

The Cost of Living Index for April 1929

A FALL OF ONE POINT

Increase over July 1914 { All articles 48 per cent.
Food only 45 per cent.

In April 1929,* the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was one point lower than in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the general index number was 149 in March and 148 in April 1929. The general index number is thus 45 points below the highwater mark (193) reached in October 1920 and 1 point higher than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1928.

As compared with March 1929, the index number for all food articles declined by 1 point to 145. The index number for Cereals fell by 2 points due to a decrease in all the cereals except rice which remained stationary at 126. Pulses went down by 5 points owing to a fall of 6 points in atom and of 3 points in turdal. The combined average for all food-grains stood at 131 as against 132 in the preceding month. Among other food articles, tea, salt, mutton and cocoanut oil declined by 1, 4, 5 and 1 points respectively but ghee was higher by 2 points. The price of the remaining articles was practically stationary during the month under review. The index number for the other food group stood at 169.

The "fuel and lighting" index number remained stationary at 143. The index number for the "clothing" group increased by 1 point to 160 as a result of a slight rise in the price of shirtings and T. cloths.

All items : Percentage increase over July 1914

	1914	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January ..	73	56	59	57	55	56	54	49
February ..	65	55	56	57	54	55	48	48†
March ..	65	54	54	59	55	55	45	49
April ..	62	56	50	58	53	53	44	48
May ..	63	52	53	54	55	54	46	
June ..	65	53	57	57	57	56	47	
July ..	64	54	61	52	55	57	46	
August ..	65	54	61	51	55	54	45	
September ..	62	52	61	53	55	51	46	
October ..	60	53	61	53	54	50	47	
November ..	61	57	60	55	56	51	48	
December ..	61							
Yearly average ..	64	54	57	55	55	54	47	

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 prices on which the index is based are those collected between March 16 and April 1. † Revised figure.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—APRIL

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price x Mass Unit		
			July 1914	March 1929	April 1929	July 1914	March 1929	April 1929
...	Maund	...	Rs. 7.026	Rs. 7.750	Rs. 7.292	Rs. 391.58	Rs. 491.82	Rs. 491.82
...	Maund	10	4.302	5.844	8.250	582.32	749.07	742.75
...	Maund	3	...	...	...	17.53	75.52	72.92
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	25.25	25.25	24.75
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	60.55	100.77	97.67
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	100	166	161
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	10.714	21.43	21.43
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	13.094	91.66	91.66
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	74.359	1.87	1.86
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	3.125	16.10	15.63
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	0.510	14.28	14.28
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	0.703	23.69	23.20
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	17.583	246.16	246.16
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	89.860	133.04	134.62
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	6.547	72.02	72.02
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	3.573	10.72	10.72
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	26.786	13.69	13.39
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	381.18	644.86	645.17
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	100	169	169
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	1,024.55	...	...
...	Maund	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
...	Case Maund	5	...	...	...	6.594	32.97	32.97
...	Case Maund	48	...	...	...	1.099	52.75	52.75
...	Case Maund	1	...	...	...	0.682	0.66	0.68
...	Case Maund	...	...	...	...	60.44	86.38	86.40
...	Case Maund	...	...	...	...	100	143	143
...	Case Maund	...	...	...	...	16.04	25.33	25.33
...	Case Maund	...	...	...	...	16.03	25.90	26.05
...	Case Maund	...	...	...	...	20.99	33.19	33.77
...	Case Maund	...	...	...	...	53.06	84.42	85.15
...	Case Maund	...	...	...	...	100	159	160
...	Per month	10	...	...	...	113.02	194.40	194.40
...	Per month	...	...	...	...	100	172	172
...	Per month	...	...	...	...	19.440	19.440	19.440
...	Per month	...	...	...	...	100	172	172
...	Per month	...	...	...	...	1,251.07	1,859.90	1,851.54
...	Per month	...	...	...	...	100	149	148
...	Per month	...	...	...	...	100	149	148

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in March and April 1929 as compared with the price level for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer :-

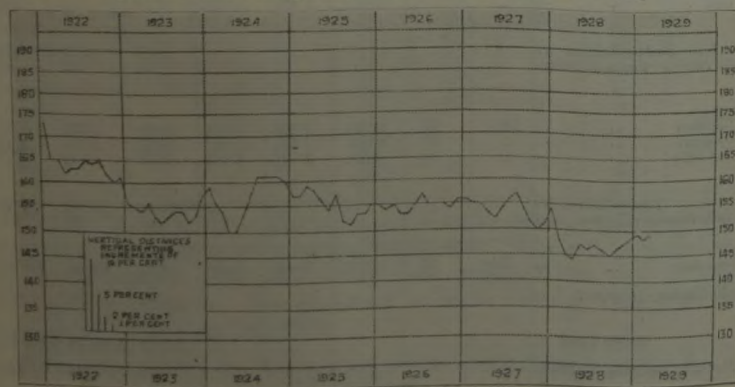
Articles	July 1914	Mar. 1929	April 1929	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in April 1929 over or below Mar. 1929	Articles	July 1914	Mar. 1929	April 1929	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in April 1929 over or below Mar. 1929
Rice	100	126	126		Salt	100	151	147	- 4
Wheat	100	139	136	- 3	Beef	100	158	158	
Jowari	100	121	117	- 4	Mutton	100	174	169	- 5
Bajri	100	142	138	- 4	Milk	100	191	191	
Gram	100	176	170	- 6	Ghee	100	175	177	+ 2
Turdal	100	144	141	- 3	Potatoes	100	146	146	
Sugar (refined)	100	141	141		Onions	100	230	230	
Raw sugar (gul)	100	153	153		Cocoanut oil	100	108	105	- 3
Tea	100	187	186	- 1	All food articles (weighted average)	100	146	145	- 1

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

Rice 21, Wheat 26, Jowari 15, Bajri 28, Gram 41, Turdal 29, Sugar (refined) 29, Raw Sugar (gul) 35, Tea 46, Salt 32, Beef 37, Mutton 41, Milk 48, Ghee 44, Potatoes 32, Onions 57 and Coconut Oil 5.

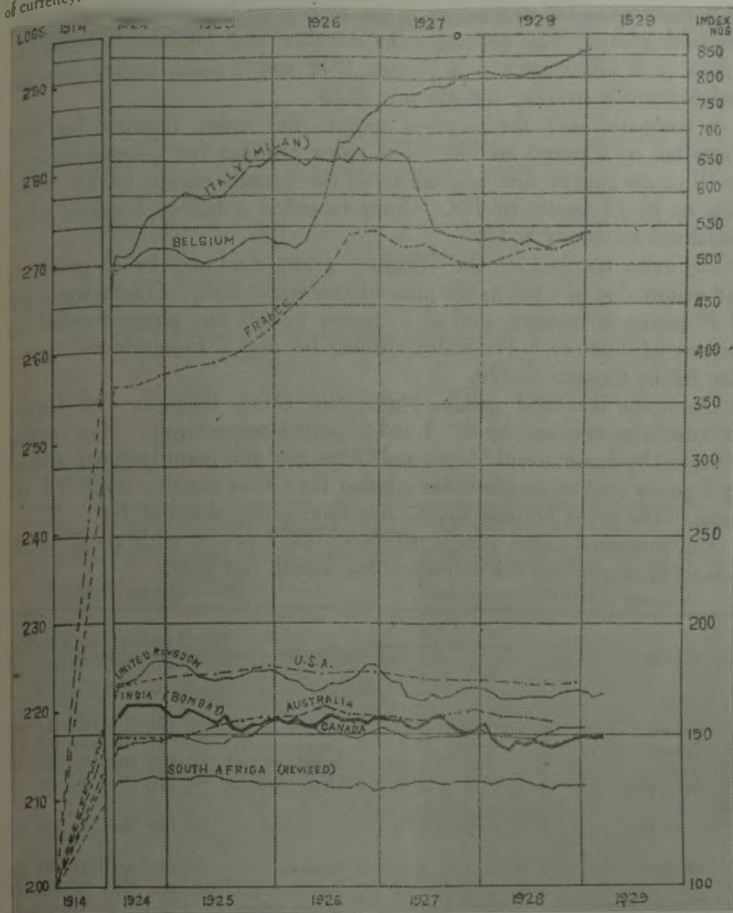
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914, its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas and 10 pies for all items and 11 annas for food articles only.

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



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 1924. 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 are the sources of the Index Nos.: (1) India—Labour Office, Bombay, (2) The United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (3) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, Wellington (by cable), (4) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, (5) The U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, (6) Canada—The Labour Gazette, published by the Department of Labour, Canada, (7) Australia—Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations, (8) Belgium—The Revue du Travail, (9) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. In the case of Italy the Index No. is for Milan. The India figure is for Bombay only.

In all cases the Index Number is for working classes 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

1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY *

Increase over July 1914 47 per cent

In March 1929, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 147 as against 150 in the previous month. As compared with February 1929, there was a fall of 8 points in the food group and of 2 points in the non-food group. The general index number was 116 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 1 point higher than the twelve-monthly average for the year 1928.

As compared with the previous month, the index number for food grains fell by 8 points to 146. The index number for Cereals declined by 10 points mainly due to a fall in all the cereals except barley which went up by 13 points to 156. Gram recorded a fall of 3 points while turdal was stationary at 135.

The index number for the "Sugar" group declined by 2 points to 129 mainly due to a fall in the price of raw sugar (gul). There was a fall of 10 points in turmeric and of 17 points in salt but ghee recorded an increase of 9 points. The index number for the "Other food" group thus fell by 6 points to 170.

Under the non-food group, Hides and skins, Oilseeds and Cotton manufactures declined by 17, 5 and 2 points respectively. Raw cotton advanced by 2 points and Metals and Other raw and manufactured articles by 3 points each while the index number for Other textiles remained the same. The index number for the non-food group stood at 146.

The subjoined table compares March 1929 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay † 100 = Average of 1928

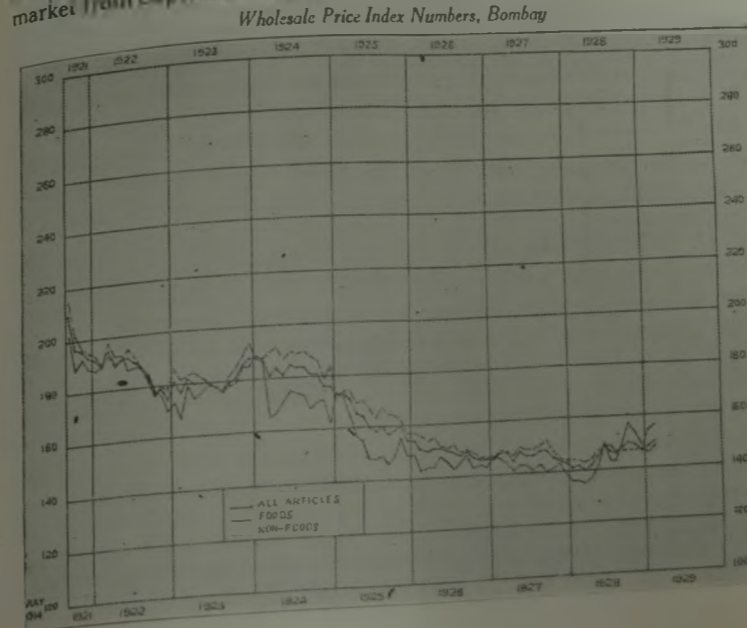
Groups	No. of items	+ or - %		Groups	1928					
		compared with 1929	compared with 1928		Mar 1928	June 1928	Sept 1928	Dec. 1928	Feb. 1929	Mar 1929
1. Cereals	7	-4	+8	1. Cereals	94	100	103	107	117	110
2. Pulses	2	-1	+5	2. Pulses	96	94	100	106	103	101
3. Sugar	3	-2	+8	3. Sugar	92	114	102	97	98	97
4. Other food	3	-3	+6	4. Other food	90	111	109	94	99	96
All food	15	-5	+9	All food	94	104	104	103	108	103
5. Oilseeds	4	-4	+9	5. Oilseeds	95	100	102	103	108	104
6. Raw cotton	5	+1	-11	6. Raw cotton	103	106	95	91	90	91
7. Cotton manufactures	6	-1	+4	7. Cotton manufactures	97	101	101	102	102	101
8. Other textiles	2	-	-2	8. Other textiles	100	104	97	98	98	98
9. Hides and skins	3	-10	+14	9. Hides & skins	92	96	101	108	116	105
10. Metals	5	+2	+8	10. Metals	97	101	101	101	102	104
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	+2	+3	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	96	101	104	99	96	99
All non-food	29	-	+2	All non-food	98	102	101	101	101	100
General Index No.	44	-2	+5	General Index No.	96	102	101	101	103	101

* Actual prices will be found on pages 830-831. † Prices in Karachi will be found on pages 832-833.

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

	Food Index No.	Non-food Index No.	General Index No.
Twelve-monthly average for 1910	171	275	239
1919 ..	202	234	223
1920 ..	206	219	216
1921 ..	193	201	198
1922 ..	186	187	187
1923 ..	179	182	181
1924 ..	173	188	182
1925 ..	155	167	163
1926 ..	145	152	149
1927 ..	143	148	147
1928 ..	144	146	146
1929 ..	153	147	148

The diagram below shows the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Foods, Non-foods and all articles in the Bombay wholesale market from September 1921.

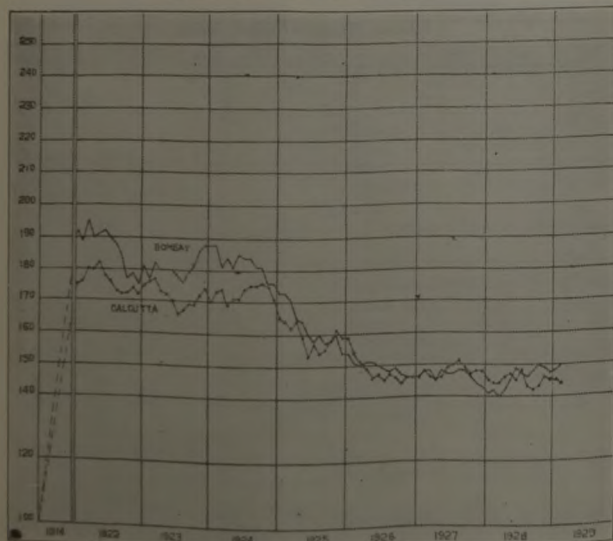


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE
PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

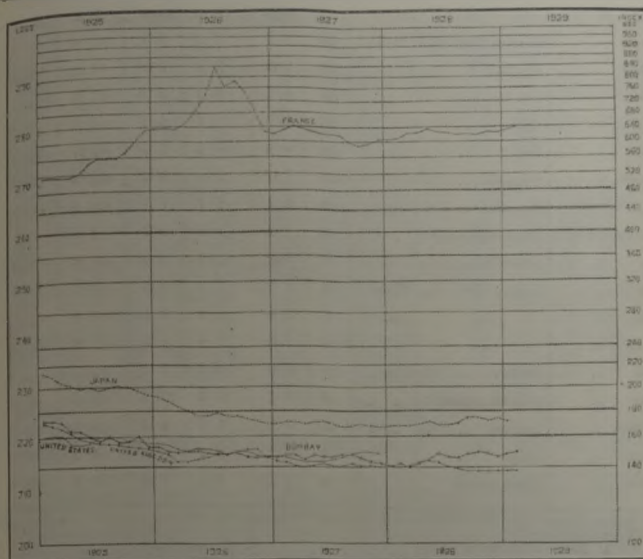
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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. The increase in prices over July 1914 was definitely lower in Calcutta than in Bombay though there was a tendency for the divergence to diminish in degree, and at the end of 1925 and in the beginning of 1926 and the middle of 1927 the two curves temporarily crossed. Prices in Bombay were lower than those in Calcutta between June 1927 and May 1928 and in July 1928.

The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale



COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN
OTHER COUNTRIES

The following diagram illustrates the comparative level of Wholesale Prices Index Numbers in five countries. The bases are 1913 for the other centres and July 1914 for Bombay. The Japan figure is for Tokyo.



The sources of these five Index Numbers are:—Bombay, the Labour Office; United Kingdom, the Board of Trade; United States of America, the Bureau of Labor Statistics; France and Japan, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations.

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), Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai; Egypt (Cairo), Monthly Agricultural Statistics, published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance; Java (Batavia), Monthly Bulletins of Statistics of Prices and Index Numbers in the Neth.-Indies; Australia, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, published by the League of Nations; Norway, Sweden and Holland, figures republished in the *Statist*.

The Labour Office also keeps on record 20 other Index Numbers, including three privately published for the United Kingdom and three 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 three for the United States of America are those of Bradstreet, Prof. Irving Fisher and Dun.

2. RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the 1000 part of index				
				July 1914	Feb. 1929	March 1929	July 1914	Feb. 1929
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill.	Paylee	204	5 10	7 1	7 2	+1 4	+0 1
Wheat	Pisai Seoni	"	200	4 3	5 3	5 3	+1 0	"
Jowari	Sholapuri	"	204	4 7	6 1	6 3	+1 8	+0 2
Bajri	Ghati	"	192	4 4	7 1	7 3	+2 11	+0 2
Gram	Delhi	"	204	5 11	8 4	8 7	+2 8	+0 3
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	28	1 1	1 7	1 6	+0 5	-0 1
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 2	1 10	1 10	+0 8	"
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle	"	39	7 10	15 2	14 7	+6 9	-0 7
Tea	Loose, Ceylon, powder	Lb.	176	1 9	2 9	2 10	+1 1	+0 1
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	39	2 6	4 0	4 0	+1 6	"
Beef	"	"	39	3 0	5 9	5 8	+2 8	-0 1
Mutt	"	"	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+2 2	"
Milk	Medium	Seer	28	7 1	12 1	12 5	+5 4	+0 4
Ghee	Belgaum, superior	"	28	0 8	1 1	0 11	+0 3	-0 2
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 3	0 7	0 6	+0 3	-0 1
Onions	Nasik	"	28	3 7	3 11	3 10	+0 3	-0 1
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	3 11	3 10	+0 3	-0 1

Collection of prices.—The following areas and streets in which price quotations are obtained for articles other than butchers' meat—
 1. Dadar—Dadar Station Road.
 2. Dadar—Dadar Station Road (North End).
 3. Dadar—Dadar Station Road (South End).
 4. Dadar—Dadar Station Road (East End).
 5. Naigam—Naigam Cross Road and Development Chawls.
 6. Parel—Poisawdi.
 7. Fergusson Road.
 8. DeLisle Road.
 9. Suparibag—Suparibag Road.
 10. Chinchpokli—Farel Road.
 11. Grant Road.
 12. Nal Bazar.
 The prices are collected from the Central Municipal Markets. The number of quotations collected from the Central Municipal Markets is 100. The prices are collected by the Investigators.

The variations in prices during March 1929 as compared with the preceding month were within narrow limits. Except in the case of jowari which remained stationary, all the other food-grains advanced in price, rice wheat and turdal by 1, 4 and 3 pies respectively per paylee and bajri and gram by 2 pies each per paylee. Among other food articles, sugar (refined), onions and cocconut oil fell by 1 pie each per seer and potatoes by 2 pies per seer. Mutton and tea recorded a decrease of 1 and 7 pies respectively per lb. Salt rose by 1 pie per paylee and ghee by 4 pies per seer. The price of the remaining articles was practically stationary during the month under review.

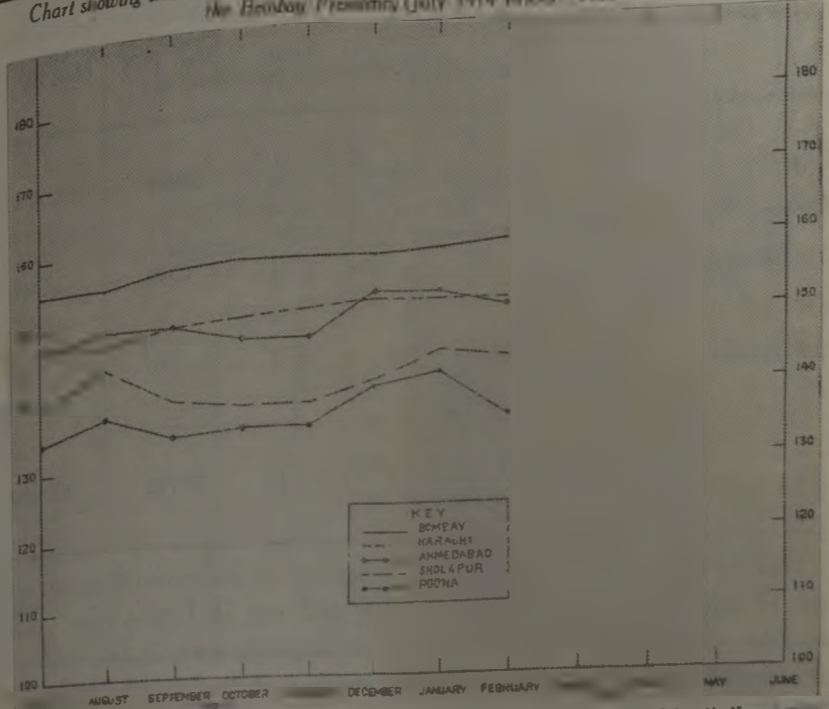
As compared with July 1914, all articles show a rise in prices. Onions are double the prewar price. Tea, mutton and milk have risen by more than 75 per cent.; gul, salt, ghee and beef by more than 50 per cent. and sugar (refined) and potatoes by 38 per cent. each. The price of cocconut oil is only 7 per cent. above its prewar level.

*In the case of rice, wheat and gram, the equivalents in tolas shown in column 4 relate to "Mandla," "Pisai Sarabatti" and "Punjab" variety respectively.

APR. 1929
 RETAIL PRICES INDEX NUMBERS OF FOOD ARTICLES IN FIVE CENTRES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (July 1914=100)
 February 1929 March 1929

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Rice (1)	160	109	130	152	122	Rice (1)	160	120	130	159	117
Wheat (1)	163	160	170	123	132	Wheat (1)	170	175	170	119	146
Jowari	128	138	117	126	132	Jowari	128	144	136	134	132
Bajri	139	136	142	122	133	Bajri	139	142	142	129	133
Gram	182	181	133	141	127	Gram	182	185	157	138	138
Turdal	159	121	144	138	122	Turdal	153	126	144	138	128
Sugar (re-fined)	150	135	129	107	116	Sugar (re-fined)	154	135	129	107	120
Jagri (Gul)	141	135	129	129	130	Jagri (Gul)	141	135	129	129	120
Tea	190	225	200	171	200	Tea	190	225	200	171	200
Salt	131	145	151	150	152	Salt	131	145	151	150	159
Beef	169	167	167	133	158	Beef	179	180	100	201	141
Mutton	191	180	100	163	129	Mutton	169	167	167	133	158
Milk	154	156	144	138	133	Milk	191	190	200	138	133
Potatoes	176	114	131	191	147	Potatoes	154	167	144	163	129
Onions	202	207	216	160	131	Onions	176	118	145	154	122
Cocconut oil	112	102	160	109	100	Cocconut oil	230	196	184	138	105
Average—All food articles	160	152	151	144	136	Average—All food articles	162	156	152	142	134

Chart showing the unweighted Retail Prices food Index Numbers (17 articles) in five centres of the Bombay Presidency (July 1914=100)



(1) The Bombay index numbers for rice and wheat since June 1928 are for "Mandla" and "Pisai Sarabatti" varieties instead of for "Rangoon Small Mill" and "Pisai Seoni" respectively.

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in March .. 10 Workpeople involved .. 29,728

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during March 1929, 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. Table I shows the number and magnitude of strikes in March 1929, and the number of working days lost.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in March 1929			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Mar. 1929	Aggregate duration in working days in all disputes in progress in Mar. 1929
	Started before March	Started in March	Total		
Textile ..	1	6	7	28,018	352,401
Transport ..	....	....	....	....	....
Engineering ..	....	2	2	1,340	15,744
Metal ..	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous ..	....	1	1	370	545
Total	1	9	10	29,728	368,690

During the month under review the number of industrial disputes was ten of which nine occurred in Bombay and one in Poona City. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 29,728 and the number of working days lost (*i.e.*, the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) was 368,690.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, November 1928 to March 1929

	November 1928	December 1928	January 1929	February 1929	March 1929
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	23	44	16	6	10
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	3	7	7	2	1
Fresh disputes begun	20	37	9	4	9
Disputes ended	16	37	14	5	6
Disputes in progress at end.	7	7	2	1	4
Number of workpeople involved	37,414	73,861	20,890	4,335	29,728
Aggregate duration in working days ..	156,855	364,875	134,018	39,780	368,690
Demands—					
Pay ..	16	29	4	3	2
Bonus ..	....	....	....	....	....
Personal ..	6	10	7	3	6
Leave and hours ..	....	1	....	....	1
Others ..	1	4	5	....	1
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	4	12	3	....	3
Compromised ..	3	3	3	....	....
In favour of employers ..	9	22	8	4	3

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

III.—Industrial Disputes—Progress for last 12 months †

Month	Disputes in progress	Disputes which began during the month	Disputes which ended during the month	Aggregate number of working days lost	Disputes Settled		
					In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
April 1928 ..	10	8	5	1,314,041	100	....	....
May ..	8	6	4	4,243,194	50	....	50
June ..	7*	3	3	4,211,847	100	....	....
July ..	6	2	3	4,141,454	....	33	67
August ..	6	3	3	4,151,788	67	33	....
September ..	5	2	1	4,088,637	100	....	....
October ..	14	10	11	1,258,581	55	9	36
November ..	23	20	16	156,855	....	25	19
December ..	44	37	37	364,875	59	32	9
January 1929 ..	16	9	14	134,018	56	22	22
February ..	6	4	5	39,780	80	....	20
March ..	10	9	6	368,690	50	50	....

* Three individual disputes which merged into the General Strike are not counted separately.

† This table differs from the tables published till January 1927 in two respects. Firstly, the third and the fourth columns are newly added, and secondly, the totals at the end have been omitted.

It may be of interest to state that the highest peak (4,243,194) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Presidency since April 1921 was reached in May 1928, whereas the lowest level was reached in December 1927, when no strikes were reported. The nearest approach to this was in May 1924 when only 390 working days were lost.

GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work reported as beginning in the month of March 1929 was 9 as compared with 4 in the previous month. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 28,485 and the number of working days lost was 362,459. One of these disputes arose over a wages question, six over questions regarding the employment of individuals, one over a question relating to hours of work and the remaining one dispute was due to "Other causes." In addition, one dispute, involving 1243 workpeople, was in progress at the beginning of the month under review and resulted in a time loss which amounted to 6231 man-days. Out of the ten old and new disputes, six terminated during the month. The results were favourable to the employers in three cases and to the employees in the remaining 3 cases.

