as loss of limbs) excludes a fruitful source of dispute.

Deposits

Employers, he adds, are required by the Act to deposit compensation with the Commissioner in all cases of fatal accidents. Twenty-six such deposits were received totalling Rs. 22,642-2-0, out of which

Rs. 11,840-10-0 had been awarded to dependants before the close of the year. The Act gives the Commissioner power to invest money awarded to minors for their benefit and Rs. 3,350 was thus invested.

The Act also provides that all agreements between employers and workmen for payment of lump sums as compensation under the Act must be registered by the Commissioner. Seventeen memoranda of agreement were presented for registration, of which 8 were registered, 7 refused and 2 were pending at the end of the year. The refusals were on technical grounds, not for inadequacy of compensation, one such ground being that the agreement was for payment of a compassionate grant with denial of liability on the part of the employer.

Most of the workmen, the Commissioner states, affected by the Act in Bengal being up-country men, the notices, which the Act requires to be issued before an agreement can be registered, often cannot be served upon them, and it would be convenient if employers, when possible, would send the workman himself to the Commissioner with someone authorised in writing to represent them.

Annual Returns

The Act further lays upon all employers of workmen as defined therein (with few exceptions) the duty of submitting an Annual Return showing the number of injuries for which they have paid compensation and the amount of compensation paid. The returns for the first six months were not reliable, partly on account of the inadequacy of the instructions first issued. They show the total daily average attendance of workmen to be 663,073 and a total of Rs. 32,682 paid as compensation or nearly 10 pies per head.

The Government of India, he concludes, have now enabled employees who are insured, or members of associations of employers to have their returns submitted in future by the association or insurance company, if approved by the Local Government. This year returns for many of the larger concerns were compiled by the Calcutta Claims Bureau and other associations of insurance companies though they had to be submitted over the signature of the actual employers. (From "Times of India," August 18, 1925.)

Industrial Disputes in India

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1925

During the quarter ended 30th June 1925, there were in all 49 industrial disputes of which 2 were in progress at the beginning and 47 were freshly begun in various industries in India. Of these 49 disputes, 23 were due to the question of pay, one to the question of bonus and the remaining 25 to personal and other grievances. Of the 48 disputes settled during the quarter, 3 were settled wholly and 14 partly in favour of the employees, while the remaining 31 were settled in favour of the employers. The province chiefly affected was, as usual, Bombay with its 26 strikes involving 13,103 employees resulting in a time loss of 407,411 working days. Bengal, which comes next to Bombay, recorded 16 disputes involving 16,161

employees with a time loss of 273,264 working days. The number of employees involved in all the 49 disputes was 52,271 and the corresponding number of working days lost was 1,146,109.

Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in August .. 8 Workpeople involved .. 1,172

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

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in August 1925			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in August 1925	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in August 1925*
	Started before 1st August	Started in August	Total		
Textile	8	8	1,172	4,584
Total August 1925	8	8	1,172	4,584
Total July 1925	4	4	346	1,543

* 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 July 1925 there were only four disputes, in August 1925 there were eight. All the eight disputes were confined to textile mills only. The number of workpeople involved in these eight

disputes was 1,172 as against 346 in the four 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 4,584 is, it will be seen, a large increase on the July 1925 statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results April to August 1925

	April 1925	May 1925	June 1925	July 1925	August 1925
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	11	16	2	4	8
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	....	2	1	....	....
Fresh disputes begun ..	11	14	1	4	8
Disputes ended ..	9	15	2	4	6
Disputes in progress at end ..	2	1	....	....	2
Number of workpeople involved ..	7,740	11,825	6,518	346	1,172
Aggregate duration in working days ..	70,672	202,683	138,459	1,543	4,584
Demands—					
Pay ..	4	9	1	....	6
Bonus ..	....	....	....	....	....
Personal ..	4	3	1	3	2
Leave and hours ..	....	....	....	....	....
Others ..	3	4	....	1	....
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	1	2	....	....	....
Compromised ..	3	6	....	....	1
In favour of employers ..	5	7	2	4	5

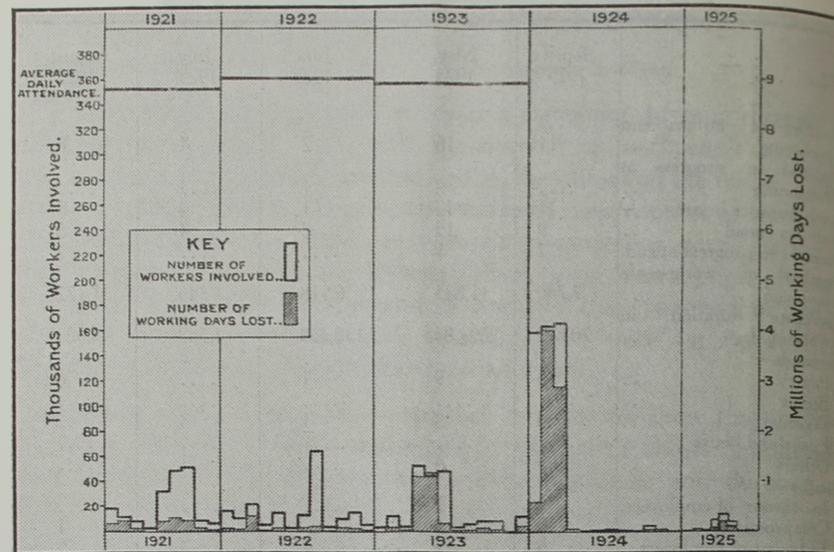
The last summary table shows, among other things, the proportion of strikes settled in favour of the employers and the employees, or compromised.

III.—Industrial Disputes

Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Aggregate duration in working days	Disputes settled			In progress (Per cent.)
			In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)	
August 1924 ..	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	..	..	..
August ..	8	4,584	63	..	12	25
Totals or (cols. 4 to 7) Average ..	84	461,892	63	14	13	10

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 August 1925 the number of industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency was eight as compared with four in the previous month. Of the 8 disputes 6 were due to the question of pay and 2 to personal grievances. Five of these disputes terminated in favour of the employers, compromise was effected in one and two were in progress at the end of the month.

BOMBAY

There were two industrial disputes in Bombay City during the month under review. On the 11th August, 269 weavers of the Moon Mill struck work alleging that reduction was made in their July wages. The manager explained to the strikers that there was no reduction and promised to look into the clerical mistakes, if any, in working out the figures and to make the payment on the 15th. But this did not satisfy the workers who were afterwards paid off on the 14th and 15th. On the 16th, 196 strikers resumed work and the management engaged 71 new hands and the strike terminated in favour of the employers. The Management of the Planet Mill dismissed a Head Female Jobber for inefficiency, whereupon 10 female winders sympathetically suspended work and demanded her reinstatement. The demand was refused and 10 more female winders joined the strikers. On the 20th the management dismissed the strikers but did not engage new hands for want to work.

AHMEDABAD

During the month under review there were three disputes in Ahmedabad two of which occurred in the Asarwa Mills and one in the Silver Cotton Mill. The labourers in the Frame Department of the Asarwa Mill were paid their fortnightly wages on the 14th August. They found these wages below their expectations and alleged that they were calculated at the rate of Re. 0-1-3 per basket of yarn instead of Re. 0-2-0. The Management assured them that the rates were not reduced and promised to look into the matter; but the labourers were not satisfied and went on strike on the 15th. The next day the Management put up a notice to the effect that the pay of the strikers would be forfeited if they did not join work first and give due notice. As a result of the compromise that the Manager should enquire of the rates prevailing in other mills and pay them accordingly, the strikers resumed work on the 17th. The second strike in the Asarwa Mills was due to the demand by the weavers for increased rates of wages. The management refused this demand and 200 weavers went on strike on the 20th August. The next day the strikers were paid off and dismissed. 50 new men were engaged on the 22nd and the strike ended. The strike in the Silver Cotton Mill which occurred on the 31st was due to the dismissal of an operative who was a member of the Local Labour Union and involved 100 throstle men. The strike continued at the end of August.

BROACH

Of the 3 strikes which occurred during August 1925 in Broach, two were confined to the Saraswati Mill and one to the Whittle Mill No. 3. Both the strikes in the Saraswati Mill were due to the refusal of the demand of the operatives for wages and bonus for the extra holiday enjoyed without the permission of the Management. The first occurred on the 25th and involved 161 operatives who resumed work unconditionally on the 27th. The second occurred on the 28th and involved 91 hands of whom 66 resumed work on the 30th and the remaining on the 31st. Thus both the strikes terminated in favour of the employers. The third strike in Broach was the longest of the three and was due to the unwillingness on the part of the management of the Whittle Mill No. 3 to grant the demand of compensation money at annas 6 per day for one of the two machines in charge of a weaver when not worked under instructions. The strike began on the 20th and the strikers numbering 271 were paid off on the 22nd. The management engaged 26 new hands on the 26th, 20 on the 27th and 53 on the 29th. 31 strikers resumed work on the 31st. The strike continued at the end of the month.

The Cotton Wage Census Report

The second report on the Wages and Hours of Labour in the cotton mill industry in the Presidency of Bombay during the month of August 1923 is now published and can be obtained for Re. 1 annas 12 from the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, Poona.

Registration of Trade Unions

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Special Fund for Political Work

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions in British India* was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 31st August 1925:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Indian Trade Unions Bill was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

The Committee met on six occasions in the Delhi Session of 1925 and during and preceding the present Session. The amendments which we have made in the Bill are mostly self-explanatory: we add the following notes in respect of the more important changes proposed.

2. In clause 6 (e) we propose the admission of honorary and temporary members as the assistance of experienced labour leaders will be of considerable value to trade unions, while the movement is in its infancy; and these leaders should have the protection of clauses 17 and 18 of the amended Bill when engaged in an advisory capacity in any industrial dispute. This protection can be given them by making them honorary or temporary members of the Trade Union.

3. We have made it clear in clause 7 (1) by omitting the words "as he thinks fit" that the Registrar can call for further information only for the purposes specified.

4. We are of opinion that the appeal provided by clause 11 should lie to a judicial officer: and by a majority, that his decision should be final.

5. The question of the expenditure of Trade Union funds on political objects was found to be one of considerable difficulty. We are by a majority of opinion that such expenditure should be allowed; the majority also are of opinion that such expenditure should be met not from the general funds, but from a special fund, contributions to which shall be optional. We have included provisions taken from the English law to prevent unfair discrimination against a non-contributing member. In prescribing the political objects also, on which expenditure may be incurred, we have followed the provisions of the English law.

6. In clause 22 we have reduced the proportion to one-third in view of the low educational level of the ordinary labourer.

7. In clause 29 provision has been made to allow of various grades of auditors being prescribed in accordance with the financial position of the Trade Union; and in clause 33 to prevent unnecessary and vexatious complaints. As regards auditors, we would suggest that, as the Trade Union movement is in its infancy, Local Governments should be recommended to prescribe a grade of auditors whose fees a less opulent Union would find no difficulty in paying.

8. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th January 1925.

* Printed in the October 1924 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. Rangachariar, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M. A. Jinnah, N. C. Kelkar, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, K. C. Neogy, L. Graham †, A. G. Clow †, T. C. Goswami †, S. K. Datta †, M. K. Acharya, D. Sinha †, E. G. Fleming †, B. N. Mitra †. The 31st August, 1925.

Minutes of Dissent

1. We entirely dissent from the view taken by the majority in respect of clause 22. Under the original clause, the persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the trade union is connected were to constitute a majority of the officers. Under the amended clause, they need constitute only one-third of the total. We can see no justification for such a change. We recognise equally with the majority that, in the infancy of the trade union movement in this country, it may be essential for a trade union to have the assistance of "outsiders" and to include them in their executive. But the clause, as it previously stood, set no limit to the number of outsiders that could be included, for it placed no restriction on the number of their executive. And the new clause 6 (e) will make it even easier for a union to avail itself of the help of "outsiders". Clause 22 in its original form did not even guarantee that the workers themselves would have the control of the affairs of the union; for it is inevitable that in an executive where about half the members are drawn from a more educated class that section should have the predominant voice in the counsels of the union. What the clause was intended to secure was that a number of the actual workers obtained the opportunity of education in trade union affairs, and we regard with apprehension any change which may have the effect of restricting these opportunities. The amended clause will in practice give trade union leaders the power to restrict the representation of the workers from among their own ranks to the minimum of one-third of the executive, and it may be a long time in many cases before the workers realize that it is quite permissible for them to obtain more, and still longer before they are able to enforce their rights in this respect.

2. In the present state of education of the labouring classes, we held that it was undesirable to insert in the Bill provisions like those contained in clause 16, and we must reserve our further opinion on the subject.

B. N. Mitra, E. G. Fleming, L. Graham, A. G. Clow. 25th August 1925.

There are two main points in which we differ from the majority of Members of the Select Committee:—1. Clause 16 which provides for the establishment of a separate political fund is a mutilated transcription of some of the provisions of the British Trade Union Act of 1913. It will be observed that under the British Act payment to the political fund is obligatory unless a member contracts out of this obligation. Under clause 16 of this Bill, however, it is optional for any member to contribute to the political fund. Payment to the political fund thus becomes entirely voluntary like payment to any other charitable institution. The Indian Trade Unions will thus be considerably handicapped in carrying on any

† Subject to Minute of Dissent

propaganda for the furtherance of their political and civic rights. In England, attempts to modify the provisions regarding payment to the political fund have been vigorously resisted, and neither the late Mr. Bonar Law nor Mr. Baldwin could tamper with the wholesome provisions of the Act of 1913. It is to be regretted that in India while capitalists and employers have been carrying on active political propaganda in their own interest, the workers should at the very inception of the Trade Union movement be handicapped in their attempt to organise themselves on a political platform in defence of their rights.

2. Our second difference with the majority is on the question of immunity from criminal or civil liability in cases mentioned in clauses 17 and 18. Here again, following the English laws, we would recommend immunity to be extended to all those who act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute or join in an organisation for the defence of the rights of employees in any industry. If immunity is restricted in the way suggested in this Bill, it would be extremely difficult to take any organised action in a place where no registered trade union exists. It is doubtful how far attempts to establish new Trade Unions will be encouraged by the Bill as proposed by the majority. There are other points of difference on comparatively minor questions. We do not think that clause 22 is at all necessary at this stage. In clause 6, sub-clause (d) the word "adequate" should be deleted, as it may give arbitrary power to the Registrar. In clause (11) there ought to be a provision for appeal to the High Court in case the Additional or Assistant District Judge does not interfere with the Registrar's order. We believe that in the initial stage of the development of Trade Unions, the workers should not be hampered by too much executive interference. We apprehend that employers in India will make every attempt to prevent the establishment of new Unions and will try to break the existing Unions. For these reasons, it is necessary that the rights and privileges extended to Indian Trade Unions should be *more* and not *less* than those allowed under the British Trade Union Acts.

DEVAKI PRASAD SINHA, TULSI CHANDRA GOSWAMI.

I was unfortunately not present during the discussion on section 22 of the Trade Union Bill, but I cannot but feel that it would have been well not to permit the reduction of the number of workers on the Executive of a Trades Union to below 50 per cent. I contend that the main object of a Trades Union is to organise and train working men to protect their own interest and to associate themselves for that purpose. A large number of members of the governing committees belonging not to the actual category of workers will probably have a weakening influence; it may result in retarding the growth of self-reliance. A parallel movement to the Trades Union Movement in rural life is the Co-operative Movement. In the societies formed it is a fact that with the exception of a few the work carried on results almost wholly from the efforts of agricultural workers themselves. May we not hope that the same results will accrue in the Trades Union Movement if the help from outside is restricted to what may be actually necessary, and I feel that if we permit more than half of the officers to be outsiders the main object of the Trades Union is defeated.

S. K. DATTA.

Cotton Industry of United States

EARNINGS OF MEN AND WOMEN

In the April 1925 issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, Washington, there is an article entitled "Trend of Employment of Men and Women in Specified Industries" in which some interesting information regarding the employment and earnings of women in relation to that of men has been given. It is pointed out that before the introduction of machinery the number of women employed in the cotton industry used to be much larger than that of men. Thus, in 1850 females constituted 64 per cent. of the total number of employees. In 1862 the percentage was 62; in 1880 owing to the wonderful development of machinery, it dropped to 57. Of the adult employees females constituted 55 per cent. in 1890, 48 per cent. in 1899 and 46 per cent. in 1904. In 1909 the census again began reporting the sex of all employees and it showed that females formed 44 per cent. in that year, 42 per cent. in 1914 and 43 per cent. in 1919.

The following two tables, one for the United States and another for Bombay, would be of interest in this connection:—

Number and per cent. of women and their earnings as compared with those of men, in Cotton Mills, 1907 to 1924

Occupation and Year	Employees		Per cent. women are of total.	Earnings per hour.		Index number of earnings (1924 = 100)		
	Number			Men	Women	Per cent. women's earnings are of men's	Men	Women
	Men	Women						
<i>The Industry.</i>								
First period—								
Selected occupations:—								
1907	4,362	7,247	62	80.165	80.133	81	42	36
1908	4,490	7,204	62	162	134	83	42	39
1909	4,825	7,586	61	156	128	82	40	37
1910	8,222	11,980	59	156	130	83	40	37
1911	13,871	19,740	59	161	133	83	41	38
1912	14,735	20,379	58	176	146	83	45	42
1913	14,497	21,225	59	178	146	83	46	43
Second period—								
Whole Industry —								
1914	44,822	33,532	43	162	141	87	42	41
1916	48,717	35,620	42	187	166	90	48	48
1918	44,022	36,380	45	283	248	88	73	71
1920	31,384	28,181	47	495	434	88	127	125
1922	34,791	28,042	45	342	315	92	85	91
1924	45,056	32,940	42	390	348	89	100	100

Employment of Men, Women and Children in the cotton spinning and weaving mills

Year	Bombay						Presidency					
	Number			Earnings per month			Number			Earnings per month		
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Rs. a. p.	Children	Men	Women	Children	Total	Rs. a. p.	Children
1912	83,029 75.6	22,722 20.7	4,055 3.7	109,806 100.0	18 6 8	9 6 7	132,533 73.4	35,245 19.5	12,851 7.1	180,629 100.0	17 0 8	7 13 4
1913	82,017 75.5	22,402 20.6	4,267 3.9	108,686 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	130,044 73.7	33,947 19.2	12,573 7.1	176,564 100.0	9 0 1	7 13 4
1914	79,262 75.4	21,404 20.4	4,391 4.2	105,057 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	128,147 73.6	32,688 18.7	13,353 7.7	174,188 100.0	9 0 1	7 13 4
1915	86,099 75.9	22,296 19.6	5,100 4.5	113,495 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	137,926 73.9	34,058 18.2	14,782 7.9	186,766 100.0	9 0 1	7 13 4
1916	88,860 76.0	24,065 20.6	3,952 3.4	116,877 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	140,806 73.8	36,216 19.0	13,832 7.2	190,854 100.0	9 0 1	7 13 4
1917	94,717 77.2	25,249 20.6	2,761 2.2	122,727 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	143,703 74.9	36,586 19.1	11,635 6.0	191,924 100.0	9 0 1	7 13 4
1918	94,601 78.0	24,108 19.9	2,510 2.1	121,219 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	146,226 74.9	36,636 18.8	12,404 6.3	195,266 100.0	9 0 1	7 13 4
1919	101,169 77.5	26,545 20.3	2,879 2.2	130,593 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	155,013 74.1	40,965 19.6	13,249 6.3	209,227 100.0	9 0 1	7 13 4
1920	109,505 77.7	28,717 20.4	2,676 1.9	140,898 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	165,606 74.1	44,338 19.8	13,899 6.2	223,843 100.0	9 0 1	7 13 4
1921	114,062 78.0	29,970 20.5	2,268 1.5	146,300 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	180,958 74.9	46,721 19.3	13,927 5.8	241,606 100.0	16 9 1	17 37
1922	120,232 79.5	29,770 19.7	1,239 0.8	151,241 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	185,895 76.0	46,907 19.2	11,855 4.8	244,657 100.0	16 9 1	17 37
1923	114,423 79.1	29,600 20.5	653 0.4	144,676 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	180,548 76.1	46,848 19.8	9,740 4.1	237,136 100.0	16 3 10	16 9 6
1924	112,904 78.1	31,065 21.5	578 0.4	144,547 100.0	10 0 10	9 6 7	178,397 76.1	48,452 20.7	7,533 3.2	234,372 100.0	16 3 10	16 9 6

[Italic figures in the number column are the percentages of the total for the year and those in the earnings column are index numbers with 1923 earnings as 100. Figures of earnings for 1924 are for the month of May while those for 1923 are for the month of August. The figures of earnings for other years are not available and even those given here do not represent the earnings purely of operatives.]

