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THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Employment

DURING the last four weeks employment in the cotton mill industry continued to be satisfactory. The supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled, was equal to the demand and the scarcity of labour, referred to some months ago, has passed away. Attendance, however, at the mills was not quite so good as in the previous month. The average absenteeism for the month ended 12th September in representative mills was 16.34 per cent. as against 14.11 per cent. for the month ended 12th August and 14.44 per cent. for the month ended 12th July 1922. Reports from Sholapur also show that there is no shortage of mill labour. In the engineering and allied trades there is little to report. The attendance here was not so good as in the previous month, having fallen by 1 per cent. A noteworthy point in regard to the Development Directorate work is the low percentage of absenteeism. During the month absenteeism was as low as 5 per cent. at Back Bay and 7.5 per cent. at the Colaba Reclamation. There was no difficulty in getting labour either skilled or unskilled. In the docks, however, under the Bombay Port Trust authorities, the work of casual labourers was unsatisfactory. Absenteeism was as high as 22.9 per cent.

The Cost of Living

In August 1922, the cost of living as described elsewhere in the *Labour Gazette* was one per cent. below the level of the preceding month. The average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the cost of living index for the City and Island of Bombay (100 represents the level of July 1914) was about 164 for all articles and 159 for food only. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the aggregate expenditure. A further reference to this will be found on page 9.

The Wholesale Index Number

The index number of wholesale prices for the City of Bombay (which includes 15 food articles and 28 non-food articles) in August 1922 stood at 186, thus showing a fall of about 1 per cent. from the previous month. The fall was mainly due to a decrease in non-food articles. The price of wheat in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad fell during the month. The level in Bombay, Rs. 6-2-2 per maund, has now sunk, as in Karachi and Lyallpur, below the level of January 1921 when it was Rs. 6-12-0 per maund. The decrease in non-food articles was chiefly noticeable in the groups 'Cotton manufactures' and 'Oil seeds.' Special attention is invited to the tables on pages 8, 12 and 39-41 where the fluctuations by articles and groups are examined in detail.

As compared with the corresponding month of last year prices have fallen by about 8 per cent. The general price level is about 19 per cent. below the high-water mark (January 1920).

Industrial Disputes

Charts Nos. 9 and 10 on industrial disputes show at a glance the considerable increase in the number of workpeople affected by strikes during August. There were 13 disputes involving 65,000 people, and the estimated aggregate duration is approximately 87,900 working days. On the 1st August there was a strike for one day only of approximately 61,000 workers in Bombay, as the workers demanded a holiday on that day. On the 18th September a strike affecting about 2,000 people in the Tramway Company took place. A strike notice by the Bombay Tramway Union indicates the conditions of resumption of work to be (1) the recognition of the Union, and (2) the appointment of an impartial tribunal to consider, as arbitrators, the demands of the Union.



The Tramway Company have published a statement pointing out that "the Union, as at present constituted has, as its principal officers, men who are not in the employ of the Company and who, therefore, have no practical knowledge of the conditions of work or terms of service " and that "the Company is bound to insist that it shall be officered entirely by its employees". The increase in gross monthly wages as against pre-war wages and the additional benefits since 1914, are set out in the Company's statement.

Labour Legislation

(1) In the Central Legislature

In the Legislative Assembly two important Bills on labour legislation have been introduced. In a lucid speech, the Hon'ble Member in Charge (Hon'ble Mr. Innes) brought forward on behalf of Government, a Bill on Workmen's Compensation or as it is termed "A Bill to define the liability of employers in certain cases of suits for damages brought against them by workmen, and to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident". The Bill will be published in the *Labour Gazette* for October. It is to be immediately circulated to Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, Associations of Employers and the principal labour organisations in India. In the meantime, the Bill has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, which will examine the Bill, line by line and clause by clause in the light of criticisms received. The Committee consists of the following:—

Council of State:—Major General Sir William Edwards, Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Kale, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Khaparde, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Leslie Miller, Saiyid Raza Ali, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Sir A. Maricair.

Legislative Assembly:—The Law Member (the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Sapru), Messrs. Chatterjee, Joshi, Saklatvala, Lindsay, Neogy, Kamat, Rangachariar, Abdul Kasem, Ginwala and the Mover (The Hon'ble Mr. Innes).

The Bill will be passed, it is understood, in the next session. It will come into force on the 1st day of July 1924. It includes only a small proportion of the workers of this country, namely, workers in Factories, in Mines, on Wharves, on Railways and Tramways. Some other classes have been included under the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, such as certain sections of the Building trades, also Telegraphs or Telephones, workers in under-ground sewers and those employed in the service of Fire Brigades. "Workman" is defined in the Act to be "any person (other than a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business) who is a railway servant as defined in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, not permanently employed in any administrative district or sub-divisional office of a railway or who is, either by way of manual labour or on a monthly wage not exceeding three hundred rupees, employed in any such capacity as is specified in Schedule II, whether the contract of employment was made before or after the passing of this Act and whether such contract is expressed or implied, oral or in writing; but does not include any person working in the capacity of a member of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service; and any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his dependants or any of them". Schedule II contains a list of persons who, subject to the provisions of the section defining "workman", are included in the definition of workman.

In section 23 provision is made for the appointment of Commissioners by Local Governments. The section reads:—"(1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint any person to be a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for such local area as may be specified in the notification. (2) Any Commissioner may, for the purpose of deciding any matter referred to him for decision under this Act, choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the matter under inquiry, to assist



him in holding the inquiry. (3) Every Commissioner shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code." The references to the Commissioners are defined in section 22 as follows:—"(1) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability of any person to pay compensation (including any question as to whether a person injured is or is not a workman) or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act (including any question as to the nature or extent of disablement), the question shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the Commissioner. (2) No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question which is by or under this Act to be settled, decided or dealt with by a Commissioner."

The Honourable Mr. Innes also introduced a Bill amending and consolidating the law relating to the regulation and inspection of mines. The proposed Bill prohibits employment and the presence of children below ground, restricts the hours of labour to 60 hours per week for above ground and 54 for below ground workers, and prescribes, it is understood, a weekly day of rest on the analogy of the revised Factories Act. The Governor-General in Council, it is proposed, should be empowered to exempt certain classes of labour from the provisions relating to the hours of employment and the weekly day of rest. Of other amendments proposed the most important are a revision of the penalty clauses and the modification of the existing definitions of a 'child' and of a 'mine'.

The other resolutions on labour matters passed in the Central Legislature, are referred to on page 20.

(2) In the Local Legislature

In the Local Legislature, which met on the 21st instant in Poona, the following resolutions were placed on the agenda for discussion.

Resolution by Mr. J. Addyman, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in view of the new Factory Act which came into force on July 1st, 1922, immediate steps be taken to establish an efficient Factory Inspectors Department, separate from the Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department; and that the staff should include, in addition to a Chief Factory Inspector,

Superintending Inspectors, Inspectors and Inspectors Assistants, both men and women, European and Indian".

Resolutions by Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority, to enquire into the condition of labourers working in docks, as regards their condition of services, housing accommodation, education and their general economic position".

2. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a Committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the facilities that at present exist for the recreation—including open air and indoor—for the working classes in the City of Bombay and what steps should be taken to make adequate provision for them".

It is unlikely that time will permit of these Resolutions being discussed at the meeting as other movers of Resolutions have secured a higher place in the ballot.

Cotton Mill Production

(1) Month of July

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	July			July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island ..	29	31	28	17	17	16
Ahmedabad ..	7	8	8	7	5	7
Other centres ..	4	5	5	3	2	3
Total, Presidency ..	40	44	41	27	24	26

(2) Four months ended July

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Four months ended July			Four months ended July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island ..	112	118	114	61	72	65
Ahmedabad ..	23	28	31	25	28	28
Other centres ..	16	20	20	10	11	11
Total, Presidency ..	151	166	165	96	111	104



It will be seen from the former of these two tables that the figure of yarn production for July 1922 is lower than that of last year, while the production of woven goods is greater. The four months' figures show (1) a slight decrease in yarn production and (2) a greater decrease in the production of woven goods. The prices of long cloths and chudders are yet higher than in February 1922, while those of 'T' cloths are now at par with the second half of February 1922. Prices of Twist Nos. 10s. and 20s. are somewhat lower as compared with May to August 1922 though as compared with the second half of April 1922 they are still a little higher.

The Outlook

The most critical period of the monsoon—the month of September—has just passed, and reports so far are generally good. The last fortnight in September means much to wheat and other rabi crops, and as a matter of fact all the great famines were due to bad rains in this month. While the monsoon has been satisfactory, markets on the continent of Europe have been depressed on account of the progressive deterioration in the currency position of Germany, Austria, Russia, and other countries. Some of these, such as Austria, are almost financially *in articulo mortis* and business is, therefore, impeded. The paralysis of Austria's industries, for example, due to inability to import raw materials grows in intensity with its fall in the value of its currency. Indeed the krone is no longer a store of wealth nor a standard of value and thus ceases to perform the chief functions of money. It may even cease to be a medium of exchange. Geld in currency reserves, where it exists, is not available for export and therefore ceases, as in Germany, to function in the foreign exchanges. It is sometimes, however, forgotten how serious 1921 was for trade in all countries. General prosperity was broken suddenly and to an unprecedented degree. Lancashire's export of cotton piece-goods, for example, fell to the lowest figure since the American Civil War, and England's output of pig iron was the lowest for 70 years. The increase in the production of pig iron in the United Kingdom, a good index of trade, and the continued fall in prices in India owing to a

satisfactory monsoon, are the gleams of light, at any rate, for the time being.

The Balance of Trade

In August the noticeable feature of the balance of trade is a favourable balance of about 3 crores of rupees.

India

	In lakhs of rupees					
	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	June 1922	July 1922	August 1922
Exports (private merchandise) ..	+27.61	+23.86	+27.30	+19.23	+24.40	+25.21
Imports do. ..	-21.48	-17.84	-19.06	-16.40	-18.15	-21.20
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+6.13	+6.02	+8.24	+2.83	+6.25	+4.01
Balance of transactions in treasure (private) ..	-4.68	-3.83	-4.6	-4.12	-6.52	-1.96
Visible balance of trade, including securities.*	+1.41	+4.14	+3.48	-1.11	+32	+2.98

* Plus (+) indicates favourable and minus (-) adverse balance.

Bombay

	In lakhs of rupees					
	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	June 1922	July 1922	August 1922
Exports (private merchandise) ..	+9.28	+6.46	+8.97	+8.30	+8.50	+7.60
Imports do. ..	-9.95	-7.42	-7.87	-6.17	-6.86	-7.85
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	-67	-96	+1.10	+2.13	+1.64	-25
Imports of treasure ..	-4.58	-3.45	-3.96	-4.07	-6.63	-2.27
Exports of treasure ..	+1	+2	+5	+36	+22	+42
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	-4.57	-43	-3.91	-3.71	-6.41	-1.85

Karachi

	In lakhs of rupees					
	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	June 1922	July 1922	August 1922
Exports (private merchandise) ..	+2.59	+1.69	+1.94	+1.12	+1.76	+1.33
Imports do. ..	-2.09	-1.28	-1.02	-1.42	-1.40	-1.83
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+50	+41	+92	-30	+36	-50
Imports of treasure ..	-4	-1	-3	..	..	-3
Exports of treasure ..	..	..	..	+2	+6	+21
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	-4	-1	-3	+2	+6	+18

NOTE.—Plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) signifies net import.



