

## COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House- rent	Cost of living
<b>1923</b>									
July	125	116	124	189	148	165	205	172	153
August	123	116	122	194	149	165	205	172	154
September	124	116	123	194	149	161	206	172	154
October	123	116	122	188	147	161	211	172	152
November	124	116	124	187	147	161	225	172	153
December	132	116	130	189	152	161	219	172	157
<b>1924</b>									
January	133	120	131	192	154	161	224	172	159
February	128	119	128	190	151	161	229	172	156
March	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172	154
April	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172	150
May	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172	150
June	124	112	123	186	147	156	227	172	153
July	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	157
August	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	161
September	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172	161
October	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172	161
November	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
December	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
<b>1925</b>									
January	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
February	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
March	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
April	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
May	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
June	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
July	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
August	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
September	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
October	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	172	153
November	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
December	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
<b>1926</b>									
January	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	155
February	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	154
March	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
April	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
May	133	138	133	174	150	164	170	172	153
June	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
July	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	157

LABOUR  GAZETTE

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

Vol. V]

BOMBAY, AUGUST, 1926

[No. 12

## The Month in Brief

## VENTILATION AND HUMIDIFICATION IN COTTON MILLS

The Government of Bombay were asked by the Government of India to consider the report submitted by Mr. T. Maloney on humidification and ventilation in cotton mills. The Government of Bombay after consulting a number of officers, persons and bodies interested in the question have arrived at the conclusion that the crux of the problem lies in the original construction of mills and they are of opinion that in the interest of the future generations of industrial workers as well as of employers themselves, the construction of mills should in future be strictly regulated in each province.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In the textile industry as a whole the supply of labour was equal to the demand during the month of July 1926. The average absenteeism was 10.38 per cent. for Bombay City, 2.35 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 14.11 per cent. for Sholapur and 6.92 per cent. for Broach. It will be seen that as compared with the preceding month, absenteeism decreased in July 1926 at all the centres.

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City, the supply of both skilled and ordinary labour was adequate during the month under review. Absenteeism amounted to 18.41 per cent. in Engineering Workshops and to 15.48 per cent. in the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In the workshops of the Karachi Port Trust the percentage was 5.4.

## COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER

In August 1926, the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number was 155 as against 157 in the preceding month. The European Cost of Living Index was 159 for July 1926.

## INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Bombay was 149 for the month of July 1926.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were four industrial disputes in progress during July 1926. The number of workpeople involved was 384 and the number of working days lost 661.

## BALANCE OF TRADE

During July 1926, the visible balance of trade, including securities, against India amounted to Rs. 292 thousands.

# The Cost of Living Index for August 1926

## A FALL OF 2 POINTS

Increase per cent. over July 1914 { All articles .. 55 per cent.  
 { Food only .. 53 per cent.

In August 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 2 points lower than in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914 the general index number was 155 in August and 157 in July 1926. The general index 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 fall of 2 points. Rice remained stationary but wheat and jowari advanced by 5 and 2 points respectively. The price of bajri declined by 7 points and of gram by 6 points. The weighted average for foodgrains was 136 as against 135 in July 1926. Under other food articles sugar (refined) fell by 7 points but the price of gul remained the same. There was a decrease of 4 points in tea and of 5 points in mutton whilst ghee and salt rose by 2 and 5 points respectively. Potatoes and onions fluctuated greatly, there being a fall of 53 points in potatoes and a rise of 39 points in onions. The "other food" index was 181 as against 187 in the previous month.

An increase in the price of T. cloth was nearly counterbalanced by a decrease in the price of chudders and shirtings and the index number for "clothing" showed no change. The fuel and lighting index remained unchanged at 164.

All items : Average percentage increase over July 1914

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
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	57
August ..	79	91	80	64	54	61	52	55
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 July 16 and August 15,

# WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX—AUGUST

Articles	Unit of quantity	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores)	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Numbers		
			July 1914	July 1926	Aug 1926	July 1914	July 1926	Aug 1926
<b>Cereals</b>								
Rice	Maund	70	Rs. 5.594	7.547	7.547	100	135	135
Wheat	"	21	5.594	7.354	7.599	117.47	154.43	159.29
Jowari	"	11	4.354	5.615	5.698	47.89	61.77	62.68
Bajri	"	6	4.313	6.490	6.172	25.88	38.94	37.83
Total—Cereals ..	..	..	..	..	..	582.82	783.43	787.58
Index Numbers—Cereals ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	134	135
<b>Pulses</b>								
Gram	Maund	10	4.302	7.441	6.162	43.02	64.22	61.62
Turdal	"	3	5.844	7.844	7.844	17.53	23.53	23.53
Total—Pulses ..	..	..	..	..	..	60.55	87.75	85.15
Index Numbers—Pulses ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	145	141
<b>Other food articles</b>								
Sugar (refined)	Maund	2	7.620	14.287	13.693	15.24	28.57	27.88
Raw Sugar (Gul)	"	7	8.557	14.287	14.287	59.90	100.01	100.01
Tea	"	4	40.000	79.057	77.176	1.00	1.98	1.94
Salt	"	3	2.130	3.219	3.313	10.65	16.10	16.57
Beef	Seer	28	0.323	0.547	0.547	9.04	15.32	15.32
Mutton	"	33	0.417	0.703	0.682	13.76	23.20	22.31
Milk	Maund	14	0.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	14	80.792	96.427	97.620	76.19	144.64	146.43
Potatoes	"	11	8.420	10.120	7.740	49.27	111.32	85.14
Onions	"	3	1.552	4.167	4.760	4.66	12.50	14.28
Cocoanut Oil	"	4	23.396	28.573	28.573	12.70	14.29	14.29
Total—Other food articles ..	..	..	..	..	..	381.08	714.09	680.04
Index Numbers—Other food articles ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	187	181
Total—All food articles ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,024.55	1,585.27	1,562.77
Index Numbers—All food articles ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	133	133
<b>Fuel and lighting</b>								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	7.375	7.375	21.88	36.88	36.88
Firewood	Maund	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Coal	"	1	0.542	0.771	0.771	0.54	0.77	0.77
Total—Fuel and lighting ..	..	..	..	..	..	60.44	99.14	99.14
Index Numbers—Fuel and lighting ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	164	164
<b>Clothing</b>								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	0.984	0.969	16.04	26.57	26.16
Shirtings	"	25	0.641	1.083	1.052	16.03	27.08	26.30
T. Cloth	"	36	0.583	0.875	0.906	20.99	31.50	32.62
Total—Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	53.06	85.15	85.08
Index Numbers—Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	160	160
House-rent ..	Per month.	10	11.302	19.440	..	113.02	194.40	194.40
Index Numbers—House rent ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	172	172
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,251.07	1,941.39	1,941.39
<b>Cost of Living Index Numbers.</b> ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	157	155

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

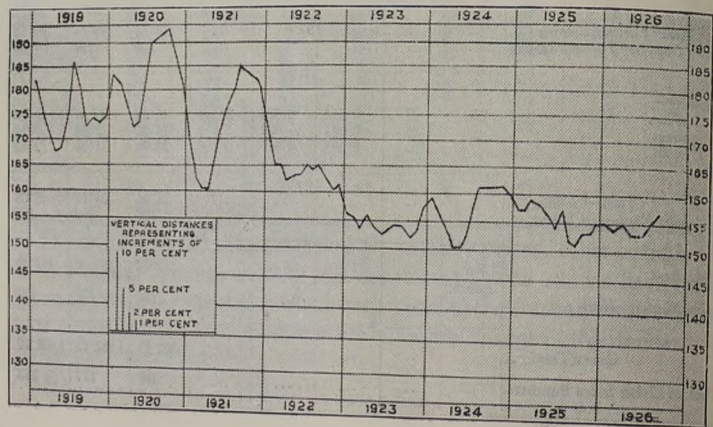
Articles	July 1914	July 1926	Aug 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Aug 1926 over or below July 1926	Articles	July 1914	July 1926	Aug 1926	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in Aug 1926 over or below July 1926
Rice	100	135	135	..	Salt	100	151	156	+ 5
Wheat	100	131	136	+ 5	Beef	100	169	169	..
Jowari	100	129	131	+ 2	Mutton	100	169	164	- 5
Bajri	100	150	143	- 7	Milk	100	191	191	..
Gram	100	149	143	- 6	Ghee	100	190	192	+ 2
Turdal	100	134	134	..	Potatoes	100	226	173	-53
Sugar (refined)	100	187	180	- 7	Onions	100	268	307	+ 39
Raw sugar (gul)	100	167	167	..	Cocconut oil	100	113	113	..
Tea	100	158	194	+ 36	All food articles (weighted average)	100	155	153	- 2

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

Rice 26, Wheat 26, Jowari 24, Bajri 30, Gram 30, Turdal 25, Sugar (refined) 44, Raw Sugar (gul) 40, Tea 48, Salt 36, Beef 41, Mutton 39, Milk 48, Ghee 48, Potatoes 42, Onions 67, Cocconut Oil 12.

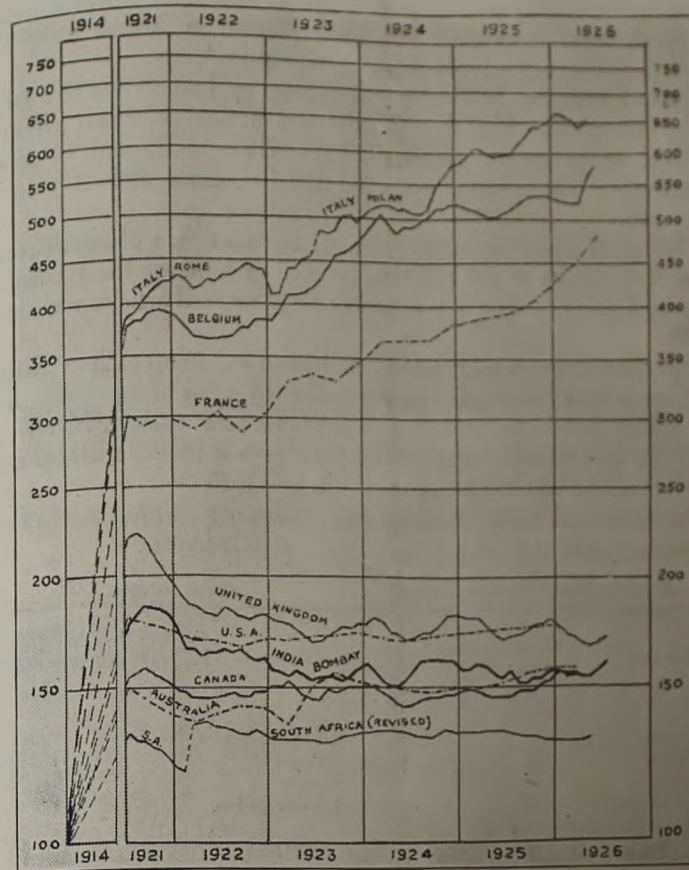
The purchasing power of the rupee being taken as 16 annas in July 1914 its purchasing power in the month under review was 10 annas 4 pies for all items and 10 annas 5 pies for food articles only.

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 Labor 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

*A fall of one point*

In July 1926, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 149. There was a fall of 3 points in the food group but the non-food group advanced by one point only as compared with the previous month. The general index number was one point below the level of the previous month, 114 points below the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and 14 points below the twelve-monthly average of 1925.

The index number for food-grains declined by 4 points due to a fall of 4 points in cereals. Rice showed a decrease of one point and wheat of 2 points, whilst jawari, barley and bajri fell by 13, 3, and 6 points, respectively. The prices of gram and turdal remained stationary during the month.

A fall of 27 points in sugar (Java, white) more than counterbalanced a rise of 11 points in gul and thus resulted in lowering the average for sugar by 8 points. The index number for other food articles was steady at 148.

A decrease of one point in Other textiles and of 2 points each in Oilseeds and Cotton manufactures having been offset by a rise of 3 points each in Raw cotton and Hides and skins and of one point each in Metals and Other raw and manufactured articles, the non-food index registered a rise of one point and was 152 as against 151 in June 1926.

The sub-joined table compares July 1926 prices with those of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year :-

Groups	No. of items	+ or - % compared with June 1926	+ or - % compared with July 1925	Groups	July 1925	Oct. 1925	Jan. 1926	Apr. 1926	June 1926	July 1926
1. Cereals	7	- 3	+ 4	1. Cereals	95	99	99	97	101	98
2. Pulses	2	-	+25	2. Pulses	95	104	111	111	120	120
3. Sugar	3	- 5	- 9	3. Sugar	96	92	90	91	92	87
4. Other food	3	-	-20	4. Other food	95	92	89	80	76	76
All food	15	- 2	- 3	All food	95	96	96	93	94	92
5. Oilseeds	4	- 1	-	5. Oilseeds	101	94	92	95	103	101
6. Raw cotton	5	+ 2	-21	6. Raw cotton	96	101	81	73	75	76
7. Cotton manufactures	6	- 1	-13	7. Cotton manufactures	100	98	90	88	88	87
8. Other textiles	2	- 1	-10	8. Other textiles	94	89	97	93	85	84
9. Hides and skins	3	+ 2	+ 6	9. Hides & skins	95	103	106	117	99	101
10. Metals	5	+ 1	- 2	10. Metals	97	98	96	96	95	96
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	+ 1	- 5	11. Other raw and manufactured articles	98	101	100	95	93	94
All non-food	29	+ 1	- 7	All non-food	96	98	94	93	90	91
General Index No.	44	- 1	- 6	General Index No.	97	97	94	93	92	91

\* Wholesale prices in Kanahi will be found on page 1192

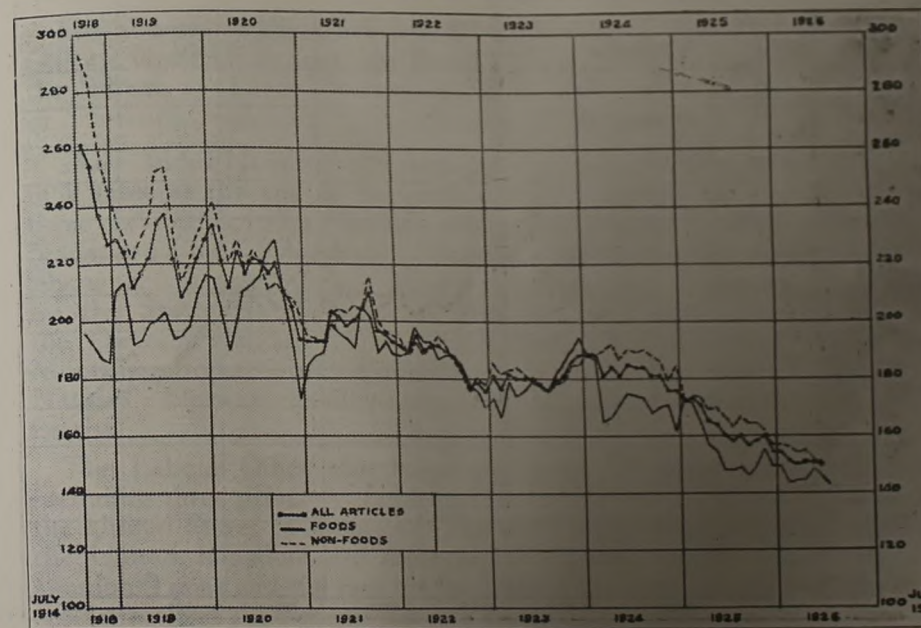
The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices :-

July 1914 = 100

	Food	Non-food	All articles
Twelve-monthly average 1918	171	269	236
" " 1919	202	233	222
" " 1920	206	219	216
" " 1921	193	201	199
" " 1922	186	187	187
" " 1923	179	182	181
" " 1924	173	188	182
" " 1925	155	167	163
Seven-monthly " 1926	145	154	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.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Bombay

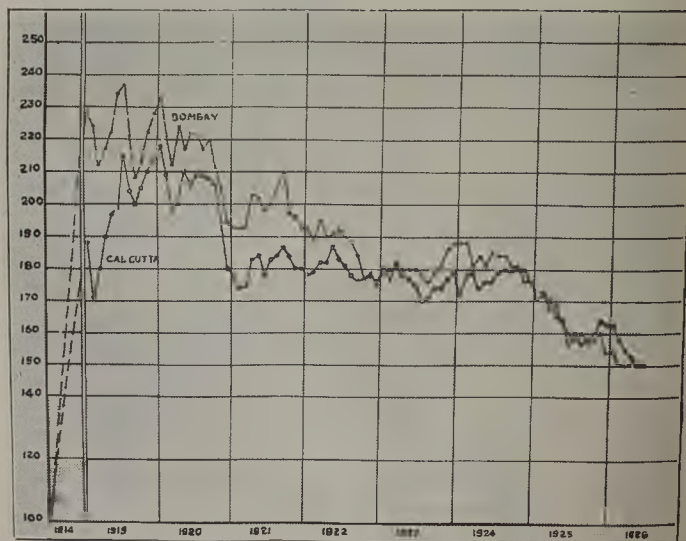


COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE  
PRICES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

The diagram on this page shows the comparative movements of the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay and Calcutta. The index numbers for Calcutta are prepared by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence under the Government of India.

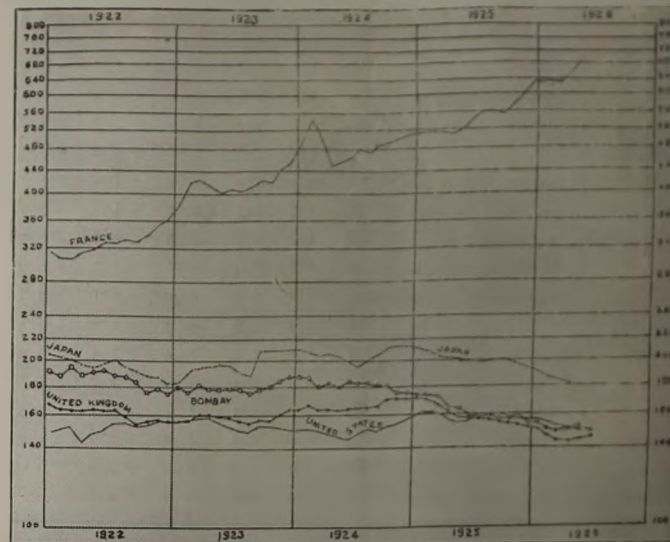
The items included in the indices are 44 for Bombay and 71 for Calcutta. The groups included in the Calcutta index but excluded from that for Bombay are tea (3 items), oil (2 items), jute-raw (3 items), jute manufactures (4 items) and building materials (1 item). There are no groups included in the Bombay 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 Labor Statistics ; France and Japan, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations.