Progress of Individual Disputes

BOMBAY

During the month under review there were 9 industrial disputes in progress in Bombay. One of these was a continuation of the dispute which affected the sizing departments of seven cotton textile mills under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited. On the 1st, the management employed 6 new sizers and kept the sizing department of one of the affected mills partially working. The strikers were neither willing to resume work unconditionally nor to accept payment of their outstanding wages. On the 14th, the ring and the roving departments of one of the affected mills had to be closed on account of the sizers' strike. There was no change in the situation till the 18th, on which date all the strikers resumed work on the management agreeing to grant an increase of two annas in the rate of wages. This dispute ended in favour of the workers.

The second dispute occurred in the Century Mill where an operative of the ring department was dismissed by the management for disobedience of the orders regarding cleaning of the machinery. On the afternoon of the 1st March, 650 other operatives of the same department struck work in sympathy and demanded the reinstatement of the dismissed worker. Their request was refused and they therefore left the mill quietly in the evening. There was no change in the situation till the 4th, when all the strikers resumed work unconditionally. The result of this dispute was in favour of the employers.

The third dispute took place in the Spring Mill where 600 spinners struck work after the recess on the 1st March demanding the reinstatement of a spinner who had been dismissed by the management for having absented himself from work during the previous month without leave. As the request of the strikers was not acceded to by the management, they stopped work in the other departments by means of whistling and

shouting. The mill therefore remained closed. On the 6th, six strikers picketed the mill with a view to preventing the clerks from going into the mill for work. The clerks, however, summoned Police assistance and went into the mill. On the 7th, the management notified that as the strikers had stopped work without previous notice, they should consider themselves as having been dismissed from the service of the mill and that they would be paid their outstanding wages on the 8th. Such of the strikers as were residing in the mill's chawls were served with one month's notice to vacate. The management proposed to reopen the mill on the 10th. When the mill was opened as notified, none of the strikers resumed work. The mill therefore remained closed during the remaining days of the month, and was picketed by four strikers each day. This dispute continued into the next month.

The fourth was a dispute between the Alcock Ashdown Company and their employees. The management notified that with effect from the 1st March 1929 the hours of work on Saturdays would be changed from 8 a.m.-2 p.m. to 8 a.m.-12-30 p.m. and that the workers would be paid only half day's wages for Saturdays instead of a full day's wages as before. All the 400 workmen of the Company struck work on the 1st March as a protest against the new system and demanded the continuance of the old working hours, but their request was refused. On the 4th, the strikers presented the following list of their demands, to the management :—

- (1) That the Union (The General Workshopmen's Union, Bombay) of the workmen should be recognised ;
- (2) That the week shall consist of five days, each of 8½ hours, from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with one hour for recess ;
- (3) That there should be entire stoppage of work on Saturdays and Sundays ;
- (4) If work is to be carried on on Saturdays it should be done at the present rate and in accordance with the present rule ;
- (5) That the medical charge of annas 4 per head per month should be discontinued ;
- (6) That no money should be recovered from the men for stamps ;
- (7) That wages should be paid on the 10th of each month ;
- (8) That overtime shall be from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. and that all night work put in should be paid for ;
- (9) That all men must be reckoned to be on the permanent list ;
- (10) That no man should be dismissed without a month's notice.

The management tried to reopen the workshop on the 7th but none of the strikers resumed work. On the 9th, the management notified that the workshop would be reopened on the 11th and that the strikers who would not resume work on that day would be considered as having left the Company's service. None of the strikers, however, resumed work on the 11th when the workshop was opened. The management engaged 12 new hands. These new men also struck work on the next day. Attempts were made by the Workers' Union to negotiate with the management for a settlement. In the meantime, the strikers refused to accept their outstanding wages which were offered to them by the management on the 27th. On the 30th, the strikers were notified that the

workshop would be reopened from the 1st April and that necessary Police protection would be available for those who wanted to resume work. This strike continued into the next month.

The fifth dispute occurred in the Textile Mill, where 185 operatives of the roving department struck work on the morning of the 2nd March, demanding the reinstatement of two operatives who had been dismissed for absence for about 5 days without leave. The request of the strikers was not granted by the management. Thereupon, the operatives of the other departments also struck work after the recess, in sympathy. On the 4th, the Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union told the strikers that they had committed a mistake in coming out, but the men were not willing to resume work unless the operatives in question were reinstated. The mill therefore remained closed. On the 7th, the management notified that as the strikers had stopped work without formulating their grievances or giving any cause, they would be dismissed, that their outstanding wages would be paid to them on the 8th, and that those strikers who were living in the mill's chawls should leave them within a month's time, unless they were re-employed in the meantime. The management also proposed to restart the mill on the 10th. The strikers received their outstanding wages on the 8th. On the 10th, about 150 strikers went into the mill for work in the morning, but they soon came out on the arrival of two picketers. The mill therefore continued to remain closed during the remaining days of the month. This strike continued into the next month.

The sixth was a dispute involving the weavers of the Currimbhoy group of mills. Owing to the strike of the sizers, the management could not supply to the weavers sufficient material for work. In one of the mills under the management the weavers were asked to look after only one-loom instead of two as before and to accept wages for one-loom. Dissatisfied with this proposal, the weavers in 5 of the mills under the agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., struck work between the 3rd and the 13th March. Three of these mills were entirely closed by the 12th, one was working partially and in the case of the remaining one mill, the weavers who had struck work returned to work unconditionally on the 15th. The strikers in the remaining mills resumed work on the 18th, owing to the termination of the sizers' strike. The result of this dispute was in favour of the workers.

The seventh was a dispute affecting the gangmen on the B.B. & C.I. Railway. On representations made by the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union, Bombay, the Agent, B.B. & C.I. Railway granted certain additions to the wages of the gangmen with effect from the 1st January 1929. The men were not, however, satisfied with the additions granted and decided to declare a sectional strike of gangmen if the following demands were not granted to them before the 12th March:—

1. That the wages of gangmen should be placed on an equal footing with those of the men of the Loco and Traffic Departments;
2. That a Permanent Way Inspector in the Parel Section should be transferred from that section;

3. That the practice of reducing acting mates to the position of coolies and filling their places by appointing new men should be stopped;

4. That the mates should have power to select the men of their respective gangs; and

5. That retired mates should be appointed to temporary posts instead of bringing in outsiders.

The Agent, in reply, stated that the emoluments of the gangmen did not compare unfavourably with those of the men engaged in similar occupations, denied the allegation made in demand No. 3 pointing out that the practice referred to was by no means a general one, and regretted his inability to concede demands Nos. 2, 4 and 5. Dissatisfied with the Agent's reply, about 750 gangmen on the Bombay Division struck work on the 13th March. In the afternoon of the same day, 122 strikers resumed work. On the 14th, 18 gangs consisting of 160 men, struck work in the Bulsar Division. Foot patrols were introduced between the affected stations to see that the line was not tampered with. On the 16th, 425 new hands were imported for work, and 100 more on the 17th. Three gangs comprising 30 men, struck work on the 19th. During the following 8 days, the strikers began gradually to return to work and the trains started running to normal timings from the 26th. The remaining gangmen agreed on the 28th, to resume work from the next day. The strike thus ended in favour of the employers.

The eighth dispute occurred in the Century Mill. The management dismissed a Jobber and 11 operatives for inefficiency due to spending most of their time in doing propaganda work for their Union in the mill. Thereupon, 1350 weavers struck work in the afternoon of the 12th March and demanded the reinstatement of the dismissed men. Their request was not acceded to by the management. On account of the weavers' strike, the entire mill was kept closed from the 13th, and the strikers continued to picket the mill. On the 23rd, two picketers were arrested by the Police for obstructing and causing hurt to one of the servants of the mill Company. There was no change in the strike situation during the remaining days of the month and the dispute continued into the next month.

The ninth dispute was in the Madhowji Dharamsi Mill. The night shift working in the mill was discontinued during the second week of February 1929. A member of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union who had been engaged on night shift was consequently thrown out of employment. An official of the Union requested the management to re-employ the operative in question but his request was refused. Thereupon, he advised the other operatives to resort to direct action. Accordingly, 2200 operatives struck work on the 19th March. All the strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 20th and the strike terminated in favour of the employers.

POONA

During the month under review, there was a dispute in Poona City in which the scavengers of the Poona City Municipality were involved. On

account of the introduction of the flush system, 15 scavengers were discharged by the Municipality as their services were no longer required. The other scavengers, numbering 370, struck work on the 27th March demanding that the 15 scavengers in question should be provided with some employment. There was no change in the situation till the 29th on which date the strikers resumed work on the Municipal authorities promising to provide employment for the discharged scavengers. This dispute ended in favour of the workers.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Details of Proceedings

Information furnished by all the commissioners in the Presidency for the month of March 1929 shows that out of 50 cases disposed of during the month 43 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. The gross amount of compensation awarded in lump sums was Rs. 14,186-4-3 as against Rs. 17,598-1-0 in the previous month and Rs. 12,758-1-0 in March 1928. Out of the 50 cases in which compensation was claimed, 12 were in respect of fatal accidents, one of temporary disablement and 37 of permanent partial disablement. No case of occupational disease has been reported since January 1925. The number of compensation cases in the textile industry amounted to 20 and in other industries to 30. The corresponding figures for March 1928 were 12 and 31.

The total number of claimants for compensation in all cases disposed of during the month was 50, of whom 47 were adult males, one an adult female and two males under 15 years of age.

Out of the cases disposed of during the month under review 21 were original claims, 25 registration of agreements and 4 miscellaneous applications. Compensation was awarded in 21 cases, agreements were registered in 25 cases, 3 cases were dismissed and one case was allowed to be withdrawn.

Employment Situation in March

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The sources of the statistics regarding absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency are the returns prepared and sent in by the various mills in the different centres of the Presidency every month. Returns were received from 126 or 83·44 per cent. of the mills reported as working during the month of March 1929. The average absenteeism in the textile industry as a whole amounted to 9·88 per cent.

In Bombay City out of 80 mills which were working during the month 78 or 97·50 per cent. furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate by a large majority of the mills. The average absenteeism during the month under review amounted to 10·89 per cent. as against 6·67 per cent. in January 1929 which was the immediately

preceding normal month. The increase in the percentage absenteeism is largely due to a number of workers staying away from the mills on the 21st and the 22nd March in sympathy with the labour leaders who had been arrested on the 20th March under warrants issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut, for offences under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code.

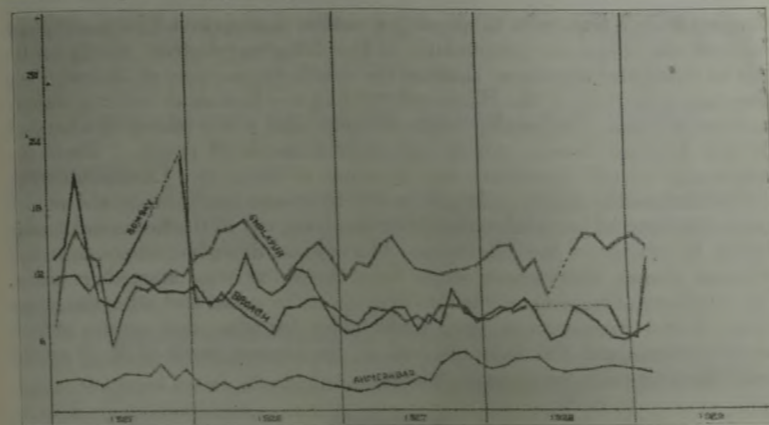
In Ahmedabad 61 mills were working during the month and 38 or 62·30 per cent. furnished information. Absenteeism amounted to 3·76 per cent. as against 3·45 per cent. in February 1929. The supply of labour was equal to the demand.

Returns were submitted by all the mills in Sholapur. Except in the case of one mill, the supply of labour was reported as adequate. The average percentage absenteeism amounted to 15·34 as against 14·80 in the previous month.

Information was supplied by only one mill in Viramgaum which was working during the month. The percentage absenteeism amounted to 2·11.

One of the three mills in Broach which furnished information reported that the supply of labour was inadequate. The absenteeism amounted to 7·66 per cent. as against 7·64 per cent. in the preceding month.

Chart showing the average percentage absenteeism in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Presidency



THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative workshops was 17·32 per cent. as against 10·91 per cent. in January 1929, which was the preceding normal month. Here also the arrest of labour leaders was probably responsible for higher absenteeism. In the Marine Lines Reclamation Scheme absenteeism was 5 per cent. and in the Bombay Port Trust Docks it amounted to 14·52 per cent. The average absenteeism in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust was 11·30 per cent.

The Karachi Port Trust found both skilled and ordinary labour available in plenty. On an average 8·90 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during the month under review.

Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 20th April 1929 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture:—

Gujarat.—There was practically no rain in the Division during the period under review excepting a few drops of rain in places in the Surat district during the second week of April. The picking of cotton and harvesting of *rabi* crops were in progress. The irrigated crops were doing well generally.

Konkan.—Excepting some slight rain during the second week of April chiefly in parts of south Konkan, there was no rain elsewhere in the Division. The harvesting of *rabi* crops was in progress in places, while the cutting of sugarcane continued in parts of the Kanara district. Preparation of lands for the ensuing season was in progress almost everywhere.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Since the submission of the last report, rainfall varying from a few cents to about two inches was received in many places in both the divisions, particularly in the Dharwar district mostly on the 5th of April and elsewhere such as the southern portion of Belgaum and the eastern portion of the Bijapur district in the Karnatak and the western portion of Nasik, Poona and Satara districts and a few places of Khandesh in the Deccan mostly during the second week of April. There was practically no rain anywhere else in either of these two Divisions during the period under review. In places where it was fairly heavy the rainfall proved somewhat harmful to the *rabi* crops lying cut in the fields and spoiled cotton in places in the Karnatak. Harvesting of *rabi* crops was in full progress almost everywhere while their threshing was started in places. The crushing of sugarcane was also in progress in canal and other sugarcane areas. Land preparations were undertaken for the next season in both the Divisions, and the rain received in the second week of April proved useful for this purpose in many places.

Labour News from Ahmedabad

THE LABOUR UNION

On Thursday the 4th April Mr. Gandhi and Seth Mangaldas, the permanent arbitrators, considered the question of restoring the wage-cut of 15½ per cent. effected in 1923. After a long discussion, the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association agreed to submit a table comparing the profits for 1924 and 1927 of about forty selected mills. The arbitrators will again meet towards the end of May, when Mr. Gandhi returns from his tour, and then give their award.

The long-drawn-out dispute between the Union and the Becherdas Mill has at last been settled by negotiation with the Agent of the Mill. The Mill has agreed to recognise the Union, to collect subscriptions from workers on behalf of the Union and to take back all workers who join duty on a particular date. Workers who offer to join subsequently will be reinstated as and when vacancies arise. This is the longest dispute so far conducted by the Union. It lasted for more than six months.

The Independent Party of the local Municipality proposed to put forward Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Union, as a candidate for President. Mr. Nanda, however, had to decline the offer as the Labour Union could not afford to spare him exclusively for Municipal work.

THE POSTAL AND R.M.S. UNION

The annual general meeting of the above Union was held on 21st March 1929 when the annual report for 1928 was adopted and office-bearers for the new year were elected. The strength of the Union decreased to 147 from 180 last year. This is attributed to the fact that some members of the staff kept themselves aloof from Union activities. The annual report says that 'the Union has demonstrated its utility by securing benefits and privileges undreamt-of in pre-Union days and that 'with a powerful Union to fight out their cause nothing can prevent the employees from securing redress of legitimate grievances and a living wage which is their birth-right'. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2512 and closed with a balance of Rs. 2721.

Prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act in March 1929

AHMEDABAD

The manager of a cotton mill was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 26 for employing certain persons beyond the hours specified in the time-table. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50 in each of *nine* cases.

SHOLAPUR

The manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 24 (a) read with Rule 75 for employing women before the legal hours of employment. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30 in each of *twelve* cases.

WEST KHANDESH

The occupier and the manager of a cotton ginning factory were prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 24 (a) read with Rule 75 for employing certain women early in the morning before the legal hours. They were convicted and fined Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively in each of *nine* cases.

EAST KHANDESH

The manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for a similar offence. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25 in each of *ten* cases.

The occupier and the manager of another ginning factory were prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 18 (1) (c) read with Rule 38 (d) for not securely guarding gin roller pulleys. They were convicted and fined Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 respectively.

AHMEDNAGAR

The manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 24 (a) read with Rule 75 for employing women before the legal hours. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50 in each of six cases.

Working Class Housing in Calcutta

CORPORATION APPROVES PLAN

The *Statesman* announces that Calcutta is at last to make a move for providing suitable housing accommodation for the working classes. The Special Committee appointed for the purpose by the Calcutta Corporation as far back as 1925 have put forward a number of recommendations, including the construction of two "model" houses, and an annual expenditure of one lakh of rupees on building operations if the scheme proves a success. Originally the Committee approved of a site at Tiljala and recommended the construction of four blocks of buildings, each consisting of four suites, at a cost of Rs. 52,000. They also suggested that the rent of each suite should be fixed between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per month. The Corporation, however, did not accept the proposals and asked the Committee to reconsider the matter.

The main objections to the Committee's recommendations were that the site at Tiljala was not suitable and that a "model" house was disappointing in that it was a building for the Bhadrolog classes and not for poorer working classes, who would not be able to pay so much rent. It was suggested that the Committee should provide cheaper accommodation for the labouring classes and that they should make a modest beginning.

TWO SITES SELECTED

Two sites have now been selected by the Committee, one at Tiljala and the other at Dalu Sircar Lane, Mominpur. The members are of opinion that a dwelling house in Dalu Sircar Lane would afford accommodation to the working class people, who generally live without families, while a house at Tiljala would give great relief to the poorer middle class people living with their families. In these circumstances the committee have recommended that Rs. 25,000 should be spent for building at Tiljala for the poorer middle classes according to the model prepared by the City Architect and Rs. 25,000 for houses in Dalu Sircar Lane for the working classes. As regards the proposed building in Dalu Sircar Lane the Committee have approved the plan of the City Surveyor, which provides cheaper accommodation on the model of cooly lines with one room and one kitchen for each. (From "*Times of India*," Bombay, April 4, 1929.)

Asiatic Labour Congress

A circular has been issued by Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, to the Secretaries of the National Trade Union Centres in Asia, the Secretaries of the Indian Coloured Workers' Organizations in Africa and the Secretaries of the Indian Unions Affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress with reference to the Proposed Asiatic Labour Congress. The circular says:

"During the sittings of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1925 discussions took place between Labour Representatives from India and Japan and it was decided to hold an Asiatic Labour Conference in Shanghai in 1926. In pursuance of this decision, some correspondence passed between the undersigned and Mr. Bunzi Suzuki, President of the Confederation of Japanese Labour. The undersigned tried also to get into touch with the other National Trade Union Centres in other Asiatic countries, but he failed to get response, except from the General Secretary, General Federation of Jewish Labour, Palestine. As a result of this, it was found, especially on account of the troubled situation in China, that it was difficult to hold the Conference in China at the time proposed.

The idea was again discussed between the representatives of Japan and India during the session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1928 and the following memorandum was approved by them:—

"Whereas the existence of the inferior conditions of Labour in certain countries are constituting a definite menace to the progress of the other countries as mentioned in the preamble of the Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles;

"Whereas the international solidarity of the workers of all countries can be realised completely among the workers only when they are placed under common working conditions;

"Whereas the workers in India, Japan, China and other Eastern countries, are subject to greater exploitation and are less protected by the national laws and other social measures;

"Whereas the workers in the Eastern countries having come in contact frequently with each other and the negotiations having already been made between Mr. Joshi and Mr. Suzuki regarding the proposed Asiatic Labour Congress in 1925;

"We, the undersigned, moved by sentiment of justice, humanity and the spirit of international solidarity, agree to organise, subject to the approval and sanction of the Labour Unions in the respective countries, the Asiatic Labour Congress at the earliest possible opportunity, if possible next year; and we propose the following for the considerations of the labour unions in the countries concerned:—

1. The Congress shall be held annually in India, Japan and China and other Eastern Countries alternatively five or six weeks prior to the opening of the International Labour Conference; the definite date to be fixed through communications between the labour organisations of the countries concerned.

2. The Congress shall be composed of the representatives of the workers in India, China, Japan and other Eastern countries.

3. The agenda of the Congress shall include the discussions of the subjects on the agenda of the International Labour Conference and common labour problems of the Eastern countries, the solution of which requires international co-operation.

4. The representatives shall report the progress made in each country on decisions adopted at the previous sessions of the Congress.

5. The first Congress shall be held in India, if possible in 1929, with Mr. Suzuki as President. The presidents of the subsequent sessions shall be fixed by the preceding sessions.

6. Mr. N. M. Joshi from India, Mr. M. Yonekubo from Japan and a Workers' representative from China shall be the first secretaries of the first Congress which will appoint in its first session the permanent secretaries.

7. The travelling expenses shall be borne by each delegate attending the Congress and the expenses incurred during the Congress Session shall be borne by the country in which the Congress is held."

(Sd.) R. R. BAKHALE,

Asstt. Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress
(On behalf of Mr. Chaman Lall,
Indian Workers' Delegate to 1928
International Labour Conference)

(Sd.) M. YONEKUBO,

Japanese Workers' Delegate to the
1928 Geneva International Labour
Conference.

London,
July 17, 1928.

At the Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Jharia in December 1928, the following resolution was passed:—

"This Congress, in order to draw closer together the exploited workers of the East, hereby decides, in accordance with the memorandum signed jointly by Mr. Yonekubo, the Japanese Workers' Delegate to the last International Labour Conference, and Mr. Chaman Lall, the Indian Workers' Delegate, to issue invitations to the organised Trade Unions of Asiatic workers including the Indian Coloured Workers' Organisations in Africa for the holding of an Asiatic Labour Conference as early as possible in Bombay with the object of concerting measures for effective joint action against Asiatic and African workers, for the purpose of combating the threat of war and of achieving the liberation of the working classes from the dictatorship of capitalist classes."

But it was soon found that it was difficult to get into touch with other National Trade Union Centres and get ready for successful conference this year. So the undersigned inquired from the Japanese representatives what their opinion was and Mr. Yonekubo, Workers' Delegate to the 1928 I.L.C., replied that the regular Asiatic Conference might be held next year and they agreed to hold the preliminary consultations in the month of August when their representatives would be proceeding to Geneva for the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference.

It is now proposed that the Conference would be held in April 1930 at Bombay instead of in April 1929 as was proposed previously, over which Mr. Suzuki will preside. It is the desire of the All-India Trade Union Congress that representatives from all Asiatic countries should be invited and they are requested to respond to the invitation. If more than one National Trade Union Centre exists in any country on account of difference in opinion on policy, all such centres will be invited to the Conference. The Agenda of the Congress shall include the discussions of the subjects on the agenda of the International Labour Conference and common Labour problems of the Eastern countries the solution of which requires the international co-operation, as mentioned in clause (3) of the agreement. The subjects that will form the agenda of the first Conference are not yet decided; and suggestions are invited from the National Trade Union Centres from all countries as to the subjects which should form part of the Agenda. Suggestions are also invited as to the duration of the Conference. The undersigned suggests that the Conference may be held for one week. The exact dates on which the Conference is to be held and other particulars will be fixed a little later. Suggestions are invited even on these points, and on any others, which any National Trade Union Centre in any country would like to make. If all the arrangements of the Conference are to be made successful, it is necessary that replies to this circular are promptly sent, so that the A. I. T. U. Congress may know the wishes of the National Trade Union Centres and may be able to make arrangements for the Conference accordingly."

The Labour Problem in Lancashire

HANDICAP OF LIMITED OUTPUT

In the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* of 14th March 1929 there is an interesting article on the above subject dealing particularly with the Lancashire cotton trade. It is pointed out that labour has now to choose between the old fixed rates for a limited output and a new arrangement which will ensure similar or better earnings on an unlimited output. The present wage policy, it is suggested, is radically injurious both to the industry and the wage-earner, and with a new policy not only can regular wages be relied upon with some degree of assurance but efficient and hard working hands will be enabled to earn more money without the slightest detriment to the industry or to fellow workers.

Among the greatest handicaps of the trade today in the opinion of the writer is the fixed wage rate and the somewhat veiled but very effective limitation of output. Where a very narrow margin exists between first costs and world prices as is the case at the present time such a policy is bound to bring about the state of affairs which exists today and therefore the only tenable viewpoint of labour is, what is the lowest wage per unit of output which will assure the maximum earning power for the operative. And it is therefore incumbent on labour, if it wishes to preserve

its own existence, not only to adapt itself to labour-saving devices and automatic machinery but, while preserving a reasonable standard of wages, to withdraw all opposition to the increase of individual output or to the number of machines which they can reasonably attend.

The writer quotes with approval the opinion of Mr. Arno Pearse who says that "in America the employer sweats his machine, not his hands which is the true science of economic production." In connection with this the writer points out that in the United States ring tenters look after as many as 2400 spindles and weavers as many as 80 wide sheeting looms while in Lancashire the bulk of the operatives look after 600 to 700 spindles and 4 looms a piece. The American operative is not sweated to attain these ends. His job is simplified to such an extent by ingenious machines and lay-out of work that it is probably less arduous than that of his Lancashire prototype and higher wages can be paid because they are spread over a larger production. The use of automatic machinery is an unquestionable economy in the manufacture of the lower qualities of coarse cotton goods which constitute the vast bulk of the world's requirements. The wages cost of a certain standard grey sheeting on today's basis in Lancashire is 4s. a piece; on automatic looms the weaver attending not more than 30 looms and earning 25 per cent. more wages than the one on 4 Lancashire looms, the wages cost is less than 1s., and the difference between the two wages costs represents no less than 8 per cent. on the first cost of the article. The result of such difference in the wages cost has been that the trade in coarse cotton goods has completely disappeared from Lancashire, throwing tens of thousands of workpeople, and millions of spindles and thousands of looms idle.

It is pointed out that the only alternative is to have a new wage principle. Let labour throw open the door to unrestricted output, safeguarding itself by watching that earning power is not impaired. The misguided effort to find work for others by limiting the output of active wage earners produced nothing but a large army of unemployed and assisted largely in the industry's ruin: the new principle of using labour economically will not only secure that permanent employment which restricted output sought to achieve but will convert a nominal wage into actual real wages for one and all. The effect of this new wage principle will be vastly greater than the reduction of poverty and unemployment in the cotton trade. It would produce a contented labour force not smarting under the hardship of intermittent wages and dole; it would, by its own larger earnings, create a demand for labour elsewhere, and would assist in reducing the internal cut-throat competition among a large section of the trade. It is further pointed out that an industry can only flourish with efficient equipment in every sense of the word and where every factor in its composition is based on real economy; capital will not come forward to provide cheap cotton and expensive machinery capable of treating it cheaply if labour refuses to utilise these to the best advantage. Science and good-will alone can provide adequate remuneration for both labour and capital in a long-established industry which has to meet the competition of newly-formed industries equipped with latter-day methods and plant.