Business Conditions

The rates for telegraphic transfers in Bombay on London in the first week of the last twelve months are as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
October 1921 ..	1	5 ¹³ / ₃₂	April 1922 ..	1	3 ⁵ / ₃₂
November ..	1	4 ⁹ / ₁₆	May ..	1	3 ⁵ / ₃₂
December ..	1	3 ⁷ / ₈	June ..	1	3 ¹¹ / ₁₆
January 1922 ..	1	3 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	July ..	1	3 ⁵ / ₈
February ..	1	3 ⁵ / ₈	August ..	1	3 ²¹ / ₃₂
March ..	1	3 ⁷ / ₃₂	September ..	1	3 ¹ / ₂

These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. It will be seen that in the first week of October 1921 the rate was as high as ls. 5¹³/₃₂d.

Bank clearings during August 1922 in Bombay and Calcutta were below the July level, but in Rangoon, on the other hand, these were higher. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

In crores of rupees.

	June 1922	July 1922	August 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in August 1922 as compared with the previous month.
Bombay ..	64	65	58	-7
Karachi ..	2	2	2	..
Calcutta ..	67	77	72	-5
Rangoon ..	10	8	9	+1

The rupee portion of the Paper Currency Reserve in Bombay shows an increase, as rupees are not required to a large extent for moving crops at the moment. This has steadily increased since the end of January when it was Rs. 20.1 crores. The latest figure shows the rupee portion of the Reserve in Bombay at no less than 25.01 crores. In addition there is in Bombay Rs. 14 crores in the form of gold and the percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India is 62. The average market quotation of 65 cotton mill companies, for which quotations are available, are as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
January 1922..	1,650	May 1922..	1,609
February ..	1,593	June ..	1,659
March ..	1,604	July ..	1,688
April ..	1,613	August ..	1,578

The average amount paid up was Rs. 371 per share.

THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

In opening the autumn Session of the Central Legislature, on the 5th September, His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech dealt with questions concerning labour. The following are extracts from H. E. Lord Reading's speech:—

INDIAN EMIGRATION

"In dealing with external affairs and our borders, I may refer to the position of Indians in the Dominions and Colonies overseas. The Standing Emigration Committee is now advising the Government of India on all emigration matters of major importance. Our policy is embodied in the new Emigration Act which received my assent last March. At present, emigration of unskilled labour is illegal except to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States to which the new Act will only apply next March. Deputations from Ceylon and Malaya are with us discussing the details of the proposals, which, on the advice of the Committee, we have placed before their Governments, and the Government of the Straits Settlements are embodying in their local legislation the provisions which we are advised to secure in that Colony. I desire to acknowledge the cordial spirit in which the Colonial Governments are co-operating with my Government to make the conditions of Indian emigration free from all reasonable objection.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Indian Mines Act, which is designed to make improvements in the provisions to secure the safety, welfare and efficiency of mine workers will also come before you. Last year, I foreshadowed other measures destined to benefit the labouring classes of the country. Legislation for workmen's compensation has been advocated by the leading associations of employers and employees and the majority of the Local Governments. The proposals have been examined by a Committee, the majority of whose recommendations will be laid before you in the form of a Bill. We hope also to place our considered decisions regarding the protection and legal status of Trades Unions before you."

Wholesale prices index numbers in Bombay by groups from January 1920

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Sugar.	Other food.	Total food.	Oil-seeds.	Raw cotton.	Cotton manufactures.	Other textiles.	Hides and skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Total non-food.	General average.
1920														
January ..	184	178	323	202	215	210	202	312	153	196	207	200	241	231
April ..	162	178	329	178	201	173	149	314	270	214	279	191	238	224
July ..	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	179	164	288	208	222	220
August ..	163	155	456	184	225	173	132	306	183	133	257	209	212	217
September ..	164	156	470	184	228	189	139	295	186	119	257	209	212	218
November ..	166	160	312	158	193	164	134	267	184	188	240	202	209	204
December ..	154	160	255	141	173	148	122	284	181	175	239	204	203	192
1921														
January ..	158	160	306	146	185	138	120	274	163	148	233	216	195	191
February ..	159	145	324	149	188	133	110	265	163	172	234	216	193	191
March ..	156	139	338	150	189	129	108	256	163	152	246	216	190	190
April ..	173	149	329	164	199	146	112	267	163	169	247	216	198	198
May ..	173	151	314	162	196	150	115	272	142	166	248	222	200	199
June ..	184	158	267	169	194	161	126	270	109	141	239	222	205	197
July ..	186	151	234	185	191	171	137	269	138	156	244	206	203	199
August ..	216	166	229	181	205	160	137	267	138	160	242	210	202	203
September ..	212	169	230	174	202	150	217	265	138	180	240	206	211	207
October ..	192	164	207	180	189	130	169	271	133	182	209	202	199	195
November ..	196	175	203	190	193	129	170	263	138	163	204	198	192	193
December ..	188	180	200	185	189	136	198	259	138	136	200	198	191	190
1922														
January ..	182	175	210	190	188	132	166	258	139	167	199	196	190	190
February ..	179	168	203	211	189	136	156	244	139	148	192	208	185	186
March ..	177	166	224	241	198	140	174	251	139	168	192	196	189	192
April ..	179	160	238	212	193	144	179	251	139	137	187	190	185	188
May ..	180	160	218	220	193	149	190	250	139	139	186	192	187	189
June ..	169	179	220	231	187	152	202	256	139	136	191	192	191	190
July ..	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	139	142	177	188	188	188
August ..	166	132	227	238	188	138	197	248	139	139	183	186	184	186

NOTE.—The figures of 1921 and 1922 in heavy type indicate the highest peak reached above the peak of 1920 which is also shown in heavy type.

Retail prices of articles of food in Bombay in July 1914, July and August 1922

The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

Articles.	Grade.	Rate per	Equivalent in tolas.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in August over or below				
				July 1914.	July 1922.	August 1922.		
				July 1914.	July 1922.	July 1922.		
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	.. Paylee	.. 216	5 10	8 2	8 1	+ 2 3	- 0 1
Wheat	.. Punjab Pasi	.. ..	.. 212	5 10	9 2	9 2	+ 3 4	..
Jowari	.. Madras	.. ..	.. 208	4 3	6 1	6 1	+ 1 10	..
Bajri	.. Ghani	.. ..	.. 200	4 7	7 11	7 6	+ 2 11	- 0 5
Gram	.. Punjab red	.. ..	.. 208	4 4	8 0	8 0	+ 3 8	..
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	.. ..	.. 204	5 11	9 8	9 2	+ 3 3	- 0 6
Sugar (raw)	.. Sangli, middle quality	.. Seer by weight	.. 28	1 2	2 6	2 6	+ 1 4	..
Sugar (refined)	.. Java, white	.. ..	.. 28	1 1	2 4	2 6	+ 1 5	+ 0 2
Tea	.. Ceylon, middle quality	.. Lb. "	.. 39	7 10	9 11	9 11	+ 2 1	..
Salt	.. Bombay, black	.. Paylee	.. 188	1 9	3 0	3 1	+ 1 4	+ 0 1
Beef	.. Crawford Market	.. Lb. "	.. 39	2 6	5 0	5 0	+ 2 6	..
Mutton	.. Average for sheep and goat	.. ..	.. 39	3 0	7 6	7 6	+ 4 6	..
Milk	.. Meilium	.. Seer by measure	.. 56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+ 2 2	..
Ghee	.. Belgaum, Deshi	.. by weight	.. 28	7 1	13 2	13 2	+ 6 1	..
Potatoes	.. Mettupalayam	.. ..	.. 28	0 8	1 0	1 0	+ 0 4	..
Onions	.. Nasik	.. ..	.. 28	0 3	0 5	0 6	+ 0 3	+ 0 1
Cocconut oil	.. Middle quality	.. ..	.. 28	3 7	3 2	3 2	- 0 5	..

THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR AUGUST 1922

A fall of one point

All articles .. 64 per cent.

Food only .. 59 per cent.

In August 1922 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, was one point below the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was about 165 in July and 164 in August. The general index is 15 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920 and 5 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

As compared with the previous month, there was a slight fall in the retail prices of food articles. The price of bajri and turdal fell by 9 points and that of rice by 3 points, while those of wheat, jowari and gram remained stationary. There was, however, an increase of 9 points in the price of sugar and one point in that of salt. The prices of jagri (gul), tea, beef, mutton, milk and ghee experienced no change during the month. A seasonal increase of about 24 per cent. in the price of onions was recorded.

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 aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

July 1914 = 100

August 1919 (three years ago)	179	January 1922	.. 173
August 1920 (two years ago)	191	February ..	.. 165
October 1920	.. 193	March ..	.. 165
August 1921 (a year ago)	180	April ..	.. 162
September 185	May 163
October 183	June 163
November 182	July 165
December 179	August 164

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The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in July and August 1922 as compared with that for July 1914, which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer on page 10.

Articles.	July 1914	July 1922	August 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in August over or below July 1922
Rice	.. 100	136	133	- 3
Wheat	.. 100	154	154	..
Jowari	.. 100	135	135	..
Bajri	.. 100	184	175	- 9
Gram	.. 100	179	179	..
Turdal	.. 100	162	153	- 9
Sugar (raw)	.. 100	205	205	..
Sugar (refined)	.. 100	222	231	+ 9
Tea	.. 100	127	127	..
Salt	.. 100	151	152	+ 1
Beef	.. 100	198	198	..
Mutton	.. 100	231	231	..
Milk	.. 100	191	191	..
Ghee	.. 100	185	185	..
Potatoes	.. 100	159	159	..
Onions	.. 100	186	230	+ 44
Cocconut oil	.. 100	90	90	..
All food articles (weighted average)	.. 100	160	159	- 1

NOTE.—A full explanation of the scope and method of compilation of the index number was published in the Labour Gazette for September 1921.

BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

A

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Annual consumption (Mass Units). (In crores.)	Price.			Total Expenditure.		
			July 1914.	July 1922.	August 1922.	July 1914.	July 1922.	August 1922.
<i>Cereals—</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Maund	70	5.59	7.583	7.458	391.30	530.81	522.06
Wheat	"	21	5.59	8.625	8.625	117.39	181.13	181.13
Jowari	"	11	4.35	5.859	5.859	47.85	64.45	64.45
Bajri	"	6	4.31	7.943	7.531	25.86	47.66	45.19
Total and Average—Cereals ..	—	—	100	141	140	582.40	824.05	812.83
<i>Pulses—</i>								
Gram	Maund	10	4.30	7.693	7.693	43.00	76.93	76.93
Turdal	"	3	5.84	9.469	8.964	17.52	28.41	26.89
Total and Average—Pulses ..	—	—	100	174	172	60.52	105.34	103.82
<i>Other food articles—</i>								
Sugar (raw)	Maund	7	8.56	17.583	17.583	59.92	123.08	123.08
Sugar (refined)	"	2	7.62	16.932	17.583	15.24	33.86	35.17
Tea	"	40	40.00	50.792	50.792	1.00	1.27	1.27
Salt	"	5	2.13	3.224	3.240	10.65	16.12	16.20
Beef	Seer	28	0.32	0.641	0.641	8.96	17.95	17.95
Mutton	"	33	0.42	0.964	0.964	13.86	31.81	31.81
Milk	Maund	14	9.20	17.583	17.583	128.80	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	1½	50.79	94.120	94.120	76.18	141.18	141.18
Potatoes	"	11	4.48	7.141	7.141	49.28	78.55	78.55
Onions	"	3	1.55	2.885	3.573	4.65	8.66	10.72
Cocoanut Oil	"	½	25.40	22.859	22.859	12.70	11.43	11.43
Total and Average—Other food articles ..	—	—	100	186	187	381.24	710.07	713.52
Total and Average—All food articles ..	—	—	100	160	159	1,024.16	1,639.46	1,630.17
<i>Fuel and lighting—</i>								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.37	7.656	7.656	21.85	38.28	38.28
Firewood	Maund	48	0.79	1.281	1.281	37.92	61.49	61.49
Coal	"	1	0.54	1.029	1.068	0.54	1.03	1.07
Total and Average—Fuel and lighting ..	—	—	100	167	167	60.31	100.80	100.84
<i>Clothing—</i>								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.59	1.563	1.531	15.93	42.20	41.34
Shirtings	"	25	0.64	1.645	1.630	16.00	41.13	40.75
T. Cloth	"	36	0.58	1.500	1.469	20.88	54.00	52.88
Total and Average—Clothing ..	—	—	100	260	256	52.81	137.33	134.97
House rent	Per month	10	11.30	18.70	18.7	113.00	187.00	187.00
Grand Total and General Average ..	—	—	100	165	164	1,250.28	2,064.59	2,052.98

NOTE.—If the aggregate expenditure in July 1914 at the prices ruling in that month was Rs. 1,250.28 crores, the aggregate expenditure in August 1922 at August price levels was Rs. 2,052.98, i.e., an increase of 64 per cent. (Rs. 1,250.28 = 100. Rs. 2,052.98 = 164).

BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

B

Alternative method of presentation.

Articles.	Approximate percentage weight assigned to each article based on proportion to aggregate expenditure in July 1914.	Index Number.		Weight × Index Number.	
		July 1922.	August 1922.	July 1922.	August 1922.
<i>Cereals—</i>					
Rice	31.4	136	133	4,270.4	4,176.2
Wheat	9.4	154	154	1,447.6	1,447.6
Jowari	3.8	135	135	513.0	513.0
Bajri	2.1	184	175	386.4	367.5
Total and Average Index No. ..	46.7	142	139	6,617.4	6,504.3
<i>Pulses—</i>					
Gram	3.1	179	179	554.9	554.9
Turdal	1.3	162	153	210.6	198.9
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.4	174	171	765.5	753.8
<i>Other food articles—</i>					
Sugar (raw)	4.8	205	205	984.0	984.0
Sugar (refined)	1.2	222	231	266.4	277.2
Tea	0.1	127	127	12.7	12.7
Salt	0.9	151	152	135.9	136.8
Beef	0.7	198	198	138.6	138.6
Mutton	1.1	231	231	254.1	254.1
Milk	10.3	191	191	1,967.3	1,967.3
Ghee	6.1	185	185	1,128.5	1,128.5
Potatoes	4.0	159	159	636.0	636.0
Onions	0.4	186	230	74.4	92.0
Cocoanut oil	1.0	90	90	90.0	90.0
Total and Average Index No. ..	30.6	186	187	5,687.9	5,717.2
<i>Fuel and lighting—</i>					
Kerosene oil	1.8	175	175	315	315.0
Firewood	3.0	162	162	486	486.0
Coal	0.1	190	197	19	19.7
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.9	167	167	820	820.7
<i>Clothing—</i>					
Dhoties	1.3	263	258	341.9	335.4
Shirtings	1.3	257	254	334.1	330.2
T. Cloth	1.7	257	252	436.9	428.4
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.3	259	254	1,112.9	1,094.0
House rent	9.1	165	165	1,501.5	1,501.5
Grand total of weights =	100				
General Average or Cost of Living Index (July 1914 = 100) ..	....	165	164	16,505.2	16,391.5

WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUGUST

BOMBAY *

The index number of wholesale prices for the City of Bombay shows that in August 1922, prices fell by about one per cent. as compared with the previous month. The fall is mainly due to a decrease in the prices of non-food articles. Comparing with the corresponding month of last year prices have fallen by eight per cent., the fall from the twelve-monthly average of 1921 being about 5 per cent.

The present index number is based on carefully collected market prices and is indirectly weighted. Food articles number 15 and non-food 28. The base is the pre-war month, July 1914. The index is published at the request of business firms in Bombay, in such a way as to show the relative level of average wholesale prices, and the groups have been selected primarily with a view to suit the conditions of Bombay's trade.

The net result of movements in the groups are set out below. Comparisons are made with (1) the immediately preceding month, and (2) the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay

Groups.	No. of items.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. in August 1922 as compared with	
		the preceding month (July 1922).	the corresponding month of last year (August 1921).
1. Cereals ..	7	- 2	- 9
2. Pulses ..	2	- 1	- 20
3. Sugar ..	3	+ 3	- 1
4. Other food ..	3	+ 4	+ 31
Total food ..	15	..	- 8
5. Oilseeds ..	4	- 9	- 14
6. Raw cotton ..	5	+ 1	+ 44
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	- 3	- 7
8. Other textiles ..	2	..	+ 1
9. Hides and skins ..	3	- 2	- 13
10. Metals ..	5	+ 3	- 24
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	3	- 1	- 11
Total non-food ..	28	- 2	- 9
General average ..	43	- 1	- 8

* Karachi wholesale prices will be found on pages 42-44.

Comparing with the last month, there was a fall in the food-grains and a rise in sugar and the other food articles. The increase in the other food articles was to the extent of about 4 per cent. which was partly due to a rise in the price of ghee. It is interesting to note that the price of every food-grain experienced a fall during the month. The index number of food articles, however, stood at the same level, 188 as in the previous month, the fall in the food-grains being counteracted by a rise in sugar and the "other food".

The index number of the non-food articles was about 184 in August, showing again a fall of two per cent. since the previous month. The most noticeable change was in the group "Oilseeds" which fell by about 9 per cent. The metal group which had experienced a fall in the previous month, rose by 3 per cent. in August. There was a fall of 3 per cent. in the cotton manufactures, while the changes in the other groups could be comprised within a range of two per cent. The subjoined table compares August prices with those of the preceding months and of the corresponding month last year. The table expresses the price levels as percentages of the twelve-monthly average of 1921:—

100 = average of 1921

Group.	August 1921.	Nov. 1921.	Feb. 1922.	May 1922.	July 1922.	August 1922.
I. Cereals ..	118	107	98	98	93	91
II. Pulses ..	104	110	106	101	84	83
III. Sugar ..	86	77	77	82	83	86
IV. Other food ..	106	112	124	129	134	140
Total food ..	106	100	98	100	97	97
V. Oilseeds ..	111	90	94	104	105	96
VI. Raw cotton ..	96	119	109	133	137	138
VII. Cotton manufactures ..	100	99	91	94	96	93
VIII. Other textiles ..	96	96	97	97	97	97
IX. Hides and Skins ..	100	102	93	87	89	87
X. Metals ..	104	88	83	80	76	79
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	99	93	98	91	89	88
Total non-food ..	102	97	93	94	95	93
General average—all articles ..	104	98	95	96	96	95

The main fact which emerges from this table is that the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay is now below the average of 1921. The levels of "Other food" and "Raw cotton" are, however, above the twelve-monthly average of 1921. The following table is intended to show the annual movements in food and non-food wholesale prices:—

Annual wholesale prices

July 1914 = 100

	Food.	Non-food.	All articles.
Twelve-monthly average 1918 ..	170	270	237
" " 1919 ..	202	233	222
" " 1920 ..	206	221	215
" " 1921 ..	193	198	196
Eight-monthly average 1922 ..	191	188	189

The construction of the wholesale index is shown in the following table:—

The Construction of the Index

No.	Articles.	July 1914.	August 1922.			
			Total Numbers.	Average.		
1	Cereals (Rice, wheat, jowari, barley, and bajri).	7	Index Nos.	700	1,160	6
2	Pulses (Gram and turdal).	2	..	200	263	132
3	Sugar (Refined and raw).	3	..	300	680	227
4	Other articles of food (Ghee, salt, etc.) ..	3	..	300	714	238
5	Total all food ..	15	..	1,500	2,817	188
6	Oil seeds (Linseed, rapeseed, poppyseed, and gingely) ..	4	..	400	552	138
7	Raw cotton ..	3	..	300	592	197
8	Cotton manufactures (Long cloth, shirtings, chudders, etc.) ..	6	..	600	1,487	248
9	Other textiles (Silk) ..	2	..	200	277	139
10	Hides and skins ..	3	..	300	416	139
11	Metals (Copper braziers, steel bars, tinplates, etc.) ..	5	..	500	915	183
12	Other raw and manufactured articles (Kerosene and coal) ..	3	..	300	557	186
13	Total non-food ..	28	..	2,800	4,796	184
14	General Average ..	41	..	4,100	7,613	186

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COMPARATIVE PRICES

BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur with those in Bombay, in July and August 1922 (Bombay prices = 100). It will be seen that the retail price levels in all the three centres are below the level in Bombay.

Bombay prices in July 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur
Cereals—				
Rice ..	100	124	105	101
Wheat ..	100	85	93	88
Jowari ..	100	92	98	61
Bajri ..	100	82	92	70
Average—Cereals ..	100	96	97	80
Pulses—				
Gram ..	100	79	87	94
Turdal ..	100	95	106	86
Average—Pulses ..	100	87	97	90
Other articles of food—				
Sugar (refined) ..	100	95	118	108
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	88	91	96
Tea ..	100	90	126	105
Salt ..	100	61	78	108
Beef ..	100	58	59	59
Mutton ..	100	78	78	65
Milk ..	100	49	70	76
Ghee ..	100	76	97	97
Potatoes ..	100	97	140	195
Onions ..	100	108	69	116
Cocoanut oil ..	100	117	156	117
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	87	98	104
Average—All food articles ..	100	89	98	97

Bombay prices in August 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Sholapur
Cereals—				
Rice ..	100	126	107	100
Wheat ..	100	82	93	88
Jowari ..	100	86	98	59
Bajri ..	100	85	97	69
Average—Cereals ..	100	95	99	79
Pulses—				
Gram ..	100	89	87	87
Turdal ..	100	98	112	91
Average—Pulses ..	100	89	100	89
Other articles of food—				
Sugar (refined) ..	100	93	114	104
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	87	91	96
Tea ..	100	90	126	105
Salt ..	100	59	77	111
Beef ..	100	98	59	59
Mutton ..	100	78	78	65
Milk ..	100	46	70	76
Ghee ..	100	79	97	113
Potatoes ..	100	141	140	204
Onions ..	100	88	56	93
Cocoanut oil ..	100	117	140	117
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	89	95	104
Average—All food articles ..	100	90	97	96

RETAIL PRICE STATISTICS

BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD
AND SHOLAPUR

On page 45 will be found statistics of food prices in July and August 1922 for Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. These are official prices supplied through the Director of Agriculture to the Labour Office, and are averages of prices taken eight times a month from retail shopkeepers patronised by the labouring classes.