These Index Numbers and those for eight other countries will be found in a table at the end of the Gazette. The sources of information for these eight other Index Numbers are :—Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics ; China (Shanghai), Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Markets, Shanghai ; Egypt (Cairo), Monthly Agricultural Statistics, published by the Statistical Department, Ministry of Finance ; Java (Batavia), 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	Equiva- lent in total	July 1926		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in July 1926 over or below	
				July 1914	June 1926	July 1914	June 1926
Rice	Rangoon Smali-mill	Paylee	212	As. p. 5 10	As. p. 8 0	As. p. 8 0	+ 2 2
Wheat	Pisi Seoni	..	204	5 10	7 10	7 6	+ 1 8
Jowari	Best Sholapuri	..	196	4 3	5 5	5 6	+ 1 3
Bajri	Ghati	..	208	4 7	6 5	6 9	+ 2 2
Gram	Delhi	..	192	4 4	6 1	6 2	+ 1 10
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	204	5 11	8 0	8 0	+ 2 1
Sugar (refined)	Java, white	Seer	28	1 1	1 11	2 0	+ 0 11
Raw Sugar (Gul)	Sangli, middle quality	..	28	1 2	1 11	2 0	+ 0 10
Tea	Loose Ceylon, powder	Lb.	39	7 10	15 3	15 5	+ 7 7
Salt	Bombay, black	Paylee	176	1 9	2 9	2 10	+ 1 1
Beef	..	Lb.	39	2 6	4 0	4 3	+ 1 9
Mutton	..	..	39	3 0	6 0	5 6	+ 2 6
Milk	Medium	Seer	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2
Ghee	Belgaum, Superior	..	28	7 1	13 3	13 6	+ 6 5
Potatoes	Ordinary	..	28	0 8	1 3	1 5	+ 0 9
Onions	Nasik	..	28	0 3	0 7	0 7	+ 0 4
Cocconut oil	Middle quality	..	28	3 7	4 0	4 0	+ 0 5

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

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

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

The variations in prices during July 1926, as compared with the previous month, were within narrow limits. In the case of food-grains, the price of rice and turdal remained the same. Wheat fell by 4 pies per paylee, jowari and gram rose by one pie each per paylee whilst bajri recorded a rise of 4 pies per paylee. Amongst other food articles, there was a rise of one pie each in sugar (refined) and gul per seer. The price of salt advanced by one pie per paylee and that of tea by 2 pies per lb. Beef went up by 3 pies but mutton was cheaper by 6 pies per lb. The prices of potatoes and ghee were higher by 2 and 3 pies respectively per seer.

It will be seen that the prices of all articles are much above their level in July 1914. Potatoes and onions are more than double their pre-war level. Sugar (refined), milk, tea, ghee and mutton have risen by more than 75 per cent. and gul, salt and beef by more than 60 per cent. while the rise in the prices of food-grains is about 30 to 40 per cent. The price of cocconut oil is only 12 per cent. above its pre-war level.

## COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in June and July 1926 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the average retail price levels in all the centres were below the level of Bombay in June and July 1926.—

Bombay prices in June 1926 = 100

Bombay prices in July 1926 = 100

Articles	Bombay prices in June 1926 = 100					Bombay prices in July 1926 = 100				
	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Poona
<b>Cereals—</b>										
Rice	100	109	118	101	102	100	118	118	109	102
Wheat	100	87	105	85	111	100	84	99	93	109
Jowari	100	87	98	64	84	100	84	95	63	90
Bajri	100	101	108	74	84	100	105	103	77	90
<b>Average—</b>										
Cereals	100	96	107	81	95	100	98	104	86	98
<b>Pulses—</b>										
Gram	100	88	97	80	86	100	88	89	83	85
Turdal	100	104	130	83	103	100	102	127	94	110
<b>Average—</b>										
Pulses	100	96	114	82	95	100	95	108	89	98
<b>Other articles</b>										
<b>of food—</b>										
Sugar (re- fined)	100	91	55	97	95	100	88	102	102	107
Jagri (Gul)	100	85	97	73	72	100	83	93	70	71
Tea	100	102	102	117	124	100	101	101	116	123
Salt	100	64	73	115	91	100	62	71	111	88
Beef	100	110	80	61	74	100	103	63	57	69
Mutton	100	81	81	81	89	100	89	89	89	98
Milk	100	43	70	76	76	100	43	70	76	76
Ghee	100	82	75	75	79	100	80	77	74	81
Potatoes	100	74	112	94	79	100	79	99	99	69
Onions	100	72	60	80	67	100	60	60	87	73
Cocconut oil.	100	93	118	112	98	100	93	112	112	98
<b>Average—</b>										
Other articles of food	100	82	88	89	86	100	80	85	50	87
<b>Average—</b>										
All food articles	100	87	95	86	89	100	86	92	89	91

Actual retail prices at these centres will be found among the miscellaneous tables at the end of the Gazette. The differences of the relative prices at the different centres are considerable. As compared with the previous month, the relative average for all food articles recorded a decrease of one and 3 points respectively at Karachi and Ahmedabad but was higher by 2 and 3 points respectively at Poona and Sholapur. Referring back to July 1925, it is found that in relation to Bombay the average for all food articles was lower by 5 points at Sholapur, by one point each at Karachi and Ahmedabad and by 2 points at Poona.

Of individual articles the relative price of rice increased at Karachi and Sholapur and was steady at Ahmedabad and Poona as compared with the preceding month. Wheat decreased except at Sholapur and jowari and ghee except at Poona. Gram was steady at Karachi, decreased at Ahmedabad and Poona and increased at Sholapur. Turdal fell at the first two centres and advanced at the remaining centres. The relative prices of jagri (gul), tea, salt and beef were lower at all the four mofussil centres. Mutton went up by about 8 points and milk remained stationary at each of the four centres. Sugar (refined) recorded a rise at all the centres except Karachi.

## European Cost of Living Index—July 1926

### A RISE OF ONE POINT

Average increase over July 1914 .. { All items 59 per cent.  
Food only 72 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As compared with April 1926, the general index number in July 1926 showed a rise of one point. The general index number is one point lower than the level in July 1925.

### Group Fluctuations

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

Group or item	Month and Year			
	October 1920	July 1925	April 1926	July 1926
I. Food—				
Bazaar .. .. .	204	183	166	172
Stores .. .. .	216	168	173	171
All food .. .. .	207	178	164	172
II. Fuel and lighting .. .. .	159	117	103	112
III. Clothing .. .. .	249	167	161	161
IV. House-rent .. .. .	132	163	163	163
V. Miscellaneous—				
Servants .. .. .	140	164	184	184
Conveyance .. .. .	157	142	142	139
School-fees, etc. . . . .	116	128	130	130
Passages .. .. .	123	163	165	173
Income-tax .. .. .	200	200	200	200
Household necessaries .. .. .	168	142	136	136
Others .. .. .	220	211	194	194
All miscellaneous .. .. .	144	157	158	158
General Index No. . . . .	157	160	158	159

It will be seen that in July 1926, the food index advanced by 4 points owing to a rise of 6 points in "food-bazaar" being partially counter-balanced by a fall of 2 points in "food-stores." Beef, mutton, fowls, eggs, bread, potatoes, onions, tomatoes and jam recorded a rise whilst decreases were noticeable in the prices of kidneys, suet, chickens, coffee, salt, cheese, sauce and biscuits. There was a rise of 4 points in "fuel and lighting." The index number for the clothing group remained the same during the quarter under review. Further decreases in the prices of tyres and inner tubes resulted in bringing down the "conveyance" index by 3 points. Passages increased by 8 points but the other sub-groups showed no change. The average for the miscellaneous group remained stationary at 158.

### General Index Numbers

The following are the general index numbers for certain months in the years 1920, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926—

Month and Year	July 1914 = 100		
	Index No.	Month and Year	
October 1920 .. .. .	157	July 1925 .. .. .	160
July 1923 .. .. .	167	October 1925 .. .. .	158
July 1924 .. .. .	165	January 1926 .. .. .	158
January 1925 .. .. .	163	April 1926 .. .. .	158
April 1925 .. .. .	162	July 1926 .. .. .	159





PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1926

S - Scanty, F - Fair, N - Normal, E - Excess

RAINFALL DIVISION	JUNE				JULY			AUGUST		SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER									
	1st	9th	16th	23rd	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	F	F	F	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	F	N
1 Sind (Rainfall)	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	F	N
2 Gujarat	S	S	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	F	N
3 Deccan	S	S	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	F	N
4 Konkan	S	S	N	N	N	F	F	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	N	F	F	F	F	N
II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY																						
1 Madras	S	F	F	F	F	N	N	S	E	E	E	E										
2 Daman	S	S	S	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	S									
3 Coast North	S	S	S	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	S									
4 South East	F	S	S	E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	S									
III. MYSORE	F	F	S	F	E	E	N	S	E	E	E	E										
IV. HYDERABAD																						
1 North	S	S	F	S	E	E	E	N	N	E	E	E										
2 South	S	S	S	F	F	N	E	F	F	E	E	E										
V. CENTRAL PROVINCES																						
1 Berar	S	S	S	S	N	E	N	F	E	E	E	E										
2 West	S	S	S	S	S	E	E	S	N	S	E	E										
3 East	S	N	S	S	F	N	E	F	S	F	E	E										
VI. CENTRAL INDIA																						
1 West	S	S	S	S	S	F	E	S	N	S	E	E										
2 East	S	N	S	S	F	N	S	E	S	N	S	N										
VII. BENGAL PRESIDENCY	N	F	F	F	F	N	F	E	N	E	F	F										
VIII. ASSAM	F	F	E	N	E	E	E	E	N	E	N											
IX. BIHAR & ORISSA																						
1 Bihar	F	S	S	F	S	N	F	E	N	E	S											
2 Orissa	F	F	S	F	S	E	E	N	E	N	N											
3 Chota Nagpur	S	S	S	F	S	E	N	F	E	F	N											
X. UNITED PROVINCES																						
1 East	S	S	S	F	S	F	F	E	E	E	N											
2 West	S	S	S	N	S	S	E	N	E	E	F											
XI. PUNJAB																						
1 East & North	S	S	S	F	S	S	E	N	E	E	E											
2 South West	N	N	S	E	F	S	E	E	S	S	F											
XII. NORTHWEST FRONTIER	S	S	S	E	S	S	E	S	S	S	N											
XIII. RAJPUTANA																						
1 West	S	N	S	S	S	F	E	E	S	F	N											
2 East	F	S	S	S	S	F	E	F	E	F	E											
XIV. BURMA																						
1 Lower	N	N	E	E	N	E	N	N	N	N	N											
2 Upper	N	F	N	N	N	F	S	E	E	F	N											

NOTES—  
 "Normal" in the 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. W. D.

Labour Intelligence—Indian and Foreign  
 Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in July ... 4      Workpeople involved ... 384

At the end of this issue will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during July 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 1 shows the number, magnitude and duration of strikes in July 1926.

I.—Industrial Disputes Classified by Trades

Trade	Number of disputes in progress in July 1926			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in July 1926	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in July 1926
	Started before 1st July	Started in July	Total		
Textile	1	2	3	384	646
Transport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	30	15
Total	2	2	4	384	661

During the month under review the number of disputes was four, three of which occurred in cotton mills. The number of workpeople involved in all these four disputes was 384 and the number of working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, less workers replaced) was 661.

\* i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, an allowance being made for workers replaced by others.  
 R 9-2

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II—Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results March to July 1926

	March 1926	April 1926	May 1926	June 1926	July 1926
Number of strikes and lock-outs	9	3	4	9	4
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	1	....	....	2*	2
Fresh disputes begun ..	8	3	4	7	2
Disputes ended ..	9	3	4	7	4
Disputes in progress at end ..	..	....	....	2	....
Number of workpeople involved	1,120	5,075	3,149	1,281	384
Aggregate duration in working days	3,161	13,088	7,733	1,752	661
Demands—					
Pay ..	2	2	2	3	2
Bonus ..	..	....	....	....	....
Personal ..	3	....	1	4	1
Leave and hours ..	..	....	....	....	....
Others ..	4	1	1	2	1
Results—					
In favour of employees ..	2	....	....	....	....
Compromised ..	1	1	....	....	....
In favour of employers ..	6	2	4	7	4

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 †

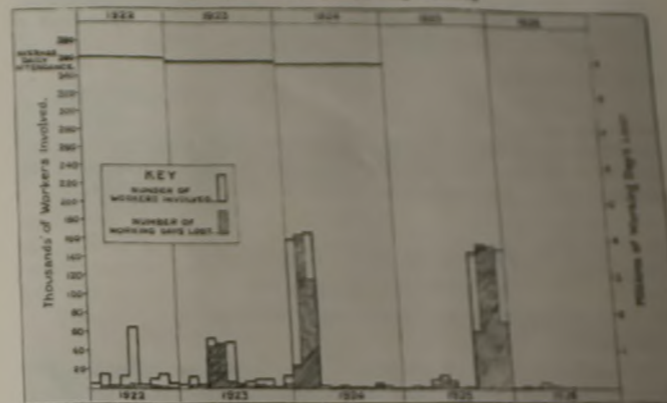
Month	Number of strikes and lock-outs in progress	Aggregate duration of working days lost	Disputes settled		
			In favour of employers (Per cent.)	In favour of employees (Per cent.)	Compromised (Per cent.)
August 1925 ..	9	4,884	83	17	..
September ..	7	1,551,927	83	17	..
October ..	5	3,904,182	100	..	..
November ..	6	3,699,628	100	..	..
December ..	6	1,799,343	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	..	..
June ..	9	1,752	100	..	..
July ..	4	661	100	..	..
Summary for the above twelve months.	58	10,992,636	83	12	5

\* Revised figures.

† This table differs from the tables published till April 1926 in three respects. Firstly, the statistics compiled here are for 12 months instead of 13 months; secondly, the last three columns give the percentages of disputes settled only; and thirdly, the last column in the old table is omitted.

It may be of interest to note that the highest peak (16,812,833) in respect of the number of working days lost through strikes in the Presidency since April 1922 was reached in February 1924 whereas the lowest level (661) was reached in July 1926.

Effect of Industrial Disputes, Bombay Presidency



#### GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During the month of July 1926, there were four industrial disputes in progress in the Bombay Presidency. Two of these began in the month under review, while the remaining two had been in progress in the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in all the disputes was 384 and the time lost amounted to 661 working days. Two out of the four disputes arose over the question of pay and allowances and the rest were due to personal and miscellaneous causes. All the disputes ended in favour of the employers.

#### BOMBAY CITY

The dispute which began in the Vasant Litho Press Co., Byculla, on the 17th June on account of a delay in payment of wages continued into the month of July. In the afternoon of the 1st July, the manager notified that the Press would be closed until further notice and that the wages of the workmen for the seventeen days of June would be paid off on or about the 15th. The strike thus terminated in favour of the employers.

#### AHMEDABAD

Two out of the four disputes in progress during July occurred in Ahmedabad. The first dispute which began in the Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the 29th June, was in progress at the beginning of the month under review. On the 2nd July seventeen new men were employed by the management. On the morning of the 3rd, 41 strikers resumed work unconditionally. One of the dismissed jobbers returned to the mill later and asked the strikers to resume work. All the men then returned to work and the strike terminated. This dispute also ended in favour of the employers.

The second dispute which commenced on the 3rd July in the Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Company, involved 175 operatives of the reeling department who complained about the alleged supply of yarn of inferior quality and struck work at 3 p.m. On the morning of the 5th July, the secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Union advised the strikers to resume work and promised to ask the agent to redress their grievances. The strikers thereupon resumed work unconditionally. The result of this dispute was unfavourable to the employees.

#### BOMBAY SUBURBAN

A dispute took place on the 16th July, in the Hatersley Mills at Ghatkopar, where 54 operatives of the weaving department struck work demanding an increase in their allowances. The situation remained unchanged till the 28th July, on which date the strikers resumed work unconditionally. This strike also ended in favour of the employers.

### Accidents and Prosecutions

#### STATISTICS FOR JULY 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 July in Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Karachi, and other centres of the Bombay Presidency. During July there were in all 274 factory accidents in Bombay City, of which one was fatal, 9 serious and the remaining 264 minor accidents. Of the total, 55 or 20 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 219 or 80 per cent. to other causes. The largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the percentages in different classes of factories being 66 per cent. in workshops, 26 per cent. in textile mills and 8 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad there were 31 accidents, out of which 30 occurred in cotton mills and only one in a match factory. Of these 31 accidents, 27 were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. One of these accidents was fatal; two were serious and the rest were minor.

In Karachi there were in all two accidents which occurred in Railway and Port Trust and Engineering workshops. These two accidents were minor.

In the other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 51 out of which 15 occurred in textile mills, 28 in workshops and 8 in miscellaneous concerns. Twenty-one of these accidents were due to machinery in motion and the rest to other causes. One of these accidents was fatal, four serious and the rest minor.

#### II. PROSECUTIONS

##### AHMEDABAD

The manager of a cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) and Section 41 (h) for breach of Sections 23 (a) and 35. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 for each of five cases.

The manager of another cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 23 (a). He was convicted and fined Rs. 20 for each of six cases.

The manager of a third cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (f) for breach of Section 18 (1) (c) read with Rule 33 (ii). He was convicted and fined Rs. 500.

The manager of a cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 23 (a). He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 for each of nine cases. He was further prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 26 and was convicted and fined Rs. 5 for each of three cases. He was also prosecuted under Section 41 (k) for breach of Section 35 and was convicted and fined Rs. 15. The occupier of the factory was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Sections 23 (a) and 26 but he was acquitted.

The manager of another ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 23 (a). He was convicted and fined Rs. 5 for each of five cases. The manager was also prosecuted under Section 41 (h) and Section 41 (i) for breach of Sections 35 and 36 respectively. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 under each head.

The manager of a third ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 23 (a). He was convicted and fined Rs. 20 for each of five cases.

The manager of a fourth ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 26. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20 for each of six cases. The manager was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 23 (a). He was convicted and fined Rs. 50. He was further prosecuted under Section 41 (h) for breach of Section 35 and was convicted and fined Rs. 100. The occupier of the same factory was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Sections 26 and 23 (a). He was convicted and fined Rs. 20 for each of six cases (Section 26) and Rs. 50 under Section 23 (a).

##### KAIRA (NADIAD)

The manager of a cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (f) of the Factories Act for breach of Section 18 (1) (c) read with Rule 33 (ii). He was convicted and fined Rs. 15. The manager was also prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 26 and was convicted and fined Rs. 15 for each of nineteen cases.

The manager of another cotton mill was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 26. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15 for each of twenty-one cases.

##### BROACH

The occupier of a ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 24 (a) read with Rule 75. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10 for each of three cases and Rs. 5 for each of twelve cases.

The manager of the same ginning factory was similarly prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 24 (a) read with Rule 75 and was convicted and fined Rs. 50 for three cases and Rs. 5 for each of twelve cases.

The manager of another cotton ginning factory was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 24 (a) read with Rule 75; but he was acquitted.

#### SURAT

The occupier and the manager of a cotton ginning factory were prosecuted under Section 41 (a) for breach of Section 26. They were convicted and fined Rs. 40 for each of six cases.

### Workmen's Compensation

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

This article contains the summary of compensation statistics for the month of July 1926. All the Commissioners except one furnished information and out of a total of 55 cases disposed of during the month 49 were reported by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in Bombay. It should be remembered that these are the numbers of cases actually disposed of, and not of the cases which came under the purview of the courts of the Commissioners. A gross amount of Rs. 20,294-8-9 was awarded as compensation during the month under review as against Rs. 13,422-1-0 awarded during the previous month; and Rs. 13,776-6-0 two months ago. Out of the 55 accidents 21 were fatal and 34 were of permanent partial disablement.

The number of compensation cases was 19 in textile mills and 36 in other industries. The corresponding figures for the month of June 1926 are 19 and 25. No occupational disease case has come up since January 1925.

The claimants for compensation were males over fifteen in 53 cases while in the remaining cases in which they were females, one was below fifteen years of age. Out of the 55 cases disposed of during July 1926, 36 were original claims and the rest registration of agreements.

Compensation was awarded in 28 cases and agreements were registered in 17 cases. Simple distribution was effected in 6 cases, and the rest were dismissed.

### Employment Situation in July 1926

#### THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The statistics regarding absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency are compiled from monthly returns sent in by mills in various centres of the Presidency. For the month of July 1926 out of 148 mills reported as working in the Presidency 101 or 68·25 per cent. submitted returns regarding the state of employment. The average absenteeism in the whole industry amounted to 9·79 per cent.

