

Securities Index Numbers

	Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.	Cotton spinning and pressing companies.	Electric undertakings.	All Industries Securities.	General Index (100 = 1914)		Fixed interest Securities.	Cotton Mill shares.	Cotton spinning and pressing companies.	Electric undertakings.	All Industries Securities.	General Index (100 = 1914)
1914 July..	100	100	100	100	100	100	1924 Aug	74	192	124	130	148	143
1915	96	97	94	90	101	100	.. Sep.	72	203	124	131	153	147
1916	87	114	102	122	130	127	.. Oct.	72	197	127	127	148	143
1917	73	138	118	128	158	151	.. Nov.	72	198	128	127	149	143
1918	74	212	131	139	194	184	.. Dec.	72	196	128	128	147	142
1919	77	216	126	237	216	206	1925 Jan.	72	205	129	141	152	147
1920	65	438	168	263	313	296	.. Feb.	72	204	131	157	154	148
1921	65	450	158	212	311	295	.. Mar.	72	197	131	154	150	145
1922	63	406	163	175	267	253	.. April	73	192	131	147	146	141
1923 Aug.	73	216	153	138	168	161	.. May	73	173	121	146	137	133
.. Sep.	73	225	133	133	166	159	.. June	73	167	119	142	134	130
.. Oct.	72	213	133	131	163	157	.. July	74	169	118	140	134	130
.. Nov.	71	216	122	135	163	156	.. Aug.	74	161	118	135	130	126
.. Dec.	71	215	122	131	160	154	.. Sep.	74	156	118	133	128	124
1924 Jan.	71	196	122	126	151	146	.. Oct.	74	158	121	136	129	125
.. Feb.	73	192	122	127	148	143	.. Nov.	74	156	121	139	128	125
.. Mar.	74	189	122	128	146	141	.. Dec.	74	165	118	149	134	130
.. Apr.	74	188	119	130	145	140	1926 Jan.	74	163	118	156	133	129
.. May	74	179	120	137	143	138	.. Feb.	74	169	114	166	136	132
.. June	74	180	121	137	143	138	.. Mar.	77	167	114	164	134	130
.. July	74	176	121	133	140	135	.. April	83	162	115	170	135†	131†

* Also included in "Industrial Securities."

† Three Industrial Securities have been eliminated from the list of Securities included in the index for April 1926. The general average is now based on 99 Securities.

LABOUR GAZETTE

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BOMBAY, JUNE, 1926

[No. 10]

The Month in Brief

RENTS OF DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS IN BOMBAY

The following press note has been issued:—
With reference to Government Press Notes, No. S. D.—670 dated the 30th April 1925, and No. S. D.—1440 dated the 30th September 1925, it is notified for general information that Government have further reduced the rents for rooms in the Development Directorate chawls and, with effect from the 1st July 1926, have sanctioned the following scale of rents for rooms let singly on all floors:—

Chawl centre

	Rs.	a.	p.
DeLisle Road	..	9	8 0
Naigaum	..	8	8 0
Sewri	8	8 0
Worli	6	8 0

2. The rents set forth above will be open to revision. The reductions amount to Re. 0-8-0 per room per month for first floor rooms and Re. 1 for second and third floor rooms at DeLisle Road, Naigaum and Worli.

3. Re. 1 extra rent will, as at present, be charged for certain corner rooms.

EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

IN BOMBAY CITY, a large majority of the mills working in returns reported that the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The statistics regarding employment for the month ended 31st May 1926 in representative mills in Bombay showed an average absenteeism of 14.1 per cent, as compared with 11.1 per cent, in the month ended 12th May 1926 and 9.9 per cent, in the month ended 12th April 1926.

IN AHMEDABAD, the supply of labour was reported to be adequate during the month under review. The average absenteeism in representative mills was 2.3 per cent, as compared with 2.0 per cent, last month and 2.5 per cent, two months ago.

IN SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour during May 1926 was reported as adequate. The average absenteeism was 17.1 per cent, as compared with 16.4 per cent, last month and 16.2 per cent, two months ago.

IN BROACH, absenteeism was 8.5 per cent, as compared with 9.4 per cent, in the previous month. The supply of labour in this centre was also adequate.

On the whole, therefore, the supply of labour in the above mentioned centres of the industry was adequate during the month under review but absenteeism increased in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average of absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large establishments) showed an increase—the figure being 17·0 per cent. as compared with 14·5 per cent. last month, and 15·0 per cent. two months ago.

On the Marine Lines Reclamation of the Development Directorate the average absenteeism was 5 per cent.

The supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was equal to the demand. The percentage absenteeism was 15·06 as compared with 14·16 last month and 13·63 two months ago. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was equal to the demand. The average absenteeism increased to 10·6 per cent. as compared with 9·6 per cent. last month. The percentage of absenteeism based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the engineering workshops of the Karachi Port Trust was 7·0, as compared with 7·7 last month and 7·0 two months ago.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

In June 1926, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 155 as compared with 153 in the preceding month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the Cost of Living Index for Bombay City (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 155 for all articles and 152 for food articles only. The general index number was one point higher than in June 1925 and on a par with the twelve-monthly average of 1925, but 38 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920. A rise of one point in rice and 6 points in bajri was nearly counterbalanced by a fall of two points each in wheat and jowari and the index number for cereals thus remained stationary. Pulses advanced by one point owing to a rise of 3 points in turdal. The price of gram remained stationary during the month. The 'other food' group showed a rise of 5 points mainly due to a rise of 40 points in potatoes. Beef rose by 6 points whilst ghee and mutton declined by 3 and 5 points respectively. Tea and onions fell by one point each. The index number for all food articles was 152 as against 150 in the previous month. Clothing registered a fall of 8 points owing to decreases in the prices of all the articles included in the group. The fuel and lighting group recorded no change.

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

THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In May 1926, the general index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 151, the same as in the preceding month. There was a rise of 4 points in the food index number whilst the non-food group declined by 3 points. A rise of 5 points in Cereals and 4 points in Pulses resulted in increasing the index number for food grains from 138 to 144.

The general index of all the articles is a mean of the price relatives of all the articles included in the index and is obtained by dividing the sum of the index numbers of articles for which quotations are available and not by finding the mean of the group index numbers for food and non-food articles. The fluctuations in the prices of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table:—

	Number of items	Index number (with 1914 = 100)				
		January 1926	February 1926	March 1926	April 1926	May 1926
Foods	15	49	43	44	44	46
Non-foods*	29	57	56	54	55	52
All articles*	44	54	51	50	51	51

* Revised figures from January to March, 1926.

The work of revising the list of commodities for the Wholesale Prices Index Number, mentioned in the October 1924 issue of the *Labour Gazette*, has been carried out provisionally for Karachi with the assistance of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Collector of Customs, Karachi. So far it has not been possible to effect the much-needed revision of the Bombay list. Since the last note on this subject the Labour Office has received intimation from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence that that Department is contemplating taking over the work of constructing Wholesale Prices Index Numbers for various centres in India. The idea is to abandon the all-India Index Number started by Atkinson, and publish Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the main commercial centres. It is probable therefore that the Wholesale Prices Index Numbers for Bombay and Karachi will be compiled by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; and the provisional list of commodities arrived at for Karachi has accordingly been furnished to that office.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were four industrial disputes in progress during May 1926. The number of workpeople involved was 3,149 and the number of working days lost 7,733.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton Mill production in April 1926 as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years is shown in the following table.

Month of April

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	April			April		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Bombay City	20	29	29	15	18	20
Ahmedabad	8	8	9	8	8	9
Other centres	4	4	5	3	3	3
Total, Presidency	32	41	43	26	29	32

As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year the production of yarn during the month under review showed a slight increase in Ahmedabad and Other Centres while in Bombay it remained almost stationary. The production of woven goods remained nearly stationary in Other Centres but recorded an increase in Bombay City and Ahmedabad. In the Presidency as a whole, the proportionate increase in the production of woven goods was greater than that of yarn.

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of May 1925 and April and May 1926 are as follows:—

	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	May 1925	April 1926	May 1926
Long Cloths	19½	17½	17½
T. Cloths	18½	15½	14½
Chudders	18½	16½	15½

THE OUTLOOK

The fluctuations in the price of raw cotton were within narrow limits. Scarcity of good cotton is expected at the end of the season. The sales of inferior cotton were advised and purchases of Oomra contracts were recommended. The position of Indian cotton was strong. The prices of local hedge contracts advanced about Rs. 4 in the second and Rs. 3 in the third weeks. The prices of the old crop contracts were too high as compared with the normal Liverpool parity and these old crop contracts showed great firmness while new crop contracts declined. The stocks in Bombay showed a gradual decline.

The demand for English yarn was poor and attempts on the part of spinners to improve the position tended to decrease the sale. The local market fared no better except in ready yarn for which there was a small demand. Dealers were anxious to dispose of their holdings at a sacrifice. There was a slight improvement in the last week in the ready counts and

dealers were hopeful as the prices of the Japanese yarn were made to drop on a level with those for Indian spinnings.

Business in Manchester piecegoods showed a slightly firmer tendency but no chances of fresh trade were possible. In the last week there was a tendency in Manchester for a stronger market owing to some inquiry from China and India but nothing in large quantities was booked. There was a slight improvement in local piecegoods and miscellaneous sales were fair. Demand for white and grey staples was brisk and encouraging.

The financial situation was easy. There was a falling off in the trade demand throughout the month and the cash balances of the Imperial Bank of India increased by 167 lakhs in the first, 323 lakhs in the second, 390 lakhs in the third and 41 lakhs in the fourth weeks. Call money was available at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. There was a great activity in the money market due to the demand to finance the new loan in Government security but there was a decline in the last week owing to the heavy accumulations of Government and Corporation securities in the hands of dealers. The Imperial Bank reduced its rate to 4 per cent. which is one per cent. lower than the Bank of England rate.

The Working Class Cost of Living Index advanced by 2 points in June. The wholesale prices index number remained unchanged at 151 in May 1926.

The bank rate decreased to 4 per cent. from 10th June 1926. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on 1st June 1926 was 1s. 5¾d. as against 1s. 5¼d. on 1st May 1926.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK ON 20th JUNE

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

"The position regarding crops and rainfall as it appears today in the various divisions of the Bombay Presidency may be briefly summarised as follows:—

Gujarat.—Excepting some light rain on the 21st of May in parts of the division there has been no rain anywhere here during the period under review. The lands are being prepared everywhere for the ensuing season and cultivators are awaiting rain to sow the crops.

Konkan.—Fairly good rain was received in this division especially in the south in the second week of June. The preliminary field operations are generally over here and in places in the south the sowing of paddy has been commenced. More rain is generally required more especially in the North for the sowing of crops.

Deccan and Karnatak.—During the period under review, fairly good rain was received in the South Deccan and in many places in the Karnatak, in the second week of June. The preparatory tillage is nearly completed almost everywhere in both the divisions and the sowing of rice has been started in the West, i.e., in places adjoining the Western Ghats in both the divisions. More rain is now required especially in the North Deccan for sowing purposes.

OUTLOOK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The cost of living index number of the Ministry of Labour stood at 167 at 1st May, thus showing a fall of one point as compared with the preceding month. The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work during April was 42, while 26 disputes which began before the month were still in progress. Improvement in employment which had been in progress since the beginning of the year continued during April.

The position of the cotton industry showed no improvement in May. Owing to the strike, retail buying was more or less suspended and the demand for cloth was very poor. The position of spinners also did not change materially. Bookings continued to be limited and transactions were in small lots only.

During May the iron and steel producing plant was almost at a standstill owing to the strike. Orders from outside countries were lost and continental competitors reaped the benefit of the suspension of operations at the British collieries. The values of pig iron were very firm. Though there was no market for foreign ore, sellers adhered to quotations that were ruling for sometime past.

In Italy, during April, though industries fared well, business activity showed a downward trend. There was a stringency of money throughout the country as was shown by the gradual reduction of bank deposits. Owing to a decline in the price of raw cotton there was a lack of new orders for cotton manufactures. Activity in the wool industry declined as compared with the previous month largely owing to keen French competition.

During May considerable dislocation was caused in business in France by the violent fluctuations in the exchange. Owing to the uncertainty regarding the future, there was feverish trade activity.

German coal producers took full advantage of the strike in England. Not only was larger ready business done but several extended contracts for coal were also secured. The money market was very easy. Day to day money was available at 4 to 6 per cent. and the private discount rate was almost the same as in England. The inland markets however still remained depressed and unemployment was considerable.

In the United States business was brisk during April. In spite of the exceptionally high business activity, however, the trend of commodity prices was downward.

The foreign trade of the United States for March showed a surplus of imports amounting to 70 million dollars.

The money market was easy and money rates declined to the lowest levels of the year. Commercial paper sold in some cases as low as 4 per cent. compared with 4½ and 4½ per cent. a month ago. Accompanying the reduction in the open market rates, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on April 21, a reduction in the discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent.

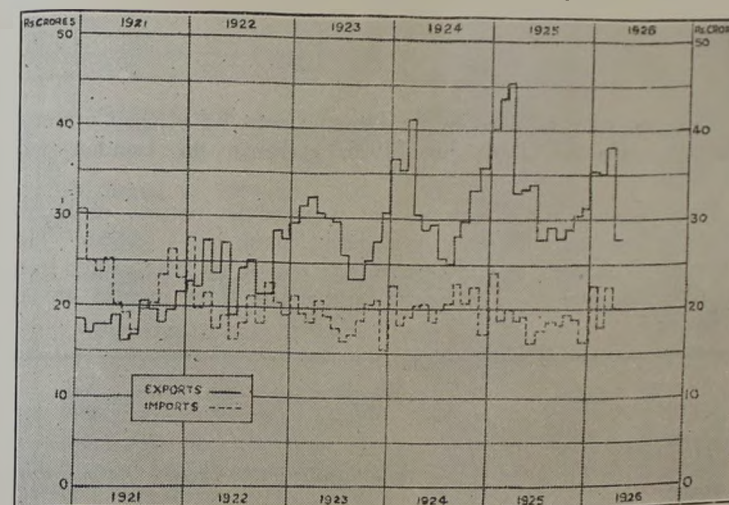
THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During May 1926, the visible balance of trade, including Securities, in favour of India amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs.

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

	India		Bombay		Karachi	
	April 1926 (In lakhs of rupees)	May 1926 (In lakhs of rupees)	April 1926 (In lakhs of rupees)	May 1926 (In lakhs of rupees)	April 1926 (In lakhs of rupees)	May 1926 (In lakhs of rupees)
Exports (private merchandise) ..	27.00	25.01	8.08	5.91	2.79	2.33
Imports do. ..	20.05	19.91	7.11	6.58	2.44	1.83
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 7.53	+ 5.10	+ 97	- 67	+ 35	+ 50
Imports of treasure (private) ..			3.39	4.71		
Exports of treasure (private) ..			6	16		2
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	- 3.79	- 4.86	- 3.33	- 4.55		+ 2
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	+ 3.76	+ 40				

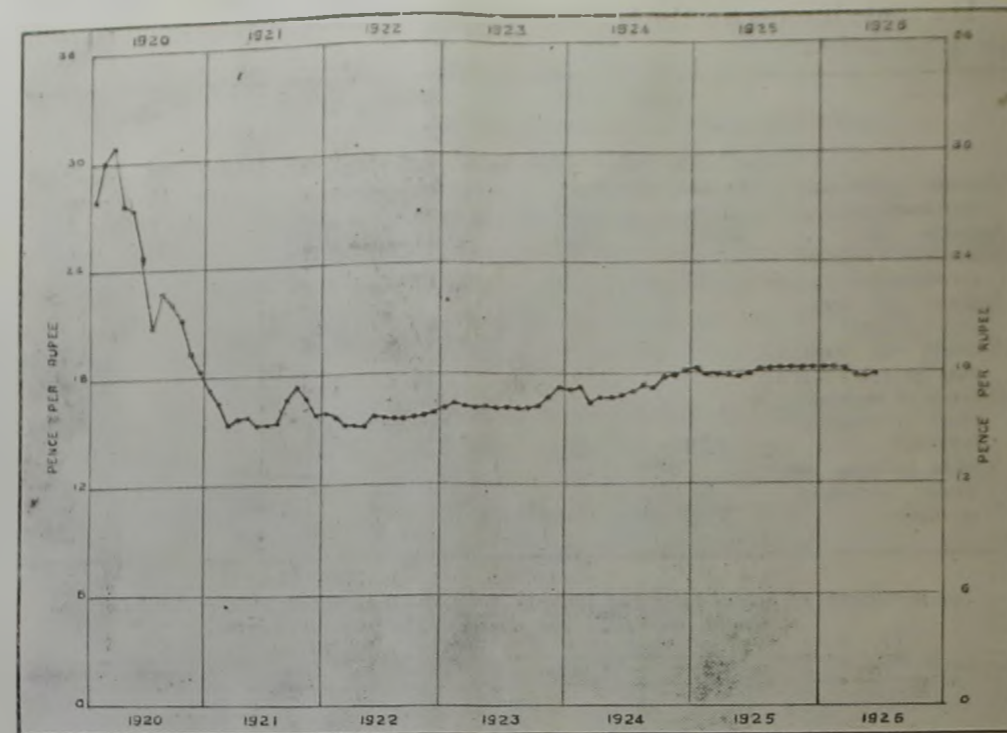
The movements of actual figures of Imports and Exports of private merchandise for British India since 1921 are shown in the annexed diagram



BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The rates for telegraphic transfers in Bombay on London in the first week of the last twelve months are shown below, and also the curve of the movement of the exchange since January 1921 :—

		s. d.		s. d.
July 1925 ..	..	1 6 1/16	January 1926 ..	.. 1 6 5/32
August ..	..	1 6 3/32	February ..	.. 1 6 5/32
September ..	..	1 6 5/32	March ..	.. 1 6 1/8
October ..	..	1 6 5/32	April ..	.. 1 5 7/8
November ..	..	1 6 5/32	May ..	.. 1 5 13/16
December ..	..	1 6 5/32	June ..	.. 1 5 29/32



These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 23rd June 1926, exchange on London was 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

During May 1926 the Bank clearings recorded an increase of Rs. 24 crores in Calcutta, while those of Bombay fell by Rs. 8 crores. The clearings in Karachi and Rangoon were almost on the same level as in the last month. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

	March 1926	April 1926	May 1926
	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)	Rs. (in Crores)
Bombay	33	38	30
Karachi	3	3	3
Calcutta	86	76	100
Rangoon	13	11	11
Total	135	128	144

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of May 1926 was 58.22 as against 57.81 in April and 55.46 in March 1926.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1926

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

RAINFALL DIVISION.	JUNE		JULY		AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER	
	2nd 9th	16th 23rd	30th 7th	14th 21st	28th 4th	11th 18th	25th 1st	8th 15th	22nd 29th	6th 13th	20th 27th	
I. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY												
1 Sind (River	N	F	S	S								
1 Sind (Rainfall	N	N	S	S								
2 Gujarat	S	S	S	S								
3 Deccan	S	F	S	F								
4 Konkan	S	S	N	N								
II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY												
1 Malabar	S	F	F	F								
2 Deccan	S	N	S	S								
3 Coast North	S	S	S	S								
4 South East	F	S	S	E								
III. MYSORE	F	F	S	F								
IV. HYDERABAD												
1 North	S	S	F	S								
2 South	S	S	S	F								
V. CENTRAL PROVINCES												
1 Berar	S	S	S	S								
2 West	S	S	S	S								
3 East	S	N	S	S								
VI. CENTRAL INDIA												
1 West	S	S	S	S								
2 East	S	N	S	S								
VII. BENGAL PRESIDENCY ..	N	F	F	F								
VIII. ASSAM	F	F	E	N								
IX. BIHAR & ORISSA												
1 Bihar	F	S	S	F								
2 Orissa	F	F	S	F								
3 Chota Nagpur	S	S	S	F								
X. UNITED PROVINCES												
1 East	S	S	S	F								
2 West	S	S	S	N								
XI. PUNJAB												
1 East & North	S	S	S	F								
2 South West	N	N	S	E								
XII. NORTHWEST FRONTIER ..	S	S	S	E								
XIII. RAJPUTANA												
1 West	S	N	S	S								
2 East	F	S	S	S								
XIV. BURMA												
1 Lower	N	N	E	E								
2 Upper	N	F	N	N								

NOTES— "Normal" in this chart is a variation from 80 to 120% of the true normal; "Excess" means more than 120% of the normal; "Fair" from 40 to 80%; and "Scanty" below 40%. The values are communicated by the Director General of Observatories, Simla. Calculation is made in his office on the sum of the rainfall readings for recording stations in the Rainfall Divisions, excluding Hill Stations. The readings of levels of the Indus in Sind are communicated by the Indus River Commission and the normal and deviations from the normal are calculated according to values for any given week ascertained from the P. D.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—JUNE

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Price - Mass Unit		
			July 1914	May 1926	June 1926	July 1914	May 1926	June 1926
Cereals—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Mauud	70	5.594	7.469	7.547	391.58	522.83	528.29
Wheat	"	21	5.594	7.406	7.255	117.47	155.53	152.56
Jowari	"	11	4.354	5.500	5.417	47.89	60.50	59.59
Bajri	"	6	4.313	5.927	6.172	25.88	55.56	37.03
Total—Cereals ..						582.82	774.42	777.27
Index Numbers—Cereals ..						100	133	133
Pulses—								
Gram	Mauud	10	4.302	6.083	6.083	43.02	60.83	60.83
Turdal	"	3	5.844	7.531	7.693	17.53	22.59	23.08
Total—Pulses ..						60.55	83.42	83.91
Index Numbers—Pulses ..						100	138	139
Other food articles—								
Sugar (refined)	Mauud	2	7.620	11.693	13.693	15.24	27.39	27.39
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	7	8.557	13.693	13.693	29.90	95.85	95.85
Tea	"	40	40.000	78.430	78.203	1.00	1.97	1.96
Salt	"	3	2.130	3.125	3.125	10.65	15.63	15.63
Beef	Seer	28	0.323	0.490	0.510	9.04	13.72	14.56
Mutton	"	33	0.417	0.792	0.771	13.76	26.14	25.44
Milk	Mauud	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	11	50.792	95.878	94.641	76.19	143.74	141.96
Potatoes	"	11	4.479	7.141	8.927	49.27	78.35	98.20
Onions	"	3	1.552	4.122	4.167	4.66	12.52	12.50
Cocconut Oil	"	1	25.396	28.373	28.573	12.70	14.29	14.29
Total—Other food articles ..						381.18	675.96	693.66
Index Numbers—Other food articles ..						100	177	182
Total—All food articles ..						1,024.55	1,533.80	1,554.84
Index Numbers—All food articles ..						100	150	152
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	7.375	7.375	21.88	36.88	36.88
Firewood	Mauud	48	0.792	1.261	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Coal	"	1	0.542	0.714	0.698	0.54	0.71	0.70
Total—Fuel and lighting ..						60.44	99.08	99.07
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting ..						100	164	164
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	1.016	1.000	16.04	27.43	27.60
Shirtings	"	25	0.641	1.115	1.099	16.03	27.88	27.48
T. Cloth	"	36	0.583	0.969	0.875	20.99	34.88	31.50
Total—Clothing ..						53.06	90.19	85.98
Index Numbers—Clothing ..						100	170	162
House-rent ..	Per month.	10	11.302	19.440	19.440	113.02	194.40	194.40
Index Numbers—House rent ..						100	172	172
Grand Total ..						1,251.07	1,917.47	1,934.29
Cost of Living Index Numbers.						100	153	155

The Cost of Living Index for June 1926

All articles ... 55 per cent. Food only ... 82 per cent.