British Ministry of Labour
REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1923 AND 1924

The Ministry of Labour has issued a Report* on the work of the Ministry, dealing principally with the years 1923 and 1924.

This is the first complete Report of the Ministry. A number of reports dealing with particular branches of the Ministry's work have been issued from time to time; in these cases the narrative has been continued from the points reached in those Reports. Where no such Reports have been issued, a brief introductory history of each branch of work has been given in addition to a more detailed account for the years 1923 and 1924.

A short introductory section of the Report describes the formation and powers of the Ministry and its principal functions, under six main heads:—

- (i) industrial relations (assistance in settlement of labour disputes, and in formation of Joint Industrial Councils, etc.);
- (ii) employment and unemployment insurance;
- (iii) Trade Boards;
- (iv) labour statistics;
- (v) matters connected with the International Labour Organization;
- (vi) training and financial assistance for ex-Service men.

Each of these main branches of the Ministry's work is then taken in detail, and the principal facts and figures relating thereto are given in the eight succeeding chapters and in twenty-seven appendices.

Industrial relations.—The functions of the Ministry in this connection under various Acts of Parliament under the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, and otherwise are explained in detail. During the last four years 794 disputes have been settled with the assistance of the Ministry, of which 415 were referred to the Industrial Court for arbitration, 49 were referred to single arbitrators, 33 to *ad hoc* boards of arbitration, 10 were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896, in 277 cases agreement was reached with the assistance of officers of the Ministry, and Courts of Enquiry (under Part II of the Industrial Courts Act) were appointed in 10 cases. Extracts from the decisions of the Industrial Court during the years 1921--24 together with some of the arguments submitted to the Court by the parties are given in certain cases of special interest, relating to the following matters:—influence of cost of living on wages claims, wages of Government industrial employees, wages of employees of Local Authorities, railway shopmen, maintenance men in factories, definition of 'area' or 'district'. A detailed account is also given of each of the disputes which have been referred to Courts of Inquiry during the last four years and of the conclusions of the Courts thereupon.

Employment.—At the end of 1924 there were 382 employment exchanges and 772 branches employment offices in Great Britain. The total number of registrations in 1924 in Great Britain (including repeated registrations of the same individual) was 11,262,887. This is the first time that the number of registrations has exceeded nine millions, the figures for the three previous years having been 8,929,483 in 1921; 8,819,523 in 1922; and 8,774,644 in 1923.

*Cmd. 2481. H. M. Stationery Office; price 4s. 6d. net.

The registrations of men in 1924 were highest in engineering (1,034,156) mining and quarrying (688,738); transport (687,027); general labourers (638,675); building (566,855 of which skilled occupations accounted for 307,976); ship-building (498,905); metal manufacture (482,912); and cotton (461,844). The figure for mining and quarrying was much higher in 1924 than in 1922 and 1923 in which years the mining group took only sixth and eighth place, respectively. The following table shows the number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled at Employment Exchanges during the last five years:—

	Vacancies notified	Vacancies filled
1920	1,285,716	920,979
1921	986,266	807,328
1922	839,633	697,036
1923	1,056,970	893,713
1924	1,345,394	1,143,742

The figures, both for vacancies notified and for vacancies filled, were higher in 1924 than in any previous year except the war years and 1919.

Another section of the Report deals with the national scheme for the employment of disabled ex-service men, which was inaugurated by Royal Proclamation in August 1919. Under this scheme employers were invited to join the King's National Roll, on giving a written undertaking to employ a stated percentage (normally 5 per cent.) of disabled ex-service men for a period of at least twelve months. At the end of 1922 steps were taken to set up local King's Roll Committees; and in January 1923 the King's Roll National Council was set up by the Minister of Labour, under the chairmanship of Earl Haig. At the end of 1924 there were 260 local King's Roll Committees, or other special local committees dealing with this work.

Other subjects dealt with under the heading of employment include juvenile unemployment centres and other matters specially relating to juveniles; apprenticeships interrupted by war service; oversea employment; duties under the Aliens Order; unemployment relief works, etc.

Unemployment Insurance.—An introductory section gives an account of the changes made by the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, which came into force on the 1st August 1924. The rest of the chapter describes in detail the central and local administration of the unemployment insurance scheme, under such headings as *contributions* (rates of contributions, amounts of contribution from employers, from workpeople and from the State; methods of collecting contributions; issue and exchange of unemployment books; repayments at age 60, and compensatory payments in lieu thereof, etc.); the determination of *questions of insurability*; *benefit* (rates periods, and conditions of benefit; determination of claims; prosecution of fraudulent claimants; special schemes; cost of administration; finance of the scheme, etc.). An appendix to the chapter on Unemployment Insurance gives the substance of certain specially important decisions of the Umpire dealing with the trade dispute

disqualification; with "voluntary leaving" (i.e., leaving employment voluntarily without just cause); with refusal of suitable employment; with persons "ordinarily" following an additional occupation as well as the principal occupation, etc.

Trade Boards.—On the 31st December 1924 there were 43 Trade Boards in existence, with 1,659 members, viz., 129 appointed members, 765 employers' representatives and 765 workers' representatives. The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) had recently been dissolved, and separate boards for England and Wales and for Scotland were in process of constitution. The Trade Boards Acts were not applied to any additional trades during 1923 and 1924. Following on consultations with representatives of employers and workers, however, investigations were undertaken into wages and conditions of employment in the *light refreshments and dining room* section of the catering trade in the *meat distributive trade*; and in the *drapery and allied distributive trades*, and were in progress at the end of December 1924.

Appendices to the Report contain a list of the minimum time rates payable on the 31st December 1922, 1923 and 1924 in each of the trades covered by Trade Boards, and other particulars of the administration of the Acts.

Labour Statistics.—This is the oldest of the functions of the Ministry dating as it does, from a resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 2nd March 1886 which declares that "in the opinion of this House immediate steps should be taken to ensure in this country the full and accurate collection and publication of labour statistics".

Information is regularly collected, and statistics are compiled with regard to the state of employment in the principal industries, the number and percentage of workpeople unemployed, etc., wages, hours of labour and other working conditions; changes in working class cost of living; strikes and lockouts; trade unions (membership, income, expenditure, etc.) employers' associations, and joint conciliation and arbitration boards; profit sharing and labour co-partnership. Reports on these subjects, and an "Abstract of Labour Statistics" were published annually, or as occasion required, before the War, but have since been suspended for reasons of economy. It is hoped to resume the publication of the regular volumes as conditions become more normal; new editions of the "Abstract of Labour Statistics" and of the "Directory of Industrial Associations" are in preparation and it is hoped to publish them during the present year.

International Labour Organisation.—An account is given of the constitution and functions of the International Labour Organisation established under the Treaty of Versailles, and of the relations of this country therewith. The principal events of 1923 and 1924 so far as the International Labour Organisation is concerned were the quarterly meetings of the governing body and the fifth and sixth sessions of the annual Conference; an account is given of the proceedings at each of the annual Conferences.

Temporary functions arising out of the War.—This section of the Report deals with the administration of certain schemes of training and financial assistance designed to help in the resettlement of ex-service men after their discharge from the Forces, viz., the industrial training scheme, the

interrupted apprenticeship scheme, the scheme of professional and business training, and the civil liabilities (resettlement) scheme. A final chapter deals briefly with the Joint Substitution Board, established in 1920 for finding employment for ex-service men in temporary posts in the Government Service, and for other like purposes.

Appendices.—In addition to a large number of statistical tables in the body of the Report, there are 27 appendices (mainly statistical) dealing with industrial disputes, employment exchanges, unemployment, changes in rates of wages, changes in cost of living, membership of trade unions, position of Great Britain as regards draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, etc.

Labour Legislation in Japan

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNION BILLS

Reference has already been made in *Industrial and Labour Information*, in connection with labour legislation in Japan, to the proposed Industrial Arbitration Bill (which was to be accompanied by a Bill to repeal Article 17 of the Police Act, relating to incitements to strike) and the proposed Trade Union Bill, relating to the recognition, legal personality and rights of Trade unions.

These proposed Bills, which aroused much controversy last winter, were not actually presented to the Diet during the past Session, not on account of opposition to them, but owing to the fact that other measures, such as those relating to universal suffrage and the reform of the Upper House, were given priority.

The idea, however, of proceeding with the Bills in question has not been abandoned. According to a statement made on 19 June by Mr. Nagaoka, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, to a Committee of the *Kensei Kai* (the party constituting the majority of the present Cabinet), he still intends to promote by all possible means the repeal of Article 17 of the Police Act and the passing of the Industrial Arbitration Bill, and, if practicable, to present the Trade Union Bill also, during the next session of the Diet.

A similar declaration by Mr. Kataoka, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, was reported on 15 June.

Health Insurance Act

The Health Insurance Act, passed by the Diet in 1922, failed to be brought into operation this year, in spite of efforts of the Bureau of Social Affairs, owing to budget difficulties.

According to the *Chugai* of 10 June, the Bureau of Social Affairs is anxious to secure the bringing into operation of this appropriation of 4,000,000 *yen* for this purpose.

At the same time the Bureau is applying for a vote of 15,000,000 *yen* for housing, unemployment relief, child protection, etc.

These demands were to be formally presented at the Inter-Departmental budget Conference on 20 July.

Other Bills

According to Mr. Nagaoka, the Bureau of Social Affairs is engaged in preparing proposals for the improvement of factory inspection, the betterment of housing conditions, maternity protection, the encouragement of emigration, old age pensions, vocational guidance and the promotion of banking systems for the working class.

A Bill relating to the relief of unemployed day labourers has been drafted by the Bureau of Social Affairs. Information concerning this Bill will be given in a later issue. (*From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 10, 1925.*)

The Housing Problem in Soviet Russia

In the August 1925 issue of the *International Labour Review* there is a very interesting article on the above subject. It is pointed out that the shortage of houses was first felt in Russia in 1915 but it was believed that this shortage was merely a temporary phase being the result of the influx of refugees and the growth of population. But the Bolshevik revolution fundamentally changed the situation. Private property was abolished as also the right to build houses. Rents could not be taken and the State appropriated to itself the right to evict any person it liked. Consequently no new houses were built and the existing ones were very badly used by the occupants. Moreover, tenants who were compulsorily installed "behaved not like good owners but like conquerors". The result was that at the beginning of 1924, in Moscow there were 40,000 totally uninhabited dwellings, that is to say, about 20 per cent. of the dwellings available in 1917.

This state of affairs forced the Government to drop its communist policy and within certain limits restore private initiative. In order to keep houses in repair the rent system was re-introduced, and payments were permitted for municipal services. The amount of rent payable varied according to the social status of the occupant. The habitable area which a tenant should lawfully occupy was fixed at 87 sq. ft. In spite of all these measures the shortage of houses remained acute. The State had not enough money to launch on an ambitious housing programme. But what was worse, even the existing laws were not always observed and breaches of them were very frequent. What used to happen was if a tenant housed unsatisfactorily found another housed satisfactorily, he would violate the rights of the latter and would allow revolutionary need to take the place of revolutionary law.

Since the time the communist policy was given up down to the end of 1924 only 320,000 cubic sagesnes* in all were built or 1.4 per cent. of the indispensable minimum. The housing conditions among the working classes are particularly appalling. The workers' dwellings are mostly dilapidated and their housing conditions are now even worse than before the revolution. The area occupied by each worker employed in the State industries varies from 2 to 5 sq. metres, the average being approximately

*1 Sagene = 7 feet; 1 cubic Sagene = about 12.7 cubic yards.

3.1 sq. metres*. But since this average also takes into account the dwellings of the clerical and administrative staff the area occupied by the worker comes to not even as much as 2.5 sq. metres or as the workers themselves say "exactly the size of a coffin and a half". The following figures give the approximate habitable area occupied by workers in the chief industrial centres:—

District	Area per occupant (square metres)	Square feet
Moscow	4.3	46.3
Leningrad	7.7	82.9
Ural	5.0	53.8
Donets Basin	4.4	47.4
Ivanovo-Vosnessensk	4.8	51.7
Tula	3.7	39.8
Tver	3.9	42.0

The effects of the present housing conditions nullify the utility of any measures for the improvement of health or sanitation and it is feared that if the present situation is not remedied, the working class families may die out in 3 or 4 generations. Besides this, this state of affairs not only affects the output of labour but also the growth and organisation of industries.

The Russian Government has awakened to its sense of responsibility in this matter and has recently adopted certain measures to improve housing conditions. They have first of all allowed increases in rent. It is laid down that persons engaged in liberal professions should pay 5 roubles per square sagesen, artisans 3, and traders, employers, etc. an amount fixed by the local authorities. These measures may result in the construction of more houses but trade unionists are of opinion that the increase in rent is likely to hit the workers very adversely since the new scales of rent would involve a sudden increase in the expenditure on rent from an average of 13 or 14 per cent. of the workers budget to 21 or 22 per cent. for workers earning average wages and 30 per cent. for the less well paid. This new scale of rents came into effect on 1st July 1925.

The present demand for housing accommodation is 20 million cubic sagesen. This demand is being met by the formation of workers' co-operative societies and Government is trying to help these societies, but owing to the poor financial resources of the State as well as of the local authorities, it is not possible that the housing conditions will be improved in the near future.

On the whole the housing problem in Russia has reached "catastrophic proportions" and measures so far adopted are likely to help very little in the solution of the problem.

*1 sq. metre is equal to 10.764 square feet.

Health of the Workers

Under the above heading there appears an article by Dr. Louis I. Dublin in the January 1925 number of the *Monthly Labour Review*, Washington.

Dr. Dublin who has considerable experience regarding mortality statistics for New York points out that there is a difference of about 8 years in the average expectation of life of industrial and non-industrial workers. The handicap of 8 years in the expectation of life is thus a tax which those engaged in industry have to pay and they have also to pay an additional tax by way of illness which Dr. Dublin on the basis of certain figures calculates at 8 days per annum.

Several factors have been mentioned which lead to the reduction of the life expectancy of industrial workers. It is pointed out that among industrial workers the death rate from accidental causes is about 2½ times that for the non-industrial group. Dr. Dublin says: "I estimate that these accidents decrease the life span of workers about one year on the average." Tuberculosis takes a still greater toll and is responsible for the loss of about 18 months to two years in the longevity of the workers. Pneumonia is twice as high among industrial workers and may be considered an additional occupational hazard. Similarly the death rates are two or three times as high as in the non-industrial group owing to degenerative diseases.

Dr. Dublin is of opinion that some remedial measures must be adopted to diminish occupational mortality. He suggests that the medical profession must realise the need of industrial hygiene and report cases whenever they are detected. The employers, the employees and the state must also fully realise the significance of industrial hygiene and what is still more important industrial clinics in connexion with the large general hospitals in the cities must be established.

Subsistence Wages

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

A feature of wage negotiations of recent months which has a certain significance has been the tendency to alleviate the burden of low wages in certain industries in which, under the normal machinery for wage regulation, wages have become exceptionally depressed. The outstanding instance occurs in the coal mining industry, in which subsistence rates have been fixed in most of the principal coalfields, which represent the lowest amounts payable to any class of worker. These rates range from 6s 2d a shift in South Staffordshire and Salop to 8s 0½d in South Wales. In other districts specified amounts are granted to workers whose earnings fall below a certain limit. In the steel smelting shops allowances are granted, in addition to the earnings yielded by the selling price sliding scale, ranging from 1s 2d per shift to those whose base rate is 3.10d to 2d to those whose base rates are 6s 6d to 7s. Another example of a slightly different character occurs at the blast furnaces and iron mines in Cumberland, where the normal earnings are determined by the selling price of pig-iron. To these

workers a special bonus has been granted, over and above such earnings, which varies in accordance with changes in the cost of living index numbers. Other instances have also occurred where concessions have been made to all classes of workers in certain industries whose wages, as determined by selling prices, are abnormally low. In the tinplate industry in South Wales a special addition of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is being paid on basis rates over and above the percentage warranted by the selling price of steel tin bars. In Cleveland the last reduction under the sliding scale for blast furnace workers has been waived, and in Northamptonshire reductions due in the wages of blast furnace and iron mine workers have been postponed, and spread over a period of six months. These instances differ in character from such general provisions as are contained in the railway, coal mining and other agreements, which specify certain limits below which wages generally are not to be reduced under the operation of arrangements for periodical adjustments. They represent in most cases the granting of additional amounts after wages have reached a point which the employers and workers consider to be the subsistence level. They are, in fact, definite attempts to satisfy the demands of the workers for a reasonable living wage, irrespective of the rate of wages which the economic position of the industry would normally warrant. (From the "Economist," August 1, 1925.)

The World's Harvest Prospects

The July Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture indicates that cereal production in countries North of the Equator is likely to give better results this year than last. The situation is summarised, on the basis of the most recent available estimates, in the table which follows:—

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS
(Million Centals of 100 lbs.)

Crops and Countries	1922	1923	1924	1925
WHEAT				
Europe (12 countries)	312·0	389·2	290·7	374·2
Canada and United States.. .	760·4	763·0	680·9	626·8
Asia (4 countries)	243·2	244·1	238·8	226·2
North Africa (3 countries).. .	20·1	39·8	30·6	41·1
Total (21 countries)	1,335·7	1,436·1	1,241·0	1,268·3
RYE				
Europe (11 countries)	181·2	204·9	142·7	211·2
Canada and United States.. .	76·0	48·3	43·2	37·6
Total (13 countries)	257·2	253·2	185·9	248·8
BARLEY				
Europe (11 countries)	137·3	148·0	103·6	107·4
Canada and United States.. .	121·9	131·9	132·8	141·4
Asia (3 countries)	59·0	50·8	54·1	67·0
North Africa (3 countries).. .	22·0	45·0	35·8	41·3

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS—contd
(Million Centals of 100 lbs.)

Crops and Countries	1922	1923	1924	1925
Total (19 countries)	340·2	375·7	326·3	357·1
OATS				
Europe (10 countries)	137·1	153·8	116·0	118·3
Canada and United States.. .	556·1	609·6	631·4	572·9
North Africa (3 countries).. .	2·7	7·2	3·8	6·6
Total (15 countries)	695·9	770·6	751·2	697·8

As regards wheat, the table comprises only 70 per cent. of the aggregate production, and it is expected that a much greater increase over last year's figures will eventually be shown. The figures for rye are still more incomplete, Russian and German data being lacking, while the European figures include only 30 per cent. of the total barley crop, but in both cases a substantial advance on last year's results is anticipated. The estimated yield of oats (based on data covering about one-half of the whole production) shows, on the other hand, a decline of 7 per cent. as compared with 1924, and of 9 per cent. as compared with 1923. Prospects are, on the whole, quite encouraging. An analysis of the chief factors in the present European wheat situation appears in an earlier article in this number. (From the "Economist," August 1, 1925.)