"Re-Conditioning" British Industry

BALFOUR COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT

The Committee on Industry and Trade, which was appointed in 1924 to inquire into the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce, with special reference to the export trade, issued on 11th March 1929 its final report. The report is divided into nine sections, of which the more important deal with means of access to external markets, access to means of production, conditions of employment and other factors in relation to competitive power, taxation, and British Customs policy.

In the course of the report the Committee expresses the view that full employment in the exporting industries can only be attained in the near future if there is a substantial increase in the export of capital. With regard to the question of industry's access to capital and financial facilities, the Committee states that the general trend of the evidence was that on the whole industry is better served by the banks than before the amalgamations, provided that reasonable security is available. This does not, however, imply that an adequate amount of new capital is actually being absorbed by industry for essential purposes; all that can be said is that, given existing conditions and prospects, the current financial requirements of industry from the existing banking system are for the most part adequately met. As the maintenance of effective competition among the banks in respect of the financial facilities supplied by them to industry is a matter of national importance some suggestions are put forward with this in mind.

EMPLOYERS AND LABOUR

In the section on conditions of employment it is stated that the evidence showed that in most industries the relations between employer and employed are close and friendly, and that there is a striking absence of any general demand for a change in the existing machinery for industrial negotiation. The Committee considers it desirable that some form of works committee should be established as a normal part of the administration of great industrial undertakings, and makes a number of suggestions as to the essentials for the successful conduct of such committees.

With regard to the proposal for the establishment of a National Industrial Council, doubt is expressed whether there is sufficient ground for the immediate creation of a National Industrial Council with a definite organization and regular meetings. The Committee does not think, however, that the same doubts apply to the convening at regular intervals of a national conference representing organizations of employers and employed. Such a conference would accomplish most of the valuable results that could fairly be expected from a National Industrial Council without incurring the risk of failure.

The report recommends neither the unconditional ratification of the Washington Convention on Hours of Labour nor the abandonment of any attempt to reach a more satisfactory international agreement, and suggests amendments required in a revised Convention and, failing revision, the possibility of an agreement to exchange and publish full information as to actual hours.

Discussing the provision of work for the unemployed, it is stated that the only real cure for unemployment is the expansion of production and trade, and attention is directed to the limited possibilities of the artificial creation of work; the conclusion is drawn that Lord Melchett's scheme for subsidizing employment out of the Unemployment Fund is unsound.

MARKETING

Dealing with marketing organization, the Committee reaches the conclusion that the merchant system has rendered and still renders great services to many British trades. After considering all the difficulties put before it and the discouraging results of past experience, the Committee is by no means convinced that there is not a considerable field in which some carefully thought-out system of joint selling would be of material assistance in promoting British export trade.

Reference is made to insufficient care on the part of British manufacturers in the appointment of their oversea agents, and emphasis is laid on the need of heads of firms visiting their oversea markets. Too many British exporters, it is stated, show a want of proper activity in the way of intelligent and sympathetic study of the markets and energetic salesmanship. In particular too much importance cannot be attached to the keeping of promises in regard to delivery dates. The Committee opposes any steps which would impair or curtail the usefulness of the work of the Department of Overseas Trade.

In a discussion of ocean transport questions the Committee agrees with the opinion that the Conference system is of benefit to traders, who are able to rely on frequent and regular services at fixed rates, even though this advantage be qualified by a system of deferred rebates. It is, however, urged that shippers should be allowed, as an alternative to deferred rebates, the Exclusive Agreement system. The Committee also thinks that the interests of shippers cannot be adequately safeguarded without the formation of strong representative associations of shippers capable of negotiating on fairly equal terms with the conferences, and the Committee therefore suggests that further efforts in the direction of forming such associations should be made. The Committee upon the whole considers the position satisfactory as regards the cost of ocean transport.

Discussing "Industrial Mobility," the report refers at length to the problem of demarcation, which in certain groups of trades exercises a very grave influence in raising the cost of production and weakening the competitive power of British industry. The multiplication and rigid enforcement of demarcation restrictions are contrary to the public interest and operate to the grave disadvantage of British trade. The evil is too serious and the need of a remedy too urgent to make it safe to trust wholly to the gradual operation of influences such as the broadening effects of better education or consolidation of trade unions into larger organizations. Some of the most acute demarcation difficulties, especially in the engineering trades at present, are not between two bodies of craftsmen, but between the skilled and semi-skilled workers. The development of semi-automatic machinery has of late made these difficulties more acute, and in order to meet them it is essential that arrangements should be made to enable

semi-skilled men to use their capacities to the fullest advantage without hindrance. Such arrangements should be accompanied by effective provision to widen the competence of the workmen by a broader system of training.

In its view of taxation problems, the Committee declares that it does not favour the exemption from income-tax of profits put to reserve, and adds that the existing arrangements as regards depreciation allowances on industrial plant and machinery are not unsatisfactory, though it hopes that the Inland Revenue authorities will find means to meet a grievance as to the inadequacy of existing depreciation allowances on pre-War plant and machinery to provide for renewals at post-War values. Suggestions are made as to depreciation allowance on buildings, and as to allowances for expenditure on research, welfare, etc.

On the subject of British Customs policy the Committee states that in the case of Great Britain the fact that life and employment are dependent on the free inflow of imports of food and materials from oversea means that the historic type of tariff policy must in the main be a tariff for revenue, subject to certain qualifications.

The Committee regards the principle of Imperial preference as a necessary qualification of the normal "type" of British tariff policy.

RATIONALIZATION

A lengthy section of the report is devoted to "Industrial Structure and Combination." It must be admitted, the Committee says, that in Great Britain the process of rationalization has not proceeded so rapidly as in some of the principal competing countries. If this country is to maintain its competitive position the productive equipment of British industry must be kept at a high level of efficiency in relation to its oversea competitors, and for this purpose the recovery and maintenance of financial strength are all important. The Committee draws attention to the influence of financial conditions more favourable to the progress of rationalization in some other countries, and regards the problem of the re-conditioning and re-equipment in this country of such industries as iron and steel, coal, and coke as being one of the most serious of those which have still to be solved.

The general conclusion to which the Committee comes is that the first step towards putting British industries in a position to compete successfully in oversea markets is to subject their organization and equipment to a thorough process of re-conditioning. The Committee does not believe that any of the principal basic industries of this country have been so weakened, even by the long-continued depression, as not to have the power within themselves to take the first measures towards their own regeneration, provided that they are thoroughly convinced that such measures are essential and unavoidable and that they must be taken by themselves without reliance on any outside authority. At all costs, power of access to new capital must be regained, and for this purpose measures of financial reconstruction, writing down of capital, and amalgamation with other undertakings, so as to increase the size of the business unit, are or may be among the essential measures to be taken, painful as some of them may be.

EFFECT ON LABOUR

As the aim of reconstruction must be to operate the most efficient works full time, the result will be to afford the maximum amount of full employment and at the same time to diminish the number of part-time workers. Such a policy in its early stages may involve an actual increase in the number wholly unemployed, and all possible steps should be taken to mitigate any hardship incidental to the transition. If, however, as the Committee believes, this is the only practical road by which competitive efficiency can be restored, it is better to face this temporary evil than to drag on as at present, and in the long run the industries which have regained their prosperity will be more than able to reabsorb those workers who for the time may have been displaced.

The report is signed by all the members except two—Mr. C. T. Cramp and Mrs. M. A. Hamilton. Seven members of the Committee, including these two, have signed a memorandum expressing the view that the report is inadequate to the serious situation of the country, and urging a planned and co-ordinated use of the community's resources such as can only take place under the direction of the State. (*From "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement," London, March 16, 1929.*)

Trade Union Reorganisation in Italy

RECOGNITION OF SUBORDINATE ASSOCIATIONS

The Italian Official Gazette of 4th February 1929 published five Royal Decrees of 21st January 1929 giving legal recognition to the associations dependent on the National Confederations of Fascist Trade Unions in Industry, Agriculture, Commerce, Land Transport and Inland Navigation, and Banking, and approving the draft constitutions of these associations.

These Decrees have made considerable changes in the structure of the workers' unions. The number of associations described as unitary (associations of the first grade) and intermediary (associations of the second grade) has been greatly reduced by including in the same association all similar classes of workers, by abolishing all unions covering less than an entire province, by transforming several provincial unions into district unions and even into national unions, when the number of members seemed inadequate to ensure the progress and effective activity of the association, and finally by adopting the same criteria in regard to national federations of various classes.

The organisations established in each province by the former National Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions as communicating bodies have been abolished, and replaced, for the three principal Confederations (Industry, Agriculture and Commerce) by provincial federations which will not be merely bureaucratic bodies but occupational associations of the second grade, corresponding in some ways to those set up by the parallel organisations of employers. The National Confederations of Transport Workers and Bank Employees, which are smaller and present different characteristics, will be sub-divided directly into district unions of the first grade.

ORGANS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS

The organs of the unions of first grade, whether provincial, district or national, consist of the general meeting, the board of directors and the secretary. The general meeting takes place as a rule once a year; it discusses the more important questions, approves the budget and the financial and general reports, and nominates the treasurer and secretary of the union, and four of the directors, the fifth being appointed by the provincial section of the Association of Disabled Men. The nomination of the secretary must be ratified by the president of the confederation to which the union belongs and must be approved in accordance with the provisions of trade union legislation. The board of directors gives effect to the decisions of the meeting, prepares the budget, convenes meetings, and decides on the admission of members. The secretary presides over its meetings. The secretary, who is elected for two years and is re-eligible, manages the affairs of the union and is responsible for its administration, and represents it in dealings with the political and administrative authorities of the area, the associations of higher grade, and outside parties, and also in the Congress of the National Confederation to which the union in question belongs.

A greater liberty of action is allowed by the new regulations to unions of the first and second grade in regard to discipline, and also in regard to contracts of employment, which they are entitled to conclude within the boundaries of their areas, with the help of the provincial unions where these exist and subject to the right of substitution of associations of a higher grade in accordance with their regulations.

The organs of the provincial federations consist of the provincial congress, the board of directors, and the secretary. The provincial congress is composed of the boards of directors and the secretaries of all the unions which compose the federation, and of the executive officers of the social welfare institutions connected with the federation. Provisions similar to those given for the unions define the duties of the organs of the federations, except in relation to the nomination of the secretary, who is appointed by the president of the national confederation to which the federation belongs, and whose authority lasts for four years.

The organs of the national federations consist of the council, the board of directors, and the secretary. The council is composed of the secretaries of all the unions of the first grade which belong to the federation. The secretary and the directors of the federation are members of the council *ex-officio* but do not possess the right to vote. Provisions corresponding to those given for the federations define the duties of the directors and the secretary, the latter being appointed for two years by the president of the federation, subject to ratification in accordance with trade union legislation.

For all trade union associations the new regulations provide that the financial year must begin on 1st July and end on 30th June of the following year. This provision has been made so as to bring the rules of the financial administration of trade union associations into line with those of the Act relating to the keeping of the State accounts and so as to allow the Minister of Corporations to submit the budgets of the associations as annexes to the budget of his own Ministry.

In consequence of this reorganisation, the number of national associations which for the five confederations of workers formerly amounted to 75 has now been reduced to 39. The unions of the first grade, which formerly numbered nearly 12,000, do not now exceed 3300. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 4, 1929.)

Recent Changes in the Average Level of "Real" Wages in the U.K.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, on 31st January, as to the average hourly rate of wages of all workpeople for the years 1918 to 1928, and the hourly rate of "real" wages for those years, stated as a percentage of 1914, the Minister of Labour stated that the information in the possession of the Ministry of Labour is not sufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for precise computations as to the changes in real wages. The following Table, however, was supplied, giving (i) such estimates as are available with regard to the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work at the end of the years 1918-1928 in relation to the corresponding level in July 1914 (taken as 100); (ii) the average level of working-class cost of living at approximately the same dates; and (iii) figures indicating the average relative level of real wages for a full week which would be obtained by combining the figures in columns (1) and (2) of the Table:—

Date	Rates of Wages on the basis of a normal working week	Cost of Living	Real Wages, i.e., rates of wages and cost of living combined
	(1)	(2)	(3)
July, 1914	100	100	100
End of Year—			
1918	195-200	220	89-91
1919	215-220	225	96-98
1920	270-280	265	102-106
1921	210-215	192	109-112
1922	170-175	178	96-98
1923	165-170	177	93-96
1924	170-175	180	94-97
1925	175	175	100
1926	175	175	100
1927	170-175	168	101-104
1928	170-175	167	102-105

The figures as to wages represent only approximate estimates arrived at after consideration of such data as are available, relating almost wholly to those industries, or sections of industries, in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in wage rates on a collective basis. The cost-of-living figures are those regularly calculated by the Ministry of Labour as to the average changes in the cost of maintaining

the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. In view of the incompleteness of the data on which the estimates as to changes in wages rates are based, and of the fact that these estimates represent averages of conditions varying widely among different classes of workpeople, the figures given in the final column should not be regarded as affording more than a very general indication of the average movement of real wages, on the assumption of a full week's work.

The increase in hourly wages, as compared with 1914, would be greater than that in weekly wages. It is not practicable to make any precise calculation as to the rise in hourly wages, but it seems probable that in 1928 the average level of hourly rates was between 190 and 200 per cent. of that of July 1914.

It is important to note that the figures given for wages relate to rates of wages and not to earnings. For workpeople in employment, earnings have increased in a greater proportion than rates of wages as compared with 1914, owing to the greater prevalence of piece-work and for other reasons; but this greater increase of earnings is offset to some extent by the higher general average of unemployment. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, February 1929.)

Workmen's Compensation Bill in Japan

Japanese workers in factories and mines are protected, in case of accident, by the Factory Act and by the Regulations for the Employment and Relief of Miners respectively. There are, however, no protective measures for the workers, estimated to number 1,500,000, who are engaged in transport, construction and civil engineering. The Bureau of Social Affairs has therefore drafted a Bill rendering employers liable to pay compensation in case of industrial accident to these workers. The Bill is to be presented to the coming session of the Imperial Diet.

The Bill applies (1) to workers in stone works or quarries, where more than ten persons are regularly employed; (2) to workers who are engaged in the construction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of buildings; (3) to workers engaged in engineering work under the direct supervision (a) of public utility companies (railways, tramways, water supplies, electricity or gas), or (b) of the public authorities of prefectures, cities, towns or villages; (4) to workers engaged in transport, including railways, tramways, motor omnibus services regularly employing more than ten workers, and other transport undertakings on land regularly employing more than ten workers; and (5) to workers engaged in handling goods at stations or warehouses, where more than ten persons are employed in the undertaking.

In the event of injury, illness or death occurring in the course of the employment of any worker specified in the preceding paragraph, the employer must pay an indemnity to the worker concerned, or to his survivors or dependants in accordance with provisions prescribed by Imperial Ordinance. If the contractor sub-contracts either the whole work or a part of the work, the contractor is responsible for all the workers employed by the sub-contractors.

If, without sufficient reason, an employer fails to carry out his obligations or illegally endeavours to evade his obligations, he is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1000 yen. This provision, however, is not applied in cases in which the worker is employed by the public authorities of a prefecture, town or village.

OPINIONS ON THE BILL

The Bill has been adversely criticised.

The *Osaka Asahi*, one of the leading newspapers in Japan, expressed the following opinion in a leading article on 4th October 1928 :

The provision that a contractor who sub-contracts the whole or a part of the work shall be responsible for all the workers employed by the sub-contractors is unreasonable. The contractor is not always in a financial position to meet such an obligation. Moreover, if the contractor is alone responsible for the workers engaged by the sub-contractors, the latter are liable to exercise less care. Furthermore, a change of contractors during construction work, which often occurs, is likely to cause dispute as to which party is to be held mainly responsible.

The *Osaka Asahi* suggests an alternative plan of a system of insurance either under strict Government supervision or under the direct control of the Government. The Contractors' Association holds the same opinion : it demands that a scheme of workmen's compensation on an insurance system should be introduced, and that the premium should be paid jointly by the State, the employers and the workers, as in the case of health insurance.

The Government takes the view that, in consideration of the large number of workers concerned and of the high degree of risk involved, the Government share of the insurance premium would become extremely heavy, and that there are no financial resources available for the purpose. The Bill was, moreover, drafted after consultation with the business interests concerned, and the draft was passed by the Councillors of the Bureau of Social Affairs. The Government emphasises the fact that similar legislation functions successfully in other countries and that there is no reason why it should not work equally well in Japan. (From "*Industrial and Labour Information*," Geneva, January 28, 1929.)

Japanese Settlement in Colombia

An agreement relating to colonisation was reached in September 1928 between the Department of Migration and Colonisation of Colombia and a Japanese commercial delegation, and has now been submitted to the Minister of Industry for his approval.

The purpose of this agreement is the colonisation of the plains of San Martin by Japanese families. The Government of Colombia undertakes to place 100,000 hectares of land at the disposal of colonists who will devote themselves to rice growing. (From "*Industrial and Labour Information*" Geneva, March 18, 1929.)

Social Conditions in Jamshedpur

The Board of Directors of Tata's Steel Company have decided to adopt a programme for the improvement of housing, lighting and water supply in Jamshedpur during the next three years.

The programme provides for the construction of accommodation at a cost of 7 million rupees ; improvement of the water supply at a cost of 2 million rupees ; the completion of the sewerage system at a cost of 1 million rupees ; and the lighting of the chief main roads, on which 2 million rupees are to be spent, making a total expenditure of 12 million rupees. In addition to the improvements mentioned above, children's playgrounds, sports grounds and free cinemas are to be provided.

The company has also promised maternity benefits, to come into effect as from 1st January 1929. This benefit will take the form of the payment of 6 weeks' wages.

Mr. C. A. Alexander, general manager of the company, has explained that this programme can only be carried out if the company earns sufficient money. (From "*Industrial and Labour Information*," Geneva, March 4, 1929.)

Unemployment Insurance Acts : Extension of Transitional Period

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, provides that, after a transitional period, it will be a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit that at least 30 contributions (or, in the case of disabled *ex-service* men, 10 contributions) have been paid in the two years preceding the date of the applicant's claim for benefit. During the transitional period a greatly reduced contributory condition is in force.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 7th March, asking whether the Government had come to any decision as to the extension of the transitional period, which would otherwise have come to an end during the year beginning on 19th April next, the Minister of Labour made the following statement :—

"When the Unemployment Insurance Bill was under discussion in 1927 I pointed out that, if the expectations then current as to the improvement in employment in the depressed areas were not realised by 1929, when the 30 contributions qualification would be due to come into force, it would be possible to deal with whatever situation might then be found to exist. I have had the position carefully under review in recent weeks, and although there has been considerable improvement in these areas—an improvement which I have every hope will continue—the change has come too late to affect materially the circumstances of a number of claimants to benefit. It has therefore been decided to introduce a Bill immediately to extend the transitional period for another year."

In accordance with this decision, a Bill, entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Provisions Amendment) Bill, was introduced in the House of Commons on 13th March. (From "*Ministry of Labour Gazette*," London, March 1929.)

The Trade Disputes Bill

Report of the Select Committee

A copy of the above Bill was published on pages 1071 to 1077 of the August 1928 issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and the classified views of the principal non-official organisations consulted by the Government of Bombay, on the provisions of the Bill, were given on pages 563 to 590 of the February 1929 issue. The Bill was first introduced into the Assembly on 21st September 1928 and the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill was presented to the Assembly on the 16th March 1929. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th April 1929 without any change and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 12th April 1929. The following is the full text of the Report of the Select Committee together with the Bill as modified by them.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make provision for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes, and for certain other purposes was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers (Papers Nos. 1-IX) and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The Committee held meetings on the 22nd, 24th and 28th of February and the 8th, 9th and 10th of March and, as the result of prolonged discussions, have made a number of amendments in the Bill which we now proceed to explain in detail.

Clause 1.—We have decided to limit the duration of the Act to five years.

Clause 2.—The slight amendment which we have made in sub-clause (c) is intended to bring out more clearly the fact that the definition of "employer" is not intended to be exhaustive.

In view of the provision which we have made in clause 4 that all the members of a Court of Inquiry shall be persons unconnected with the dispute or with any industry affected thereby, we have considered it desirable to give some definition of what we mean by the expression "an independent person," and have inserted a definition accordingly as clause (d) of this clause.

Sub-clause (f) [now sub-clause (g)].—We are of opinion that a wide power enabling the Government to declare any industry, business or undertaking to be a public utility service is undesirable as well as unnecessary, and we have therefore omitted it. After considerable discussion in regard to the question of specifying certain other industries or undertakings as public utility services, we have reached the conclusion that clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this sub-clause as it stands comprise all the services which it is essential to specify in the first place, and, in view of the fact that the general power which the Bill as introduced conferred upon the Government was only exercisable after three months' notice, we think there should be no difficulty in providing for any necessary additions to the clause by an amendment of the Act should occasion arise.

Sub-clause (j) [now sub-clause (k)].—We have amplified the definition of "workman" on the lines of the similar definition in the Canadian Act, and at the same time made it clear that the expression includes clerical

workers; and we have added the Royal Indian Marine Service to the Services which the Bill excludes from its scope.

Clause 3.—We have considered various proposals designed to lay upon the Government a definite obligation to convene a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation in cases where one of the parties so required. We think, however, that, unless both parties are agreed in desiring a reference, it would be useless to fetter the discretion of the Government as to the time at which the matter is ripe for action under this clause. At the same time, we think that no option should be left to the Government to refuse to appoint a Court or Board where the Government is assured that both parties are agreed as to the necessity of a reference, as well as to the form which it should take.

Clause 4.—As already mentioned, we have provided that in every case a Court of Inquiry, whether it consists of one or of more persons, shall not include persons having an interest in the dispute or in any industry affected by it.

Clause 6.—We have made an amendment to sub-clause (2) to make clear the original intention which was that only persons appointed to a Board to represent the parties should be appointed on the recommendation of the parties; and we have made slight alterations in the proviso to sub-clause (3) in order to bring it into line with the wording of clause 10.

Clauses 7 and 9.—The amendments which we have made to these clauses are of a purely drafting nature.

Clause 10.—In view of the fact that members of Courts and Boards will now invariably be independent persons except in the case where a Board is composed of an independent chairman and an equal number of representatives of each party and that the case of a vacancy in the office of any such representative member is already dealt with in clause 6, clause 10 will now apply to independent members only, and we have amended it accordingly.

Clause 12.—We have amended this clause on the lines of the English Act to make it quite clear that every report of a Court or Board, whether a final or interim report, must be published, and that only the publication of such information or evidence as the appointing authority thinks fit should be left to its discretion.

Clause 14.—We consider it inadvisable to forbid the representation of parties before Courts and Boards by legal practitioners subject only to exceptions. As we have redrafted the clause, such representation will ordinarily be permissible, subject however to such conditions and restrictions as may be provided by rules.

Clause 15.—We have decided to accept the principle of this clause which however, as originally drafted, was open to certain criticisms. For example, it was pointed out that many persons are actually employed upon a daily wage which is in practice paid monthly; also that the clause would appear to penalise abstention from work on the part of a particular individual; and further that the clause is one-sided and inflicts no penalty upon an employer who locks out his workmen. The latter point is, we think, one which must certainly be met and as by the nature of his employment a casual or day-to-day labourer must be entitled to cease work at

any moment and be similarly liable to dismissal, we agree that he should be excluded altogether from the operation of this clause. We have accordingly adopted a suggestion made by the Bombay Government which makes it clear that the cessation of work must be in the nature of a strike as defined in the Bill, and we have provided that, in order to render it a penal offence, the strike must be in breach of a definite contract between the employer and the workman; we have, further, made a collateral provision penalising an employer for locking out his workman in breach of any contract.

We have decided to omit sub-clause (2) of the Bill as introduced, which imposed a more severe penalty upon the abettor of an offence under sub-clause (1), as we think such persons can be sufficiently dealt with under the ordinary criminal law of abetment.

As regards sub-clause (3) [now sub-clause (4)], the point was taken that, where the employer is a Government department, the authority whose sanction would be necessary to enable a prosecution to be instituted would be the Government itself. A suggestion was accordingly made that where a trade union exists in the affected industry, a special resolution of three-fourths of the members, confirmed by a similar resolution at a later period, should be sufficient warrant for the launching of a prosecution. We cannot, however, accept this as a satisfactory solution of what we feel is only a technical difficulty in view of the fact that many classes of prosecutions of Government servants can only be undertaken with the sanction of Government itself.

Clause 16.—We have adopted this clause, but with some amendments which we think will restrict its scope without materially impairing its effectiveness. Our attention has been particularly directed to the provisions of clause (b) of sub-clause (1), which, as drafted, we consider to be too wide and uncertain in its meaning. It is possible to hold that any strike inflicts a certain degree of hardship upon the community, and it would therefore be possible for a strike which fulfils both the conditions in (a) and (b) to be brought within this clause, although it was in the nature of a demonstration and lasted for no more than one day. The amendments which we suggest, apart from the omission in clause (a) of the words "or in addition to," accordingly make it clear that the strike or lock-out must be designed to cause really severe, general and prolonged hardship to the community for the purpose of compelling Government to take any particular action, whether in connection with the dispute or otherwise.

In sub-clause (2) we have made it clear that, for the application of money to be illegal it must not merely tend to further or support the strike, but have the direct effect of so doing. This is intended to exclude a case in which money is spent upon the relief of the dependants of strikers.

In sub-clause (3) we have borrowed a provision from the English Act of 1927 further explaining the circumstances in which a group of workmen should be deemed to be within the same trade or industry.

Clause 17.—We have somewhat modified the penalties provided for the instigation of an illegal strike.

Clause 18.—We have decided to omit this, as the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, will not apply in the case of an agreement to commit an offence, and therefore specific exclusion of the case of an illegal strike is not necessary. As regards section 18 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, this section only applies in the case of acts done in furtherance of a trade dispute, and, if a genuine trade dispute forms part of the ground for any illegal strike, we think that no harm will be done by leaving the provisions of section 18 to operate in the case of registered trade unions.

Clause 20.—We think there is no sufficient justification for giving a power to the Government to apply for injunctions restraining the expenditure of the funds of a trade union in connection with an illegal strike. Under clause 16 such expenditure has been declared to be illegal and the persons properly interested in seeing that the funds are not misspent are the members of the trade union concerned.