The articles selected are those commonly consumed by the working classes. The index number is based on the prices for seventeen commodities, and is the simple arithmetic average of the percentages of prices of the several articles as compared with the prices for July 1914, which being the pre-war month is taken as the base. As compared with the previous month the unweighted index numbers of retail prices for August 1922 show that there was a slight increase in prices in Bombay, Karachi and Sholapur. The price of cereals, however, experienced a fall in all the centres except Ahmedabad. There was a general increase in the price of the "other articles of food" in all these centres.

THE COST OF LIVING IN THE
UNITED STATES

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDEX

The Cost of Living index for the United States of America as calculated and published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, includes five main groups: food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent, and miscellaneous. The number of items that enter into these groups are 43 for food, about 84 for clothing, 6 for heating and lighting, 25 for rent which includes furniture, household articles and such other items, and 19 for miscellaneous expenditure, such as taxes and subscriptions, medical and travelling expenses, amusements, etc.

The prices of food articles are reported to the Bureau each month by retail dealers in 51 important cities, and for non-food articles they are collected from 32 towns. These are actual prices secured from merchants and dealers. Those for food, fuel and light are furnished

to the Bureau in each city in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the Bureau's agents. In each city food prices are received from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers. These articles include bread, flour, macaroni, rice, beef, bacon, fish, milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits (prunes and oranges), tea and coffee. Fuel and light prices are reported from 10 to 15 firms including public utilities in each reporting city. All other data are secured by special agents of the Bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers and agents and take figures directly from the records. Four quotations are recorded in each city on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are taken from 250 to 950 houses and apartments in each city according to its population.

From these prices average prices are made for each article. The average prices of each of about 180 articles are then "weighted" according to the quantity of each article consumed in the average working-man's family. The system of weighting is that of the standard budget, based on detailed enquiries made in 1917 and 1918 into more than 12,000 working class families in various parts of the United States. The calculation of this index involves a considerable amount of labour and the information is not published monthly. The food index, however, is published every month.

The changes in the cost of living in the United States since 1913 are given in the table below:—

Changes in the cost of living in the United States,
1913 to June 1922.

Item of Expenditure	Per cent. of increase from 1913 (Average) to										
	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	March 1922	June 1922	
Food	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	97.0	78.0	50.0	38.7	41.0	
Clothing	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	168.7	158.5	84.4	75.5	72.3	
Housing	*	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	25.3	51.1	61.0	60.9	60.9	
Fuel and Light	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	56.8	94.9	81.1	75.8	74.4	
Furniture	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	163.5	185.4	118.0	106.2	102.9	
Miscellaneous	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	90.2	108.2	106.8	103.3	101.5	
TOTAL	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	99.3	100.4	74.3	66.9	66.6	

* No change.

THE WAGES ENQUIRY IN TRINIDAD

REPORT OF THE WAGES COMMITTEE,
1919-1920

The Labour Office has received a copy of the Report of the Wages Committee (Council Paper No. 125 of 1920) appointed in December 1919 "to consider and report upon the rates of wages paid to labour in Trinidad and Tobago and to examine into the economic position of the various classes of workers with a view to recommending rates of wages suited to the present conditions". The Committee with the Honourable Mr. A. G. Bell, C.M.G., as Chairman consisted of 26 members. The Report is a useful and comprehensive document with appendices. It is divided into three parts dealing with (1) unskilled labour, (2) semi-skilled labour, and (3) skilled labour. The Committee appointed four Sub-Committees for the following purposes:—

- to collect facts as regards prices;
- to collect facts as regards the working-man's budget in Port-of-Spain and the wages of unskilled labour;
- to collect facts as regards the working-man's budget in the country, the wages paid to unskilled labour, and
- to collect facts as regards the wages of skilled and semi-skilled labour in Port-of-Spain and country.

These Sub-Committees have, after enquiry issued detailed reports, and the conclusions of the substantive Committee are based upon the facts so furnished which are appended to the Report. They record (1) the pre-war and present prices of food and non-food articles in various towns, the change in prices amounts to a rise of 145 per cent.; (2) detailed evidence of individuals, eliciting information regarding their family budget expenditure on various items; (3) statistics of pre-war and present wages paid to various classes of workers and (4) a statement showing basic wages, the sliding scale of wages and the proposed scale of wages in the country parts of Trinidad.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

In dealing with the unskilled labour in the country parts of Trinidad, the Committee

observe that in Government employ the ordinary labouring man earns 62½ cents in all per diem, whereas on the estates the usual daily wage is 50 cents for a man, 35 cents for a woman and 25 to 35 cents for children; and it is calculated that the actual wage during the period the Committee was sitting was 40 to 50 per cent. higher than in pre-war days. Further, the Sub-Committee observe that labourers in cocoa-estates in particular have the advantage of getting firewood, vegetables and fruits, and in many cases plots of land for building houses and medical attendance—all free of cost. From the facts furnished by the Prices Sub-Committee, it is found that the cost of living in the country parts of Trinidad has risen by 140 per cent. and 126 per cent. in Port-of-Spain. The Committee is of opinion that the cost of living to unskilled labour is 110 per cent. higher than in pre-war days.

FAMILY BUDGETS

The items of the family budget of the country labourer (of a single man) per fortnight, according to the Sub-Committee, are as follows. It must be noted that the figures given in the two following tables relate to the case of a man *prima facie* only earning 62½ cents per diem.

Single Man

	Pre-war.		Now.	
	West Indian.	East Indian.	West Indian.	East Indian.
Food	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$4.48	\$4.48
House Rent	.46½	.46½	.46½	.41
Clothing	.53	.401	1.56	1.18½
Medical	.03½	.03½	.07½	.07½
Tools	.08½	.08½	.19½	.19½
Furniture	.08	.08	.19½	.19½
Fuel, Light & Washing	.35	.35	.67	.67
	\$3.63½	\$3.51	\$7.26½	\$7.26½

It will be seen from the above table that the cost of living has risen by 110 per cent. and 106.8 per cent. respectively over the pre-war level for the West Indian and East Indian single man workers.



The following is the budget of a family man (country labourer) with a wife and three children of 13, 8 and 3.

Family man (with wife and three children)

	Pre-war		Now	
	West Indian	East Indian	West Indian	East Indian
Food	\$5.88	\$5.88	\$12.54½	\$12.54½
House Rent .. .. .	.46½	.46½	.46½	.46½
Clothing	1.11	.83	3.24	2.69
Medical .. .. .	.10	.10	.23	.23
Tools .. .. .	.16½	.16½	.39	.39
Furniture .. .. .	.08	.08	.19½	.19½
Fuel, Light and Washing .. .. .	.47	.47	.90	.90
	\$8.26½	\$7.98½	\$17.96	\$17.41

The above table shows that the cost of living for the West Indian and the East Indian working class family of man, wife and three children has risen by 117.3 and 117.9 per cent. respectively over the pre-war level.

THE MINIMUM WAGE

For the purpose of determining the minimum wage the substantive Committee have after careful study made the following estimates of expenditure per fortnight for single and family men:—

Minimum fortnightly expenditure for single and family men.

Items	Single man	Family man
Food	\$4.48	\$10.51½
House Rent .. .. .	.46½	.46½
Clothing .. .. .	.96	1.99½
Medicines .. .. .	.07½	.10½
Tools .. .. .	.19½	.27
Furniture .. .. .	.05	.19½
Fuel, Light and Washing .. .. .	.30	.90
	\$6.52½	\$14.44

The above group expenditure figures are expressed below as percentages of total expenditure.

Group percentage expenditure for single and family men.

Groups	Single men	Family men
Food	68.7	72.9
House Rent	7.1	3.2
Clothing	14.7	13.8
Medicines	1.2	0.7
Tools	3.0	1.9
Furniture	0.7	1.3
Fuel, Lighting and Washing	4.6	6.2
All items	100.0	100.0

The Committee have allowed a small margin for savings and comfort in addition to the expenditure on necessary items shown above.

On the subject of fixing a minimum wage the Committee observe as follows:—“The daily wage for the man who works by the day has to be fixed so as to fit in with the price paid for the task which the hard worker can do in very much less than the hours of a day's work. Unless therefore great caution is exercised, if a law to fix a minimum wage is passed, to see that the price fixed and the conditions of its operations are made such as will allow of the employment of the leisurely worker, who is represented by a very large proportion of the Colony's labouring folk, and of the men who either physically or mentally are below the standard, there is danger of a large number of people becoming impossible of employment—for we must remember that the employer too has to live and that the price he can pay is governed by the competition from other countries which he has to meet in his market. If a law fixing minimum wage is passed that law must also provide for the fixing of the minimum amount of work to be done in return for the wage.....”

It is in evidence and is indeed common knowledge that the average task worker earns his day's pay in from four to five hours. Now it is universally recognised that it is right and proper, that if a man works at hard manual labour on task work, for four to five hours 'all out' he should thereby earn a day's wage—he has done what the average leisurely worker will take the full day to do. It would appear, therefore, that this latter must for his minimum



wage do at least the equal of the task—if he does less he should only be paid the proper proportion of the minimum wage—and we submit that this principle should be accepted and embodied in any law fixing a minimum wage....

We feel bound in considering a minimum wage to point out that the family man cannot in any walk of life expect to save as much as the single man can, and indeed that if a man takes on the responsibilities of marriage when entirely dependent for support from work of minimum wage standards, then he cannot expect more than the barest margin of earnings above the cost of the necessities of his life. It seems to us therefore that, while we think if a minimum wage for present days is to be fixed it would be unwise to put it higher than 68 cents for a man and 45 cents for a woman because of the grave danger that would be run of throwing out of employment a number of people who are not capable of doing work worth more than such a minimum, there is justification for our opinion that an employer who gives nothing beyond the cash wage should not give less than these wages while the general cost of living is as it is now. We find therefore that the minimum living wage for a man working by the day as an unskilled labourer in Trinidad outside of Port of Spain is 68 cents and for a woman 45 cents, and we are of opinion that it should be made so by law.”