Where People Work

STRIKING FIGURES OF DAILY POPULATION INCREASES

The latest volume of the 1921 Census of England and Wales embodies the results of an interesting experiment, carried out for the first time either in this country, or, so far as can be ascertained, in any country in the world. An inquiry into statistics of *workplace* was instituted in 1921 for the purpose of furnishing assistance in connection with such problems as improved transport facilities for the workers, housing, and continuation schools—problems which are certainly no less pressing to-day than four years ago. The analysis of the daily tides of population movement between one area and another was also expected to provide material for inferences in regard to the day populations and the limits within which individual populations regularly expand and contract, of special service to local authorities, tradesmen, and those who supply the material needs of these pulsating populations. The present volume consists of three tables—the first showing for each urban and each rural area of England and Wales its total population and the number of occupied persons over 12 enumerated in the district, the number of these who work outside the district, and the number of persons travelling to work into the district; the second table carries the analysis further, and shows for the more important movements, the districts to and from which the latter persons travel; while the third table shows for the principal towns (of over 20,000 population) the aggregate of the inward

and outward movement, the net balance of the two movements, and a comparison of the night and day populations of the several towns. As would be expected, the largest total movements are towards the centre of London; the night population of the City of London being raised from 13,709 by a net inward movement of 423,006 persons to no less than 436,715 during the day; while the City of Westminster receives a net inward movement of 244,406 persons. The effect of these heavy movements results in the City of London having a day population nearly 32 times its night population, while the corresponding ratios for Westminster and Holborn Metropolitan Boroughs are $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. Amongst towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants (outside London), the following show large daily changes:—

Increases during the Day		%	Decreases during the Day		%
Wallend	..	..	24	Leyton	..
Stretford	..	..	22	Hornsey	..
Rugby	..	..	17	East Ham	..
Eaton	..	..	17	Hanwell	..
Hebburn	..	..	17	Walthamstow	..
Bedwelty	..	..	16	Sutton-in-Ashfield	..
Chelmsford	..	..	14	Edmonton	..
Chadderton	..	..	13	Southgate	..
Manchester	..	..	10	Newcastle-under-Lyme	..
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	..	..	8	Castleford	..
Luton	..	..	7	Mansfield	..
Derby	..	..	6	Eccles	..
Coventry	..	..	5	Salford	..

There are even greater percentage variations in smaller towns, though the numbers involved are naturally of less significance. (*From the "Economist," August 1, 1925.*)

Annual Report of the Ministry of Health

STRIKING FIGURES OF COST OF RELIEF

The Ministry of Health have issued their sixth Annual Report,* covering the year ended the 31st March 1925.

Administration of the Poor Law, etc.

The average weekly number in receipt of relief† in England and Wales during the year 1924-25 was 1,113,015 a decrease of 172,833 compared with the average figure for 1923-24, which itself represented a reduction of 214,089 on the corresponding figure for 1922-23. These figures represented 287 per 10,000 of the population in 1924-25, as against 335 and 393 per 10,000 respectively in the two previous years.

At the end of March 1924, the number of persons in receipt of relief was 1,225,768. In June, 1924, for the first time since September, 1921, the proportion of the population of the whole country in receipt of

* Cmd. 2450. H. M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net.

† The figures given as the numbers of persons in receipt of relief exclude (a) lunatics in country and borough asylums, (b) casuals, and (c) persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only. The numbers of these classes were approximately 119,500 at the end of 1923, and 118,600 at the end of 1924-25.

relief fell below 300 per 10,000. Thereafter the numbers fluctuated, minimum and maximum figures being reached on the following dates:—

5th July, 1924	..	..	1,122,278
16th August, 1924	..	..	1,161,742
4th October, 1924	..	..	1,036,086
13th December, 1924	..	..	1,079,451
10th January, 1925	..	..	1,120,419
31st January, 1925	..	..	1,107,733
7th March, 1925	..	..	1,115,264
28th March, 1925	..	..	1,105,119

On the 14th August, 1924, the increased benefits provided under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, began to be payable; and the reduction in the numbers to be noted after the 16th August is in part due to the removal from the relief lists of persons receiving the increased benefits.

The average number (including men, women and dependent children) of persons receiving domiciliary relief who were insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 461,839 in April, 1924; 422,320 in June; 328,151 in September; 332,402 in December; and 345,779 in March, 1925. The numbers in this class have fallen by 309,355, or 47 per cent., since April, 1923, when the average number was 655,134. A comparison of the average weekly numbers of the class during the two periods (a) prior to and (b) subsequent to the end of August shows a reduction in the latter period of 91,829, or 21 per cent.

The numbers of persons (including wives and dependent children) in receipt of out-door relief who were ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, but were not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, showed, as in former years, a seasonal decline from April to September, followed by increases in the succeeding months. The number was 39,987 in March, 1925, as against 49,968 in March, 1924, and 66,314 in March, 1923. The Report observes that "it is a reasonable inference from these figures that the decline in the number of insured persons in receipt of relief is only in part a consequence of the changes as to payment of unemployment insurance benefits which took place on the 14th August."

Of the recipients of out-door relief who were ordinarily employed (whether insured or uninsured), including their dependants, 25 per cent. were men, 24 per cent. women and 51 per cent. children (under 16) in March, 1925. The proportions have been practically constant since March, 1922.

Figures relating to recipients of domiciliary relief other than persons ordinarily employed showed much less marked variation; and, in contrast to those ordinarily employed, showed a considerable increase, apart from a seasonal decline during the summer months. The figures were 468,519 in April, 1924; 466,073 in September; and 496,782 in March, 1925. The average for the year was 475,189, as against 419,693 in 1922-23 and 445,302 in 1923-24. It is explained in the Report that the increase was probably to some extent due to a transfer to the lists of persons who had

formerly been counted as "persons ordinarily employed". Men numbered only about 13 to 14 per cent. of the persons not ordinarily employed, the remainder being about equally divided between women and children.

The number of persons in receipt of institutional relief was 220,312 on the 5th April, 1924; declined to 208,395 at the end of August; thence rose to 222,741 on the 14th February, 1925; and fell to 220,663 on the 28th March.

The reduction in the average weekly number of persons in receipt of relief in England and Wales during 1924-25, as compared with the previous year, was not consistently experienced in every Union; but, speaking generally, the conclusion stated in the Report is that "the feature of the year has been a gradual limitation of the number of Unions seriously affected by trade depression".

Finance.—The estimated total expenditure on Poor Law relief during the year was £36,500,000 of which it is estimated that £31,200,000 was met, or will be met, out of rates. The corresponding figures for 1923-24 were £37,883,260 and £32,571,000.

The total amount expended on out-relief (included above) during the year was £12,978,268 as compared with £14,664,802 in 1923-24, and with £17,473,155 in 1922-23. The reduction was due to a decline in the amount granted to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the figures for these persons being £4,174,382 in 1924-25; £6,409,265 in 1923-24; and £9,414,708 in 1922-23. This reduction is attributed in the Report partly to the increased unemployment insurance benefit payable since August 1924. On the other hand, the increased volume of what may be called normal pauperism is reflected in an increase in the cost of out-relief to persons not ordinarily employed, the figures being £8,157,823 in 1924-25, as against £7,461,832 in 1923-24, and £7,109,321 in 1922-23.

Only 24 Poor Law Authorities were, on the 1st April, 1925, authorised to borrow under the Local Authorities (Financial Provisions) Act, 1921, and subsequent amending Acts, as against 33 on the 1st April, 1924, and 54 on the 1st April, 1923. The total amounts represented by these authorisations, however, showed an increase; the figures for the three dates being £6,907,500; £6,676,500; and £5,714,000 respectively. More than £6,000,000 of the total on the 1st April 1925 was attributable to eight Unions; so that "while the area affected by financial difficulties is being restricted, the intensity of these difficulties is not being reduced".

Housing

On the 31st March, 1925 approval had been granted to schemes for the erection of 239,354 houses under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924; of which 99,620 were to be provided by Local Authorities themselves, 132,464 by private enterprise, and 7,270 by public utility societies, etc., 72,907 of these houses had been completed and 54,131 were under construction, at the date mentioned. At the same date, 211,614 houses had been completed under the Housing Acts of 1919, making a total of 284,521 houses erected with State assistance since the War.

Of the 72,907 houses above mentioned, 64,767 were completed during the year ended 31st March 1925; and during the same period 2,902 houses were completed under the scheme authorised by the Act of 1919. In addition 68,975 new houses built by private enterprise without State assistance were entered on the rate books between the 1st April 1924, and the 31st March 1925; and 35,693 other such houses were under construction or had been recently completed, but had not been entered on the rate books on the 31st March 1925.

Altogether, about 137,000 houses were erected during the year with and without State assistance; and it is stated in the Report that "a rate of construction appears now to have been reached which provides not merely for the normal increase in population, but also in some degree for over-taking arrears".

Loans to Local Authorities for the purpose of houses or for advances to builders sanctioned by the Ministry of Health during the year amounted to £7,349,726 nearly double the amount sanctioned for the whole period from the passing of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, to the beginning of the year under review.

Old Age Pensions

It is stated in the Report that a Circular was issued by the Ministry of Health to Pension Committees on the 8th August 1924 (the day after the Old Age Pensions Act, 1924, came into operation) drawing attention to the new Act, which amended the provisions of previous Acts in regard to the calculation of yearly means.*

Other Subjects

Other sections of the Report deal with Public Health (infectious diseases, maternity and child welfare, welfare of the blind, inspection and supervision of food, general health questions, sanitary administration, town planning, etc.); Local Government and Local Finance; and National Health Insurance. Various statistical and other appendices are added to the Report. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," August 1925.)

Sickness Insurance†

The idea of sickness insurance is an old one and a beginning in this direction was made by the guilds of the mediæval urban communities.

* In this connection it may be noted that, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on the 7th August the Financial Secretary to the Treasury stated that the total number of old age pensions in payment in England, Wales and Scotland on the 31st December, 1924, was 997,160 (men, 364,432; women, 632,728), as compared with 921,127 (men, 327,312; women, 593,815) on the 31st December, 1923. Pensions at the full rate of 10s. a week numbered 975,577 or 98 per cent. of the total in 1924, as against 858,123, or 93 per cent. in 1923.

† This article is based upon a Special Report of the International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, Series M. No. 4.

But the need of this kind of collective protection assumed a different aspect with the Industrial Revolution, which increased the risks run by industrial workers, so mutual aid societies sprang up. For a long time the State did not interfere but gradually it awoke to a sense of its responsibility, and the first compulsory provision against sickness was made in the most hazardous occupations, namely, mining and sea-faring.

The first compulsory sickness insurance act was the German Act of 16 June 1883 which covered practically all workers. Many countries followed the German example. The following table shows the present position of legislation on sickness insurance.

Country	Date of compulsory sickness insurance Acts	Workers covered
Germany	15 June 1883 28 May 1885 5 May 1886	Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Austria	30 March 1888	{ Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Hungary	21 October 1921 9 April 1891	{ Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Luxemburg	31 July 1901 24 April 1908	{ Industry. Commerce.
Norway	18 September 1909 6 August 1915	{ Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom of)	12 July 1910 14 May 1922	{ Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Russia	20 November 1911 9 November 1922	{ Industry. Commerce.
Great Britain	16 December 1911	{ Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Roumania	25 January 1912	Industry.
Bulgaria	15 December 1918 6 March 1924	{ Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Portugal	10 May 1919	All persons in a weak economic position.
Czechoslovakia	30 March 1888	{ Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Poland	15 May 1919 19 May 1920	{ Industry. Commerce. Agriculture.
Greece	16 July 1922 8 December 1923	{ Industry. Commerce.
Japan	22 April 1922	Industry.

There are two kinds of insurance, voluntary and compulsory. A voluntary insurance law sets up a system of insurance, but leaves each person free to be provident or not as he chooses. A compulsory insurance law in addition to setting up a system defines the persons or groups of persons for whom it is compulsory to make provision for the future.

As a rule, the following are the conditions on which compulsory insurance applies to any person:

(1) He must be employed in a dependent position on behalf of another; (2) The work must be performed on a contract of employment; (3) The work performed on behalf of another must constitute his ordinary means of livelihood. There are however some absolute and some relative exceptions to these conditions. There are (a) physiological conditions such as age, sex, working capacity, etc.; (b) political conditions, such as political status; (c) economic position, e.g., the limits of income.

In order that the insured persons may get the relief guaranteed under a system of insurance, the existence of some institution is necessary to give the relief. This work is usually done by an insurance institution, which body acts as an intermediary between invalids who possess a claim and the group liable to such claim.

We have already seen that the principle underlying sickness insurance is to compensate the worker during the period of sickness and to help him to recover. At first the object used to be to give this relief by way of monetary help. But lately the tendency has been for benefit in kind to take place of compensation in cash and the essential aim of every sickness insurance scheme has been to secure as rapid and as complete a cure as possible for diseases which prophylactic measures have failed to prevent. But although sickness insurance legislation tends more and more to take this line, the extension of benefits in kind to members of the insured workers' family has not yet become the general practice.

The object of money benefit during sickness is to provide the patient with the minimum means of subsistence for the period during which he is precluded by sickness from earning his ordinary wages. But this payment is governed by certain conditions. In the first place, sickness as defined by insurance laws is not identical with sickness as regarded by medical science. What the law looks to is the extent to which sickness affects the capacity of the worker suffering therefrom to perform his ordinary work. No insured person can claim benefit unless he sends a certificate from a medical practitioner to the insurance companies saying that he is incapable of work for medical reasons. Only claimants resident in its district can claim benefit from the insurance institution. As a general rule a sick worker who is living abroad is not entitled to benefit. Workers recently admitted to membership cannot claim benefit. Several insurance Acts, such as the British, Roumanian, Portuguese, etc., allow no cash benefit to contributors recently admitted to membership. Thus, the British Act allows no sickness benefit unless 26 weeks have elapsed since the worker entered into insurance and unless 26 weekly contributions have been paid to the claimants' account. But even where the conditions governing the right to sickness benefit have been fulfilled, the contributor does not become entitled to such benefit as from the first day of disablement for employment. Almost every insurance act imposes a waiting period on contributors who have been disabled from employment. This period varies from two to four days.

The rates and period of benefit differ in various countries. But usually, the rate of benefit is calculated in proportion to the regular earnings of the claimant. The only two exceptions to this are the British and the Irish Acts which lay down a fixed scale of benefit for all insured persons, and ignore the question of average earnings.

The following table shows the legal scale and period of sickness benefit in a number of sickness insurance systems :—

Name of Country	Benefit payable in respect of disablement for remunerative work.			
	Date of commencement	Days reckoned	Maximum period	Rate
Germany ..	Fourth day.	Working days and others.	26 weeks*	50 % of the basic wage
Austria ..	First day if disablement lasts more than three days.	Do.	52 weeks; 26 weeks if the contributor has been a member for less than 30 weeks.	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ — 80% of basic wage.
Bulgaria ..	First day ..	Working days ..	9 months ..	12—30 levas per diem (allowance of 1 leva per diem per child under the care of contributor).
Denmark ..	Fourth day	Working or other days.	26 weeks * in the course of 1 year.	Minimum 40 öre per diem.
Estonia ..	Fourth day	Working days ..	26 weeks ..	50—66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of wages.
Great Britain	Fourth day	Working or other days.	26 weeks *	Male contributors 15s.; female contributors 12s. per week. (Reduced rates when less than 104 weekly contributions have been paid; 9s. and 7s. 6d. respectively.)
Hungary ..	Third day	Working or other days.	One year ..	75 per cent. of basic wage (60 per cent. for the first 4 weeks).
Latvia ..	Fourth day	Working days ..	26 weeks ..	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of wages.
Luxemburg	Third day	Working days ..	26 weeks *	50 per cent. of basic wage.
Norway ..	Fourth day	Working days ..	26 weeks ..	60 per cent. of basic wage.
Poland ..	Third day	Working or other days.	39 weeks ..	60 per cent. of basic wage.
Portugal ..	First day ..	Working or other days.	One year *	Escudos } according to } 0·30—0·10 } the category } 0·24—0·8 } of wages. } 0·15—0·6 }
Roumania ..	Fourth day	Working days ..	16 weeks *	50 per cent. of the basic wage for fathers of families; 35 per cent. for unmarried contributors.
Sweden ..	Fourth day	Working or other days.	90 days *	Minimum, 0·90 crowns per diem.
Switzerland	Third day at latest.	Working or other days.	180 days ..	Minimum, 1 franc per diem.
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.	First day if disablement lasts more than 3 days.	Working or other days.	26 weeks *	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of basic wage.

*After this period has elapsed, the contributor is entitled to a disablement pension.

Name of Country	Benefit payable in respect of disablement for remunerative work.			
	Date of commencement	Days reckoned	Maximum period	Rate
Czechoslovakia (New Act).	Fourth day and if disablement lasts more than 15 days from the third day.	Working days if disablement lasts less than 15 days and working and other days if it continues beyond that period.	52 weeks ..	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of basic wage.

In addition to benefit in cash, benefit in kind such as medical help, funeral allowances, etc., is frequently given. The amount of funeral grants varies considerably in different countries. Thus the grant payable under the

Polish Act (Section 32)	amounts to	21	times the basic wage.
Latvian Act (Section 52)	"	20-30	" "
German Act (Sections 201, 204)	"	20-40	" "
Hungarian Act (Section 50)	"	30-40	" "
Austrian Act (Sections 6, 9)	"	30-45	" "
Czechoslovak Act (Sections 95, 105)	"	30-45	" "
Jugo-slav Act (Sections 45, 46)	"	30	" "

but not exceeding the amount actually expended.

Unemployment in 1924 and the beginning of 1925

Under the above heading there appears an article in the August 1925 number of the *International Labour Review* in which information regarding unemployment and its causes in various countries has been given. In Great Britain, although unemployment persisted throughout 1924, it was much less serious than in 1921 and 1922 and slightly less so than in 1923. Among the most heavily hit industries were those directly or indirectly connected with shipping. Another group where unemployment was very severe was that of the metallurgical industries. The position in the engineering and engineers' iron and steel founding industries was considerably better in 1924 than in 1923. In the primary textile industries where the percentage of unemployment was about the same as the general average for all the industries, the position improved somewhat during 1924, although there was an increase in unemployment in certain branches during the last half of the year. In the cotton group for instance, while the percentage of unemployed was 21·3 in July 1923, 12 in December 1923, 15·8 in July 1924, it was only 7 in December 1924. The number of insured persons in July 1924 in the cotton group was 562,390 only, but the fall in the unemployment percentage in the cotton group was to some extent due to a reduction in the number of workers amounting to 14,000. In

public services unemployment was relatively slight. But no conclusion can be drawn from the unemployment figures regarding public services because a large proportion of these workers are exempt from compulsory insurance and are not included in the statistics. The most important of these changes in the various industries may be summed up as follows:—Decreases of about 100,000 in ship building, 50,000 in engineering, 40,000 in wholesale trade, financial and insurance establishments and 25,000 in the cotton and woollen trades. On the other side of the balance are an increase of 90,000 since 1923 and 350,000 since 1922 in the number of 'insurable' employees in retail trade, no increase since 1923 in the coal mines, but an increase of 100,000 since 1922.

The trend of unemployment in agriculture and domestic service cannot be indicated as owing to the fact that these are outside the scope of compulsory unemployment insurance, no statistics are available.

As pointed out many years ago by Beveridge the malady of unemployment in the United Kingdom is a chronic one, and that the population is in excess of the work which the country can provide even in prosperous times. This fact is thoroughly borne out by the statistics given and it is pointed out further that the endeavours made by Great Britain to divert to the colonies and dominions the present surplus labour in the home country are not sufficient to remove unemployment. The net emigration is very much lower than the normal increase in the population, which is about 400,000 a year. In 1924 the emigration amounted only to 91,262 and it will be seen from this that though emigration may help to alleviate the situation it cannot relieve it.