In June 1926* 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 two points higher than in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914 the general index number was 155 in June and 153 in May 1926. This is 38 points below the high-water mark (193) reached in October 1920 and on a par with the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

The index number for the food group recorded a rise of two points. Rice and bajri showed an increase of 1 and 6 points respectively while wheat and jowari declined by 2 points each. Turdal advanced by 3 points whilst gram remained stationary. The weighted average for food-grains was 134 as against 133 in the preceding month. The index number for other food articles advanced by 5 points chiefly due to a rise of 40 points in potatoes. There was a rise of 6 points in beef but mutton and ghee registered decreases of 5 and 3 points respectively. Tea and onions fell by one point each.

"Clothing" recorded a fall of 8 points owing to a fall in the prices of all the articles included in that group. Fuel and lighting remained stationary at 164.

All items : Average percentage increase over July 1914

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January ..	82	83	69	73	56	59	57	55
February ..	76	81	62	65	55	56	57	54
March ..	72	77	60	65	54	54	59	55
April ..	67	72	60	62	56	50	58	53
May ..	68	73	67	63	53	50	56	53
June ..	74	81	73	63	52	53	54	55
July ..	86	90	77	65	53	57	57	
August ..	79	91	80	64	54	61	52	
September ..	72	92	85	65	54	61	51	
October ..	74	93	83	62	52	61	53	
November ..	73	86	82	60	53	61	53	
December ..	74	81	79	61	57	60	55	
Yearly average ..	75	83	73	64	54	57	55	

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 May 16 and June 15.

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in May and June 1926 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 ...

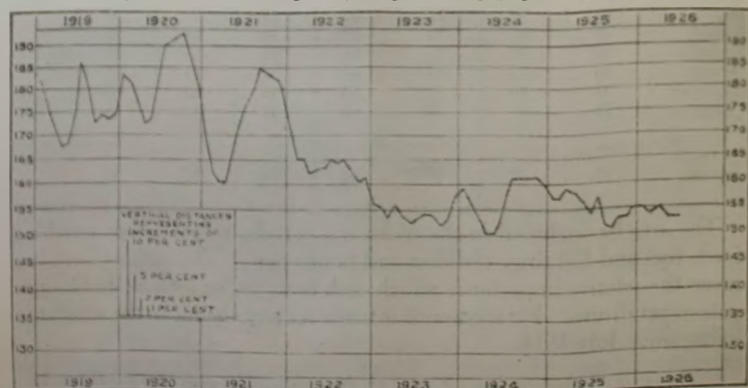
Articles	July 1914	May 1926	June 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in June 1926 over or below May 1926	Articles	July 1914	May 1926	June 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in June 1926 over or below May 1926
Rice	100	134	135	+ 1	Salt	100	147	147	
Wheat	100	132	130	- 2	Beef	100	152	158	+ 6
Jowari	100	126	124	- 2	Mutton	100	190	185	- 5
Bajri	100	137	143	+ 6	Milk	100	191	191	
Gram	100	141	141		Ghee	100	189	186	- 3
Turdal	100	129	132	+ 3	Potatoes	100	159	159	+ 0
Sugar (refined)	100	180	180		Onions	100	269	268	- 1
Raw sugar (gul)	100	160	160		Cocconut oil ..	100	113	113	
Tea	100	197	196	- 1	All food articles (weighted average)	100	150	152	+ 2

The amount purchasable per rupee was less than the amount purchasable in July 1914 by the following percentage difference

Rice 26, Wheat 23, Jowari 19, Bajri 30, Gram 29, Turdal 24, Sugar (refined) 44, Raw Sugar (gul) 38, Tea 49, Salt 32, Beef 37, Mutton 46, Milk 48, Ghee 46, Potatoes 50, Onions 63, Cocconut Oil 12.

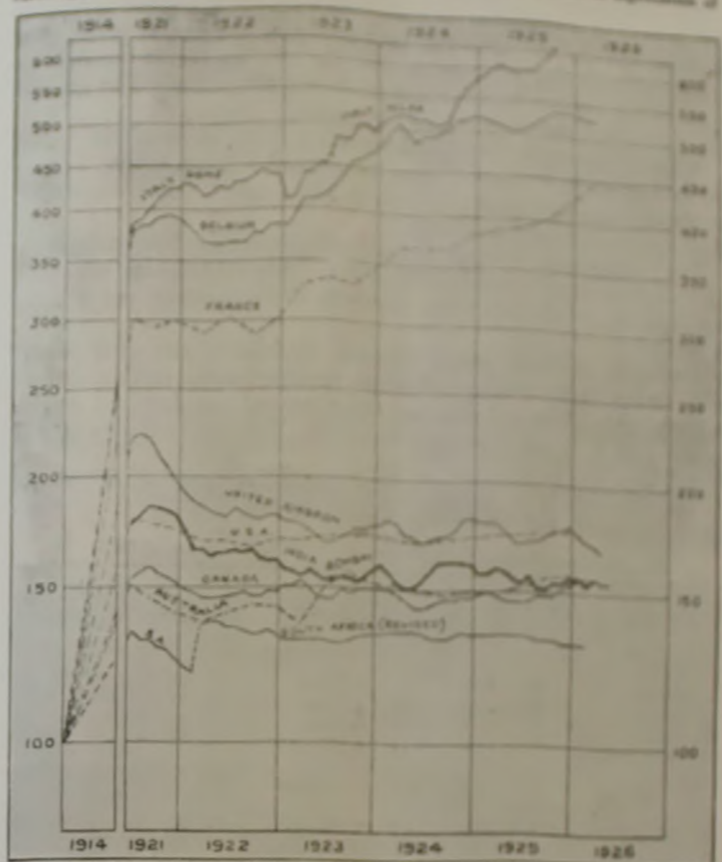
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 4 pies for all items and 10 annas 6 pies for food articles only.

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 1921. 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) United Kingdom—Ministry of Labour Gazette, (2) New Zealand—Census and Statistics Office, Wellington (by cable), (3) South Africa—Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, (4) U. S. A.—Monthly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, (5) All other countries—from the Ministry of Labour Gazette, United Kingdom. The South African figures were revised in March 1922 and the dotted line shows the transition from the old to the new series. In the case of Italy the Index No. was for Rome up to June 1923, and thereafter for Milan. The India figure is for Bombay only.

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

Wholesale and Retail Prices

1. WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

Index Remains Stationary

The index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 151 in May 1926, which was 112 points below the high-water mark (263) reached in August 1918 and 12 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1925. As compared with the previous month, the food average advanced by 4 points but the non-food index showed a fall of 3 points. The general index remained stationary during the month.

A rise of 5 points in Cereals and 4 points in Pulses increased the index for food-grains by 6 points. There was a rise of 5 points in rice, 1 point in wheat, 17 points in jowari, 7 points in barley and 9 points in turdal. Bajri and gram showed no change.

The "Other food" average declined by 3 points, there being a decrease of 5 points in turmeric and 3 points in ghee. Sugar (Mauritius) advanced by 11 points and the Java white quality by 10 points whilst gul fell by 4 points.

Under the non-food group, Oilseeds recorded a rise of 6 points. Raw cotton, Other textiles and Metals remained stationary but Cotton manufactures, Hides and skins and Other raw and manufactured articles declined by 1, 16 and 4 points respectively. The non-food average fell from 155 to 152.

The subjoined table compares May 1926 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year —

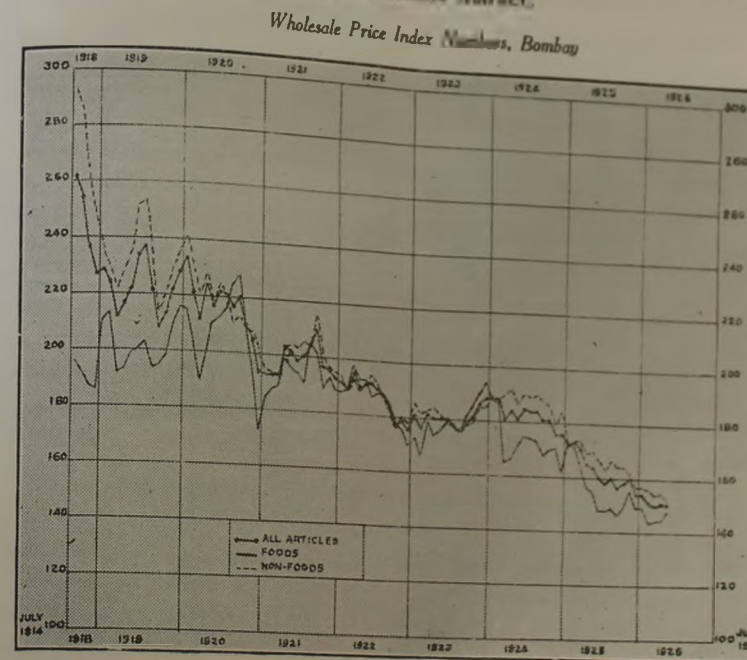
Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with April 1926	+ or - % compared with May 1925	Groups	May 1925	Aug. 1925	Nov. 1925	Feb. 1926	Apr. 1926	May 1926
1. Cereals	7	+ 3	..	1. Cereals	100	98	103	96	97	100
2. Pulses	2	+ 3	+18	2. Pulses	97	93	120	109	111	115
3. Sugar	3	+ 4	-13	3. Sugar	108	96	98	90	91	95
4. Other food	3	- 2	-13	4. Other food	91	94	90	81	80	79
All food	15	+ 3	- 5	All food	100	96	100	92	93	95
5. Oilseeds	4	+ 5	- 5	5. Oilseeds	104	101	96	93	95	99
6. Raw cotton	5	..	-26	6. Raw cotton	99	97	89	79	73	73
7. Cotton manufactures	6	- 1	-15	7. Cotton manufactures	104	100	94	90	88	88
8. Other textiles	2	..	..	8. Other textiles	93	101	99	95	93	93
9. Hides and skins	3	- 9	+ 1	9. Hides & skins	105	110	106	105	117	106
10. Metals	5	..	- 7	10. Metals	104	97	97	97	96	96
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	- 3	- 6	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	98	101	101	97	95	92
All non-food	29	- 2	-11	All non-food	102	100	97	93	93	91
General Index No.	44	..	- 8	General Index No.	101	98	98	93	93	93

* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on page 1025.

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

	Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918	..	..	..
.. 1919	171	209	236
.. 1920	202	233	233
.. 1921	206	219	216
.. 1922	193	201	199
.. 1923	186	187	187
.. 1924	179	182	181
.. 1925	173	188	182
Five-monthly 1926	155	167	163
	146	155	151

The diagram below shows from September 1918, which was the month in which the great failure of the rains affected food-grain prices in India, the course of the changes in the Index Numbers for Foods, Non-foods and all articles in the Bombay wholesale market.

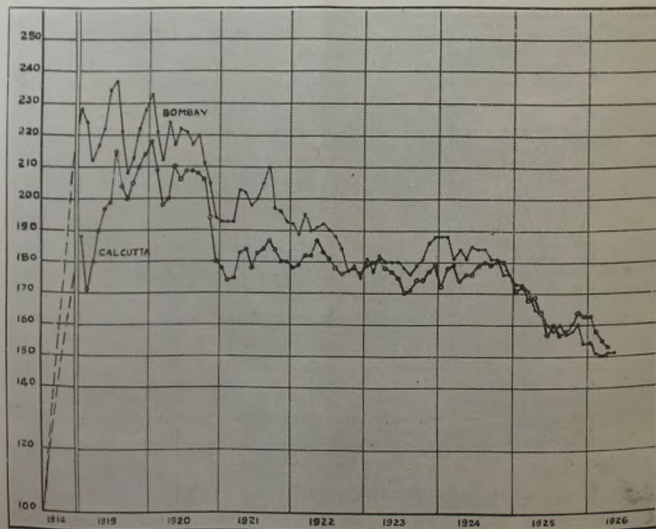


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE
PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

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.

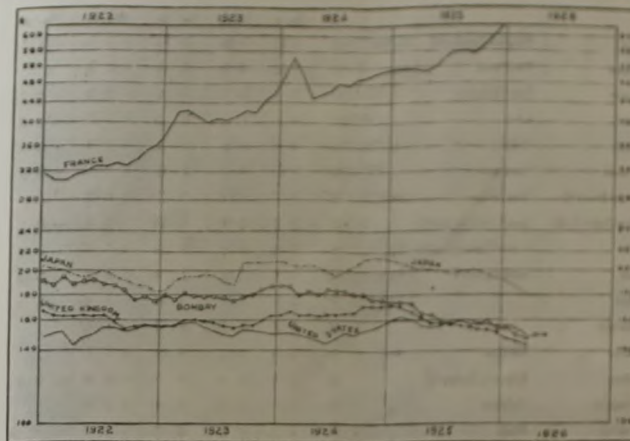
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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 1922 and 1924 and during 1925 the two curves temporarily crossed. Since the middle of 1925 prices in Bombay have been lower than in Calcutta.

The diagram is on an arithmetic and not a logarithmic scale



COMPARISON WITH WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN OTHER
COUNTRIES

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



The sources of these five Index Numbers are:—Bombay, the Labour Office; United Kingdom, The Board of Trade; United States of America, The Bureau of Labour Statistics; 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), The Director, Labour Office, Dutch East Indies (by letter); 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 14 other Index Numbers, including three privately published for the United Kingdom and two for the United States of America. The three privately published figures for the United Kingdom are those of the Statist, the Economist and the London Times and the two for the United States of America are those of Bradstreet and the Federal Reserve Board.

2. RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Increase per cent.	Increase (%) in Average Price per unit				
				July 1914	April 1926	May, 1926	July 1914	April 1926
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Paylee	212	5 10	7 10	7 11	+ 2 1	+ 0 1
Wheat	Pinni Seoni	"	216	5 10	8 0	8 0	+ 2 2	"
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	"	200	4 3	5 5	5 6	+ 1 3	+ 0 1
Bajri	Ghati	"	208	4 7	6 0	6 2	+ 1 7	+ 0 2
Gram	Delhi	"	200	4 4	5 10	6 1	+ 1 9	+ 0 3
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	208	5 11	7 8	7 10	+ 1 11	+ 0 2
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 11	1 11	+ 0 10	"
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	"	28	1 2	2 0	1 11	+ 0 9	- 8 1
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 2	15 4	+ 7 6	+ 1 2
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	2 11	2 9	+ 1 0	- 2 2
Beef	....	Lb.	39	2 6	3 11	3 10	+ 1 4	- 4 1
Mutton	....	"	39	3 0	6 2	6 2	+ 3 2	"
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2	"
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	"	28	7 1	13 9	13 5	+ 6 4	- 0 4
Potatoes	Ordinary	"	28	0 8	1 0	1 0	+ 0 4	"
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 7	0 7	+ 0 4	"
Cocoanut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	4 0	4 0	+ 0 5	"

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

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

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

In May 1926, the variations in prices as compared with the previous month were very slight. The price of wheat remained the same. Rice and jowari rose by one pie each per paylee, bajri recorded a rise of 2 pies per paylee and gram of 3 pies per paylee. Turdal increased by 2 pies per paylee. Among other articles of food, ghee fell by 4 pies per seer, raw sugar by one pie per seer, salt by 2 pies per paylee and beef by 1 pie per lb. Tea rose by two pies per lb. The other articles recorded no change.

As compared with July 1914, there is no item which does not show an increase. Mutton and onions are more than 100 per cent. above their prewar level whilst tea and ghee have risen by more than 90 per cent. each. Sugar and milk are more than 70 per cent. higher whilst food grains have advanced by nearly 30 to 40 per cent. only. The rise in the price of cocoanut oil has been only 12 per cent.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail prices of food articles in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in April and May 1926. It will be seen that the average retail price level in all the centres was below that of Bombay in April and May 1926—

Articles	Bombay prices in April 1926 = 100					Bombay prices in May 1926 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
Cereals—										
Rice	100	106	120	97	120	100	107	119	98	106
Wheat	100	50	108	88	106	100	87	108	86	108
Jowari	100	90	94	61	95	100	86	97	63	88
Bajri	100	103	109	71	101	100	105	112	73	91
Average—	100	98	108	79	106	100	96	109	80	98
Pulses—										
Gram	100	88	106	77	93	100	88	101	81	86
Turdal	100	106	136	84	111	100	106	133	83	105
Average—	100	97	121	81	102	100	97	117	82	96
Other articles of food—										
Sugar (refined)	100	88	93	53	103	100	86	93	93	95
Jagri (Gul)	100	80	93	73	69	100	83	97	81	70
Tea	100	103	103	118	125	100	102	102	116	123
Salt	100	60	69	108	89	100	64	73	115	91
Beef	100	113	69	63	75	100	115	70	64	77
Mutton	100	79	79	79	71	100	79	79	79	79
Milk	100	43	57	76	76	100	43	63	76	76
Ghee	100	81	72	72	76	100	81	74	74	78
Potatoes	100	75	86	81	79	100	68	107	70	84
Onions	100	97	96	80	67	100	82	87	80	67
Cocoanut oil	100	93	124	112	98	100	93	124	112	98
Average—	100	83	86	87	84	100	81	88	87	85
Average—All food articles	100	88	95	84	81	100	87	96	85	90

Actual retail prices at these centres are given at the end of the Gazette. The relative average for all food articles as compared with the previous month recorded a change at all these centres. The averages for Karachi and Poona declined by one point each while the averages for Ahmedabad and Sholapur rose by one point each. Referring back to May 1925, it is found that in relation to Bombay the Karachi and Ahmedabad averages were 2 and 6 points higher respectively, while they were lower by 6 and 3 points respectively in the case of Sholapur and Poona.

Among individual articles the relative prices of gul, salt and beef have risen and that of tea has fallen at all the 4 mofussil centres as compared with the previous month. Rice has fallen except at Sholapur. Jowari has fallen at Karachi and Poona and has gone up at Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Bajri has advanced except at Poona and turdal has declined except at Karachi. Sugar has remained steady at Ahmedabad and Sholapur but has fallen at the other centres. Mutton was steady except at Poona and milk except at Ahmedabad. Ghee has risen by 2 points at all centres except Karachi where it was stationary. Potatoes fell at Karachi and Sholapur and went up at other centres. Onions decreased except at Sholapur and Poona.

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in May 4 Workpeople involved 3,149

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during May 1926, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position at a glance, and the diagram at the end of this article shows graphically the same facts. Table I shows the number, magnitude and duration of strikes in May 1926.

I—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in May 1926			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in May 1926	Duration in working days of all disputes in progress in May 1926*
	Started before 1st May	Started in May	Total		
Textile	4	4	3,149	7,733
Transport
Engineering
Metal
Miscellaneous
Total	4	4	3,149	7,733

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

During the month under review the number of disputes was four all of which occurred in cotton mills. The number of workpeople involved in all these four disputes was 3,149 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 7,733.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.
II—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results January to May 1926

	January 1926	February 1926	March 1926	April 1926	May 1926
Number of strikes and lock-outs	4	5	9	3	4
Disputes in progress at beginning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Fresh disputes begun	4	5	9	3	4
Disputes ended	4	5	9	3	4
Disputes in progress at end .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workpeople involved	405	2,146	3,320	1,075	3,149
Aggregate duration in working days	460	3,817	5,320	1,075	7,733
Causes—					
Pay	1	2	2	2	2
Hours .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Personal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Legal and trade .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Results—					
To benefit of employees	1	1	4	1	1
Compromised .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
To benefit of employers	3	3	5	2	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*

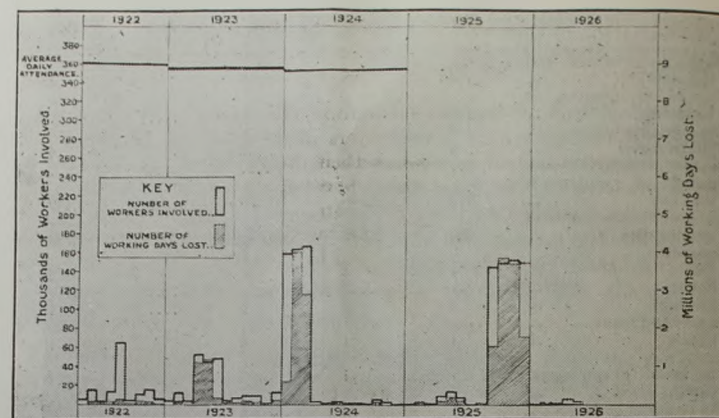
Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs in progress	Aggregate duration of working days lost	Disputes settled		
			To benefit of employees (Per cent.)	To benefit of employers (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
June 1925	2	130,459	100	..	..
July	4	4,000	100	..	..
August	9	4,004	83	..	17
September	7	1,551,927	85	..	15
October	5	1,964,800	100	..	..
November	6	1,000,000	100	..	..
December	6	1,799,345	60	20	20
January 1926	4	460	75	25	..
February	5	5,817	75	25	..
March	9	3,161	67	22	11
April	3	13,088	67	33	..
May	4	7,733	100	..	..
Summary for the above twelve months	56	11,130,225	81	13	6

* This table differs from the tables published till 1925 in that the statistics compiled here are for 12 months, whereas previously they were for the percentage of disputes settled in favour of the employees, the employers, or compromised.