The Committee, however, observe that it may be necessary for the minimum wage fixed by them to be changed if conditions change, especially in view of the fact that the economic position of the Colony is such that neither the price of necessities of life which the Colony imports nor the price of the products which the Colony exports, can be regulated.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the Committee are as follows:—

- that the basic minimum wage of a daily labourer should be put at 50 cents for a day of 9 hours and the index value of living at 1;
- that when the index value has risen, as now, to 2.1 by the general rise in the cost

of living to him, the minimum wage for a 9 hour day should be 68 cents for a daily labouring man, 45 cents for a daily labouring woman; and the monetary value per diem of a free house should be put at 4½ cents, of free medicines at ½ cent, and of a free house plot at 2 cents. The minimum wage and the monetary value of free medicines must be subject to revision from time to time; and (c) that in return for the minimum wage there should be given a minimum amount of work done.

Having regard to the cost of living, etc., in Port of Spain and Tobago the Committee recommend the application of the minimum wages of \$1.17 and 68 cents respectively for unskilled labourers.

VITAL STATISTICS

HIGH MORTALITY RATES IN BOMBAY CITY

The Report of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay (Dr. J. E. Sandilands, M.D., D.P.H.), contains a chart which shows the phenomenally high death-rates in Bombay City in the last four years. The death-rates among the industrial workers in these years have, as is well known, been much above normal:—

Deaths in Bombay City

Year	Total deaths	Rate per 100
1913 (pre-war year)	31,806	32.47
1914	31,853	32.52
1915	23,681	24.17
1916	30,574	31.21
1917	33,390	34.09
1918	58,388	59.61
1919	68,610	70.04
1920	45,839	46.80
1921	53,609	45.58

The rate in 1919 was, as the chart shows, the highest in 50 years except in the plague years 1900 and 1901. The high mortality for the last four years has been due to annual recurrence of epidemics of influenza. With the cessation of influenza in 1922 the death rate has fallen to a figure in the neighbourhood of 30 per 1,000.



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY

On pages 51 and 52 will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during August 1922, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

Summary tables have been constructed in order to show the position at a glance. Table I shows the number, magnitude and duration of strikes in August 1922.

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade.	Number of disputes in progress in August 1922.			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in August 1922.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in August 1922.*
	Started before 1st August.	Started in August.	Total.		
Textile ..	1	9	10	64,817	84,837
Engineering ..	..	1	1	250	1,250
Miscellaneous ..	..	2	2	330	1,840
Total, August 1922 ..	1	12	13	65,397	87,927
Total, July 1922 ..	..	14	14	13,336	58,809

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

There were 13 industrial disputes in August 1922, 10 of which were in cotton mills. The number of workpeople affected was about 65,000 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 87,927, an increase on the July statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes. The number of disputes settled in favour of the employers is noticeable.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results April to August 1922

	April 1922.	May 1922.	June 1922.	July 1922.	August 1922.
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	15	15	10	14	13
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	..	2	2	..	1
Fresh disputes begun ..	15	13	8	14	12
Disputes ended ..	13	13	10	13	11
Disputes in progress at end ..	2	2	..	1	2
Number of workpeople involved ..	5,081	15,205	2,130	13,336	65,397
Aggregate duration in working days ..	18,352	54,930	4,250	58,809	87,927
Demands—					
Pay ..	9	10	3	4	5
Bonus ..	..	..	..	1	..
Personal ..	2	2	4	4	2
Leave and hours ..	..	1	1	4	3
Others ..	4	2	2	1	3
Results—					
In favour of Employees ..	2	..	2	..	2
Compromised ..	3	1	1	..	1
In favour of Employers ..	8	12	7	13	8

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

The number of workpeople involved is the greatest since April 1921 and this is due to the general strike of mill workers in Bombay for a holiday on the 1st of August on account of the second death anniversary of B. G. Tilak.



III.—Industrial Disputes

Month.	Number of strikes and lock-outs.	Aggregate duration in working days.	Proportion settled.			In progress. (Per cent.)
			In favour of employees. (Per cent.)	In favour of employers. (Per cent.)	Compromised. (Per cent.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April 1921 ..	6	184,450	33	17	17	33
May 1921 ..	11	227,115	27	9	18	46
June 1921 ..	10	79,804	70	10	..	20
July 1921 ..	10	12,268	60	10	10	20
August 1921 ..	14	192,001	36	36	7	21
September 1921	21	256,498	80	10	..	10
October 1921 ..	15	231,896	27	13	27	33
November 1921	31	62,009	29	42	19	10
December 1921	9	26,321	78	11	11	..
January 1922 ..	17	33,389	65	18	..	17
February 1922.	12	32,087	67	8	17	8
March 1922 ..	8	300,829	75	..	25	..
April 1922 ..	15	18,352	54	13	20	13
May 1922 ..	15	54,930	80	..	7	13
June 1922 ..	10	4,250	70	20	10	..
July 1922 ..	14	58,809	93	..	..	7
August 1922 ..	13	87,927	62	15	8	15
Total (cols. 4 to 7) Average	231	1,862,935	59	14	11	16

Strikes in Other Provinces

During August there were 4 strikes in the Madras Presidency involving 1,717 men directly and an equal number indirectly. Of these the protracted strike at the Indian Aluminium Company, Ltd., which began in the middle of May, ended in the first week of September.

No strikes were reported in the Punjab during August.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

THE STRIKE COMPENSATION SCHEME

In the *Labour Gazette* for July 1922 (page 48) a reference was made to the speech of the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas, M.L.C. In that a reference was made to the strike compensation scheme which is in operation in some of the mills at Ahmedabad. A few additional features of this scheme are as follows:—

The general idea is to compensate such of the mills as are affected by strikes. A committee decides as to whether or not the workers have struck work on good grounds and the committee fixes the amount necessary for compensation. The committee also collects definite amounts at a definite rate from each of the mills for the purpose of distributing the amounts of compensation. The compensation payable to such mills as are closed down as a result of an uncalled for strike is to count from the third day of the strike. The number of such mills is limited to a proportion of one-fourth to the total number of mills that have joined the scheme. If the proportion exceeds one-fourth, the mills that have joined the scheme shall be closed, if considered necessary. The committee, when it considers it reasonable, shall be competent to resolve that all the mills shall be closed, notwithstanding the fact that the proportion of mills closed is greater or less than one-fourth. It is binding on the members of the scheme to act in accordance with the decisions of their committee arrived at in regard to the starting of the mills that may have been closed down.

The contribution payable by the members to this scheme is a sum amounting to five per cent. of the net profits, that is, profits, outstanding after deducting expenditure as well as commission, made by each mill during the year 1920 as shown in its balance sheet. Deposit receipts for these amounts have to be made over to the Chairman of the committee. The amount of compensation to be paid is arrived at by calculating the amount due for each working day on the basis of the total number of working days and the outstanding profits after deducting the

amounts on account of expenses and depreciation as shown in the balance sheet for 1920 of those mills. The working days for one year are to be counted as 301. The amount of compensation to be awarded to each mill is arrived at by deducting the contribution of that mill to such compensation. Where the mills were not working in 1920 the committee fixes the amount of compensation to be awarded to the mills as well as the contributions to be paid by them.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

The Indian Factories Act as now amended limits the hours of work of any person employed in a factory to sixty in any one week and to eleven in any one day. By section 26 the manager of a factory is required to fix specified hours for the employment of each person employed in such factory and no person is to be employed except during such hours. The provisions of this section have been extended to all persons, whereas in the Act of 1911, they were applicable to women and children only.

Section 25 of the amended Act requires that a person employed in a factory should not be employed in any other factory on the same day. But the draft rule 51 (see page 31 of the *Labour Gazette* for August) framed by the Local Government provides that the Inspector may sanction the employment of men in more than one factory on the same day if he is satisfied that such men (a) are not employed for more than ten hours in all in any one day and (b) receive the weekly holiday prescribed by section 22.

It is provided by sections 23 (b) and 24 (a) that no woman or child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning and after seven o'clock in the evening. Section 23 (c) has reduced the hours of work in the case of a child from seven to six.

LABOUR RESOLUTIONS

DEBATES IN THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Since the opening of the Central Legislature on the 5th September by His Excellency the

Viceroy, several important resolutions concerning labour have been moved both in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

WEEKLY REST DAY

In regard to legislation arising out of the International Labour Organisation the Honourable Mr. Innes, the Member for Commerce and Industry, moved in the Legislative Assembly the following resolution:—

“This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that beyond forwarding a copy to Local Governments and administrations for any action which they may consider desirable, no action need be taken on the Recommendation concerning the application of the weekly rest-day in commercial establishments adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Geneva on the 25th October 1921.”

Mr. Innes explained that his resolution referred only to commercial undertakings and not to industrial undertakings. He said, Local Governments had been consulted and the majority of them protested against an All-India legislation on the subject as being in advance of the time. It would not also be practicable and advisable to have a uniform legislation for All-India.

Messrs. K. Ahmed and N. M. Joshi expressed dissatisfaction with the scope of the resolution, and Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment which required that the opinions of Local Governments and representative organisations of employers and employed should be invited on the subject and these laid before the Assembly. After further discussion Mr. Joshi's amendment was lost and Mr. Innes' original proposition was carried. A Resolution identical to that moved by Mr. Innes was also passed by the Council of State.

EIGHT-HOURS' DAY ON SHIPS

The second resolution, also moved by the Commerce Member, asked that no action be taken on the Recommendation concerning limitation of hours of work on inland navigation

adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Genoa in 1920. Mr. Innes said that in view of certain obvious difficulties it was not possible to carry out this Recommendation which proposed an eight hours' day on ships, and pointed out that Great Britain, Japan, Italy and other European countries had also not adopted the Recommendation. Mr. Joshi moved an amendment similar to the one on the question of weekly rest-day, but was not carried. Mr. Innes' resolution was finally adopted.

Another resolution asked for the ratification of the Draft Convention (1) fixing the minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers, and (2) concerning compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. Mr. Innes pointed out that the resolution merely confirmed the existing practice. The resolution was adopted. The two above resolutions were subsequently passed by the Council of State.

ENQUIRY INTO THE CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

In the Council of State, Sir A. Maricair moved that a Committee of officials and non-officials with an official majority should enquire into the conditions of life and the complaints of Indian labourers and report to Government on the wages earned, the hours of work, housing, the education of children, etc. After other speakers had pointed out the impracticability of such an enquiry, Mr. Lindsay summarised what had already been done regarding the points raised. The resolution was withdrawn.

International Labour Conference, 1922

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES

The following are the delegates to the fourth session of the International Labour Conference which will meet at Geneva on 18th October 1922.

For the Government of India.—Mr. B. N. Basu, Member, Council of the Secretary of State for India.

Sir Louis Kershaw, Secretary, Industries and Overseas Department, India Office, London.

For the Employers.—Sir Alfred Pickford, Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co., Calcutta.

For the Workers.—Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., The Servants of India Society, Bombay.

QUESTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The following questions were asked and answered at the September Session of the Legislative Assembly.

CONDITIONS OF LABOURERS ON MINES AND PLANTATIONS

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: With reference to the reply given by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee on the 15th September 1921, to my supplementary question that arose out of my question No. 166 *re* labourers, will Government be pleased to publish or make available to the Members of the Indian Legislature the information regarding the conditions of the labourers working on mines and on tea, coffee and indigo plantations in India, collected by the Labour Bureau in the Department of Industries of the Government of India?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee replied: (a) As regards labour in mines, the most recent information available is contained in a report submitted by two Officers who examined conditions in the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields in September last. As much of the information was supplied on the understanding that it would not be published, this report cannot be made public. If the Honourable Member desires information on any particular point, it may be possible to supply it.