Clause 21 [now clause 19].—The only alteration which we have made in this clause is consequential upon the amendment made to clause 14.

3. The Bill was published as follows:—

<i>In English</i>		
Gazette		Date
Gazette of India	.. ..	.. 4th December 1928.
Fort Saint George Gazette ..	.. ..	.. 25th September 1928
Bombay Government Gazette	.. ..	.. 1st November 1928.
Calcutta Gazette	.. ..	.. 1st November 1928
Burma Gazette	.. ..	.. 27th October 1928.
Central Provinces Gazette ..	.. ..	.. 22nd September 1928.
Assam Gazette	.. ..	.. 19th September 1928.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	.. ..	.. 10th October 1928.
Coorg District Gazette	.. ..	.. 1st November 1928.
Sind Official Gazette	.. ..	.. 8th November 1928.
North-West Frontier Gazette	.. ..	.. 26th October 1928.
<i>In the Vernaculars</i>		
Province	Language	Date
Madras	{ Tamil	.. 20th November 1928.
	{ Telugu	.. 20th November 1928.
	.. Hindustani	.. 27th November 1928.
	.. Kanarese	.. 20th November 1928.
	{ Malayalam	.. 11th November 1928.
Bombay	{ Marathi	.. 13th December 1928.
	.. Gujarathi	.. 13th December 1928.
	{ Kanarese	.. 5th December 1928.
Central Provinces	{ Marathi	.. 24th November 1928.
	.. Hindi	.. 24th November 1928.
Coorg	.. Kanarese	.. 1st December 1928.
Sind	.. Sindhi	.. 6th December 1928.

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

B. N. MITRA.
DARCY LINDSAY.
VICTOR SASSOON.*
S. C. MITRA.*
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MD. ISMAIL KHAN.
M. SHAH NAWAZ.
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S. LALL.
M. K. ACHARYA.
M. A. AZIM.
TARIT BHUSHAN ROY.
FAZAL I. RAHIMTOOLA.*
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HIRDAY NATH KUNZRU.*
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
M. A. JINNAH.*

The 16th March 1929.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

I sign the report subject to the following minute of dissent.
I do not consider that Government should interfere unless the dispute is a major one and until direct negotiations between the parties have failed, and so I see no reason why Government should interfere except at the request of at least one party to the dispute where a registered trade union of the operatives in the trade concerned exists. This would allow Government to intervene where labour was disorganised and without knowledge of its privileges and rights.

The opposition to the above views considers that unless Government has the right of intervention at any time both parties would be likely to pursue obstinately an internecine warfare, suicidal to themselves and detrimental to the public interest. It does not appreciate the fact that one or other party would always be desirous of obtaining the support of Public Opinion and would thus hasten to demand Government intervention. It is only when both sides feel that they are on the way of coming to a satisfactory settlement that neither would desire the intervention of third party busy bodies.

The alteration of the law relating to picketing is one for which in my opinion the time is ripe. Picketing of any kind should be rendered illegal while a Court or Board is sitting, and the law on picketing at any time should be altered to render it illegal at or near a workman's house as under the English law.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether legislation of this kind should take place in this Bill or by an amending Bill to section 503 of the

* Subject to Minute of Dissent.

Indian Penal Code. It has been stated that if an amendment of this kind were passed in the Select Committee, it would delay the present Bill. I do not desire to delay the acceptance of the provisions of this Bill and so did not press the point which was raised by other Members of the Select Committee; but I consider that suitable action should be taken by Government whether when this Bill is before the House or by bringing out an amending Bill to the Indian Penal Code to deal with this most important and necessary point.

VICTOR SASSOON.

The 13th March 1929.

With regard to sections 3, 4 and 6, I am of opinion that the appointing authority of the members of Boards of Conciliation and of the Courts of Inquiry shall be the High Court of Judicature of the place in the jurisdiction of which the dispute has arisen or is apprehended instead of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council as at present provided in the Bill. As for the constitution of these Boards and Courts these should consist of representatives—one in respect to Courts of Inquiry and two in respect to Boards of Conciliation—of each party to the dispute with a Chairman elected by these representatives. I would therefore amend these sections so as to bring them in conformity to these views and make consequential amendments in sections 8 and 10 and any other sections which may require changes. In view of the alterations I propose, the definition of independent person, *i.e.*, clause (d) of section 2 shall be deleted as unnecessary. I suggest two other alterations, one in section 5 and another in section 12. I would add a clause to section 5 requiring Boards and Courts to report to the appointing authority and obtain its orders before it makes any inquiry in private. As to reports made by Courts of Inquiry under section 12 I would make them final and binding on the parties on the confirmation of the same by the appointing authority with such modifications as it thinks fit, after hearing both parties.

I shall now give briefly my reasons for suggesting the changes which I propose. It must be remembered that Courts and Boards constituted must inspire perfect confidence in the minds of parties if these are intended to serve the public. In this connection it must be remembered that almost all Governments are considered to have a bias for the interests of Capital rather than of Labour. Even in countries, such as Australia, where the Government is Labour, there is this suspicion. The reason stated is that capitalists have vested interests and a stake in the country, whereas labourers have none. Whether there is or there is not substance in this, the fact remains that there is this suspicion entertained by Labour against Governments, whether these are employers of Labour or not. The suspicion becomes all the greater in countries like India, where the Government is the largest employer of Labour. It is therefore highly desirable that the Government of India should not only be quite just and impartial in such matters, but should take steps to see that it is altogether beyond even a shred of suspicion. The only way to do this is to make the Boards and Courts altogether independent of Government. When I say this I remember that often it is said that the appointing authority

under the Bill, *viz.*, the Government, is not a single person and the part of the Government which is the employer of Labour would have but a distant connection with the part which appointed the Board or the Court and dealt with its conclusions. I do not think this argument is quite sound. For instance, in most matters where Government is an employer, such as Railways, Post and Telegraphs, and the like, the Railway Board and the members of the Executive Council in charge of the particular portfolios cannot be said to have a distant connection with the part of the Government which appointed the Boards and Courts.

With respect to my suggested amendments to sections 5 and 12, my reason for the change proposed in section 5 is that, in my opinion, provisions regarding secrecy of any proceedings in respect to matters of public importance, especially when these matters come up before tribunals, should, as a rule, be done away with and inquiries should be public and open. I have, therefore, recognising that in trade disputes there are likely to be matters which deserve to be kept strictly confidential, placed certain safeguards over inquiries in private lest this power should be abused.

With respect to the Reports of Court of Inquiry dealt with in section 12 of the Bill, these should be made final and binding on parties under certain limitations, *viz.*, the consideration by High Courts, I have done this after great hesitation. Neither the capitalists nor Labour Associations nor the Government have thought fit to suggest this. I fear there is something behind this which makes all parties reticent about an expression of view and fight shy of this point of making the report final and binding. I am, therefore, not keen on this change, but I have mentioned it for such consideration as it deserves.

V. V. JOGIAH.

The fundamental objections to the Bill as it emerges from the Select Committee remain unaffected. We feel that clauses 15 and onwards far from settling trade disputes will only multiply them; they will embitter relations between the employer and the employed and will, as all experience of similar legislation testifies, be utilised by the authorities for crushing political propaganda unpleasant to the bureaucracy. If the object of the Bill is to develop and foster genuine trade union movement in the country, clauses 15 and onwards will surely defeat that object. For these reasons we recommended in the Select Committee the deletion of the 15th and subsequent clauses. But having failed in that object we are obliged to append this minute of dissent. Up to clause 14 the Bill is a genuine attempt towards settlement of trade disputes by means of courts of inquiry and boards of conciliation. We believe that so far as that portion of the Bill is concerned, it emerges from the Select Committee considerably improved and strengthened. Almost all the changes that have been made in the Bill up to that clause have served to make it more equitable and just. Of course, we leave out of account the definition of the "public utility services" in clause 2 (g). That definition is consequential on the clause 15 and should therefore be considered along with it. We believe that this clause is a great danger to friendly relations between the employers and the employed. A public service may be a "utility service," but it does not therefore

follow that a strike in such services without notice ought to be visited with criminal prosecution. It is true that a lockout in such services has been made an offence also, but that does not affect the argument against making a strike a penal offence. We cannot understand why a strike in a postal, telegraph or telephone service or for the matter of that in any Railway service should be made a crime. No doubt such a strike is inconvenient and interferes with our ordinary comforts, but it is monstrous to claim that if any body of men refuse to minister to our comforts and conveniences they ought to be branded as criminals especially when the strikers feel that these comforts and conveniences can only be satisfied by their own degradation and misery. Can it be seriously contended that the Frontier Mail and similar luxurious Railway services are so vital to society that strikes thereon should be made illegal? For the Legislature to give sanction to so iniquitous a doctrine as the one which is embodied in clause 15 is to proclaim to the world that the mass of mankind ought to remain wage slaves and that they would strike only on the pain of being clapped into jail. We are most anxious to promote the industrial advancement of our country but not by methods of coercion as proposed under this clause. We grant that services like the supply of water, light and sanitation are absolutely essential to the very existence of society and that any strike in such services should be discouraged by all legitimate means, not because they are "public utility services" but because they are "social security services"; and as no man could be permitted to have interest against the very existence of society we are not opposed to any legislation against making strikes in the "social security services" illegal; but such strikes are already illegal and what is more, the punishment provided for them is heavier as will be seen by reading section 43 of the Indian Penal Code along with section 120-A as pointed out by the Honourable Mr. Justice Wort of the Patna High Court. So far as merely "public utility" services are concerned, clause 15 is iniquitous and so far as "social security services" are concerned, this clause is unnecessary, and we therefore are entirely against its inclusion in the Bill. As regards clause 16 and subsequent clauses they are out of tune with the spirit of the earlier portion of the Bill. Even in a country like England where the trade union movement is highly developed similar provisions have met with universal condemnation with the rank and file of the entire body of trade unions there. It cannot therefore be claimed that in a country where the trade union movement is still in its infancy such clauses could lead to beneficial results. They can lead only to disaster; while the rigour of the clause 16 (1) (b) has been somewhat softened by the changes made therein, the fundamental objections to it remain entirely unaffected. It cannot be suggested that workers should be deprived of the rights of citizenship simply because they are employed in some industry or business. No legislation which directly or indirectly interferes with fundamental human rights can meet with our approval. These clauses first assume that sympathetic strikes even in ordinary business are wrong. They further assume that if employees strike work in order to assist any agitation or propaganda for political rights they deserve to be suppressed; but such an idea, *i.e.*, that the least external interference with the normal working of trade and

industry should be regarded as criminal cannot be maintained in modern times and we therefore unequivocally oppose all these clauses.

One more thing remains to be stated. In order to take action against employers in cases of lock-outs it is necessary to get the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. This might work well so long as the employer is a non-official. But in case of the Government employers such a provision would remain a dead letter. It is next to impossible to obtain the sanction of the Governor General in Council if a trade union desires to prosecute any Agent of a Railway or a Member of the Railway Board. We had therefore proposed that against official employers registered trade unions ought to be allowed to sanction prosecution, if they decide to launch one, after passing an extraordinary resolution with a three-fourths majority to that effect. We think that the inclusion of such a provision is necessary if workmen are to be given the right to prosecute illegal lockouts by official employees. We also think that the protection given to blacklegs in clause 17 amounts to an improper interference with the internal administration of Trade Unions; but even if the changes we have pressed are accepted, we cannot support clauses 15 onwards as they are calculated to turn the Bill into the "Employers Charter" and to give legal sanction to a system of forced labour.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.
M. S. SESA IYENGAR.
S. C. MITRA.
V. V. JOGIAH.

The 15th March 1929.

I do not think that the Trade Disputes Bill can be said to be complete without a clause of picketing inserted in it. Picketing is a harassment for honest and willing workers and its provision should find a legitimate place in this Bill. The whole object of this Bill would be destroyed if picketing would be allowed when any trade dispute is under inquiry or investigation by a Court or Board. I am therefore of opinion that picketing should be made illegal.

As regards clause 16, as amended by the Select Committee, it is too wide and vague and will not serve the purpose for which it was intended. Whilst I believe that no political clause should be inserted in this Bill, I am strongly of opinion that no industry should be paralysed for coercing Government regardless of the ruin that it may cause to the community and to the industry.

FAZAL I. RAHIMTOOLA.

I do not find myself in a position to support clauses 16, 17 and 18. There is no doubt that the present clauses relating to illegal strikes are an improvement on those in the draft Bill, but my objection on principle remains and I cannot give such provision my support.

G. D. BIRLA.

The 15th March 1929.

The Bill has undergone changes in the Select Committee, some of which are of a substantial character. They make that part of the Bill which deals

with the investigation and settlement of trade disputes more acceptable and meet some of the objections raised against that part which is concerned with strikes in public utility services and general strikes. But the fundamental objections to this part of the Bill remain unaffected by the alterations introduced by the Select Committee.

I take it that the main purpose of the Bill is to enable Government to bring about the settlement of a trade dispute either by persuading the employers and the employees to arrive at an amicable understanding or by bringing the force of public opinion to bear upon the parties concerned. The Bill gives no power to Government to enforce the decision of a Board of Conciliation or Court of Inquiry. The success of their intervention will thus depend on psychological causes. It is necessary therefore that the Bill should create an atmosphere of sympathy and goodwill. Looked at from this point of view, the retention of provisions relating to strikes in public utility services and general strikes must be regarded as a serious mistake. They will sow distrust in the minds of the workers who will regard them as aimed at their class and create suspicion in the mind of the public which will ascribe a political origin to them. The hostile feelings which the Bill will create may entirely defeat its principal object.

Clause 15 which deals with strikes in public utility services renders a strike in violation of the terms of service without previous notice illegal. If it was attempted to make sudden strikes penal only in services where stoppage of work without adequate notice would endanger human health or life the case for such action would theoretically be clear, however difficult the enforcement of the law might be in practice. But the definition of a public utility service in spite of the deletion of that provision by the Select Committee which would have vested Government with a discretionary power to declare any service a public utility service still includes services sudden strikes in which, whatever the inconvenience they may cause, cannot involve danger to life. However undesirable sudden strikes may be in any undertaking, there is no ground for making them penal where they do not affect the safety of the community. It may further be pointed out that sudden strikes in services which affect the existence of the community have been made illegal by provincial legislation. Proved defects in the existing law can be easily remedied by the provinces. Besides, strikes, if resorted to in breach of contract, can be severely dealt with under the Indian Penal Code. It is true that lock-outs in public utility services have been placed on the same level as strikes and rendered punishable, but this does not in any way affect the argument against the retention of clause 15.

Again, if certain services are of exceptional importance to society, the welfare of the workers who carry them on should also be a matter of special concern to us, but the Bill accords them no privileges, and amendments seeking to secure privileges for them were held to be outside the scope of the Bill.

The objections to clause 16, even as amended by the Select Committee, are of a more serious character. Legislation undertaken on similar lines in England met with determined opposition from responsible Labour leaders although the trade union movement is highly organised there and

the difficulties in interpreting it were commented on by eminent lawyers and jurists. As pointed out in the debate which took place when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee there is a danger that sympathetic strikes and strikes the object of which is to get labour laws suitably changed may be held to be illegal under clause 16. There is also a justifiable fear that the clause may be used for political purposes. No evidence has been adduced to show either the urgency or the desirability of such a provision at this stage. It is bound to be regarded in the present circumstances as a direct attack on Labour and should be strenuously opposed.

It has been contended that the clauses referred to above are calculated to lead to a healthy development of the trade union movement and are therefore in the interests of the workers themselves. It is difficult to take such an argument seriously. I am unable to see how these clauses will bring about the extension of the trade union movement or a quicker organisation of Labour.

The second part of the Bill seems to me to have a definitely political tinge about it. It has no necessary connection with the first part. If the Bill is meant to promote peace in the industrial world it should be shorn off the objectionable features briefly discussed above.

H. N. KUNZRU.

I agree with the general principles of the Bill as it emerges from the Select Committee. I suggest that the Act should remain in force till 31st March 1934, and not for 5 years.

M. A. JINNAH.

L. A. BILL No. 25 OF 1928

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE]

(Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee)

A Bill to make provision for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes, and for certain other purposes

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes, and for certain other purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent, commencement and duration.—(1) This Act may be called the Trade Disputes Act, 1928.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

(4) It shall remain in force for a period of five years only.

2. Interpretations.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Board" means a Board of Conciliation constituted under this Act;

(b) "Court" means a Court of Inquiry constituted under this Act;

(c) "employer", in the case of any industry, business or undertaking carried on by any department of the Government, means the authority prescribed in this behalf or, where no authority is prescribed, the head of the department;

(d) a person shall be deemed to be "independent" for the purpose of his appointment as the chairman or other member of a Court or a Board if he is unconnected with the dispute with reference to which the Court or the Board is appointed and with any trade or industry directly affected by the dispute;

(e) "lock-out" means the closing of a place of employment, or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him, where such closing, suspension or refusal occurs in consequence of a dispute and is intended for the purpose of compelling those persons, or of aiding another employer in compelling persons employed by him, to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment;

(f) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(g) "public utility service" means—

(i) any railway service which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a public utility service for the purposes of this Act; or

(ii) any postal, telegraph or telephone service; or

(iii) any industry, business or undertaking which supplies light or water to the public; or

(iv) any system of public conservancy or sanitation;

(h) "railway company" means a railway company as defined in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890);

(i) "strike" means a cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any trade or industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding, of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment;

(j) "trade dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person; and

(k) "workman" means any person employed in any trade or industry to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward, but does not include any person employed in the naval, military or air service of the Crown or in the Royal Indian Marine Service.

Reference of Disputes to Courts and Boards

3. Reference of disputes to Courts or Boards.—If any trade dispute exists or is apprehended between an employer and any of his workmen, the Local Government or, where the employer is the head of a department under the control of the Governor General in Council

or is a railway company, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing—

- (a) refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to the dispute to a Court of Inquiry to be appointed by the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be; or
- (b) refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation to be appointed by the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, for promoting a settlement thereof:

Provided that, where both parties to the dispute apply, whether separately or conjointly, for a reference to a Court, or where both parties apply, whether separately or conjointly, for a reference to a Board, and the authority having the power to appoint is satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party, a Court or a Board, as the case may be, shall be appointed accordingly.

Courts of Inquiry

4. Constitution of Courts.—(1) A Court shall consist of an independent chairman and such other independent persons as the appointing authority thinks fit, or may, if such authority thinks fit, consist of one independent person.

(2) A Court, having the prescribed quorum, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the number of its members other than the chairman.

5. Duties of Courts.—(1) A Court shall, either in public or in private, at its discretion, inquire into the matters referred to it and report thereon to the authority by which the Court was appointed.

(2) A Court may, if it thinks fit, make interim reports.

Boards of Conciliation

6. Constitution of Boards.—(1) A Board shall consist of a chairman and two or four other members, as the appointing authority thinks fit, or may, if such authority thinks fit, consist of one independent person.

(2) Where the Board consists of more than one person, the chairman shall be an independent person and the other members shall be either independent persons or persons appointed in equal numbers to represent the parties to the dispute; all persons appointed to represent any party shall be appointed on the recommendation of that party:

Provided that, if any party fails to make the necessary recommendation within the prescribed time, the appointing authority shall select and appoint such persons as it thinks fit to represent that party.

(3) A Board, having the prescribed quorum, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the number of its members other than the chairman:

Provided that, where a Board includes an equal number of persons representing the parties to the dispute and the services of any such person cease to be available before the Board has completed its work, the authority appointing the Board shall appoint, in the manner specified in sub-section (2), another person to take his place, and the proceedings shall be continued before the Board so re-constituted.

7. Duties of Boards.—(1) Where a dispute has been referred to a Board under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the same, and for this purpose the Board shall, in such

manner as it thinks fit and without delay, investigate the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof, and in so doing may do all such things as it thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period sufficient in its opinion to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

(2) If a settlement of a dispute is arrived at by the parties thereto after it has been referred to a Board and during the course of the investigation thereof, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and the Board shall send a report of the settlement, together with the memorandum, to the authority by which the Board was appointed.

(3) If no such settlement is arrived at during the course of the investigation, the Board shall, as soon as possible after the close thereof, send a full report regarding the dispute to the authority by which the Board was appointed, setting forth the proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and circumstances relating to the dispute and of bringing about a settlement thereof, together with a full statement of such facts and circumstances and its findings thereon and the recommendation of the Board for the determination of the dispute.

(4) The recommendation of the Board shall deal with each item of the dispute, and shall state in plain language what in the opinion of the Board ought and ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned.

General

8. Finality of orders constituting a Court or Board—No order of the Governor General in Council or of a Local Government appointing any person as a member of a Court or a Board shall be called in question in any manner.

9. Procedure and powers.—(1) Courts and Boards shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

(2) Courts and Boards shall have the same powers as are vested in Courts under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), when trying a suit in respect of the following matters:—

(a) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) compelling the production of documents and material objects; and

(c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;

and shall have such further powers as may be prescribed; and every inquiry or investigation by a Court or Board shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

10. Filling of vacancies.—(1) If the services of the chairman or of any other independent member of a Court or Board cease to be available at any time for the purposes of the Court or Board, the appointing authority shall in the case of a chairman, and may in the case of any other member, appoint another independent person to fill the vacancy, and the proceedings shall be continued before the Court or Board so re-constituted.

(2) Where the Court or Board consists of one person only and his services cease to be available as aforesaid, the appointing authority shall appoint another independent person in his place, and the proceedings shall be continued before the person so appointed.

11. Form of report—The report of a Court or Board shall be in writing and shall be signed by all the members of the Court or Board :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent any member of a Court or Board from recording a minute of dissent from a report or from any recommendation made therein.

12. Publication of results of inquiry—(1) The final and any interim report of a Court or Board, together with any minute of dissent recorded therein, shall, as soon as possible after its receipt by the authority by which the Court or Board was appointed, be published by that authority in such manner as it thinks fit.

(2) The said authority may publish or cause to be published from time to time, in such manner as such authority thinks fit, any information obtained, or conclusions arrived at, by the Court or Board as the result or in the course of its inquiry or investigation.

13. Certain matters to be kept confidential—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12, there shall not be included in any report or publication made or authorised by a Court or Board or the authority appointing a Court or Board any information obtained by the Court or Board in the course of its inquiry or investigation as to any Trade Union or as to any individual business (whether carried on by a person, firm or company) which is not available otherwise than through evidence given before the Court or Board, except with the consent in writing of the secretary of the Trade Union or of the person, firm or company in question; nor shall any individual member of the Court or Board or any person concerned in the proceedings before it disclose any such information without such consent.

(2) If any member of a Court or Board or any person present at or concerned in the proceedings before a Court or Board discloses any information in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall, on complaint made by or under the authority of the Trade Union or individual business affected, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the disclosure of any such information for the purposes of a prosecution under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

14. Representation of parties—Subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, any party to a dispute under inquiry or investigation by a Court or Board shall be entitled to be represented before the Court or Board by a legal practitioner.

Special provision regarding Public Utility Services

15. Sudden strikes and lock-outs in utility services—(1) Any person who, being employed in a public utility service, goes on strike in breach of contract without having given to his employer, within one month before so striking, not less than fourteen days' previous notice in writing of his intention

to go on strike or, having given such notice, goes on strike before the expiry thereof, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

(2) Any employer carrying on any public utility service who locks out his workmen in breach of contract without having given them, within one month before such lock-out, not less than fourteen days' notice in writing of his intention to lock them out, or, having given such notice, locks them out before the expiry thereof shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) Where the employer committing an offence under sub-section (2) is a corporation, company or other association of persons, any secretary, director or other officer or person concerned with the management thereof shall be punishable as therein provided unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or without his consent.

(4) No Court shall take cognisance of any offence under this section or of the abetment of any such offence save on complaint made by, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government.

(5) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this section.

Special provision for Illegal Strikes and Lock-outs

16. Illegal strikes and lock-outs—(1) A strike or a lock-out shall be illegal which—

(a) has any object other than the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers locking out are engaged; and

(b) is designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking any particular course of action.

(2) It shall be illegal to commence or continue, or to apply any sums in direct furtherance or support of any such illegal strike or lock-out.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

(a) a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of persons in that trade or industry;

(b) without prejudice to the generality of the expression "trade or industry," workmen shall be deemed to be within the same trade or industry if their wages or conditions of employment are determined in accordance with agreements made with the same employer or group of employers.

(4) A strike or a lock-out shall not be deemed to be calculated to compel the Government unless such compulsion might reasonably be expected as a consequence thereof.

17. Penalty—(1) If any person declares, instigates, incites others to take part in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike or lock-out which is illegal under the provisions of section 16, he shall be punishable with

simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both :

Provided that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue to work or to accept employment.

(2) No Court shall take cognisance of any offence under this section save on complaint made by, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government.

(3) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this section.

18. Protection of persons withholding from illegal strike or lock-out—
(1) No person refusing to take part, or to continue to take part, in any strike or lock-out which is illegal under the provisions of section 16 shall, by reason of such refusal or by reason of any action taken by him under this section, be subject to expulsion from any trade union or society, or to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or benefit to which he or his legal representatives would otherwise be entitled, or be liable to be placed in any respect, either directly or indirectly, under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union or society, anything to the contrary in the rules of a trade union or society notwithstanding.

(2) Nothing in the rules of a trade union or society requiring the settlement of disputes in any manner shall apply to any proceeding for enforcing any right or exemption secured by this section, and in any such proceeding the Civil Court may, in lieu of ordering a person who has been expelled from membership of a trade union or society to be restored to membership, order that he be paid out of the funds of the trade union or society such sum by way of compensation or damages as that Court thinks just.

Rules

19. Power to make rules—(1) The Governor General in Council in respect of industries, businesses and undertakings carried on by him or under his authority, or by a railway company, and the Local Governments in respect of other businesses, industries, or undertakings within their respective provinces, may make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the powers and procedure of Courts and Boards, including rules as to the summoning of witnesses, the production of documents relevant to the subject-matter of an inquiry or investigation and the number of members necessary to form a quorum ;
- (b) the allowances admissible to members of Courts and Boards and to witnesses ;
- (c) the ministerial establishment which may be allotted to a Court or Board and the salaries and allowances payable to members of such establishments ;

(d) the conditions and restrictions subject to which persons may be represented by legal practitioners in proceedings under this Act before a Court or Board ;

(e) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall, on such publication, have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Labour Conditions in Poland

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Polish Government recently introduced in the Diet a Bill for the amendment of the national Constitution. The principal clauses relating to the protection of labour are given below :—

Clause 64.—Every citizen has the right to choose his place of residence in Poland, or to emigrate, and the right to choose his occupation and livelihood. These rights may not be restricted except by legislation. The Polish Republic is bound to aid and protect Polish citizens permanently or temporarily employed abroad.