The analysis of unemployment and trade figures shows that from year to year the decrease in unemployment has been accompanied by an increase in exports. This fact points to the persistently adverse balance of trade as the main reason for the continuance of unemployment at the high level which seems to have become more or less permanent. Another factor connected with unemployment is the policy of deflation followed in England since 1920. No doubt deflation has now been discontinued. But it is quite likely that the re-establishment of the gold standard which would necessitate the British price level to follow broadly the course of the American prices may tend to a further depression in industry and a consequent increase in unemployment figures.

In Canada unemployment was considerably worse in 1924 than in 1923 and even than in 1922. The average percentage of unemployed in trade union returns was 7.2 in 1924 as against 4.9 in 1923 and 7.0 in 1922. During the critical year of 1921 it was as high as 12.5.

In South Africa although the critical situation of former years improved in 1924 the number of white workers unemployed was still estimated at 75,000 towards the end of the year, and according to a report by the Secretary of Labour more than 10,000 of these were engaged on emergency relief work in December.

In Australia employment suffered a set back in 1924 after an improvement in 1923. It is believed that unemployment in Australia is closely connected with the disturbed state of the foreign exchanges.

Like Great Britain, the Netherlands is one of the countries in which unemployment has been most persistent. But the position has improved in 1924. There was a general correspondence between price movements and the fluctuations of unemployment. But foreign trade appeared to have comparatively little influence on the labour market.

In the Scandinavian countries, the improvement in employment recorded in 1923 continued in 1924.

In Czecho-Slovakia the number of unemployed fell considerably in 1924. In Austria the year 1924 was characterised by the continuance and aggravation of unemployment; but at the same time the index of wholesale prices was comparatively stable, with a slight tendency to rise. After a severe outbreak of unemployment, the year 1924 was a period of progressive return to normal employment in Germany. Improvement in employment continued in Switzerland but this was largely due to the improvement in the export market. This fall in unemployment also accompanied a distinct fall in wholesale prices. There was improvement in the employment in Italy which was accompanied at first by a marked stability of wholesale prices, but this was subsequently, followed by a rapid increase from August onward. Since the beginning of 1925, however, it has become rather more difficult to find employment for labour. In Belgium, the tendency recently has been towards an increase in the percentage of unemployed this movement being accompanied by the fall in the wholesale prices.

Since November 1924 there has been intense depression in Japan and in February 1925 about 3,400,000 people were out of employment.

In the United States of America, trade improvement began in August 1924, and continued in the early months of 1925.

A study of the nature and the causes of unemployment in various countries shows that one of the most important factors affecting employment is the general rise and fall of prices. A rise in prices usually leads to better employment and a fall to unemployment. This phenomenon can be observed in several countries, though, of course there are certain exceptions. For instance, in Great Britain unemployment decreased during the early months of 1924 when the price index was falling, and increased in the latter half of the year although prices were rising. This unusual tendency was all the more marked in Switzerland where from January 1924 to January 1925 the index of wholesale prices fell almost continuously by more than 6 per cent. in all and yet the number of unemployed fell from 28,000 to 12,000.

Industrial Progress in South Africa

CENSUS OF FACTORIES AND PRODUCTION

The South African Office of Statistics, at Pretoria, states that the eighth annual census of factories and productive industries for the year ending 30th June 1923 shows that there was during that period a continued fall in price levels, with the inevitable consequences—a decrease in the number of establishments, salaries and wages, value of materials, and gross value of output.

For instance, the gross value of the output amounted during the year to £74,486,000, as compared with £79,446,000 in the previous year and £98,308,000 in the year 1920-21. While the proportionate decrease in the cost of materials was 13 per cent. as compared with the reduction of 6 per cent. in the gross value of the output, increases are recorded in the value added to the materials of approximately £750,000.

Considerable expansion took place in the leather and leather goods industry, which was responsible for the employment of 674 more Europeans, entailing an extra payment in salaries and wages of over £44,000, and an increase in the value added to materials of over £206,000.

Building and contracting was responsible for the employment of an additional 400 men and the opening of 47 more establishments.

While there was a decrease of 213 white workers and 1,154 natives in the food and drink industry, this was more than compensated for by an increase in the value of added materials by over £300,000.

Since 1915-16 the industrial establishments in the Union of South Africa increased from 3,998 to 7,029 or 75·8 per cent. (1)

The number of industrial establishments, however, decreased in the Cape Province and the Orange Free State.

The principal industrial centres are to be found in the Witwatersrand, followed by the Durban area and Port Elisabeth.

Individual establishments increased since 1915-16 by 76 per cent., partnerships by 69 per cent., and registered companies by 89 per cent.

WHITE AND COLOURED LABOUR

Whereas in 1915-16 there was a grand total of 101,178 employees (39,524 Europeans), in 1922-23 the total was 172,047 (61,296 Europeans). While the number of workers of all races increased by 70 per cent., the respective percentages for Europeans and non-Europeans were 55·1 and 79·6. The proportion of European employees decreased from 39·06 to 35·63, and the proportion of natives therefore increased from 60·9 to 64·4.

This increase in the proportion of coloured workers was to some extent due to the inclusion under the heading of industrial establishments of such as were engaged on road, railway, irrigation, water works, and various construction works. (1)

Of the industrial centres, Durban shows the greatest number of employees of all races per establishment, and Port Elisabeth the greatest number of Europeans. Of the provinces, Natal has the highest average for employees of all races, and the Transvaal for European employees.

For the past few years there had been a slight increase in the employment of whites, but the latest census shows decreases in the proportion of whites employed in the following industries: stone, clay, wood, metals, clothing, printing, furniture, chemicals, surgical instruments, heat, light and power, building and contracting.

In establishments employing up to 10 persons, the proportion of Europeans and non-Europeans is evenly balanced, but in places above that size there is a decided predominance of non-Europeans.

(1) The definition of a factory was modified in 1916 to include places employing three persons, as against four in the previous year; in 1919, establishments were included which were engaged in the construction of new roads, railways, irrigation and water works; in 1921, laundries were included.

The number of European employees under 18 years of age was 2,605, which is higher than for the two preceding years but has not regained the level of the period of 1917-20.

THE WAGE BILL

The total amount paid out in wages and salaries was 115 per cent. greater than eight years ago, the increase in the case of whites being 1·06 per cent. and in the case of natives 1·43 per cent. Whereas in 1915-16 the total amount paid in salaries and wages was £8,913,000, the figure in 1922-23 was £19,186,000; but this was a decrease of £2,730,000 as against 1920-21. Of the total in 1922-23, nearly £14,000,000 was paid to Europeans, as against only £6,740,000 to Europeans in 1915-16. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," August 3, 1925.)

Employers' Liability Insurance

A Command Paper has been issued by the Home Office containing the Directions which, after consultation with the Accident Officers Association, the Secretary of State has issued to the Association in pursuance of the Undertaking given by the Accident Officers Association, dated 24th May 1923, on behalf of its constituent Insurance Offices for the purpose of limiting the charges to employers in respect of employers' liability insurance.

The general effect of the Undertaking is that the Accident Officers Association engages on behalf of its constituent members to adjust from time to time the rates of premium for this class of insurance in such a way as to make the "loss ratio" (i.e., the proportion which the total amount paid or set aside in respect of claims bears to the premiums) not less than 60 per cent. for each of the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, and not less than 62½ per cent. in subsequent years (or such other proportion, not being less than 60 per cent. as may be agreed between the Secretary of State and the Association). If, on the year's experience, it is found that the "loss ratio" falls short by more than one-half per cent. of the percentage mentioned, policy holders in the Companies belonging to the Association are to be allowed a corresponding rebate in connexion with the premium which next falls to be paid. If, on the other hand, the "loss ratio" exceeds the percentage by more than one-half per cent. an adjustment will be effected by means of an excess charge.

Part II of the paper contains the certificate of the Auditors of the Association as to the effect of the Undertaking in the first year during which it has been in operation. The ratio of losses to premiums during the year has been found to be 52·88 per cent., and in consequence the insured employers will be entitled to a rebate of 7·12 per cent., subject to the terms of the Undertaking and the Directions given by the Secretary of State.

Rentals in Bombay

TENEMENTS OWNED BY PUBLIC BODIES

On page 168 of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1924, it was stated that the rents charged by public bodies for the tenements owned by them would form the subject of an article in a future issue of the *Labour Gazette*. This information has now been collected and is summarized below. It refers to the position on 1st June 1925.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The Bombay Municipality at present owns 73 chawls containing 2,690 tenements in all. Of these, 40 chawls containing 1,497 tenements are old buildings and 33 chawls containing 1,193 tenements are new buildings. These chawls are mostly let to Municipal employees like Road Sweepers, Refuse Cart Drivers, Halalkhores, Cesspool Cart Drivers, etc. The rents charged are based on persons and not on accommodation. For example, each male scavenger pays a monthly rent of annas eight and each female scavenger annas five. Halalkhores both male and female pay a monthly rent of annas ten. From 1916 onwards the system of charging rents to outsiders also has come into vogue. Each tenement is occupied by one family only. There has been practically no increase in rents in the Municipal chawls either old or new.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The City Improvement Trust owns 99 chawls containing 8,896 tenements in all. Of these 50 chawls containing 4,234 tenements are old buildings and 49 chawls containing 4,662 tenements are new buildings. These figures are for tenements let for residential purposes only. The terms 'old' and 'new' in the above classification are not used in the sense in which they are used in the Rent Act. These tenements are let to the employees of the Trust as well as the outside public. The rent charged is the full economic rent in the case of outsiders and a concessional rent in the case of their own employees and tenants dishoused by the Trust Schemes. The concessional rent paid by the Board's employees is 10 per cent. of their pay plus half the war allowance, provided the total does not exceed the economic rent. The economic rent charged per room in some of the Trust chawls is given below:—

				Rs. a.
Suparibag	..	..	..	3 12
Agripada	..	..	..	4 1
Imamwada	..	..	..	4 11
Nagpada	..	..	..	4 11
Nowroji Hill	..	..	..	5 2
Mandvi Koliwada	..	..	..	5 14
Mahar Chawls	..	..	..	7 3
Foras Road	..	..	..	13 5
Peon chawl	..	..	..	13 13
New Kalapani	..	..	..	14 0
Mazgaon	..	..	..	14 5
Kalapani	..	..	..	14 8
Love lane	..	..	..	16 8

The corner rooms in the Mazgaon Chawls are charged Rs. 15-5-0. Those in Foras Road are charged Rs. 14-5 to Rs. 15-5. In the case of old buildings the permissible increase under the Rent Act of 15 per cent. plus 2½ per cent. for increase of taxes has been given effect to.

THE PORT TRUST

The Bombay Port Trust owns 183 chawls and 57 other types of quarters containing in all 2,498 tenements. Of these 91 chawls and 52 quarters containing 1,455 and 99 tenements respectively are buildings erected prior to 1919 and 92 chawls and 5 quarters containing 908 and 36 tenements respectively are new buildings erected since 1919. These tenements are mostly let to the Trust's own employees, such as sweepers, labourers, peons, clerks, etc. In 702 cases they are let out free of rent. In 61 cases 10 per cent. of the occupiers' pay is deducted as rent and in 1,735 cases they are let out on fixed rents. The Port Trust has not increased the rents in any case.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY

The G. I. P. Railway owns 20 chawls containing 841 one-roomed tenements. Of these 13 are old buildings and 7 new buildings occupied after 1st January 1916. The tenements are let entirely to the G. I. P. Railway employees and no rent is charged.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The B.B. & C.I. Railway owns 303 tenements of one room each, which are given rent free to the gangmen and traffic menials of the Railway. Of these 293 are permanent and 10 temporary quarters. The standard rent fixed for these quarters ranges from 8 annas to Rs. 5-2 per mensem.

THE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

The position of the Development Directorate chawls handed over for letting to the public at the end of May 1925, is as under:—

Centre	No. of rooms handed over for letting	No. of rooms occupied	No. of rooms vacant
Naigam	2,297	1,090	1,207
DeLisle Road	2,320	1,842	478
Worli	1,600	403	1,197
Sewri	170	133	37
Total ..	6,387	3,468	2,919

Out of 3,468 occupied rooms, 3,028 rooms or 87 per cent. are occupied by working classes consisting of mill and factory workers. The economic rent is approximately Rs. 16 per month on the average, and the concession rents revised, with effect from the 1st May 1925, are as follows:—

	DeLisle Road	Naigam	Worli	Sewri
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ground floor rooms	9 8 0	8 8 0	6 8 0	10 8 0
First floor rooms	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	11 0 0
Second and third floor rooms	10 8 0	9 8 0	7 8 0	11 8 0

The reductions in rents effected from 1st May 1925 amount to Re. 1-0 per room per month at DeLisle Road, Rs. 2-0 at Naigam and Rs. 4-0 at Worli.

A sum of Re. 1 extra is charged for certain corner rooms except in cases where whole chawls or floors are rented.

SUMMARY

The data in regard to tenements owned by public bodies is summarised below :—

Public body or Corporation	No. of buildings	No. of tenements	Range of rents	Remarks
Municipality	73	2,690	8 annas per male scavenger, 5 annas per female scavenger, 10 annas per Halalkhore.	Rents on the basis of individuals and not rooms.
Improvement Trust	99	8,896	Rs. 4-1-0 to Rs. 16-8-0.	Concession rent in the case of Trust employees.
Port Trust	240	2,498	....	Free in 702 cases and 10 per cent. of the pay in 61 cases.
G. I. P. Railway	20	841	Free	For employees only.
B.B. & C.I. Railway	31	303	Free	For employees only.
Development Directorate .. ..	....	6,387	Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 12-8-0.	Economic rent Rs. 16.
Total		21,615	....	....

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 1925—AN INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

The previous review of Trade Unions in the Presidency was published in the June 1925 issue of the Labour Gazette. The latest information of the third quarter of the present year is summarised in the two tables appended at the end of this issue. These tables show that the number of Unions in the quarter under review is 38 the same as in the previous

quarter and that the number of persons recorded as members has increased from 53,591 to 54,175, or by 1.09 per cent.

Information in connexion with Trade Unions is collected through the Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency including Sind. Table I shows that at the present moment there are 10 Trade Unions with a membership of 23,518 in Bombay City, 9 Unions with a membership of 19,986 in Ahmedabad and 19 Unions with a membership of 10,671 in the rest of the Presidency. The total number of Unions and Members given in the present issue includes only those Unions actually known to be in existence.

Increase or Decrease of Membership in Individual Unions

In Bombay City the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Carriage and Wagon Department), the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union, the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union and Bombay Postal Union showed an increase of 50, 37, 57, 66 members respectively while the Indian Seamen's Union and the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union recorded a fall of 429 and 50 in their memberships. The memberships of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union, the Port Trust Workshop Union, the Bombay Currency Association and the Clerks' Union remained unchanged.

In Ahmedabad an increase of 385 members is recorded in the Weavers' Union, of 530 members in the Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union and a decrease of 25 in the Winders' Union, of 115 in the Throstle Union and of 62 in the Ahmedabad Postal and R.M.S. Union. The membership of the Post and Railway Mail Service Association, the B.B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association and the Motor Drivers' Union was the same at the end of this quarter as at the end of the previous quarter.

In Sholapur the Barsi Light Railway Employees' Union—the only Union in the district—reported no change in its membership.

The membership of the Postal and R. M. S. Unions affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association increased from 2,590 at the end of the last quarter to 2,668 at the end of the quarter under review. No change is reported in the membership of the rest of the Unions in the Presidency.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union has its Head Office in Bombay and members scattered at various stations.

The membership of the Union stands as follows :—

Station	No. of Members	Station	No. of Members
Wadi Bunder (Bombay)	434	Sholapur	430
Administrative Office (Bombay)	542	Bhopal	222
Kalyan	500	Dhond	129
Bhusawal	672	Ahmednagar	126
Lonavla	250	Itarsi	150
Poona	207	Jhansi	1,000
Manmad	738	Jubbulpore	75
		Total members	5,475

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

Summary table showing the membership of the Unions

Quarter ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on previous quarter	Quarter ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) on previous quarter
June 1922 ..	22	57,914	..	Mar 1924..	21	48,502	+ 5.4
Sept 1922 ..	23	52,776	-8.87	June 1924..	21	49,729	+ 2.5
Dec 1922 ..	22	51,472	-2.47	Sept 1924..	21	47,242	-5.0
Mar 1923 ..	22	48,669	-5.45	Dec 1924..	36	52,277	+10.7
June 1923 ..	21	51,276	+5.08	Mar 1925..	36	51,625	-1.25
Sept 1923 ..	19	41,646	-18.77	June 1925..	38	53,591	+ 3.8
Dec 1923 ..	19	46,037	+10.54	Sept 1925..	38	54,175	+ 1.09

The Bombay Unions

The important unions in Bombay are :—

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

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

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

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

The Board obtains its revenue by donations from the different Unions and Guilds which are affiliated to it, and spends a part of the income so derived on propaganda work.

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

Ahmedabad Unions

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

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

These various Unions, having a total membership of 14,385 are under the control and the management of the Labour Union Office at Ahmedabad. Miss Ansuya Sarabhai is the President of these various industrial unions, Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda is the Secretary and Mr. Khandubhai Kasaribhai Desai is the Assistant Secretary of the Labour Union Office.

Quasi Unions

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

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

Summary.—The outstanding features of the quarter under review are (1) an increase in trade union membership in the Presidency of 1.09 per cent. over the previous quarter ; and (2) the continued complete absence of unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay.

The Indian Seamen's Union.—As in the previous quarter, the principal activity of the Union in the quarter under review was to try to ameliorate the condition of the unemployed Goan seamen by regularising employment. The system of registration adopted in the previous quarter was found to be successful in giving equal amount of relief to every member in turn and was therefore continued during the quarter under review.

G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.—Taking advantage of the fact that the G. I. P. Railway came under the control of the Government of India, the Union submitted a memorial regarding some of its grievances to the Chief Commissioner of Railways through the Agent. But the Agent declined to forward it on the ground that the Union was not recognised for the purpose of negotiation between the administration and the staff.

G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.—In addition to the activities of the Union directed towards the improvement of the morale of the workers, the Union started a Co-operative Credit Society to improve the economic condition of its members. The Society is not still registered but the membership as well as the number taking advantage of it are gradually increasing.

The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.—During the quarter under review this Union started an evening class for teaching English, Marathi Geography and Arithmetic to the postmen. The services of an experienced teacher are secured and the attendance is satisfactory.

Reviews of Books

Labour and Housing in Bombay. By A. R. Burnett-Hurst, London (P. S. King & Son, Ltd.), 1925, pp. 152, price 10s. 6d.

To students of social sciences nothing is so welcome as socio-economic studies based on personal investigation. And Prof. Burnett-Hurst's book being a study of this kind is all the more acceptable because it deals with a much neglected field of enquiry.

The subject-matter of the book may be divided into two parts, the descriptive and the statistical. In the former, the author deals with such topics as the supply of labour, housing and sanitation, general conditions of the life of the worker, etc. The facts given are mostly based on personal observation and wherever the help of figures is needed to substantiate the argument, these have been taken from the census reports.

Any one in India attempting to write on such a subject is necessarily handicapped by certain disadvantages such as the absence of reliable statistical data, want of opportunities for a close and intimate study of the daily lives of the working classes and the restricted scope for conducting scientific investigations. The effect of these limitations is not absent even from the present work. Most of the facts given by the author are easily available to the reader in any of the Factory Commission Reports or the Report of the Industrial Commission, and the reader looks in vain in the book for any critical or scientific analysis of such topics as the food of the worker or the relation between efficiency and the standard of life.