(b) As regards labour in plantations, the most recent investigations are those conducted by the Committee appointed to examine conditions in the Assam tea gardens; their report has not yet reached the Government of India.

WAGE CENSUS AND THE COST OF LIVING INDEX

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: With reference to the reply given by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee on the 15th September 1921, to my question No. 162, *re* mines and miners, will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they have taken the wage census and also prepared the cost of living index numbers; and, if so, will they be pleased to give now the information asked for in (a) and (b) of my said question? and

(b) whether they have decided to revise the Indian Mines Act, 1901? If so, when? If not, why not?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee replied: (a) Owing to the necessity for retrenchment, the Government of India have been compelled to abandon the proposal to appoint a special staff for the wages census for which provision was made in this year's budget. In the absence of any special staff, it will not be possible to undertake any comprehensive inquiries, but an endeavour is being made to collect figures in some of the important and organised industries.

As regards the preparation of index-numbers, I would refer the Honourable Member to the Government of India Resolution No. L-919 of 1st May 1922 which was published in the *Gazette of India* of 20th May 1922 and a copy of which will be placed in the Library.

(b) Government have decided to revise the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901, and it is hoped that an amending bill will be introduced in the Assembly during this Session.

WOMEN DOCTORS AND INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked: With reference to the reply given by the Honourable Mr. C. A. Innes on the 22nd February 1921, to my question No. 292, re women doctors for factories, will Government be pleased to state whether the Local Governments have taken steps to appoint women inspectors of factories and women doctors for looking after the health of women working in factories? If so, will they be further pleased to give the numbers of such women inspectors and women doctors in each province?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee replied: The attention of Local Governments was drawn to this matter. In Bengal and Bombay qualified medical women were appointed to conduct investigations into the conditions of women's work before and after child-birth, and to assist employers who desired to institute maternity schemes. The Government of the Central Provinces intend to appoint an Inspectress of Factories with medical qualifications at an early date.

WELFARE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Munshi Mahadeo Prasad asked: Will the Government be pleased to state, whether it proposes to introduce any legislation at an early date for the protection and welfare of agricultural labourers on tea, rubber and indigo plantations in India according to the Recommendations and Draft Conventions of the Third International Labour Conference which assembled at Geneva in 1921?

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee replied: The Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Third International Labour Conference do not refer to any particular class of agricultural labourer but to agricultural labour generally. Government have at present no proposals for legislation on the lines suggested, but an opportunity for discussion of certain of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations alluded to by the Honourable Member will be given later.

IMMIGRANTS IN TRINIDAD

REPORT FOR 1920

The Labour Office has received the Administration report of the Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad and Tobago, for the year 1920 (Council Paper No. 55-1921). During the year under review there were no arrivals, but 893 immigrants left for Calcutta. On the 31st December 1920 there were 130,028 East Indians as compared with 129,756 on 31st December 1919.

No new labour legislation was introduced during the year, but the Report of the Wages Committee was published. A reference to this will be found on page 15.

There were no strikes during the year but the Report points out that "There were one hundred and forty-six (146) deserters at large at the end of the year (1920). Many of these have probably found their way to Venezuela which is only about 25 miles distant from Port-of-Spain and 8 from the nearest point of Trinidad. They leave for various reasons—usually not being able to pull with their associates—or they are enticed away by promise of better conditions."

TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Third Quarter of 1922—A Decrease in Membership

The last review of Trade Unions in the Presidency was published on page 17 of the *Labour Gazette* for June. Since this review was published it has been decided to publish quarterly in the *Labour Gazette* the latest available information on the existing unions together with the number of members, office-bearers, and details regarding the income and expenditure of the unions.

The latest information is summarised in the tables on pages 28-30. The details regarding the unions in Bombay City and Island have been collected as hitherto by the Labour Office, mainly from the Secretaries of the unions concerned. Information regarding the unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad was obtained from the Labour Union, Ahmedabad. In regard to the unions in the rest of the Presidency the Labour Office also received the details from the Secretaries of the unions concerned.

Table I on pages 28-29 shows that there are, at the moment, nominally 10 unions with a membership of 25,100 in Bombay City and Island, 9 unions with a membership of 21,685 in Ahmedabad, and 4 unions with 5,991 members in the rest of the Presidency. The total for the whole of the Bombay Presidency is thus 23 unions with a membership of 52,776 as compared with 22 unions with a membership of 57,914 in the previous quarter. These numbers, as in the review published in the June *Labour Gazette*, include only those unions which are known to be actually in existence.

THE DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

While the number of unions shows an increase of one, 23 as against 22 in June 1922, the number of members shows a decrease of nearly 5,000. The increase in the number of unions has taken place (1) in Bombay by the addition of the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union, and (2) in Poona owing to the inclusion

of the Press Workers' Union. In Ahmedabad the number of unions has decreased by one as the Mill Jobbers and Mukadams' Union has ceased to exist. The decrease in membership is mainly due to the decrease, on the one hand, in the number of members in the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, both of which are in Bombay, and on the other, in the membership of the Weavers' and the Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Unions in Ahmedabad. In regard to the two railway unions in Bombay the decrease in membership is due to the unwillingness on the part of the workers to support the union by the regular payment of subscriptions. The Secretary of these unions states that it has been necessary to remove the names of a number of members from the rolls, as, in spite of numerous reminders, subscriptions were not forthcoming. The decrease in membership in the two unions in Ahmedabad was due to the previous figure of membership being overstated in the reports to this office and *not* to an actual decrease in the number of members on the rolls of these unions.

THE BOMBAY UNIONS

The main unions in Bombay have remained unchanged during the last quarter. These are as follows:—

1. The Indian Seamen's Union.
2. The Bombay Tramway Union.
3. The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.
4. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.
5. The Port Trust Workshop Union.

The Indian Seamen's Union continues to be the strongest of these unions both numerically and financially. The Bombay Tramway Union is, at the moment, on strike, among other things, for official recognition by the Company. The Company appears to favour a union



composed solely of its own employees as office-bearers instead of a union with 'outsiders,' i.e., not employees of the Company. The number of members of the Tramway Union shows an increase of about 500 during the last quarter, as the running and metre staff and several of the clerical staff have recently joined the union. The two Railwaymen's unions, which are affiliated to the Central Labour Board, are also pressing for recognition. The Port Trust Railway Staff and Employees' Union which, although not classed as a main union in Bombay, has received recognition by the Manager of the Port Trust Railway. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, which is composed of the clerical staff of this railway, has about 2,500 members in the Bombay Presidency and about 500 members outside the Presidency at important stations on the G. I. P. Railway. This union has also made representations to the Railway for recognition, but up to the present no decision has been arrived at.

ASSOCIATIONS

In addition to the unions already named there are several associations in Bombay which, although their activities are somewhat similar to those of a trade union, are not, in a strict sense, trade unions. These are as follows:—

1. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma.
2. The Bombay Presidency Postal Association.
3. The Postal Clerks' Club.
4. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha.
5. The Girmi Kamgar Sangh.

The first of these is the largest and consists of a number of branches throughout India and Burma, with a total membership of about 6,000. This Society is unlike the remainder, in as much as it is a limited company having been registered for many years under the Companies Act. The Secretary is Mr. Charles Wheeler and the headquarters of the Society are at 15 Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. It is understood that arrangements are now being made by the Society for the holding of the second All-India Railwaymen's Conference at Lucknow sometime in November.

THE AHMEDABAD UNIONS

The mill unions in Ahmedabad continue to increase in both membership and financial resources. It has already been stated that the membership was overstated in the last review. They consist almost entirely of regular dues-paying members. In some cases, e.g. in the Sizing, Folding and Engineering Departments (where wages are paid monthly) the dues are paid monthly. In the majority of cases, however, as wages are paid fortnightly the dues are also paid fortnightly. The members of the large unions, comprising the Throstle, Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Departments, pay their subscriptions very regularly, the only exceptions being in the case of (1) absentees, (2) certain jobbers' boys working under fictitious names (The jobbers draw the wages due to the boys and pay them. Jobbers, so far, do not contribute to the Union funds.), and (3) those, who only draw very low pay. In Ahmedabad the Millowners retain from 8 to 10 days' pay as caution money, and if the worker has been absent for any considerable period during the month, the subscription is not collected. Where the wages are less than half the ordinary earnings, subscriptions are also not collected. Representatives of the unions collect the subscriptions from the union members simultaneously with the receipt of wages in the mill premises. It is possible that the Mill Jobbers and Mukadams' Union which has now ceased to exist will be reorganised in the near future. The regular collection of subscriptions by these unions is one of the most important points in regard to their sound organisation. The method adopted is briefly as follows:—

Representatives of the unions are appointed, from among the ranks of the workers, part of whose duty it is to collect subscriptions from the members in the departments under them when wages are drawn. These representatives are supplied with books of receipts and counterfoils of different colours according to the amount of the receipt. The member is given the receipt portion on payment of his subscription, the colour indicating the amount for which it is a receipt. Members are warned to make no payment unless a receipt is given. The illiterate worker therefore knows that he has



received a proper receipt for the amount paid by him. The counterfoil acts as a check on the representative who is required to return the books with the cash, counterfoils and unused receipts to the union office. In this manner a complete check is effected on all subscriptions intended for the union. The representative is paid a monthly fee ranging from 7 annas to Rs. 2 for the work of collecting these subscriptions and for regularly attending the meetings of the unions. If the amount received as subscription from an individual mill is less than the amount which, according to the number of members in the mill should have been realised, inquiries are made. In addition to the regular fortnightly subscription all members contribute a sum, usually Rs. 2, out of their annual bonus towards the union.

The union's finances are thus completely assured and within a short time the reserve fund shows a considerable balance. The joint income from the Weavers' and Throstle Unions is approximately Rs. 5,000 per month, while the expenditure is a little more than Rs. 1,000 per month. Detailed accounts of the Ahmedabad Unions will not, however, be available until October. The Ahmedabad Unions are still both financially and numerically stronger than the unions in other parts of the Presidency.

ORGANISATION OF THE AHMEDABAD UNIONS

As stated in the June *Labour Gazette* the cotton workers' unions are organised laterally, that is to say by occupations and not on what is often known as the 'Soviet System', i.e., vertically by mills, factories or establishments. The central organisation of the unions is effected by an organisation known as the 'Muzdur Mahajan' ('Labour Union') with Miss Anusuya Sarabhai as President. Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda is Secretary and Mr. Khandubhai Kasantbhai Desai, Assistant Secretary. The Labour Union has its office at Mirzapur, Ahmedabad. The membership of the unions covers a very large area and in the case of spinners, it is stated that 80 per cent. of the total spinners in Ahmedabad from more than forty mills are union members. The percentage of weavers who are members of the Weavers' Union is somewhat lower, but all the weavers in at least 16 mills are members.