Clause 65.—Labour, being the fundamental basis of the national wealth, is entitled to special protection from the State.

Every citizen has the right to expect the protection of the State in respect of his labour. The principles of the supervision to be exercised over the material, moral and legal conditions of paid labour will be laid down in special legislation. The rights of the citizen to insurance against unemployment, sickness, industrial accidents, and invalidity will also be defined by special legislation.

Independent agricultural, industrial or commercial undertakings are also placed under the protection of the State.

Clause 66, paragraph 3.—Special legislation will also be enacted to define the principles of the protection of women workers and mothers.

No child under the age of 15 years shall be employed, no woman shall be employed at night, and no minor shall be employed in unhealthy industries. No child or minor liable to compulsory education shall be regularly employed.

The conditions of work of children and minors will be regulated by special legislation safeguarding their health and morals.

Clause 67.—All citizens have the right to combine, to meet, and to form trade unions and associations. These rights will be defined in detail by special legislation. The right of combination for the defence or improvement of conditions of paid labour may not be abolished or restricted by any agreement.

Clause 69.—Every citizen has the right to profit by the results of his artistic, scientific or technical labour. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, March 18, 1929.)

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1929

A Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 for certain purposes, was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on the 21st September 1928. The report of the Select Committee on the Bill presented to the Assembly on the 26th February 1929 and the Bill by the Legislative Assembly received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March 1929. The text of the Amending Act is as follows—

ACT No. V OF 1929

An Act further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 for certain purposes

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), for certain purposes hereinafter appearing It is hereby enacted as follows—

1. Short Title.—This Act may be called the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1929.

2. Amendment of section 3, Act VIII of 1923.—In the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the word "or" at the end of clause (b) and the whole of clause (c) shall be omitted.

3. Amendment of section 5, Act VIII of 1923.—(1) Section 5 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of section 5, and in that sub-section as so re-numbered, in the Explanation for the words "this section" the words "this sub-section" shall be substituted.

(2) To the same section as so re-numbered the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (1), other than the proviso, shall apply to the calculation of wages for the purposes of clause (n) of sub-section (1) of section 2 and of sub-section (3) of that section."

4. Amendment of section 8, Act VIII of 1923.—In section 8 of the said Act—

(a) for sub-sections (1) to (3) the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely—

(1) No payment of compensation in respect of a workman whose injury has resulted in death, and no payment of a lump sum as compensation to a woman or a person under a legal disability, shall be made otherwise than by deposit with the Commissioner, and no such payment made directly by an employer shall be deemed to be a payment of compensation:

Provided that, in the case of a deceased workman,—

(a) an employer may make to any dependant or other person, by whom the funeral expenses are to be or have been incurred, an advance not exceeding fifty rupees for the purpose of defraying the same in whole or in part, and may make other advances to dependants on account of compensation, not exceeding however an aggregate of one hundred rupees in the case of any one dependant;

(b) the amount of any advance made in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) to defray funeral expenses may be deducted by the employer from the lump sum to be deposited with the Commissioner, and the amount of any other advance so made to a dependant, or so much thereof as does not exceed the compensation apportioned to him, shall be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and be repaid to the employer.

(2) Any other sum amounting to not less than ten rupees which is payable as compensation may be deposited with the Commissioner on behalf of the person entitled thereto.

(3) The receipt of the Commissioner shall be a sufficient discharge in respect of any compensation deposited with him";

(b) in sub-section (4), after the words "under sub-section (1)" the words "as compensation in respect of a deceased workman" shall be inserted; and after the words "fifty rupees" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"or so much of that sum as is less than fifty rupees, whichever is less, as has not already been advanced by the employer on account of such expenses";

(4) for sub-section (5) the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

(5) Compensation deposited in respect of a deceased workman shall, subject to any deduction made under sub-section (4), be apportioned among the dependants of the deceased workman or any of them in such proportion as the Commissioner thinks fit, or may, in the discretion of the Commissioner, be allotted to any one dependant.

(6) Where any compensation deposited with the Commissioner is payable to any person, the Commissioner shall, if the person to whom the compensation is payable is not a woman or a person under a legal disability, and may in other cases, pay the money to the person entitled thereto.

(7) Where any lump sum deposited with the Commissioner is payable to a woman or a person under a legal disability, such sum may be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with for the benefit of the woman or of such person during his disability, in such manner as the Commissioner may direct; and where a full amount of compensation is payable to any person under a legal disability, the Commissioner may, if he sees fit, make to him in the behalf of his dependants during the disability to any dependant of the workman or to any other person whom the Commissioner thinks best fitted to provide for the welfare of the workman"; and

(8) sub-section (6) shall be re-numbered as sub-section (8) and after that sub-section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

(9) Where the Commissioner—cross any order under sub-section (1) by reason of the fact that payment of compensation to any person has been obtained by fraud, impersonation or other illegal means, any amount so paid to or on behalf of such person may be recovered in the manner hereinafter provided in section 14.

5. Amendment of section 23, Act VIII of 1923.—In section 23 of the said Act after the words "mutual objects" the following words shall

be added, namely "and the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and of Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. (V of 1898.)"

6. *Amendment of section 28, Act VIII of 1923.*—In sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act,—

- (a) for the words "to a person under a legal disability" the words "to a woman or a person under a legal disability" shall be substituted;
- (b) clause (b) of the proviso shall be omitted; and
- (c) in clause (d), for the words "to a person under any legal disability" the words "to a woman or a person under a legal disability" shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of Schedule II, Act VIII of 1923.*—In Schedule II to the said Act,—

- (1) for clause (v) the following clause shall be substituted, namely " (v) employed for the purpose of loading, unloading, fuelling, constructing, repairing, demolishing, cleaning or painting any ship of which he is not the master or a member of the crew; or ;
- (2) in clause (vii), for the word "cable" the words "line or cable or post or standard for the same" shall be inserted; and
- (3) after clause (ix) the following clauses shall be added, namely—
"or
(x) employed upon a railway as defined in clause (4) of section 3, and sub-section (1) of section 148, of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, (IX of 1890) by a person fulfilling a contract with the railway administration; or
(xi) employed as an inspector, mail guard, sorter or van peon in the Railway Mail Service; or
(xii) employed, in connection with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas, as a rig-builder, driller, driller's helper, oil-well puller, or in bailing or cleaning oil-wells or putting in and taking out casings or drill pipes in oil wells; or
(xiii) employed in any occupation involving blasting operations."

8. *Amendment of Schedule IV, Act VIII of 1923.*—In Schedule IV to the said Act, for the words and letters "clause (a) or clause (b)" the word and figure "sub-section (1)" shall be substituted.

The announcement made in the *Statesman* dated 22nd March 1929 to the effect that the Lancashire Cotton Corporation are contemplating the extensive use of Indian cotton in the 200 spinning companies which are to form this combine may be of interest to those who have the trade in cotton and cotton piece-goods at heart. One of the difficulties which has been facing Lancashire for some considerable time is the high price she has had to pay for American cotton in comparison with both the Indian and Japanese mills whose use of Indian cotton is almost universal. Indian cotton has not commanded any serious attention in Lancashire until quite recently when the cry for lower costs in production led spinners to experiment with Indian cotton with a more or less satisfactory result as far as the lower counts or yarn were concerned, say for counts up to 40s. (From "*Statesman*," Calcutta, March 23, 1929.)

The Employment of Married Women in Germany

At the request of the German Ministry of Labour, factory inspectors undertook a special enquiry in the course of the year 1927 into the employment of married women in German industry and commerce. The following are the principal details collected, according to an analysis published by Mrs. Frida Wunderlich in *Soziale Praxis* of 1st November 1928.

Proportion of Married Women.—Since the census of 1899 the number of married women employed has risen from 33·5 per cent. to 34·8 per cent. of the number of women employed and from 9·6 per cent. to 11·5 per cent. of the whole mass of labour. According to districts the proportion of married women to the total of women workers varies from 12·9 per cent. to 46·4 per cent. for manual workers and from 4·5 per cent. to 14 per cent. for salaried employees. The textile industry is the one which employs relatively the largest number of married women. It is nearly always economic difficulties which compel married women to work. Often the family rent is too high for the husband's earnings, while sometimes the cost of establishing the household has not yet been met.

Engagement and Dismissal.—In normal times women workers are engaged solely on the ground of their abilities, without any distinction being made between married and unmarried. The former seem to be sometimes preferred on account of their greater stability. However, when there is a shortage of orders married women are the first to be dismissed, because it is thought that they can live upon their husband's earnings. For salaried employees the position is different. The preference seems to be given to those who are unmarried. The salaried employee also gives up her work after marriage more often than the manual worker. These two circumstances explain why the proportion of married women is much lower among employees than among workers.

Regularity of Employment.—The majority of married women work throughout the year and do not seem to have any preference for seasonal employment.

Hours of Labour.—As a general rule hours of labour are the same for the married women as for the other groups of the staff. Greater facilities are sometimes allowed them in remotely situated rural undertakings. In general married women are not entitled to a longer period for the midday rest than others, and often they do not desire this because they live too far from the factory.

Morbidity.—No precise figures exist which would allow a comparison to be made between morbidity among married and single women workers. Certain employers think that married women workers are more regular in attendance than others; other employers hold the opposite opinion. According to the statistics of the sickness fund of Cologne, married women workers are ill for longer periods than single ones.

Special Institutions for Social Welfare.—Generally speaking, there are no special institutions of social welfare for married women in undertakings. As a rule working women do not care to nurse their children in the work place. In several large undertakings, however, there are workshops superintendents who pay special attention to married women and their families. (From "*Industrial and Labour Information*," Geneva, March 4, 1929.)

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency Returns for First Quarter 1929

AN INCREASE OF 1.14 PER CENT. IN MEMBERSHIP

The Quarterly Reviews of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency prepared by the Labour Office are published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of January, April, July and October. Prior to the Review for the third quarter of the year 1927 which was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for October 1927, these reviews were published in the issues for the months of March, June, September and December. The information for these reviews in the case of the Unions in Bombay City and Ahmedabad used to be procured by the Investigators of the Labour Office personally from the officers of the Unions concerned and through District Officers in the case of the Unions in the Rest of the Presidency. In view, however, of the large increase in the number of Unions, particularly in Bombay City, it was becoming almost impossible to collect the information required personally. A change in the manner of collecting the information was therefore made by adopting the schedule method with effect from the returns for the fourth quarter, 1928, published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for January, February and March 1929. It is gratifying to note that almost all Unions in the Bombay Presidency returned the information required in the schedules which were circulated for the necessary information for both the fourth quarter, 1928, and the first quarter, 1929. Every endeavour is made to include in these reviews all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, but it often happens that some Unions do not notify their existence to the authorities concerned with the collection of the necessary information. It would be desirable both in the interests of the Unions themselves and of the Labour Office if the persons who are concerned with the creation of new Unions notify their formation either to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office) at Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.

In view of the rapid growth of the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency during the last three years and the considerable expansion in the activities of individual Unions, we find that it will not be possible in future to publish these reviews quarterly as has been done hitherto. As a matter of fact, these reviews have, during the last one year, run over two or more consecutive issues of the *Labour Gazette*. We propose, therefore, to collect this information half-yearly in future for the first and second halves of the official year instead of the calendar year and to publish each review over three issues of the *Labour Gazette* :—(1) The review for the first half of the official year, *viz.*, 1st April to 30th September, in the issues for November, December and January; and (2) the review for the second half of the official year, *viz.*, for the period from 1st October to 31st March, in the issues for May, June and July. The present review will be continued in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for May and June, 1929.

The latest information regarding Trade Unions in this Presidency for the first quarter of the year 1929, based upon the returns furnished by the Trade Unions, is summarised in three tables on pages 796 to 824 of this issue. Table I gives the names of the Federations or Associations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the names of the principal office-bearers of each Federation, and the names of the affiliated Unions in each case. Table II gives, by localities or centres, the names of all Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, the number of members in each Union and the names and addresses of the principal office-bearers. Table III shows the rates of membership fees for different classes of members, the average monthly income for the latest quarter for which information is available and the average monthly expenditure in the same way for each of the Unions given in Table II.

The most important events associated with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency since the publication of the last review are :—

- (a) the publication of the Report of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee on the 23rd March;
- (b) the arrest of several prominent labour leaders in Bombay City (Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, S. A. Dange, B. F. Bradley, S. S. Mirajkar, S. V. Chate, A. A. Alwe, K. N. Joglekar, G. F. Kastle, etc.) under warrants issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut, for offences under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code;
- (c) the registration of five new Unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, bringing the total number of registered Unions in the Bombay Presidency to 36; and
- (d) the continued increase in the number of Trade Unions and Trade Unionists in the Presidency.

The Executive of the R. I. M. Seamen's Union have reported that this Union is now more or less a defunct body and that it should therefore be removed from the Labour Office list of Trade Unions. The two new Unions formed during the quarter under review are the General Workshopmen's Union and the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh—both in Bombay City.

The tendency amongst employers to recognise Unions of their employees only after registration under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, is increasing, and consequently both old and new formations are constantly seeking registration under the Act. The following five Unions were registered since the publication of the names of registered Unions given on page 459 of the January 1929 issue of the *Labour Gazette* :—

- (1) The Ambernath Labour Union, Ambernath;
- (2) The Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh, Bombay;
- (3) The Bombay Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay;
- (4) The Karachi Port Trust Labour Union, Karachi; and
- (5) The General Workshopmen's Union, Bombay.

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency, as incorporated in Tables II and III, now stands at 95 as compared with 94 as reported in the January 1929 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and as compared with 38 Unions reported just a little over three years ago in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925. Of these 95 Unions, 46

are in Bombay City, 10 in Ahmedabad and 39 in the rest of the Presidency. The total membership of these Unions stands at 200,325 as compared with 198,072 for the previous quarter, showing an increase of 1.14 per cent and as compared with 49,318 at the beginning of the year 1926 showing an increase of 306.19 per cent. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 160,787 to 162,187 or by .87 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions increased from 23,594 to 24,152 or by 2.37 per cent. The number of members in the Unions in the rest of the Presidency also rose from 13,691 to 13,986 or by 2.15 per cent. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions:—

Summary Table showing the Membership of the Unions

Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter	Three months ended 1st	Number of Unions	Membership at end of quarter	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on previous quarter
June 1922 ..	22	57,914		Dec 1925 ..	38	49,318	— 8.97
Sept 1922 ..	23	52,776	— 8.87	Mar 1926 ..	51	59,544	+ 20.73
Dec 1922 ..	22	51,472	— 2.47	June 1926 ..	53	64,572	+ 8.44
Mar 1923 ..	22	48,669	— 5.45	Sept 1926 ..	56	72,411	+ 12.14
June 1923 ..	21	51,276	+ 5.08	Dec 1926 ..	56	74,875	+ 3.4
Sept 1923 ..	19	41,646	— 18.77	Mar 1927 ..	56	75,602	+ 0.97
Dec 1923 ..	19	46,037	+ 10.54	June 1927 ..	66	75,847	+ 0.32
Mar 1924 ..	21	48,502	+ 5.4	Sept 1927 ..	68	81,107	+ 6.94
June 1924 ..	21	49,729	+ 2.5	Dec 1927 ..	72	87,340	+ 7.68
Sept 1924 ..	21	47,242	— 5.0	Mar 1928 ..	74	95,321	+ 9.14
Dec 1924 ..	36	52,227	+ 10.7	June 1928 ..	87	111,320	+ 16.78
Mar 1925 ..	36	51,625	— 1.25	Sept 1928 ..	88	117,004	+ 5.11
June 1925 ..	36	53,591	+ 3.8	Dec 1928 ..	94	198,072	+ 69.29
Sept 1925 ..	38	54,175	+ 1.09	Mar 1929 ..	95	200,325	— 1.14

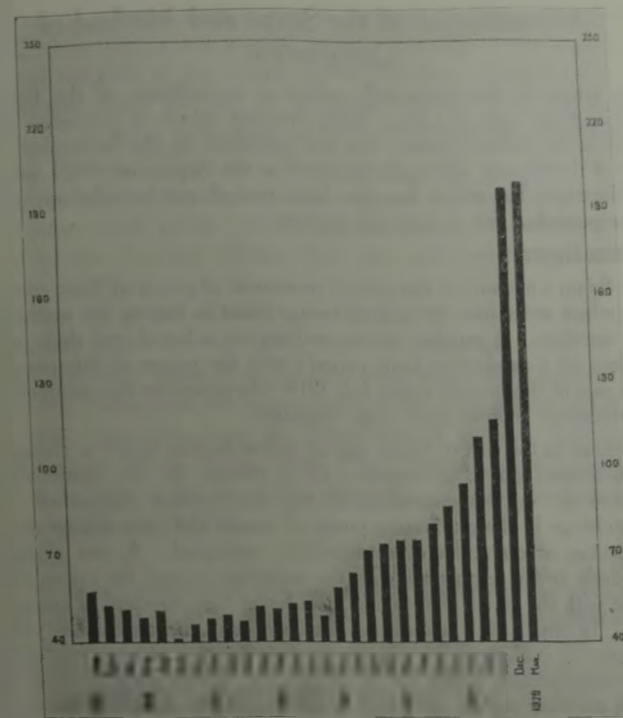
The following table shows, in a comparative form, the total number of Unions and the total membership of these Unions side by side with the number of Unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the membership of the registered Unions since September 1927:—

Period	Total No. of Unions	Membership	Number of registered Unions	Membership
September 1927 ..	68	81,107	1	1,200
December 1927 ..	72	87,340	11	45,243
March 1928 ..	74	95,321	12	52,201
June 1928 ..	87	111,320	18	64,660
September 1928 ..	88	117,004	27	74,176
December 1928 ..	94	198,072	30	152,061
March 1929 ..	95	200,325	36	156,787

The chart on page 789 shows the growth of Trade Union membership in the Bombay Presidency.

(To be continued)

Chart showing Growth of Trade Union Membership in the Bombay Presidency (Figures in Thousands)



Apprenticeship Tax

By an Order of 14th November 1928, the Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva decided to impose a tax of 10 francs on each contract of apprenticeship in industry and commerce concluded as from 1st January 1929.

The revenue from this tax will be paid into the cantonal fund for the examination of apprentices, in order to develop vocational education. The tax of 10 francs must be paid by the employer—5 francs on his own behalf and 5 francs on behalf of the legal representative of the apprentice (father, mother or guardian). (From "Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, March 18, 1929.)

Cost of Living Index

A Description of the Scope and Method of Compilation

An article on the scope and method of compilation of the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number which is published every month in the *Labour Gazette*, was first published in the September 1921 issue of the Gazette and again repeated in the September 1923 issue of the Gazette. The article has now been revised and brought up-to-date and is published for general information.

METHOD ADOPTED

To obtain a measure of the general movement of prices of those commodities which enter into the cost of living, resort is had to the method of index numbers. A number of commodities are selected and their prices are taken for a standard or basic period; with the prices of this period—in the case of the present index July 1914—the prices for the commodities for subsequent months have been compared.

A change in the cost of living may of course be due to (1) a change in the purchasing power of money; (2) a change in the commodities consumed or in the quantities of the commodities consumed; (3) both a change in the purchasing power of money and to a change in the commodities or quantities of commodities consumed. A cost of living index deals as far as possible with the variations caused by prices alone and not with the standard of living in so far as that standard is adequate or not. In other words it measures the changes in the purchasing power of money. It is assumed that the commodities and the relative proportions of the commodities consumed were the same in the period compared with the standard period, because cost of living index numbers purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in consumption would present great difficulties in construction, interpretation, and application.

THE SELECTION OF COMMODITIES

The articles selected were those used by the bulk of the population in the City and Island of Bombay. Besides house rent, the total number of articles included in the index is 23, divided into the following groups and sub-groups:—

- (1) Food—
 - (a) Cereals—Rice, Wheat, Jowari and Bajri.
 - (b) Pulses—Gram and Tur Dal.
 - (c) Other articles of food—raw and refined sugar, tea, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee, potatoes, onions and cocoanut oil.
- (2) Fuel and Lighting—

Kerosene oil, firewood and coal.
- (3) Clothing—

Chudders, Shirtings and T. cloths.
- (4) House Rent.

COLLECTION OF PRICES

Prices are collected every week by the Investigators of the Labour Office from 12 selected working class localities in the City. The prices are obtained for the various articles between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th of the current month and then averaged and it is these averages which are used for compiling the Cost of Living Index Numbers. The prices for mutton and beef are collected from the Central Municipal Markets. The price quotations for milk and firewood are supplied by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, in his monthly returns of the average retail prices current, and prices for kerosene are those supplied by the Standard Oil Co., Ltd., and published in the *Times of India*.

The prices for articles of clothing included in the index are not retail but wholesale prices and are taken from the published report of the Bombay Millowners' Association and from other local Market Reports.

As regards House rent, the figures given in the original Cost of Living Index Table were taken from the Department of Statistics Publication War Prices and House Rents, 1918. These figures were subsequently revised in the light of the result of a special Rent Enquiry conducted by the Labour Office in 1923-24.

WEIGHTING

The principal commodities and their prices having been selected and grouped, the next step is to assign to each article its relative importance in working class expenditure. A rise in the price of rice and jowari (which bulk largely in such expenditure) would be of far greater importance than say, a rise in salt or sugar. The price of each commodity is therefore multiplied by a number representing its relative importance to the other commodities included in the index number. This number for each article is the total for the average consumption in that article by the whole of India and is called a *Mass Unit*. The Mass units will be found on page 731 column 3 and are units of consumption.

The consumption of the articles except house rent was arrived at by taking production *plus* imports *minus* exports for the 5 pre-war years for all India, *i.e.*, National Mass Units were calculated. By taking a series of five years as the basis of calculating consumption, accidental errors in the proportionate consumption of different commodities are likely to cancel each other to a considerable extent.

The reasons for selecting the National Mass Units in place of Bombay City Units were briefly these: The Statistics of Bombay's consumption were carefully examined but these were not sufficiently complete for the purpose in view. Moreover, the production of, say, cloth in Bombay's cotton mills *plus* imports *minus* exports would have given an excessively high mass unit or weight for clothing altogether out of proportion to the cloth consumed by the working classes in Bombay.

Reviews of Books and Reports

Indian Economics, by G. B. Jathar and S. G. Beri
(D. B. Taraporewala, Sons & Co., Bombay, 1929)

This is the joint work in two volumes by two professors of Economics and covers over 1100 closely printed pages. It is primarily designed to be a text-book for students reading for the Honours Degree Examinations of Indian universities and the authors have succeeded in presenting a fairly good summary of the available literature on the subject. The work reveals considerable acquaintance with the recent literature on Indian Economics and a desire on the part of the authors not to take everything on trust but to adopt a critical attitude and to attempt to form an opinion on the various matters with which they have dealt. Many of the opinions expressed in the work may not be acceptable but they certainly deserve our respect as almost every opinion expressed is buttressed with evidence and presented in a careful and non-dogmatic manner.

It must be admitted that, as a text-book, the work, in spite of its many limitations as regards the presentation and arrangement of the material, satisfies a long-felt want. But what has been a gain to the students has perhaps been a loss to the authors, in so far as writers of text-books are unable to do full justice to themselves and to the subject with which they are dealing, as this form of writing does not easily lend itself to intensive treatment and critical analysis. The very range of topics with which a writer of a text-book has to deal within the compass of one or two volumes necessarily makes the treatment of the subject discursive and even superficial and it is therefore small wonder that, in the present work, where the range of topics varies from eugenics to agriculture and mining wealth to unemployment, many of the chapters in the book appear much too elementary to the advanced student of Economics.

On the whole, the work can be recommended as a suitable text-book to students reading for Degree Examinations of Indian universities. It is to be hoped, however, that if it enters into a second edition, the authors will not only pay more attention to the many typographical errors, but will also make improvements in the presentation of both the statistical and the other material, acquaint themselves with more up-to-date information regarding certain topics with which they have dealt, and also add a bibliography, the inclusion of which in a text-book of this kind is so much to be desired.

The British Government delegate strongly criticised the increasing annual expenditure of the International Labour Office at a meeting of the governing body when the budget estimates were presented providing for disbursements totalling £348,520 sterling.

The employers' delegates generally approved of the protest but the workers' delegates favoured the estimates.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee voted for the estimates but reiterated his request that in the interests of economy when two conferences are held in one year they should follow immediately after each other. (From "Daily Gazette," Karachi, March 18, 1929.)

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. VII, NO. 11, MARCH 1929. (The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, London.)

Special Articles: (1) *Iron and Steel—The Facts*, by Tom Myers.—United States; Germany; Belgium; India; Australia; Other countries; exports and imports; scrap metal. pp. 485-487.

(2) *Liberals and the Bank of England: Camouflaged Agreement with Labour*, by T. Dunsmore. pp. 488-490.

(3) *Rosa Luxemburg*, by Luise Kautsky. pp. 491-493.

(4) *The American Puzzle: Mr. J. A. Spender's Contribution to its solution*, by Herbert Morrison. pp. 494-495.

(5) *The Prime Minister's Next Speech at Newcastle*, by R. B. Suthers. pp. 496-498.

(6) *The Future of the Civil Service*, by E. P. Harries, J. P. (Vice-Chairman, Admiralty Industrial Council). pp. 499-500.

(7) *James Hammett: The Tolpuddle Martyr*, by W. G. Hall. pp. 508-511.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. XI, NO. 123, MARCH 1929. (Industrial Welfare Society, London.)

Special Articles: (1) *Welfare Schemes for Small Factories.*—Unexpected developments; the shop committee; allotments; other activities; the accident section. pp. 81-84 and 99.

(2) *What is Rationalisation.*—Standardisation; integration; not simply combination; union with a purpose; new definition extending modern methods; the economic future; new paths in industry. pp. 85-87.

(3) *Welfare in the Dyeing and Cleaning Industry.* pp. 103-106.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XIX, NO. 3, MARCH 1929. (International Labour Office, Geneva.)

Special Articles: (1) *General Principles of an International Convention on the Conditions and Contracts of Employment of Foreign Workers: I*, by Louis Varlez (Professor in the University of Ghent; Former Chief of the Migration Service, International Labour Office).—Historical survey; the limits of the suggested international agreement, the persons covered by the suggested agreement. pp. 317-337.

(2) *The Organisation of State Industry in Soviet Russia*, by N. S. Timacheff (Formerly Professor of Law in the University of Petrograd; Professor in the Berlin Scientific Institute and the Russian University of Prague). pp. 338-357.