In Bombay City, out of 80 textile mills which were working in July 1926, 69 or 86 per cent. furnished returns. A large majority of the mills which supplied information reported that the supply of labour was equal

to the demand. The statistics show that the average absenteeism in the textile mills in Bombay City amounted to 10·38 per cent. as against 11·13 per cent. during the previous month.

In Ahmedabad, out of the 57 mills that were working during the month of July, 23 or 40 per cent. furnished returns. The supply of labour was reported as adequate and absenteeism decreased slightly from 2·54 per cent. during the previous month to 2·35 per cent. during the month under review.

All the six cotton mills in Sholapur furnished returns. The supply of labour did not fall short of the demand. Average absenteeism decreased from 15·5 per cent. during the previous month to 14·11 per cent. during July.

In Broach, all the three mills that were working in July supplied information. The supply of labour was equal to the demand. Absenteeism declined from 7·96 per cent. in June to 6·92 per cent. in July.

Taking the industry as a whole the supply of labour was adequate in all the centres studied whilst absenteeism decreased.

#### THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City the supply of labour was adequate. The average absenteeism in representative Engineering Workshops was 18·41. In the Bombay Port Trust Docks the supply of labour was equal to the demand. Average absenteeism was 15·48.

In the Karachi Port Trust both skilled and ordinary labour was available in plenty and on an average 5·4 per cent. of the labourers absented themselves from work during July. As compared with the previous month there was a decline in absenteeism during the month under review.

### Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency

The following summary of conditions in the Presidency during the period ending 20th August 1926 has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture.

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

*Gujarat.*—Conditions were generally very satisfactory almost all over the division up to the end of last week but the continuous and excessive rain received through a very large part of the division in the last few days has caused a very considerable amount of damage, the extent of which can hardly yet be exactly determined. Much replanting of both cotton and jowari will be needed in Lower Gujarat, while, further north in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts, much damage has been done to tobacco seedlings and also to rice, bajri and *bawto* crops. A break in the rain is now urgently needed.

*Konkan.*—Since the submission of the last report excellent rain has been received in this division with the result that the transplanting operations are now nearly complete and the growth of the crops has been excellent. In a few places, a spell of fine weather is now desired by the

people to enable the weeding operations to be undertaken and also for the proper development of the *Kharif* crops.

*Deccan and Karnatak.*—Except a few places in the east where more rain is still needed for a really good development of the crops, the conditions in both these divisions are generally satisfactory. The sowing of the early crops has been finished off nearly everywhere and the transplantation of rice and *nagli* in the portions adjoining the Western Ghats is nearing completion. The germination has been on the whole satisfactory and the crops are showing a healthy development nearly everywhere. The heavy rain of the last few days has, however, done some damage to many of the crops in Khandesh, particularly in the west, though the permanent injury cannot yet be determined.

### Labour News from Ahmedabad

#### THE LABOUR UNION

According to the resolution of the Committee of Workers' Representatives the secretary of the Union is ascertaining the opinion of the members on the Housing Scheme. The members of the Union working in a few mills have unanimously supported the proposal and the votes of other members are now being taken.

#### THE POST AND R.M.S. CONFERENCE

The sixth session of this Conference was held in Ahmedabad on the 25th and 26th July 1926. Sardar Mutalik presided over its deliberations. Of the several resolutions passed one expressed disappointment at the rejection of the minimum demand put forward by the All-India Union and another requested the grant of a local allowance to the R.M.S. staff at Poona and Ahmedabad after investigating the abnormal increase in cost of living in those places.

#### THE SANITARY ROUND

The usual monthly round was conducted on 18th July 1926, this time in Kalupur Ward. The attention of the Municipality was drawn to certain buildings which are in a dilapidated condition and are, therefore, likely to collapse and cause serious accidents. Certain rooms visited were found quite unfit for human habitation and to contravene the Municipal Building Bye-laws on account of insufficient plinth and area and want of means of light and ventilation. Although measuring not more than 10 feet by 10 feet in area, these rooms are said to be occupied by six to eight persons. It was recommended to the Municipality that its immediate attention should be devoted to improving these rooms.

### Effect of Coal Strike

Employment in June continued to be seriously affected by the coal-mining stoppage and the consequent shortage of fuel and power. In most of the large coal-consuming industries employment remained bad, and in many industries—notably iron mining, pig-iron, iron and steel, tinplate, and pottery manufacture and shipbuilding—a large number

of works were either idle or only partially working. In the building trades and in agriculture, however, employment was generally good with skilled workers; and it was fairly good in certain sections of the printing and clothing trades.

Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 11,900,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 21st June 1926, was 14·7, as compared with 14·5 at 24th May 1926, and 11·9 at 22nd June 1925. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 12·9 at the end of June 1926, compared with 13·2 at the end of May 1926, and with 12·3 at the end of June 1925. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th June 1926, was approximately 1,699,000, of whom 1,262,000 were men and 346,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 31st May 1926, it was 1,675,000, of whom 1,246,000 were men and 333,000 were women; and at 29th June 1925, it was 1,368,000, of whom 1,062,000 were men and 241,000 were women. The figures relating to May 1926, and June 1926, are exclusive of workpeople in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, July 1926.)

### Working of Indian Factories Act

#### I—Bombay

The number of factories within the scope of the Factories Act increased during the year under report by 115 to 1,460. The increase was the result of the addition of 160 factories and the removal from the register of 45 factories. The registration of small concerns employing approximately twenty persons in each was largely responsible for the increase in the total number of factories. The number of factories that actually worked during the year was 1,358 as compared with 1,211 in 1924. The number of operatives employed in all industries was 370,460 as against 354,853 in 1924.

With the increase in the total number of persons employed, the number of women is also increasing. In 1925, 77,624 women as against 72,679 in 1924 were employed in factories. The percentage of women in 1924 was 20·5 and 21 in 1925. The total number of children employed showed a fall of 1,319.

The number of accidents rose from 2,606 in 1924 to 3,115 in 1925. The number of fatal accidents fell, while that of serious accidents rose. But this latter was due largely to changes in the classification of accidents.

As regards the housing of factory workers, except in Ahmedabad where 120 rooms were built for operatives, no considerable progress was made.

#### II—United Provinces

The total number of factories on the register was 294 in 1925 as compared with 279 in 1924. The total number of operatives employed in all factories was 78,942 as compared with 77,202 in 1924. The number of women and children employed in factories increased during the year.

Accidents rose from 906 in 1924 to 1,401 in the year under report, the rise being due primarily to an increase in accidents in railway workshops which rose from 697 in 1924 to 1,142 in 1925.

During the year under report labour in all factories in the province seemed contented and no strikes occurred in any factory.

### III—Burma

The number of registered factories during the year rose to 958 from 919 in 1924. The number of factories actually working during the year was 893 only. The number of operatives employed was 97,346 of whom 86,594 were men, 9,399 women and 1,353 children. There was an increase of over 6,000 in the number of persons employed. This it is believed was due to greater trade activity. It appears from the report that the increase in the number of women and children in factories is proportionately larger than that recorded in the case of adult male labour.

As regards housing of industrial labour there was little or no change during the year. The labourers in the smaller Rangoon mills are usually not so well housed as the employees of the larger factories for whom quarters are generally provided. In some cases land is allotted to the workpeople who erect their own mat huts and they seem to prefer living in these huts to living in barracks. As regards the wages of operatives the table given in the report is of little interest since it gives no idea of what the average rate of pay for any particular trade has been. Only the minimum and maximum figures are given, the minimum and maximum wages for semi-skilled mill-hands being Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 per month and for coolies Rs. 10 to Rs. 45 per month.

During the year there were 1,329 accidents of which 30 were fatal, 202 serious and 1,097 minor. The corresponding figures for the year 1924 were 972, 32, 229 and 711.

### Housing Progress in United Kingdom

In the course of the speech with which he introduced the estimates for the Ministry of Health in the House of Commons on 13th July 1926, Mr. Neville Chamberlain gave some important figures concerning the pace at which the shortage of houses is being reduced. In the five years before the war, he told the House, the average number of houses of all classes completed was 61,000 per annum. For the 12 months ended March 31st last the figure was 173,000, of which about 153,700 are classed as working-class houses. The rate of progress, said Mr. Chamberlain, is still increasing. The Ministry of Health estimates a sum of £8½ millions comes under the heading of housing grants. Of this £370,000 is for grants under the 1924 Act, £750,000 is in connection with houses built under the Act of 1923, while no less than £7,320,000 is incurred under the provisions of the Act of 1919. The Exchequer liability in regard to houses under the 1923 Act is £6 per house per annum for 20 years, and under the 1924 Act £9 for 40 years. Under the Addison scheme, Mr. Chamberlain said, the annual cost to the Exchequer is at present £41 per house, and the liability lasts for 60 years, subject to certain

reductions as loans, roads, etc., are paid off. In addition to this, charges in respect of houses now being erected are growing. It is, therefore, as Mr. Chamberlain admitted, very necessary to keep a careful eye on the position. Opportunity for revision in regard to part of the expenditure will shortly arise, for under the Act of 1924 the position regarding the present housing subsidy has to come up for review next October. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to hear that "we are well on the way to a solution of the housing problem." (From "Economist," London, July 17, 1926.)

### Amendment of Factories Act in England

With the object of having its provisions discussed during the autumn and the coming winter, the Home Secretary has circulated the text of the new bill for consolidating and amending factory laws. It is not intended to proceed further with the measure during the present session of the Parliament. The text of the bill follows closely that prepared by the Labour Government when in office, but there are some important changes which are likely to arouse keen controversy.

In an explanatory memorandum the Government expresses its belief that, on the whole, the bill raises the general standard of factory conditions to the level of better managed and more efficient factories without placing any undue financial burden on the industry and that the result will be to promote the efficiency of the industry as well as the welfare of the workers. One part of the bill is devoted entirely to the employment of women and young persons. It is proposed that a child shall not be employed in the factory or about the business of any factory. The total hours worked by any woman or young person in a factory exclusive of intervals for meals and rest shall not exceed ten in any day or forty-eight in any week. Women are not to be permitted to lift or move any load so heavy as to be likely to cause injury. The clauses dealing with health and safety contain specific and more stringent regulations as to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, fencing of machinery, safety appliances at hoists and lifts and fire escapes. (From "Times of India," Bombay, August 9, 1926.)

### Ventilation and Heating of Factories

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report containing a physiological study of the ventilation and heating in certain factories.

Frequent references to the effect of atmospheric conditions on efficiency and fatigue have appeared in the Board's reports, and have been summarised in their Third Annual Report. Till recently, however, investigation on this subject has been chiefly confined to industries (such as tinplate, iron and steel manufacture, the pottery industry, cotton and linen weaving, and laundries), in which the atmospheric conditions are rendered in some degree abnormal, owing either to the heat produced in manufacture or to the technical requirements of the process; whereas little systematic attention has been devoted to factories having no such special characteristics. Accordingly, the Board in 1923 decided to start an investigation into the physiological aspects of ventilation generally.

This investigation was carried out under the supervision of a special committee, and was divided into two parts. The first was devoted to the theoretical side of the inquiry, and was embodied in a special Report of the Medical Research Council. The present Report, which has a more direct industrial interest, contains the results obtained under practical conditions, and consists of an exhaustive physiological study of certain types of ventilating and heating systems in actual use and of a comparison of their various characteristics, together with extensive data collected to indicate the relation of different atmospheric conditions to sensations of freshness and comfort and to health.

The investigation lasted over two years, during the course of which the investigators visited a large number of factories, and made systematic observations, both in summer and winter, at twelve of them. The most up-to-date factories available were chosen, as it was desired to discover the best conditions obtainable, in the hope that they may serve as a standard for factories erected in the future.

There is some evidence that the health of the workers is influenced by moderate differences in the atmospheric conditions under which they are working. At one factory, the time lost from sickness was determined for 809 women over a period of two years, and in a workroom where the mean temperature was seven degrees Fahrenheit above the average for the whole factory (owing to the presence of drying stoves) the sickness was 32 per cent. in excess; whilst in another room, where (in winter) it was seven degrees below the average, it was 21 per cent. in excess. At another factory, two groups of women were engaged on the same occupation in different rooms, in one of which the mean air velocity was only half as great as in the other. The women in this room were found, over a two-year period, to have 53 per cent. more sickness than the others.

The body of the Report consists of a technical discussion of various systems of ventilation and heating, and of their effects on the cooling power of the air and on the comfort and health of the workers. The principal conclusions reached are, first, that the system of heating should involve surfaces of fairly low temperature and should be placed as near the floor as possible (or, if practicable, below the floor level), and, secondly, that the plenum system, though it may be inevitable in certain types of factories, compares disadvantageously with other systems of ventilation. (*From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, July 1926.*)

#### Effects of Artificial Humidification in Cotton Weaving Sheds

The Home Secretary appointed in November 1924 a Departmental Committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider and report whether any, and if so, what modifications of the existing statutory regulations governing the use of artificial humidity in cotton cloth factories are desirable and practicable."

Previous investigations have led to three main conclusions. First, it appears (so far as can be assumed from a study of sample factories) that in humid cotton-weaving sheds, the physical conditions of the workers'

environment do not reach the standard which ought to exist and which is, in fact, attained in other, though not in all, industries. Secondly, above certain limits of temperature and humidity, the efficiency of the weaver is impaired owing to the adverse physiological effects of his environment. Thirdly, there is evidence that in conformity with modern views on the physiology of ventilation, these unfavourable effects could be ameliorated by increasing the air movement in the vicinity of the weaver.

The Humidity Committee recommended the Home Secretary to apply to the Medical Research Council, asking them to authorise the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to carry out a further investigation, in collaboration with the Committee. This investigation was carried out by Mr. S. Wyatt, M.Sc. (the author of the two previous Reports), with the help of two assistants, the device used being a set of specially selected fans; and the results of the investigation have now been published.

The present investigation completely confirms the earlier work on the relation of air movement to comfort and efficiency. It was found that the cooling power of the air, and the bodily comfort of the operatives, were considerably increased by the particular arrangement of fans adopted. Without fans, the cooling power of the air never reached the minimum standard considered necessary for workers engaged in sedentary occupations. With the fans, this minimum was attained whenever the temperature of the shed was below 77.5 degrees Fahrenheit. By running the fans at different speeds according to the atmospheric conditions in the shed, it was possible to maintain a fairly uniform rate of cooling until a temperature approaching 85 degrees Fahrenheit was reached. Above this temperature more powerful fans would be necessary to preserve the same effect. Equally satisfactory results were obtained by the use of small fans which were effective over the area covered by four looms under the control of one weaver. The increased air movement produced by the fans had no significant effect upon the number of warp breakages on the looms in their immediate vicinity.

There were indications that the output on the looms affected by the fans was somewhat higher on the days when the fans were running. The increase was particularly noticeable in spells when the temperature or humidity was unusually high, and the inference is justifiable that this was due to the more favourable physiological conditions produced. The number of warp breakages decreased (i) as the relative humidity, and (ii) as the temperature, increased. In this respect, temperature was less effective than relative humidity. The highest output was obtained when the temperature was from 72.5 degrees to 75 degrees Fahrenheit and the relative humidity 75 to 80 per cent. With higher temperatures and humidities the output decreased.

In conclusion, the Board point out that, whilst the actual method used for increasing the air movement in the present experiment gave satisfactory results, there appears to be no reason why other methods, able to achieve the same results, should not be devised. The Board hope, therefore, that, in view of the still more definite evidence now available, ventilating engineers and others concerned in the industry will bring their technical knowledge to bear on the subject, with a view to finding some easily

controlled means of regulating air movement in a weaving shed which shall not be prohibitive in respect of price and which shall in other respects be suitable for use under practical conditions. (From "Ministry of Labour Gazette," London, July 1926.)

## Freedom of Association

### TRADE UNION BILL IN CHINA

A Trade Union Bill was recently introduced in China, the object of which is to lay down general and detailed rules for the formation and operation of trade unions. The following are the most important points in the Bill.

Workers carrying on the same occupation, or employed in the same undertaking, may form trade unions for the defence and advancement of their occupational and economic interests. (section 1.)

Trade unions and federations of trade unions possess legal personality. (section 2.)

The legitimate objects of trade unions are specifically defined as follows: They are authorised to create employment exchanges, unemployment funds, mutual benefit funds, savings bank and insurance funds; also to set up distributive co-operative societies and hygiene associations, to choose arbitrators in the event of collective disputes, and to take part in all enquiries into conditions of labour. (section 3.)

A trade union is not legitimately constituted unless it has at least thirty members who are of age, and also employed in the occupation concerned. The statutes of the trade union must be submitted to the authorities and approved, registered and published by them.

The statutes must mention the following particulars: the object and functions of the trade union, its official name, its headquarters, the occupation or undertaking to which it belongs, the conditions of admission and retirement of members, the date and procedure of its general meetings, the number of its officers and the rules which govern their appointment and retirement, the rules under which the budget is drawn up and which govern the general financial administration of the union, the possible causes of a disbandment of the union, and the rules concerning any possible modification of the statutes themselves. (sections 6-8.)

The freedom of members to adhere to or withdraw from trade unions is guaranteed.

Employers may not make the engagement of their workers conditional on their not being members of a trade union. (section 9.)

### Internal Administration

The internal affairs of trade unions are regulated in detail as follows:

Individual workers' unions and federations of trade unions may have a board of directors composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and several members.

The officers must have been for three years engaged in the occupation to which the trade union belongs. They are elected by the general meeting. The date of the election must be communicated fifteen days in advance

to the members and to the competent administrative authorities, who are entitled to take part in the discussion.

Similarly, the results of the election must be communicated to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for registration.

Officers' appointments are limited to two years, and may be renewed once only.

Except in case of urgency, the general meeting may not meet more than once a year. After every general meeting a statement must be made to the competent local authorities. Meetings of more than 300 members are forbidden. (sections 11-20.)

### Financial Control

The authorities also maintain their control over the financial situation as follows:

The expenditure and revenue of a trade union must be shown in the budget and in the accounts which must be annually submitted for the approval of the general meeting. The officers are compelled to keep books containing a detailed account of the financial situation of the trade union, which books must be submitted for registration to the competent authorities. (sections 23-27.)

Trade union decisions, concerning either the election of leaders or other questions, which are in contradiction with the present regulations or with the statutes of the trade union, must be annulled by order of the competent local authorities.

Such administrative measures may, none the less, be appealed against, within two weeks following their notification to the trade union, before the competent local authority, and, as a last resort, before the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The authorities may also provisionally ordain suspension of all activity on the part of the trade union, or request the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to dissolve it for two years. (sections 28-29.)

Unauthorised trade unions may be dissolved immediately by the local authorities, on condition that a report on the question is made to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. (section 30.)

Modifications in the statutes, amalgamations, or the spontaneous dissolution of a trade union, must be decided by the general meeting, and approved, registered, and published.

### Conciliation and Arbitration

The Bill also provides for a procedure for conciliation and arbitration between parties to a collective agreement.

In the event of disputes between the members of a trade union and the employers, the local authorities may, at the request of the authorities, institute an enquiry into the question and organise a system of arbitration.

They may also, according to circumstances, ordain that arbitrators should be chosen with their own approval, half by the trade union and half by the employers, to decide on the question, with the assistance of an equal number of technical advisers chosen by the authorities. If the dispute breaks out in a public department, it must in the first instance be submitted to the good offices of the authority concerned. The



authorities will also take part in arbitration proceedings, subject to the approval of the competent higher authority.