The aim of the Labour Union is gradually to enrol every worker as a Union member and to prohibit non-union workers from securing employment in any mill. In other words, the mills will become 'closed shops' giving employment to Union members only.

THE REST OF THE PRESIDENCY

The most important unions in the rest of the Presidency are the two branches of the N. W. R. Union at Sukkur and Karachi. The only important changes in the unions in the rest of the Presidency are the decrease in the number of members from 600 to 487 in the case of the Barsi Light Railway Union in the Sholapur district, and the inclusion of the Press Workers' Union at Poona. The latter union was referred to in the last review as a union which was in a state of inanition. Even now this union has a very small membership and its finances are, as far as information is available, very meagre. The Kirkee Workmen's Union to which a reference was also made in the last review does not appear to justify its being included in the statements as an active union.

ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIONS

The table on page 30 (Table II) shows the monthly income and expenditure of the unions. With the exception of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union, Bombay, and the Clerks' Union, Bombay, detailed accounts of the remaining unions have not been received in the Labour Office. The accounts of these two unions will be published in a subsequent issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION OF THE BOMBAY UNIONS

Recently, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. D. Chaman Lall, has left Bombay for Lahore, where, it is understood, the third annual meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress is to take place sometime in November. The office of the All-India Trade Union Congress which was at 7A, Fort Street, Bombay, is now at the residence of the President (Mr. J. Baptista) at Matharpacady, Mazagaon. The Central Labour Federation which was originally formed under the ægis of the Congress to organise trade

unions in the Bombay Presidency has practically ceased its activities. The number of active unions under it is small. The Central Labour Board has now six unions affiliated to it. There have been no recent changes in the office-bearers of this Board. From subsequent reports it is understood that Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad is not a retired Traffic Manager as stated on page 19 in the last review, but he is a retired Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

CONCLUSION

Generally speaking, the main features during the present quarter were (1) the decrease in membership of 9 per cent. in the Presidency as compared with the preceding quarter; (2) the strength numerically and financially of the Ahmedabad unions; and (3) the decrease in the membership of the Bombay unions. The absence of the unions in the cotton mill industry of Bombay City and Island was referred to in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

THE FUNCTIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

MR. APPLETON'S VIEWS

Mr. W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, reviewed the scope of trade unions in an address on "The Proper Functions of Trade Unions" before the Royal Society of Arts. A brief reference to this paper was made in the *Labour Gazette* for April. The paper has been received in the Labour Office and the following are extracts regarding the functions of trade unions. These are of special interest at the present time in view of the proposed legislation regarding the registration and protection of trade unions in this country.

PROPER FUNCTIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

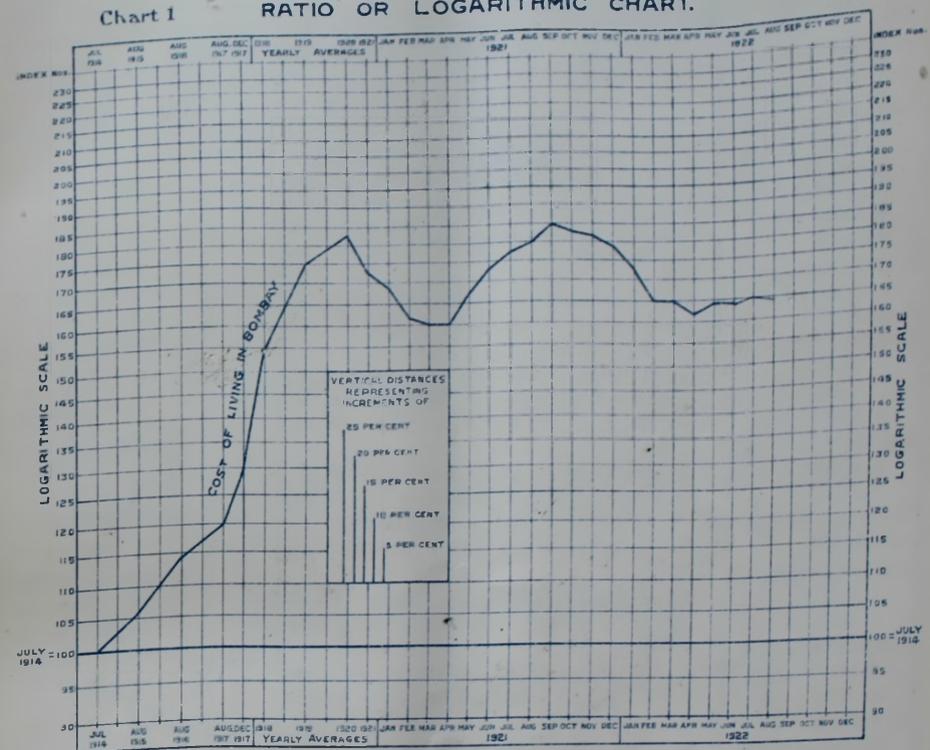
Mr. Appleton defines a trade union as "an organisation for the betterment of wages, hours and working conditions of persons engaged on similar materials, using similar tools and producing similar results," and he is of opinion that "to-day their proper functions embraced every problem connected with, or arising out of, employment and unemployment and out of trade and commerce,

in so far as these affect employment. Amongst these problems would be those affecting wages, hours, conditions under which employment is provided, safeguards against industrial disease and accident, compensation where disease or accident results, and provision against unemployment. I should consider the unions were justified in using their power through any of the political parties, to remove or to prevent the imposition of restrictions that hampered manufacture or commerce, and by so doing, developed unemployment. Knowing something of trade union opinion and practice, I should not include amongst functions which they can satisfactorily perform, those which cover the provision of capital, the discovery and exploitation of markets or the actual direction of business.

THE PROBLEM OF WAGES

If work is intelligible effort intelligently applied, then wages may be described as the reward of those who create value by work. In discussing the problem of wages, it is desirable to start by recognising that work, *qua* work, has not sufficient value to justify claims for wages. It may provide the exercise necessary to the maintenance of health, but it has no more moral nor financial value than the treadmill. . . . In describing wages as the reward of those who create value by work, the trade unionist is not likely to overlook the fact that the reward is sometimes inadequate, nor do I personally make the mistake of assuming that monetary return represents the whole of the reward. Every workman who has the instincts of the artist, and there are hundreds of thousands of such, knows that there is an important form of return which finds expression in the personal satisfaction and happiness which accompanies the sense of work well done and things created. The thoughtful trade unionist will differentiate also between nominal and actual wages, between money received and purchasing power conferred, between the unit of measurement and the usable and consumable things for which this unit can be exchanged. These latter things are indeed the real wages. All other things—gold, notes or cheques—are just representatives.

Chart 1
COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY
RATIO OR LOGARITHMIC CHART.



Note:— This chart is intended to show the ratio of increase in the cost of living. It is also shown by this chart that the rate of increase is inversely proportional to the index number. Thus an increase of 5 points over 200 is half the increase of the same 5 points over 100. Equal vertical distances in this chart represent equal ratios from any part of the diagram to any other, instead of equal increments, as on a natural scale chart. The steepness of the curve before January 1921 is exaggerated on account of the considerably smaller intervals adopted for years, as compared with those for months.

CHART No. 8
FOODS AND NON FOODS WHOLESALE PRICES
BOMBAY.

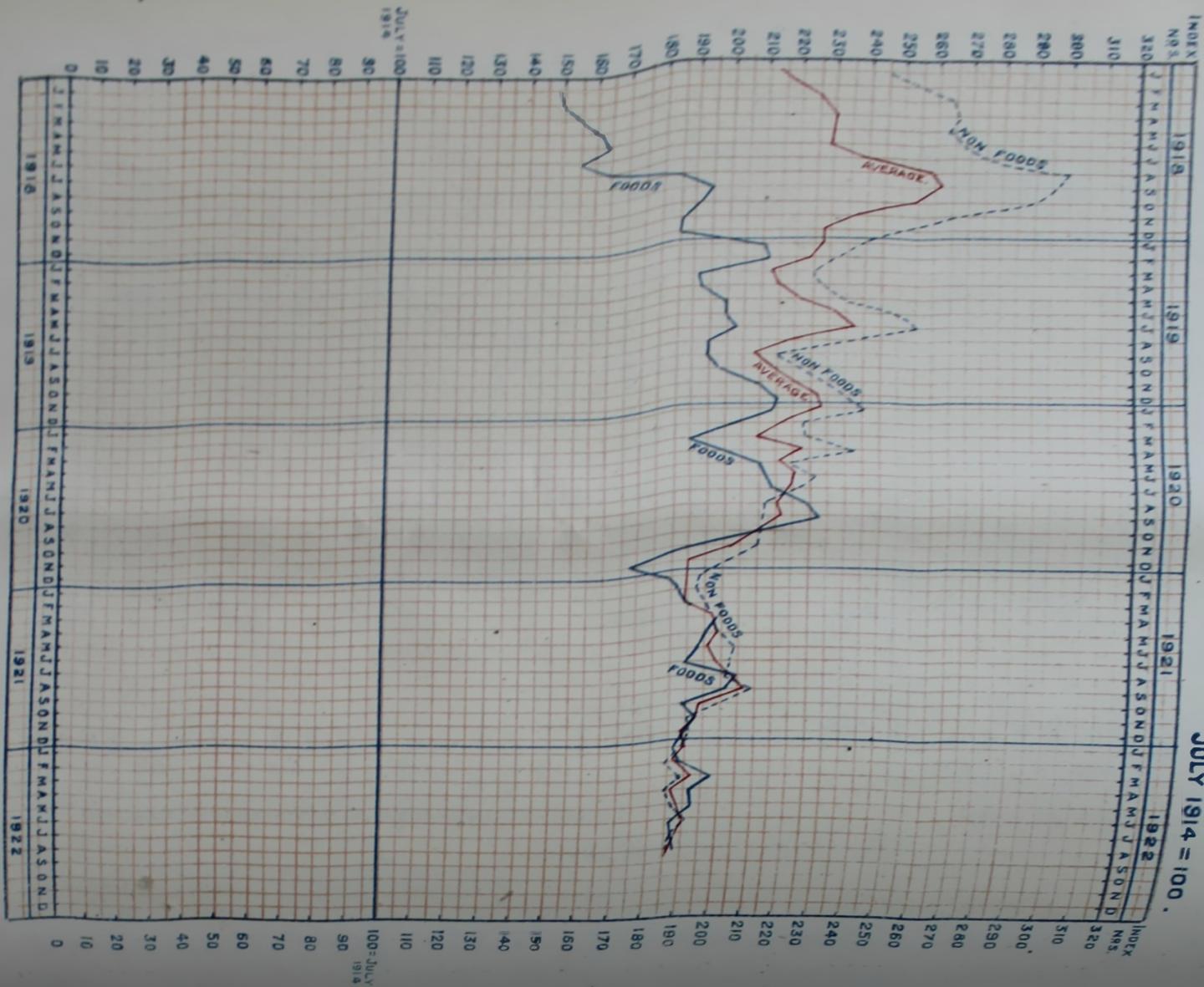
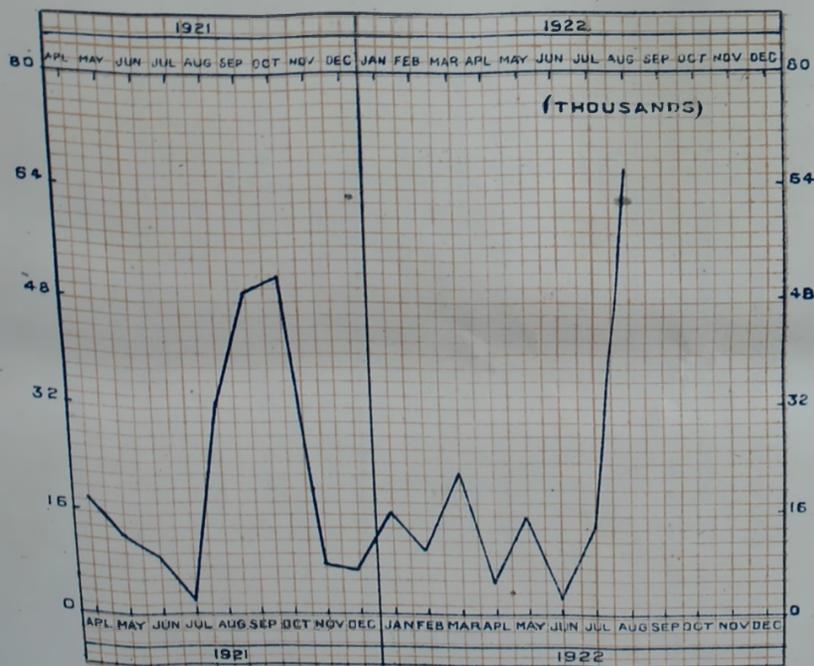