It may be of interest to state that the highest peak (4,062,870) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in this Presidency

since April 1921 was reached in February 1924 whereas the lowest level (390) was reached in May 1924.

Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

There were, during the month of May 1926, four industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency, as against three during the previous month. All the four disputes occurred in cotton mills and the aggregate number of workpeople involved in all the four disputes amounted to 3,149, or nearly two thousand less than the number affected by the three disputes in April 1926. Two out of the four disputes under review arose over the question of pay while the other two were due to personal and miscellaneous causes. It is noteworthy that in none of the four disputes the employees had any measure of success.

BOMBAY CITY

The industrial disputes which took place in Bombay City during May 1926 were three in number, and all of them occurred in cotton mills. The first dispute started on the 1st May 1926 in the Simplex Mills where 600 weavers struck work demanding the reinstatement of a line jobber whose services were dispensed with by the management on account of his inefficiency. The outstanding wages of 200 strikers were paid off on the next day and the mill remained closed during the following two days. On the 7th May 200 strikers resumed work unconditionally and 300 new weavers were engaged. One hundred more strikers returned to work on the 8th May when the strike came to an end. The result of this dispute was thus unfavourable to the employees.

The second dispute in Bombay City occurred in the New Kaiser-I-Hind Mill. The management of this mill started to turn out a new kind of cloth called "malma" and informed the weavers that they would be paid 24 pies per lb. for that kind of cloth. But the weavers demanded that they

should be paid 31 pies per lb. as was done last year. This demand was, however, turned down by the management whereupon the weavers struck work on the 8th May. A deputation of the strikers who waited upon the Agent of the mill in this connexion were given to understand that no higher rates would be paid to the weavers. In consequence of this the strikers returned to work unconditionally on the 10th May. This dispute also ended unfavourably to the employees.

The third strike in Bombay City during the month of May also arose over the question of pay. Forty dyers in the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill asked for an increase of 2 annas in their daily rates of wages and as the management refused to grant their demand, they went on strike on the morning of the 17th May 1926. The strike lasted for three days without any change in the situation. On the fourth day work was resumed by some of the strikers in the morning and by the rest in the evening. This strike was also unsuccessful from the employees' standpoint.

AHMEDABAD

There was only one strike in Ahmedabad during the month under review. One of the spinners in the Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who was warned for his unsatisfactory work, left work and went out of the mill on the 8th May 1926. Thereupon 15 other spinners complained to the Manager about the supply of bad yarn but, it is alleged that no heed was paid to their grievances. They therefore went on strike and demanded payment of their wages. The Ahmedabad Labour Union of which the strikers are members, took up the case and the Secretary of the union interviewed the Agent of the mill who said that wages would not be paid to the strikers unless they left service after due notice. The Secretary therefore advised the men to resume work which the strikers did on the 11th May. This was still another unsuccessful strike from the point of view of the employees during the month of May 1926.

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR MAY 1926

(Supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories.)

I. ACCIDENTS

The monthly statistics of accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published at the end of this issue contain details of accidents reported during the month of May in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi, and Other Centres of the Bombay Presidency. During May there were in all 284 factory accidents in Bombay City of which two were fatal, 26 serious and the remaining 256 minor accidents. Of the total 68 or 24 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 216 or 76 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the percentages in different classes of factories

being 74 per cent. in workshops, 24 per cent. in textile mills and 2 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad there were 36 accidents all of which occurred in cotton mills. Of these 36 accidents 28 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Six of these accidents were serious and the rest minor.

In Karachi there were in all three accidents two of which occurred in Engineering Workshops and one in a miscellaneous concern. All of these three accidents were minor.

In the Other Centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 51 out of which 18 occurred in textile mills, 31 in workshops and 2 in miscellaneous concerns. Nineteen of these accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. Eleven of these accidents were serious and the rest minor.

II. PROSECUTIONS

AHMEDABAD

One cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 24 (a). The Occupier was convicted and fined Rs. 50 for each of *nine* cases, total fine being Rs. 450. The Manager was also convicted for the same offence and fined Rs. 100 in each of *nine* cases, total fine being Rs. 900.

The Manager of another ginning factory was prosecuted under section 41 (h) for breach of section 35. He was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

The Occupier and the Manager of a third ginning factory were prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of section 24 (a) and section 26. The Occupier was convicted and fined Rs. 25 for breach of section 24(a) and Rs. 20 in each of *five* cases for breach of section 26.

The Manager was similarly convicted and fined Rs. 25 for breach of section 24(a) and Rs. 20 in each of *five* cases for breach of section 26. He was also convicted and fined Rs. 50 under section 41(h) for breach of section 35.

The Manager of an oil mill was prosecuted under section 41(a) for breach of section 22. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in each of *six* cases.

The Occupier and the Manager of a fourth ginning factory were prosecuted under section 41(a) for breach of section 24. The Occupier was convicted and fined Rs. 25 in each of *four* cases.

The Manager was similarly convicted and fined Rs. 25 in each of *four* cases. He was also convicted and fined Rs. 100 for breach of section 35 under section 41(h) of the Act.

The Occupier and the Manager of a fifth ginning factory were prosecuted under section 41 (a) for breach of sections 24 and 26. The Occupier was convicted and fined Rs. 25 in each of *three* cases for breach of section 24 and Rs. 25 in each of *three* cases for breach of section 26.

The Manager was also similarly convicted and fined Rs. 25 in each of *three* cases for breach of section 24 and Rs. 25 in each of *three* cases for breach of section 26.

Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency

In the May 1926 issue of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to the Annual Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in Bombay Presidency (including Sind), for the twelve months ending March 31, 1925. It is intended in this article to deal with some of the important features of this Report.

The following table shows the number, the membership and the working capital of societies in the Presidency in 1924 and in 1925.

Types of Societies	Number of societies		Number of members		Working capital	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
					Rs.	Rs.
Central Banks	20	21	9,025	10,044	2,23,14,876	2,36,04,571
Agricultural Societies	3,050	3,377	220,616	242,674	1,97,61,913	2,49,98,442
Non-agricultural Societies	600	646	127,657	139,445	1,98,89,927	2,25,63,648
Total ..	3,570	4,044	357,298	392,163	6,19,66,716	7,11,66,611
Unions ..	64	73				
Insurance Societies	9	9				
Total ..	73	82				
Grand Total ..	3,743	4,126	357,298	392,163	6,19,66,716	7,11,66,611

The above table shows that the number, the membership and the working capital increased in 1925 as compared with the previous year. The number of societies would have recorded even a larger increase but lately the policy has been to pay more attention to the improvement of existing societies than to the formation of new ones.

The Consumers' Movement made little progress during the year. The number of societies fell from 62 to 53 while as regards membership and working capital there was no appreciable improvement. The number of members was 4,000, the share capital Rs. 1,18,000 and the working capital Rs. 2,14,000 while the sales amounted to Rs. 5½ lakhs and the net profit was only about Rs. 1,000.

The Producers' Movement fared no better than the Consumers' Movement. The slump in trade seriously affected this movement but the number of societies went up to 37 as against 23 last year. The number of societies actually working was only 33. Their membership was 1,169, share capital Rs. 55,000 and the working capital Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The working of all these societies showed a loss of about 12,000.

These producers' societies do all kinds of business. For instance, there are Copper and Brass Workers Societies in Poona, Satara and Bombay and Leather Workers' Society in Nadiad. Amongst the Agriculturists

the only producers' societies are Dairies, the number and progress of which have been stationary.

The number of Weavers' Societies went up from 62 to 69 though in other respects the movement among weavers remained stationary. The total membership was about 3,000 and the working capital Rs. 3 lakhs. Articles of the value of over Rs. 2½ lakhs were sold. The societies made a net profit of Rs. 7,000.

Progress in co-operative housing was somewhat slow owing to the fall in rents and the existence of a factious spirit in two of the biggest housing societies. In spite of this, however, six new societies were registered, bringing the total to 43. One satisfactory feature about these new societies was that five of them were organised in new urban areas like Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad (Sind) and Nandurbar (in the West Khandesh District).

The working capital of the Housing Societies at the close of the year was 55½ lakhs, as against 44½ lakhs during 1924. The fresh loans given during the year amounted to Rs. 5,90,000 out of the general grant and Rs. 1,18,000 from the Development Department grant.

Preparatory Trade School

AN EXPERIMENT IN MADRAS

A circular letter has been issued by the Director of Industries, Madras, to employers in that Presidency intimating that Government have now sanctioned the opening of a Preparatory Trade School which will be attached to and form part of Government Trade School at present conducted by the Department in Broadway, Madras. The letter says:

"It is generally admitted that many lads who find their way into works and mills have little or no aptitude for such work and either remain on as half trained, badly paid, inefficient workmen or drop out of industry altogether after wasting the most impressionable years of their lives. In the new Preparatory Trade School, it is hoped to provide a preparatory training calculated to turn out lads educationally fit to enter on industrial apprenticeships with a reasonable chance of their becoming good workmen whilst weeding out the unsuitable before too much of their time has been wasted. The school is not intended to cater for the youths who ordinarily remain long enough at school to round off their general education by a high school course before taking up practical work, but for the large number of lads who enter industry at an early stage and who grow up to form the rank and file of the artisan class. These men often start with a meagre or unsuitable education and the number who rise from the ranks is very small indeed. It is intended to admit as recruits to the Preparatory Trade School a number of lads who have passed through the primary school at about the age of 12 to 13 and to give them a three years' course of general education heavily biased towards industry. No attempt will be made to turn out a trained workman but at the end of the three years' course it is hoped to turn out a number of lads suitably prepared to start on apprenticeships. It is hoped that at the end of the preparatory

course the pupils will be drafted into mills and workshops to commence five years' apprenticeships or learners' courses coupled with attendance at the regular apprentices' classes in the Madras Trade School. The lad's studies from the time he commences his preparatory course till he finishes his apprenticeship will be thus directed and correlated with his day's practical work—a system which should be less wasteful and more efficient than the present rather haphazard method of recruiting.

It is proposed to recruit forty boys to start with and to work up to about 100 at the end of three years, the number in attendance being increased thereafter if there appears to be a demand for lads so trained.

SCHOOL-DAY OF SIX HOURS

It is proposed that the school-day shall be from 9 to 1 and 2 to 4, i.e., a six-hour day instead of the usual Madras School-day of five hours in order to prepare the boys who will all be over 12 years of age for the longer factory or workshop day they will have to face when they start their apprenticeships.

Subject to alteration which may be found necessary or desirable it is intended to devote a thirty-hour school week to study approximately as follows:—

English .. .. .	.. 5	hours
Arithmetic and Practical Workshop Mathematics	.. 5	"
Science (Elementary Physics and Mechanics)	.. 5	"
Freehand Drawing .. .. .	.. 1½	"
Modelling .. .. .	.. 1½	"
Commercial or Economic Geography	.. 1½	"
Mechanical Drawing and bench work in wood, metal and other mediums from the pupils' own working drawings.	8	"
Mid-morning rests of about 10 minutes each	.. 1	"
At discretion of headmaster .. .. .	.. 1½	"
Total .. 30	..	"

English will be taught by the direct method, the boys being first given a vocabulary of common words and encouraged to use them. A simple reader will be used but free use will be made of the advertisement pages of trade papers, special readers, and the columns of the daily press. Large sheets will be prepared of cuttings from illustrated trade catalogues showing pictures of materials, tools and fixtures used in industry with description in Tamil and English alongside, and mounted and hung where the pupils can familiarize themselves with them.

Arithmetic, Practical Mathematics and Elementary Science will be taught with the aid of special text books such as are used in certain evening classes in the United Kingdom. Freehand drawing will consist principally in making dimensioned free-hand sketches of workshop equipment. Modelling will be taught to develop the perception of proportion and the workman's touch, whilst geography will consist in instruction in the quickest method of transport from place to place, the source of industrial products with some study of the localities and conditions under which they are produced and transported.

Mechanical drawing and bench work will be very closely correlated, the bench work being executed from the pupils' own drawings with the object of training the boys to think as they work, to use their eyes, hands and brains together and to develop dexterity and the workmen's touch. Clay, cane, paper, cardboard, wood and metal will all be used for bench work as occasion requires.

Admission will as a rule be confined to boys who have completed the primary school course (Standard V), the rule being relaxed only in very special cases. Preference will be given to suitable boys nominated by employers from amongst the sons or other near relatives of their workmen where the employer agrees to take the lads nominated by him into his works as apprentices or learners on their completing their preparatory school course. It is hoped that in actual practice all applications for enrolment will be made through employers in this way.

No fees will be charged and no stipends will be given but it is hoped that some at least of the employers will grant small maintenance allowances to their nominees during the period they are in attendance at the preparatory school and start them in their works on completion of the preparatory training on slightly higher wages than they usually pay to absolutely raw recruits.

It is hoped that employers will co-operate with the Department of Industries to make the new school a success. Forms of application for admission can be obtained from the office of the Inspector of Industrial Schools, Department of Industries, Post Box No. 432, Madras. The regular classes in the Government Trade School will be re-opened after the midsummer vacation early in July and the Preparatory Trade School will probably open about the middle of August.



Labour News from Ahmedabad

HOUSE-RENT FOR POSTMEN

Messrs. Vallabhai Patel and Manilal Kothari sent a representation on behalf of the Ahmedabad postmen and telegraph peons asking for the grant of a house-rent allowance. The Postmaster-General, Bombay, has replied that he has recommended the grant of the allowance asked for. The proposal asked for an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. It is not known how much, if any, will be granted. The fact, however, that the demand has been recommended by the Postmaster-General has created a feeling of satisfaction amongst the staff.

DYERS' ASSOCIATION

There are about 24 Dyeing and Assistant Dyeing Masters in Ahmedabad. They contemplate forming an association of their own to promote social intercourse among themselves and to safeguard their common interests. They propose to fix the monthly subscription at Rs. 2.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

After protracted negotiations with the Kapad Mahajan, the Millowners' Association has agreed to give a refund of the amount equivalent to the cotton excise duty on such of the goods as were delivered after the 1st December 1925 in pursuance of forward contracts entered into prior to that date.

The Association has decided to join hands with the Bombay Association in its demand for an investigation by the Tariff Board into the causes of the depression in the cotton mill industry.

SANITARY ROUND

The Sanitary Round that was organised on 16th May 1926 visited Gomitpur and made certain recommendations to the Municipality in regard to the insufficiency of public latrines and lighting arrangements and the bad state of drainage.

CITY CLEANLINESS

Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai has made recommendations to the Municipality for maintaining ideal cleanliness in the city throughout the year. Some of the most important from the point of view of labour are given below :

(1) Many tenements in private chawls are unfit for human habitation. There is no arrangement for water going out. In most places there are no privies and, where there are, they are neither clean nor convenient. The chawls are not properly swept and pools of dirty water, heaps of rubbish and bad smell are found everywhere. The Municipality should place on a sound footing the arrangements for bringing into force the rules in regard to chawls.

(2) Heaps of rubbish accumulated over a long period are lying in the open space within the mill compounds. The water of the dyeing and bleaching departments seldom goes out of the mills and inside as well as in the neighbourhood of the mills this water spreads bad smell. The Municipality should devote its attention to the insanitary condition of the mills and should attempt to have them kept specially clean. It should be made obligatory on millowners and factoryowners to make arrangements for keeping the compounds clean and for providing urinals and privies in sufficient numbers.

(3) The attendance of sweepers is very irregular. Out of 550 sweepers scarcely 450 work daily. That is to say the pay of about 100 sweepers is cut off daily and the money remains with the Municipality. Moreover fines are imposed on bhangis for their faults, big and small, and this amount also is a saving to the Municipality. The important point is that the bhangis who are regular and against whose work there is no complaint, do the work of the absent and careless ones but they do not gain pecuniarily because of their good or additional work. In this connection it is suggested that those who attend for 320 out of 365 days in a year may be given a bonus of one month's pay. By doing so the Municipality will without incurring any special expenditure gain in the regular attendance of bhangis and the work of cleanliness will improve. Those whose work is specially good in addition to regular attendance should be presented every year

with shoes and clothes. Considering their work their pay is low. Treated with contempt and scurrility they have lost their self respect. Education, cleanliness and high ideals are absent among them. These poor fellows are in the clutches of debt and drink. In spite of all this they serve the Municipality with loyalty and devotion. Therefore we should try to do them some good by improving their social and economic condition."

Other recommendations made by Dr. Desai do not specially concern labour.

Employers in the French Textile Industries

The Employers' Union of the Textile and Clothing Industries held its general Assembly on 19th March 1926 under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Kempf, who read the general report on the activity of the Union during 1925.

After touching on the financial and economic situation, Mr. Kempf declared that the Union had had to intervene on several occasions to safeguard the interests of their industries against ill-advised action on the part of the public authorities. Thus, in a letter addressed on 4th March 1925 to the Minister of Labour, the Union had taken up a definite stand against any extension in the regulation of home work, which, it could never be too strongly urged, could not be assimilated, on account of its character, to work in the workshop. Nor was the Union in agreement with the modifications which the Minister of Labour proposed to make in the individual labour contract, as these amendments were based on the local legislation of Alsace and Lorraine—a legislation more severe than the French Labour Code.

Mr. Kempf went on to say that they had hoped that the present regulations concerning the eight-hour day would not be changed. It was evident that a too restricted interpretation of the provisions would have the effect of increasing the many charges weighing on industry which is suffering from the competition of foreign countries where the eight-hour day was not strictly applied. At the same time the Union strongly supported the remarks made by the Trade Union Chamber of the button trade against the proposed decrease in the hours of rest. On this point, the Union intended to defend by all means in its power the interests of its adherents as long as the eight-hour day was not applied in all countries in a uniform manner. In acting thus, they felt sure they were saving the existence of French industries and the daily bread of thousands of workers. On the other hand the Union did not cease to take a live interest in the various social questions at present before Parliament and which were the outcome to a large extent of the demagogic tendency which was at the bottom of the present financial crisis.

Mr. Kempf concluded by saying that never had it been so necessary for the employers to group themselves together with a view to methodic and coherent trade union action, and stated that it was only thus that they could defend the general interests of industry against the arbitrary initiative of the taxing and legislative authorities. (*From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 10, 1926.*)

Workmen's Compensation

Details of compensation and of proceedings during May 1926 under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII of 1923)

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of May 1926. All Commissioners except one furnished information, and out of a total of 35 cases disposed of during the month 34 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay and one by the Commissioner from the Karachi District. It should be remembered that these are not the numbers of cases which came within the purview of the Courts of the Commissioners but of cases actually disposed of. Cases in which only simple distribution of the money awarded in the previous month was effected have not been included in the statistics for this month. A gross amount of Rs. 13,776-6-0 was awarded as compensation during the month as compared with Rs. 19,625-6-6 during the month of April and Rs. 21,914-6-0 in the month of March 1926. Of the 35 accidents 9 were fatal, 3 were of temporary disablement, 2 of permanent total disablement, and 21 of permanent partial disablement.

The number of compensation cases in textile mills was 15 during the month of May as against 25 during the previous month. No occupational disease case has come up since January 1925.

Claimants for compensation were males over 15 in all but one case in which the claimant was a female over 15 years of age. Out of the 35 cases in the month under review 18 were original claims and the rest registrations of agreement. Compensation was awarded in 15 cases, agreements were registered in 17, and the remaining 3 cases were dismissed.

Labour Saving Machinery

Under the above heading there appears an article in the *Times Trade and Engineering Supplement of May 1, 1926*, by W. Howard Hazell. The writer points out that labour saving machinery is really labour aiding machinery and that the opinion held in some quarters that it reduces employment is erroneous. Instead of reducing employment, labour saving machinery, he says, actually reduces the cost of production, develops new processes and industries and thereby increases employment.

Taking the example of the cotton industry in which labour saving machinery has been widely adopted, the writer shows that in spite of increased output per head and increased competition in the 80 years from 1835 to 1914, the number of operatives engaged in the industry more than trebled though the growth in the population was not even double. The engineering and the printing trades show similar results.

Labour saving machinery benefits not only the trade in which it is introduced but it also stimulates many other allied trades.

In conclusion the writer points out that if labour could realize that labour saving machinery does not reduce employment but increases it, their open or passive opposition to it would be removed. Labour saving machinery is introduced slowly in most industries and therefore the

disturbance to labour is not great. No doubt it has the effect of throwing out of work the older and less efficient workers and for these the employers should try to secure jobs. But it is absolutely essential for a country like England which depends on its exports that she should be able to manufacture her goods as cheaply as possible, to do which it is necessary to use labour saving machinery.