If the awards or decisions of arbitrators are not carried out, the local authorities may, by administrative measures, cause them to be carried out. During the time that the enquiry or arbitration is in progress, both lock-outs and strikes are forbidden. (sections 34 and 35.)

The Bill also applies to workers engaged in the public service, subject to the approbation of the statutes of the unions by the authority concerned. When meetings of trade unions of this kind are held, a statement shall be made to the authorities of the service to which the undertaking belongs, and an agent of the Government Department concerned will take part in the meetings. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 5, 1926.)

### Labour Banking in United States

Six years ago, on the 15th May 1920, the first labour bank was established at Washington by the International Association of Machinists. Now, according to recent reports, there are thirty-six labour banks in various parts of the country, with resources amounting to more than 115 million dollars, while two large banks with resources of 90 million dollars are partly controlled by labour. Further, at least eight labour investment companies are now in existence with a total capital of over 20 million dollars.

This movement marks a new development in trade union policy. The original object, when the first bank was founded, was to secure to trade union funds a larger return than they could command if kept as deposits at other banks, and, incidentally, to prevent their being used by the other banks for purposes contrary to the interests of labour. The full possibilities were probably not realised at first, in particular the beneficial effect on the relations between employers and workers. Previously, strikes had been regarded as the most effective weapon in combating employers. Since trade depression began in 1921, the belief has grown among workers that strikes in the long run are detrimental to themselves. They make for reduction in output, which may in some cases be desired by employers, since it makes possible the maintenance of high prices; and high prices bear most heavily on the wage-earners. The aim of American labour now is to encourage the maximum production of all articles of general consumption, while at the same time securing a greater share in the product by having a voice in management. The possession of financial power seems in many ways to have helped materially in achieving these objects.

#### ORGANISATION

The labour banks now in operation are of four kinds—those established and controlled by one union for the benefit of itself and its members; those formed by a group of trade unions in one industry; those organised by the various unions of a particular locality; and those started as regular commercial banks whose stock has been bought up in whole or in part by labour organisations. With one exception all are conducted on more or less co-operative lines. Voting is by shares of stock instead of by

the one-man one-vote system, but the number of shares that can be held by any individual is restricted, the limit varying with the various banks. The trade union or unions maintain control by holding at least 51 per cent. of the shares. The remainder is issued in small units to secure wide distribution. The amount of dividend which may be paid to stockholders is limited and varies from 7 to 10 per cent. Excess earnings are divided among depositors.

Fourteen of the labour banks have become national banks operating under supervision of the Comptroller of Currency, and subject to examination by federal bank examiners. They are thus restricted to "safe" business, and the liability of stockholders is double the par value of their stock. The most active organising union is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who control thirteen banks and are interested in three others. Their principal bank at Cleveland, Ohio, is a national bank, issuing its own notes, and possessing resources of over 25 million dollars.

The majority of the banks were founded entirely on the initiative of labour groups. In some cases, however, difficulty in securing new bank charters and other causes led workers' organisations to buy into established banks and re-organise them on co-operative lines. This policy has been carried out in four cases—at Nottingham (Ohio), Hammond (Ind.), San Bernardino (Cal.) and Three Forks (Mont.). In addition, the Commercial National Bank of Washington is nearly controlled by the Machinists' Union, and a large portion of the stock of the Empire Trust Company, New York, was recently held by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

#### OPERATION

Trade Union officials direct policy. The actual business is carried on by trained bankers taken over from the regular banking system. The interest rates paid are rather higher than elsewhere. There are various schemes to encourage saving on the part of workers and others, and credit unions are established by local trade unions to form feeders for the banks. Depositors include the semi-professional and unskilled classes as well as trade unionists. The most important class of deposits is, however, trade union funds.

#### USE OF FUNDS

Loans and credits are extended to merchants, manufacturers, co-operative enterprises and individuals. The general policy is to advance the interests of workers both as producers and consumers and to afford assistance to individuals in time of emergency. Loans which might be attractive from a purely financial point of view are declined if they would "make living or working conditions harder or be oppressive to those who labour." Though strikes have sometimes been financed by labour banks, these now prefer to lend money to liberal employers, enabling them to continue paying union rates when a strike is in progress. Again, workmen on strike are encouraged, where possible, to set up factories under their own control with their own money. This plan has been very successful in the cigar industry, where work can be carried on in small units. Another example is that of the milk-waggon drivers at Minneapolis, who set up a

co-operative creamery which now has an annual business of 1½ million dollars.

Advances are made to manufacturing enterprises on condition that the money be used "for productive purposes only"—that is, for continuous production of essential goods in the largest possible volume at the least possible cost—and that fair treatment be given to all employees. Credits to merchants are on condition that the entire amount be used in the purchase of essential goods, which are to be re-priced so as to make for the quickest turnover and smallest reasonable margin of profit. Sound co-operative enterprises are readily financed by labour banks.

In 1921 a movement began to establish farmer-labour banks. In several instances farmers' co-operative associations and credit societies were assisted by labour banks. The spread of the movement towards creating farmers' banks in conjunction with labour was checked by the low prices prevailing for farm produce. Later, the need was to some extent lessened when the Government extended marketing credits of 100 million dollars to farmers' co-operative societies.

#### LABOUR INVESTMENT COMPANIES

This development was necessitated by the provisions in the banking laws which prevent commercial banks from engaging directly in the issue of securities. To avoid the difficulty a security holding company is formed, its stock being owned by the same persons as the stock of the bank, and its directors being also directors of the bank. The first labour investment company was formed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Cleveland in 1922 with a capital of one million dollars. In the next year they founded the Brotherhood Investment Company with a capital of ten million dollars. Investments include government, state and municipal funds, and in some cases industrial securities.

Their first large undertaking was the financing of the Coal River Collieries Company, in West Virginia, a concern valued at two million dollars. This was taken over by the workers during a strike and run successfully as a labour-controlled enterprise. Of the eight investment companies now operating, seven owe their existence to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The eighth was founded last August at Cleveland, Ohio, by the International Photo-Engravers' Union, for the purpose of securing a controlling interest in photo-engraving plants. It is intended by the promoters that members of the union should invest their earnings or savings in the new scheme instead of in the stock of the company with which they are for the time being employed. The only function of these companies so far is to guide the investment funds of wage-earners, but other possibilities are in view. It is thought, for example, that they may help the unions in financing insurance plans which are under consideration by the American Federation of Labour.

#### SPREAD OF INVESTING HABIT

The growth of the saving habit amongst the population has been attributed, first, to the Liberty Bond Campaign, and, secondly, to prohibition. A third cause has been suggested in the high taxation of large fortunes, which makes investment in tax-free securities more

attractive to the old investing class. Moreover, the growing demands for capital from outside the United States, in Europe for example, have made less money available for domestic investment. If American industries were to expand, it was necessary to invite subscriptions from the small investor who had been previously ignored. These various causes made saving attractive to the masses.

The rise of labour banking and investment is only one manifestation of the new tendency, though perhaps the most significant. Another has been the extension of consumers' ownership of public utilities, such as gas, electricity, telephone and railway companies. A third is the increasing number of plans for the sale of securities of particular industrial enterprises to workers employed in them. Though the initiative in this case has generally come from the employers, the wage-earners have responded readily. It is usually arranged that employee stock ownership cannot gain actual control of the enterprise, but there are some exceptions, in which stock ownership is part of a plan by which workers participate in the actual control and management of the industry.

These concurrent developments are tending to make the position and outlook of the American wage-earner more and more unlike those of the industrial proletariat of Europe. The result appears to be regarded as satisfactory all round, judging from the absence of adverse criticism. The business man sees the advantages which follow from a diminution in the number of strikes and the increase in efficiency when workers' sympathy has been gained. Progressive labour leaders, on the other hand, look forward to achieving through judicious investment and stock ownership a general control of industry by the workers, not through abolishing the capitalist system, but by taking it over and using it more in their own interests. Thus, labour banking is accepted as a permanent mark of labour progress and as making for greater and more lasting industrial peace. (From "Irish Trade Journal," Dublin, July 1926.)

#### The Regulation of Oriental Immigration in Costa Rica

Entry into Costa Rica of "persons of the coolie class" is absolutely prohibited by an Act of 15th January 1922; these persons were to be deemed undesirable immigrants and excluded before disembarkation in accordance with the procedure established by an Act of 10th June 1904.

Decree No. 2 of 26th October 1925, amending the provisions of the Act of 15th January 1922, provides that the term "coolie" shall include Oriental workers of Indian race arriving in the country with contracts of employment concluded previous to their arrival. Indian immigrants of good character, who are physically fitted for work in Costa Rica and are not affected by the provisions of Sections 1-3 of the Act of 24th November 1905, can be admitted, together with their wives and children under eighteen, on furnishing proof that they are in possession of at least 1,000 colons at the date of their arrival.

Indian immigrants shall not be permitted to disembark until their cases have been settled by a decision of the competent administrative authorities. (From "Monthly Record of Migration," Geneva, July 1926.)

### Speeding up the Census Returns

We observe that the Solicitor to the Board of Trade has at last been instructed to take legal proceedings against firms who have persistently, in spite of repeated warnings, neglected to send in particulars of their businesses for 1924 as required by the Act. At the Clerkenwell Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, last week, the first small batch of summonses came on for hearing. In six cases the magistrate convicted delinquents and imposed penalties amounting to from £10 to £15. Seeing that the actual penalties legally enforceable against these defendants amounted in some cases to £700, and in one instance to £900, it is obvious that the magistrate treated these first fines in respect of the new Census very leniently indeed. A second batch of summonses against Census delinquents will come on for hearing at Clerkenwell on the 28th, and we may expect many more in London and other centres. We find from enquiries at the Board of Trade that a very large number of firms seem definitely to have made up their minds not to make returns. It was against such delinquents as these that proceedings were taken last week. The Census of Production Act provides for fully adequate penalties against such people if magistrates will see fit to impose them. As we point out above, the six firms fined on 21st July might have been punished by the imposition of as many pounds in fines and costs as they were made to pay shillings. No doubt if the hearing of the very many summonses already applied for by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade merely result in nominal penalties, the Board will be compelled to press strongly for really stiff fines, perhaps of hundreds of pounds in specially bad cases. The patience of the President of the Board, who, of course, must have been the final authority to tell the Solicitor to go ahead, has been too long-suffering. The batch of delinquents fined last week had, we understand, all become nearly a year late with returns before long last summonses were served upon them. There are many thousands of firms just as late. These will now no doubt rapidly be dealt with. Inquiries made in authoritative quarters show how long-drawn-out has been the patience of the Board. Take the cases of last week. All the defaulters had received at least six individual notices giving warning of the increase in pressure. Let us briefly run over those applicable to all the Clerkenwell defendants. Their schedules were legally due for return three months after the date of issue of those schedules—that is, between June and September, 1925. Early in the autumn of last year firms in default were gently reminded of their incomplete schedules. About December of last year they were told that they really must hurry up. In March the returns completed were demanded within a month. In June the Solicitor to the Board wrote to say that legal proceedings would really be taken forthwith. Now at last, in July, steam has begun to be raised in the engine of legal machinery. And high time too, if we are to have a Census which will be really accurate. (From "Economist," London, July 24, 1926.)

### Unemployment in Germany

The continuance of severe unemployment has compelled the Cabinet to prepare for relief works of a comprehensive and permanent kind. The belief that the heavy winter unemployment would, according to precedent, decline in the summer was long ago abandoned, and it is now plain that Germany has settled down to chronic post-war unemployment similar to that of Great Britain, due to much the same causes, and entirely different from the violent but brief labour market crises of the inflation years. In the second week of June there was an improvement, but no appreciable improvement in the whole month occurred. The number of unemployed in the labour unions at the end of June was 577,748 out of 3,160,000 members, as against 595,092 out of 3,260,000 at the end of May. In the Metal Workers' Union the percentage of unemployed in June was higher than in April, in the Textiles' Union higher than in May. The percentage of partly employed in all the unions together has, however, fallen, but individual unions show considerable rises. The large number of foreign workmen, which was formerly necessary and desirable, is a factor which is being taken into account in the proposed general regulation. The most reliable estimate is 278,000; newspaper estimates, which were mistaken, varied between 850,000 and 1,000,000. The Government proposes to raise a loan of 200,000,000 marks, perhaps more, for financing productive relief works. It declares that it cannot provide work for all the present 1,700,000 unemployed. At present relief works in shifts are largely in practice, and about one-third of the unemployed have been so accounted for. In Saxony the unemployed engaged in relief works are changed every six weeks. The proposed federal relief works include large construction undertakings for the railways and posts and telegraphs. The Railways' Corporation is to be advanced 100 million marks for this aim, and several bridges, including the long Elbe Bridge at Stendal, will be reconstructed. The Posts and Telegraphs Department will provide employment for electrical and metal workers, and will also do some general building. A big canal will be constructed in Upper Silesia, and the eastern part of the Mittelland Canal, an undertaking which has been the subject of hot dispute for a generation, will be completed. A large sum will also be spent in roadmaking. Home colonisation, by construction of dwellings, will be pushed, with the result, it is hoped, of replacing with Germans 150,000 foreign season workers on the land. (From "Economist," London, July 24, 1926.)

### The Regulation of Seasonal Emigration

Under the terms of a provisional agreement dealing with seasonal emigration, concluded between Germany and Poland and signed at Berlin on 12th January 1926, the Polish Government has undertaken to deliver passports free of charge to seasonal workers wishing to proceed to Germany, on production of proof that they will find employment in that country.

These passports authorise their holders to enter Germany and re-enter Poland before 31st December 1926. Measures will also be taken by the Polish Government to ensure that Polish workers obtain these passports while Polish Consular representatives in Germany must furnish passports at reduced rates, and according to simplified procedure, to all seasonal Polish workers who, as a result of exceptional circumstances, enter Germany during 1926 without passports.

The German Government, on the other hand, has undertaken to use its influence with the German Central Office for Workers (*Deutsche Arbeiterzentrale*) to ensure that the latter should do all in its power to see that Polish seasonal workers wishing to proceed to Germany during 1926 should first obtain a Polish passport. The German Government also undertook to warn Polish seasonal workers who have, in exceptional cases, entered Germany without a passport that it is necessary to procure such a document from the competent Polish Consulate. The German Government also declared that, in virtue of the passport regulations in force in Germany, Polish seasonal workers are exempt from the obligation to obtain a German visa, and that such workers shall enjoy the same rights as the German workers of equivalent occupational categories as regards labour conditions and wages during their period of employment in Germany.

Both parties agreed as to the necessity of concluding a definite agreement as soon as possible, and were of opinion that the Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 1925 session should serve as a basis for the negotiations respecting the insurance of workers against industrial accidents.

The above protocol was approved by an exchange of notes between the plenipotentiaries of the two contracting parties on 19th June 1926. (From "Monthly Record of Migration," Geneva, July 1926.)

### Inter-District Employment Exchanges in Italy

By Decree of 4th March 1926 there has been set up in Italy a permanent Committee on internal migration, the work of which is to consider and propose the necessary measures for facilitating the removal of the inhabitants of over-populated provinces to those which are less populated in the South and in the islands, and which are also capable of being further developed both industrially and agriculturally.

The Committee is presided over by the Minister of Public Works and is composed of the Commissary-General of Emigration, other officials representing the public departments concerned, and the Chairmen of the Fascist Confederation of Industry and of the Confederation of Fascist Corporations. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 12, 1926.)

## Sex Discrimination in Labour Legislation

### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

The International Women's Suffrage Alliance held its tenth congress at Paris from 30th May to 6th June last. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of the Alliance, announced that delegates were present from forty countries, of which twenty-one had granted women the Parliamentary vote.

The Congress received reports from committees on various questions, including the question of equality of conditions for men and women. The resolution submitted by this committee gave rise to considerable differences of opinion. The extreme partisans of equality as between men and women urged that no special regulation should be made with regard to the work of women, different in any respect from regulations concerning the work of men. On the other hand, the German, American, French, Italian and Swiss delegates defended the principle of the special protection by law of working women.

After a long discussion, the Congress adopted the following resolution:

The Congress is of opinion that any international system of legislation which differentiated between the two sexes might, despite some temporary advantages, become tyrannical and result in restricting working women to certain forms of employment and in reducing their chances of obtaining high wages.

The Congress calls the attention of the affiliated societies to the necessity of scrutinising carefully and in detail any proposals of this nature, in order that immediate and effective action may be taken if action is needed.

The Congress decided to change the title of the Alliance, which will henceforth be known as "The International Women's Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship." (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 12, 1926.)

### Emigration of British Women

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, which acts as the women's branch of the Oversea Settlement Department and which also carries on work as a voluntary society connected with emigration, states in its report for 1925 that there was a general decrease in the number of migrants in that year as compared with 1924 and a still greater decrease as compared with 1923. The reasons for this decrease were given by the Oversea Settlement Committee in their report for 1924 and by the recent Inter-departmental Committee on the effect on migration of social insurance schemes, and the society's experience coincides with that of these committees. These reasons may be summed up as trade depression throughout the empire and, in particular, lack of openings for industrial workers.

It is emphasised that migration schemes should be available for all sections of the community and should not be confined to any particular social class. The demand for household helps in the Dominions far

exceeds the supply; for women of agricultural and horticultural experience a limited number of openings exist; and for teachers applications are often received.

The Society has an arrangement with the Dominion authorities and the Oversea Settlement Department as a result of which the names and addresses of accepted married applicants for assisted passages are supplied to it and it takes steps to give advice to the wives. Seven county committees now exist; the functions of these committees are to arrange meetings, to make known the facilities offered for migration and generally to act as a link between the London Office and people in the provinces. The Society continues to maintain close co-operation with other voluntary societies interested in migration.

The number of women and children who actually sailed through this society in 1925 was 1,270 as compared with 1,577 in 1924. These figures, however, are by no means a measure of the activities of the Society, for it gives careful advice to every enquirer whether she ultimately decides to go overseas or not, and whether she goes independently through one of the government schemes, through another society or through the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women itself.

The Society maintains a loan fund, half of which is contributed by the British Government, for the benefit of women and children who are ineligible for assistance under the Government schemes but whose entrance to the Dominion concerned is approved by the appropriate authority. Loans to the amount of £4,366 were made in 1925. It is worth noting that, of the loans made in the three years 1920-22, 90 per cent., 90 per cent. and 87 per cent. respectively had been paid on 31st December 1925. (From "Monthly Record of Migration," Geneva, July 1926.)

### Cost of Living in Japan

In order to secure information as to actual standards of living in Japan, the Japanese Government is planning a family budget enquiry to be conducted during the period 1st September 1926 to 31st August 1927.

It is intended to secure information from the families of various categories of workers in different localities, including the families of non-manual workers and of manual workers in the chief occupations. The families will be selected with the collaboration of government and municipal offices, chambers of commerce, employment exchanges and employers' and workers' organisations.

It is hoped to secure data from over 7,000 families. The families selected will consist of from two to seven members. Only those families for which more than half the total income is provided by the head of the household are to be included.

The information requested will include the composition of the family, and details as to its income and expenditure, together with the nature of the housing accommodation. The selected families should be capable of keeping detailed records for the year covered by the enquiry. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 12, 1926.)

### Standard of Living of Cotton Mill Workers in Sholapur

In 1923 the Labour Office published in the form of a special report the results of its enquiries into working class budgets in Bombay. It was decided to follow this up by similar enquiries in the two other industrial centres in the Presidency, namely, Ahmedabad and Sholapur in order that more accurate data might be obtained regarding the social and economic condition of the workers in the Presidency than had hitherto been available.