(3) *Seasonal Unemployment in the Building Industry in Certain European Countries: III*, by L. Hersch (Professor of Statistics, Geneva University).—Analysis of the Facts—Denmark; Germany; Netherlands; Italy; Summary—intensity of seasonal fluctuations of unemployment, duration of seasonal fluctuations of unemployment, general shape of the curve of monthly fluctuations of unemployment, various occupations in the building industry. pp. 358-384.

(4) *The Employment of Women in Japanese Industry: II*, by Iwao F. Agusawa, Ph. D.—Hours of work—the normal working day; overtime, night work, rest intervals and holidays; wages—factories, mines, problems relating to the payment of wages. pp. 385-401.

(5) *Clauses Restricting Freedom of Employment ("Radius Clauses" in the Employment Contracts of Technical Workers and Salaried Employees in Industry and Commerce: I.*—Nature of the systems of regulation; conditions of validity; scope of application. pp. 402-415.

(6) *Standard of Living and Conditions of Employment of Rangoon Workers.*—Standard of living—Burmese families, Indian single budgets; cost of living; conditions of employment. pp. 415-420.

(7) *Migratory Child Workers in Pennsylvania Agriculture.* pp. 421-422.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

MONTHLY LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XXVII, NO. 6, DECEMBER 1928. (U. S. Department of Labour, Washington.)

Special Articles: (1) *Productivity of Labour in Merchant Blast Furnaces.*—Substitution of machinery for hand labour; scope and method of study; trend in productivity. pp. 1-10.

(2) *General Health Work of Labour Organizations.*—Efforts to improve shop conditions—ladies' garment industry, pocketbook industry, printing trades; efforts to safeguard members' health—ladies' garment industry, men's clothing industry; health work of locomotive engineers, printing trades. pp. 11-20.

(3) *Family Allowances in the Civil Service of Foreign Countries.*—Countries in which the system is established; period at which systems were introduced; methods of paying allowances; amount of allowances; other public services; attitude of personnel. pp. 20-27.

(4) *The German Federation of Labour—Its Strength and Organization*, by Fritz Kummer, Stuttgart, Germany.—Activities of the German federation of labour; congress of the German federation of labour. pp. 27-33.

(5) *The Work of European Labour Exchanges*, by Peter A. Speck.—Private labour exchanges; public labour exchanges; administrative machinery; placing methods; training of the unemployed; compulsory registration; fees; conciliation of disputes; outfitting the unemployed for a job; office location and furnishings; conclusion. pp. 49-61.

(6) *Industrial Night Work for Women*.—Prevalence of night work; international action on night work. pp. 94-96.

(7) *Labour Legislation of 1928*.—Contract of employment; private employment offices; hours of labour; wages; child labour; safety and health; pensions; vocational education; group life insurance; miscellaneous; labour departments. pp. 122-127.

(8) *Wages and Hours of Labour in Sawmills, 1928*. pp. 173-178.

(9) *Wages and Hours in the Boot and Shoe Industry, 1928*. pp. 179-188.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. XI NO. 2, FEBRUARY 1928.
(Harvard School of Public Health, Baltimore.)

Special Articles: (1) *Silicosis among Rock Drillers, Blasters, and Excavators in New York City, based on a Study of 208 Examinations*.—Introduction. pp. 37 and 38.

(2) *Silicosis among Rock Drillers, Blasters, and Excavators in New York City*, by Adelaide Ross, Smith, M. D.—Introduction—general description of silicosis, reasons for present study, scope of study; type of rock in New York and vicinity; diagnosis of silicosis—comparison of present classification with South African classification; incidence of silicosis; general description of group examined—country of birth, age, marital state, and race, locality of work, length of exposure to dust, occupational distribution, type of drill used, type of excavation work; medical histories; physical findings—build and stature, chest expansion, respiratory rate, vision, hearing, etc., heart disease, lung findings, tuberculosis, laboratory findings, X-ray appearances, summary of groups; summary; conclusion; bibliography. pp. 39-69.

(3) *A Study of Silica Dust in Hard Rock Drilling in New York City*, by J. William Fehnel, B.Sc.—Methods of air sampling and analysis—measurements of particle size, locations where air samples were taken; results of analyses, comments; summary; conclusion; bibliography. pp. 69-79.

Routine Matter.—As in the previous issues.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXIX, NO. 2, FEBRUARY 1929. (The Department of Labour, Canada.)

Special Articles: (1) *Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1928*.—Annual review of industrial disputes—Analysis of statistics. pp. 137-156.

(2) *Strikes and Lockouts in other Countries, 1919-1928*.—Great Britain; Australia; Belgium; Finland; Germany; India; Japan; Poland; Sweden; United States. pp. 156-158.

(3) *Old Age Pensions in Canada*.—Statistics for British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba for last quarter of 1928. pp. 163-164.

(4) *Old Age Pensions in the Northwest Territories*.—Department of Labour in Charge of Administration. p. 167.

(5) *Canadian Government Annuities*. pp. 167-169.

(6) *Annual Report of the Department of Labour of Canada*.—Industrial disputes investigation act; old age pensions; government annuities; combines investigation act; technical education; fair wages; employment service of Canada; Labour Gazette; statistics; labour organization; organization in industry, commerce and the professions; labour legislation; library; international labour organization. pp. 169-172.

(7) *Annual Report of Labour Department of Quebec*. pp. 173-174.

(8) *Report of Women's Minimum Wage Board of Quebec, 1927-28*.—Laundries and dye works. pp. 174-175.

(9) *Child Welfare and Mothers' Allowances in Manitoba*. p. 179.

(10) *Laws Restricting Hours of Labour of Men in the United States*.—General classification; hours of labour of men. pp. 183-184.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes from Abroad

UNITED KINGDOM

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during February resulted in a reduction of about £6000 in the weekly full-time wages of 100,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £1615 in those of 29,000 workpeople.

The reductions occurred mainly in the metal group of industries. Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands had the percentage addition payable on their base rates reduced by the equivalent of about 2 per cent. on current rates. Men employed in steel melting shops, with the exception of the lower-paid men, sustained reductions of about 1 or 1½ per cent. on current rates in various districts in England and Scotland, and a reduction equal to about 1 per cent. on the current wages was also applied in the case of steel millmen (except the lower-paid men) in the North of England and Scotland. There were also reductions in the wages of workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry, amounting to 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week in the case of men, and 1s. per week in the case of women.

The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included men employed by electrical contractors at various towns in England and Wales, building trade operatives at certain towns in England, and iron miners and blastfurnace workers in Lincolnshire. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, March 1929.)

* * * * *

At 1st March the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 66 per cent. above that of July 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. a month ago and 64 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 57, 56, and 55. The increases at 1st March, which are unusual at this season of the year, were largely attributable to the effects of the severe weather. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, March 1929.)

* * * * *

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in February, was 15. In addition, 9 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9100, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during February was about 78,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 9700 workpeople involved and 97,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 13,200 workpeople involved and 107,000 days lost in February 1928. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, March 1929.)

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers	
Bombay	1. The Central Labour Board.	1. G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.	President— <i>Dr. Saheb Chaudhri Prasad</i>	
		2. B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.	Vice-President— <i>S. J. Gandhi, M.A.</i>	
		3. Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.	Honorary Secretary— <i>S. Jhabvala, B.A.</i>	
2. The Bombay Postal and R. M. S. Association.	1. Bombay Postal Union. 2. Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union. 3. Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union. 4. Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union. 5. Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 6. Belgaum Postal Union. 7. Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 8. Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union. 9. Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union. 10. Ratnagiri Postal Union. 11. Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union. 12. Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union. 13. Baroda Postal Union. 14. Baroda R. M. S. Union. 15. Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 16. Raikot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	President— <i>Prof. V. G. Kale (Poona).</i>		
		General Treasurer— <i>R. Mahalkar (P. O. A.)</i>		
		Honorary Secretary— <i>S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.</i>		
		General Secretary— <i>S. Joshi (P. O. clerk).</i>		
		Joint Secretary— <i>L. N. Tapaswi.</i>		
		Honorary Secretary— <i>V. G. Kulkarni, B.A. (P. O. clerk)</i>		
		3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union	1. The Bombay Postmen's Union. 2. Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 3. Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 4. Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 5. Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	President— <i>C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Surat.</i>
				Vice-Presidents—(1) <i>V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.</i> (2) <i>M. K. Kantawala, M.A., Baroda.</i>
				Treasurer— <i>E. M. Bahaduru, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.</i>
				Honorary General Secretary— <i>S. G. Warty, M.A.</i>

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd.

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers	
Bombay—contd.	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—contd.	6. Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	Assistant Secretaries— (1) <i>Dhond Keshav Tendulkar.</i> (2) <i>Hari Shanker Rane.</i>	
		7. Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.		
		8. Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.		
		9. Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.		
		10. Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.		
		11. Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.		
		12. Khandesh Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.		
		4. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union—1921. [Registered on 17th August 1928.]	1. The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.) 2. The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union (G. I. P. Railway). 3. The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union, Bombay. 4. The G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union, Poona. 5. The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union. 6. The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union. 7. The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union. 8. The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union, Bombay. 9. The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union.	President— <i>N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P.</i>
				Honorary Secretary— <i>S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C.</i>
				General Secretary— <i>P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4.</i>
				Assistant Secretary— <i>P. M. Gharpure.</i>
				Treasurer— <i>H. Kirtiker, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law.</i>
5. The Bombay Trades Council.	1. The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. 2. The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. 3. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. 4. The Bombay Kasbi Karigars' Union.			President— <i>S. H. Jhabvala.</i>
				Secretaries— (1) <i>R. S. Nimbkar.</i> (2) <i>Marcel Fernandes, Room No. 1, Improvement Trust Chawl, Block No. 17, Foras Road.</i>
				Treasurer— <i>Syed Hussein.</i>

TABLE I—FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*concl'd.*

Centre	Name of Federation	Names of affiliated Unions	Names of Principal Office-bearers
Bombay— <i>concl'd.</i>	5. The Trades Council— <i>concl'd.</i>	3. The Iron Workers' Union. 4. The Bombay Municipal Workers' Union. 5. The Bombay Mill workers Union. 6. The General Workshops Men's Union. 7. The Bombay Press Workers' Union. 8. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. 9. The Bombay Tramwaymen's Union.	
<i>concl'd.</i>	6. Ahmedabad Labour Union.	1. The Weavers' Union. 2. The Winders' Union. 3. The Throstle Union. 4. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union. 5. The Drivers' and Firemen's Union. 6. The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union. 7. The Municipal Sweepers' Union.	President—Miss Anasuya Sarabhai. Lal Nanda Mirzapur, Ahmedabad. Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai.

TABLE II—PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City ..	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—January 1926. [Registered on 23rd December 1927.]	*6,749	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-Presidents— 1. R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. 2. F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. 3. S. A. Brelvi, M.A., LL.B. 4. Mahomed Umar Rajab. Treasurers— 1. S. M. Rane. 2. Moulvi Abdul Row Khan Saheb.	General Secretary—R. R. Bakhale, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Organising Secretary—Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C. Assistant Secretary—S. Parulekar, M.A.
	2	The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma—March 1897. [Registered on 22nd August 1928.]	1,592	President—C. W. A. Gidney. Vice-President—R. Freeman. Treasurer—C. A. Cutler.	Secretary—E. Clarkson, 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1919. [Registered on 1st December 1927.]	21,512	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-Presidents— (1) L. G. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B. (2) R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. (3) J. W. Jacob, Parulekar, M.A.	General Secretary—Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C., Keshavji Building, 2nd Floor, Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3. Secretaries— (1) Mahomed Ibrahim. (2) B. V. Vasab Amirsab. (3) A. B. Moraes.
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union—August 1920. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	6,108	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice-Presidents— (1) F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. (2) B. F. Eradley. (3) S. Y. Sawedkar. (4) B. P. Jawalkar, Honorary Treasurer. (1) Jaishankar M. (2) H. Uttamram.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala. Secretaries— 1. R. V. Nadkar-ni, Beryl House, Lower Parel, Bombay 13. 2. D. N. Dalvi. 3. Marcel Fernandez. 4. R. B. Purandare. 5. Shambhikar S. Assistant Secretary—C. B. Juvekar.

*As on 1st December 1928.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City contd.	5	The G. I. P. Railway men's Union—August 1928. (Amalgamation of the G. I. P. Rly. Workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Rly. Employees' General Union.) [Registered on 5th October 1928.]	41,000	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents— (1) B. F. Bradley. (2) V. B. Waman- dare. Treasurers— (1) B. B. Shroff. (2) G. G. Shirod- kar.	Secretary— B. A. Joglekar. Assistant Secretaries— (1) K. G. Karni. (2) J. L. Patel.
	6	The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union—March 1920. [Registered on 4th January 1929.]	1,891	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Assistant Secretary—S. D. Waman Cadker
	7	The Clerks' Union—April 1918. [Registered on 8th October 1928.]	381	Vice-President— K. C. Desai, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer—A. S. Krishnan, G.D.A.	Secretary— Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.
	8	The Bombay Postmen's Union—April 1917. [This Union has taken the Bombay members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union founded in April 1918.]	1,286	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents— (1) V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. (2) M. C. Chhagla, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Honorary Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji, B.A., LL.B.	Honorary General Secretaries— (1) B. B. Shroff, B.A., LL.B., 17 Benam Hall Lane, Girgaon, Bombay 4. Assistant Secretary— K. G. Rane.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City contd.	9	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal—December 1923. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	*1,200	President—Kas h i-nath Kaka Tandal. Vice-President— Shanker Khashi- ram Moorkar. Treasurers— (1) J. B. Chawan. (2) K. B. Aglawe.	Secretary—Dataram Ramchandra Ma- yekar, Nana Raju's House, Chorup- deo, B o m b a y No. 10. Asst. Secretary— S. J. Khamkar.
	10	The Bombay Currency Association—March 1923.	217	President—R. M. Dongre. Vice-President— M. D. Batliwala. Treasurer—S. E. Kumana.	Honorary General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Joint Honorary Secretaries— (1) B. B. Acharya, (2) B. B. Shroff, Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
	11	Bombay Postal Union—1907 (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club).	441		Secretary—D. S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Gir- gaum Road, Bombay No. 4.
	12	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union—1920.	530	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurers— (1) R. L. Surve. (2) B. D. Mistry.	General Secretary— B. D. Mistry, 510 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
	13	The Government Peons and Menial Service Union—February 1926.	307	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-President— Asavale, M.L.C., J.P. Hon. Treasurer— R. F. Gorvala, M.A.	Hon. General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., Mapla Mahal, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Jt. Hon. Secretary— R. F. Gorvala, M.A. Asst. Secretaries— (1) N. G. Rane. (2) K. S. Patane. (3) B. A. Samant.

*As on 1st December 1928.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City contd.	14	The Bombay Seamen's Union—March 1926.	8,548	President—J. B. DeSa. Vice-President—J. H. Halland. Treasurer—A. M. Furtado.	General Secretary—Frere Bombay
	15	The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union—June 1920. [Registered on 10th October 1928.]	457	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. (1) A. Saunders. (2) O. E. Godfrey. (3) E. L. Wise. Treasurer—S. S. Parab. Asst. Treasurer—S. H. Khare.	General Secretary—S. J. Ginwala, B.A. Dockyard Station, Mazagon, Bombay 10.
	16	The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union—July 1926.	945	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents—(1) N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. (2) C. C. D'Sa. (3) C. S. Mandvikar. Treasurers—(1) Tukaram Khrishnaji. (2) V. M. F. Castellino.	Honorary General Secretary—S. J. Jhabvala, B.A. Secretary—P. P. Phirosha Building, Opp. Princess Dock Clock Tower, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. Assistant Secretary—S. B. Singh.
	17	The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (C. I. P. Rly.)—January 1920. [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	597	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—M. G. Kulkarni. Treasurer—L. Hanmant Ramchandra.	Honorary General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4. Joint Secretaries—(1) D. S. Vaidya. (2) G. H. Kale.
	18	The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union (C. I. P. Rly.)—July 1926. [Registered on 12th October 1928.]	135	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Treasurer—D. K. Joshi.	Hon. General Secretary—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B. Jt. Secretaries—(1) S. R. Mirashi. (2) D. G. Ambekar, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City contd.	19	The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union—March 1927. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	*2,109	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Vice-President—N. R. Baboo	Secretary—D. N. Surve, Improvement Trust Chawls, Block No. 17, Room No. 1, Bombay 8. Assistant Secretary—G. K. Savant.
	20	The Jari Workers' (Gold thread workers) Union—March 1927.	111	President—S. H. Jhabvala.	Secretary—H. F. z Mahomed Ragi, Ghoghri Mhola, Nal Bazar.
	21	The Bombay Municipal Officials' Association—April 1927.	633	President—H. P. Mody, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Treasurer—M. A. Leo.	Honorary General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate M.L.C., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4. Secretary—G. A. Vyavaharkar, B.A. Asst. Secretary—J. V. Phadke, B.A.
	22		200	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Legal Adviser—B. D. Mistry.	Secretary—S. S. Mirajkar, Pheroze Building, Frere Road, Bombay. Asst. Secretary—Beiliappa.
	23	The Bombay Taxi Drivers Union—August 1928. [Registered on 12th September 1928.]	112	President—B. H. Kehar Singh. Vice-President—I. Machado. Treasurers—(1) Abdul Rahaman Khan.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Secretaries—(1) Devidas Lallubhai Building, Kennedy Building, Kennedy Building, Kennedy Building, Kennedy Building. (2) V. Ramchandra-rao. (3) Sakhawat Hussien. (4) Sirajuddin Mahammad Shafuddin. (5) Secretary—Amir Hussien.

* As on 1st December 1928.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City— contd.	24	The Bombay Kasbi Karigars' Union—March 1927. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	600	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Treasurer—Syed Ashak Hussein.	Honorary General Secretary—Syed Ashak Hussein, 1st opp. J. I. H. Building, 9, Bombay 9.
	25	The Press Workers' Union—March 1927. [Registered on 20th September 1928.]	310	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Treasurer—P. G. Rane.	Honorary General Secretary—D. L. Soman, 1st opp. Damodar Thakurwar, Bombay 4. Joint Secretaries—(1) Kumudlal C. Ranavaty, (2) Ramchandra G. Kale.
	26	The Assistants' Union—May 1927.	*150	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A.	Joint Secretaries—V. V. Aspar's, 7, Khetwadi, Bombay.
	27	The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union—July 1927. [Registered on 19th January 1928.]	522	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—C. H. Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer—P. S. Bakhale, B.A., LL.B.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., LL.B., Dar-at-Law, Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4. Joint Secretaries—(1) K. R. Karve, (2) D. V. Bhide.
	28	All India and Burmah Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association—June 1926. [Registered on 8th March 1928.]	291	President—R. Bell. Vice-President—F. Mawer. Treasurer—A. D. Ellis.	Honorary General Secretary—G. E. Townsend, C. 4, Wenden Avenue, Matunga, Bombay.
29	The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union—December 1927.	300	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-President—A. H. Kirtikar, Bar-at-Law. Treasurer—G. S. Paithankar.	General Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4. Joint Secretaries—(1) M. B. Tullu, (2) R. L. Mule.	

*As on 1st December 1928.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City— contd.	30	The R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union—March 1928. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	851	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-Presidents—(1) R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P., (2) S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Treasurer—S. V. Parulekar, M.A.	Honorary General Secretary—Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C., Khatana Building, First floor, Room No. 8, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. Hony. Secretary—B. D. Mistry, B.A., LL.B. Assistant Secretary—Mahomed Hussein.
	31	The Bombay Engineering Workers' Union—December 1928. [Registered on 29th January 1929.]	100	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-President—(1) R. R. Bakhale, (2) Sheikh Ahmad, (3) Mahamad Mistry.	General Secretary—S. V. Parulekar, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
	32	The Bombay Mill Workers' Union—March 1928. [Registered on 1st June 1928.]	984	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Treasurer—Trim-bakrao Keshav.	Secretary—Baburao Dhondu, Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay 12.
	33	The Tramway-men's Union, Bombay—April 1927. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	824	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Vice-President—V. H. Joshi. Treasurer—P. M. Khadiikar.	General Secretary—S. A. Dange, B.A., Aspar Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay 12. Secretary—B. R. Shinde.
	34	The Bombay Mill Clerks' Union—May 1928.	488	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Treasurer—M. K. Palav.	Honorary General Secretary—S. B. Ghugale, Damodar Thakurwar Hall, Parel, Bombay. Secretary—S. W. Patankar.
35	The Bank Peons' Union—June 1928. [Registered on 16th August 1928.]	331	President—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Vice-Presidents—(1) F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., (2) S. K. Bole, M.L.C. Treasurer—R. B. Parab.	Honorary General Secretary—S. H. Jhabvala, B.A., Mapla Mahal, First floor, Thakurwar, Bombay No. 4. Secretary—R. B. Parab. Assistant Secretary—A. Savant.	

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	36	The Professional Letter-writers' Union—January 1927.	62	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. D. Kunte.	General Secretary— Dinkar Kunte, Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4.
	37	The Bombay Branch of All India Telegraphs Union—1924.	144	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., I.P. N. A. Inamdar. Kulkarni. (2) K. M. Naik.	Secretary— S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Govind Building, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4.
	38	The Bombay Gimi Kamgar Union—May 1928. [Registered on 23rd May 1928.]	54,000	President—A. A. Alve. Vice-President— Nimbkar. bhanekar. Treasurers— (1) B. T. Alve. Ghate.	General Secretary— S. A. Dange. Secretaries— (1) G. S. Sata- kar, N. Jogle- kar, Kondai
	39	The Bombay Telephone Company Employees' Union—March 1928. [Registered on 21st August 1928.]	195	President—F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Treasurer—P. S. Lobo.	Honorary General Secretary—B. D. Mishra, R.A. LL.B., 510, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
	40	The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union—May 1928.	120	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-President— Dr. Mac Donald. Treasurer—N. G. Kale.	Secretary— S. Bakhale, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bom- bay No. 4. Secretaries— (1) V. K. Jambhe- kar. (2) D. D. Sane.
	41	The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union—July 1928. [Registered on 15th October 1928.]	216	President—P. S. Bakhle, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—A. H. Kirtikar, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Treasurer— N. R. Hatode.	Honorary General Secretary—P. S. Koihatkar, B.A., Soman Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4. Secretaries— 1. D. M. Kharkar. 2. G. P. Shete.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Bombay City—contd.	42	The Central Board of Revenue Ministerial Officers' Union—November 1927.	400	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Treasurer—R. V. Borgaonker.	General Secretary— S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Secretaries— (1) A. S. Devas- thali. (2) M. K. Ratna- parkhi. Asstt. Secretaries— (1) R. R. Chitre. (2) B. M. Parliker. (3) D. M. Siropt- dar.
	43	The Mazagon Dock Employees Union—March 1928. [Registered on 8th January 1929.]	1,166	President—r. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Vice-President— R. A. Gole. Treasurer—A. V. D Souza.	General Secretary— S. H. Jhabvala, B.A. Hony. Secretary— S. B. Phulsoonge, Esoof Building, Nawab Tank Bridge, Bombay No. 10.
	44	The Bombay Oil Companies' Employees' Union—October 1928. [Registered on 18th December 1928.]	169	President—R. S. Nimbkar. Vice-President— Narayan Shiwaji. Treasurer—D. M. Pangarkar.	Hony. General Secretary—D. M. Pangarkar. Asstt. Secretary— R. P. Naik.
	45	The General Workshopen's Union—May 1928. [Registered on 12th March 1929.]	500	President—S. H. Jhabvala. Treasurer—R. a- chandra Bal- krishna.	General Secretary— S. H. Jhabvala, Shetye Building, Parel, Poibavdi, Bombay No. 13. Secretary—Shankar Moreshwar.
	46	The [unclear] Union—September 1928. [Registered on 29th January 1929.]	150	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-President—B. R. Ambedkar. Treasurer—S. V. Parulekar.	General Secretary— G. N. Sahasra- budhe, Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay. Assistant General Secretary—J. M. Thakore.
		Total Members, Bombay City.	162,187		

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad	47	The Weavers' Union—February 1920.	800	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—Gulab Lal N. Desai, Labour Office, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Girdhurlal Desai, Solicitor General's Office, Mandvi, Ahmedabad.
	48	The Winders' Union—June 1920.	120	Do.	Do.
	49	The Throstle Union—February 1920.	1,000	Do.	Do.
	50	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union—August 1920.	3,725	Do.	Do.
	51	The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union—September 1920.	525	Do.	Do.
	52	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union—March 1926.	700	Do.	Do.
	53	The Municipal Sweepers Union—January 1928.	200	Do.	Do.
	54	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association—February 1920. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	6,597	President—V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-law.	Honorary General Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Old Parsi Chawl, Panch Koova, Ahmedabad.
	55	Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union—January 1924.	138	President—N. M. Desai, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—W. S. Pascoe. Treasurer—J. C. Patel.	Secretary—D. S. Patel, Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Ahmedabad. Asstt. Secretary—P. B. Shah.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad	56	Gujarat Postmen's Union—September 1927.	142	President—V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Old Parsi Chawl, Panch Koova, Ahmedabad.
		Total Members, Ahmedabad ..	24,152		
Karachi	57	N. Railway Union (Karachi District)—1920.	955	Divisional President—Radhakishan A. Mathrani. Vice-President—Khemchand. Treasurer—Govardhandas.	Honorary Divisional Secretary—Jethanand, Clerk, Divisional Superintendent's Office Commercial, Karachi. N. R. Organising Secretary—Pahilajrai. Honorary Joint Secretary—R. K. Sidhva.
	58	The Karachi Municipal Sweepers Union—January 1927 [Registered on 5th January 1928.]	140	President—Naraindas Anandjee Bechar, M.L.C. Vice-President—Shivji Narain. Hony. Treasurer—Lalchand Panachand.	General Secretary—Poonabhaji Manaiya, Karachi Municipal Sweepers' quarters, Nabibux Road, Karachi. Secretary—J. K. Champagneria, B.A. (National).
	59	The Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi—July 1927.	25	President—Dr. Tarachand J. Lalvani, Robson Road, Karachi.	Hony. Secretary—Abdul Rahiman Dr. Lalvani's Dispensary, Indian Village, Keamari.
	60	The Karachi Port Trust Labour Union—November 1928. [Registered on 28th February 1929.]	1,053	President—Naraindas Anandjee Bechar, M.L.C. Vice-Presidents—(1) Dr. Tarachand, (2) Bhagwan Babli, (3) H. Charansingh, (4) Suleman Valim. Treasurer—K. Jivaji.	General Secretary—Abdul Kader, Indian Village, Keamari, Karachi.
Hyderabad	61	The Sind Worker's Union—October 1927.	240	President—Vishinsing Atmasing.	Secretary—T. A. Mahtani, Khuhbati Street, Hyderabad (Sind).