The latter half of the book which consists of statistical appendices is to the economist much more interesting. In the first appendix the results of a study of working class households in Parel Ward is given. For the purpose of collecting statistics, "the scheme adopted was to visit the sample of one in twenty of all houses and tenements in the ward. Randomness was secured by taking a complete list of dwellings in the ward and marking off every twentieth residence and in the case of chawls every twentieth tenement" (p. 123). A sample of 466 dwellings was taken, but unfortunately only 139 dwellings could be visited and information was obtained for 121 only. Much of the utility of the enquiry was thus nullified owing to the smallness of the sample which could be neither fair nor representative of the locality studied.

In appendix 2, eight budgets of selected families have been given. Prof. Burnett-Hurst emphasises the difficulty of collecting family budgets the data of which are reliable and typical. The budgets he gives were collected by a few social workers engaged in settlement work or living in the vicinity of mills. The author is apparently not very satisfied with them, for he observes that they are reproduced "for what they are worth," and certainly they are not very reliable. In the first budget we are told that B. B. is in debt to the extent of Rs. 70 and has to pay interest at the rate of one anna per month per rupee. At this rate, we would expect to find Rs. 4-6-0 under the item "Interest on Loan" in the budget. But the figure given is Rs. 2 only. The same is the case with the item "Interest on Loan" in budget No. 2 on page 138. In budget No. 6 the expenditure

on 16 paylees of rice is Rs. 6-8-0 while in budget No. 5 the expenditure is Rs. 10 for the same quantity. It is not possible that there would be so much difference in the price paid by families having almost the same standard of life. The cost of bajri given in budget No. 7 seems also to be of doubtful accuracy.

The book is on the whole an interesting addition to the extant literature on the subject and can be recommended to anyone who desires to obtain a bird's-eye view of the industrial life of Bombay.

A Collection of Decisions Presenting the Principles of Wage Settlement, Edited with an introduction by Prof. H. Feis, Ph.D. (H. W. Wilson & Co., New York), 1924, pages 452.

Although in form only a collection of decisions this publication is really a comprehensive study of the various problems involved in wage disputes: namely wage standardisation, wage differentials, the living wage principle, upward and lower wage adjustments and the principle of comparing wages in different industries. The decisions cited are not limited only to American industries and cases from foreign countries are freely quoted. The author's aim is to analyse the main causes of disputes, to describe the various economic and other factors that surround wage disputes and to show the broad principles on which important wage disputes have been examined or settled.

Prof. Feis has presented the arguments in favour of and against the principle of wage standardisation and the extent to which it should be introduced. It is not possible within the narrow compass of a review to examine the different aspects of the question or to discuss the decisions cited. But the decision by the South Australian Industrial Court in the Furniture Trades case, the Cotton Weaving Industry case (1920) and the cases following which examine the question from the view point of employers situated in "less competitive situation" are particularly interesting.

For the purpose of the acceptance or otherwise of the principle of standardisation it is necessary to ascertain the degree of relationship between the wage rates and the earnings of the different classes of workers either in the same industry or in groups of different industries. Prof. Feis gives some general principles which are usually accepted in determining or revising wage differentials. These are that differentials should (1) represent differences (a) in training, skill or personal ability, etc., (b) on account of the peculiar nature of the work and (2) be sufficient to attract only the necessary labour supply and not more. These aspects with others have been well illustrated by a number of interesting cases.

"The Living Wage" has been described by the writer as an ethical principle with a certain vagueness about it. The main question is discussed from the following viewpoints, viz., (1) whether, even if practicable, it is wise to base the wage level on "need" (2) whether it is possible to maintain the living wage without damaging other parts of the organism (3) that experience and reasoning suggest that the principle even if accepted should have economic limits (4) whether the principle should be accepted for all industries or for particular industries (5) what should be the

assumed size of the family for the purpose of computing the living wage and (6) what will be the effect of the policy on those industries which may be in a bad financial position as against those which could afford to pay higher wages.

Apart from the principles hitherto mentioned, the usual contention on behalf of the workmen in a dispute is either that prices and cost of living have increased, that the industry has had a prosperous time, that wages in other industries justify a wage increase in the particular industry or that there has been increased production. These different aspects have been examined by Prof. Feis in considerable detail.

The book can be confidently recommended to all who are interested in this important branch of economics.

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Industry and Civilization, by C. Delisle Burns (George Allan Unwin, Lt pp. 278, price 10/6 net.

The author of *Political Ideals* has in this book attempted a further psychological and ethical analysis of social institutions. But he deals here principally with "the moral standards operative in economic life and also those standards which operate in changes of practice which are generally regarded as reforms".

The author's great grievance against economists seems to be that they ignore the importance of a correct psychological basis for their theories. He points out that even such brilliant and humane writers as Marshall and Pigou have made psychological assumptions in their writings which are very often crude and usually obsolete.

The present day organization of industry is in the opinion of the author a failure, in so far as it does not help towards the fullest development of the personality of all those engaged in it. For instance, in modern industry, the mechanical nature of the work and the entire dependence of the worker on another's will, are great impediments to the development of the workers' individuality.

Apart from its subtle analysis and its careful exposition of the moral life of a community, the great merit of the book lies in this that it points out clearly wherein exactly the weakness of present day industrial life lies. It is pointed out that the defect lies in this, that industry has failed to develop its own system for embodying the moral standards essential to it and the state has often to step in to supply such a system. The result is that industrial civilization lacks unity, and makes it difficult, for the full development of the individual man as well as the finest type of social life, to exist together.

This analysis of the malady of social life is perhaps the most original contribution made to the subject in recent times. But the reader would have been infinitely more grateful to the author if he had suggested a plan and a programme for increasing the artistic creativeness and scientific perceptiveness of modern society, and for realizing the lofty ideal which he cherishes, namely, making industry an essential element in a true civilization.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles.

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. IV, No. 4. (OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF LABOUR MOVEMENT, LONDON).

- Special Articles.—(1) *Pillars of International Socialism*. By Herbert Tracey. pp. 147 and 148.
 (2) *The Marseilles Congress*. By Friedrich Adler (Secretary of the Labour and Socialist International). pp. 149—151.
 (3) *The Future of Coal*. By Major W. E. Simnett, M.B.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E. pp. 152—156.
 (4) *The French Socialists and Morocco*. By Pierre Renandel (Socialist Deputy). pp. 157—159.
 (5) *The Chinese Trouble*. By Arthur Ponsonby, M.P. pp. 160—162.
 (6) "Ushering in the Dawn"—Stray Reminiscences of a propagandist—VIII. pp. 163—165.
 (7) *Shipbuilding: A Scuttled Industry—The Treachery of Capitalism*. By John Hill, J.P. (General Secretary of the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders). pp. 166—167.
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXV, No. 7. (THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA).

- Special Articles.—(1) *Labour legislation in Canada in 1925*.—Measures passed at the recent session of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of New Brunswick—Government annuities, old age pensions, compensation for Govt. employees, pensions of Canadian mounted police, post office employees, Civil service superannuation, British North America Act, bills not passed; Acts passed at recent session of the Legislature of New Brunswick—Mechanics' liens, free school books, vocational education, contributory negligence, public health. pp. 665—668.
 (2) *Old Age Pensions in Canada*.—Dominion—Provincial Conference to be held before next session of Parliament; report of special Committee; recommendations. pp. 669 and 670.
 (3) *Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada*.—Fourth annual report published by the Department of Labour of Canada. pp. 673.
 (4) *Compensation for Industrial Diseases in Canada and other Countries*. pp. 674—675.
 (5) *Minimum Wages for Women in Manitoba*.—New order governing beauty parlours and hair-dressing establishments—hours; wages; learners, board, lodging, etc., permits of exemption. p. 676.
 (6) *Annual Census of Industry in Canada*.—Manufacture of non-metallic minerals, 1919—23; iron and steel industry, 1920—24; Chemical and allied products, 1920 to 1924; the fruit and vegetable packing industry; the Corset industry. pp. 677—681.
 (7) *Notes on Vocational Education and Apprenticeship*.—Quebec convention on technical education; changes in provincial staff of Ontario; addition to technical school at London, Ontario; a modern apprenticeship plan; Management principles of apprenticeship. pp. 682—687.
 (8) *Notes on Industrial Safety and Health*.—Ontario Government to study mining in South Africa; more fire bosses recommended; "radium necrosis" and "Tetraethyl lead poisoning"; St. John's ambulance association awards; medical examinations in pulp and paper industry; recommendations of Coroners' juries; fourth international medical Congress of industrial accidents and diseases. pp. 687—689.
 (9) *Notes on labour Union Activities*.—Date of coming Conventions; American Federation of labour; new President of Brotherhood of locomotive engineers; Brotherhood of locomotive engineers; New Brunswick Federation of Labour; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and joiners of America; National trades and labour Council; Labour educational Association of Ontario; British National Conference of labour women; official exchange of Rhodes scholarship; trade union educational league; truck farmers and dairymen organize. pp. 690—694.
 (10) *League of Nations International Labour Organisation*.—Seventh session of the International Labour Conference; Countries represented; Canadian delegation; Agenda of Conference; officers of the Conference; The President's address; appointment of Committees Annual report of the Director; discussion of Director's report; address by Canadian Government's delegate; election of Governing Body of International Labour Office; Workmen's Compensation for accidents; occupational diseases; social insurance; night work in bakeries; equality of treatment of foreigners as regards workmen's Compensation; list of Conventions and recommendations adopted; proposed Convention regarding glass manufacturing defeated; resolutions adopted. pp. 695—702.
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE—VOL. X, No. 7. (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, BRISBANE).

- Special Articles.—(1) *British Unemployed—Opportunities in Colonies*. p. 561.
 (2) *Royal Commission on Social and Economic Effect of Increase in Number of Aliens in North Queensland*.—Causes of immigration to Australia; American restriction; Nationality of people in

the United States; alien migration to Australia; nomination of Italians; arrival of foreigners; efficiency of British workers; Maltese; Greeks; Italians; Migration to France; Finns; South of Townsville; attitude of A. W. U; general; mill employers; schools; remittances to foreign countries; effect of immigration; suggestions. pp. 563—577.

(3) *Aliens in Sugar Industry.*—A ministers' warnings; fictitious land prices; the sugar surplus. p. 578.

(4) *Child Endowment (Review by Honourable W. Forgan Smith).*—Industrial view point; basic wage commission; conclusions; social aspect; mothers' work and position; precedents for child endowment; employers' point of view; state control; conclusion. pp. 589—592.

(5) *Industrial Family Assurance (Anticipated Criticism).* By "Unionist".—See—sawing the burden; national insurance; fund-raising methods; "living" wage anomalies; position of unmarried; sources of criticism. pp. 592—594.

(6) *Should Women have equal Rights.*—(The Blanket Amendment). pp. 594—600.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XII, No. 2. (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA).

Special Articles.—(1) *The Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference.*—The agenda; personnel of the conference; credentials; incomplete delegations; the legacy from the previous session; equality of treatment; night work in bakeries; glass works; the new subjects for decision, workmen's compensation for accidents; occupational diseases; social insurance; "Double Reading" and the standing orders; the Director's report; the new governing body; resolutions; conclusions; appendix. pp. 145—186.

(2) *Unemployment in 1924 and the beginning of 1925.*—Great Britain; Changes in the distribution of labour; foreign trade; the monetary factor; the British Dominions—South Africa, India; the Netherlands; Scandinavia; Finland and Baltic Countries; Poland; Czecho-Slovakia; Austria; Hungary; Germany; Switzerland; Italy; France; Belgium; Japan; United States; Conclusion. pp. 186—224.

(3) *Social Aspects of Land Reform in Czecho-Slovakia (contd.).*—The position of workers of the land; land reform and co-operative farming; closer Settlement Schemes; the results of land reform; the finance of land reform. pp. 225—244.

(4) *The Housing Problem in Soviet Russia.*—The housing policy of the Soviet Government to the end of 1921; present housing conditions of the workers; effects of present conditions; recent measures; recent increases; tenants' co-operative societies, assistance for tenants' co-operatives; present difficulties; financial difficulties; economic difficulties; defective methods. pp. 245—261.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. VII, No. 8. (THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BALTIMORE, U. S. A.).

Special Articles.—(1) *The Dust Hazard in the Abrasive Industry.* By W. Irving Clark, M.D., and Edward B. Simmons, M.D., Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.—Introduction; literature; present study; X-ray findings; analysis of causes of death; incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis; Conclusions. pp. 345—351.

(2) *Improved Form of the Drinker, Thomson, Fitchet Dust Sampler.* By Philip Drinker and Robert M. Thomson (Department of Ventilation and Illumination, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.).—Wetting Methods; the Drinker, Thomson, Fitchet Dust Sampler; compressed-air driven ejectors for section; constant flow regulator; discussion of dust sampler. pp. 352—357.

(3) *The Recovery of Small Amounts of Zinc from Biologic Material Ashed by the Incineration Process.* By Phebe K. Thompson, M.D. (From the Department of Physiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.).—Introduction; experimental work; analytic procedure; experimental results; conclusion. pp. 358—368.

(4) *Necrosis of the Jaw in Workers Employed in Applying a Luminous Paint containing Radium.* By William B. Castle, M.D., Katherine R. Drinker, M.D., and Cecil K. Drinker, M.D. (From the Department of Physiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.).—Summary of cases of Necrosis of the Jaw; analysis of possible toxic agents; conclusions; recommendations for protection of workers; summary. pp. 371—381.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes From Abroad

UNITED KINGDOM

An order extending the provisions of the British Factories and Workshops Act requiring notification of certain diseases has been extended to include (1) poisoning by carbon bisulphid; (2) anilin poisoning; and (3) chronic benzene poisoning. (From "The Nation's Health," Chicago, August 15, 1925.)

In an account of the fourth Annual Meeting of the Institute of Industrial Psychology, London, it is stated that, aided by a grant of £6,000 from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the Institute has undertaken an investigation in a London area into the application of psychological tests as supplementing the work of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, coupled with that of the School Conference and the "After-Care" Organisations. Officials of the Ministry of Labour and the London County Council are helping in the work.

The scheme of research is now complete. Much of the preparatory work has already been done, including the study of (a) the methods of working of the Juvenile Employment Bureaux and "After-Care" Organisations; (b) the psychological and physiological qualities requisite for the performance of various industrial tasks, with a view to obtaining a psycho-physiological classification of occupations; and (c) the actual conditions in factories within the area.

Suitable tests are in preparation. The actual testing will begin almost immediately, and it is confidently expected that interesting and successful results will be obtained, as the careers of the young workers concerned are followed up in subsequent years. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 27, 1925.)

For a very long time past, owing to trade depression, there has been continuous short-time working in the English cotton mills spinning American yarns, either by official arrangement or by voluntary action on the part of the employers. It is stated, in fact, that operatives in the cotton trade have not worked full time since 1920.

At the beginning of November 1924, the reduced working week in the American section of the trade was extended from 26½ hours to 32, or two-thirds of the normal 48-hour week generally recognised in the industry. Later, it was again extended to 39 hours, but it was subsequently reduced to 35.

Failure on the part of certain firms to observe the 35-hour week in the spinning mills using American cotton led to many complaints, and on 6th May last the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations invited its members by a ballot to pledge themselves not to run their machinery for more than 35 hours during the existing depression. On 19th May it was announced that the results of the ballot were not such as to justify a recommendation to continue working short time to this extent.

The Short Time Organisation Committee of the Federation thereupon issued a further appeal to undertakings, suggesting that 39½ hours should be the maximum. As a result, over 84 per cent. of the federated firms undertook to observe this limit; later returns brought the percentage to more than 95.

The new working hours accordingly came into force on 6th July last. The Committee recommended that, wherever practicable, the 8½ hours representing the difference between the short-time week and the normal 48-hour week should be "stopped" on a specified day in the week.

It was stated that owners of about 2,000,000 spindles who were outside the Federation had signified their willingness to carry out the short-time recommendation of the Committee of the Federation. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 17, 1925.)

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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 27 and 28 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 "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 20, 1925.)

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The Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on the 7th August.

Numerous amendments were made in the Bill during its passage through Parliament, the most important of which are as follows:—

A new sub-section to section 1 provides that children's allowances (paid to the widow of an insured man in respect of her children) and orphans' pension (paid in respect of the orphan children of insured men or of insured widows) shall be paid while the child is under 14, "or the age not exceeding 16 up to which the child remains under full-time instructions in a day school". Section 18 (under which an existing widow is entitled to a widows' pension provided, *inter alia*, she has a child under 14) has been amended to, provided that, if there is a child over 14, but under 16, still at school, an additional allowance will be payable, although the widow is not eligible for a widow's pension.

An amendment to sub-section 1 of section 1 makes the orphan's pension 7s. 6d. for each orphan child, instead of 7s. 6d. for the first and 6s. for each other child.

Under the Bill as introduced, certain classes of persons engaged in employments "excepted" from health insurance were, nevertheless,

required to be insured for pensions. This provision has now been amended to exclude teachers from the operation of the Act.

A new sub-section has been added to section 13, providing that where a person is in receipt of a pension payable by the Ministry of Pensions, the Minister of Pensions may, with the consent of the pensioner, pay any contributions payable by the pensioner as a voluntary contributor, and deduct the amount so paid from his pension.

A further provision has been added whereby an uninsured man marrying a woman who has been insured under the scheme for at least two years may elect to become a voluntary contributor.

Section 24 (providing that no pension or additional allowance is payable under this Act to or in respect of any person drawing a "service dependant's" pension) has been amended so as to exclude a parent drawing a pension in respect of his or her son's service during the War.

A new section (section 27) has been added, providing for the modification, where necessary, of existing private pension schemes.

The provision in the Bill as introduced whereby a widow in receipt of a pension was to be exempt from health and unemployment insurance has been withdrawn.

A new sub-section (4) has been added to section 44, bringing within the scheme a child legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his or her parents.

The remaining amendments generally deal with points of detail, matters of regulation, etc. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette", August, 1925.)

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At the invitation of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, a conference of certain British trade unions, with an approximate aggregate membership of 3,000,000, was held on 4 June last with a view to reviving on a broader basis the "triple alliance" of miners, railwaymen and transport workers.

The unions represented were:

- The Miners' Federation;
- The National Union of Railwaymen;
- The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen;
- The Railway Clerks' Association;
- The Transport and General Workers' Union;
- The National Transport Workers' Federation;
- The Amalgamated Engineering Union;
- The Federation of Engineering and Ship-building Trades; and
- The Boilermakers' Society.

The Conference decided to appoint a committee to consider plans for the establishment of an alliance of these organisations, for the purpose of maintaining labour standards and improving the wages and conditions of the workers. A sub-committee of six was subsequently appointed to draft the details of the alliance and to examine constitutional difficulties. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 10, 1925.)

In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Food Prices a Food Council has been set up with the following terms of reference:—To investigate and from time to time report to the President of the Board of Trade on such questions as, by reason of complaints from persons interested or otherwise, appear to the Council to require investigation in the interests of consumers or traders, or are referred to them by the President of the Board of Trade, relating to the supply or price of articles of food of general consumption, and in particular to the following:—wheat, flour, bread, meat, bacon and ham, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables, sugar, and tea. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette", London, August, 1925.)

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OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

It is reported that the Military Directorate of Spain, at a meeting on 22nd July last, considered a proposed Decree relating to "economical" houses, submitted by the Ministry of Labour. "Economical" houses, it is explained, are to be the complement to "cheap" (workmen's) houses, being intended for occupation, by lease or ownership, by middle class families having an income of between 8,000 and 16,000 pesetas, i.e., above the limit fixed by the present law in the case of "cheap" houses.

The State will grant, in respect of these houses, under the proposed Decree, the same exemption from taxes as is accorded for "cheap" houses. The State will also advance loans on mortgage for their construction, up to 50 per cent. of the value of the land and 60 per cent. of the cost of erection, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and repayable in five years.