The Sholapur enquiry was commenced in May 1925 and completed by the end of the year. In all 1,227 budgets were collected by the Lady Investigators of the Labour Office. Of this number 1,198 were accepted for final tabulation, 943 relating to families, 101 to single men and 154 collected from families in the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Sholapur which supplies a number of workers to the mills. The results of these budgets have now been tabulated and it is intended to publish in the *Labour Gazette* a series of articles based on them. The figures given are substantially accurate but they should be regarded as provisional until they appear in the detailed report which will be ready by the end of this year.

The method of collecting budgets was similar to that followed in the Bombay enquiry. The first step was to draw up a suitable schedule with due regard to local conditions and to decide upon the sample to be taken. The enquiry was restricted only to cotton mill operatives. In Sholapur, according to the 1921 census, there are 34,506 persons (including workers and dependents) who are supported by the cotton mill industry. Taking the average size of the family at 4.73 (the average arrived at as a result of the present enquiry) there are in Sholapur 7,295 families of cotton mill operatives and making allowance for single men, the 943 budgets collected by the Labour Office would represent about one-seventh of the total number of working class families. This sample of one in seven is far larger than the one adopted for Bombay city and should give satisfactory results, for it has been accepted by statisticians that a sample of even one in twenty gives results closely approximating to those obtained by a cent. per cent. enquiry.

No scientific precision in the method of sampling was possible, for the method of random sampling recommended by Dr. Bowley is possible only in places where a directory of houses is available or the arrangement of the houses is symmetrical. In Sholapur these conditions do not exist, but the sample represents as far as possible every ward of the city and every community of the population.

It is proposed in this article to discuss only a few summary tables based on the results of the family budget investigation (943 budgets only) and to compare wherever possible the economic and social conditions of workers in Bombay and in Sholapur.

Both the Bombay and Sholapur budgets were classified according to income groups in order to arrive at an idea of the relative economic strength

of the various sections of the working classes. The following table gives the number of families in Sholapur and Bombay according to income groups and the percentage of budgets in each group to the total. The classification is made by group intervals of Rs. 10. In the case of the Sholapur budgets ten income groups were made while in the case of Bombay there were eight only. For purposes of comparison, in the case of Sholapur budgets the first and last two income groups—below Rs. 20 and Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30, and Rs. 90 and below Rs. 100 and Rs. 100 and over—have been combined.

The following table classifies family budgets in Sholapur and Bombay according to income groups.

*Number of families by Income Classes in Sholapur and Bombay*

Income group*	Number of families in	
	Bombay	Sholapur
Below Rs. 30	68 2.7	202 20.90
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	272 11.0	331 24.49
Rs. 40 .. .. Rs. 50	834 33.7	100 19.02
Rs. 50 .. .. Rs. 60	539 21.8	94 10.30
Rs. 60 .. .. Rs. 70	484 19.6	8 3.20
Rs. 70 .. .. Rs. 80	167 6.8	28 2.97
Rs. 80 .. .. Rs. 90	70 2.8	20 2.97
Rs. 90 and over	39 1.6	41 4.33
Total	2,473	945

The above table gives a very clear idea of the comparative economic position of the Bombay and Sholapur workers. It will be seen that while 75.1 per cent. of the working class families in Bombay have an income between Rs. 40 and below Rs. 70, only 35.32 of the Sholapur families

\* The figures in italics show percentages. In the Sholapur tabulation, the first and the last groups have been further sub-divided into below Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30 and Rs. 90 and below Rs. 100 and Rs. 100 and over. These groups contain 7.95, 21.95, 1.59 and 2.76 per cent. of the budgets.

fall in these income groups. The majority of the Sholapur working class families (66.06 per cent.) have an income between Rs. 30 and below Rs. 50. The very small number of budgets in the last income group shown by the Bombay enquiry is obviously due to mistakes in sampling. Of cotton mill workers those getting Rs. 90 and over per month are usually jobbers and weavers managing more than three looms, and it would be reason that if in Sholapur by the same method of random sampling forty-one such budgets could be collected, in the Bombay enquiry covering more than twice the number of families more than thirty-nine such budgets should have been collected. It can of course be argued that the higher income groups are not necessarily constituted by families with larger incomes and that a family may fall in the higher income group simply because it contains more wage earners. This is a very relevant argument. But since both in Sholapur and in Bombay the families considered were not only the natural families but families irrespective of their constitution, if the sample in Bombay had been more adequate, a larger number of budgets would have come under the last income group. But, in view of the defects in sampling, this much is quite clear from the above table that a larger percentage of families in Bombay than in Sholapur have a higher monthly income.

#### *Size of the Family*

All families irrespective of whether they were "natural" or joint families were considered. The tabulation of the results shows that the average family in Sholapur consists of 1.67 males, 1.59 females, and 1.47 children or 4.73 persons. Besides these 4.73 persons, 11 persons are dependents living away from the family. The average working class family in the city of Bombay according to the family budget enquiry consists of 4.2 persons, viz., 1.1 men, 1.1 women and 2.0 children under fourteen. The average number of dependents living away from the family is .6. It will thus be seen that including dependents living away from the family, the average Sholapur family consists of 4.84 persons and the average Bombay family of 4.8. The size of the family (ignoring the second place of decimals) is therefore exactly the same.

It appears that in the average Sholapur family the number of men and women is larger and of children smaller than in the average Bombay family. It is not possible to assign any reason for this, nor would it be safe to make any generalisation on the basis of these data regarding the relative fertility of the Bombay and Sholapur workers. As regards the larger number of dependents living away from the family as shown by the Bombay enquiry, it is easily understood. In the first place, the industrial population of Sholapur, as we shall have occasion to see in a subsequent article, is more stable and less migratory. This means that in the case of the majority of Sholapur workers the town in which they work is also their "native place." And, secondly, owing to the lower cost of living and better housing facilities, there is not much temptation for the Sholapur worker to maintain a double establishment by keeping some of his relatives away from him.

The following table gives the number of persons in the family in Sholapur and Bombay according to income classes—

Income classes	Average number of persons in the family					
	Bombay					
	Persons living in the family				Dependents living away from the family	Total family
	Men	Women	Children under 14	Total		
Below Rs. 30	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.7	0.1	3.8
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.8	0.3	4.1
Rs. 40 " " Rs. 50	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.9	0.5	4.4
Rs. 50 " " Rs. 60	1.1	1.1	2.1	4.3	0.5	4.8
Rs. 60 " " Rs. 70	1.1	1.2	2.0	4.3	1.0	5.3
Rs. 70 " " Rs. 80	1.2	1.3	2.3	4.8	0.9	5.7
Rs. 80 " " Rs. 90	1.3	1.3	2.5	5.1	1.0	6.1
Rs. 90 and over	1.3	1.4	2.3	5.0	1.1	6.1
All Incomes	1.1	1.1	2.0	4.2	0.6	4.8

Income classes	Average number of persons in the family—contd.					
	Sholapur					
	Persons living in the family				Dependents living away from the family	Total family
	Men	Women	Children under 14	Total		
Below Rs. 30	1.13	1.21	1.25	3.59	0.06	3.65
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1.44	1.45	1.46	4.35	0.13	4.48
Rs. 40 " " Rs. 50	1.73	1.55	1.43	4.71	0.09	4.80
Rs. 50 " " Rs. 60	1.99	1.73	1.61	5.33	0.09	5.42
Rs. 60 " " Rs. 70	2.63	2.21	1.53	6.37	0.12	6.49
Rs. 70 " " Rs. 80	2.36	2.25	1.71	6.32	0.39	6.71
Rs. 80 " " Rs. 90	2.79	2.79	2.10	7.68	0.29	7.97
Rs. 90 and over	3.12	2.78	2.30	8.20	0.27	8.47
All Incomes	1.67	1.59	1.47	4.73	0.11	4.84

The above table brings out one point very clearly, which is, that both in Bombay and in Sholapur as the income increases the size of the family also increases. But one noticeable point of difference between Bombay and Sholapur appears to be this that while in Bombay the size of the family increases because of the larger number of children, in Sholapur it increases owing to a larger number of adults.

The average monthly income of a family in Sholapur is Rs. 42-15-2 while the average monthly expenditure is Rs. 43-11-5, thus leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2-14-3 per month. In Bombay the average monthly earnings of a family are Rs. 52-4-4 and the average monthly expenditure Rs. 49-9-6\* thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2-11-0.

The following table gives the average monthly income and the average monthly expenditure on the various items included in the family budget in Sholapur and Bombay.

Income Groups	Income and Expenditure of Families in Bombay and Sholapur							
	Average monthly income		Average monthly expenditure on					
			Food		Fuel and lighting		Clothing (1)	
	Bombay	Sholapur	Bombay	Sholapur	Bombay	Sholapur	Bombay	Sholapur
Below Rs. 30	Rs. a. p. 25 11 11	Rs. a. p. 23 8 10	Rs. a. p. 16 0 4	Rs. a. p. 12 10 7	Rs. a. p. 2 1 1	Rs. a. p. 2 11 10	Rs. a. p. 2 15 6	Rs. a. p. 3 4 4
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	35 1 2	35 2 2	20 5 5	17 1 10	3 18 13	3 6 0	3 11 1	4 6 7
Rs. 40 " " Rs. 50	44 9 7	44 9 4	23 7 5	20 7 6	4 8 0	3 14 0	4 3 11	5 5 6
Rs. 50 " " Rs. 60	53 1 5	54 3 7	27 10 10	24 10 4	5 10 0	4 6 2	5 7 1	6 3 10
Rs. 60 " " Rs. 70	62 7 3	64 4 4	31 0 7	27 9 6	6 10 0	5 1 0	6 0 6	7 7 1
Rs. 70 " " Rs. 80	73 0 8	75 3 5	37 8 3	31 8 3	7 1 1	5 7 0	7 4 6	8 0 10
Rs. 80 " " Rs. 90	83 12 10	85 3 10	41 8 3	36 7 4	8 1 0	5 13 10	7 12 4	9 1 1
Rs. 90 and over	100 0 2	109 6 7	49 13 5	43 2 6	9 1 0	6 0 5	10 2 9	11 11 3
All Income	42 15 2	43 11 5	27 2 11	19 14 7	3 3 0	3 10 0	3 1 3	5 2 8

Income Groups	Average monthly expenditure on							
	Housing		Miscellaneous		Total monthly expenditure		Average monthly excess of income (+) over expenses	
	Bombay	Sholapur	Bombay	Sholapur	Bombay	Sholapur	Bombay	Sholapur
Below Rs. 30	Rs. a. p. 2 1 5	Rs. a. p. 1 13 10	Rs. a. p. 4 15 6	Rs. a. p. 4 11 1	Rs. a. p. 28 9 6	Rs. a. p. 25 1 1	Rs. a. p. 26 2 7	Rs. a. p. 2 10 10
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	2 1 7	2 3 6	5 0 4	6 15 1	34 13 0	34 1 10	34 1 10	0 3 3
Rs. 40 " " Rs. 50	3 0 5	2 9 3	8 5 10	9 4 1	42 5 11	41 8 1	41 3 1	1 8 9
Rs. 50 " " Rs. 60	4 1 2	2 10 2	9 11 10	11 1 1	50 10 0	49 0 1	49 0 1	+2
Rs. 60 " " Rs. 70	4 1 9	3 5 2	13 13 5	11 15 1	58 12 11	55 6 8	55 6 8	+3
Rs. 70 " " Rs. 80	4 1 9	3 6 0	14 5 8	16 14 1	68 9 10	65 5 0	65 5 0	+4
Rs. 80 " " Rs. 90	5 12 5	3 15 0	16 3 4	19 0 11	75 10 0	74 6 3	74 6 3	+8
Rs. 90 and over	6 0 0	4 6 11	17 6 9	22 5 0	87 14 8	88 2 1	88 2 1	+12
All Incomes	3 11 3	2 7 6	10 0 9	8 12 0	42 15 2	43 11 5	43 11 5	-14 3

\* Including remittances to dependents. (1) Includes bedding and household

The foregoing table shows that families in all the income groups excepting the first one are able to balance their budgets. But it is noticeable that in the case of the higher income groups in Sholapur the balance left is more substantial than in Bombay.

The following table shows the percentage distribution of expenditure on the various groups in the budgets among the working classes in Bombay and Sholapur.

*Expenditure on groups in Bombay and Sholapur*

Group	Bombay	Sholapur
Food	54.81	49.71
Fuel and lighting	7.09	9.39
Clothing	8.17	11.91
Bedding and household necessities	2.20	0.99
House-rent	7.47	6.16
Miscellaneous	20.26	21.84
	100.00	100.00

The above table is full of interest. We have seen in a previous table that the average monthly income of families in Sholapur is lower than in Bombay. And one would have therefore expected the percentage of expenditure on food to be higher. But it appears that it is actually very much lower. It is surprising that the percentage expenditure on fuel and lighting should be higher in Sholapur than in Bombay. But the reason is that while fuel is cheaper in Sholapur lighting is very much dearer. The fact that the percentage expenditure on clothing is higher in Sholapur points clearly to the higher standard of life prevailing there. And any chance visitor to the working class localities in Sholapur cannot fail to notice that the workers there are much better clothed than those in Bombay.

*Workers and Dependents*

We have already seen that the average Sholapur family consists of 4.73 persons (excluding dependents living away from the family). Of these 2.02 are workers while 2.71 are dependents. The 2.02 workers consist of 1.54 men, 0.43 women and .05 children under fourteen years of age.

The following table gives the number of workers and dependents per family according to income groups:—

*Average number of workers and dependents in families*

Income group	Average number of workers in family				Average number of dependents	Total in family
	Men	Women	Children under 14	Total		
Below Rs. 30	1.08	0.35	0.01	1.44	2.15	3.59
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	1.35	0.46	0.07	1.88	2.47	4.35
Rs. 40 " " Rs. 50	1.62	0.38	0.05	2.05	2.66	4.71
Rs. 50 " " Rs. 60	1.84	0.47	0.06	2.37	2.96	5.33

*Average number of workers and dependents in families—contd.*

Income group	Average number of workers in family				Average number of dependents	Total in family
	Men	Women	Children under 14	Total		
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	2.37	0.55	0.06	2.98	3.39	6.37
Rs. 70 " " Rs. 80	2.22	0.32	0.14	2.68	3.64	6.32
Rs. 80 " " Rs. 90	2.54	0.75	0.03	3.32	4.36	7.68
Rs. 90 and over	2.66	0.56	0.02	3.24	4.56	8.80
All Incomes	1.54	0.43	0.05	2.02	2.71	4.73

It will be seen from the above table that as the income increases the number of workers steadily increases. And it may even be said that the larger income of some families is largely due to the larger number of workers which they contain. But with rising income there is no marked tendency for the average number of either women or children workers to rise.

The following table gives the number of men, women and children workers in Sholapur per 100 families compared with Bombay.

*Number of workers per 100 families in Bombay and Sholapur*

Income Group	Bombay				Sholapur			
	Men	Women	Children under 14	Total	Men	Women	Children under 14	Total
Below Rs. 30	100	4		104	108	35	1	144
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	100	28	2	130	135	46	7	188
Rs. 40 " " Rs. 50	101	55	3	159	162	38	5	205
Rs. 50 " " Rs. 60	102	34	10	146	184	47	6	237
Rs. 60 " " Rs. 70	110	42	12	164	237	55	6	298
Rs. 70 " " Rs. 80	113	41	18	172	222	32	14	267
Rs. 80 " " Rs. 90	121	51	14	186	254	75	3	332
Rs. 90 and over	113		21	170	266	56	2	324
All Incomes	104	42	8	154	154	43	5	202

The above table shows that while in Bombay there are 154 earners per 100 families, in Sholapur there are 202 earners. The higher proportion of earners in Sholapur per 100 families, as is clear from the above table, is not due to the employment of women and children but to the larger number of male earners in the family. The reason for this is not clear.



## Wage Changes in Great Britain

### The Effects of Foreign Competition

#### BALFOUR COMMITTEE'S SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In July 1924 Mr. Ramsay Macdonald appointed a Committee, with Sir Arthur Balfour as Chairman, to enquire into the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce with special reference to the export trade. The subject is one calculated to cover a very wide area and to include the consideration of a very large number of questions and the first publication of the Committee was a "Survey of Overseas Markets" published in 1925. The second volume published by the Committee is entitled "A Survey of Industrial Relations" and deals with the methods of industrial remuneration, the main causes of unrest and disputes and the method of avoidance or settlement of disputes. The material composing the volume is descriptive, designed to yield a clear and comprehensive picture of existing conditions and tendencies. The material is mainly derived from official sources, but the Committee have collected and presented this material in such a manner as to cover a wider field than has ever before been attempted in the limits of a single volume—a volume which is valuable, not only for the information that it gives regarding conditions in Great Britain, but also for the indications it affords as to the lines upon which similar studies may engage the attention of people in other countries, including India.

The volume deals first of all with the changes in the size and industrial distribution of the population since 1881 and points out how great those changes have been. For example, there has been a rapid and steady decrease in the proportion employed in agriculture from over 12 to less than 7 per cent. of the occupied population of Great Britain. The actual number employed in agriculture has also declined though to a much less marked extent, namely, from over 1,500,000 to 1,300,000. On the other hand, the number employed in coal-mining has risen from 500,000 to 1,300,000 or nearly 7 per cent. of the occupied population. Similarly the total number of employed in the metal and engineering group of trades has risen from 900,000 to nearly 2,500,000 and the percentage has increased from over 7 to nearly 13. The total number of employed in textile manufactures has remained fairly constant between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000, but the percentage so employed has fallen from over 9 to less than 7. Broadly speaking, since 1901 the total proportion of the occupied population directly engaged in production has remained practically constant at about one-half. The total proportion engaged in all other occupations including transport, commerce, finance, public services and non-industrial occupations generally must also have remained practically constant at about one-half.

The Committee have devoted special attention to a consideration of the position of the sheltered and unsheltered trades, *i.e.*, those which are exposed to foreign competition and those which are less exposed or not exposed at all to that competition. The Committee has found some

difficulty in measuring the change which has taken place in the level of money wages and twenty pages of the report are devoted to a memorandum giving such material as exists for arriving at its conclusions. From this memorandum it is seen that there has been a net rise in the rate of money wages per week, the amount of which has varied very widely from industry to industry and also from grade to grade of labour within each industry, but, on the whole, may be taken to average from 70 to 75 per cent. Broadly speaking, the proportionate rise has been greater for the less skilled than for the more highly skilled workpeople, the average increase being probably from 80 to 90 per cent. for the former and from 60 to 70 per cent. for the latter. The actual increase in the rates of wages measured, not in percentages but in money was very roughly the same for the two classes. For example, in sixteen districts where weekly rates for skilled engineers rose on an average by 17s. 7d., rates for engineers labourers rose by 17s. 4d. or practically the same amount. Calculations based on the data compiled for the exposed and the sheltered trades give the conclusion that the prevailing rates of increases for the trades most exposed to competition ranged from 45 to 75 per cent., with an average of about 60, while those for the unsheltered trades ranged from 80 to 120 with an average of about 100 per cent.