Cotton Textile Industry

TARIFF BOARD APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT

The Government of India have appointed a second Tariff Board to inquire into the cotton textile industry. The following gentlemen have agreed to serve on the Board:—

President.—F. Noyce, Esquire, C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Members.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., and N. S. Subba Rao, Esquire, M.A., Bar-at-law, Principal and Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

The following are the terms of reference:—

- (1) to investigate the condition of the cotton textile industry in India, with special reference to the industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad;
- (2) to examine the causes of the depression in the industry and to report whether they are of a temporary or permanent character;
- (3) in particular, to consider whether, and if so to what extent, the depression is due to the competition of other countries in the home and export trade;
- (4) to report whether, having regard (i) to the fact that the industry has long been firmly established in India, and (ii) to the interests of the consumer and to all other interests affected—
 - (a) the industry is in need of protection, and
 - (b) if so, in what form and for what period protection should be given; and
- (5) to make any other recommendations that are germane to the subject.

The Cotton Industry in England

Employment continued slack during April, except with spinners of Egyptian cotton, who were fairly well employed. In the American spinning section the 35-hour week was in force throughout the month. In addition, with a view to curtailing production, the Short-Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation issued a recommendation to all spinners of American cotton to close down their mills for one week beginning the 3rd May.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9·8 on the 26th April, 1926, as compared with 9·6 on 22nd March, 1926, and with 7·1 on the 27th April, 1925.

In the Oldham, Ashton and Stalybridge districts employment in the spinning department was reported as bad, and worse than in March. There was, however, a slight improvement at Stockport. Organised short-time continued on the same scale as in the previous month, and in a large number of cases the Easter holidays were extended. In the manufacturing section employment was described as showing a decline at Ashton and as very bad in the Oldham district, especially with velvet weavers.

At Bolton and Leigh employment continued fairly good, some short time was reported among cardroom workers at Leigh. At Rochdale employment with spinners was bad and worse than a month earlier.

In Yorkshire there was a slight improvement at Halifax and Sowerby Bridge, but a decline at Mirfield, and some other centres.

In the principal weaving districts employment with weavers remained slack; the position in respect of the coarser classes of cloth became worse, and there was no change with operatives engaged in the manufacture of "fancies" and the higher grade cloths. At Preston owing to the bad state of trade there were prolonged stoppages at Easter, except with mills engaged on light goods and velveteens; but employment during the latter half of the month showed a slight improvement.

At Blackburn there was much intermittent employment and under-employment. A number of mills on plain cloths extended the holiday at Easter. At Accrington there was much under-employment with weavers, and greater irregularity of employment among winders. There was much under-employment at Darwen with weavers, and very irregular time was worked in the preparation departments. At Burnley employment continued bad; many mills extended the holiday at Easter, and during the rest of the month a number of mills were closed down for three days or a week in turn, and much under-employment was reported. Weavers at Burnley were suspended for varying periods, or worked two looms instead of four; whilst work in the winding departments was very irregular. At Todmorden there was a decline during April; winders, beamers and reelers were very slack. At Colne and Nelson employment remained depressed; at Great Harwood it continued to be good. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1926.)

Industrial Peace

COMMONWEALTH SEEKS WIDER POWERS—REFERENDUM PROPOSED

In pursuance of its declared intention to remove some of the difficulties which hamper the full development of Australia's manufacturing industries, and operate against the accomplishment of peace in industry, proposals of far-reaching importance have been announced by the Federal Ministry.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) intimated some time ago that drastic alterations to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act were contemplated, so as to give the Court wider powers for the handling of disputes which come under its jurisdiction, and authority to enforce its awards. Lack of this very necessary authority has, to a large extent, prevented the Court from functioning in the best interests of all concerned, while it has at times

been openly flouted by unions who, dissatisfied with its findings, determined to secure further concessions from employers by direct action, secure in the knowledge that their conduct would not meet with more than a mild rebuke.

Speaking at the A. N. A. luncheon in Melbourne last year, the Prime Minister made some references to industrial problems which indicated what was already in his mind on the question. After dealing with the strikes then recent, involving the holding up of exports, the Prime Minister said the Government recognised the obligation which rested upon its shoulders, either to recommend to the people steps which would secure a peaceful settlement of industrial disputes—with the requisite power behind the authority constituted for such purpose to ensure its decisions being given effect to—or to tell the people frankly that such a position was impossible of accomplishment. This latter course was unthinkable. The outstanding fact which emerged from the maritime strike was that the machinery, as it stood at present, was imperfect and ineffective, and that it fell far short of achieving the purpose for which it was created. Whatever might be the faults of the present system, the Government was at least determined that it would not retrace its steps. It must find out the faults and endeavour to rectify them. There was conflict of authority, overlapping and confusion, arising from the dual control of the Commonwealth and the States over industrial matters under the constitution. The defects were largely defects of machinery, and could be removed by a re-adjustment of the powers of the Commonwealth and States. He urged the need for giving to the unions greater recognition under the law, and that fuller provision be made for their conduct and management. Accompanying this there must be greater power by which the Court could enforce its awards.

Subsequent developments, and particularly the present controversy regarding the forty-four hour week, have convinced the Federal Government that it is necessary to make a bid to do away with the overlapping and conflicting jurisdiction in industrial affairs. Recent events have shown that concessions granted by administrations pandering for votes, or which are subservient to any sectional body, reacts to the detriment of the Commonwealth as a whole, for while on the one hand manufacturers in the State concerned complain that they are placed at a disadvantage compared with those of other States, the workers in the remaining portions of the Commonwealth immediately clamour for similar conditions. Obviously, it is against the best interests of the nation to have a forty-four hour week operating in one or two States and a forty-eight hour week in the remainder; indeed, such a state of affairs, is not in keeping with the spirit of Federation, and must, in the long run, lead to industrial chaos.

The Commonwealth Ministry has, after full consideration of these facts, and with clear evidence before it of the harm resulting from overlapping industrial legislation, decided to go further than was originally intended, and to ask the people to clothe the Federal Parliament with supreme power to pass laws for the regulation of conditions of labour and wages in all industries. At present, action in this direction is confined only to industries which are national in character.

The Government is introducing a Bill immediately, providing for an amendment of the constitution removing the restriction which now prevent the Arbitration Court from exercising jurisdiction in all industrial disputes. This Bill must not only pass both Houses by a statutory majority, but it must also be approved by a majority of the electors in a majority of the States. When the electors thus voting signify their approval, the Bill will automatically become law, State legislation notwithstanding. The Constitution sets out that if a State law conflicts with a Commonwealth law, the latter shall prevail.

Previous efforts to induce the people to widen the industrial powers of the Commonwealth have failed. The present proposal has come as a surprise to manufacturers and employees generally, and their opinions on it are awaited with interest. In view of the fact that the existing overlapping of industrial awards has evoked strong criticism from Chambers of Manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce and employers' organisations generally, in every State for a number of years past, it now remains to be decided whether a widening of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court's powers, or the abolition of this tribunal altogether, is desired by members. (From "Industrial Australian and Mining Standard," Melbourne, May 20, 1926.)

Appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into Production in Germany

A German Act, dated 15th April 1926, provides for the setting up, within a month, of a Committee of Inquiry into conditions affecting production and marketing in German industry. This Committee is to consist of 11 members nominated by the Reichstag, 9 nominated by the Provisional Federal Economic Council, and 9 members appointed by the Government. A further 6 members may be appointed by the Government on the proposal of the Committee either to serve during the whole term or for limited periods, or in connection with specific questions which may arise. Sub-committees may be formed from among the members of the Committee to investigate special questions, and the act specifically prescribes that such a sub-committee must be appointed to inquire into the effect on output of the "duration of working time" and of methods of remuneration on the basis of the experience acquired during recent years.

The Committee and its sub-committees are empowered to summon witnesses, to inspect undertakings and to require the production of accounts, etc. Persons supplying incorrect information are liable to fine or imprisonment. Meetings are to be public unless otherwise decided by a two-thirds majority of the Committee or on the request of the Chairman. The findings of the Committee and of sub-committees are to be reported to the Government, which will communicate them to the Provisional Federal Economic Council, the Federal Council and the Reichstag; minority reports are to be submitted if necessary. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1926.)

Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Returns for Second Quarter 1926

AN INCREASE OF 8.5 PER CENT. IN MEMBERSHIP

The previous review of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency was published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for March and April 1926. The latest information for the second quarter of the present year is summarised in three tables on pages 1000 to 1015 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 known 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 outstanding features during the quarter under review are (1) the creation of an additional Seamen's Union with a membership of nearly 3,000; (2) an increase of 29 per cent. in the number of members of the five Unions of Textile Mill Workers in Bombay City; (3) the definite formation of a Union of the peons and menials of the Government of Bombay in Bombay City with a membership of nearly 600; and (4) a general increase of 8.44 per cent. in the membership of all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency in spite of a fall in the number of members in the Unions outside Bombay City. The total number of Unions now stands at 53 as compared with 51 reported in the March and April 1926 issues of the *Labour Gazette*. Out of this number there are 19 Unions in Bombay City, 8 Unions in Ahmedabad and 26 in the Rest of the Presidency. As compared with the first quarter of the current year, the total number of Trade Unionists in the Bombay Presidency has increased from 59,544 to 64,572. The number of members in the Unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 30,578 to 36,528 or by 19 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions fell from 19,998 to 19,177. This fall is not due to an actual decline of the movement but to the fact that the membership of the new Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union at Ahmedabad was wrongly reported in the returns submitted for the first quarter of 1926 at 1,000 instead of 100. The number of Trade Unionists in the Rest of the Presidency declined by 101 the latest figure being 8,867 as compared with

8,968 as at 1st March 1926. The following table summarises the position in regard to the membership of the Unions in the Presidency since June 1922:—

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		June 1924	21	49,729	+ 2.5
Sept 1922	23	52,776	- 8.87	Sept 1924	21	47,242	- 5.0
Dec 1922	22	51,472	- 2.47	Dec 1924	36	52,277	- 10.7
Mar 1923	22	48,669	- 5.45	Mar 1925	36	51,625	+ 1.25
June 1923	21	51,276	+ 5.08	June 1925	38	53,591	+ 3.8
Sept 1923	19	41,646	- 18.77	Sept 1925	38	54,175	+ 1.09
Dec 1923	19	46,037	+ 10.54	Dec 1925	38	49,318	- 8.97
Mar 1924	21	48,502	+ 5.4	Mar 1926	51	59,544	+ 20.73
				June 1926	53	64,572	- 8.44

The information in connexion with Trade Unions is collected through the Secretaries of the Unions as well as through District Officers in the Presidency, including Sind. The information for all the Unions affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association and the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union is procured from time to time from the Head Offices of these associations in Bombay. Every endeavour is made to include in the Quarterly Review all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency but it often happens that some Union or Unions do not notify their existence to the authorities entrusted with the collection of the necessary information. It would be advisable, 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 at Bombay or to the Labour Investigator of the Government of Bombay at Ahmedabad.

Federations of Labour Unions

Table I on pages 1000 and 1001 of this issue shows that there are four Federations of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency—(1) The Central Labour Board in Bombay; (2) The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association with its head office in Bombay; (3) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union also with its head office in Bombay; and (4) The Labour Union in Ahmedabad. The last is not exactly a Federation in the accepted sense of the term but rather a Central Bureau which controls, under one management, all the various Unions of Cotton Mill operatives in Ahmedabad City. For all practical purposes, however, it may be considered as a Federation. All the necessary information in connexion with the constitution of these Federations and the terms of affiliation of each of their members have been fully described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925 and March 1926. In the present article it is only necessary, therefore, to deal with those

Federations whose activities were of particular interest during the quarter under review.

The Central Labour Board.—The Purity Mission Committee of the Central Labour Board carried on its usual vigorous prohibition campaign throughout the quarter by organising anti-liquor and anti-gambling demonstrations and the delivery of lectures exhorting workmen to lead a purer and cleaner life. The Board has also conducted extensive propaganda with a view to bring into the fold of Trade Unionism in Bombay City as many of her wage earners as possible.

The Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association.—This Association has been very active during the last three months in its endeavours to improve the pay and prospects and the conditions of employment of the subordinate services of the Postal Department and more particularly of Postal employees in the Bombay Presidency. When the Honourable Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Member-in-charge of the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India, visited Bombay in April last, the representatives of the Association were granted two interviews for a discussion of the grievances and disabilities of the Subordinate Postal Services. Among the various subjects discussed were the following :—

- (1) Scales of pay for the Postal and R. M. S. Establishments (including Stamp Vendors, Daftaries, etc.) at all Post Offices in Bombay City and in the suburbs of Bombay.
- (2) Scales of pay at stations where cost of living is still very high, e.g., Ahmedabad, Poona, Baroda, Surat, etc.
- (3) Compensatory Allowances for Selection Grade Appointments at Bombay and Suburbs ;
- (4) Increase in the number of Selection Grade Appointments ;
- (5) Duty Allowances to Town Inspectors, Head Clerks and Superintendents ;
- (6) Outstation Allowances to Foreign Mail Service Sorters ;
- (7) Hardships of Menial Staff attached to Record Offices at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhusawal and Sholapur owing to the non-grant of any allowances for their halts in Bombay ; and
- (8) Inadequate rates of duty allowance for men doing double duty and the recovery of double duty allowances from Sorters relieved on casual leave.

The endeavours of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Association for the last three years, in conjunction with the All-India Union to obtain an improvement of the pay and prospects of Postal employees appear to have been partially successful inasmuch as the Government of India notified, on the 20th May 1926, a revision in the scale of the clerical establishments in the Post Offices at Bombay, town sub-offices and certain offices in its vicinity from Rs. 60—60—70—3—115—5—150 to Rs. 60—5—110—4—150. The effect of this revision is to give more accelerated promotion up to Rs. 110 but after Rs. 110 the promotions have been reduced from annual increments of Rs. 5 to annual increments of Rs. 4. This revision is stated to have adversely affected all clerks who

have reached or have passed the Rs. 115 scale and as a result of this there appears to be considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks of the older men.

The All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union organised an All-India Postal Conference at Lucknow on the 15th, 16th and 17th May 1926 under the presidentship of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., to consider the question of the creation of one apex Federation of all Postal Associations and Unions in India with a view to present a joint front for constitutional agitation for the improvement of the position of all postal employees. Among the more important subjects discussed was the proposal for the creation and maintenance of a strong central Reserve Fund. The various Provincial Associations decided to do their best and have promised their active co-operation in the matter.

The grievances of postmen were voiced by several members in the Legislative Assembly and numerous questions were addressed to Government. The replies arising out of one question are of general interest as they define the position of Government Servants as regards Membership of Trade Unions :

Prohibition of Government employees from joining the All-India Trade Union Congress

Mr. Chaman Lall : Will Government state if they have issued any orders or instructions in any department prohibiting Government employees from joining the All-India Trade Union Congress ?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman : The only general orders or instructions bearing on this matter are contained in Rule 23 of the Government Servants Conduct Rules, which debar any Government Servant from taking part in or subscribing in aid of, any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. Following this rule, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs recently refused to permit a postal union to join the All-India Trade Union Congress so long as the latter retains political propaganda as part of its programme.

Lala Lajpat Rai : May I ask if the orders of the Government imply that no employees of Government in any department can form themselves into a Trade Union ?

The Honourable Sir Alexander Muddiman : Not at all. They can form themselves into Trade Unions for the purpose of protecting their own interests. That is quite a different matter from Trade Unions amongst the objects of which are political aims.

The Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.—There is nothing of particular interest to report regarding the activities of this association during the quarter under review. The members of the various unions affiliated to the Federation are stated to have been extremely dissatisfied at having been completely passed over at the time of the revision in the scales of pay of the clerical establishments in the post offices in Bombay City and suburbs and as a result of this, subscriptions to various funds and membership fees are reported to have fallen off considerably in the last month or two. The office-bearers of the Association find that their time is fully occupied in keeping the membership of the various unions intact and in persuading the members to keep united in spite of temporary failures and set backs. One of the weak spots in

Indian Trade Unionism and a definite bar to its progress has always been the tendency for Unions to disintegrate when success does not meet its efforts to obtain increases in pay or removal of grievances.

The Labour Union in Ahmedabad.—In the last Quarterly Review published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for March 1926, it was stated that the membership of the various unions under the control and management of the Labour Union Office increased from 12,440, as reported in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for December 1925, to 14,770 or by 18·73 per cent. This statement has now been found not to have been correct because the membership of the Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union was erroneously reported as 1,000 instead of 100. The actual membership figure was, therefore, 13,870 and the increase over the previous quarter 11·5 per cent. During the quarter under review, the total membership of the six unions under the control of the Labour Union Office fell from 13,870 to 12,970 or by 6·48 per cent. This decrease was entirely due to a fall of 900 in the membership of the Weavers' Union mainly as the result of the secession of the Weavers of one big mill from this Union. The membership of the Weavers' Union now stands at 3,100.

In addition to the usual amelioration and social welfare work which the Labour Union normally undertakes with regard to the examination, and the representation to the authorities concerned, of members' complaints; the maintenance and conduct of day and night schools, dispensaries, and gram shops; the education of the local labour world in sanitation, thrift and other useful matters; and the formulation of the claims of members and dependants of deceased members for relief under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Labour Union has been actively engaged during the quarter under review on two big questions—(1) the restoration of the wage cut of 15 per cent. effected by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in 1923; and (2) the formulation of a scheme for intensive propaganda in favour of absolute temperance among all classes of labourers—particularly cotton mill operatives—in Ahmedabad City. The scheme drawn up in connexion with the anti-drink campaign was fully described in "Labour News From Ahmedabad" published on page 738 of the *Labour Gazette* for April 1926. The preliminary arrangements with regard to the printing of the enquiry and the pledge forms and the hiring of a suitable building in the Jamalpur ward have now been completed and the work is expected to commence shortly.

The scheme in connexion with the restoration of the wage-cut is both novel and ingenious. The representatives of the various unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad have passed resolutions to the effect that the condition of the Ahmedabad Mill Industry is such at the present moment as to justify the restoration of the wage-cut of 1923. If the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association accept the arguments put forward by the Labour Union and restore wages to the levels of March 1923, it is proposed that the increases which may be granted on the present rates should not be paid out to the workers in cash but should be utilised for the financing of a big Housing Scheme for the benefit of cotton mill workers in that city. The "garden city" principle is to

be adopted in the Housing Scheme. Sanitary principles are to be rigidly observed but the standard of housing is not to be beyond the reach of ordinary labourers. As funds permit, schools, gardens, recreation halls, reading rooms, shops and dispensaries are to be added from time to time. It is proposed that the whole property should be under the supervision of a Board of Trustees consisting of representatives of the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union with a preponderance of Labour members, but should be administered by the Labour Union only. All workers who are entitled to increases in their wages are to be considered as the joint owners of the Trust Funds and the Trust Property. Each worker is to be considered a share-holder to the extent of the increase he may be entitled to and a share certificate to the extent of the amount of such increase is to be given to him. No share-holder will be entitled to alienate his shares to anybody except to the Trustees on conditions to be specified. With regard to the renting of the houses which it is proposed to build, share-holders are to be given prior preference and the renting to workers who are not share-holders is to be determined by casting lots. The question of bringing the scheme into operation is to be decided after obtaining the written votes of workers by departments and only if the scheme commands the support of a two-thirds majority. If the scheme is brought into being, no demands for additional increases in wages are to be made for a period of one whole year. Should the workers of any individual mill disregard the mandate of the Labour Union in this respect and go on strike over questions connected with increases in rates of wages, such workers are to forfeit their right to the benefits of the Housing Scheme for such period as may be determined by the Board of Trustees.

The Officials of the Labour Union propose to take the votes of the workers on the scheme outlined after publishing a few articles on the present housing conditions of Ahmedabad mill workers.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

BOMBAY

The Bombay Textile Labour Union.—The membership of this Union rose from 7,019 in the previous quarter to 8,940 during the quarter under review or by 27 per cent. The average monthly income during the three months of March, April and May 1926 amounted to Rs. 1,647-12-0 and the average monthly expenditure during the same period was Rs. 546. The General Secretary of the Union reports that considerable difficulty is now being experienced in connexion with the collection of monthly membership fees and that the Committee of the Union have therefore decided to devise schemes for the consolidation of the membership already gained rather than to carry on the work of increasing the number of members. The Trade Union movement inaugurated by Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and R. B. Bakhale among cotton mill workers in Bombay City nevertheless shows steady progress. Four centres have so far been opened at Madanpura, Kurla, DeLisle Road and Parel and two more centres are in process of being opened at Chinchpokli and Sewri. The

Head Office of the Union dealt with 82 complaints during the quarter, of which 49 have been disposed of, 33 are still pending. Out of the 49 complaints already dealt with, 31 or 63 per cent. were successful. The officials of the Union state that complaints regarding the withholding of wages, assault and abuse receive very sympathetic attention from the managements of the mills concerned when representations are made to them by the Union on behalf of their members, but that cases regarding dismissals are not so carefully looked into. The Union was nevertheless successful in reinstating dismissed individuals in four cases. The Union was also successful in obtaining compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act in two cases.