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona	62	The Press Workers' Union—February 1921.	75	President—John Mathews.	Secretary—L. T. Sakpal, 1394, Kasba, Poona City.
	63	The Central Body Military Accounts Association—February 1920.	1,929	President—G. G. Purandare. Vice-Presidents—(1) B. R. Mulgalkhad. (2) K. K. Kale. Treasurer—D. J. Bode.	General Secretary—(1) P. K. Bhambhani, 229, Kasba Peth, Poona City. Secretaries—(1) S. H. Oak. (2) S. V. Gokhalay.
	64	The Poona Post and R. M. S. Union—January 1919.	280	President—N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari." Vice-President—S. G. Vaze, B.A. Treasurer—R. H. Dandekar.	Hon. Secretary—N. V. Bhonde, B.A., LL.B. General Secretary—B. V. Mavhan. Secretaries—(1) G. K. Khande. (2) M. R. Bhambhani. Assistant Secretary—H. H. Kelkar, 170, Bhatwara Peth, Poona City.
	65	The Poona R. M. S. Division Union—April 1926.	230	President—C. V. Rajan, B.A. Vice-President—P. A. Vaidya. Treasurer—B. N. Belhe.	Honorary General Secretary—R. M. Karlekar, 9 Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. Hon. Secretary—P. S. Kamlapurkar. Joint General Secretary—D. P. Brahme.
	66	The Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1923.	336	President—G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law. Vice-President—D. V. Ambekar. Honorary Treasurer—P. K. Shere.	Honorary General Secretary—S. S. More, B.A., LL.B. Honorary Secretaries—(1) H. G. Jadhav, 240, Budhwar Peth, Poona City. (2) D. S. Deshpande. Assistant Secretary—Sk. Baboo Shaikh Hyder.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Poona—contd.	67	The G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union—August 1927. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	694	President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Vice-President—D. Shivshankar. Treasurer—Shaik Abdul Rahiman.	Honorary General Secretary—N. V. Bhonde, B.A., LL.B., Joint Secretaries—(1) B. S. Mandavale. (2) S. W. Vaidya, 487, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.
	68	The Kirkee Arsenal Workmen's Union, Kirkee, Poona—July 1928.	499	President—D. R. Thengdi. Vice-President—M. V. Ghumare. Treasurer—Narayan Babee.	General Secretary—Jadhav, 133 Bazar Street, Kirkee. Secretary—Ramchandra Narsu.
Broach	69	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	26	President—H. D. Thakore, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—R. C. Sheth, B.A., LL.B. Honorary Treasurer—Tribhuvandas Namchand Sheth.	Honorary General Secretary—K. J. Mishra, c/o Gopaljee's Mandir, Broach.
Ahmednagar	70	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	452	President—K. S. Firodia. Vice-President—S. Patki.	Secretary—S. D. Bhawe, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum	71	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	128	President—D. V. Belvi, M.L.A. Vice-President—K. G. Sahasrabudhe.	Secretary—C. V. Vaidya, Belgaum.
	72	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—January 1924.	92	President—B. K. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—S. Yardi. Treasurer—M. H. Terni.	Honorary Secretary—O. R. Patil, c/o Belgaum P. Office.
Dharwar	73	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union—August 1919.	134	President—N. Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Dharwar. Vice-President—P. Y. Deshmukh. Treasurer—K. A. Koti.	General Secretary—R. N. Betgiri. Secretary—G. H. Ghaisas, Mangalwar Peth, Gandhi Chowk, Dharwar. Asstt. Secretary—S. D. Cadre.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Hubli	74	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—June 1927.	100	President—S. A. Pirjade, Vakil, Hubli. Vice-President—Y. Syed.	Honorary Secretary—C. H. Yawar. Assistant Secretary—K. K. Yawar.
Jalgaon	75	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—April 1919.	156	President—H. V. Kolhatkar, B.A. LL.B. Vice-President—S. Agashe. Treasurer—R. H. Date.	Secretary—K. K. Yawar. Assistant Secretary—K. K. Yawar.
	76	The Khandesh Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—September 1928.	163	President—S. M. Sonalkar. Vice-President—K. M. Sonalkar. Treasurer—(1) D. Narayan. (2) M. R. Chaudhari.	Secretary—V. V. Gadhikar. Assistant Secretary—M. K. Bhat.
Nasik	77	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	†155	President—Rao Saheb Cogate.	Secretary—T. Lele, Nasik.
	78	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—July 1918.	105	President—R. B. Cogate, B.A. LL.B. Vice-President—D. J. Kalpeshi. Treasurer—J. M. Joshi.	Secretary—N. Nagpurkar, New Market, Nasik. Assistant Secretary—A. P. Shrotriya.
Ratnagiri	79	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	126	*	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Malwan	80	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—May 1927.	260	President—Dr. R. K. Gawande. Vice-President—V. S. Kulkarni. Hony. General Treasurer—R. B. Nerurker. Asst. Treasurer—A. A. Rane.	General Secretary—R. S. Karmalkar, Malwan, Ratnagiri. Assistant Secretaries—(1) S. K. Teli, (2) P. G. Kidye.
Satara	81	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	278	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.

* Information not received.

† As on 1st December 1928.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Directors and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Surat	82	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	133		Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Surat.
	83	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—November 1923	160	President—Rao Sahcb V. C. Jadhav, B.A. Vice-President—K. N. Jagirdar. Honorary General Treasurer—N. M. Vimawala.	Honorary General Secretary—S. V. Hora, B.A., LL.B., Nanpura, Surat. Secretary—S. V. Pujari. Assistant Secretary—G. V. Jadhav.
Baroda	84	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	195	President—C. M. Doctor.	Secretary—V. V. Joshi.
	85	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	*293	President—K. L. N. Iyer.	
	86	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	50	President—D. N. Chitre, Vakil. Vice-President—R. Matbar.	General Secretary—B. B. Palekar, Editor, "Jagriti" Assistant Secretary—G. Ramji.
Bhavnagar	87	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	93		Secretary—T. J. Parekh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot	88	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	147	Vice-President—D. R. Lalkaka.	Secretary—P. P. Dheban, Rajkot.
Karwar	89	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—August 1924.		President—M. G. Chandawarkar. Vice-President—S. S. Nagarkatte, B.A., LL.B. Treasurer—C. Y. Parulekar.	Secretary—T. A. Mahaldar. Joint Secretary—D. R. Telang, Habbu Road, Karwar.
Miraj	90	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union—1926.	149	President—B. K. Joshi, High Court Vakil.	Honorary General Secretary—Ismail Saheb Salati, Miraj. Honorary Secretary—K. G. Arge.
Sholapur	91	The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union—December 1927. [Registered on 13th June 1928.]	944	President—V. N. Mohalkar, B.A., LL.B. Vice-President—K. B. Antrolkar, M.B. B.S. Treasurer—G. W. Abhyankar.	Honorary General Secretary—N. T. Vaishampayan, 444, South Kasba, Sholapur City. Secretary—P. V. Chaphalkar.

* As on 1st December 1928.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Names and addresses of principal Office-bearers	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer	Secretaries
Sholapur— contd.	92	The Bombay Textile Labour Union (Sholapur Branch)—May 1928.	800	President—Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, M.B. B.S. Treasurer—R. V. Lalit, B.A., LL.B.	General Secretary— K. H. Bakhale.
					(1) B. K. Antrolikar, B.A., LL.B., Chowk, South, Sholapur City. (2) A. R. Kurban Hussien.
Kuria	93	The Kuria Match Factory Labour Union—May 1928.	500	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents— (1) G. N. Sahasrabudhe. (2) C. N. Kalyankar. Treasurer—R. R. Bakhale.	General Secretary— S. V. Patil. Assistant Secretary— K. V. Bhandari. Secretary to the Union— S. H. Bhandari, Bombay.
Ambernath	94	The Ambernath Labour Union—May 1928. [Registered on 29th January 1929.]	817	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., J.P. Vice-President—S. K. Bole, M.L.C. Treasurer—G. N. Sahasrabudhe, B.A.	General Secretary— C. N. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., Khuntavli, Ambernath Kalyan. Assistant Secretary— H. D. Dhanu.
Dhond	*212	The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union—December 1927.		President—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. Treasurer—D. P. Joshi.	Honorary General Secretary—L. P. A. Minhas, Dhond. Assistant Secretary— D. A. Bhagwat.
		Total members, Rest of the Presidency.	13,986		
		Total members, Bombay Presidency.	200,325		

* As on 1st December 1928.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union. [Registered on 23rd December 1927.]	Rs. 923	Rs. 4 per month for men; 2 as. for women.	Rs. 1,310
	2	The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma. [Registered on 22nd August 1928.]	3,530	Rs. 1-8-0 per month for those earning over Rs. 100 ("A" class members); Re. 1 per month for those earning between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 ("B" class members); As. 12 per month for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 ("C" class members); As. 6 per month for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 ("D" class members); and As. 3 for those earning less than Rs. 25 ("E" class members).	2,828
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union. [Registered on 1st December 1927.]	2,045	Rs. 3 per year	1,598
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. [Registered on 31st October 1927.]	1,113	Anna 1 for those earning Rs. 16 and under per month; As. 2 for those earning between Rs. 16 and 25 per month; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50. Entrance fees same as subscriptions.	879
	5	The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. [Registered on 5th October 1928.]	1,421	Re. 1, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3-0-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 per annum as per income.	1,069

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	City	6 The Bombay Port Trust Employees Union. [Registered on 4th January 1929.]	303	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under; As. 4 for those earning Rs. 25 and under; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50 per month.	150
		7 The Clerks Union. [Registered on 8th October 1928.]	119	As. 4 per month.	280
		8 The Bombay Postmen's Union.	737	As. 8 per month for postmen (over-seers, readers, sorting postmen and postmen); As. 2 per month for packers (runners, local peons, boy messengers and packers).	374
		9 Gimi Kamgar Mahamandal. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	661	As. 4 per month.	210
		10 The Bombay Currency Association.	38	Rs. 3 for clerks and annas 8 for menials per year.	83
		11 Bombay Postal Union.	111	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per postman; As. 2 for inferior employee.	436
		12 The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workers' Union.	125	As. 4 and As. 6 per month as per income.	62
		13 The Government Peons' and Menial Service Union.	158	As. 4 per month.	79
		14 The Bombay Seamen's Union.	1,722	Rs. 5 per year.	846
		15 The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. [Registered on 10th October 1928.]	404	As. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per month according to pay.	82

1928

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	City	16 The Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union.	289	As. 8 per month for clerks and Superior Staff; As. 4 for adult menials and As. 2 for boy menials per month.	174
		17 The Wadi Bundar Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.). [Registered on 7th November 1927.]	93	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	119
		18 The Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union (G. I. P. Rly.). [Registered on 12th October 1928.]	24	As. 4 per month for clerical staff and As. 2 per month below clerical.	23
		19 The Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. [Registered on 24th August 1927.]	288	As. 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; As. 6 for those earning above Rs. 50.	294
		20 The Jari Workers (Gold thread workers) Union.	75	Rs. 2 per annum.	75
		21 The Bombay Municipal Officials' Association.	114	Rs. 4 per year.	175
		22 The British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Staff Union.	30	As. 2 per month for those earning below Rs. 20; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 20 to Rs. 50; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	10
		23 The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union. [Registered on 12th September 1928.]	525	Rs. 1 per month.	268

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for
			latest quarter for which information is available		latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	City	24 The Bombay Kasbi Karigars' Union. [Registered on 22nd December 1927.]	142	As. 8 per month ..	126
		25 The Press Workers' Union. [Registered on 20th September 1928.]	28	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 20 or more and As. 2 for those earning less than Rs. 20 per month.	14
		26 The Shop Assistants' Union.	30	As. 4 per month for those earning under Rs. 25; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 25.	15
		27 The G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union. [Registered on 19th January 1928.]	24	As. 4 per Cabinman and Recorder and As. 2 per leverman per month.	3
		28 All India and Burma Covenanted Non-Gazetted Railway Services Association. [Registered on 8th March 1928.]	206	Rs. 5 entrance fee and Re. 1 per member per month.	77
		29 The G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union.	71	As. 4 per month.	38
		30 The R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	72	As. 4 per month.	67
		31 The Bombay Engineering Workers' Union. [Registered on 29th January 1929.]	*	Annas 4 per member per month.	*
		32 The Bombay Mill Workers' Union. [Registered on 1st June 1928.]	99	As. 4 per month ..	111
		33 The Tramway-men's Union. [Registered on 24th May 1928.]	123	Annas 2 for those earning below Rs. 25 and As. 4 for those earning Rs. 25 and above per month.	61

* Not reported.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for
			latest quarter for which information is available		latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd.	City	34 The Bombay Mill Clerks' Union.	41	As. 4 per month ..	9
		35 The Bank Peons' Union. [Registered on 16th August 1928.]	76	As. 2 for those earning below Rs. 20 and as. 4 for those earning above Rs. 20 per month.	30
		36 The Professional Letter-writers' Union.	29	As. 8 per month ..	8
		37 The Bombay Branch of All India Telegraphs Union.	71	As. 4 for those earning less than Rs. 50; As. 8 for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; As. 12 for those earning Rs. 100 and Rs. 150; and Re. 1 for those earning Rs. 150 and above per month.	56
		38 The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. [Registered on 23rd May 1928.]	*	As. 4 per month ..	*
		39 The Bombay Telephone Company Employees' Union. [Registered on 21st August 1928.]	45	As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 5 to 49; As. 6 for those between Rs. 50 to 99; and As. 8 for those earning Rs. 100 and above per month.	28
		40 The G. I. P. Railway Administrative Office Staff Union.	*	As. 4 per month ..	*
		41 The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Department Office Staff Union. [Registered on 13th October 1928.]	35	As. 4 per month ..	25

* Not reported.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay concl'd.	City	42 The Central Board of Revenue Ministerial Officers' Union.	*	As. 4 per month ..	*
		43 The Mazagon Dock Employees' Union. [Registered on 8th January 1929.]	53	As. 1 for those earning below Rs. 50; As. 8 for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and above per month.	38
		44 The Bombay Oil Companies' Employees' Union. [Registered on 18th December 1928.]	*	As. 4 for those earning below Rs. 30; As. 8 for those earning between Rs. 30 and Rs. 49; As. 12 for those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 74; Re. 1 for those earning Rs. 75 and above per month.	*
		45 The General Workshopmen's Union. [Registered on 12th March 1929.]	37	As. 4 per month ..	Nil.
Ahmedabad	..	46 The Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh. [Registered on 29th January 1929.]	*	As. 4 per month ..	*
		47 The Weavers Union.	418	As. 4 per month ..	1,844
		48 The Winders' Union.	44	As. 2 per month ..	199
		49 The Throstle Union.	963	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	1,950
		50 The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	374	As. 4 per month ..	696

* Not reported.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Ahmedabad cont'd.	..	51 The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	55	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	199
		52 The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	6	As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	..
		53 The Municipal Sweepers' Union.	*	As. 4 per month ..	*
		54 The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association. [Registered on 27th October 1927.]	866	As. 8 per year for workers earning Rs. 35 or less and Rs. 2 for those earning Rs. 36 to Rs. 50; Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 51 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 101 and upwards per month.	699
..	..	55 Ahmedabad Postal and R. M. S. Union.	106	Rs. 4 per annum per clerk and Re. 1 for others.	7
		56 Gujarat Postmen's Union.	37	Re. 1 per annum per postman and As. 8 per annum per packer.	16
		57 N. W. Railway (Recognised) Union (Karachi District).	167	Anna 1 for those earning Rs. 20 or less; As. 2 for those earning Rs. 21 to Rs. 40; As. 4 for those earning Rs. 41 to Rs. 80; As. 6 for those earning Rs. 81 to Rs. 120; As. 8 for those earning Rs. 121 to Rs. 200; As. 12 for those earning Rs. 201 to Rs. 300; Re. 1 for those earning Rs. 301 and upwards per month.	172

* Not reported.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Karachi—contd.	58	The Karachi Municipal Sweepers Union. [Registered on 5th January 1928.]	Rs. 210	As. 4 for man and As. 2 for woman per month.	Rs. 207
	59	The Indian Seamen's Union, Karachi.	4	From As. 4 to Re. 1 per year.	5
	60	The Karachi Port Trust Labour Union. [Registered on 28th February 1929.]	*	As. 4 per month.	*
Hyderabad	61	The Sind Workers' Union.	*	Rs. 2 per year per member.	40
Poona	62	The Press Workers' Union.	*	One anna per month.	*
	63	The Central Body Military Accounts Association.	393	Rs. 6 and 3 per year for subordinate accounts service and clerical establishments respectively.	294
	64	The Poona Post and R. M. S. Union.	84	Anna 1, As. 2 and As. 8 per month as per income.	250
	65	The Poona R. M. S. B-Division Union.	86	As. 8 per clerk, sorter or inspector; As. 2 per mailguard and Anna 1 per peon or porter per month.	54
	66	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	14	As. 5 per month per postman and As. 3 per month for member of the lower grade staff.	26
	67	The G. I. P. Railway Poona Staff Union. [Registered on 21st May 1928.]	76	As. 4 per month for clerks and As. 2 for menials.	88
	68	The Kirkee Arsenal Workmen's Union, Kirkee, Poona.	238	As. 2 for skilled labourers and As. 4 for Artificers per month.	233
Broach	69	Broach District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	As. 4 per month ..	1

* Not reported.

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

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information is available
Ahmednagar	70	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	Rs. 44	As. 8 per clerk and As. 2 for others per month.	59
Belgaum	71	Belgaum Union.	52	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	3
	72	Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	6	As. 4 and As. 3 per month as per income.	1
Dharwar	73	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	25	As. 8 for those drawing above Rs. 60 and As. 4 for others per month.	8
Hubli	74	Dharwar District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	15	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	21
Jalgaon	75	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	44	As. 8 per month.	13
	76	The Khandesh Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	19	Rs. 3 for postman and Re. 1-8-0 for others per month.	9
Nasik	77	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	33	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	21
	78	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	37	As. 8 for clerk and As. 2 for postman per month.	7
Ratnagiri	79	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	86	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	35
Malwan	80	Konkan Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	45	Rs. 2 per postman and Re. 1 per member of the lower grade staff per year.	55
Satara	81	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	*	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	*
Surat	82	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	10	Do.	2
	83	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	13	As. 4 per clerk and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	7

* Not reported.

TABLE III—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—concl'd

Centre	Serial number	Name of Union	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly income for latest quarter for which information is available
			Rs.		Rs.
Baroda	84	Baroda Postal Union.	133	As. 2 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	28
	85	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	*	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	*
	86	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	9	As. 4 per month ..	3
Bhavnagar	87	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	27	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 for others per month.	6
Rajkot	88	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	3	Do.	2
Lasari	89	Kanara District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	2	As. 2 per month ..	Nil.
Miraj	90	Satara Divisional Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	21	As. 4 per postman and As. 2 per member of the lower grade staff per month.	22
Sholapur	91	The G. I. P. Railway Sholapur Staff Union. [Registered on 13th June 1928.]	36	As. 4 for clerical staff and As. 2 for those below clerks.	38
	92	The Bombay Textile Labour Union (Sholapur Branch).	*	As. 4 for man and As. 2 for woman per month.	*
Kurla	93	The Kurla Match Factory Labour Union.	*	As. 4 per month for men and As. 2 for women.	*
Ambernath	94	The Ambernath Labour Union. [Registered on the 29th January 1929.]	134	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and below and As. 4 for those earning Rs. 26 and above per month.	111
Dhond	95	The G. I. P. Railway Dhond Staff Union.		As. 4 for clerks and As. 2 for others.	*

* Not reported.

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

Description	Month of February			Eleven months ended February		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
..	1,356	1,035	1,097	20,258	22,558	10,192
..	935	979	927	16,157	17,076	11,723
..	7,319	6,790	6,346	82,682	87,830	68,485
..	1,411	1,386	1,451	12,024	14,359	10,016
..	31	50	24	329	650	515
..	202	181	145	1,852	1,742	1,760
..	8,588	8,440	8,172	99,888	105,450	68,207
Printers' and long cloth						
..	1,643	942	893	15,465	14,717	9,027
..	67	126	124	1,252	614	788
..	609	528	557	4,997	5,120	4,877
(Other sorts)						
Total ..	22,161	20,457	19,742	254,904	270,096	185,590
Coloured piecegoods	10,944	9,022	7,848	111,178	111,337	62,409
..	201	213	208	2,453	2,503	1,545
..	245	250	186	2,655	3,157	1,685
Hosiery						
..	149	263	184	1,782	3,255	1,790
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool						
Grand Total	33,729	30,248	28,211	373,219	390,681	253,446

BOMBAY CITY

Description	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	1,103	720	742	17,621	17,685	5,827
..	597	651	554	11,073	11,839	4,356
..	2,390	2,036	2,044	25,879	25,412	13,071
..	1,294	1,302	1,263	10,987	13,373	8,469
..	10	29	9	60	342	216
..	6,855	6,061	4,617	77,242	76,731	31,724
Printers' and long cloth						
..	1,342	575	559	11,200	10,182	4,291
..	63	118	117	1,071	507	738
..		259	265	2,836	2,959	1,824
Other sorts						
Total ..	14,021	11,791	10,170	157,969	163,070	70,516
Coloured piecegoods	7,491	5,640	4,608	79,394	76,908	31,867
..	198	206	183	2,364	2,450	1,279
..	6	12	8	60	111	67
..	204	162	123	2,164	2,500	880
..	105	96	58	1,239	1,974	636
Grand Total ..	22,425	17,908	15,150	243,150	247,013	105,245

APR., 1929

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

Description	Month of February			Eleven months ended February		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Grey & bleached piecegoods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	47	41	84	732	1,058	2,053
Chudders	273	260	270	3,949	3,895	5,663
Dhotis	4,071	3,851	3,525	46,497	46,693	45,913
Drills and jeans	41	9	164	285	240	700
Cambrics and lawns	20	21	15	263	303	284
Printers	95	103	43	948	813	848
Shirtings and long cloth	1,307	1,806	2,782	16,846	21,897	29,907
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	220	267	204	3,342	3,403	3,476
Tent cloth	3	1	..	21	59	3
Other sorts	169	146	173	1,240	1,333	1,944
Total	6,246	6,505	7,260	74,123	79,694	90,791
Coloured piecegoods	2,314	2,183	1,987	20,283	20,858	18,440
Grey and coloured goods, other than piecegoods	1	2	9	17	15	107
Hosiery	22	31	35	185	223	360
Miscellaneous	38	81	..	438	570	729
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	43	166	125	528	1,258	1,430
Grand Total	8,664	8,968	9,479	95,574	102,618	111,365

APR., 1929

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

Count or Number	Month of February			Eleven months ended February		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	6,316	4,315	4,933	76,156	66,751	35,320
Nos. 11 to 20	18,345	14,996	14,218	207,250	189,763	116,743
Nos. 21 to 30	14,699	13,264	12,194	156,418	165,030	108,235
Nos. 31 to 40	1,469	2,251	2,353	18,055	23,387	22,395
Above 40	861	740	768	9,702	9,654	7,504
Waste, etc.	106	40	81	1,158	1,063	571
Total	41,796	35,606	34,547	468,739	455,648	291,168

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of February			Eleven months ended February		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,527	3,615	4,150	67,155	57,951	27,570
Nos. 11 to 20	12,212	8,640	8,389	140,545	121,905	52,426
Nos. 21 to 30	9,041	7,532	5,823	94,807	99,478	39,871
Nos. 31 to 40	718	1,046	1,085	8,437	11,145	7,281
Above 40	387	318	365	3,652	4,675	2,681
Waste, etc.	97	39	80	1,054	1,062	569
Total	27,982	21,150	19,932	315,850	296,216	130,398

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of February			Eleven months ended February		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	192	178	186	2,369	2,126	2,209
Nos. 11 to 20	3,606	3,630	3,070	36,522	36,595	36,396
Nos. 21 to 30	4,293	4,482	4,895	45,532	51,200	52,513
Nos. 31 to 40	569	861	964	7,651	8,877	11,488
Above 40	356	283	281	4,452	3,357	3,744
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9,016	9,434	9,396	96,526	102,155	106,750

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MARCH 1929

828

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost in the dispute on termination
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
<i>Textile industry</i>								
1. Strike in the Currimbhoy Group of Mills—			1929	1929				
(1) The Pearl Mill	22	957	} Feb. } } 27 Feb. }	} 18 Mar. }	Demand for payment of wages at time rates according to the proposed Standardisation scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	6,231	6,770
(2) The Fazulbhoy Mill.	26							
(3) The Pabaney Mill ..	14							
(4) The Currimbhoy Mill.	188							
(5) The Crescent Mill ..	14							
(6) The Premier Mill ..	6							
(7) The Madhorao Scindia Mill.	4							
2. The Century Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	650	....	1 Mar.	4 Mar.	Dismissal of an operative	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	975	975
3. The Spring Mill, Naigaun, Bombay.	600	4,200	1 Mar.	..	Demand for reinstatement of a spinner.	No settlement reported ..	100000	
4. The Textile Mill, Parbhadevi Road, Bombay.	185	2,615	2 Mar.	..	.....	Do.	.....
5. The Weavers' strike in the Currimbhoy Group of Mills—								
(1) The Fazulbhoy Mill.	800	2,120	} 3 Mar. } } 5 Mar. } } 10 Mar. } } 13 Mar. }	} 18 Mar. }	Demand for the supply of sufficient material for work.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	.....	.....
(2) The Pabaney Mill ..	530	1,956						
(3) The Currimbhoy Mill	500	2,300						
(4) The Crescent Mill ..	450	944						
(5) The Madhorao Scindia Mill.	225							
6. The Century Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	1,350	5,150	12 Mar.	..	Demand for reinstatement of dismissed men.	No settlement reported	85,175	....
7. The Madhowji Dharamsi Mill, Foras Road, Bombay.	2,200	....	19 Mar.	20 Mar.	Demand for reinstatement of an operative.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,200	2,200
<i>Engineering</i>								
8. The Alcock Ashdown and Company, Mazagon, Bombay.	400	....	1 Mar.	..	Demand for the continuance of the old working hours.	No settlement reported.	9,906	....
9. The B.B. & C.I. Railway (Engineering Department), Bombay.	940	....	13 Mar.	28 Mar.	Demand for more wages, etc	The strike ended in favour of employers.	5,756	5,756
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								
10. The Poona City Municipality (Conservancy Department), Poona.	370	....	27 Mar.	29 Mar.	Sympathy with dismissed co-workers.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	545	545