"While it would doubtless be rash," says the Committee, "on the information before us to ascribe the whole of this difference to any single factor, the discrepancy is too great and the area from which the figures are drawn is too wide and representative to admit of any complete explanation which does not take account of the very different degrees to which the various industries are directly exposed to the blast of foreign competition." This discrepancy is not confined to percentage increases, but applies also to the actual level of rates of money wages. A table in the report gives the time rates of wages for certain exposed industries, including coal mining, iron and steel, engineering and ship-building, wool, textile and chemicals in some of the principal centres and for certain less exposed industries, for example, printing, building and baking in a number of large towns and railway services, which suggest that a rough average of weekly rates of time wages in June 1925 for the exposed industries was about 58s. for skilled men and 45s. for labourers, while in the case of the more sheltered trades the average rates exceeded 73s. and 50s. respectively. The Committee also discuss the question of real wages and while referring to the uncertainty of the available data come to the conclusion that it is a legitimate inference that in industries in which time rate of wages prevail, skilled workers employed in industries directly opposed to foreign competition were in 1924 on the average less well off than before the war, while on the other hand unskilled workers generally and workers both skilled and unskilled in the so-called "sheltered" industries have, generally speaking, improved their average position as regards purchasing power. These conclusions apply to workpeople in full employment and take no account of the allowance to be made at the two dates—1914 and 1924—for unemployment, short-time or overtime.

The Committee have endeavoured to compare the cost of real wages in Great Britain with their trend in the other principal commercial countries, but for such a comparison the materials available from official sources

are very scanty. Such official figures as were available are based on the British standard of food consumption, with the result that what is compared is not the actual "real satisfaction" obtained by a workman in Paris, Berlin, etc., from expending his wages on the articles which enter into his customary budgets, but the purchasing power of his wages if expended on the articles which a British workman is accustomed to purchase. The effect of this is to exaggerate somewhat the deficiency of real wages in Continental countries in which the habits of life differ materially from those in Great Britain. Making these qualifications the figures for June 1924 indicated that in New York and Ottawa the purchasing power of an hour's wages in terms of food was roughly double that in London, while at the other end of the scale—Rome and Vienna—the purchasing power was less than half that in London. The figures for Paris and Berlin were each about two-thirds and that for Brussels about three-fifths of the London figure. It is pointed out that the above estimates were based on the internal purchasing power and not on the external exchange value of the local currencies, which, in some cases, have differed materially from their internal value. It is not possible on a basis of official statistics to give any precise calculation of the comparative levels of Continental and British wages estimated in gold. Such information, however, as is obtainable from official and unofficial sources makes it clear that in some of the principal European countries with which Great Britain is in competition the gold value of wages is lower than that of British wages by an amount considerably exceeding the difference in their internal purchasing power. This margin of difference may be a factor of considerable economic interest since it must operate as an indirect premium on export in the case of countries with depreciating currency.

An interesting section of the report deals with hours of labour, although this section may require some revision in the light of the recent agreements reached in London between the British and various Foreign Labour Ministers on the question of the ratification of the International Convention establishing a general eight-hours' day and forty-eight hours' week. It has, however, an interesting paragraph on the two viewpoints from which the question may be observed. "From the point of view of the workmen the limits of hours of work are also the limits of the hours which remain for rest, recuperation and leisure, while the length of the working day—assuming the intensity of the work to remain unchanged—measures the total expenditure of effort for which wages are the recompense. From the point of view of the employer the importance of the length of the normal working day lies chiefly in its bearing on industrial costs through its influence over the general production charges and also, where circumstances do not admit of variations in the labour force, on the rapidity with which contract work can be completed." The report points out that, broadly speaking, the recognised weekly hours of labour in British Industry have since the war been reduced on an average by five to six hours or roughly by an average of 10 per cent. of the pre-war hours. The greatest reductions have taken place in industries which were previously working two shifts of twelve hours which under the new scheme work two shifts of eight hours. Practically the whole of the post-war

reduction of hours occurred in 1919-20, the year of abnormally active trade preceding the great depreciation and fall of prices which have since taken place.

The Committee have also considered the general question of unemployment, although they are concerned rather with estimating the volume of incidence and industrial effects of unemployment than with analysing its ultimate cause or describing the various steps taken or suggested for alleviating the evils to which they give rise. The industrial effects of unemployment are manifold and some of them are not capable of statistical measurement. But such data as is available shows that in each of the last three years the time lost through sickness was very much less than that lost through unemployment; while the time lost through the latter cause was many times greater than that lost by persons engaged in trade disputes. "Making all allowances for special circumstances we cannot fail to be struck," says the Committee, "with the comparatively high proportion of unemployed in the trades which either manufacture for export or which are directly dependent on exports for their prosperity and also the comparatively low percentages shown by those industries and services which are least exposed to direct foreign competition." An interesting section of the report deals with the increase of unemployment compared with that of employable population. The figures given suggest that the total number of persons in employment in Great Britain is fully as great as just before the war, the increased margin of unemployed being at least balanced by the increase of the employee population. Owing, however, to the effects of the war on the age distribution of the population, practically the whole increase in the number of men employees is found in the older age groups, that is, among those whose average productive capacity must be below the maximum, a feature which cannot have been without its effects on productive costs, and hence on unemployment.

The last subject dealt with in the volume is the machinery for joint negotiations and for preventing or settling industrial disputes, including both the various agencies set up by State action and the special arrangements adopted in a number of the important industries. An account is also given of the legislation dealing with industrial disputes which has been enacted in foreign countries and in the British Dominions. The chapter includes a memorandum on profit sharing and co-partnership. The report should prove an invaluable work of reference. It contains nearly 500 pages and can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office for 5s.

## Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914-25

The International Labour Office has issued a report\* on the above subject in continuation of two earlier reports issued in 1922 and 1923. The present report is much wider in scope than the earlier ones. In the first report statistics for thirteen countries only were included and in the second for sixteen countries. In the report under review, however, no fewer than twenty-nine countries have been covered. As regards the wage data used in this as well as in the earlier reports, they are sometimes rates of wages payable for a certain unit of time, and sometimes earnings which allow for the effects of overtime and short time, or which may be based on piece-rates. In the compilation of the statistics no allowance has also been made for changes in standard and efficiency.

### MONEY WAGES

The chief factor affecting the wage situation in the year 1922-25 was the changes in the level of prices. Throughout the period prices remained relatively stable in Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America.

The table on page 10 of the report giving index numbers of money wages shows that in Sweden, Australia and Canada money wages have remained fairly stable since 1922; in Great Britain since 1923; and in Austria since 1924.

In Norway, Greece, Finland, Rumania, Belgium, Hungary, France and Japan the wage rates were very unstable.

### REAL WAGES

In each of those countries in which the currency was seriously depreciated the stabilization of currency was followed by a change in the wage situation. The group of countries in which in 1922 wages were substantially below the pre-war level moved during 1922-25 into the second group, namely, the group of countries in which real wages are at or about the pre-war level. The countries which in 1924-25 are still in the former group are Hungary and Latvia and possibly Rumania. A further change between 1922-25 which is noticeable is that many countries have moved up from the group in which wages were at or bear the pre-war level to the group in which real wages are higher than those current in 1913-14.

### WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS

During the periods of rapidly rising prices the money wages of unskilled workers in many countries increased to a greater extent than those of skilled workers and those of lower paid officials more than those of the higher paid categories. This was partly due to the fact that increases were sometimes granted at a flat rate. But when prices began to fall or became relatively stable, there was a tendency to the reversal of this movement.

The table on page 14 of the report giving the percentage rates of wages of unskilled workers to those of skilled workers shows how in nearly all countries the ratio of unskilled to skilled increased during the period

\* International Labour Office, Studies and Reports series D (Wages and Hours) No. 16.

of rising prices and decreased when prices fell. In 1914 unskilled workers' wages were about 50 to 70 per cent. of skilled workers' wages; in 1920 they were about 80 to 90 per cent. With the exception of France and Hungary the general feature of the post-war situation has been that unskilled workers are relatively better paid in comparison with skilled workers than before the war.

### RELATIVE WAGES OF MEN AND WOMEN

Owing to the reduced supply of male labour during and since the war and the consequent opening of employments to women, women in general continued to receive proportionally larger increases than men. This tendency continued during 1922-25.

The following table which gives the index numbers of the real wages of male and female workers in the same industry clearly shows that, except for cotton weavers in the United States and metal workers in Austria, the index numbers of real wages of female workers are in every case higher than those of male workers.

Index Numbers of Real Wages of Male Compared With Female Workers  
(1914 = 100)

Country and industry	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>DENMARK</b>					
Textile workers, male ..	156*	142*	133*	138*	131†
"    "    female	156*	143*	133*	135*	131†
Boot and shoe operatives, male	147*	131*	127*	127*	129†
"    "    female	150*	130*	122*	124*	124†
All industries, male skilled	133*	127*	119*	119*	119†
"    "    female skilled	149*	136*	125*	126*	128†
<b>SWEDEN (STOCKHOLM)</b>					
Boot and shoe operatives, male	107 <sup>a</sup>	99 <sup>a</sup>	107 <sup>a</sup>	109 <sup>a</sup>	108 <sup>a</sup>
"    "    female	125 <sup>a</sup>	105 <sup>a</sup>	112 <sup>a</sup>	114 <sup>a</sup>	114 <sup>a</sup>
Textile workers, male ..	111 <sup>a</sup>	95 <sup>a</sup>	102 <sup>a</sup>	104 <sup>a</sup>	103 <sup>a</sup>
"    "    female	122 <sup>a</sup>	105 <sup>a</sup>	113 <sup>a</sup>	115 <sup>a</sup>	114 <sup>a</sup>
<b>NORWAY</b>					
Metal trades, male	102	157	121	111	..
"    "    female ..	113	183	166	153	..
<b>GERMANY</b>					
Textile workers, male ..	85 <sup>b</sup>	57 <sup>b</sup>	91 <sup>b</sup>	92 <sup>c</sup>	83 <sup>d</sup>
"    "    female	96 <sup>b</sup>	65 <sup>b</sup>	98 <sup>b</sup>	99 <sup>c</sup>	104 <sup>d</sup>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>					
Metal workers, skilled male	69 <sup>c</sup>	83 <sup>c</sup>	105 <sup>c</sup>	106 <sup>c</sup>	108 <sup>d</sup>
"    "    unskilled male	86 <sup>c</sup>	104 <sup>c</sup>	116 <sup>c</sup>	118 <sup>c</sup>	120 <sup>d</sup>
"    "    female	85 <sup>c</sup>	88 <sup>c</sup>	95 <sup>c</sup>	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>d</sup>
<b>HUNGARY</b>					
Spinners, male	..	..	65 <sup>c</sup>	71 <sup>c</sup>	..
"    "    female	..	..	72 <sup>c</sup>	66 <sup>c</sup>	..
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>					
All trades, male	101 <sup>c</sup>	119 <sup>c</sup>	118 <sup>c</sup>	115 <sup>c</sup>	116 <sup>d</sup>
"    "    female	102 <sup>c</sup>	126 <sup>c</sup>	123 <sup>c</sup>	126 <sup>c</sup>	124 <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>					
Cotton weavers, male ..	141	126	..	144	..
"    "    female	132	126	..	141	..
All trades, male unskilled‡	123 <sup>c</sup>	121 <sup>c</sup>	127 <sup>c</sup>	127 <sup>a</sup>	128 <sup>b</sup>
"    "    female‡	112 <sup>c</sup>	121 <sup>c</sup>	131 <sup>c</sup>	131 <sup>a</sup>	128 <sup>b</sup>

\* Figures relate to fourth quarter of the year. † First quarter.  
‡ Statistics of National Industrial Conference Board. <sup>a</sup> September, <sup>b</sup> July, <sup>c</sup> December, <sup>d</sup> March.

The following table, selected from the several tables published in the report giving real wage index numbers for various countries is of interest.

*Textile Trades : Index Numbers of Real Wages in Various Countries*

(Pre-war, 1913-1914 = 100)

Country	1920	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>DENMARK</b>					
Male workers, average earnings	150 <sup>a</sup>	142 <sup>a</sup>	131 <sup>a</sup>	133 <sup>a</sup>	131 <sup>h</sup>
Female workers, ..	156 <sup>a</sup>	143 <sup>a</sup>	130 <sup>a</sup>	135 <sup>a</sup>	131 <sup>h</sup>
<b>SWEDEN</b>					
Male workers, average rates	111	95 <sup>b</sup>	102 <sup>b</sup>	104 <sup>b</sup>	103 <sup>b</sup>
Female workers, ..	122	105 <sup>b</sup>	113 <sup>b</sup>	115 <sup>b</sup>	114 <sup>b</sup>
<b>GERMANY</b>					
Spinners (male), average rates	..	85 <sup>c</sup>	57 <sup>c</sup>	91 <sup>c</sup>	83 <sup>d</sup>
Unskilled ..	..	92 <sup>c</sup>	62 <sup>c</sup>	89 <sup>c</sup>	81 <sup>d</sup>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>					
Trimmers, average rates	40 <sup>e</sup>	94 <sup>e</sup>	99 <sup>e</sup>	94 <sup>e</sup>	98 <sup>d</sup>
<b>POLAND (LOOZ)</b>					
Weavers, average rates	55 <sup>f</sup>	38 <sup>e</sup>	58 <sup>e</sup>	65 <sup>e</sup>	66 <sup>d</sup>
<b>HUNGARY</b>					
Spinners (male), average rates	..	..	66 <sup>e</sup>	71 <sup>e</sup>	..
Spinners (female), ..	..	..	62	86	..
<b>FINLAND</b>					
Wool workers, average earnings	75 <sup>f</sup>	89	84	..	..
<b>FRANCE</b>					
Weavers, average rates	100 <sup>f</sup>	..	..	131 <sup>e</sup>	..
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>					
Wool weavers, average earnings	108 <sup>g</sup>	..	122 <sup>g</sup>	..	..
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>					
Cotton workers, average earnings	83 <sup>e</sup>	99 <sup>e</sup>	101 <sup>e</sup>	107 <sup>e</sup>	111 <sup>d</sup>
Wool workers, ..	93 <sup>e</sup>	128 <sup>e</sup>	120 <sup>e</sup>	121 <sup>e</sup>	125 <sup>d</sup>
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>					
Wool trade (New York), average earnings	100	138 <sup>c</sup>	137 <sup>e</sup>	145 <sup>e</sup>	146 <sup>d</sup>
Cotton trade (New York), average earnings	135 <sup>c</sup>	123 <sup>c</sup>	132 <sup>e</sup>	131 <sup>e</sup>	123 <sup>d</sup>
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>					
Spinners (male), average rates	107 <sup>d</sup>	112 <sup>d</sup>	107 <sup>d</sup>	104 <sup>d</sup>	..

<sup>a</sup> Fourth quarter of the year, <sup>b</sup> September, <sup>c</sup> July, <sup>d</sup> March, <sup>e</sup> December, <sup>f</sup> 1921.  
<sup>g</sup> First half, <sup>h</sup> First quarter.

## Immigrant Labour in Ceylon

### Conditions of Work

We have received the Administration Report of the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour in Ceylon for 1925. It is a very interesting document containing valuable and detailed information regarding the conditions under which Indian labour works on the estates in the island.

The word "estate" as used in the report means plantations of 10 acres and over. There are probably about 10,000 of these in Ceylon and Indians are employed on about 1,650 tea, rubber, cacao, and cardamom estates. Indians are also employed on some cocoanut estates. There are probably between 600,000 and 650,000 Indian labourers or their descendants now employed on Ceylon estates.

### Hours of Work

In Ceylon there are no legal regulations to limit hours of work for labourers. Work on estates usually begins at 6-30 a.m. and ceases at 4 p.m. An hour is allowed for midday meal.

The hours of work have not been regulated by law because in an occupation like agriculture subject to seasonal and even day to day variations such regulations would be very difficult to frame.

### Women and Children

According to the Medical Wants Ordinance of 1912 planters are legally bound to provide medical aid for labourers and free maternity benefit which takes the form of sufficient food and lodging for one month, absence from work for one month and the proper care of children under one year of age. In nearly all estates a money grant is given at the time of childbirth in addition to the above. Night work is practically unknown on estates, except at very busy times in tea factories. Work is then done in relays and wages at higher than the usual rates are paid for such labour.

The Ceylon Government proposes to make it illegal for children under ten years of age to work and to compel them to go to school instead. It is however believed that the enforcement of this law will be strongly resisted by parents as they will be deprived of the wages which children earn and also because by sending them to school the children will be unable to look after the babies while the mothers are at work.

### Housing

The Medical Wants Ordinance also makes it obligatory for the estates to build houses for labourers, which are supplied free of charge to resident labourers. Government has also laid down certain laws regarding ventilation and sanitation.

There has been very considerable activity in building houses for labourers in recent years and from 1st January 1922 to the end of 1925, 80,000 rooms were constructed or reconstructed for Indian estate labourers. The ultimate cost of this to estate owners will probably be in the neighbourhood of forty-six million rupees of which over twenty-five million rupees have been already spent.

## Wages

To get a correct idea of the economic condition of labourers on estates, money wages only must not be considered because the workers get many indirect benefits such as free houses, medical aid, maternity benefit, firewood and rice, which is the staple food, is supplied at a concessional rate which is usually 14 per cent. below the market rate. Besides this, there are other additions to nominal wages, such as bonuses for regular work and the like. The general average minimum wages, cash bonuses included, for the most unskilled time workers vary from about 50 cents or 8 annas a day to 55 cents or 8<sup>6</sup> annas for men, from 30 to 35 cents or 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> to 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> annas for women and 20 to 35 cents or 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> annas for children. Certain workers, however, earn much higher wages. A rubber tapper can easily earn a rupee for half a day's work, while a girl plucking tea leaf can earn a rupee a day. And the writer of the report thinks that Indian estate labourers are better paid than rural unskilled Ceylonese labourers not employed on estates.

The Government of India has been urging for some years that a legal minimum wage should be fixed for Indian labourers on the estates. The Ceylon Government appointed a committee to examine the question and it recommended in 1925 that the following scale of standard rates of time work wages should be adopted on estates :

	Men	Women	Children
	Cents.	Cents.	Ce ts.
Low country	50	40	30
Mid-country	52	41	31
Up-country	54	43	32

It was also decided that rice should be given at a uniform rate of Rs. 6.40 a bushel and that such rice should be good, clean and unblended.

## Estate Schools

The number of registered estate schools in 1925 was 265. The number of children attending these schools was 11,603 of whom 9,543 were boys and 1,520 were girls. During the year two inspectors were appointed specially for work on estate schools.

## Indebtedness

Like labourers in every part of India, the estate labourers are indebted. A few years ago the employers had to write off many millions of rupees due to them from their estate labourers. Every effort is now being made to enable the labourer to start work in Ceylon free from debt. It is impossible to say to what extent labourers are in debt, but there can be no doubt that the evil exists on a very considerable scale.