The draft constitution of the Union has been adopted by the Managing Committee of the Union and has been approved of by the general body of the workers at the Kurla Centre. The Union sent a donation of £25 towards the General Strike Fund in England.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd.—The number of members standing on the rolls of the Society on the first June 1926 amounted to 2,229, and showed, in comparison with the previous quarter, an increase of 12 members. The following table shows the distribution of the members over the various railways in India :—

Railway Administration	Class of Members					Total number of Members
	A	B	C	D	E	
G. I. P. Railway ..	771	55	35	28	24	913
M. & S. M. Railway ..	27	31	28	142	78	306
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	54	6	8	17	20	105
N. C. S. Railway ..	16	25	31	99	15	186
S. I. Railway ..	24	4	9	3	3	43
N. W. Railway ..	75	6	7	15	—	103
E. I. Railway ..	172	3	2	17	—	194
O. & R. Railway ..	14	9	—	—	—	23
Total	1,153	139	120	321	140	1,873
Head Office	228	39	34	34	21	356
Grand Total ..	1,381	178	154	355	161	2,229

The numbers of members of different classes shown against each Railway are members who definitely belong to one or the other of the 47 branches of the Society which are scattered over the whole of India. It often happens, however, that there are only a few members at stations at which the Society does not consider it necessary to undergo the expense of opening up branches. Such members are included in the Head Office Branch and the above table shows that the Society had 356 unaffiliated members in different parts of India on the 1st June 1926. The number of members on the rolls of the Society's Voluntary Legal Defence and Protection Fund amounted to 1,528 as on the 31st May. The Voluntary Sick Benefit Fund had 101 members and the Family Benefit Fund 449 members

on the same date. The average monthly income during the quarter under review amounted to Rs. 2,000 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 2,250.

The Indian Seamen's Union—This Union has suffered a severe set back during the quarter under review owing to the withdrawal of a large number of its members who have now formed a separate Union of their own under the name of the Seamen's Union. The average monthly income of the old Union during the three months ending the 31st May amounted to Rs. 88 only as against a monthly average expenditure of Rs. 682. Out of this expenditure, only Rs. 246 in all have been actually paid in cash during the last three months and the Union has to meet liabilities to the extent of Rs. 3,600 for arrears of rent and establishment charges not paid since December 1925.

At a meeting of about 400 members of the Indian Seamen's Union held at the office of the Union on the 1st March 1926, resolutions were passed (1) condemning the action of certain persons in setting up a rival union with a view to creating disunion among the ranks of Coan Seamen generally, (2) requesting the Government of India and the Conference at Genoa through their representative, Mr. Dawood, the General Secretary of the Calcutta Seamen's Union, to abolish the Shipping Brokers Office in Bombay; (3) expressing full confidence with the present management of the Union especially the President, and (4) supporting the action of the President with regard to the expenditure incurred during the term of his office.

The number of members is continued at the same figure as in the previous quarter because those members who have joined the new Union have not yet notified their resignations to the Indian Seamen's Union and it has also not been possible to ascertain how many members of the Seamen's Union were originally members of the Indian Seamen's Union and how many members are new Trade Unionists. The officials of the Union state that unless members die or submit their resignations it is not possible to remove their names from the membership rolls if subscriptions are in arrears for a number of years because seamen often do not return to Bombay for years together. The membership of this Union therefore represents the actual number of registrations less deaths and resignations rather than the number of members who regularly pay in their membership dues. At the request of the Labour Office, the Secretary of the Union has promised to remove from the rolls of the Union all doubtful memberships and to make an endeavour to give figures in future for those members only who may be considered good for arrears of subscriptions due.

The officials of the new Seamen's Union state that the membership of the Indian Seamen's Union at present is purely nominal and on the rolls only as all seamen who return from sea or from Goa are accepting employment through the new Union and are also paying subscriptions to the new Union. Subscriptions are stated to be payable only when employment is procured or on return to Port or on termination of the periods for which engagements are entered into.

The Seamen's Union.—This Union was formed in March 1926 by those members of the Indian Seamen's Union who refused to continue as

members of that Union unless the whole Union was re-organised and the existing Directorate was removed. Mr. L. Pereira has been elected as a temporary President and Mr. J. P. Lobo, B.A., LL.B., as a temporary Secretary. The management is vested in a Committee of 15 members elected by representative Goanese village clubs in Bombay City and the membership fee is Rs. 3 per annum. The total membership as on the 1st June 1926 was stated to amount to 2,900. The average monthly income during the last three months amounted to Rs. 1,000 and the average monthly expenditure to Rs. 640. The constitution of the Union has not yet been framed but it is hoped to set the Union on a proper footing after the General Meeting which it is proposed to hold in August next. In addition to the payment of their regular membership fees, the members of this Union have raised a special fund amounting to about Rs. 3,000 by subscriptions of Rs. 2 per head for the legal expenses in connexion with the prosecution of Mr. I. J. Athaide, President of the Indian Seamen's Union, on a charge alleging misappropriation of funds amounting to over Rs. 18,000 which were held to the credit of the Reserve Fund of that Union in the joint names of Messrs. Athaide and Rebello, President and Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union.

The Government Shipping Brokers are now reported to be sending all their orders for Saloon Crew to the new Union. A movement to re-combine the two Unions has been set on foot and it appears to be possible, if the old Union agrees to the representation of Goan village clubs on the Directorate, that the two Unions will merge together as soon as the prosecution of Mr. Athaide is brought to an end.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.—The membership of this Union fell from 962 in the previous quarter to 695 in the present quarter. This decrease in membership is stated to be due to the dissatisfaction among the members of one department in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Loco workshops at Parel at the inability of the Union to do anything with regard to the introduction of short-time working in that department. The income and expenditure figures will be found in Table III on page 1010 of this issue.

The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.—The number of members of this Union increased from 1,357 to 1,891 or by 39 per cent. This large increase is due to the increased activities of the Secretaries of this Union in carrying on house-to-house propaganda work in the localities where the operatives of the G. I. P. Railway workshops reside. During the quarter under review the Union started two new funds—(1) an Unemployment Fund for the relief of members who are dismissed as a result of victimisation; and (2) a Burial Fund. The first fund is to be maintained by voluntary subscriptions of four annas per head. For the Burial Fund, the entrance fee is annas eight per head and if a member dies the expenses in connexion with his burial are to be met by making a call of four annas from every member of the Fund. One hundred and fifty members of the Union are reported to have joined this Fund.

This Union, when it was originally founded in 1919, had two branches, one at the Loco Department of the Parel workshops and the

other at the Matunga workshops of the G.I.P. Railway. The Parel Branch has been inoperative since the big railway strike of 1921. The workers of the Parel workshops have now signified their willingness to rejoin the Union as a protest against the introduction of Staff Councils into the Railway workshops. A large increase in the membership of this Union may, therefore, confidently be expected within the next few months. The Union sent a donation of £5 to the General Strike Funds in England.

The Port Trust Workshop Union.—As compared with the figure for the previous quarter the membership of this Union showed a fall of 19 and now stands at 374. The Union put up a representation during the last month to the Trustees of the Port to give the workmen engaged in the Port Trust Workshop definite time-scales of pay instead of daily rates of wages. It started a school for the benefit of its members and has also opened a Debating Society which is stated to be well attended every Sunday. The Union subscribed Rs. 30 towards the funds of the General Strike in England.

The Four Girni Kamgar Mahamandals.—Mr. Bhatawadekar's Chinchpokli Mandal continued to function as an entirely separate entity. There was, however, a partial fusion of the interests of the Prabhadevi, Ghorupdeo and Colaba Mandals inasmuch as the finances of these three Unions have now been pooled and a centralisation of accounts at the Prabhadevi Mandal has been effected. Mr. Mayekar, the Secretary of the Prabhadevi Union, is the moving spirit at the back of these three Unions and he is doing his utmost to combine all these four Unions into one Union with centres in the four localities in the same manner as has been done by the Bombay Textile Labour Union. With this object in view a Joint Meeting of the members of the Prabhadevi, Ghorupdeo and Colaba Unions is to be convened shortly at which a working scheme for total fusion is to be submitted.

The membership of the Chinchpokli Mandal was practically stationary—179 in the last quarter: 182 in the quarter under review. The number of members in the Prabhadevi Mandal increased from 618 to 1,321 or by 114 per cent. There was a fall of 270 members in the Colaba Mandal but the membership of the Ghorupdeo Mandal increased from 205 to 427. The average monthly income of the Chinchpokli Mandal during the quarter under review amounted to Rs. 15 and the expenditure to Rs. 10. The total income of the three other Unions during the last three months amounted to nearly Rs. 1,500 and the expenditure during the corresponding period was Rs. 897-4-0. Mr. Mayekar's Mandals sent a donation of £10 to the Editor of *The Daily Herald* for the fund started by that paper for the relief of the Coal strikers in England. A night school has been started at the office of the Ghorupdeo Mandal for the purpose of imparting elementary education and 40 mill workers have been reported to have joined this school. A scheme for ameliorative and social welfare work has also been launched and claims for compensation have been submitted under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Bombay Postal Union.—The total membership of this Union decreased from 1,398 during the last quarter to 1,330 during the quarter under review out of which 1,240 members belonged to the clerical classes

and 90 to other classes. The fall in membership is due to the formation of a new R.M.S. Union at Nagpur. The officials of Nagpur Record office who were members of the Bombay Postal Union seceded from this Union and joined the newly formed R.M.S. Union at their own Head Quarters. The Union held their annual general meeting during the month of May. Mr. P. M. Rogers, I.C.S., the Post Master General of the Bombay Presidency, and Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., were present and delivered interesting speeches. The Report showed that considerable progress had been made during the year and the accounts, as revealed by the financial statements presented at the meeting, showed a strong position. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 9,988-9-3 and closed with a balance of Rs. 11,357-13-3 excluding the amounts earmarked for the two different Reserve Funds of the All-India Union. A total amount of Rs. 13,548-10-0 was raised by subscriptions and other miscellaneous items of revenue included Rs. 313-5-6 by way of interest and Rs. 320 by way of donations. Rs. 3,045-3-0 were paid to the Presidency Association and to the All-India Union for affiliation fees and Rs. 600 were paid out for Death Relief. The actual maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 2,828-4-6 giving an average expenditure of two annas and ten pies per month per member.

The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.—The officers of this Union report that they have been experiencing very great difficulty since the beginning of this year in keeping the Union together. It is stated that the G.I.P. Railway had recently effected a drastic reorganisation in the various commercial and transportation departments at different stations and that, as a consequence of this, many transfers of Union members had been made from one station to another. Several hundreds of Union members have also been retrenched during the last one year. On account of these reasons it has not been found possible to make an exact tally of the number of members at each recording station and subscriptions have also fallen hopelessly into arrears. As a matter of fact, the Union had practically no revenue during the quarter under review and the average monthly expenditure of Rs. 70 was met from previous accumulated funds. The endeavour made during the previous quarter to rally the members together appears to have faded away during the present quarter because the officials of the Union have not had much time to look after its affairs during the last two or three months. It will be a pity if this Union is allowed to dissolve because at one time it had a larger number of members, than any other Trade Union in Bombay City after the Indian Seamen's Union.

The Government Peons and Menial Service Union.—This Union which was started by Messrs. Ginwalla and Jhabwalla in the month of February has now framed its Rules and Regulations. Its objects are as follows:—

- (1) To promote friendly feeling and to foster a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation among the Government Service Peons in Bombay;
- (2) To consider the question of their various disabilities with regard to their work and wages and to try to bring about their removal by all lawful and constitutional means;

- (3) To promote friendly and harmonious relations between the men and their superior authorities;
- (4) To maintain funds for the relief of members when sick or in distress and for the relief of dependants of deceased members;
- (5) To improve the condition of Government Peons and Menials by initiating schemes of benefit insurance, Provident Funds, Co-operative Credit Society, medical relief and such other kindred benefits;
- (6) Generally to ameliorate the social, educational and economic condition of Government Peons and Menials and their dependants; and
- (7) To open Reading-rooms, Libraries and night classes and to organise occasional lectures for the benefit of the members.

The Union is to be a non-political body and it will not be responsible for the individual views and doings of its members. On 1st June 1926, the number of members enrolled amounted to 547 distributed as follows:—

New Custom House ..	136
Income Tax Office ..	110
High Court ..	98
Old Custom House ..	74
Secretariat ..	59
Accountant General's Office ..	48
Small Causes Court ..	40
Total ..	547

The Union has addressed the Government of India and the Government of Bombay for official recognition. It has also put up representations to some Heads of Departments protesting against specific grievances of its members. Replies have been received to some of these representations to the effect that unless official Government recognition is accorded to the Union no action can be taken in connexion with individual complaints submitted through the Union. The income and expenditure figures will be found in Table III on page 1012.

The Remaining Unions in Bombay City.—There is nothing of particular interest to report regarding the activities of the Bombay Currency Association, the Bombay Postmen's Union and the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union during the quarter under review. The latest information in connexion with membership, income and expenditure has been given in Tables II and III printed on pages 1002 to 1015 of this issue. The present unemployment which is stated to exist among the middle classes in Bombay City is reported to be having a very adverse effect on the membership of the Clerks' Union and the average monthly income from subscriptions amounted to only Rs. 22 during the current quarter. The main expenditure at the present moment is comprised in the grant of relief doles to members for medical attendance and for travelling expenses for returning to their homes in the country. An amount of Rs. 45 was disbursed on this account last month. The Clerks' Union is one of those few Unions in the Presidency which are carrying on a practically nominal existence.

The workers of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co.'s workshops at Reay Road have formed themselves into a Union under the name of the Alcock Ashdown Employees' Union. The entrance fee is Re. 1 and the membership fee 4 annas per month. Mr. N. M. Joshi is the President, Messrs. Ginwalla and Kanji Dwarkadas are Vice-Presidents and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla is the Honorary Secretary. The constitution of the Union has not yet been framed but as the Union has been definitely started it has been included in the Labour Office list of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency.

AHMEDABAD

The activities of the six Unions of cotton mill operatives in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the local Labour Union have been fully dealt with under the heading "Federations of Trade Unions". The Labour Office has not received any statements of accounts showing the financial position of the individual Unions.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.—The membership of this Union is now reported as standing at 6,000. The statements of accounts of the Union are under preparation and will be issued shortly.

REST OF THE PRESIDENCY

It is the intention of the Labour Office to endeavour to procure greater information in connexion with the activities and doings of all Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency outside the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. It has not been found possible to deal with this during the last two months, but it is hoped that more data will be available for the next Quarterly Review. The remarks made in connexion with the general activities of the two Postal Federations apply more or less to almost all the other Postal and R. M. S. and the Postmen's Unions in the other Districts of the Presidency. The two Unions of cotton mill workers in Broach are reported as having a purely nominal existence.

On the whole, the Trade Union movement in this Presidency may be considered to have made satisfactory progress during the second quarter of the year 1926.

Indian Factories During the Year 1924**II****Conditions under which Factory Labour worked**

The first of a series of two articles dealing with the Statistics contained in the Annual Report of the Government of India on the working of the Indian Factories Act, in the factories subject to the Act, during the year 1924, was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for May 1926. That article dealt, *inter alia*, with the numbers of factories of each type in each of the various Provinces of India and the average daily number of persons of different age and sex groups employed in different classes of factories. The present article deals with the statistics contained in the Report in connection with Hours of Labour, Rest Intervals, Holidays, Exemptions, Accidents, Convictions and Inspections of Factories; and, in addition, examines the conditions under which Indian factory labour worked during the year under review.

HOURS OF LABOUR

Sections 27 and 28 of the Indian Factories Act prescribe that no person shall be employed in a factory for more than sixty hours in any one week or for more than eleven hours in any one day. With regard to children the hours of work per day are limited to six. Both women and children are prevented from beginning work before half past five in the morning, and continuing work after seven o'clock in the evening. The Act, as in force during the year 1924, further prohibited, save in such circumstances as might be prescribed, the employment of any woman or child in two different factories on the same day. The Amendment Act of 1926 has now removed this prohibition with regard to women. Under section 26 of the Act, the hours for the employment of each person employed in a factory must be clearly specified and no person can be employed except during the hours indicated.

The statistics contained in Statement V of the Report show, by Provinces, the total number of factories and the number of factories in which normal weekly hours for men and women workers, separately, were (1) Not above 48; (2) Above 48 and not above 54; and (3) Above 54. For children the grouping is under two heads: 'Not above 30' and 'Above 30'. No information, except that which can be deduced by laborious calculations, has been given regarding the numbers of factories which employ men, women, and children respectively. It would be interesting to compare side by side with the total number of factories in each Province and in all India the total numbers of factories which employ men, which employ women and which employ children and to give as percentages of the first the figures for each of the three classes indicated in the second separately. The following table shows, by Provinces, the total number of factories and the number of factories employing men, employing women and employing children for each of the two years 1923 and 1924. The

bold figures are the percentages of the figures of each class to the total number of factories in the year indicated.

Province	Number of Factories in							
	1923				1924			
	Total	Employ- ing Men	Employ- ing Women	Employ- ing Children	Total	Employ- ing Men	Employ- ing Women	Employ- ing Children
Madras ..	986	918 93	790 80	224 23	1,044	974 93	828 79	226 22
Bombay ..	1,581	1,065 95	826 74	240 21	1,211	1,187 98	886 73	231 19
Bengal ..	1,008	1,008 100	620 62	431 43	1,065	1,065 100	570 54	426 40
United Provinces ..	240	238 99	154 64	55 23	257	257 100	152 59	65 25
Punjab ..	399	399 100	230 58	70 18	434	434 100	248 57	56 13
Burma ..	855	855 100	355 42	79 9	858	858 100	379 44	82 10
Bihar and Orissa	218	218 100	91 42	62 28	214	213 100	93 43	41 19
Central Provinces and Berar ..	574	562 98	454 79	20 3	618	618 100	487 79	20 3
Assam ..	478	478 100	445 93	384 80	579	579 100	540 93	420 73
North-West Frontier Province	14	14 100	2 14	..	15	15 100	3 20	1 7
Baluchistan	8	8 100	..	1 13	6	6 100	..	1 17
Ajmer Merwara	29	29 100	23 79	7 24	30	30 100	23 77	8 27
Delhi	56	56 100	10 18	12 21	60	60 100	12 20	13 22
Bangalore & Coorg* ..	..	..	..	..	15	15 100	2 13	7 47
Total ..	5,985	5,848 98	4,000 68	1,585 26	6,406	6,311 99	4,223 66	1,597 25

*Statistics for Bangalore and Coorg have been incorporated only since 1924.

In the Bombay Presidency, only 2 per cent. of the factories returned for the year 1924 did not employ any men, whereas 73 per cent. employed

women in addition to men. With the exception of Bombay and Madras, all factories in all other parts of India had male employees. It is only in Madras that we find as many as 7 per cent. of factories which do not employ men. The greatest preponderance of women in Indian factories is to be found in Assam where 73 per cent. of the factories employed women in addition to men. Madras and the Central Provinces and Berar come next, each with 79 per cent. of factories where women were employed. With the exception of Assam where 73 per cent. of factories employed children, no other Province in India shows more than 47 per cent. of factories where children were given employment. Baluchistan is the only Province in India which had no female factory labour.

The following table shows, by Provinces, (a) the number of factories which employed men and (b) the number of factories in which average or normal weekly hours for men were (1) not above 48, (2) above 48 and not above 54, and (3) above 54, in the year 1924 as compared with the year 1923.

Hours of Work—For Men

Province	Total Number of Factories employing men in	Number of Factories in which normal weekly hours were						
		Not above 48 in		Above 48 and not above 54 in				
		1923	1924	1923	1924			
Madras ..	918	974	256	328	169	175	695	695
Bombay ..	1,065	1,187	149	158	112	102	814	917
Bengal ..	1,008	1,065	465	520	248	223	116	116
United Provinces ..	238	257	41	42	18	24	179	194
Punjab ..	399	434	44	55	33	28	112	151
Burma ..	855	858	180	199	82	86	673	669
Bihar and Orissa	218	213	94	87	39	11	..	91
Central Provinces and Berar ..	562	618	15	33	27	36	530	549
Assam ..	478	579	287	402	107	78	84	99
North-West Frontier Province	14	15	5	6	..	..	9	9
Baluchistan	8	6	..	..	2	..	6	6
Ajmer Merwara	29	30	6	6	..	..	23	24
Delhi	56	60	21	16	..	20	35	34
Bangalore and Coorg*	..	15	..	7	..	8	..	..
Total ..	5,848	6,311	1,565	1,799	786	819	3,499	3,695

* Statistics for Bangalore and Coorg have been incorporated only since 1924.

In the Bombay Presidency, male factory labour worked normally for more than 54 hours per week in 76 per cent. of the number of factories employing men in this Presidency during the year 1923 and in 78 per cent. during the year 1924. If the figures for the whole of India are compared it is found that at least 59 per cent. of factories employing men

of work, a trend from 54 hours of work a week to 48 hours a week, which percentage weekly hours were between 48 and 54 hours. The percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours were between 48 and 54 hours was 26.4 per cent. in 1923 and 27.4 per cent. in 1924. In the Bombay Presidency, however, the percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours were between 48 and 54 hours was 11 per cent. in 1923 and 12 per cent. in 1924. The figures for 1924 in the case of factories in the Indian Factory Act show that out of a total of 6,311 factories, 1,428 factories employed normal hours, 4,883 factories employed more than 48 hours per week, and 1,799 factories employed more than 54 hours per week.

The following table gives the statistics regarding hours of work for women factory labourers in the same way as in the preceding table.

Hours of Work - For Women

Province	Number of factories in which normal weekly hours were							
	Between 48 and 54 hours		Above 48 and not above 54 in		Above 54 in			
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Madras	790	828	250	318	144	136	396	374
Bombay	826	886	91	85	125	125	610	626
Bengal	620	570	364	370	132	88	124	112
United Provinces	154	152	11	9	8	10	135	133
Punjab	230	248	..	..	..	..	230	248
Central Provinces & Berar	355	379	125	115	38	49	192	217
Assam	91	91	50	52	17	19	24	22
North-West Frontier Province	454	487	8	21	25	26	421	440
Other States	440	540	329	453	84	55	32	30
Foreign	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3
India	23	23	..	..	..	..	23	23
Districts	10	12	5	5	..	2	5	5
Other	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total	4,000	4,223	1,233	1,428	573	512	2,194	2,203

Statistics for Bangalore and Coorg have been incorporated only since 1924.