Societies undertaking the building of these houses will be required to produce capital sufficient for the construction of half the total number of houses contemplated by the scheme. When this half of the total number has actually been erected, the building societies will be authorised to issue mortgage bonds for twice the amount involved, in order to complete the total number of houses stipulated.

It is hoped that this measure will ease the housing situation and at the same time contribute towards the removal of unemployment. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," August 3, 1925.)

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At a recent congress in Stuttgart of the Union of German Housing Offices (municipal offices for the control of housing accommodation), it was declared that the housing crisis in Germany arises from the high cost of building, the scarcity of loan money for building, and the fall in the tenants' ability to pay.

In these circumstances, it was suggested that private enterprise alone was not able to solve the problem, and, further, that the measures so far adopted by the Government were inadequate.

The Union therefore declared itself in favour, among other things, of a special tax on bachelors, with a view to providing the State with funds for the construction of new houses, holding that it was for the younger generation to bear the cost of building the accommodation which that generation

would presently require. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," August 3, 1925.)

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The French Government has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a Bill for the ratification of the Convention concerning facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted at Genoa by the International Labour Conference in 1920, and signed at Paris, as a special Convention between France and Belgium, on 1st June 1921.

The object of the Bill, which has been referred to the Merchant Marine Committee, subject to any opinions which may be expressed on it by the Foreign Affairs and Labour Committees, is the same as that of the Bill which was introduced in the previous Parliament in 1922, but was not proceeded with. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 17, 1925.)

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In June 1924, Mr. Herriot, then Prime Minister of France, explained in the course of a statement to Parliament the attitude of his Government towards trade unionism among civil servants. The Government, he said, did not forbid the organisation, professionally, of civil servants; it therefore granted them trade union rights.

This promise was repeated by his successor, Mr. Painlevé, in a statement of the policy of his Government on 21 April 1925.

With the object of enabling Parliament to take a definite legislative decision on the matter, Mr. Chabrun has recently introduced a private member's Bill which, in his view, will serve as an interpretation of the Trade Union Act of 1884.

The Bill consists of a single clause, in the following terms:

Section 4 of the Act of 12 March 1920 on the extension of the civil rights of trade unions is modified as follows: There shall be added to the Act of 21 March 1884 a new Section 9 as follows:—

Section 9. The present Act shall apply to the liberal professions and also to civil servants, employees, agents, sub-agents and workers employed by the State, the Departments, the Municipalities and public undertakings.

In the explanatory memorandum attached to the Bill, Mr. Chabrun discusses from all points of view the legal aspect of the question. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 3, 1925.)

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On 22nd May 1925, the Norwegian Storting approved a Government proposal to amend the Act relating to the protection of labour in industrial undertakings, so as to provide that the fees charged for boiler inspection shall be sufficient to cover the costs, and that a fee shall be charged for factory inspection, at the rate of 0.1 per cent. of the wage bill.

It is estimated that the total cost thus transferred from the State to industrial undertakings will be 385,000 krone a year. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," July 20, 1925.)

An Act has been promulgated in Poland for the establishment of a Council of Social Assistance, partly elected on a district basis and partly nominated by the Government, to aid the Ministry of Labour and local authorities, in a consultative capacity, in the handling of social legislation and problems. A scheme has also been prepared for the setting up of a Central Economic Council, to advise the Government on social, economic and financial policy. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, July, 1925.)

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At its meeting in Brussels on July 20/22 the International Union of Woodworkers voted against the admission of the Russian Woodworkers' Union by 36 votes to 15, and 6 abstentions. Though this is a defeat, it is a step forward in comparison with the last Woodworkers' International Congress at Vienna in 1923, when the voting was 59 to 11. The Swedish, Swiss, Italian, Norwegian and British Unions voted for unity. A prominent part on behalf of unity was played by Mr. Alex. Gossip, the general secretary of the Furnishing Trades Association. (From "Trade Union Unity," August, 1925.)

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A Spanish Royal Decree dated 8 June 1925 prohibits all manual work on Sundays on behalf of an employer.

The Decree applies to all persons employed in factories, workshops, warehouses, newspapers, banks, mines, quarries, transport and dock undertakings, building and agricultural work, and to persons in State, provincial or municipal employment.

The following classes of workers are, however, excepted: Domestic servants, public performers, professional, intellectual and artistic workers, including attendants at libraries, museums and academies, and other persons engaged on work of a special nature, the execution of which on Sundays is deemed to be indispensable.

In all cases in which the nature of the work necessitates constant attendance or continuous working, a rest period of not less than 24 hours in every seven days is prescribed for each person employed. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 10, 1925.)

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The Twelfth International Congress of Agriculture was held at Warsaw from 21 to 24 June last, under the chairmanship of the Marquis de Vogue, Chairman of the International Agricultural Commission.

More than a hundred reports of a technical or economic nature were considered by five Sections of the Congress, which were set up as follows:

Section 1.—Rural economy (influence of agrarian organisation on the agricultural policy of States; agricultural credits; immigration and emigration of agricultural labour; improvement of methods of work used in agriculture; the principle of standardisation in agricultural production);

Section 2.—Vegetable production;

Section 3.—Animal production;

Section 4.—Agricultural industries (tendency of agricultural industries to evolve along the lines of large-scale industry; organisation of agricultural industries by small proprietors, etc.);

Section 5.—Scientific: (a) agricultural experiment, (b) agricultural education (methods of extending occupational education among the general mass of agricultural producers; adaptation of primary education and of ordinary school curricula to the requirements of agricultural populations; post scholastic agricultural education, etc.) (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 27, 1925.)

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At the end of 1923 the Norwegian National Federation of Trade Unions comprised 31 national unions and one local union. The unions had in all 1,281 branches, and a total membership of 85,599. At the end of 1924 there were 29 national unions and one local Trade Union, the number of branches was 1,191, and the membership 92,769, thus making an increased membership of 7,141 or 8.3 per cent. In accordance with the decision of the last Trade Union Congress the unions are being re-organised from a craft to an industrial basis.

The 23 different Trade Union papers published during the year had a total circulation of 89,603.

In 1924, 284 new wages agreements were concluded, covering 80,980 workers, of whom 65,756 were organised, and 20 agreements, covering 6,629 workers, were expanded. The total increase in wages obtained by these agreements is reckoned to be 25,331,328 kronen or 340 kronen per worker per year. The working hours remained unaltered, namely, 48 per week.

During the year 1924, 139 strikes or lock-outs took place, in which 46,643 workers were involved, of which number 40,890 were organised. The number of working days lost through these strikes or lock-outs amounted to 3,246,708 or 79 days per worker. (From "Labour Magazine," London, August, 1925.)

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UNITED STATES

Beginning June 8th, a campaign for safety education was inaugurated for children in continuation schools by the Museum of Safety with the co-operation of the Bureau of Women in Industry.

From June 8th to June 25th two different groups of children were taken daily to the Museum of Safety where the children remained for an hour. An informal talk was given them, the practical side of safety being emphasized by the demonstration of machines and safety appliances.

The continuation school children are the youngest group in industry, representing children under seventeen years of age who have been working not more than one or two years. The majority of them have no knowledge of the dangers of industrial accidents; have not appreciated what a careless worker means and, still more important, have not been familiar with the whole question of accident prevention.

These young unskilled workers have been the most neglected in the campaign for safety education and accident prevention. With no other group is it more needed than where the spirit of play still predominates over the spirit of work and where the irresponsibility and the carelessness of youth are big factors in the cause of accidents.

The Department of Labor feels that it has a distinct responsibility toward these continuation school children whose time in industry far exceeds the time in school. These visits to the Museum of Safety is the first step in a much larger safety program. (From "The Industrial Bulletin," Vol. 4, July 10, 1925.)

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Farmers received a larger gross income from agricultural production in year ended June 30, 1925, than in any other year since 1921, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture. Gross, representing value of production less feed, seed and waste, is estimated at \$12,136,000,000 against \$11,288,000,000 in preceding year.

Harvard Economic Service states that :

"We are still in the prosperity phase of a business cycle which is proving of longer duration than those typical of the pre-war period. Most pre-war business cycles of which we have statistical records were short, averaging something like 40 to 42 months. . . . The period since the middle of 1922 has been one of substantial business prosperity. A similarly favourable showing will probably be made when the full returns are available for 1925."

Cotton spinning activities in June were slightly below those in May 1925, according to U. S. Bureau of Census. Active spindle hours in June totalled 7,690,315,823 or 203 per spindle in place as compared with 7,929,605,719 or 210 per spindle in place in May. Average number of spindles operated during June was 33,688,084 or at 89 per cent. capacity on a single shift basis. In June 1924, production was 64.6 per cent. of capacity. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, August 3, 1925.)

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Wakefield Textile Company, Wakefield, R. I., has announced that it will maintain present wage scale for employees but that hours of work would be lengthened 15 minutes earlier mornings and half hour later evenings including Saturday. Notice posted states that this plan will permit same earning power for employee and increased production at same overhead for company, thereby making possible reduction in selling price of products to meet current competition. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, August 3, 1925.)

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Butler Mills, New Bedford, Mass., have curtailed production in weaving department by 50 per cent. Curtailment affects approximately 1,400 employees.

Daily News Record (New York) reports that silk mills in northeastern Pennsylvania are hard hit by scarcity of labor. Millowners interviewed

ascribe shortage to too many silk plants in operation with all mills busy, and drifting away of many operatives during recent dull season into other lines of work which they found paid more substantially. (From "Industrial News Survey," New York, August 3, 1925.)

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In 1921 the Federated American Engineering Societies began a pioneer investigation or assay of restrictions and wastes in industry. The inquiry covered six industries—men's clothing manufacture, construction, printing, boots and shoes, metal trades and textiles.

Condensed in one small table is an epitome of findings: Over fifty per cent. of the responsibility for the wastes of industry was placed at the door of management, less than twenty-five per cent. at the door of labor; the remainder was charged to outside influences.

Part three of the report deals with some of the human wastes of industry—wastes arising from unemployment, irregular employment, preventable diseases, accidents, bad lighting, etc. Human wastes attributable to these causes are well nigh incalculable but of even greater importance are the wastes from bad labor policies through which management loses the possibility of securing the full creative resources of its employees. This is a production asset of incalculable value.

To prevent these human wastes in industry is a problem of fundamental interest to all concerned in industry. It would be a welcome service if the American Engineering Council could carry its investigations into this field still further. (From "American Federationist," Vol. 32, No. 8, August, 1925.)

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Mr. T. F. Sutherland, the chief inspector of mines of Ontario, has been commissioned by the provincial government to visit South Africa to study mining in the gold fields of the Rand, particularly with the view of suggesting improvements in the Ontario regulations for the prevention of accidents and diseases among mine workers. Included in the subjects for study are the following: silicosis or miners' phthisis, and the means taken to prevent and control this disease; deep winding of men and material; the effect of depth on temperature artificial ventilation; the problem of pressure at depth; rock bursts and precautions to be taken; the general accident hazard in South African mines and preventive measures adopted; and the disposal of tallins and methods of fillings. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, July, 1925.)

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The value of prenatal supervision receives new confirmation in a recent report from New Jersey. The deaths among infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births, for the five year period 1919-1923 averaged for the entire state, 36.92; for infants whose mothers received prenatal supervision in the continuous child-hygiene programme 24.6. Still-births per 1,000 deliveries for the same period numbered 42.12 for the entire state as compared with 21.34 for infants whose mothers received

prenatal supervision. Puerperal deaths per 1,000 deliveries for this period numbered 5.72 for the entire state, as compared with 2.56 for mothers who received prenatal supervision. On the basis of these important achievements the Essex County Medical Society has appointed a commission on maternal welfare to study important public health problems. (From "The Nation's Health, Chicago," July 15, 1925.)

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During the month of May 1925 the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 29,751 references to employment and effected a total of 28,533 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 19,143, of which 15,567 were of men and 3,576 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 9,390. Employers notified the Service of 30,650 opportunities for employment, of which 21,238 were for men and 9,412 were for women. The number of applicants for work was 39,953 of whom 29,356 were men and 10,597 women. A slight decline in the volume of business transacted is shown when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, as well as with those of the corresponding period of last year, the records for April 1925 showing 35,563 vacancies offered, 43,166 applicants made and 32,188 placements effected, while in May 1924 there were recorded 33,219 vacancies, 43,445 applicants for work, and 31,093 placements in regular and casual employment. This decrease was partly due to a lessened demand for farm help, the placements in that group being less than in April, though the total for the two months exceeded that for the corresponding period of last year. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, July, 1925.)

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The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics is planning a series of studies in the efficiency of labour. This work will probably begin about July 1. The Bureau has already made surveys of the boot and shoe industry, and will next make a survey of the pottery and steel industries. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, July, 1925.)

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Emergency Board of United Textile Workers of America has empowered its international officers to demand restoration of 1920 wage scale in the textile industry whenever it may consider time opportune for such action. Return to 1920 basis would mean approximately 20 per cent. wage increase in majority of New England plants. (From "Industrial News Survey," August 10, 1925.)

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A Law making it a misdemeanor for an employer to fail to carry insurance or otherwise to secure compensation for his injured employees as provided in Section 29 of Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act of California will become effective July 24, 1925. Thereafter

anybody hiring employees subject to compensation law in that state must carry workmen's compensation insurance or secure from the commission a certificate of consent to become a self-insurer. (From "Industrial News Survey," July 20, 1925.)

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According to a telegram from New York, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has decided to introduce an eight hour day for the oilfields, in place of the twelve hour day which has prevailed since 1859.

The change, which has only been made after full discussions with the workers' representatives (says the telegram), is partly due to the wishes of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, jun., whose family have the controlling interests in the country.

A three-shift system will be substituted for the prevailing one of two shifts.

The company is, at the same time, adopting a new wage scale by which the workers receive only \$2 (8s. 4d.) daily less than the present wage. Thus drillers, who hitherto have been getting \$1 (4s. 2d.) per hour for a twelve hour day, will get \$1.25 (5s. 2½d.) per hour for eight hours.

Similar action on the part of other oil companies in the United States is now anticipated. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 27, 1925.)

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Employment in the automobile industry increased 5.3 per cent. in May as compared with April while weekly earnings increased 2.5 per cent. The most striking decrease occurred in the iron and steel industry, in which there was a drop of 2.6 per cent. in employment and 11 per cent. in weekly earnings. In the remaining twenty-three of the twenty-five industries for which a monthly survey of employment and weekly earnings is made by the National Industrial Conference Board, four indicate improvement in May. The remaining nineteen industries were about equally divided between those which showed little change from the preceding month and those in which a recession in activity was evident. Total employment declined less than one-tenth of one per cent. (From "Industrial News Survey," July 20, 1925.)

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OTHER COUNTRIES

The four commissions that have been appointed by the Japanese Association on International Labour to deal respectively with International Labour Conventions and recommendations, international co-ordination, freedom of association and unemployment respectively are beginning their work. The first commission has decided to investigate eleven different aspects of the work of the International Labour Organisation as regards Japan. A special 'rapporteur' has been appointed for each subject, who will furnish a report to the principal secretary within one month for general discussion at the next meeting of the commission. (From "International Labour Office," Weekly News Service.)

Manufacturers in New South Wales view with undisguised concern the proposed introduction of the 44-hour week by the Labour Government of that State, and are calling attention to the harm it must inflict upon secondary enterprises there by reason of the fact that competitors in Victoria, operating under a 48-hour working week, will be advantageously placed in the fight for trade. In their half-yearly report to the shareholders, the directors of Mangrove Belting, Ltd., state on this question: "The threatened State legislation to make 44 hours a legal week's work, promises to further curtail the extension of New South Wales industries. Until all the States are working under one uniform set of labour conditions those working longer hours will win the trade at the expense of New South Wales. With the exception of Queensland, all the other States are working 48 hours, and one of them are likely to reduce their hours; they rely upon the Federal Arbitration Courts to adjust these matters in a constitutional manner. The most recent decision on this point comes from Western Australia, where the Court was asked to vary the award to 44 hours per week for the engineering industry, but declined to do so. The president, Mr. Justice Davis, pointed out that well-equipped establishments in the eastern States were working 48 hours, and it was unreasonable to ask that the struggling industry in Western Australia should be handicapped by a reduction of hours, equal to one-twelfth of a week, for the same wages. If persisted in, this will be the second attempt to handicap New South Wales against the other States. The last attempt resulted in disaster to the whole State, and the party who imposed it was swept from power at the first opportunity the electors had of showing their disapproval. Let the new Government remember the signs that appear on dangerous roads, viz., "Stop, Look, Listen", and be careful to do nothing that will take the bread out of the mouths of New South Wales factory workers and give it to those in Victoria and other States. (From "Industrial Australian and Mining Standard," August 13, 1925.)

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The City of Osaka in Japan is sometimes called the "Water Metropolis", owing to the fact that it is situated in the Bay of Osaka, and is also intersected by a large river and many canals, on which steamers, junks, barges and sampans are continually passing to and fro.

According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, these boats are inhabited by 3,366 families, which earn their living by means of the boats. The members of these families number 12,154, and the number of children of school age among them is estimated at about 2,000, of whom only 35 per cent. actually attend school.

Mr. Inosuke Higuchi, an ex-member of the Japanese Parliament, seeing the necessity of educating these children, established, in September 1923, the *Osaka Chihko Higuchi* Common School, using for this purpose 35,000 *yen* of his own money.

The school which started with only nine pupils in 1923, now has 82 pupils, and in the course of the year this number will increase to between 120 and 160. The school has a dormitory where teachers and pupils live together like a big family.

Tuition fee, board and lodging included, amounts to the insignificant sum of 8 *yen* per month for each pupil.

In order, so far as possible, to promote a pleasant home atmosphere, there are no fixed hours for going to bed and rising in the morning. The pupils, however, usually get up at about 6-30 a.m.

The capabilities of the pupils at this school have been found to be by no means inferior to those of the pupils in the ordinary schools, and already a few of its scholars have passed on to the intermediate or commercial schools. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 27, 1925.)

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The Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs which, according to the press, is determined to have the Health Insurance Act of 1922 enforced from 1926, is drafting a Bill for Seamen's Health Insurance, intended to be brought into force in conjunction with the Health Insurance Act.

A Bill for Seamen's Health Insurance was prepared some time ago by the Department of Communications, but was not submitted to Parliament on account of the fact that it was estimated to require an appropriation of at least 1,200,000 *yen* an appropriation which at that time was not considered justifiable.

Japanese seamen are at present protected to some extent by special regulations under the Commercial Code, but the Bill now in preparation will, it is hoped, give them more adequate protection. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 27, 1925.)

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An arrangement agreed upon between the Queensland Labour Government and the Public Union, under which members of the force will receive a special allowance in money in consideration of the police hours remaining at 56 per week, is regarded (says the *West Australian*) as the first serious blow at the 44-hour week principle.

The Police Union had submitted that either 300 extra men should be enrolled in the force, at an estimated cost of £120,000 per year, or a monetary allowance should be made to the men for working 56 hours a week, instead of 44.

The special allowance will be paid as follows: Constables, £23 per annum; acting sergeants, £27; sergeants, £31; senior sergeants £35. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 27, 1925.)