## Current Periodicals

## Summary of titles and contents of special articles

## THE LABOUR MAGAZINE—VOL. V, NO. 3. (Official Monthly Journal of the Labour Movement, London.)

- Special Articles : (1) *The Political Lessons of the Strike*, by the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes M.P. pp. 99—102.  
 (2) *The General Strike and the Constitution*, by Harold J. Laski. pp. 103—105.  
 (3) *The Freedom of the Press*, by Herbert Tracey. pp. 106—108.  
 (4) "The British Worker," by W. Mellor (Assistant Editor of the "Daily Herald") pp. 109—111.  
 (5) *In the "Light-Fifteen"*, by T. S. Dickson. pp. 112 and 113.  
 (6) *Slaves of the Lamp*, by R. M. Fox. pp. 114 and 115.  
 (7) *The Place of the Church in Industrial Issues*, by the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk (General Director, Industrial Christian Fellowship, and Vicar of Christ Church, Westminster). pp. 116—119.  
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

## THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—VOL. VIII, NO. 7. (Harvard Medical School, Baltimore.)

- Special Articles : (1) *Dust Inhalation by Hematite Miners*, by A. J. Cronin, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Acting H.M. Medical Inspector of the Mines).—Investigation of working conditions in iron ore mines—nature of the dust inhaled ; clinical study—drillers, returned South African drillers, controls, conclusions. pp. 291—294.  
 (2) *The Prevention of Lead Poisoning in Industry : Part I. The India-rubber Industry (Methods of Concentration of Controlled Risk)*, by C. A. Klein. (Research Chemist, Associated Lead Manufacturers, Ltd., Research Laboratory, Brimsdown, Middlesex, England). pp. 296—299.  
 (3) *Determinations of Air Dustiness with the Sugar Tube, Palmer Apparatus, and Impinger, Compared with Determinations with the Konimeter*, by S. H. Katz (Associate Physical Chemist, Pittsburgh Experiment Station), G. W. Smith (Junior Physical Chemist, formerly at Pittsburgh Experiment Station) and W. M. Myers (Associate Mineral Technologist, Non-Metallic Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.).—Introduction ; brief description of instruments ; cause of the changing ratios ; results of tests with various dusts ; equations for converting dustiness in terms of one instrument into terms of another ; conclusions. pp. 300—306.  
 (4) *The Effect of Turbulent Air Motion and of Humidity on the Stability of Dust, Fume and Smoke Clouds*, by Philip Drinker, R. M. Thomson, and Jane L. Finn (Department of Ventilation and Illumination, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.).—Size of dust, fume, and smoke particles ; experimental procedure—production of dust, fume, and smoke clouds, production of turbulent air motion, production of humidity, effect of high concentrations ; effect of air motion ; effect of humidity ; discussion ; summary and conclusions. pp. 307—313.  
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

## MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW—VOL. XXII, NO. 3. (U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.)

- Special Articles : (1) *Progress in Accident Prevention*, by Lewis A. De Blois (Manager of Safety and Compensation Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and President of National Safety Council, 1923-24). pp. 1—3.  
 (2) *The Library of the United States Department of Labor*, by Laura A. Thompson (Librarian of the Department of Labor). pp. 3—8.  
 (3) *Trade Union Movement of Germany and its Problems*, by Fritz Kummer. (Editor of *Metallarbeiter-Zeitung*, Stuttgart, Germany).—Condition of the trade-unions after the war ; craft v. industrial organization ; national social economy and the trade-unions. pp. 9—15.  
 (4) *Women's Industrial Conference, Washington, D. C.*—Development and expansion of industry ; industrial relations ; social problems ; health problems ; special protective legislation for women ; reasons for concern over working conditions ; attitude of Government ; conclusion. pp. 73—82.  
 (5) *Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in January 1926*, by Hugh L. Kerwin (Director of Conciliation). pp. 181—183.  
 (6) *Statistics of Immigration for December 1925*, by J. J. Kunna (Chief Statistician, United States Bureau of Immigration). pp. 185—191.  
 Routine Matter.—As in previous issues.

## THE LABOUR GAZETTE—VOL. XXVI, NO. 6. (Department of Labour, Canada.)

- Special Articles : (1) *Railway Employees' Compensation Act in Prince Edward Island*.—Provision of Prince Edward Island Act—the Board, reciprocity with other provinces, accident fund, scale of compensation, report of accidents. pp. 546—548.

- (2) *Labour Legislation in New Brunswick in 1926*.—Industrial Disputes Act; vocational education; licensing of chauffeurs. p. 549.
- (3) *Workmen's Compensation in Manitoba and Ontario in 1925*.—Manitoba:—assessments; accidents; medical aid; accounts; pension fund; Ontario:—benefits; accidents; assessments; administration expenses; accident prevention, first aid and rehabilitation; funds; industries in schedule. pp. 550—553.
- (4) *Rate Making under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act*. pp. 554—556.
- (5) *Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1925*. pp. 556 and 557.
- (6) *Industrial Research in Canada*.—Scientific and industrial research council of Alberta; national research council of Canada. pp. 558 and 559.
- (7) *Trade Union Membership in Canada in 1925*. pp. 561—564.
- (8) *League of Nations International Labour Organization*.—Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference; meeting of governing body; Great Britain and draft conventions; refugee problem in Bulgaria; international coal crisis. pp. 576—579.
- (9) *League of Nations Child Welfare Committee*. p. 580.
- (10) *Coal Miners' Dispute in Great Britain and the General Strike*. pp. 581 and 582.
- (11) *Survey of Industrial Relations in Great Britain*.—Report of a committee on industry and trade: population, wages, hours, welfare, unemployment, industrial negotiation. pp. 582—585.
- (12) *Annual Census of Industry of Canada*.—The biscuit and confectionery industry, 1924; the bread and bakery products industry, 1924; the silk industry, 1924; the tobacco manufacturing industry, 1924; the cocoa and chocolate industry, 1924; the coffee and spice industry, 1924. pp. 586—588.
- (13) *Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages*.—Manufacturing: iron, steel and products; manufacturing: printing and publishing; construction: buildings and structures; transportation and public utilities: electric railways; water transportation; services: personnel. pp. 601—604.
- Routine Matter*.—As in previous issues.

**THE NATION'S HEALTH—VOL. VIII, NO. 6. (The Modern Hospital Publishing Co., Inc., Chicago.)**

- Special Articles*: (1) *Camping Again? Let the Boy Scouts Give You Health Rules*, by William C. Wessel (Assistant National Director of Camping, Boy Scouts of America, New York City). pp. 371—373.
- (2) *Psychiatry and Pediatrics Have Definite Relationship*, by Sydney Kinnear Smith, M.D. (Babies, Hospital, Oakland, Calif.).—Psychic or physical; bad habits as means to an end, physical causes of disturbance; faulty sleep habits; consider physical problems; special problems; dementia precox at early age; must make full study. pp. 374—376.
- (3) *"Gasoline Hobo" Leaves Trail of Tuberculosis*, by George A. Collins (Manager of Health and Charity, City and County of Denver, and Superintendent of the Denver General Hospital, Denver, Colo.). pp. 377—379.
- (4) *Managing Health Service by Rule Benefits County Public*, by Margaret Mackevrigan (Supervisor, Public Health Nursing Service, Cambria County Chapter, American Red Cross, Johnstown, Pa.).—Influx of foreigners; committee personnel; county-wide service; financing the service. pp. 380—382.
- (5) *Lip-Reading Overcomes Handicap of Partially Deaf Children*, by Effie S. Anderson (Principal, Anderson School of Lip-Reading and Speech, Stockton, Calif.). pp. 383 and 384.
- (6) *County Health Department is Economical Unit*, by Ralph G. Beachley, M.D. (Secretary Treasurer of the South Carolina Public Health Association, Spartanburg, S.C.). pp. 385—387.
- (7) *Health Examinations May Furnish Educational Possibilities*, by Anette M. Phelan (Formerly Instructor in Health Education, State Normal School, Athens, Ga.). pp. 388 and 389.
- (8) *America's Playgrounds Build Child and Adult Health*, by Mable Travis Wood, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, New York City. pp. 390 and 391.
- (9) *Public Utilities belong to Group Aiding Health Movement*, by George Morris Piersol, M.D. (Philadelphia, Pa.).—Industrial offices aid health; advantage of examinations; tuberculosis in industry; special health protection. pp. 392 and 393.
- (10) *Winning War Against Mosquitoes Requires Perseverance*, by Anselmo F. Dappert, (Assistant Sanitary Engineer), Harry F. Ferguson (Chief Sanitary Engineer) and Isaac D. Rawlings (Director, Illinois Department of Public Health, Springfield, Ill.). pp. 394—397.
- Routine Matter*.—As in previous issues.

## Current Notes From Abroad

### INTERNATIONAL

The Annual Congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies took place from 23rd June to 3rd July at Aberystwyth, Wales. One hundred and fifty delegates from twenty countries were present.

The Congress adopted a number of resolutions relating to the work of the International Labour Organisation and to the coming International Economic Conference. For the most part the resolutions had been prepared by the "International Labour Office and Social Legislation Commission" set up by the Federation a few months ago. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 19, 1926.)

\* \* \* \* \*

The second International Socialist Youth Congress, which met in Amsterdam from the 26th to the 29th May 1926, passed the following resolutions on the question of apprentice and youth protection:

The international crisis among apprentices, expressed in many trades by a surplus of candidates for apprenticeships, and in certain trades by a deficiency of candidates, and in general by insufficient progress and protection of the apprentices and young workers, demands the most serious consideration of the Labour and Youth organisations.

Towards this end the Congress of the International of Socialist Youth calls public attention to the following urgent minimum demands of wage-earning youth:

1. The ratification, application and extension of those conventions and recommendations decided upon by the International Labour Conferences, and especially of those decisions relating to the protection of young workers.
2. Compulsory elementary education until the beginning of the time when employment is permitted. The introduction and reform of continuation schools.
3. Legal recognition of a maximum number of working hours of forty-eight per week, the securing of the eight-hour day, in so far as a more favourable legal condition does not exist.
4. The granting of legal leave for recuperation for young workers up to eighteen years of age.
5. Care of unemployed young workers.
6. Organisation and development of professional guidance.
7. Supervision of apprenticeship by means of Inspectors for apprentices and young workers from the standpoint of the workers.

The Socialist Parties and the Trade Union centres of the various countries are at the same time asked to bring proposals before their parliamentary groups along the lines of the above-mentioned minimum demands. (From "Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions," Amsterdam, July 22, 1926.)

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

Concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 19, 1926.)

#### UNITED STATES

The problem of preventing unemployment and irregularity of employment is being vigorously attacked in the United States, not only by measures affecting the economic system as a whole, but also by special schemes for individual establishments or localities.

While some of these schemes cover a large number of workers, others are comparatively limited in scope, but are nevertheless of equal interest as indicating the various possibilities of protecting the worker from the danger of unemployment and as setting precedents which may be followed elsewhere. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 12, 1926.)

#### OTHER COUNTRIES

Senator Alejandro Ruzo has submitted to the Argentine Senate a Bill concerning employers' and workers' associations, of which the following are the main provisions:

The right which every inhabitant of the Republic possesses to carry on his industry, commerce, or profession, may be expressed by means of the association of individuals, corporations of workers, or undertakings, or by means of mixed associations of employers and workers belonging to the same occupation or to similar occupations. Such associations may be created for the defence of the general and economic interests of the persons concerned. They may be set up freely without any previous authorisation from the authorities.

Such associations will be endowed with a legal personality. They may set up welfare funds, take part in the election of employers' and workers' representatives on the Council of Labour, and may intervene in collective disputes.

Associations, the objects of which are contrary to good citizenship or to existing legislation or to the Constitution of the Republic, or which endeavour to detract from the individual liberty or the liberty of conscience of their members, are excluded from the benefits of the Act.

The institution of occupational trade unions, in accordance with the provisions of the present Act, will be compulsory in the case of State workers. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 5, 1926.)

Provisions relating to the employment of juveniles of both sexes, and in some instances women, are incorporated in a Bill to amend the Factories Act, 1918, which has been introduced by the South African Minister of Labour.

The Bill proposes to raise the age of sixteen mentioned in the Act to eighteen years, and to prohibit the employment in factories of boys and girls under the age of sixteen.

Juveniles below eighteen years may not be employed in any room in which continuous grinding in the metal trade, dipping of matches (in the manufacture of which white or yellow phosphorus is used), and melting or annealing of glass are carried on, nor in the actual making or finishing of bricks or tiles, or the making or finishing of salt.

The employment of any boy under eighteen, or woman, is prohibited in any room where the silvering of mirrors by chemical process, the making of white lead, or the grinding of papers or of articles containing white lead is carried on.

All females whose work is performed standing must be provided with seats so as to enable them to take advantage of any opportunity for resting which may occur in the course of their employment.

Suitable accommodation must be provided for the keeping of employees' clothing discarded during working hours, and protective clothing for all persons exposed, in the ordinary course of their work, to acids or noxious substances liable to cause injury.

Power to direct formal investigations into accident or disease supposed to have been contracted in a factory is also provided for, as well as the appointment of assessors. The investigation will be held in public, and plenary judicial authority is vested in the court. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 12, 1926.)

A child workers' union, on trade union lines, has been established in Shanghai, as the result of a meeting on 17th March 1926 of juvenile workers employed in the mills in the western district.

The meeting was attended by about twenty representatives of the juvenile workers in mills in this district.

A resolution was passed fixing the dues for membership of the union at 20 cents per month.

It was decided to press for a reduction of working hours from twelve to eight per day, for increased pay and for continuation schools. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 12, 1926.)

After its culminating point of 362,000 on 13th February last, the number of unemployed in Poland continued to decrease, but was still 320,000 on 1st May.

The improvement is chiefly noticeable in the building trade, the textile industry of Lodz and the metal industry, except at Warsaw, where the number of unemployed remains stationary at between 17,000 and 18,000.

The reduction in the number of unemployed must be attributed not so much to any real change in the economic situation as to the putting in hand of an extensive programme of public works undertaken by the municipalities. (From "Industrial and Labour Information," Geneva, July 12, 1926.)

## PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN JULY 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>	125	..	29 June	3 July	Demand for reinstatement of dismissed Jobbers and Labourers.	Work was resumed unconditionally.
1. The Ahmedabad Cotton and Waste Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. The Ahmedabad Cotton Mills, Co., Ltd., Astordia Road, Ahmedabad.	175	..	3 July	5 July	Supply of bad yarn.	The strikers resumed work unconditionally.
3. Haterley Mill, Ghatkopar.	54	..	16 July	28 July	Demand for increase in allowances.	Strike ended in favour of employers.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	30	..	17 June	1 July	Delay in payment of wages.	Wages paid and the services of the strikers dispensed with. The Press was closed until further notice.
4. The Vasant Litho Press Co. (Formerly Haterley & Co.), Saakli Street, Byculla, Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JULY 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 June 1926	July 1926
	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills .. Woolen Mills .. Others ..	288 3 3	35 .. 2	152 2 ..	34 .. 2	2 .. ..	.. .. ..	64 .. 2	5 .. ..	374 .. ..	64 .. 4	400 .. 3	.. .. 4
Total ..	294	37	154	36	2	..	66	5	378	68	446	73
II Workshops— Engineering .. Railway .. Mint .. Others ..	16 76 1 7	2 11 .. 3	..06 988 1 20	23 137 (c) .. 5	.. 2 .. ..	.. .. .. 1	9 23 .. 2	1 .. .. ..	21 147 .. 25	24 147 .. 7	235 1,499 .. 27	.. .. .. 8
Total ..	100	16	1,215	165	2	1	35	3	1,278	178	1,456	162
III Miscellaneous— Chemical Works .. Flour Mills .. Printing Presses .. Others ..	1 1 4 5	.. .. 1 1	2 1 6 18	.. 1 1 16	1 .. .. 1	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. 4	.. .. .. 2	.. .. 10 18	.. .. 2 16	3 1 23 23	.. .. 2 17
Total ..	11	2	27	18	2	..	4	1	32	19	51	20
Total, All Factories ..	405	55	1,396	219	6	1	105	9	1,690	265	1,955	275

## 2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to June 1926	July 1926
	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926		
I Textile Mills— Cotton ..	130	26	73	4	2	..	25	2	138	28	203	30
Total ..	130	26	73	4	2	..	25	2	176	28	203	30
II Miscellaneous— Match Factory .. Flour Mills .. Oil Mills .. Engineering .. Others ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1
Total ..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1
Total, All Factories ..	131	27	76	4	2	1	25	2	180	28	207	31

Explanations:—"Fatal" means causing the death of the injured persons without specification of period.  
 "Serious" means causing absence from work for more than 20 days.  
 "Minor" means causing absence from work for more than 48 hours and up to 20 days.  
 (c) 2 persons affected by one accident.



ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES DURING JULY 1926—contd.  
3. Karachi

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to June 1926	July 1926	
	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926			
	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	
I Workshops— Railway and Port Trust Engineering	1	..	13	1	1	..	1	..	12	1	14	13	1
Total	2	..	25	2	1	..	2	..	24	2	27	10	..
II Miscellaneous—	2	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	10	..	..
Total	2	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	10	..	..
Total, All Factories	4	..	33	2	1	..	3	..	33	2	37	2	..

## 4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		Jan to June 1926	July 1926	
	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926			
	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	Jan to June 1926	July 1926	
I Textile Mills— Cotton Mills Others	57	10	53	5	2	..	14	2	94	13	110	15	..
Total	61	10	56	5	2	..	17	2	98	13	117	15	..
II Workshops— Railway Arms and Ammu- nition Works Others	21	2	125	16	..	..	10	..	136	18	146	18	..
Total	30	5	139	23	1	..	15	..	153	28	169	28	..
III Miscellaneous— Ginning and Pres- sing Factories Paint Works Others	2	3	13(a)	..	2	..	7	1	9	2	18	3	..
Total	6	6	20	2	5	1	10	2	16	5	31	8	..
Total, All Factories	97	21	215	30	8	1	42	4	267	46	317	51	..