With regard to the hours of labour for women factory labourers the following table shows that the percentage of factories employing normal hours increased and more than 48 hours labour per week for women.

was 22 in 1923 and 26.4 per cent. in 1924 in the Indian Factory Act as against 11 in 1923 and 12 in 1924 for women labourers in the Bombay Presidency. The striking difference is due to the large proportion of factories in Bombay—24 per cent. in 1923 and 26.4 per cent. in 1924—which showed a working week of more than 48 hours for women employees. The corresponding percentages for Bengal are 11 and 12 for 1923 and 1924 respectively. An important point in this general tendency appears to be towards a shortening of the daily hours of work for women. The percentage of factories employing normal hours of labour is better all over in the Indian Factory Act which employed normal hours of work. Out of a total number of 6,311 factories, 1,428 factories employed normal hours of work, 4,883 factories employed more than 48 hours a week, and 1,799 factories employed more than 54 hours a week.

The following table shows the hours of work for children in the same way as in the case of men and women—but with this important difference: the numbers of factories for which normal weekly hours are shown are grouped into two classes—"thirty and under" and "over 30 hours per week"—instead of into three classes as in the two previous tables.

Hours of Work - For Children

Province	Number of factories in which normal weekly hours were					
	Total number of factories employing children in		Number of factories in which normal weekly hours were			
			Not above 30 in		Above 30 in	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Madras	224	226	49	66	175	160
Bombay	240	231	139	112	101	119
Bengal	431	426	251	192	180	234
United Provinces	15	15	21	24	14	11
Punjab	30	34	..	..	30	41
Central Provinces & Berar	62	41	7	1	55	40
Assam	20	20	15	15	5	5
North-West Frontier Province	364	420	185	233	179	187
Other States	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	1	1	..	..	1	1
Districts	7	8	..	..	7	8
Dolls	12	11	..	6	12	7
Bangalore and Coorg*	..	7	..	1	..	6
Total	1,385	1,397	681	544	704	1,013

* Statistics for Bangalore and Coorg have been incorporated only since 1924.

The above figures show that 1,385 or 26 per cent. of the total number of factories employing child labour in 1923, and that the corresponding figure for 1924 was 1,397 or 26 per cent. In the Bombay Presidency the percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours were not above

30 to the total number of factories which employed child labour are 66 for 1923 and 48 for 1924. The corresponding percentages for factories in which normal weekly hours were above 30 are 34 and 52 respectively which shows that the tendency during the year under review has been markedly to increase the hours of work for children in this Presidency. In Bengal and Assam the tendency is also in the same direction, *viz.*, longer working hours for children. The figures for all-India show that whereas 57 per cent. of factories employing child labour observed a working week of above 30 hours during the year 1923, 66 per cent. of the factories made children work for more than 30 hours in 1924—an increase of 9 per cent.

REST INTERVALS

The question of rest periods in factories is governed by Section 21 of the Act which prescribes (1) for adults a period of rest of not less than one hour at intervals not exceeding six hours; or, at the request of the employees concerned periods of rest, at intervals not exceeding five hours, of not less than half an hour each, the total duration of the periods of rest for each working day not being less than one hour for each period of six hours' work done, provided that in lieu of either the one hour interval or two or more intervals of not less than half an hour each there may be fixed for each male person employed for more than eight and a half hours on each working day, at the request of the employees concerned, and with the previous sanction of the local Government a period of rest of not less than half an hour so arranged that no such person shall work for more than five hours continuously; and (2) for each child working more than five and a half hours in any one day, a period of rest of not less than half an hour arranged in such a manner that no child shall be required to work continuously for more than four hours. Exemptions from the provisions laid down under Section 21 of the Act with regard to periods of rest may be granted to a factory or a class or classes of factories by the local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council by notification in the local official gazette and under such conditions, if any, as it may impose, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the local Government that there is in any class of factories work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons. The amending Act of 1926 extends the principle of exemptions from the provisions of Section 21 of the Act still further to factories where any class of work is in the nature of preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory; or where the work of any class of workers is essentially intermittent. The following table shows, by Provinces, the number of factories in which intervals were granted (1) under Section 21 (1) (a) (i) of the Act (periods of rest of not less than one hour at intervals not exceeding six hours); and (2) under Section 21 (1) (a) (ii) of the Act (periods of rest of not less than half an hour each as described above); and the number of factories in which intervals were subject to exemption from Section 21. Figures are given in all three cases for both the years 1923 and 1924.

Intervals and Exemptions from Prescribed Intervals

Province.	Number of factories in which intervals were granted				Number of factories exempted from Section 21 of the Act	
	Section 21 (1) (a) (i) in		Section 21 (1) (a) (ii) in		1923	1924
	1923	1924	1923	1924		
Madras	919	971	2	1	100	120
Bombay	1,025	1,102	23	18	269	60
Bengal	392	477	120	149	406	474
United Provinces	204	207	5	4	52	40
Punjab	399	434			32	40
Burma	761	840			34	19
Bihar and Orissa	192	80			26	14
Central Provinces and Berar	562	618			542	18
Assam	29	20	4	5	445	554
North-West Frontier Province	14	15				
Baluchistan	6	6			2	
Ajmer-Merwara	29	30				
Delhi	56	45				15
Bangalore and Coorg*		15				
Total	4,588	4,860	192	178	1,968	1,458

* Statistics for Bangalore and Coorg have been incorporated only since 1924.

In 96 per cent. of Indian factories, intervals of rest were granted under Section 21 (1) (a) (i) of the Act and in only 4 per cent. under Section 21 (1) (a) (ii). The number of factories exempted from the provisions of Section 21 fell from 1968 in 1923 to 1458 in 1924 or by 26 per cent.

HOLIDAYS

Section 22 of the Indian Factories Act prescribes that no person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless that person has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday. Exemptions from the observance of the weekly holiday may be granted by the Local Government, under the same subsidiary conditions as in the case of rest intervals, to all factories where a Local Government is satisfied that work is essentially intermittent, or necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or where articles of prime necessity must be made or supplied every day, or where owing to exigencies of trade or by its nature work cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces.

The experience of the Labour Office, as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, shows that the majority of factories generally close for important

communal festivals and work on Sundays instead. In cases where a particular festival falls on two or more days consecutively as during Diwali, one or more extra holidays during a year are granted. In most factories in the mofussil a half holiday is often given on the weekly bazaar day and a whole day is given during the period of the inspection of boilers. The statistics contained in the Report under review show the figures for the numbers of factories in which holidays were granted on (1) Sundays, and (2) on Sundays and week days. In the first case are shown the numbers of factories which regularly observed the statutory weekly holiday on Sundays, and in the second case the numbers of factories which substituted week days for Sundays in accordance with Section 22 (1) (b) of the Act. The question as to whether factories observed more than one holiday in the week is not covered in the Report. The following table shows the comparative figures for both 1923 and 1924 and also gives the number of factories by Provinces, which enjoyed exemption from the observance of the provisions of Section 22 of the Act :—

Holidays and Exemption from Prescribed Weekly Holiday

Province.	Number of factories in which					
	Holidays were granted on				Majority of operatives were exempted from Section 22 in	
	Sundays in		Week-days or Sundays in			
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Madras ..	462	402	431	558	124	171
Bombay ..	243	217	822	951	227	20
Bengal ..	473	433	188	248	347	384
United Provinces ..	51	49	54	51	182	157
Punjab ..	66	62	333	372	34	40
Burma ..			855	832	35	26
Bihar and Orissa ..	77	54	69	79	72	81
Central Provinces and Berar ..	246	271	316	347	544	22
Assam ..	23	33	11		444	546
North-West Frontier Province ..	12	12	2	3	..	..
Baluchistan ..	1	1	5	4	2	1
Ajmer-Merwara ..	3	3	26	27	..	..
Delhi ..	21	17	35	28	2	25
Bangalore and Coorg* ..		11		4	..	1
Total ..	1,678	1,565	3,147	3,504	2,013	1,474

* Statistics for Bangalore and Coorg have been incorporated only since 1924.

The above figures show that in 1924, 31 per cent. of factories gave the weekly holiday on Sundays only and that 69 per cent. of factories granted the weekly holiday on Sundays or week days as compared with 35 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively in 1923. The number of factories exempted from

Section 22 of the Act fell from 2,013 to 1,474 or by 27 per cent. The fall in the number of exempted factories in Bombay and in the Central Provinces and Berar is remarkable and amounted to 91 per cent. for Bombay and 96 per cent. for the Central Provinces and Berar.

EXEMPTIONS

Section 27 of the Act prescribes that no person shall be employed in a factory for more than sixty hours in any one week, and section 28 that no person shall be made to work in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day. In the cases of factories where any class of work is in the nature of preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory or where the work of any class of workers is essentially intermittent, exemptions from the provisions of sections 27 and 28 are permitted if the Local Governments specifically sanction them. Exemptions may also be granted from the provisions of section 28 in the case of factories where the nature of the work necessitates continuous production for technical reasons. The exemptions from sections 21 and 22 of the Act have already been dealt with under the two previous sections of this article which deal with Intervals and Holidays. The Amendment Act of 1926 has introduced further exemptions from section 26 of the Act which prescribes that the manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each person employed in such factory and that no person shall be employed except during such hours. The following table shows the numbers of factories exempted from sections 27 and 28 of the Act during the years 1923 and 1924 :—

Exemptions from Limitation of Working Hours per Week and per Day

Province.	Number of factories exempted from			
	Section 27 during		Section 28 during	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Madras ..	10	19	10	19
Bombay ..	227		214	
Bengal ..	178	326		
United Provinces ..	143	105	4	
Punjab ..	208	54	2	
Burma ..		12		12
Bihar and Orissa ..	62	13	62	13
Central Provinces and Berar ..	539		539	
Assam ..	440	542		
North-West Frontier Province ..				
Baluchistan ..	1		1	
Ajmer Merwara ..		24		
Delhi ..	1		1	
Bangalore and Coorg* ..		1		1
Total	1,809	1,096	833	45

* Statistics for Bangalore and Coorg have been incorporated only since 1924.

pointed out by the Government of India, as a satisfactory indication of increasing strictness in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The note further states that there are still complaints from several Provinces on the inadequacy of the fines imposed in some cases, and that the High Court at Rangoon found it necessary to issue a circular drawing the attention of magistrates to this question. The Honourable Judges observed that "Magistrates . . . in assessing the penalty should reflect that a light fine gives an unfair advantage to the unscrupulous (who may be saving hundreds of rupees by breaking the Act) as against their more honourable competitors whose costs of production are inevitably raised by their strict adherence to the terms of the Factory Act.

It is noteworthy that there were no convictions under the Act during both the years 1923 and 1924 in the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi and the North-West Frontier Province and in 1924 in Bangalore and Coorg. The statistics of the convictions under the Act during the year 1924 in the Provinces for which figures have been given in the Report are reproduced in the following table:—

Number of Convictions in 1924

Under	Number of Convictions obtained during the year 1924							All Provinces
	in the Province of							
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Burma	Central Provinces and Berar	
Section 41(a) ..	24	191	26	14	9	7	26	297
" 41(b) ..	10	1	3	..	..	2	1	17
" 41(c) ..	12	1	..	..	..	..	1	14
" 41(d) ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" 41(e) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" 41(f) ..	20	17	2	..	6	20	13	78
" 41(g) ..	27	1	2	1	..	..	1	32
" 41(h) ..	2	10	..	..	..	2	8	22
" 41(i) ..	27	1	..	..	1	..	2	31
" 41(j) ..	33	3	1	..	10	4	..	51
" 43(a) ..	23	..	2	..	..	..	3	28
" 43(c) ..	40	..	..	..	5	2	1	48
All "penalty" sections of the Act.	225	225	36	15	31	37	56	625
Total number of persons convicted.	56	64	28	6	16	21	31	222

Two hundred and ninety-seven or 48 per cent. of the total number of convictions during the year were for infringement of the provisions of the Act regarding days and hours of employment. One-eighth of the convictions were for offences in connexion with failure to

carry out the requirements of the Act with regard to the proper provision of fencing and protection from machinery in motion, electrical fittings and boilers. With regard to the figures for total numbers of convictions by Provinces it will be seen that the Bombay Presidency and Madras stand just with 225 convictions each. Considering the industrial importance of Bengal, it is remarkable that the number of convictions in that Province amounted to only 36 during the year under review.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES

The percentage of factories inspected during the year was 83 as against 81 in 1923, the total number of factories inspected rising from 4,831 to 5,349 and the total number uninspected falling from 1,154 to 1,057. The majority of the uninspected factories were in Bengal and Assam. In the Central Provinces only 12 factories out of 618 were uninspected and in Bombay and Madras, the percentages of uninspected factories were less than 5 and 10 respectively. The Government of India are of the opinion that the rapid increase in the number of factories since 1922 has thrown a heavy burden on the inspecting staff which in some Provinces obviously needs strengthening.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The Report states that questions affecting the welfare of the workers continued to receive attention during the year. The larger employers recognized to an increasing extent the importance of providing suitable living accommodation for their employees but were hampered, in some instances, by difficulties of acquiring land. Good progress was made regarding sufficient ventilation and the fact that humidification by live-steam at high temperatures is attended by extreme discomfort to the operatives is being generally appreciated. Wages in general are reported to have remained steady throughout the year and there appeared to have been no marked increase or decrease in the cost of living.

Reviews of Books and Reports

The Trade Union Movement of Great Britain, by Walter M. Citrine, published by the International Federation of Trade Unions, 31, Tesselschadesstraat, Amsterdam, 1926.

The past, the present and the future of the Trade Union Movement in Great Britain are dealt with in this useful little book. It is pointed out that trade unionism as an organized movement began after the repeal of the Combination Laws. In the early stages of the movement, trade unionists were considerably influenced by revolutionary ideas, and the Utopian dreams of Robert Owen of having a "Grand National Consolidated Union." So long as the trade unionists continued to have these ideas it was not possible to make much real progress. And it was therefore only after sobriety had been regained that trade unionism took a more enduring form.

At first the growth of the movement was slow but since the beginning of this century up to the year 1920 progress has been very rapid. At the end of the year 1892, there were only 1,233 trade unions with a membership of 1,576,000. The corresponding figures for the year 1920 were 1,364 and 8,334,000 respectively. Since 1920 there has been a decline in trade union membership and in 1924 as compared with 1920, membership fell by nearly 3 millions. Economic depression is doubtless the primary cause but it must also be remembered that a fall in membership was inevitable in view of the fact that during the war the union ranks were swollen by the advent of a large number of workers, old and young—and women especially—who did not remain in industry when the transition to peace time conditions was complete.

The increase in recent years in the number of organized women workers is very striking. In 1905 there were no more than 179,000 women trade unionists, representing less than 9 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions. In 1920 the number of organized women rose to 1,340,000 or more than 16 per cent. of the aggregate trade union membership. Organization of women is at an especially high level in the cotton industry where about 62 per cent. of the women workers are in the unions.

The author discusses in considerable detail the organization and the structure of trade unionism in Great Britain. He describes the individual unions and describes also the nature and functions of Federations, Trade Councils and the Trades Union Congress in order to show how the unions are linked up both locally and nationally for purposes of common action.

The chapters dealing with the system of negotiations and the legal position of Trade Unions are of great interest. It is pointed out that before the War negotiations with regard to wages and conditions were in most industries dealt with on a local basis. Gradually, however, the state was required to erect a machinery for conducting negotiations, and at present, at least so far as national unions are concerned, very few applications are the subject of any other than national negotiations.

The manner in which British trade unionism has attained to its present legal position is one of the most absorbing episodes in the social history

of England. This part of the story of British trade unionism has been briefly but accurately narrated.

The book as a whole gives a reliable and dispassionate account of the British Trade Union Movement. And though it cannot bear comparison with detailed and elaborate studies like Webb's or analytical studies like Cole's, it will serve a very useful purpose as an introduction to the subject.

Current Periodicals

Summary of titles and contents of special articles

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE—VOL. VIII, No. 88. (THE INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, LONDON.)

Special Articles: (1) *A Survey of Industrial Relations*.—The question of population; wages; hours of labour; the human element; lost time; negotiating machinery. pp. 111—115.
(2) *Pension and Superannuation Funds—IX*. By Bernard Robertson. pp. 116—118.
(3) *First Aid Facilities in the Small Factory*. pp. 120—122.
(4) *First Aid and Treatment of Major Accidents and Illnesses in Industry*. By Rose Bland. (Health Lecturer to the British Red Cross Society).—Brain and nerves. pp. 126—128.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. V, No. 1. (OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE LABOUR MOVEMENT, LONDON.)

Special Articles: (1) *The Development of the Mining Crisis*. By Arthur Pugh (Chairman of the Trades Union Congress). pp. 8—11.
(2) *International Migration*. By John W. Brown (Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions). pp. 12—14.
(3) *Can the Bolsheviks "Consolidate"?* By I. Tseretelli. pp. 15—18.
(4) *The Organisation Problems of Working-Class Unity*. By Dr. Friedrich Adler. pp. 28—31.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW—VOL. XIII, No. 5. (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA.)

Special Articles: (1) *A Brief Survey of Coal-Crisis Literature*. By Mack Eastman, Ph. D. (Chief of General Enquiries Section, Research Division, International Labour Office).—The crisis; "solutions". pp. 621—648.
(2) *Desertion and the Freedom of the Seamen*. By C. R. Clise (Formerly Superintendent, Mercantile Marine, Great Britain).—Historical introduction; abuses leading to desertion; the struggle for legal freedom. pp. 649—672.
(3) *The Human Factor and Industrial Accidents*. By Dr. H. M. Vernon.—Carelessness and inattention—diurnal variations in accident frequency; fatigue, alcoholism; temperature and ventilation; lighting; speed of production; experience and age; sources. pp. 673—683.
(4) *The Problem of Labour Output in Soviet Russia*.—Labour output during the war; decreased output after the revolution; campaign to increase the output of labour; causes of the fall in output—waste of working time, unauthorised absences and malingering, lack of discipline in the factories, position of the junior technical staff, difficulties arising from labour legislation, inefficient management, methods of wage payment; measures to increase the output of labour—price wages, unauthorised absences and malingering, remuneration of technical staff, conferences on production; first effects of the measures adopted—influence of piece wages on output, effect on wages of the measures adopted, effect of piece wages on health and accident frequency, abuse of overtime, quality of output; conclusion. pp. 684—716.
Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. VIII, No. 5. (THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BALTIMORE.)

Special Articles: (1) *Estimation of Permanent Disability in Industrial Accidents*. By Henry H. Kessler, A.B., M.D. (Acting Medical Director, New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission).—Former attempts to estimate disability; functional loss as the standard for evaluation of permanent disability.—definition of physiologic function; estimation of permanent disability in upper extremity.—

measurement of loss of function of arm radicle, motion, muscular strength, co ordination, measurement of loss of function of hand radicle, measurement of loss of function of entire extremity, examples; estimation of permanent disability in lower extremity; summary. pp. 211-220.

(2) *Lead Anemia.* By May R. Mayers, M.A., M.D. (Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, New York State, Department of Labor).—Blood findings in New York investigation,—normal controls blood changes in lead workers; differentiation of primary and secondary and lead anemias; characteristics of lead anemia,—red cell count and homoglobin, pallor, white cell and mononuclear counts; conclusions. pp. 222-230.

(3) *Studies in Regard to the Lighting of Post Offices, made by the United States Public Health Service.* By James E. Ives (Physicist, United States Public Health Service), and Edgar Sydenstricker (Statistician, United States Public Health Service).—History of the study; factors affecting eyesight,—degree of illumination, age and character of work; tests made at New York City Hall Post Office,—card sorting tests, discussion of possible tests for desirable illumination, mail sorting tests; recent tests made in Washington and a modification of the proposed formula; further investigations suggested. pp. 232-247.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW—VOL. XXII, No. 1. (U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON.)

Special Articles: (1) *Conditions in the Glass Manufacturing Industry.* By James J. Davis (Secretary of Labor).—Quantity production versus quality production; need of preservation of hand-glass-blowing industry; advantages of handling home-produced glass; glass industry's solution of over-development problem; effect on prices. pp. 1-8.

(2) *The Bituminous-Coal Situation.* By James J. Davis (Secretary of Labor).—Overdevelopment of the industry; loss of time from strikes and other causes; need of change in railroad's policy in coal purchases; joint effort of interested parties necessary to correction of present situation; arbitration in the coal industry; additional corrective measures. pp. 8-16.

(3) *Are Average Wage Rates Keeping Pace with the Increased Cost of Living?* By Ethelbert Stewart (United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics). pp. 16-20.

(4) *Industrial Pensions for Old Age and Disability.* By Mary Conyngton, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Growth and extent of pension systems; kinds of pension plans; purpose of pension plans; some leading features of plans studied; date of establishment of plans; inclusiveness of plans; methods of determining amount of pensions; minimum, maximum and average pensions; age and service requirements; pensions for disability; contributory pension systems; miscellaneous provisions; attitude toward pension plans,—employers, workers; substitutes for pension systems. pp. 21-56.

(5) *Labor Passages in the President's Message to Congress.*—Immigration; agriculture; coal; railroads; mother's aid. pp. 58-60.

(6) *International Statistics of Production and Per Capita Output of Coal.*—Production; per capita production. pp. 125-130.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

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Special Articles: (1) *Labour Legislation in Quebec in 1926.*—Workmen's compensation; minimum wages for women; technical schools and education; maritime fisheries bureau; hospital duty on dollar meals; provincial civil service; public health; mothers' and orphans' pensions. pp. 324-327.

(2) *Workmen's Compensation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1925.*—Nova Scotia; New Brunswick. pp. 327-329.

(3) *Canada's Experience with Private Employment Offices.* pp. 331-335.