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Among the labour legislation enacted in Japan in 1924 was a Home Department ordinance concerning the control of the recruiting of workers which was promulgated last December. The ordinance lays down the following rules: The recruiting agent must, prior to the recruitment, submit to the Governor of the prefecture in which the place of the work is

located a report clearly stating the name and place of the works or establishment where the workers are to be employed for work, the nature of the work, the working hours, holidays, particulars as to night work, wages, sleeping quarters, cost of boarding, period of engagement, relief and other allowances, etc. The character and status of the agent will be thoroughly examined before permission is given him to engage in the recruitment. The agent is required to carry with him always the license granted by the Governor of the prefecture in which he operates. This license is liable to be withdrawn at any time if he is considered unfit for the work. Certain acts on the part of the recruiting agent are prohibited, such as the hiding of facts, exaggeration or false statement, forcing of employment and various acts injurious to good morals, with the view to safeguarding the liberty and chastity of the men or women workers about to be employed. If a worker desires to return to his home on account of circumstances for which the recruiting agent is responsible, or for any reason which necessitates his return, the ordinance holds either the employer or the recruiting agent responsible, and requires one of them to take the necessary measures to enable the worker to return to his home. (From "Labour Gazette," Canada, July, 1925.)

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Since 1st June, owing to a decision of the South African Department of Labour, 190 post offices in the Union of South Africa have been acting as employment exchanges. They will operate in connection with the regular employment exchanges of the Department of Labour in the principal industrial centres, and will thus link up a large area of the country by telephone and telegraph. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 17, 1925.)

* * * * *

For some time past the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Japanese Government has been studying the possibility of establishing a national system of unemployment insurance. Owing to financial reasons, it is impossible to introduce such a system for a considerable time to come.

In the meantime, the problem of unemployment is becoming increasingly acute, especially among day labourers. The Bureau of Social Affairs has therefore decided to promote legislation for the relief of day labourers, and has drafted a Bill on the subject for submission to the next Session of the Diet, with a view to bringing it into operation next year.

The Bill proposes that cities and towns to be scheduled by the Minister for Home Affairs should receive subvention from the State in aid of the relief of unemployed day labourers. Day labourers who have paid a specified amount in contributions would be entitled to a specified amount of benefit in the event of unemployment. The administrative machinery for the purposes of the scheme would be the employment exchange offices.

Immediate measures for the assistance of day labourers have been taken by the Government, by the issue of an Imperial Ordinance of 25th June 1925.

This Ordinance, which came into force on 27th June, amends the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Employment Exchanges Act by empowering the employment exchange offices to advance daily wages to labourers engaged through them, out of the funds of the city, town or village in which the offices are situated.

There are in Japan, it is stated, more than 810,000 day labourers. According to the *Mainichi*, these workers have hitherto not received their daily wages directly from their employers, but have in most cases received them from their "boss" (*oyabun*) who would subtract from the wages a commission amounting to between 20 and 30 per cent. or even sometimes to 50 per cent. The pay days of public and big private undertakings, it is explained, fall only once or twice a month. The day labourers, unable to keep themselves during the intervals, have to seek help from the *oyabun*, who has charged a heavy commission for his services.

The new Ordinance is intended to enable the day labourers to escape from this costly dependence on the *oyabun* by obtaining advances from municipal sources. The day labourer will henceforth apply for work at the employment exchange, and will receive his wages there every day. It is estimated that at least 75,000 workers in the six largest cities of Japan will benefit immediately by this measure. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 17, 1925.)

* * * * *

It was stated last February that there were about 330,000 Korean workers in Japan, of whom nearly one-half were in Tokyo and Osaka. It is now stated that, during the first four months of this year, 57,000 such workers came to Japan, and that the unemployment problem was thereby aggravated. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, August 17, 1925.)

* * * * *

It is reported from Tokyo that the Home Office has drafted a Labour Union Bill for presentation to the next session of the Diet. The Bill recognises the right of Unions to sign collective contracts with employers, and provides for the punishment of employers ignoring this right. (Reuter.)

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TABLE I—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation and Date of formation	Number of members	Name and address of	
			President or Chairman	Secretary
1. Bombay City.	1. The Indian Seamen's Union*—April 1921.	11,571	J. J. Athaide, 149, Carnac Bridge, Road, Bombay.	S. A. Rebello, 149, Carnac Bridge, Road, Bombay.
	2. The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union—July 1920.	1,000	Director—Dr. Theodore Fernandes. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer.	S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	3. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Carriage and Wagon Departments)—May 1919.	1,000	Vice-President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	C. Bhukandas, Chargeman, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Workshop, Parel.
	4. The Port Trust Workshop Union—March 1920.	1,000	F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	5. The Clerks' Union—April 1918.	(a) 500	B. M. Anandrao, B.A., Malabar Lumbering Company, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	Assistant Secretary—V. P. Rele. S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	6. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union—April 1918.	1,101	Vice-President—Nanalal Parbhuram, Laud & Co., Examiner Press Building, Bombay.	Assistant Secretary—S. D. Anand Waman Gadkar, 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagaon.
	7. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union—May 1921.	5,475	F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	1. Anant Padmanabh, Post Office Box No. 664, Bombay. 2. S. Bhawani Rao, Ghelabhai Building, Chauthpati, Bombay.
			S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Assistant Secretary—D. H. K. Tendulkar, 1, Kandewadi, Bombay.
			Motilal J. Mehta, Ag. Assistant Auditor, Office, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.	1. M. N. Veerkar. 2. S. C. Joshi, Advocate.

* The name of this Union is misleading, as the Union is purely for the saloon staff and its members are of Goan nationality.
(a) Only 75 persons are actually paying subscriptions to the Union.

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation and Date of formation	Number of members	Name and address of	
			President or Chairman	Secretary
1. Bombay City— contd.	8. The Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union—July 1922.	300	F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	9. Bombay Postal Union (a)—1907.	1,351	None	D. S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
	10. The Bombay Currency Association—March 1923.	220	R. M. Dongre	1. S. C. Joshi. 2. B. B. Acharya. 3. M. D. Batliwala.
2. Ahmedabad	Total Members, Bombay City ..	23,518		
	1. The Weavers' Union—February 1920.	4,275	Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khan d u b h a i Kasanbhai Desai, Mandvini Pole, Ahmedabad.
	2. The Winders' Union—June 1920.	100	Do.	Do.
	3. The Throstle Union—February 1920.	6,860	Do.	Do.
	4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August 1920.	2,850	Do.	Do.
	5. The Drivers, Oilmen and Firemen's Union—September 1920.	300	Do.	Do.
	6. The Post and Railway Mail Service Association—February 1919.	200	V. J. Patel, Khamsa, Ahmedabad.	M. V. Kothari, Raipur, Ahmedabad.
	7. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association—February 1920.	5,000*	Do.	Do.
8. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	201	N. M. Desai	Assistant Secretary—B. N. Sandil, Dolatkhana, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	
			D. S. Patel, Post Office, Ahmedabad.	

* Approximate.

(a) The name of the union has been changed since April 1925.

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation and Date of formation	Number of members	Name and address of	
			President or Chairman	Secretary
	9. The Mass Drivers Union—March 1923.	200	Mahomed Nazir Jan Mahomed, Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	1. Sorabji Heraji Bharucha, Salapca Road, Ahmedabad. 2. Hakim Abdul Raheman Hasanbhai, Jamalpur, Sedagar Pole, Ahmedabad.
	Total Members, Ahmedabad	19,985		
3. Sukkur	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District)—September 1920.	3,574	Mr. Thakurdad, Head Clerk, District Loco Office, Sukkur.	Tirlokinath Kaul, Station Road (Garibabad), Sukkur.
4. Karachi	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi District)—1920.	3,500	Partabrai B. Advani	Alim T. Gidvani.
5. Sholapur	The Barvi Light Railway Employees Union—March 1921.	300	G. G. Bhadbhade, Kurduwadi.	G. T. Malgi, Kurduwadi.
6. Poona	The Press Workers Union—February 1921.	110	John Mathews, Foreman, Scottish Mission Press, Poona Cantonment.	1. G. T. Sakpal, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona. 2. N. B. Purohit, Gourishankar Press, Poona City. 3. Krishnaji Shridhar Bande, Aryabhushan Press, Poona City. 4. D. S. Raihagkar, Govardhan Press, Poona City.
	2. Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	334	N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari".	N. V. Bhonde, Poona.
7. Broach	1. The Fine Counts Mill Labour Union—October 1923. 2. The Saraswati Mill Labour Union—October 1923.	360 360	None	Dinkarrao Narbheram, Pleader, Broach. Do.
8. Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	311	Do.	Chabukswar, Ahmednagar.
9. Belgaum	Belgaum Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	80	Do.	G. V. Limaye, Belgaum.
10. Dharwar	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	170	V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar.	E. M. Betgiri, Dharwar.

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation and Date of formation	Number of members	Name and address of	
			President or Chairman	Secretary
11. East Khandesh.	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	88	H. V. Kolharkar	H. V. Modak, Jalgaon.
12. Nasik	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	346	Rasabhai Gogate	R. T. Lala, Nasik.
13. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	183	None	A. K. Murtaza, Ratnagiri.
14. Satara	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	124	R. V. Deshpande	T. K. Detye, Satara.
15. Surat	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	219	None	B. N. Mistry, Surat.
16. Baroda	1. Baroda Postal Union—1920. 2. Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	172 253	C. M. Doctor Kalekar	R. J. Shah, Baroda. None.
17. Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	75	None	T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
18. Rajkot	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	112	Do.	H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot.
	Total, rest of Presidency	10,671		
	Total Members, Presidency	54,175		

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation	Income per month	Sum paid per member per month	Expenditure per month
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Bombay City	1. The Indian Seamen's Union.	1,453	Rs. 6 (per year)	1,544
	2. The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.	239	From As. 8 to 2 annas according to pay.	96
	3. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.	275	From As. 8 to As. 4 per member.	125
	4. The Port Trust Workshop Union.	150	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	45
	5. The Clerks' Union	587	As. 4	261
	6. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union.	200	Annually As. 4 per twenty-five rupees or portion thereof.	200
	7. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.	60	As. 4	30
	8. The Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union.	1,224	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	451
	9. Bombay Postal Union (a).	40	Rs. 3 for clerks and As. 8 for menials per year.	35
	10. The Bombay Currency Association.	1,068	As. 4	175
2. Ahmedabad	1. The Weavers' Union	12½	As. 2	12
	2. The Winders' Union	1,441	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker.	500
	3. The Throstle Union.	712½	As. 4	226
	4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	125	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fire-man.	14
	5. The Drivers, Oilmen and Firemen's Union.	†	....	†
	6. *The Post and Railway Mail Service Association.	Exact amount not available.	Rs. 2 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 50 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	300
	7. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	29	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk.	12
	8. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	150	Entrance fee Rs. 5 and Re. 1 per month per public motor driver and entrance fee Rs. 2 and As. 8 per month per private motor driver.	40
	9. The Motor Driver Union.			

* The members are not paying fees at present. † Not reported.
(a) The name has been changed since April 1925.

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

Name of District	Name of Union or Federation	Income per month	Sum paid per member per month	Expenditure per month
		Rs.		Rs.
3. Sukkur	The N.W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	540	Subscription at the rate of ½ per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	160
4. Karachi	The N.W. Railway Union (Karachi District).	700	Do. do.	300
5. Sholapur	The Barisi Light Railway Employees' Union.	From 20 to 30.	An amount equal to one day's pay as drawn by a member on the 1st of January of each year.	From about 20 to 30.
6. Poona	1. The Press Workers' Union.	4	As. 2 to As. 3	About 2
	2. Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union.	136	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk.	107
7. Broach	1. The Fine Counts Mill Labour Union.	90	As. 4 per member	Nil*
	2. The Saraswati Mill Labour Union.	90	Do.	Nil*
8. Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	†	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk.	†
9. Belgaum	Belgaum Postal and R. M. S. Union.	28	Do.	19
10. Dharwar	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	76	Do.	84
11. East Khandesh.	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	39	Do.	27
12. Nasik	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	38	Do.	31
13. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri Postal Union	58	Do.	27
14. Satara	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	28	Do.	5
15. Surat	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	41	Do.	13
16. Baroda	1. Baroda Postal Union.	17	Do.	4
	2. Baroda R. M. S. Union.	†	Do.	†
17. Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	†	Do.	†
18. Rajkot	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	89	Do.	8

* Except some casual printing charges. † Not reported.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN AUGUST 1925

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
1. The Moon Mills, Sewri, Bombay.	269	...	11 Aug.	17 Aug.	Alleged reduction in wages for July 1925.	Work resumed by majority and new hands engaged in place of the remainder.
2. The Asarwa Mills Co., Ltd., Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	60	...	15 Aug.	17 Aug.	Alleged reduction in wages.	Work resumed conditionally.
3. The Planet Mill, Fergusson Road, Bombay.	20	...	18 Aug.	20 Aug.	Dismissal of a Head Female Jobber for inefficiency.	Strikers dismissed.
4. The Asarwa Mills Co., Ltd., Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	200	...	20 Aug.	22 Aug.	Demand for increased rates of wages and bonus.	Do.
5. The Whittle Mill No. 3, Broach.	271	...	20 Aug.	...	Demand for compensation money at annas 6 for one of the two machines in charge of a weaver when not worked under instructions.	No settlement reported.
6. The Saraswati Mill, Broach.	161	...	25 Aug.	27 Aug.	Demand for wages and bonus for an extra holiday enjoyed without the permission of the management.	Work resumed.
7. The Saraswati Mill, Broach.	91	...	28 Aug.	31 Aug.	Do.	Do.
8. The Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Gompipur, Ahmedabad.	100	...	31 Aug.	...	Dismissal of an operative who was a member of the Labour Union.	No settlement reported.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING AUGUST 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 July 1925	Aug 1925
	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925		
	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	322 4 2	42	206 1 ..	27 1 1	9	1	27	2	492 5 2	66 1 1	528 5 2	69 1 1
Total ..	328	42	207	29	9	1	27	2	499	68	535	71
II Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Mint .. Others ..	17 23 3 6	3 2	133 734 2 8	19 127 .. ..	.. 2 .. ..	.. 1	2 1 1 2	1	148 754 4 12	21 128	150 757 5 14	22 129
Total ..	49	5	877	146	2	1	6	1	918	149	926	151
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	.. 3 1 10	.. .. 1 ..	1 2 1 14	.. 1 .. 1	1 1 .. 1	.. .. .. ..	.. 1 .. 1	.. .. .. ..	.. 3 2 22	.. 1 1 ..	1 5 2 24	.. 1 1 1
Total ..	14	1	18	2	3	..	2	1	27	2	32	3
Total, All Factories ..	391	48	1,102	177	14	2	35	4	1,444	219	1,493	225

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 July 1925	Aug 1925
	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925		
	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925
I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	111	10	59	7	2	..	44	1	124	16	170	17
Total ..	111	10	59	7	2	..	44	1	124	16	170	17
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering ..	11 1	.. .. .. ..	2 2	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	2 1	.. .. .. ..	11 2	.. .. .. ..	13 .. 2 3	........
Total ..	12	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	13	..	18	..
Total, All Factories ..	123	10	64	7	4	..	47	1	137	16	188	17

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.

LABOUR GAZETTE
ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING AUGUST 1925—contd.

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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 July 1925	Aug 1925
	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925		
I Workshops— Railway and Trust Engineering	3	1	8	5	1	..	3	1	8	4	11	5
Total ..	4	1	18	5	1	..	4	1	17	4	22	5
II Miscellaneous—	4	1	(a) 2	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	7	1
Total ..	4	1	2	..	..	..	5	2	23	4	29	6
Total, All Factories ..	8	1	20	5	1	..	9	3	23	8	31	11

(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 July 1925	Aug 1925
	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925	Jan to July 1925	Aug 1925		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills Others	45	11	28	3	2	..	11	1	60	13	73	14
Total ..	50	11	29	3	2	..	11	1	66	13	79	14
II Workshops— Railway Arms and Ammu- nition Works Others	8	3	55	19	..	..	3	1	60	21	63	22
Total ..	21	4	74	20	1	..	7	1	87	23	95	24
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pres- sing Factories Paint Works Others	12	..	10	..	7	..	2	..	13	..	22	..
Total ..	20	1	22	..	9	..	3	..	30	1	42	1
Total, All Factories ..	91	16	125	23	12	..	21	2	183	37	216	39

Note.—For Explanations see previous page.

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

Count or Number	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	6,081	5,999	6,561	23,572	20,219	25,921
Nos. 11 to 20	17,466	19,483	19,989	68,577	69,155	79,725
Nos. 21 to 30	13,653	13,720	14,123	44,212	54,157	58,072
Nos. 31 to 40	1,193	1,287	1,220	3,339	5,461	4,756
Above 40	209	408	477	693	1,480	1,774
Waste, etc.	13	11	85	52	47	137
Total ..	38,615	40,908	42,455	140,445	150,519	170,425

BOMBAY CITY

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,532	5,382	5,799	21,867	18,005	23,261
Nos. 11 to 20	11,719	13,496	12,955	52,032	46,950	52,774
Nos. 21 to 30	8,462	8,694	9,050	31,355	33,401	37,966
Nos. 31 to 40	623	729	640	2,023	2,893	2,606
Above 40	113	216	316	380	737	1,082
Waste, etc.	1	3	76	11	13	102
Total ..	26,450	28,520	28,836	107,668	101,999	117,791

AHMEDABAD

	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	138	218	280	216	774	867
Nos. 11 to 20	3,194	3,353	4,006	6,032	11,996	15,081
Nos. 21 to 30	3,942	3,764	3,900	7,462	15,919	15,551
Nos. 31 to 40	417	407	394	864	1,938	1,455
Above 40	73	147	105	163	581	477
Waste, etc.	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	7,765	7,889	8,685	14,738	31,208	33,431

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

Description	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	1,517	1,141	1,252	4,147	4,265	3,751
Chudders	5,413	1,278	1,354	17,218	22,702	4,831
Dhotis	883	1,169	807	3,308	4,299	26,349
Drills and jeans	15	41	39	87	287	4,012
Cambrics and lawns	279	208	117	1,094	1,256	269
Printers	7,506	9,028	8,172	26,547	33,015	946
Shirtings and long cloth	833	1,227	865	3,697	3,585	4,018
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	85	210	148	270	539	484
Tent cloth	1,976	488	539	6,627	2,107	2,190
Other sorts	18,507	20,620	19,522	62,995	75,564	80,052
Total	7,379	8,053	8,424	26,421	29,973	30,595
Coloured piece-goods	232	170	247	581	641	1,040
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	17	8	19	52	49	71
Hosiery	101	107	81	320	463	539
Miscellaneous	7	2	60	66	18	225
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	26,243	28,960	28,353	90,435	106,708	112,522
Grand Total	26,243	28,960	28,353	90,435	106,708	112,522

BOMBAY CITY

Description	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	882	758	1,008	2,759	2,384	2,940
Chudders	1,923	749	918	6,755	2,570	3,262
Dhotis	841	2,091	2,205	3,117	6,850	8,840
Drills and jeans	7	1,092	718	53	3,926	3,594
Cambrics and lawns	4	38	17	38	241	181
Printers	5,668	4	5	20,877	15	12
Shirtings and long cloth	658	6,973	6,079	20,877	23,455	24,877
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	56	952	607	3,205	2,821	2,957
Tent cloth	1,321	120	111	212	309	366
Other sorts	1,321	280	216	4,770	940	928
Total	11,360	13,053	11,884	41,786	43,511	47,957
Coloured piece-goods	6,061	6,578	6,429	21,847	22,920	21,920
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	219	158	239	542	618	999
Hosiery	10	5	7	28	24	21
Miscellaneous	96	87	71	311	410	488
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	6	1	49	63	12	211
Grand Total	17,752	19,882	18,679	64,577	67,495	71,596