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

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

Count or Number	Month of July			Three months ended June		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	5,317	6,569	6,443	14,229	19,360	19,419
Nos. 11 to 20	17,398	19,970	17,501	49,672	59,736	53,615
Nos. 21 to 30	14,085	15,405	15,804	40,437	43,949	46,700
Nos. 31 to 40	1,377	1,257	1,638	4,174	3,576	5,030
Above 40	339	486	764	1,072	1,297	2,308
Waste, etc.	13	32	123	36	52	377
Total	38,529	43,719	42,273	109,611	127,970	127,640

## BOMBAY CITY

Count or Number	Month of July			Three months ended June		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	4,814	5,926	5,763	12,623	17,462	17,312
Nos. 11 to 20	11,976	12,951	11,671	33,454	39,819	36,016
Nos. 21 to 30	8,853	9,858	9,966	24,707	28,916	29,218
Nos. 31 to 40	788	702	710	2,164	1,966	2,176
Above 40	159	301	298	521	766	845
Waste, etc.	3	22	110	10	26	345
Total	26,593	29,760	28,518	73,479	88,955	85,912

## AHMEDABAD

Count or Number	Month of July			Three months ended June		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	169	200	238	556	587	598
Nos. 11 to 20	2,898	4,048	3,189	8,643	11,075	9,938
Nos. 21 to 30	4,064	4,321	4,252	12,155	11,651	12,890
Nos. 31 to 40	479	368	753	1,531	1,061	2,213
Above 40	140	128	367	434	372	1,116
Waste, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,750	9,065	8,799	23,319	24,746	26,755

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

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Description	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	864	972	912	2,368	2,499	2,513
Chudders	993	1,175	1,964	2,987	3,477	4,365
Dhotis	5,193	6,030	8,097	16,872	20,120	22,914
Drills and jeans	1,108	862	822	3,130	3,205	3,136
Cambrics and lawns	68	34	24	246	230	56
Printers	273	200	165	1,048	829	585
Shirtings and long cloth	6,650	7,665	11,370	23,987	25,030	32,112
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	870	980	1,365	2,358	3,153	3,340
Tent cloth	139	105	20	329	336	84
Other sorts	616	501	508	1,619	1,651	1,499
Total	16,774	18,524	25,247	54,944	60,530	70,604
Coloured piece-goods	7,404	7,317	9,772	21,920	22,171	27,827
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	201	212	329	471	793	958
Hosiery	11	19	30	41	52	80
Miscellaneous	107	201	189	356	458	709
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	1	56	217	16	165	571
Grand Total	24,498	26,329	35,784	77,748	84,169	100,749

## BOMBAY CITY

Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	521	761	824	1,626	1,932	2,222
Chudders	633	726	1,517	1,821	2,344	3,124
Dhotis	1,675	2,100	2,558	4,759	6,635	6,988
Drills and jeans	1,035	781	772	2,834	2,876	2,875
Cambrics and lawns	56	15	11	203	164	14
Printers	7	..	..	15	7	..
Shirtings and long cloth	4,578	5,631	9,009	16,482	18,798	25,249
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	713	781	1,031	1,869	2,350	2,378
Tent cloth	57	84	17	189	255	63
Other sorts	242	231	324	660	712	861
Total	9,517	11,110	16,063	30,438	36,073	43,774
Coloured piece-goods	5,930	5,277	7,361	16,342	15,491	19,420
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	196	202	319	460	760	928
Hosiery	5	3	3	19	14	15
Miscellaneous	85	182	170	323	417	589
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	1	54	128	11	162	292
Grand Total	15,734	16,828	24,044	47,613	52,917	65,018

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

## AHMEDABAD

Description	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Grey & bleached piece-goods—Pounds	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Khadi	192	33	10	473	148	65
Chudders	207	385	345	978	922	966
Dhotis	2,643	2,890	4,537	9,102	9,904	13,129
Drills and jeans	10	45	20	83	185	92
Cambrics and lawns	12	19	14	36	53	40
Printers	148	106	74	657	453	319
Shirtings and long cloth	1,761	1,595	1,802	6,173	4,724	5,151
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	141	181	271	442	736	722
Tent cloth	77	18	..	116	60	6
Other sorts	279	196	81	649	627	361
Total	5,550	5,468	7,170	18,709	17,812	20,851
Coloured piece-goods	836	1,160	1,526	3,421	4,342	5,741
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	1	2	1	2	4	4
Hosiery	7	15	27	22	37	65
Miscellaneous	21	15	19	33	35	120
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	..	..	86	1	..	274
Grand Total	6,415	6,660	8,829	22,188	22,230	27,055

### WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN BOMBAY

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index numbers					
			July 1914	July 1925	June 1926	July 1926	July 1914	July 1925	June 1926	July 1926		
<b>Cereals—</b>												
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 3 1	6 12 7	6 11 7	100	132	144	143		
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	8 6 6	..	..	100	150	156	158		
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	69 0 0	70 0 0	71 0 0	100	153	156	129		
Do.	Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	56 8 0	54 8 0	51 8 0	100	141	136	131		
Jowari	Cawnpore	Maund	3 2 6	3 12 11	4 8 10(1)	4 2 2	100	121	144	145		
Barley	..	..	3 4 6	4 7 1	4 13 11	4 12 2	100	135	148	145		
Bajri	Ghati	..	3 4 6	5 3 0	5 11 5	5 8 1	100	158	174	168		
<b>Pulses—</b>												
Index No.—Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	141	150	146		
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	Maund	4 3 9	4 3 9	5 1 3	5 1 3	100	100	120	120		
Turdal	Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	5 13 1	7 9 11	7 9 11	100	103	135	135		
Index No.—Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	102	128	128		
Index No.—Food grains	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	102	128	128		
<b>Sugar—</b>												
Sugar	Mauritius	Cwt.	9 3 0	15 1 0	..	..	100	133	145	141		
Do.	Java, white	..	10 3 0	15 2 0	18 4 0	15 8 0	100	164	179	152		
Raw (Gul)	Sangli or Poona	Maund	7 14 3	12 14 10	9 12 9	10 9 10	100	148	124	135		
Index No.—Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	159	152	144		
<b>Other Food—</b>												
Turmeric	Rajapuri	Maund	5 9 3	11 11 3	7 5 7	7 7 9	100	210	132	134		
Ghee	Deshi	..	45 11 5	85 11 5	80 0 0	80 0 0	100	188	175	175		
Salt	Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	100	153	136	136		
Index No.—Other food	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	184	148	148		
Index No.—All Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	148	146	143		
<b>Oilseeds—</b>												
Linseed	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	13 3 0	11 1 0	11 4 0	100	148	124	126		
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	..	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 4 0	11 6 0	100	150	151	142		
Poppy seed	..	..	10 14 0	13 14 0	14 4 0	14 8 0	100	128	131	133		
Gingelly seed	White	..	11 4 0	14 14 0	18 0 0	17 12 0	100	132	160	158		
Index No.—Oilseeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	140	142	140		

1190

LABOUR GAZETTE

AUG., 1926

<b>Textile Cotton</b>										
(a) Cotton, raw—										
Broach	Fully good	Candy	251 0 0	456 0 0	342 0 0	342 0 0	100	182	136	136
Oomra	Do.	..	222 0 0	..	325 0 0	330 0 0	100	..	146	149
Dharwar	Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	..	350 0 0	352 0 0	100	..	152	153
Khandesh	Machine-ginned	..	205 0 0	..	291 0 0	299 0 0	100	..	142	146
Bengal	Do.	..	198 0 0	..	257 0 0	270 0 0	100	..	130	136
Index No.—Cotton, raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	182	141	144
(b) Cotton manufactures—										
Twist	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 7 9	1 3 0	1 3 6	100	186	149	153
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	12 4 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	100	206	164	164
White mulls	6,000	..	4 3 0	10 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	100	257	233	233
Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	..	10 6 0	23 0 0	20 8 0	20 0 0	100	222	198	193
Long Cloth	Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 2 6	1 1 0	1 0 3	100	195	179	171
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.	..	0 9 6	1 1 6	1 0 0	0 15 6	100	184	168	163
Index No.—Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	206	182	180
Index No.—Textile—Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	205	163	63
<b>Other Textiles—</b>										
Silk	Manchow	Lb.	5 2 6	7 2 1	5 14 8	5 13 7	100	138	115	113
Do.	Mathow Lari	..	2 15 1	4 6 2	4 4 10	4 4 10	100	149	146	146
Index No.—Other Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	144	131	130
<b>Hides and Skins—</b>										
Hides, Cow	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	1 14 8	1 7 11	1 9 2	100	166	139	136
Do. Buffalo	Do.	..	1 1 3	0 11 5	0 13 11	1 0 2	100	66	81	94
Skins, Goat	Do.	..	1 4 0	2 5 2	2 12 3	2 10 2	100	186	221	211
Index No.—Hides and Skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	139	144	147
<b>Metals—</b>										
Copper braziers	..	Cwt.	60 8 0	61 8 0	57 8 0	58 0 0	100	102	95	96
Iron bars	..	..	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	100	175	175	175
Steel hoops	..	..	7 12 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	148	129	129
Galvanised sheets	..	..	9 0 0	13 12 0	14 8 0	13 14 0	100	153	161	154
Tin plates	..	Box	8 12 0	16 8 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	100	189	183	194
Index No.—Metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	153	149	150
<b>Other raw and manufactured articles—</b>										
Coal	Bengal, 1st Class Jheria	Ton	14 12 0	22 14 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	100	155	142	142
Do.	Imported	..	19 11 6	21 12 6	18 0 3	19 2 0	100	110	91	97
Kerosene	Elephant Brand	2 Tins	4 6 0	7 7 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	100	170	169	169
Do.	Chester Brand	Case	5 2 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	100	185	185	185
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	155	147	148
Index No.—Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	148	146	143
Index No.—Non-food	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	163	151	152
General Index No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	158	150	149

AUG., 1926

LABOUR GAZETTE

1191

(1) Quotation for Sholapur quality.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES IN KARACHI\*

1192

Article	Grade	Rate per	Prices in the month of				Index Numbers					
			July 1914	July 1925	June 1926	July 1926	July 1914	July 1925	June 1926	July 1926		
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.						
<b>Cereals—</b>												
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	59 12 0	60 8 0	60 8 0	100	153	155	155		
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt, 30% red.	"	31 8 0	45 4 0	43 4 0	44 0 0	100	144	137	140		
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt, 92% red.	"	31 4 0	43 12 0	42 4 0	43 0 0	100	140	135	138		
" white	2% barley, 1% dirt	"	32 8 0	46 10 0	44 8 0	45 4 0	100	143	137	139		
" red	2% barley, 1% dirt	"	32 4 0	45 2 0	43 8 0	44 4 0	100	143	135	137		
Jowari	Export quality	"	25 8 0	39 0 0	43 8 0	43 8 0	100	153	171	171		
Barley	3% dirt	"	26 8 0	37 4 0	35 8 0	36 8 0	100	141	134	138		
Index No.—Cereals							100	145	143	145		
<b>Pulses—</b>												
Gram	1% dirt	Candy	29 8 0	33 12 0	37 4 0 <sup>(2)</sup>	39 8 0 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	114	126	134		
<b>Sugar—</b>												
Sugar	Java white	Cwt.	9 2 0	14 9 0	17 4 0	14 13 0	100	160	169	162		
<b>Other food—</b>												
Salt		Bengal Maund	2 2 0	1 12 6	1 10 6	1 10 6	100	84	78	78		
<b>Oilseeds—</b>												
Cotton seed		Maund	2 11 3	3 10 6	3 12 0	3 11 0	100	135	139	136		
Rapeseed, bold	3% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	73 8 0	.....	.....	100	144	.....	.....		
Gingelly	Black 9% admixture	"	62 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	100	137	.....	.....		
Index No.—Oilseeds							100	139	139	136		
<b>Textiles—</b>												
Jute bags	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	62 0 0	53 0 0	50 8 0	100	162	139	132		

LABOUR GAZETTE

AUG. 1926

<b>Textiles—Cotton</b>										
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	42 0 0	28 0 0	32 8 0	100	207	138	160
(b) Cotton manufactures										
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	19 6 0	19 8 0	19 2 0	100	190	191	187
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	22 12 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	100	225	198	198
Index No.—Cotton manufactures							100	208	195	199
Index No.—Textiles—Cotton							100	207	176	182
<b>Other Textiles—Wool</b>	Kandahar	Maund.	28 0 0	47 0 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	100	168	111	114
<b>Hides—</b>										
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund.	21 4 0	17 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	56	56	56
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	56	56	56
Index No.—Hides							100	56	56	56
<b>Metals—</b>										
Copper Braziers		Cwt.	11 8 0	64 0 0	58 8 0	58 0 0	100	116	97	98
Steel Bars		"	3 14 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	100	168	142	142
" Plates		"	4 8 0	7 4 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	100	166	151	151
Index No.—Metals							100	147	105	103
<b>Other raw and manufactured articles—</b>										
Coal	1st class Bengal	Ton.	16 0 0	23 0 0	21 2 0	21 2 0	100	164	147	147
Kerosene	Chester Brand	Case.	5 2 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	100	157	161	161
"	Elephant	2 Tins.	4 7 0	7 5 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	100	162	151	151
Index No.—Other raw and manufactured articles							100	164	160	160
Index No.—Food							100	151	134	135
Index No.—Miscellaneous							100	146	136	137
General Index No.										

\* Sugar (brown) and Yarns (40 Grey, Plough) have been omitted from the index for want of available price quotations. (1) Quotations for Larkana, white. (2) Quotations for 3 per cent. mutual.

AUG. 1926

LABOUR GAZETTE

1193

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Table with columns: Months, Cereals, Pulses, Sugar, Other food, Index No., food, Oil-seeds, Raw cotton, Cotton manufactures, Other textiles, Hides and skins, Metals, Other raw and manufactured articles, Index No., non-food, General Index No. Rows include months from 1923 to 1926.

(a) Revised figures from October 1925 to March 1926.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table with columns: Name of country, India (Bombay), United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Italy (Rome), Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, South Africa, France (Paris), U. S. of America. Rows include months from 1914 to 1926.

(a) From 1914 to 1922 figures refer to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) First half of 1914. (d) From 1925 to 1926 June figures are given. (e) June 1914 = 100. (f) Average for 1914 = 100. (g) Average 1913 to the base. (h) The figures for July 1925 are for July. (i) Revised series from March 1922. (j) Revised figures. (k) Figures from 1915 to 1924 refer to December. (l) First half of the year. (m) June figures.



RETAIL PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN JUNE AND JULY 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
		June 1926	June 1926	June 1926	June 1926	June 1926	July 1926	July 1926	July 1926	July 1926	July 1926
<i>Cereals—</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	Maund	7 8 9 <i>135</i>	8 3 3 <i>123</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	7 10 6 <i>145</i>	7 11 1 <i>133</i>	7 8 9 <i>135</i>	8 14 7 <i>135</i>	8 14 3 <i>144</i>	8 3 7 <i>156</i>	7 11 1 <i>133</i>
Wheat	"	7 4 1 <i>130</i>	6 4 9 <i>150</i>	7 9 11 <i>162</i>	6 2 8 <i>119</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>	7 5 8 <i>131</i>	6 2 6 <i>146</i>	7 4 4 <i>154</i>	6 13 8 <i>133</i>	8 0 0 <i>149</i>
Jowari	"	5 6 8 <i>124</i>	4 11 4 <i>130</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	3 7 1 <i>120</i>	4 8 7 <i>132</i>	5 9 10 <i>129</i>	4 11 4 <i>130</i>	5 5 4 <i>140</i>	3 9 0 <i>124</i>	5 0 8 <i>147</i>
Bajri	"	6 2 9 <i>143</i>	6 3 10 <i>148</i>	6 10 8 <i>142</i>	4 8 10 <i>129</i>	5 2 10 <i>126</i>	6 7 10 <i>150</i>	6 12 11 <i>162</i>	6 10 8 <i>142</i>	5 0 3 <i>143</i>	5 13 9 <i>143</i>
<i>Index No.—Cereals</i>		<i>133</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>Pulses—</i>											
Gram	Maund	6 1 4 <i>141</i>	5 6 1 <i>141</i>	5 14 10 <i>148</i>	4 13 5 <i>113</i>	5 3 6 <i>107</i>	6 6 9 <i>149</i>	5 10 7 <i>149</i>	5 11 5 <i>143</i>	5 4 11 <i>124</i>	5 7 1 <i>112</i>
Turdal	"	7 11 1 <i>132</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	10 0 0 <i>162</i>	6 6 0 <i>109</i>	7 14 5 <i>120</i>	7 13 6 <i>134</i>	8 0 0 <i>120</i>	10 0 0 <i>162</i>	7 5 8 <i>126</i>	8 10 0 <i>131</i>
<i>Index No.—Pulses</i>		<i>137</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>122</i>

<i>Other articles of food—</i>											
Sugar (refined)	Maund	13 11 1 <i>180</i>	12 6 5 <i>171</i>	13 1 0 <i>163</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>	12 15 3 <i>136</i>	14 4 7 <i>187</i>	12 8 9 <i>173</i>	14 8 9 <i>182</i>	14 8 9 <i>145</i>	15 5 0 <i>164</i>
Jagri (gul)	"	13 11 1 <i>160</i>	11 9 6 <i>167</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	9 14 6 <i>141</i>	14 4 7 <i>167</i>	11 13 8 <i>170</i>	13 5 4 <i>150</i>	10 0 0 <i>129</i>	10 9 1 <i>145</i>
Tea	Lb.	0 15 3 <i>196</i>	0 11 7 <i>225</i>	0 15 7 <i>200</i>	1 1 10 <i>171</i>	1 2 11 <i>230</i>	0 15 5 <i>198</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 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>	3 3 6 <i>151</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 2 <i>158</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 6 6 <i>108</i>	0 5 0 <i>201</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>	0 8 9 <i>169</i>	0 9 0 <i>180</i>	0 5 0 <i>141</i>	0 5 0 <i>141</i>	0 6 0 <i>141</i>
Mutton	"	0 12 4 <i>185</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 11 0 <i>183</i>	0 11 3 <i>169</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 10 0 <i>167</i>	0 11 0 <i>183</i>
Milk	Maund	17 9 4 <i>191</i>	7 9 11 <i>172</i>	12 4 11 <i>246</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>	12 4 11 <i>246</i>	13 5 4 <i>183</i>	13 5 4 <i>133</i>
Ghee	"	94 10 3 <i>186</i>	77 9 4 <i>182</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	71 1 9 <i>127</i>	74 3 8 <i>164</i>	96 6 10 <i>190</i>	77 9 4 <i>182</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	71 1 9 <i>160</i>	74 3 8 <i>164</i>
Potatoes	"	8 14 10 <i>199</i>	6 9 7 <i>122</i>	10 0 0 <i>263</i>	8 6 9 <i>107</i>	7 0 3 <i>106</i>	10 1 11 <i>226</i>	8 0 0 <i>146</i>	10 1 0 <i>263</i>	10 0 0 <i>263</i>	7 0 3 <i>106</i>
Onions	"	4 2 8 <i>268</i>	3 0 4 <i>166</i>	2 8 0 <i>125</i>	3 5 4 <i>133</i>	2 12 11 <i>140</i>	4 7 8 <i>268</i>	1 8 0 <i>130</i>	1 5 0 <i>125</i>	3 10 2 <i>141</i>	3 0 4 <i>130</i>
Cocconut oil	"	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	26 10 8 <i>108</i>	33 10 11 <i>168</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>	28 9 2 <i>113</i>	26 10 8 <i>108</i>	33 10 11 <i>168</i>	32 0 0 <i>120</i>	28 1 1 <i>100</i>
<i>Index No.—Other articles of food</i>		<i>180</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>160</i>
<i>Index No.—All food articles (comprised)</i>		<i>164</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>151</i>

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN BOMBAY  
BY GROUPS

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months	Cereals	Pulses	Cereals and pulses	Other articles of food	All food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House- rent	Cost of living
<b>1923</b>									
August .. ..	123	116	122	194	149	165	205	172	154
September .. ..	124	116	123	194	149	161	206	172	154
October .. ..	123	116	122	188	147	161	211	172	152
November .. ..	124	116	124	187	147	161	225	172	153
December .. ..	132	116	130	189	152	161	219	172	157
<b>1924</b>									
January .. ..	133	120	131	192	154	161	224	172	159
February .. ..	128	119	128	190	151	161	229	172	156
March .. ..	127	115	126	184	147	163	229	172	154
April .. ..	122	112	121	180	143	163	230	172	150
May .. ..	121	113	120	181	143	166	227	172	150
June .. ..	124	112	123	186	147	166	227	172	153
July .. ..	128	115	127	191	151	166	229	172	157
August .. ..	135	125	134	192	156	166	231	172	161
September .. ..	136	124	135	191	156	166	229	172	161
October .. ..	135	124	134	193	156	167	224	172	161
November .. ..	135	126	134	196	157	167	214	172	161
December .. ..	134	123	133	196	156	167	214	172	160
<b>1925</b>									
January .. ..	131	124	130	189	152	165	209	172	157
February .. ..	134	123	133	185	152	166	210	172	157
March .. ..	139	128	138	183	155	165	207	172	159
April .. ..	137	128	136	181	153	165	207	172	158
May .. ..	133	122	132	182	151	165	207	172	156
June .. ..	130	119	129	184	149	165	198	172	154
July .. ..	136	119	134	183	152	165	192	172	157
August .. ..	126	119	125	184	147	165	191	172	152
September .. ..	125	118	124	182	146	165	188	172	151
October .. ..	128	121	128	182	148	165	192	172	153
November .. ..	129	132	129	182	149	165	185	172	153
December .. ..	132	137	133	183	151	165	176	172	155
<b>1926</b>									
January .. ..	132	140	133	183	151	165	173	172	155
February .. ..	132	136	132	181	150	165	172	172	154
March .. ..	132	136	133	182	151	165	174	172	155
April .. ..	132	133	132	180	150	165	175	172	153
May .. ..	133	138	133	177	150	164	170	172	153
June .. ..	133	139	134	182	152	164	162	172	155
July .. ..	134	145	135	187	155	164	160	172	157
August .. ..	135	141	136	181	153	164	160	172	155