(4) *Vocational Education in Schools and Industry.*—Meaning and purpose of education; the scope and aims of vocational education; organisation and objectives of vocational schools in Ontario; the scope and aim of vocational education in industry; co-operation between schools and industry. pp. 351-358.

(5) *Labour Tribute to the Frontier College.* p. 361.

(6) *Child Labour in the United States.* pp. 369-370.

(7) *Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages.*—Manufacturing: iron, steel and products; manufacturing: printing and publishing; manufacturing: clothing; transportation and public utilities; telegraphs and telephones. pp. 386-388.

Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

Current Notes From Abroad

INTERNATIONAL

By letter of 7 April 1926 the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the International Labour Office that the Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations had communicated to him the formal ratification of the following Conventions by the Government of Canada—

Fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea;

Concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship;

Fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; and

Concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Ratification was registered on 31 March 1926. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, April 26, 1926.)

* * * * *

UNITED KINGDOM

The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades in Great Britain, by a vote of nearly 12,000, have adopted by a four to one majority new proposals designed to prevent stoppages of work.

This agreement contains detailed provisions for the settlement of disputes by the successive stages of yard meetings, local conferences, central conferences and general conferences. By mutual consent questions may be referred to arbitration, the findings of which would be binding upon the parties.

It is also provided that there shall be no stoppage of work, either of a partial or general character, by parties to the agreement, except in the event of failure to settle any question at a general conference. This conference is to be presided over by an impartial chairman who directs proceedings but has no vote. The question of the regulation of changes in wage rates is not dealt with in the present scheme, but will be made the subject of a supplementary agreement. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 17, 1926.)

* * * * *

At 1st May 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, light and miscellaneous items) was approximately 67 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 68 per cent. a month ago and 73 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 58, 59 and 67 respectively. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1926.)

* * * * *

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Ministry of Labour as beginning in April, was 42. In addition, 26

disputes, which began before April, were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 51,000; the estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during April was about 424,000 working days. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1926.)

* * * * *

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 April resulted in an aggregate reduction of £ 20,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 291,000 workpeople and in an increase of nearly £ 2,400 in those of 30,000 workpeople. The reductions mainly took effect under agreements whereby wages are adjusted in correspondence with movements in the cost of living or in the selling price of iron and steel. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, May 1926.)

* * * * *

Excluding seamen, the number of persons reported killed in the course of their employment during February 1926, was 227 as compared with 213 in the previous month and 203 in February 1925. The total is arrived at as follows:—

Railway Service	--	--	--	23
Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	122
Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	61
Other Accidents	..	..	..	21
Total ..				227

(From "Industrial Welfare," London, April 1926.)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

During 1925 the Swedish Trade Union Centre has made most gratifying progress. The membership of the affiliated unions has grown by 24,280 or 6·7 per cent. from 360,337 to 384,617. The largest union is the Metal workers: with 70,998 members, and next in size come the Factory workers union with 43,252, the Railwaymen's union with 34,872, the Sawmill workers' union with 33,354 and the Paper workers' union with 26,135 members.

As the trade union headquarters in Stockholm had long been too small for the needs of the organisation, the National Centre has now purchased a palatial building situated near the old headquarters, and has had it reconstructed to make it suitable for its new purpose. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, May 20, 1926.)

* * * * *

The French Ministry of Labour has just published the results of an enquiry conducted among industrial and commercial establishments which grant paid holidays to all or some of their workers.

The information collected covers 628 concerns belonging to all branches of industry, and of which, it should be noted, 259 are situated in Alsace-Lorraine.

From the report it appears that altogether 38,466 workers are granted paid holidays, while the branch of industry the most favoured in this connection is the food and drink trade. Of the establishments where a system of paid holidays is organised, 61 employ over 100 workers, 9 over 500 workers, and 8 over 1,000.

In 414 establishments paid holidays were instituted by agreement between employers and workers. Forty-eight concerns grant holidays to all their staff, irrespective of their length of service, while 555 allow them only to workers with a certain period of service to their credit, which period varies from 3 months to 15 years.

The number of working days granted as paid holidays varies with the establishments. In 107 concerns holidays of equal duration are granted to all the workers employed, while in others, the length of the holidays varies according to the length of service. Sometimes workers attaining the minimum length of service entitling them to paid holidays have the right to an extra day's holiday per annum for every additional year of service. More frequently, however, the duration of holidays increases, not from year to year, but after periods of from 2 to 6 years, according to the establishments.

Many systems of calculating the duration of holidays have been introduced. In some cases the whole staff take their holiday at once and enterprises close down for a week or a fortnight; but it should be noted that in such cases that part of the staff which is not entitled to paid holidays for the whole period of the closing takes a part of the holidays unpaid.

The duration of paid holidays granted to workers employed by the hour or on piece rates is generally calculated on the average wage earned during a certain period, which varies, being sometimes one year, sometimes the last three months worked and sometimes the last fortnight preceding or the first fortnight following the holidays. On going on holiday some enterprises give their workers a special bonus in addition to paying their wages during their absence. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 17, 1926.)

* * * * *

The following data on membership of the Russian trade unions are quoted from the first issue of the Bulletin published by the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

According to the Statistical Office of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the total number of trade unionists was 5,822,682 on 1 April 1924, 6,950,484 on 1 April 1925, and 7,846,789 on 1 October of the same year.

Thus, in the space of a year and a half, trade union membership has increased by 2,024,107 or by 34·8 per cent. and in certain federations the proportion is much larger. For example, the Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Workers increased from 297,000 to 780,000, and that of the building workers from 211,000 to 576,000.

On 1 April 1925 the number of trade unionists was estimated to be

89 per cent. of the wage earners in the country. The percentage of unorganised workers is due principally to the entry into industry of new workers, the majority of whom come from the provinces, and who are working for the first time in national production. At present the Unions are conducting an active recruiting campaign with a view to getting these elements to join the unions.

Trade unionism in Russia is based on the vocational principle, and after long experience, a trade union chart has been drawn up showing which categories of workers and employees may be included in each federation.

There are at present in the Union 23 federations each of which is organised on a national basis and has a Central Committee in Moscow, which represents between conferences the managing body of the federation.

All local organisations form part of the federation.

On 1 April 1924 the number of women employed in industry was 570,472 or 23·6 per cent. of the total number employed. On 1 April 1925 this number had increased by 119,685 to 690,157. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 10, 1926.)

* * * * *

The recent monetary and economic history of Norway affords an admirable example of the dislocations caused by a rapid and somewhat artificial appreciation of the currency. Speaking of the then current economic conditions, a recent report of the Bank of Norway draws attention to the serious discrepancy between wholesale prices and the cost of living that has arisen during the past year. Between August, 1924, and April, 1925, economic activity in Norway had adjusted itself to a comparatively stable price level, represented by an index number of 276 (1913 = 100). Between April, 1925, and the end of March, 1926, the Exchange rate of the crown rose from 31·00 to 22·75, an appreciation of about 17 per cent., while the wholesale prices index fell from 276 to 205, a drop of nearly 16 per cent. The artificial nature of this appreciation is indicated by the fact that over the same period the cost of living index number had only fallen to 225. Wages naturally have not fallen in proportion to the fall in wholesale prices, and the result has been the development of a critical situation in Norwegian industries, especially in catering for the export market. In some of the more important industries the current wage agreements do not expire until the autumn, and pending their reconsideration the said industries may be considered almost *hors de combat* as regards foreign trade. All wage agreements which terminate this spring have been revoked by the employers, and the labour situation has, in the absence of any compromise, assumed a threatening aspect. The principle of arbitration has fortunately been allowed to hold sway, and the industrial disputes have been submitted to a specially appointed council for mediation. Unless the crown reacts from its present level of Exchange value, a general reduction in money wages would appear inevitable; it must, under present conditions, certainly precede any considerable restoration of economic vitality in Norway. (From "Statist," May 1, 1926.)

* * * * *

It has been communicated to the International Labour Office that a National Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents has

recently been created by the Italian Government and put under the supervision of the Ministry of National Economy.

The Association will be administered by representatives of the manufacturers and the farmers and will have separate departments of industry and agriculture. All undertakings subject to compulsory insurance will be compelled to form part of the Association.

The new Association replaces the former "Association for the Prevention of Accidents," which was founded by the manufacturers, but was not compulsory. (From "International Labour Office Weekly News Service," No. 131.)

* * * * *

UNITED STATES

The following laws relating to child labour and compulsory school attendance are among those passed by the 1925 sessions of State legislatures in the United States:

Connecticut

A law providing a maximum six day week for minors under 16 years and women employed in restaurants, cafes and certain other establishments.

Maine

A law providing that children of parents who are obliged to move from place to place on account of their occupations shall be subject to the compulsory school attendance law of the locality where they are temporarily resident.

Tennessee

Has passed a school code which provides that attendance at continuation schools or classes is required of children between 14 and 16 years of age to whom employment certificates have been issued, in places where schools or classes have been established. The establishment of continuation schools or classes is optional with the city and county boards of education. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, April 26, 1926.)

* * * * *

OTHER COUNTRIES

As in the matter of the Eight Hour Day legislation, British Columbia is the first province of Canada to enact a law providing for the establishment of minimum wage rates for men.

The Male Minimum Wage Act (passed at the end of 1925) provides for the establishment of a minimum wage for men employed in nearly all types of industry, the rates to be fixed by a Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act 1923 (which provided for an eight hour day).

The Board of Adjustment shall ascertain the wages paid to employees in the various occupations to which the Act applies, and shall fix a minimum wage in the manner provided. After enquiry the Board may, by order, establish a minimum wage for employees, and may establish a different minimum wage for different conditions and times of employment.

In case of any employees classified by the Board as handicapped, or as part-time workers or as apprentices, the Board may, by permit in writing authorise the payment of a wage less than the minimum wage fixed as above.

The Board shall supply copies of every Order establishing a minimum wage to any employer requesting the same, and every employer of workmen affected by any such Order shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in his establishment a copy of the Order and every employer shall keep a true and accurate record of the wages paid to and the hours of work of each of his employees, together with a register of the names, ages and addresses of all his employees, and shall produce such records on the demand of the Board or any person authorised by it.

Any employer who contravenes any order of the Board made under this Act shall be liable to penalties of from 50 to 500 dollars for each employee affected, and in default of immediate payment of such penalty shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than two months nor more than six.

If any employee is paid less than the minimum wage to which he is entitled, he shall be entitled to recover from his employer, in a civil action, the balance due to him and the costs of the action.

This Act shall apply to all occupations other than those of farm labourers, fruit packers, fruit pickers, fruit and vegetable canners, and domestic servants. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, May 10, 1926.)

* * * * *

An Apprenticeship Bill on similar lines to that rejected by the Legislative Council last session is to be introduced by the Victorian Ministry soon after the resumption of the State Parliament. In making a statement to this effect, the Minister of Labour in Victoria (Sir A. Peacock) said that something must be achieved on this important question. There was no doubt whatever that too many of Victoria's youths were drifting into dead-end occupations, and a properly regulated system of apprenticeship was the only way of providing for them legitimate opportunities and securing for the State a sufficient proportion of skilled craftsmen.

The suggestion was made by manufacturers that the time was opportune for another conference between the Government, the employers and representatives of the Trades Hall to discuss the position in the light of knowledge gleaned since the Bill was introduced. Each employer interviewed agreed with the view taken in the articles that the object should be to devise a system less cumbersome than that proposed. The point was stressed that the creation of an elaborate controlling authority invested with power to impose conditions would most likely lead to refusal on the part of employers to take apprentices. Already there was enormous difficulty owing to overlapping and conflicting awards, and another new authority must further confuse the position in that respect.

The Minister indicated that, probably, he would call the parties chiefly concerned together to learn their present views on the subject before the Bill was reintroduced. (From "Industrial Australian and Mining Standard," Melbourne, May 13, 1926.)

* * * * *

On 10 February last the Japanese Government presented to the Imperial Diet the Labour Disputes Arbitration Bill and an amendment to the Public Peace Police Act.

On the motion of Mr. Imoto (Kensei-Kai Party), the debate was closed, and the Bill was referred to a special Committee composed of 27 members. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, April 26, 1926.)

* * * * *

Two supplements issued with the Canadian *Labour Gazette* for last January, the one dealing with wages and the other with prices in Canada, offer some material for an interesting study of the reaction of changes in the purchasing power of money on changes in wage rates. The index number of wages is a simple arithmetic average of the index numbers of wages in six representative industries for which records were available from the year 1901. In the table given below are included details of the change in wages in the building, printing and coal-mining industries. It is interesting to note how wages in the printing industry, which is fairly typical of a sheltered industry in Canada, have succeeded in keeping above the average, while wages in the coal-mining industry, which is subject to foreign competition, especially on the part of the United States mines, have been forced considerably below the average:—

Year	Building	Printing	Coal-Mining	*Average	Wholesale Prices	Real Wages Index
1901	60·3	60·0	82·8	67·8	84·5	80·3
1905	73·0	68·5	86·3	76·5	87·8	87·2
1910	86·9	87·8	94·2	89·1	94·3	94·5
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1916	102·4	105·8	111·7	105·7	127·2	83·0
1917	109·9	111·3	130·8	117·5	185·2	63·4
1918	125·9	123·7	157·8	139·8	199·5	70·0
1919	148·2	145·9	170·5	160·4	202·8	78·8
1920	180·9	184·0	197·7	192·1	256·3	74·9
1921	170·5	193·3	208·3	186·1	163·7	113·6
1922	162·5	192·3	197·8	176·8	154·1	114·7
1923	166·4	188·9	197·8	178·4	153·5	116·2
1924	169·7	191·9	192·4	179·3	153·9	116·4
1925	170·4	192·8	165·1	174·8	160·2	109·0

The index of wages, adjusted to the changes in prices as measured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Index number of wholesale prices, shows that real wages increased steadily between 1901 and 1914 in spite of a concurrent increase in prices. As soon, however, as prices began to rise rapidly as the result of war inflation, the adage that, "When prices go up by the lift, wages go up by the stairs," reasserted itself, and in 1917 real wages had sunk as low as 63·4 per cent. of their 1913 level. There was a subsequent tendency to restore the disturbed equilibrium. After the break in prices which occurred towards the end of 1920 the position became reversed, and, between 1920 and 1921 the level of real wages leapt up from 74·9 to 113·6 per cent. of the 1913 average. This gain appears to have been consolidated, although last year the general index showed a fall consequent largely upon the reduction of wages in the coal-mining industry. (From "The Statist," London, March 27, 1926.)

* Arithmetic average of wages index in building, metal and printing trades, electric and steam railways and coal-mining.

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. Railway Workmen's Union. 2. B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. 3. Port Trust Workshop Union. 4. The Presidency Postmen's Union. 5. The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union. (a)	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad. Vice-President—F. J. Ginwalla. Honorary Secretary—S. Jhabwalla.
	2. The Bombay Presidency 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. Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union. 5. Belgaum Postal Union. 6. Belgaum R. M. S. 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. Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	President—Professor V. G. Kale (Poona). General Treasurer—C. K. Rahalkar (P. O. clerk). Honorary Secretary—S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B. (advocate). General Secretary—D. S. Joshi (P. O. clerk). Joint Secretary—V. H. Karandikar (Town Inspector). Assistant Secretary—V. C. Kulkarni, B.A. (P. O. clerk).
	3. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.	1. The Bombay Postmen's Union. 2. Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 3. Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union. 4. Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	President—Jam n a d a s Madhowji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. Vice-Presidents—V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law. H. D. Thakur, B.A., LL. B. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji B.A., LL. B., Solicitor.

(a) The name of the Union has been changed since January 1926.

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 Union—contd.	5. Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union. 6. Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union. 7. Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union. 8. Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	Honorary General Secretary—S. G. Warty, M.A. Assistant Secretaries—Dhondu Keshav Tendulkar. Narayan Keshav Indap.
Ahmedabad	4. 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', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union. 6. The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	President—Miss Anusuya Sarabhai. Secretary—Gulzar Lal Nanda. Assistant Secretary—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 Treasurers	Secretary and Joint Secretaries
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union—January 1926.	8,940	President—N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Vice Presidents— 1. R. S. Asavale. 2. F. J. Ginwalla. 3. S. K. Bole. 4. S. H. Jhabwalla. Treasurers— 1. Kanji Dwarkadas. 2. Syed Munawar.	General Secretary— S. H. Jhabwalla, Servants of India Society, South-West, Bombay
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., 1897.	2,229	President—C. W. A. Gidney, Bhusawal. Vice President—R. Freeman, Igatpuri. Treasurer—C. R. Ray, Kalyan.	General Secretary— E. Woodfall, Maneck Building, Vincent Cross Lane, near C.I.P. Dadar, Bombay.
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union—April 1921.	*11,597	President—J. J. Athaide, B.A., LL. B. Directors— 1. Dr. Theodore Fernandes. 2. Rudolf Norona. 3. J. Xavier Gomes. 4. Joasinho Lacardo.	Secretary—S. A. Rebello, 149 Carnac Bridge, Frere Road, Bombay.
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union—July 1920.	695	President—Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. Vice President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Joint Secretary— C. Bhukandas, Chageman, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel. Assistants— 1. M. Bhagwandas. 2. J. Jhabwalla, Shete Building, Elphinstone Road.

* See note regarding this figure on p. 971

TABLE III—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 Treasurers	Secretary and Joint Secretaries
Bombay City	5	The C. I. P. Railway Employees' Union—May 1919.	120	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Fort, Bombay.	Secretary— S. H. Jhabwalla, Servants of India Society, South-West, Bombay.
	6	The Fort Fort Workshop Employees' Union—1920.	124	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Fort, Bombay.	Secretary— S. H. Jhabwalla, Servants of India Society, South-West, Bombay.
	7	The Gunpowder Union—1919.	90	President—A. B. V. Raju, Poonam, Sandhurst Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice President— Samuel Judah, c/o Messrs. Graham and Co., Parnoo, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.	Joint Secretary— 1. Anant Pedhambur, c/o Messrs. Kennedy and Arnold, 11, Terminus, Fort, Bombay, or Ravi Building, Bazaar Hall Lane, Colaba. 2. S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
	8	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union—1920.	182	President—D. A. Bhatswadekar, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Secretary—V. G. Subbarao.

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	The Bombay Postmen's Union*—January 1926 (This Union has taken over the Bombay members of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union founded in April 1918).	1,201	President—F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Vice President—V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Secretary—K. S. Perulekar. Assistant Secretary—Dhondur K. Tendulkar.
	10	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Prabhadevi Mandal)—August 1925.	1,321	President—Arjun Atmaram Alve. Treasurer—Bhiva Tanu Alve.	Secretary—Data-ram Ramchandra Mayekar, Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi, 30, Prabhadevi Road, Bombay.
	11	The Bombay Currency Association—17th March 1923.	216	President—R. M. Dongre.	Secretaries— 1. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. 2. B. B. Acharya. 3. R. M. Cooper, Currency Office, Esplanade Road.
	12	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Colaba Mandal) August 1925.	450	President—Dhondur More.	Secretary—Anant Krishnaji Jadhav, Near Colaba Land and Mills Co.'s Chawl, Colaba Causeway.
	13	Bombay Postal Union—1907. (Formerly known as the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club).	1,330	.....	Secretary—D. S. Joshi, Soman Buildings, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

*The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union, by which name this Union was formerly known is now an Association of 8 District Postmen's Unions.

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	Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (Chorupde Mandal)—December 1925.	427	President—Shenkar Kanwar	Secretary—S. J. Khambkar, near Chorupde Temple, Bombay.
	15	The G. I. P. Railway Union—May 1921.	1,818	President—M. B. Vankar	Secretary—M. B. Vankar, L. S. C. Joshi, Adhikari, opposite Dadar Municipal Market.
	16	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons Union*—July 1922.	24	President—M. B. Vankar	Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shitot, State Building, Elphinstone Road.
	17	The Bombay Government Peons and Menials' Union—February 1926.	547	Do. Hon. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Secretary—J. P. Lobo, B.A., LL.B. (temporary). Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shitot, State Building, Elphinstone Road.
	18	The Seamen's Union—March 1926.	2,900	President—L. Pereira (temporary).	Secretary—J. P. Lobo, B.A., LL.B. (temporary).
	19	The Alcock Ashdown Employees Union—April 1926.	35	President—N. M. Joshi. Vice-Presidents—F. J. Ginwalla and Kanji Dwarkadas. Treasurer—E. M. Bahadurji.	Hon. Secretary—S. H. Jhabwalla. Assistant Secretary—W. S. Shitot.
		Total Members, Bombay City ..	36,528		

*The name of this Union has been changed from the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union since the 1st January 1926.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Name and addresses of Principal Officers—members	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad	20	The Weavers Union—February 1920	3,100	President—G. S. V. Desai, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—G. S. V. Desai, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—Khandubhai Desai, Ahmedabad.
	21	The Workers Union—June 1920		Do	Do
	22	The Throatle Union—February 1920.	6,320	Do.	Do.
	23	The Cool Bhisti, Blue Room and Framer Department Union—August 1920.	2,950	Do.	Do.
	24	The Drivers', Oilmen's and firemen's Union—September 1920.	500	Do.	Do.
	25	The Jobbers and Mukadams Union. (March 1926).	100	Do	Do.
	26	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association—February 1920.	6,000	President—V. J. Patel, Khamasa, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Anlani Pole, Raipur, Ahmedabad. Assistant Secretary—B. N. Sandil, Lhow's Pole, Raipur, Ahmedabad.