LABOUR GAZETTE

LABOUR GAZETTE

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MARCH 1929

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result	Number of working days lost during the month	Total number of working days lost in the dispute on termination
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
<i>Textile Industry</i>								
1. <i>Currimbhoy Group—Mills—</i>								
(1) The Pearl Mill	22	957	25 Feb.	18 Mar.	Demand for payment of wages at time rates according to the proposed Standardisation scheme.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	6,231	6,770
(2) The Fazulbhoy Mill	26	....					
(3) The Pabaney Mill	14	....					
(4) The Currimbhoy Mill	12	188						
(5) The Crescent Mill	14	....					
(6) The Premier Mill	6	....					
(7) The Madhorao Scindia Mill	4	....					
2. The Century Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	650	....	1 Mar.	4 Mar.	Dismissal of an operative ..	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	975	975
3. The Spring Mill, Naigaum, Bombay.	600	4,200	1 Mar.	..	Demand for reinstatement of a spinner.	No settlement reported	108,000	....
4. The Textile Mill, Parbhadevi Road, Bombay.	185	2,615	2 Mar.	..	Demand for reinstatement of two operatives.	Do.	60,292	....
5. <i>The Weavers' strike in the Currimbhoy Group of Mills—</i>								
(1) The Fazulbhoy Mill	800	2,120	3 Mar.	11 Mar.	Demand for the supply of sufficient material for work.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	89,528	89,528
(2) The Pabaney Mill	530	1,956	5 Mar.					
(3) The Currimbhoy Mill	500	2,300	10 Mar.					
(4) The Crescent Mill	450	944	13 Mar.					
(5) The Madhorao Scindia Mill	225	....	....			
6. The Century Mill, DeLisle Road, Bombay.	1,350	5,150	12 Mar.	..	Demand for reinstatement of dismissed men.	No settlement reported ..	85,175	....
7. The Madhowji Dharamsi Mill, Foras Road, Bombay.	2,200	....	19 Mar.	20 Mar.	Demand for reinstatement of an operative.	The strike ended in favour of the employers.	2,200	2,200
<i>Engineering</i>								
8. The Alcock Ashdown and Company, Mazagon, Bombay.	400	....	1 Mar.	..	Demand for the continuance of the old working hours.	No settlement reported.	9,988	....
9. The B.B. & C.I. Railway (Engineering Department), Bombay.	940	....	13 Mar.	28 Mar.	Demand for more wages, etc.	The strike ended in favour of employers.	5,756	5,756
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								
10. The Poona City Municipality (Conservancy Department), Poona.	370	27 Mar.	29 Mar.	Sympathy with dismissed co-workers.	The strike ended in favour of the workers.	545	545

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WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers			
			July 1914	Mar. 1928	Feb. 1929	Mar. 1929	July 1914	Mar. 1928	Feb. 1929	Mar. 1929
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Cereals										
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Maund	4 11 3	5 9 6	5 6 4	5 0 11	100	119	115	108
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	7 5 3	9 0 5(7)	9 0 9(7)	100	131	162	162
Do.	Khandwa Soonj	Candy	45 0 0	72 8 0	95 0 0	85 0 0	100	161	211	189
Do.	Jubbulpore		40 0 0	50 0 0	71 8 0	51 0 0	100	125	179	128
Lowari (1)	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	3 14 8	4 5 5	4 3 9	100	124	137	134
Parley ..		"	3 4 6	3 12 11	4 12 2	5 3 0	100	116	145	158
Patli	Ghati	"	3 4 6	4 0 4	5 6 4	5 4 8	100	123	164	161
	Index No.—Cereals		....	....	....	....	100	128	139	149
Pulses										
Green	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	4 8 10	5 14 10	5 13 1	100	108	140	137
Turdal.	Cawnpore ..	"	5 10 5	8 7 5	7 9 11	7 9 11	100	150	135	135
	Index No.—Pulses		....	....	....	....	100	129	138	136
	Index No.—Food grains		....	....	....	....	100	129	154	146
Sugars										
Sugar (refined)	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
Do. (do.)	Java, white		10 3 0	14 14 0	13 8 0	13 14 0	100	146	133	136
Do. Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	7 9 11	10 3 3	9 8 5	100	97	129	121
	Index No.—Sugars		....	....	....	....	100	122	111	129
Other										
Ghee	Raispuri..	Maund	5 9 3	11 6 10	12 14 10	12 6 1	100	205	232	222
Salt	Deshi	"	45 11 5	68 9 2	68 9 2	72 13 9	100	150	150	159
	Bombay (black)	"	1 7 6	1 14 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	100	128	145	1 8
	Index No.—Other food		....	....	....	....	100	....	176	170
	Index No.—All Food		....	....	....	....	100	....	156	148
Oilseeds										
	Bold ..	Cwt.	8 14 6	10 2 6	11 7 0	10 10 0	100	114	128	119
	Cawnpore (brown) ..	"	8 0 0	9 14 0	10 10 0(6)	9 14 0	100	123	133	123
	White ..	"	10 14 0	16 4 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	149	193	193
	No.—Oilseed.		11 4 0	12 6 0	12 0 0	11 12 0	100	110	107
			100	124	140

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Textiles										
(a) Cotton, raw—t										
Broach	Do.	Candy	251 0 0	378 0 0	315 0 0	370 0 0	100	151	145	147
Oomra	Do.	"	222 0 0	340 0 0	349 0 0	349 0 0(5)	100	152	142	146
Dharwar	Do.	"	230 0 0	442 0 0	349 0 0	349 0 0(5)	100	192	152	152
Khandesh	Do.	"	205 0 0	321 0 0	284 0 0	290 0 0	100	157	139	141
Bengal	Do.	"	198 0 0	311 0 0	264 0 0	270 0 0	100	157	133	136
	Index No.—Cotton, raw		....	....	....	....	100	162	142	144
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
40 s	Do.	Lb.	0 12 9	1 0 9	1 2 0	1 2 0	100	131	141	141
Grey shirtings ..	Do.	Piece	5 15 0	9 0 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	100	158	162	162
White mulls ..	Do.	"	4 5 0	8 6 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	100	200	209	209
Shirtings ..	Do.	"	10 6 0	18 6 0	18 9 0	18 10 0	100	177	179	180
Long Cloth (3) ..	Do.	Lb.	0 9 6	0 15 0	0 15 9	0 15 6	100	158	166	163
Chudders (4) ..	Do.	"	0 9 6	0 14 3	0 15 3	0 14 9	100	150	160	155
	Index No.—Cotton manufactures		....	....	....	....	100	162	170	168
	Index No.—Textiles—Cotton		....	....	....	....	100	162	157	157
Other Textiles										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	6 2 11	6 2 11	6 2 11	100	120	120	120
Do.	Mathow Lari	"	2 15 1	3 12 3	3 10 1(6)	3 10 1(6)	100	128	123	123
	Index No.—Other Textiles		....	....	....	....	100	124	122	122
Hides and Skins										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 10 7	1 14 1	1 11 10	100	144	163	151
Do. Buffalo	Do.	"	1 1 3	0 14 0	1 5 9	0 14 11	100	81	126	86
Skins, Goat	Do.	"	1 4 0	2 7 3	3 0 8	3 0 7	100	196	243	243
	Index No.—Hides and Skins		....	....	....	....	100	140	177	160
Metals										
Copper braziers		Cwt.	60 8 0	62 0 0	71 10 0	83 0 0	100	102	118	137
Iron bars ..		"	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	150	175	175
Steel hoops ..		"	7 12 0	8 12 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	100	113	111	111
Galvanised sheets ..		"	9 0 0	11 6 0	11 14 0	11 14 0	100	126	132	132
Tin plates		Box	8 12 0	15 0 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	100	171	157	157
	Index No.—Metals		....	....	....	....	100	132	139	142
Other raw and manufactured articles										
Coal (2)	Bengal	Ton	14 12 0	21 0 0	17 12 0	17 12 0	100	142	120	120
Do.	Imported	"	19 11 6	20 9 8	18 1 5	19 13 3	100	104	92	101
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	5 2 0	6 9 6	6 0 6	100	117	151	151
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	8 8 6	8 11 6	8 11 6	100	166	170	170
	Index No.—Other raw and manfd. articles		....	....	....	....	100	132	133	136
	Index No.—Food		100	135	156	148
	Index No.—Non-food		100	143	148	146
	General Index No.		100	140	150	147

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* In the case of price-quotations for the grade 6/600 the price quoted for white mulls is for the grade 6,000/56 since June 1925 and for 6,000/54 x 19 since October 1925. (1) In the case of price-quotations for raw cotton are for the following five varieties, viz., Broach, Fully good; Oomra, Fine; Lharwar, Saw-ginned, F. G.; Khandesh, Fully good; Bengal, Fully good, for Sholapur quality March 1926. (2) Since June 1925, the quotation is for Bengal, 1st Class Jberis. (3) Quotation for 37" x 37" yds. March 1926. (4) Quotation for 30" x 6 yds. since March 1926. (5) Quotation for August 1926. (6) Quotation for October 1926. (7) Quotation for January 1929.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI*

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers				
			Mar. 1929	July 1914	Mar. 1928	Feb. 1929	Mar. 1929				
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Cereals											
.. ..	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	66 4 0	56 12 0	55 4 0	100	170	146	142	
.. ..	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red	..	31 8 0	39 4 0	48 4 0	45 0 0	100	125	153	143	
.. ..	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red	..	31 4 0	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
.. ..	2% barley, 1% dirt	..	32 8 0	40 8 0	49 11 0	46 8 0	100	125	..	143	
.. ..	2% barley, 1% dirt	..	32 4 0	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
.. ..	Export quality	..	25 8 0	33 2 0	43 12 0	39 4 0	100	130	172	154	
.. ..	..	..	26 8 0	34 8 0	44 0 0	45 12 0	100	130	166	173
Index No.—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	136	158	151
Pulses											
Cram (2)	..	Candy	29 8 0	34 12 0	53 8 0	50 0 0	100	..	..	169
Sugar											
..	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	13 0 0	12 12 0	13 5 6	100	142	140	146	
..	.. brown	..	8 1 6	13 8 0	12 4 0	12 7 0	100	167	151	154	
Index No.—Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	155	146	150
Other food											
Salt	..	Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 9 9	1 8 0	1 8 0	100	76	71	71	
Oils and seeds											
Cotton seed	..	Maund	2 11 3	3 6 0	3 6 0 (3)	3 6 0 (3)	100	125	125	125	
Repeared, bold	..	Candy	51 0 0	61 8 0	66 10 0 (4)	66 10 0 (4)	100	121	131	131	
Gingelly seed	..	..	62 0 0	75 0 0	77 0 0	78 0 0	100	121	124	126
Index No.—Oils and seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	122	127	127
Textiles											
Jute bags	..	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	53 4 0	52 12 0 (7)	52 12 0 (7)	100	139	138	138

Textiles—Cotton											
(a) Cotton, raw		Sind	Maund	20 4 0	34 14 0	31 12 0 (6)	29 14 0	100	172	157	148
(b) Cotton manufactures—	Drills	repperelli	..	10 3 6	17 8 0	17 8 0 (5)	17 8 0 (5)	100	171	171	171
	Shirtings	Liepmann's	..	10 2 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	100	188	178	178
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	180	175	175
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	177	169	166
Other Textiles—Wool		Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	36 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	100	129	139	139
Hides											
Hides, dry	..	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	19 0 0	21 8 0 (7)	21 8 0 (7)	100	89	101	101
..	..	Punjab	..	21 4 0	19 0 0	21 8 0 (7)	21 8 0 (7)	100	89	101	101
Index No.—Hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	89	101	101
Metals											
Copper Braziers	..	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	60 0 0	65 0 0	77 0 0	100	99	107	127
Steel Bars	..	..	..	3 14 0	6 6 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	165	181	181
.. Plates	..	..	..	4 6 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	100	166	166	160
Index No.—Metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	143	151	156
Other raw and manufactured articles											
Coal	..	1st class Bengal	Ton	16 0 0	19 0 0	19 4 0	19 4 0	100	119	120	120
Kerosene	..	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	8 6 0	8 9 0	8 9 0	100	163	167	167
..	..	Elephant	2 Tins	4 7 0	6 2 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	100	138	145	145
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	140	144	144
Index No.—Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	131	148	144
Index No.—Non-food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	137	141	141
General Index No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	135	143	142

* (40 Grey, Plough) has been omitted from the index for want of quotation. (1) Quotation for Sukkur white since August 1926. (2) Quotation for 3% admixture mutual since April 1924. (3) Quotation for September 1927. (4) Quotation for May 1928. (5) Quotation for August 1928. (6) Quotation for December 1928. (7) Quotation for January 1929.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other food	Index No. food	Oilseeds	Raw cotton	Cotton manufactures	Other textiles	Hides and skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Index No. non-food	General Index No.
1926														
March	148	117	146	152	144	127	144	186	145	147	151	153	154	150
1927														
March	148	133	135	149	144	144	132	163	134	137	156	161	149	148
April	144	125	134	141	143	145	128	161	136	142	149	156	147	145
May	145	127	132	155	143	145	142	162	142	148	147	159	150	148
June	143	130	129	164	143	145	149	161	149	137	142	156	149	147
July	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
August	142	131	132	161	143	143	159	167	138	142	135	156	150	148
September	135	125	133	165	140	141	183	172	141	140	133	153	152	148
October	136	126	132	162	141	136	179	167	131	144	133	141	148	146
November	140	139	138	155	143	131	172	166	131	115	134	140	145	144
December	134	138	131	157	139	130	168	164	130	121	132	139	144	143
1928														
January	130	140	123	153	136	129	166	164	124	141	132	132	144	141
February	133	136	121	155	136	124	163	162	122	157	133	131	144	142
March	128	129	122	161	135	124	162	162	124	140	132	132	143	140
April	130	135	127	162	137	128	158	162	126	153	133	131	144	142
May	130	131	129	180	141	132	165	164	130	151	133	140	147	145
June	136	126	152	197	150	130	167	169	129	147	138	140	149	149
July	130	124	129	196	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	147
August	131	127	132	191	143	128	151	169	124	155	137	146	147	146
September	140	134	136	184	150	132	150	168	120	155	138	143	147	148
October	148	145	147	195	157	134	151	170	119	159	138	138	147	150
November	144	144	145	189	153	134	149	170	120	162	137	142	147	149
December	146	142	129	168	148	134	143	171	122	165 (a)	138	137	147(a)	147(a)
1929														
January	152	143	131	180	154	137	141	171	119	162	137	134	146	148
February	159	138	131	176	156	140	142	170	122	177	139	133	148	150
March	149	136	129	170	148	135	144	168	122	160	142	136	146	149

(a) Revised figures.

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 and miscellaneous	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food and rent	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, light, fuel and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating, lighting and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and miscellaneous	Food, rent, light and miscellaneous	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100(f)	(b) 100	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	(e) 100(k)	100(f)	100(f)	100
1915 ..	104	125	97	119	(f) 109	99	...	(d) 117	146	103	...	105(m)
1916 ..	108	148	102	115	128	116	...	190	...	106	...	118
1917 ..	118	180	130	116	146	...	...	253	204(a)	114	...	142
1918 ..	149	203	146	118	184	197	...	...	...	118	...	174
1919 ..	186	208	155	132	152	205	...	(d) 275	222	126	238(n)	199
1920 ..	190	252	190	154	167	313	453	307	224	155	(p) 341	200
1921 ..	177	219	152	152	178	387	379	294	200	133	(p) 307	174
1922 ..	165	184	147	140	189	429	366	251	164	(d) 135	(p) 302	170
1923 ..	153	169	146	151	158	(h) 487	429	238	164	130	(p) 334	173
1924 ..	157	170	144	149	160	512	493	249	169	132	(p) 366	173
1925 ..	157	173	146	153	163	598	509	259	168	133	(p) 390	178
1926 ..	157	170	150	(a) 161	(i) 181	649	637	220	162(a)	130	(p) 485	176(m)
1927 ..	156	166	149	...	...	548	790	203	160	132	...	...
December	151	169	151	159	...	531	812	195	162	132	498	172
1928												
January	154	168	151	...	161	532	813	194	161	131	...	...
February	148	166	150	...	...	531	811	194	161	131	...	...
March	145	164	149	157	...	531	806	193	160	131	507	...
April	144	164	149	...	162	531	807	193	160	131	...	...
May	147	164	148	...	...	526	805	193	160	131	...	...
June	146	165	148	157	...	530	811	193	161	131	519	170
July	147	165	148	...	...	526	811	193	161	131	...	...
August	146	165	150	...	161	522	819	192	161	131	...	...
September	145	165	151	155	...	526	825	185	161	131	519	...
October	146	166	152	...	...	528	834	184	162	131	...	...
November	147	167	152	...	162	534	845(k)	184	162	131	...	...
December	148	168	152	...	...	538	852	181	162	131	531	171
1929												
January	149	167	152	...	...	541	856	181	162	131	...	...
February	148(k)	165	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	149	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) From 1914 to 1926 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) April 1914. (d) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (e) June 1914=100. (f) Average for 1914=100. (g) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (h) Revised series from March 1922. (i) Revised figures. (j) Figures from 1915 to 1926 refer to August. (m) Figures from 1915 to 1926 refer to December. (n) First half of the year. (o) Yearly averages for the years 1918-1926. (p) June figures.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	India (Bombay)	Japan	China (Shanghai)	Java (Batavia)	Australia	East (Cairo)	United Kingdom (i)	France	Holland	Norway	Sweden	Canada (k) (z)	United States of America (s)
No. of articles	44	56	147	92	92	26	150	45	48	100	47	236	464
1914 Average	100	100	(d) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(e) 100	(f) 100	100	100
1915	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1918	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1923	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

100. (a) Average for half year ... (b) Revised figures. (c) The figure for December. (d) February 1913 = 100. (e) Average January ... (f) Board of Trade. (g) Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (h) June 1914 = 100. (i) Revised series—1926 = 100. (j) Series ... (k) Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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RETAIL FOOD INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name of country	India	United Kingdom	Canada	Africa	Australia	New Zealand	(b)	Italy	Belgium	Finland	Holland	Norway	Sweden (b)	Denmark	Switzerland
No. of articles	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	..	37	27	..	51	..
No. of stations	Bombay	630	60	9	30	..	51	Paris	Rome	59	21	Amsterdam	30	49	100
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(c) 100	(d) ..	100	(e) 100(f)	100	100	100
1915	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1918	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1923	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Average for the year 1914. (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) January to June 1914. (d) Revised series—1921=100. (e) Figure for June. (f) The figures for Italy from July 1923 are for Milan. (g) Figure for August. (h) June 1914 = 100. (i) Revised figures. (j) The figures from January 1926 are for the Hague (base, January to July 1914=100).

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RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1929*

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
		February 1929	February 1929	February 1929	February 1929	February 1929	March 1929	March 1929	March 1929	March 1929	March 1929
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice (1)	Maund	8 15 5 <i>160</i>	7 4 4 <i>109</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 0 4 <i>152</i>	7 1 0 <i>122</i>	8 15 5 <i>160</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 0 0 <i>130</i>	8 6 9 <i>159</i>	6 12 3 <i>117</i>
Wheat (1)	"	9 2 3 <i>163</i>	6 11 9 <i>160</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	6 5 9 <i>123</i>	7 1 9 <i>132</i>	9 7 11 <i>170</i>	7 5 8 <i>175</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	8 2 3 <i>119</i>	7 14 1 <i>146</i>
Jowari	"	5 9 1 <i>128</i>	5 0 0 <i>138</i>	4 7 1 <i>117</i>	3 9 8 <i>126</i>	4 8 5 <i>132</i>	5 9 1 <i>128</i>	5 3 11 <i>144</i>	5 2 7 <i>136</i>	3 13 5 <i>134</i>	4 8 5 <i>132</i>
Bajri	"	5 15 8 <i>139</i>	5 11 5 <i>136</i>	6 10 8 <i>142</i>	4 4 10 <i>122</i>	5 7 1 <i>133</i>	5 15 8 <i>139</i>	5 15 8 <i>142</i>	6 10 8 <i>142</i>	4 8 10 <i>129</i>	5 7 1 <i>133</i>
Index No.—Cereals	..	<i>148</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>132</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	7 13 6 <i>182</i>	6 14 1 <i>181</i>	5 5 4 <i>133</i>	6 0 9 <i>141</i>	6 3 0 <i>127</i>	7 13 6 <i>182</i>	7 0 6 <i>185</i>	6 4 5 <i>157</i>	6 11 9 <i>138</i>	6 11 9 <i>138</i>
Turdal	"	9 4 10 <i>159</i>	8 1 7 <i>121</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 1 4 <i>138</i>	8 1 4 <i>138</i>	8 15 5 <i>153</i>	8 6 9 <i>126</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 1 4 <i>138</i>	8 7 10 <i>128</i>
Index No.—Pulses	..	<i>171</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>128</i>

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<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	11 6 10 <i>150</i>	9 13 6 <i>135</i>	10 5 2 <i>129</i>	10 10 8 <i>107</i>	10 15 7 <i>116</i>	11 11 7 <i>154</i>	9 13 6 <i>135</i>	10 5 2 <i>129</i>	10 10 8 <i>107</i>	11 3 8 <i>120</i>
Jagri (gul)	"	12 0 6 <i>141</i>	9 6 7 <i>135</i>	11 6 10 <i>129</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	9 1 5 <i>130</i>	12 0 6 <i>141</i>	11 6 10 <i>129</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	8 6 9 <i>120</i>
Tea	Lb.	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>	0 14 10 <i>190</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 0 5 <i>200</i>
Salt	Maund	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 5 4 <i>150</i>	2 13 7 <i>152</i>	2 12 9 <i>131</i>	1 14 6 <i>145</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 5 4 <i>150</i>	2 15 11 <i>159</i>
Beef	Seer	0 9 3 <i>179</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 9 3 <i>179</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 0 <i>100</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 11 3 <i>169</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 6 <i>158</i>	0 11 3 <i>169</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 8 0 <i>133</i>	0 9 6 <i>158</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 0 0 <i>180</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	10 0 0 <i>138</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	8 6 9 <i>190</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	10 0 0 <i>138</i>	11 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	78 0 9 <i>154</i>	66 10 8 <i>156</i>	64 0 0 <i>144</i>	91 6 10 <i>163</i>	66 10 8 <i>129</i>	78 0 9 <i>154</i>	71 1 9 <i>167</i>	64 0 0 <i>144</i>	91 6 10 <i>163</i>	66 10 8 <i>129</i>
Potatoes	"	7 14 1 <i>176</i>	6 2 6 <i>114</i>	5 0 0 <i>131</i>	7 9 11 <i>191</i>	4 15 3 <i>147</i>	7 14 1 <i>176</i>	6 6 5 <i>118</i>	5 8 3 <i>145</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	4 1 9 <i>122</i>
Onions	"	3 2 1 <i>202</i>	3 12 3 <i>207</i>	4 5 2 <i>216</i>	4 0 0 <i>160</i>	2 10 1 <i>131</i>	3 9 2 <i>230</i>	3 8 11 <i>196</i>	3 10 10 <i>184</i>	3 7 1 <i>138</i>	2 1 8 <i>105</i>
Cocoanut oil	"	28 9 1 <i>112</i>	25 0 0 <i>102</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	29 1 5 <i>109</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 1 <i>112</i>	25 9 7 <i>104</i>	32 0 0 <i>160</i>	29 1 5 <i>109</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
Index No.—Other articles of food	..	<i>163</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>135</i>
Index No.—All food articles (unweighted)	..	<i>160</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>134</i>

* The sources of the price quotations used in this table are the Monthly Returns of Average Retail Prices Current supplied by the Director of Agriculture, Poona.
(1) The Bombay price quotations for rice and wheat since June 1928 are for 'Mandla' and 'Pisai Sarbatti' varieties instead of for 'Rangoon' and 'Pisai Seoni' respectively.

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WORKING CLASS 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	Oil and ginning	Clothing	House-rent	Cost of living
1926									
April	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
May	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	153
June	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
July	134	141	136	187	155	164	160	172	157
August	135	141	136	181	152	164	160	172	155
September	135	150	136	179	152	164	160	172	155
October	135	150	136	180	153	164	159	172	155
November	133	155	135	180	152	164	156	172	154
December	134	155	136	184	152	166	148	172	156
1927									
January	134	149	135	188	155	166	143	172	156
February	134	149	136	180	152	166	148	172	155
March	134	159	137	179	152	166	152	172	155
April	133	155	135	178	152	166	143	172	153
May	133	154	134	176	150	166	147	172	152
June	134	156	136	177	151	166	147	172	154
July	136	153	138	181	154	166	149	172	156
August	136	157	138	184	155	166	152	172	157
September	132	151	134	180	151	166	163	172	154
October	127	151	129	180	148	156	163	172	151
November	125	151	127	180	148	156	157	172	150
December	129	155	131	178	149	156	154	172	151
1928									
January	132	160	135	180	151	156	152	172	154
February	127	152	129	174	146	144	153	172	148
March	123	146	126	171	142	144	151	172	145
April	121	147	124	168	140	145	153	172	144
May	123	153	126	175	144	145	155	172	147
June	122	142	124	172	142	158	156	172	146
July	120	144	123	177	143	158	158	172	147
August	119	144	121	176	142	158	159	172	146
September	120	143	122	174	141	161	157	172	145
October	121	153	124	174	142	144	156	172	146
November	122	157	125	174	144	143	158	172	147
December	125	156	128	173	145	143	160	172	148
1929									
January	127	163	130	173	146	148	160	172	149
February	126	162	130	173	146	143	160	172	148
March	129	166	132	169	146	143	159	172	149
April	127	161	131	169	145	143	160	172	148

(a) Revised figures.

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

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VOL. VIII

The Month in Brief

DISPUTE IN BOMBAY CITY TEXTILE MILLS

The efforts made by Government to bring about a settlement of the dispute with no success and the strike continues. All the mills but one have however reopened and about 100,000 operatives are working, the normal complement of the mills being about 150,000. A feature of this dispute has been active counter-picketing and counter-propaganda by the Millowners' Association.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry, as a whole, the supply of labour was equal to the demand during the month of April 1929. The average absenteeism was 10.25 per cent. for Bombay City, 3.92 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 16.81 per cent. for Sholapur, 1.62 per cent. for Viramgaum and 8.14 per cent. for Broach.

In the engineering industry in Bombay City the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour was adequate. Absenteeism was 13.58 per cent. in the engineering workshops, 5 per cent. in the Marine Lines Reclamation and the Development Directorate, 12.14 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Dock and 10.00 per cent. in the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust. In the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust the percentage absenteeism was 7.60.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

In May 1929, the Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 147, as against 148 in the preceding month. The Index Number for food articles only was 143.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Wholesale Prices Index Number in Bombay for April 1929 was 144.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were twelve industrial disputes in the month of April 1929. The number of workpeople involved was 126,570 and the number of working days lost 595,742.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During April 1929, the visible balance of trade, including securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 59 lakhs.