* 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 July			Four months ended July		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi (a)	567	262	66	1,134	735	214
Chudders	2,632	348	325	1,134	1,326	1,245
Dhotis	2,632	3,033	3,033	6,666	12,135	12,937
Drills and jeans	25	26	34	94	109	219
Cambrics and lawns	6	3	21	17	39	74
Printers	204	134	66	569	791	521
Shirtings and long cloth	1,409	1,673	1,747	3,772	7,846	6,471
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	155	264	241	437	706	977
Tent cloth	22	56	31	35	264	91
Other sorts	387	151	253	893	800	880
Total	5,347	5,982	5,817	13,617	24,691	23,629
Coloured piece-goods	675	750	1,190	2,115	4,171	5,532
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	1	2	2	2	2	4
Hosiery	7	3	12	22	25	49
Miscellaneous	5	21	9	12	54	44
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	1	11	..	2	11	..
Grand Total	6,035	6,757	7,039	15,768	28,945	29,269

* 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	House-rent	Cost of living
1922									
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	123	116	122	194	149	161	206	172	154
October	124	116	124	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
September	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151

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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Price				Index numbers			
			July 1914	Aug 1924	July 1925	Aug 1925	July 1914	Aug 1924	July 1925	Aug 1925
Cereals—			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.				
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	7 0 4	6 3 1	6 2 10	100	149	132	138
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 8 0	8 6 6	8 7 3	100	134	150	151
Do.	Khandes Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	75 0 0	69 0 0	70 0 0	100	157	153	156
Do.	Jubbulpore	Maund	40 0 0	57 0 0	56 8 0	60 0 0	100	143	141	150
Jowari	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	4 7 1	3 12 11	4 3 9	100	141	121	134
Barley	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	4 3 9	4 7 1	4 3 5	100	129	135	132
Bairi	Ghati	Maund	3 4 6	5 4 8	5 3 0	5 3 0	100	161	158	158
Pulses—										
Gram	Index No.—Cereals	Maund	4 3 9	4 3 9	4 3 9	4 2 0	100	146	141	146
Turdal	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	5 10 5	5 4 8	5 13 1	5 13 1	100	100	103	97
	Cawnpore	Maund					100	94	103	103
	Index No.—Pulses						100	97	102	100
Sugar—										
Sugar	Index No.—Food grains						100	135	133	135
Do.	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	20 8 0	15 1 0	15 0 0	100	223	164	163
Raw (Gul)	Java, white	Maund	10 3 0	20 3 0	15 2 0	15 1 0	100	198	148	148
	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	13 9 8	12 14 10	12 14 10	100	172	164	164
	Index No.—Sugar						100	198	159	158
Other Food—										
Turmeric	Rejapuri	Maund	5 9 3	24 14 4	11 11 3	11 9 0	100	446	210	207
Ghee	Deshi	Maund	45 11 5	85 11 5	85 11 5	85 11 5	100	188	188	188
Salt	Bombay (black)	Maund	1 7 6	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	100	153	153	133
	Index No.—Other food						100	262	184	183
	Index No.—All Food						100	262	184	183
Oilseeds—										
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	13 6 0	13 3 0	13 2 0	100	173	148	149
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	Cwt.	8 0 0	12 2 0	12 0 0	12 2 0	100	150	148	147
Poppy seed	Cawnpore (brown)	Cwt.	10 14 0	14 0 0	13 14 0	13 13 0	100	152	150	152
Gingelly	White	Cwt.	11 4 0	17 0 0	14 14 0	15 0 0	100	129	128	133
	Index No.—Oilseeds						100	151	132	133
							100	146	140	140

Textile—Cotton—										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Fully good	Candy	251 0 0	551 0 0	456 0 0	462 0 0	100	248	182	184
Oomra	Do.	Candy	232 0 0	546 0 0	456 0 0	462 0 0	100	248	182	184
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	Candy	230 0 0	546 0 0	456 0 0	462 0 0	100	248	182	184
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	Candy	205 0 0	528 0 0	456 0 0	462 0 0	100	266	182	184
Bengal	Do.	Candy	198 0 0	528 0 0	456 0 0	462 0 0	100	267	182	184
	Index No.—Cotton, raw						100	260	182	184
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 14 0	1 7 9	1 8 0	100	235	186	188
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	13 14 0	12 4 0	11 12 0	100	234	206	198
White mullis	6,600	Piece	4 3 0	8 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	100	209	257	257
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	Piece	10 6 0	27 0 0	23 0 0	22 12 0	100	260	222	219
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 7 3	1 2 6	1 2 3	100	245	195	192
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 5 6	1 1 6	1 1 3	100	226	184	181
	Index No.—Cotton manufactures						100	235	208	206
	Index No.—Textile—Cotton						100	243	205	203
Other Textiles—										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	9 2 3	7 2 1	6 15 2	100	177	138	135
Do.	Mathow Lari	Lb.	2 15 1	6 11 6	4 6 2	4 4 3	100	228	149	145
	Index No.—Other Textiles						100	203	144	140
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 13 7	1 14 8	2 2 9	100	168	166	168
Do., Buffalo	Do.	Lb.	1 1 3	1 2 6	0 11 5	1 0 10	100	167	166	168
Skins, Goat	Do.	Lb.	1 4 0	2 4 10	2 5 2	2 7 4	100	184	196	197
	Index No.—Hides and Skins						100	158	199	161
Metals—										
Copper braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	67 0 0	61 8 0	69 8 0	100	111	102	105
Iron bars		Cwt.	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	125	125	125
Steel hoops		Cwt.	7 12 0	12 6 0	11 8 0	11 4 0	100	160	144	145
Galvanised sheets		Cwt.	9 0 0	15 10 0	13 12 0	13 8 0	100	174	153	156
Tin plates		Box	8 12 0	20 0 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	100	229	189	189
	Index No.—Metals						100	176	153	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	153	155	155
Do.	Imported	Ton	19 11 6	25 13 10	21 12 6	24 11 1	100	131	130	128
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 10 6	7 7 0	7 7 0	100	175	170	170
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	100	185	185	185
	Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles						100	161	155	154
	Index No.—Food						100	175	146	149
	Index No.—Non-food						100	190	163	166
	General Index No.						100	184	158	160

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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices				Index Numbers			
			July 1914	Aug 1924	July 1925	Aug 1925	July 1914	Aug 1924	July 1925	Aug 1925
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Cereals— Rice Wheat, white .. red .. white .. red Jowari Barley	Larkana No. 3	Candy.	39 0 0	61 13 0	59 12 0	59 12 0	100	158	153	153
	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	42 12 0	45 4 0	45 0 0	100	136	144	143
	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	41 12 0	43 12 0	44 0 0	100	134	140	141
	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 8 0	44 0 0	46 10 0	46 6 0	100	135	143	143
	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt	"	32 4 0	43 0 0	45 2 0	45 6 0	100	133	140	141
Export quality	"	25 8 0	37 14 0	39 0 0	39 12 0	100	149	153	156	
3% dirt	"	26 8 0	37 8 0	37 4 0	35 12 0	100	142	141	135	
Index No.—Cereals	....	....	....	....	....	100	141	145	145	
Pulses— Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	32 8 0	33 12 0	33 4 0	100	110	114	113
	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	19 5 0	14 9 0	14 9 0	100	212	160	160
Sugar— Sugar	.. brown	"	8 1 6	....	....	....	100	..	..	..
	Index No.—Sugar	....	....	....	....	....	100	212	160	160
Other food— Salt	....	Bengal Maund.	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 11 0	100	76	84	79
Oilseeds— Cotton seed Rapeseed Gingelly	....	Maund.	2 11 3	....	3 10 6	3 10 0	100	..	135	134
	3% admixture	Candy.	51 0 0	77 8 0	73 8 0	74 0 0	100	152	144	145
	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	....	85 0 0	86 0 0	100	..	137	139
Index No.—Oilseeds	....	....	....	....	....	100	152	139	139	
Textiles— Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	61 0 0	62 0 0	64 4 0	100	159	162	168

Textile—Cotton (a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	45 8 0	42 0 0	42 12 0	100	225	207	211
	(b) Cotton manufactures	Pepperill	Piece.	10 3 6	27 0 0	19 6 0	19 12 0	100	264	190	193
Drills	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	28 0 0	22 12 0	22 0 0	100	277	225	217
Shirtings	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	....	....	....	100	..	..	..
Yarns	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	271	208	205
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	255	207	207
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	255	207	207
Other Textiles—Wool	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	40 0 0	47 0 0	46 0 0	100	143	168	164
Hides— Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	100	71	56	64
	Punjab	"	21 4 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	100	71	56	64
Index No.—Hides	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	71	56	64
Metals— Copper Braziers Steel Bars .. Plates	....	Cwt.	60 8 0	70 0 0	64 0 0	62 0 0	100	116	106	102
	....	"	3 14 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	100	168	168	168
	....	"	4 6 0	8 0 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	100	183	166	166
Index No.—Metals	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	156	147	145
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Kerosene ..	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	100	156	144	144
	Chester Brand	Case.	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	100	183	183	183
	Elephant ..	2 Tins.	4 7 0	7 8 6	7 5 0	7 5 0	100	170	165	165
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	170	164	164
Index No.—Food	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	139	137	136
Index No.—Non-food	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	167	151	152
General Index No.	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	155	146	146

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 August ..	166	132	227	238	188	138	197	248	191	139	183	185	188	188
1923 August ..	120	85	202	343	176	131	210	209	195	138	178	168	176	176
September ..	124	85	209	354	182	136	211	215	196	149	177	162	178	179
October ..	122	85	214	368	185	133	211	217	192	153	178	169	178	181
November ..	125	90	228	365	189	138	303	235	187	161	174	158	185	186
December ..	125	91	243	375	194	141	286	229	187	146	167	162	185	188
1924 January ..	127	92	244	340	188	138	273	236	182	157	166	160	189	188
February ..	125	88	236	348	187	136	248	234	173	158	174	160	188	188
March ..	122	84	220	263	165	129	244	238	235	140	171	164	190	181
April ..	122	84	217	279	167	127	258	237	229	146	169	170	192	184
May ..	125	88	212	293	171	131	258	236	191	149	168	166	187	181
June ..	131	92	213	293	175	137	259	236	201	149	170	166	190	185
July ..	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
August ..	146	97	198	262	173	146	260	235	203	150	170	161	190	184
September ..	142	95	196	250	168	148	260	232	181	145	169	167	188	181
October ..	141	95	196	263	170	154	260	223	178	156	167	161	186	181
November ..	138	95	187	283	171	147	234	221	160	157	167	160	179	176
December ..	139	95	167	256	162	143	209	219	168	210	165	168	184	176
1925 January ..	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	159	172	173
February ..	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	159	174	173
March ..	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	212	160	145	162	166	174	171
April ..	149	104	177	193	157	137	199	211	158	145	160	159	169	165
May ..	149	104	179	176	155	144	187	215	143	153	163	155	170	164
June ..	141	102	160	181	148	142	190	209	144	142	157	157	167	160
July ..	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
August ..	146	100	158	183	149	140	184	206	140	161	153	159	166	160

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COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Italy (Rome)	Belgium	Norway	Switzerland	South Africa	France (Paris)	U. S. of America
Items included in the index	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing, etc.	Food, fuel, light, rent, household utensils and furnishing	Food and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and household utensils	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tax, etc.	Food, heating and lighting	Food, fuel, light and rent	(f)	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous items
1914 July ..	100	100	100	(a) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100	(d) 100	(e) 100	(f) 100	100	100	(g) 100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(h) 108	99	..	(i) 117	100	119	103	105
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	117	116	..	146	140	140	106	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	128	146	..	190	180	180	..	114
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	144	197	..	253	229	118	..	142
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	157	205	..	275	261	126	238	177
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	182	313	453	302	233	155	..	217
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	302	209	133	..	..
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	(j) 159	429	366	(k) 249	158	(l) 135	..	..
1923 November ..	153	175	150	..	..	(m) 502	463	..	167	133	..	..
December ..	157	172	150	152	..	499	470	..	234	133	345	173
1924 January ..	159	177	150	..	..	510	480	..	170	133	..	..
February ..	156	179	150	..	162	517	495	..	168	134	..	..
March ..	154	178	148	150	..	521	510	249	168	134	365	170
April ..	150	173	145	..	..	522	498	..	166	134	..	..
May ..	150	171	143	..	..	518	485	..	166	134	..	..
June ..	153	169	143	149	..	518	492	251	168	133	366	169
July ..	157	170	144	..	..	512	493	..	169	132	..	..
August ..	161	171	145	..	160	511	498	..	166	132	..	171
September ..	161	173	146	148	..	516	503	260	167	132	..	..
October ..	161	176	146	..	..	546	513	..	169	133	..	..
November ..	161	180	147	..	..	562	520	..	170	134	..	173
December ..	160	181	147	148	..	573	521	269	170	133	377	..
1925 January ..	157	180	149	..	161	580	521	..	170	133	..	..
February ..	157	179	150	..	..	592	517	..	170	133	..	..
March ..	159	179	148	150	..	602	511	271	170	133	386	..
April ..	158	175	147	..	..	600	506	..	168	134	..	..
May ..	156	173	146	..	..	591	502	..	167	134	..	..
June ..	154	172	146	..	..	596	505	261	169	134	390	..
July ..	157	173	..	..	..	..	509	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	152	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September ..	151	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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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 (2)	Norway (2)	Sweden	Canada (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	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
1916	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
1917	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
1918	236	196	196	196	178	207	207	262	286	341	244	179	177
1919	222	239	239	239	189	226	226	336	392	345	339	199	206
1920	216	260	260	203	228	299	299	307	510	281	322	347	209
1921 December	193	210	149	196	155	170	168	168	326	165	377	244	226
1922	175	183	149	196	168	147	156	156	362	155	220	172	140
1923 August	176	190	153	191	184	120	155	413	142	231	160	154	150
September	179	210	157	193	180	123	158	424	145	234	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	157	152
April	184	207	154	205	174	134	165	450	154	267	156	151	148
May	181	205	154	205	173	135	164	459	153	263	151	151	147
June	185	200	152	205	171	131	163	465	151	264	149	152	145
July	184	195	152	205	171	132	165	477	151	271	148	153	147
August	184	200	149	205	169	143	165	481	151	271	148	153	147
September	181	207	149	205	170	148	167	486	158	275	153	154	149
October	181	213	153	205	171	156	170	497	161	276	162	157	152
November	176	214	155	205	171	158	170	503	161	277	162	158	153
December	176	214	157	205	173	156	170	503	161	277	162	158	153
1925 January	173	214	160	205	171	157	171	515	160	278	163	161	157
February	173	210	159	205	170	161	169	516	158	281	164	165	161
March	171	204	160	205	168	155	166	515	155	276	164	162	161
April	165	202	159	205	166	154	159	515	151	267	160	157	156
May	164	200	158	205	167	151	159	515	151	268	158	159	155
June	160	199	157	205	166	150	158	515	151	268	159	150	157
July	158	199	163	205	166	150	158	515	151	268	159	150	157
August	160	199	163	205	166	150	158	515	151	268	159	150	157
September	160	199	163	205	166	150	158	515	151	268	159	150	157

* 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	55	43	13	9	..	37	27	..	51	..	..
No. of stations	Bombay	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris	Rome	59	20	Amsterdam	30	44	100	2
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(e) 100	(d) ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	114	124	128	128	119	119
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	117	160	142	146	141	141
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	146	214	181	166	179	179
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	175	279	268	187	222	222
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	196	289	310	212	250	250
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	..	210	319	287	253	239	239
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	..	1,278	180	295	232	236	232
1922	166	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	87	1,105	140	233	179	184	157
1923 November	147	173	144	120	157	147	148	355	499	119	142	221	164	164	166	166
December	152	176	145	118	156	147	147	365	499	124	144	230	163	194	168	168
1924 January	154	175	145	120	155	149	146	376	515	121	1,083	140	226	164	194	166
February	151	177	146	122	153	149	144	384	516	129	1,042	144	234	162	167	167
March	147	176	143	122	152	149	141	392	523	130	1,037	141	241	162	167	167
April	143	167	137	123	150	150	138	380	524	122	1,000	140	240	159	165	165
May	143	163	133	122	151	150	138	378	519	114	1,000	139	241	159	165	168
June	147	160	133	120	149	150	139	370	518	120	1,004	136	240	158	168	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	166
September	156	166	139	120	147	146	146	366	514	127	1,089	155	261	165	166	166
October	156	172	139	120	147	146	146	366	514	127	1,089	155	261	165	166	166
November	157	179	141	122	147	148	147	396	567	140	1,127	150	269	172	169	169
December	156	180	142	121	148	150	149	404	579	140	1,129	150	274	172	169	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	415	624	136	1,119	151	284	171	168	168
March	155	176	145	121	151	150	148	415	624	136	1,099	150	276	170	166	166
April	153	170	142	124	152	150	148	409	620	130	1,099	150	276	170	166	166
May	151	167	141	123	154	150	149	418	599	125	1,059	150	265	169	165	165
June	149	166	141	122	155	149	152	432	598	125	1,062	150	261	169	167	167
July	152	167	141	122	155	149	152	432	598	125	1,062	150	261	169	167	167
August	147	168	141	122	155	149	152	421	598	125	1,062	150	261	169	167	167
September	146	168	141	122	155	149	152	421	598	125	1,062	150	261	169	167	167

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

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN JULY AND AUGUST 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
		July 1925	July 1925	July 1925	July 1925	July 1925	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1925
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice	Maund	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>	7 1 3 <i>127</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 5 <i>144</i>	8 6 9 <i>139</i>	8 13 10 <i>154</i>
Wheat	"	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>	6 13 10 <i>123</i>	6 5 5 <i>151</i>	7 4 4 <i>154</i>	7 6 6 <i>143</i>	7 15 6 <i>146</i>
Jowari	"	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>	5 10 8 <i>130</i>	4 7 1 <i>122</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	3 14 3 <i>130</i>	5 0 4 <i>146</i>
Bajri	"	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>	5 8 6 <i>128</i>	4 13 10 <i>116</i>	5 9 10 <i>119</i>	4 12 4 <i>136</i>	5 13 1 <i>142</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>134</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>147</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	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>	5 4 0 <i>122</i>	4 9 2 <i>120</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 4 2 <i>122</i>	5 0 4 <i>103</i>
Turdal	"	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>	6 9 2 <i>112</i>	6 10 8 <i>100</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	6 14 10 <i>119</i>	6 6 5 <i>97</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>117</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>100</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	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>	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	11 6 10 <i>157</i>	12 12 10 <i>162</i>	13 5 4 <i>153</i>	15 11 0 <i>167</i>
Jagri (gul)	"	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>165</i>	14 14 1 <i>174</i>	10 10 8 <i>153</i>	16 0 0 <i>180</i>	13 5 4 <i>153</i>	12 15 3 <i>165</i>
Tea	Lb.	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>	8 14 10 <i>190</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 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>	3 8 1 <i>165</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 1 4 <i>144</i>	2 15 5 <i>158</i>
Beef	Seer	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>	0 8 0 <i>155</i>	1 10 0 <i>260</i>	0 4 0 <i>67</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 12 2 <i>182</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 12 4 <i>185</i>	0 12 0 <i>200</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 6 9 <i>150</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>153</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 0 0 <i>180</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	15 5 4 <i>180</i>
Chee	"	10 12 6 <i>200</i>	8 0 0 <i>187</i>	9 4 1 11 <i>212</i>	8 0 0 <i>142</i>	9 4 3 4 <i>163</i>	10 0 0 <i>197</i>	8 0 0 <i>187</i>	6 5 4 <i>192</i>	8 0 0 <i>142</i>	9 4 3 4 <i>163</i>
Potatoes	"	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>	7 11 10 <i>175</i>	8 5 0 <i>153</i>	6 15 4 <i>183</i>	7 4 4 <i>147</i>	8 11 3 <i>160</i>
Onions	"	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>190</i>	4 2 8 <i>268</i>	4 11 4 <i>259</i>	4 11 4 <i>259</i>	4 0 0 <i>180</i>	5 0 1 <i>180</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>126</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>175</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)</i>		<i>163</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>145</i>