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

Centre	Serial Number	Name of Union and date of formation	Number of members	Name and addresses of Principal Officers—members	
				President or Chairman, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer	Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
Ahmedabad	27	Ahmedabad Mill Labour Union—1920	20	President—M. V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.
Sukkar	28	N. W. Railway Union—1920	2,100	President—M. V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.
Karachi	29	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi)	2,500	President—M. V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.
Poona	30	The Poona District Postmen's and Staff Union—1920.	100	President—M. V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.	Secretary—M. V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.
	31	...	76	President—N. C. Kothari, M.L.A., Editor, 'Kant'	Secretary—N. V. Desai, Poona.
	32	Poona District Postmen's and Staff Union—1920.	222	President—C. K. Gajjar, Bar-at-Law, Poona.	Secretary—L. V. Joshi, Poona.
Broach	33	Mill Labour Union—October 1923.	360	President—D. V. Ambekar, Poona.	Secretary—D. V. Ambekar, Poona.

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
Broach—contd.	34	The Saraswati Mill Labour Union—October 1923.	360	....	Secretary—K. K. Kulkarni, Broach.
	35	Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	92	President—H. D. Thakore.	Secretary—K. Mishra.
Ahmednagar ..	36	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	280	....	Secretary—Chabukwar, Ahmednagar.
Belgaum ..	37	Belgaum Postal Union—1920.	51	....	Secretary—C. V. Limaye, Belgaum.
	38	Belgaum R. M. S. Union—1925.	*	....	....
	39	Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	43	President—B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C.	Secretary—R. S. Kadum.
Dharwar ..	40	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	170	President—V. N. Jog, B.A., LL.B. M.L.C., Dharwar.	Secretary—R. M. Betgiri, Dharwar.
Jalgaon ..	41	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	148	President—H. V. Kolhatkar.	Secretary—H. V. Modak.
Nasik ..	42	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union—1920.	237	President—Rao Saheb Gogate.	Secretary—R. T. Lele, Nasik.
	43	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	72	President—A. B. Kachavale.	Secretary—B. K. Panse.
Ratnagiri ..	44	Ratnagiri Postal Union—1922.	260	....	Secretary—A. K. Murtuza, Ratnagiri.
Satara ..	45	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union—1919.	260	President—R. V. Deshpande.	Secretary—T. K. Datye, Satara.

*Information not received.

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
Sarat	46	Sarat Postal and R. M. S. Union—1921.	100	....	Secretary—B. N. Mistry, Sarat.
	47	Sarat Mill Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	100	President—V. C. Jadhav.	Secretary—S. V. Vaidya.
Baroda	48	Baroda Postal Union—1920.	172	President—C. M. Datta.	Secretary—B. J. Shah, Baroda.
	49	Baroda R. M. S. Union—1924.	263	President—K. L. Kulkarni.	....
	50	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	100	President—D. N. Chitre.	Secretary—B. B. Palkar.
Bhavnagar	51	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	75	....	Secretary—T. J. Parikh, Bhavnagar.
Rajkot	52	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union—1923.	130	....	Secretary—H. K. Chhaya, Rajkot.
Karwar	53	Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	31	President—H. B. Kanat.	Secretary—L. V. Gankar.
			Total Members/Rest of the Presidency	8,867	
			Total Members, Bombay Presidency	64,572	

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 available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City	1	The Bombay Textile Labour Union.	1,448	As. 4 per month ..	546
	2	The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd	2,500	Rs. 1-8-0 per month for those earning over Rs. 100 ("A" class members); Rs. 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).	2,250
	3	The Indian Seamen's Union.	88	Rs. 3 per year ..	682
	4	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.	261	As. 2 for those earning Rs. 25 and under per month; As. 4 for those earning between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per month; As. 8 for those earning over Rs. 50.	176
	5	The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union.	717	Do. ..	245

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 available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay contd. City	6	The Fine Arts Working Union.	113	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 6 for those earning above Rs. 50.	60
	7	The Clerks' Union.	22	As. 4 per month ..	15
	8	Girmi Kamma Mahamandal (Colaba Mandal).	15	Rs. 1 per year ..	10
	9	The Bombay Postmen's Union.*	271	As. 4 per month for postmen (overseers, readers, sorting postmen and postmen); As. 2 per month for packers (runners, local posts, lay messengers and packers).	280
	10	Girmi Kamma Mahamandal (Pookhara Mandal).	20	As. 4 per month ..	176
	11	The Bombay Currency Association.	42	Rs. 3 for clerks and others 6 for members per year.	35
	12	Girmi Kamma Mahamandal (Colaba Mandal).	119	As. 4 per month ..	72
	13	Bombay Postal Union.	581	As. 8 per clerk; As. 4 per messenger; As. 2 for packers.	576
	14	Girmi Kamma Mahamandal (Pookhara Mandal).	106	As. 4 per month ..	81

* See note regarding change of name in Table II.

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 available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Bombay City— concl.	15	The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.	Nil	Four annas for every twenty-five rupees or portion thereof on the pay for one month payable once a year only.	70
	16	The Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union.	68	As. 4 per month	30
	17	The Bombay Government Peons' and Menials' Union.	139	Do.	27
	18	The Seamen's Union.	1,000	Rs. 3 per year	640
	19	The Alcock Ash-down Employees Union.	3	As. 4 per member	....
Ahmedabad	20	The Weavers' Union.	900	Do.	175
	21	The Winders' Union.	..	As. 2 per month	....
	22	The Throstle Union.	1,250	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half-day worker per fortnight.	500
	23	The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	650	As. 4 per month	225
	24	The Drivers', Oilmen's and Firemen's Union.	125	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman per month.	15
	25	The Jobbers' and Mukadams' Union.	..	As. 8 per jobber or mukadam per month.	....

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 available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Ahmedabad— contd.	26	The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employers' Association.	..	Rs. 2 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; and Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 50 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	250
	27	Ahmedabad Postal and R.M.S. Union.	..	As. 8 post clerk; As. 2 telegraph clerk per month.	82
Sukkur	..	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur District).	303	Subscriptions at the rate of 1/4 per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	19
Karachi	..	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi District).	200	Do.	100
Poona	..	The Press Workers Union.	4	As. 2 to As. 3 per month	About 2
	31	Poona Postal and R. M. S. Union.	214	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 telegraph clerk per month.	168
	..	Poona District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	85	As. 4 per month	63
Broach	..	The Fine Counts Mill Labour Union.	90	Do.	Nil †
	34	The Saraswati Mill Labour Union.	90	Do.	.. †
	35	Broach District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	23	Do.	10 †

* Not reported.

† Approximate.

‡ Except some casual printing charges.

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 available	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Ahmednagar	36	Ahmednagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	46	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	102
Belgaum	37	Belgaum Postal Union.	43	Do.	35
	38	Belgaum R. M. S. Union.	..	Do.	..
	39	Belgaum District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	14	As. 4 per month ..	10
Dharwar	40	Dharwar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	53	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	45
Jalgaon	41	Jalgaon Postal and R. M. S. Union.	53	Do.	50
Nasik	42	Nasik Postal and R. M. S. Union.	95	Do.	53
	43	Nasik Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	18	As. 4 per month ..	10*
Ratnagiri	44	Ratnagiri Postal Union.	18	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	13
Satara	45	Satara Postal and R. M. S. Union.	113	Do.	101
Surat	46	Surat Postal and R. M. S. Union.	35	Do.	52
	47	Surat District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union.	15	As. 4 per month ..	8
Baroda	48	Baroda Postal Union.	399	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	490
	49	Baroda R. M. S. Union.	90	Do.	85

* Approximate.

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 available.	Sum paid per member	Average monthly expenditure for latest quarter for which information available
			Rs.		Rs.
Baroda—contd	50	Baroda Divisional Postmen's and Menials' Union.	10	As. 8 per clerk ..	10*
Bhavnagar	51	Bhavnagar Postal and R. M. S. Union.	..†	As. 8 per clerk; As. 2 below clerk per month.	..†
Rajkot	52	Rajkot Postal and R. M. S. Union.	7	Do.	21
Karwar	53	Kanara District Postmen's and Menials' Union.	8	As. 4 per month ..	8*

* Approximate.

† First instalment.

PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAY 1926

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Trades.</i>						
1. The Simplex Mill, Clerk Road, Bombay.	600	1,000	1 May	8 May	Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed jobber.	Work was resumed unconditionally.
2. The New Kaiser-I-Hind Mill, Chorupdeo, Bombay.	500		8 May	10 May	Demand for increased rates of wages.	Rates of wages not increased. Work was resumed unconditionally.
3. The Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	16		8 May	11 May	Complaint against supply of bad yarn.	Strike terminated in favour of employers.
4. The Madhavji Dharamsi Mill, Foras Road, Bombay.	40		17 May	20 May	Demand for an increase in rates of wages.	Increase was not granted. Strikers returned to work unconditionally.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING MAY 1926
1. Bombay City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to April 1926	May 1926
	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills Woolen Mills Others	198 1 3	42 2 —	101 — —	23 1 —	— 2 —	— 20 —	10 18 —	27 1 —	53 1 —	100 1 —	100	101
Total ..	202	44	101	24	—	2	38	10	27	54	100	101
II Workshops— Engineering Railway Mint Others	9 38 1 5	6 15 — —	114 722 1 20	45 143 — —	— 1 — —	— — — —	2 3 11 —	111 48 254 —	48 147 147 —	113 200 200 —	113	200
Total ..	53	21	857	188	1	—	9	14	90	100	113	200
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works Flour Mills Printing Presses Others	1 1 3 3	— — 1 2	2 — 6 11	— — — 4	1 — — 1	— — — —	— — — 2	— — 1 12	— — 1 4	— — 1 14	—	—
Total ..	8	3	19	4	2	—	1	2	24	5	27	7
Total, All Factories ..	263	68	977	216	3	2	40	26	117	206	224	208

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to April 1926	May 1926
	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton	76	28	54	8	1	—	10	6	111	30	130	30
Total ..	76	28	54	8	1	—	10	6	111	30	130	30
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory Flour Mills Oil Mills Engineering Others	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total ..	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Total, All Factories ..	77	28	57	8	1	—	10	6	115	30	134	30

Explanations:—*Fatal means causing death.
 **Serious means causing absence from work for more than 30 days.
 ***Minor means causing absence from work for more than 40 hours and up to 20 days.

LABOUR GAZETTE
ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING MAY 1926—contd.
3. Karachi

JUNE, 1926

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to April 1926	May 1926
	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926		
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust Engineering	1	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	10	2	11	2
Total ..	1	..	20	2	1	..	..	..	20	2	21	2
II Miscellaneous—	1	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	6	1	7	1
Total ..	1	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	6	1	7	1
Total, All Factories ..	2	..	26	3	1	..	1	..	26	3	28	3

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to April 1926	May 1926
	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926	Jan to April 1926	May 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills Others	41	10	31	7	1	..	6	5	65	12	72	17
Total ..	44	11	34	7	1	..	8	6	69	12	78	18
II Workshops— Railway Arms and Ammu- nition Works Others	13	5	73	22	..	..	6	3	80	24	86	27
Total ..	20	7	85	24	1	..	9	5	95	26	105	31
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pres- sing Factories Paint Works Others	1	..	12(a)	1	2	..	7	..	7	1	16	1
Total ..	2	1	5(b)	..	2	..	2	..	5	1	9	1
Total, All Factories ..	67	19	136	32	6	..	26	11	176	40	208	51

Note.—For Explanations see previous page.
(a) 4 persons affected by one accident.
(b) 3 persons affected by one accident.

JUNE, 1926

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

Count or Number	Pounds	Month of April		
		1924	1925	1926
Nos. 1 to 10	3,911	6,276	6,897
Nos. 11 to 20	14,507	18,199	18,221
Nos. 21 to 30	12,045	13,636	15,307
Nos. 31 to 40	1,302	1,168	1,591
Above 40	341	404	734
Waste, etc.	12	10	81
Total	32,118	41,153	42,837

BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Pounds	Month of April		
		1924	1925	1926
Nos. 1 to 10	3,321	5,636	6,189
Nos. 11 to 20	9,182	13,432	12,362
Nos. 21 to 30	6,746	9,084	9,670
Nos. 31 to 40	609	612	713
Above 40	158	229	247
Waste, etc.	3	2	73
Total	20,019	28,995	29,254

AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Pounds	Month of April		
		1924	1925	1926
Nos. 1 to 10	237	182	175
Nos. 11 to 20	2,931	3,486	3,287
Nos. 21 to 30	4,101	3,552	4,234
Nos. 31 to 40	489	371	648
Above 40	145	128	357
Waste, etc.
Total	7,900	7,719	8,701

JUNE, 1926

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

Description	Month of April		
	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	772	700	918
Chudders	993	1,147	1,194
Dhotis	6,149	6,997	6,969
Drills and jeans	877	1,235	1,193
Cambrics and lawns	77	37	19
Printers	423	367	228
Shirtings and long cloth	8,519	8,866	10,231
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	630	1,106	948
Tent cloth	111	158	38
Other sorts	543	564	505
Total	19,154	21,177	22,243
Coloured piece-goods	6,891	7,781	9,009
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	102	279	311
Hosiery	20	17	25
Miscellaneous	114	119	290
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	3	54	124
Grand Total	26,284	29,427	32,002

BOMBAY CITY

Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	540	547	816
Chudders	524	817	753
Dhotis	1,551	2,102	2,101
Drills and jeans	757	1,098	1,158
Cambrics and lawns	59	21	..
Printers	2	7	..
Shirtings and long cloth	5,717	6,657	8,085
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	475	795	665
Tent cloth	79	125	27
Other sorts	206	248	266
Total	9,910	12,417	13,871
Coloured piece-goods	4,740	5,199	5,949
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	99	267	301
Hosiery	8	8	8
Miscellaneous	108	103	221
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	..	53	68
Grand Total	14,865	18,047	20,418

JUNE, 1926

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

Description	Month of April		
	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds			
Khadi	200	100	800
Chudders	100	100	100
Dhotis	61	75	50
Drills and jeans	1,800	1,000	1,579
Cambrics and lawns	42	100	4,000
Printers	11	65	34
Shirtings and long cloth	200	100	10
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	2,300	1,641	1,617
Tent cloth	140	204	200
Other sorts	20	20	3
Total	7,071	6,339	6,578
Coloured piece-goods	1,300	1,805	2,107
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	..	1	1
Hosiery	11	10	17
Miscellaneous	6	17	69
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	1	..	56
Grand Total	8,379	8,155	8,768

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN DENMARK

Month	Year	Item	Unit	Price
July 1952	1952	Swedish Cattle	per head	1200
		Danish Cattle	per head	1100
		Swedish Pigs	per head	800
		Danish Pigs	per head	750
August 1952	1952	Swedish Cattle	per head	1250
		Danish Cattle	per head	1150
		Swedish Pigs	per head	850
		Danish Pigs	per head	800
September 1952	1952	Swedish Cattle	per head	1300
		Danish Cattle	per head	1200
		Swedish Pigs	per head	900
		Danish Pigs	per head	850
October 1952	1952	Swedish Cattle	per head	1350
		Danish Cattle	per head	1250
		Swedish Pigs	per head	950
		Danish Pigs	per head	900
November 1952	1952	Swedish Cattle	per head	1400
		Danish Cattle	per head	1300
		Swedish Pigs	per head	1000
		Danish Pigs	per head	950
December 1952	1952	Swedish Cattle	per head	1450
		Danish Cattle	per head	1350
		Swedish Pigs	per head	1050
		Danish Pigs	per head	1000

Month	Year	Item	Unit	Price
January 1953	1953	Swedish Cattle	per head	1500
		Danish Cattle	per head	1400
		Swedish Pigs	per head	1100
		Danish Pigs	per head	1050
February 1953	1953	Swedish Cattle	per head	1550
		Danish Cattle	per head	1450
		Swedish Pigs	per head	1150
		Danish Pigs	per head	1100
March 1953	1953	Swedish Cattle	per head	1600
		Danish Cattle	per head	1500
		Swedish Pigs	per head	1200
		Danish Pigs	per head	1150
April 1953	1953	Swedish Cattle	per head	1650
		Danish Cattle	per head	1550
		Swedish Pigs	per head	1250
		Danish Pigs	per head	1200
May 1953	1953	Swedish Cattle	per head	1700
		Danish Cattle	per head	1600
		Swedish Pigs	per head	1300
		Danish Pigs	per head	1250
June 1953	1953	Swedish Cattle	per head	1750
		Danish Cattle	per head	1650
		Swedish Pigs	per head	1350
		Danish Pigs	per head	1300

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI

Articles	Units	Remarks	Prices in the month of					Index Numbers
			July 1954	Aug 1954	Sept 1954	Oct 1954	Nov 1954	
Cane sugar White, when - and - when - when - when - when	Cwt.	1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
		1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
		1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
		1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
		1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
Index No.—Cane							100	
Polysaccharide								
Index No.—Polysaccharide							100	
Other foodstuffs								
Index No.—Other foodstuffs							100	
Other commodities								
Index No.—Other commodities							100	
Index No.—All							100	

Articles	Units	Remarks	Prices in the month of					Index Numbers
			July 1954	Aug 1954	Sept 1954	Oct 1954	Nov 1954	
Cane sugar White, when - and - when - when - when	Cwt.	1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
		1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
		1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
		1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
		1% white, 1% when, 20%	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100
Index No.—Cane							100	
Polysaccharide								
Index No.—Polysaccharide							100	
Other foodstuffs								
Index No.—Other foodstuffs							100	
Other commodities								
Index No.—Other commodities							100	
Index No.—All							100	

RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN APRIL AND MAY 1926

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
		April 1926	April 1926	April 1926	April 1926	April 1926	May 1926	May 1926	May 1926	May 1926	May 1926
<i>Cereals—</i>											
Rice	Maund ..	7 6 3 <i>132</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 2 10 <i>136</i>	8 13 10 <i>154</i>	7 7 6 <i>134</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 5 2 <i>139</i>	7 15 1 <i>138</i>
Wheat	.. ..	7 6 6 <i>132</i>	6 10 8 <i>158</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	6 8 3 <i>126</i>	7 13 6 <i>146</i>	7 6 6 <i>132</i>	6 7 5 <i>154</i>	8 0 0 <i>170</i>	6 6 5 <i>124</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>
Jowari	.. ..	5 6 8 <i>124</i>	4 13 7 <i>133</i>	5 1 3 <i>133</i>	3 5 1 <i>116</i>	5 1 11 <i>149</i>	5 8 0 <i>126</i>	4 11 4 <i>130</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	3 7 1 <i>120</i>	4 13 10 <i>142</i>
Bajri	.. ..	5 12 4 <i>134</i>	5 14 10 <i>141</i>	6 4 5 <i>133</i>	4 1 11 <i>117</i>	5 13 1 <i>142</i>	5 14 10 <i>137</i>	6 3 10 <i>148</i>	6 10 8 <i>142</i>	4 5 2 <i>123</i>	5 6 2 <i>131</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>131</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund ..	5 13 4 <i>136</i>	5 1 11 <i>134</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	4 8 1 <i>105</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>	6 1 4 <i>141</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	6 2 6 <i>154</i>	4 15 0 <i>115</i>	5 3 6 <i>107</i>
Turdal	.. ..	7 5 11 <i>126</i>	7 12 11 <i>117</i>	10 0 0 <i>162</i>	6 2 8 <i>106</i>	8 2 11 <i>124</i>	7 8 6 <i>129</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	10 0 0 <i>162</i>	6 4 2 <i>107</i>	7 14 5 <i>120</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>131</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>114</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund ..	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	12 1 2 <i>166</i>	12 12 10 <i>160</i>	12 12 10 <i>128</i>	14 0 7 <i>150</i>	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	11 12 11 <i>162</i>	12 12 10 <i>160</i>	12 12 10 <i>128</i>	12 15 3 <i>138</i>
Jagri (gul)	.. ..	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	10 7 10 <i>135</i>	9 14 6 <i>141</i>	13 11 1 <i>160</i>	11 6 10 <i>164</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	11 0 7 <i>141</i>	9 9 9 <i>137</i>
Tea	Lb. ..	0 15 2 <i>194</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>	0 15 4 <i>197</i>	0 15 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>
Salt	Maund ..	3 5 0 <i>156</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 9 5 <i>161</i>	2 15 5 <i>158</i>	3 2 0 <i>147</i>	2 0 0 <i>152</i>	2 4 7 <i>151</i>	3 9 5 <i>161</i>	2 13 5 <i>151</i>
Beef	Seer ..	0 8 0 <i>155</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 5 6 <i>92</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 7 10 <i>152</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 5 6 <i>92</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	.. ..	0 12 8 <i>190</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 9 0 <i>150</i>	0 12 8 <i>190</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>
Milk	Maund ..	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 9 11 <i>172</i>	10 0 0 <i>200</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 9 11 <i>172</i>	11 0 7 <i>221</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>
Ghee	.. ..	98 3 5 <i>193</i>	80 0 0 <i>187</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	71 1 9 <i>127</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>	95 13 3 <i>189</i>	77 9 4 <i>182</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	71 1 9 <i>127</i>	74 6 8 <i>144</i>
Potatoes	.. ..	7 2 3 <i>159</i>	5 6 1 <i>99</i>	6 2 6 <i>162</i>	5 12 1 <i>144</i>	5 9 10 <i>167</i>	7 2 3 <i>139</i>	4 13 7 <i>139</i>	7 9 11 <i>129</i>	5 6 1 <i>129</i>	5 12 1 <i>144</i>
Onions	.. ..	4 2 8 <i>268</i>	4 0 10 <i>223</i>	4 0 0 <i>200</i>	3 5 4 <i>133</i>	2 12 11 <i>140</i>	4 2 9 <i>187</i>	5 6 6 <i>187</i>	3 10 3 <i>182</i>	3 5 4 <i>133</i>	2 12 11 <i>140</i>
Coconut oil	.. ..	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	28 9 2 <i>108</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	26 10 8 <i>100</i>	35 8 11 <i>178</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>179</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>181</i>
<i>Index No.—Food articles</i>		<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>144</i>

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LABOUR GAZETTE

JUNE, 1926

JUNE, 1926

LABOUR GAZETTE

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