CHART No. 9

STRIKES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY 1921-1922.

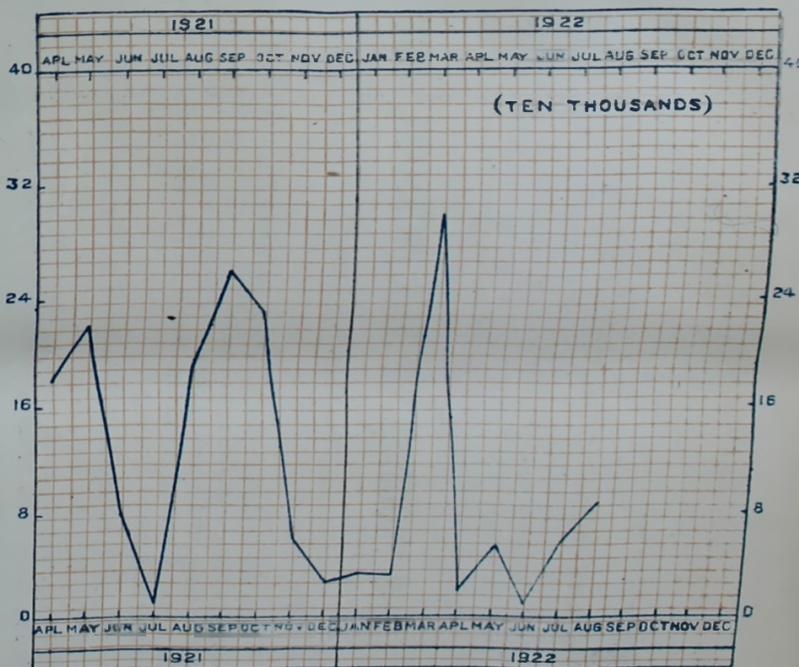
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED



NOTE:— EACH SQUARE ABOVE = 2,000.

CHART No. 10

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



NOTE:—(1) THE SMALL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN JULY 1921 AND JUNE 1922 IS OWING TO THE SHORT DURATION OF STRIKES.
 (2) EACH SQUARE ABOVE = 10,000.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1922

(See Charts Nos. 2 and 3.)

In the monsoon charts the green lines give the approximate dates of the normal annual setting in and withdrawal of the monsoon and are based on information supplied by the Director General of Observatories, Simla. Excess means more than 120 per cent. of the normal. The normal for divisions is the mean of normals of reporting stations excluding hill stations.

'Normal' in the charts is a variation from 80 to 120 per cent. of the true normal, 'fair' 40 to 79 per cent. of this normal, and 'scanty' is less than 40 per cent. The whiter the statement, the more the satisfactory nature of the monsoon; the redder it is, the worse the monsoon. The rainfall in other provinces also has been shown, as these (e.g., the United Provinces which exports to us bajri and jowari for our millworkers) have an influence in the long run on future price levels of food.

In Sind the monsoon scarcely counts; it is the level of the Indus that does. The rise of the river up till the end of September is shown in the charts; after this date the rise is of little material importance. The table below shows the rainfall up to 20th September 1922, in Bombay, the Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Poona), Guzerat (Surat and Ahmedabad) and in Kathiawar (Rajkot and Bhavnagar).

Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.	Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.
	(1st June to 20th Sept.)			(1st June to 20th Sept.)	
Bombay ..	68.70	+ 3.02	Surat ..	40.20	+ 2.30
Ahmednagar ..	9.39	- 6.65	Ahmedabad ..	37.69	+ 9.79
Sholapur ..	12.02	- 7.80	Rajkot ..	13.98	- 10.18
Bijapur ..	4.70	- 7.46	Bhavnagar ..	17.46	- 3.73
Poona ..	13.58	- 5.27			

OTHER FUNCTIONS

After wages, hours and working conditions, there is no subject so interesting to workmen and to trade unions as compensations for accidents arising out of, or in connection with, employment. To the accident proper has now been added industrial disease, and no trade union considers itself up-to-date unless it provides special, and if needs be, legal assistance in cases of accident or industrial disease. These cases afford one of the few opportunities the trade union official has of going into court, on equal terms with the lawyer. As a rule, some official of the unions specialises on this subject and where questions of fact only are considered, he is often a more successful advocate than the lawyer. Even when questions of law are involved, he is sometimes, owing to specialisation, able to do all that is necessary. . . . I never claim altruism for the trade union movement. Its business is to look after the wages, the hours, and the working conditions of its members. It has no real obligations to those who are not members. Their remedies, if remedies are needed, lie elsewhere.

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS

I have been asked whether a trade unionist ought not to use his political as well as his trade union arm, and my answer is an unequivocal yes. But he should, in developing the political arm, see that the trade union arm is neither tied up, nor broken nor withered. He should also be careful to see that it is not used to cut out his own stomach.

The political propaganda which preceded and culminated in the Miners' dispute paralysed that great industry and nearly paralysed the State. The miners suffered for their attempt to achieve a political result by industrial action, and they are suffering to-day; but there are other industries who suffered more, and who will suffer longer. Strikes and threats of strikes to achieve political ends, by retarding normal recoveries, have done almost as much to accentuate misery as did the war. It must always be so. The objectives and the responsibility of the trade unionist and the politician differ. The latter has no aftermath that need trouble him. He can, and he often does, cynically ignore that part of his propaganda

which turns out to be unprofitable. The trade unionist is differently situated. He must face the facts of failure, and if he has any heart, it will be lacerated by the results of failure. Having passed through many strike experiences, I would limit their number by eliminating the political one. I would also eliminate the political control of the unions' activities. Perhaps the only time I should consider an industrial strike in furtherance of a political objective justifiable, would be if the need arose to strike against an attempt on the part of politicians to limit the right of strike."

LABOUR AND CAPITAL

In a paper read at the 1912 Club on the 13th of June, he said "I am often asked whether I am satisfied with the capitalistic system and its results. The system may be defective, but it is the best that the best minds have been able to elaborate since creation started man in the evolutionary race." One cause of the hostility of Labour towards Capitalism was the feeling, cultivated by suggestion rather than by open utterance, that the capitalist in some way or other consumed the wealth he controlled. The few who consumed more than their share contributed to this feeling, and in doing so injured the majority, who, generally speaking, increased the general wealth at the moment they increased their own.

The Indian Seamen's Union

At a meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union held recently in Calcutta, a resolution was passed urging the allotment of a portion of the German reparation money for the benefits of the dependants of the Indian Merchant Seamen killed during the war. Another resolution expressed disappointment at the delay in enforcing the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee and urged the Government of India to give effect to the same.

Honorary Correspondents

The name of the undermentioned gentleman has been added to the list of Honorary Correspondents of the Labour Office:— Prof. R. M. Joshi, M.A., I.E.S., Professor of Indian Economics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.



Table I—Principal Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Name of District.	Name of Union or Federation.	Date of formation.	Number of members.	Name and address of	
				President or Chairman.	Secretary.
I. Bombay City ..	1. The Indian Seamen's Union.	April 1921 ..	10,000	Joseph Baptista, Matharpacady, Mazagaon, Bombay.	J. E. Fernandez, No. 7, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.
	2. The Bombay Tramway Union (including Workshoptmen and Running and Metre Staff).	January 1921 ..	2,000	L. R. Tairsee, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	M. D. Dalvi, and V. M. Pawar, Bombay Workshoptmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.
	3. The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.	July 1920 ..	2,000	Raj Sahab Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer. <i>Vice-President</i> —F. J. Girwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	4. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Carriage and Wagon Departments).	May 1919 ..	2,500	Raj Sahab Chandrika Prasad of Ajmere. <i>Vice-President</i> —F. J. Girwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	5. The Port Trust Workshop Union.	March 1920 ..	3,500	F. J. Girwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	6. The Port Trust Railway Staff and Employees' Union.	June 1920 ..	350	Joseph Baptista, Matharpacady, Mazagaon, Bombay. <i>Vice-President</i> —Chaman Lall, 16, Mozang Road, Lahore.	1. S. S. Pradhan, Clerk, Port Trust Office, Bombay. 2. M. D. Dalvi, Bombay Workshoptmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.
	7. The Clerks' Union ..	April 1918 ..	500	B. M. Anandrao, B.A., Muzmodat Sevur & Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay. <i>Vice-President</i> —S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	1. Anant Padmanabh, Head Clerk, Ravte's Building, Gungum, Bombay. 2. A. Krishna Rao, Head Clerk, John Taylor and Sons, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
	8. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union.	April 1918 ..	900	F. J. Girwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	9. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.	May 1921 ..	3,000	Motilal J. Mehta, Audit Office, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.	1. Anand Mukund Gore, Coaching Branch, Audit Office, G. I. P. Ry., Bombay. 2. Narayanji Kale, Operative Branch, G. T. M.'s Office, Bombay.
	10. The Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union.	July 1922 ..	350	Not elected	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	Total Members, Bombay City ..		25,100		



Table I—Principal Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Name of District.	Name of Union or Federation.	Date of formation.	Number of members.	Name and address of	
				President or Chairman.	Secretary.
2. Ahmedabad ..	1. The Weavers' Union.	February 1920 ..	4,000	Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Gulzari Lal Nanda, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad. <i>Assistant Secretary</i> —Khandabhai Kanabhai Desai, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad.
	2. The Sizing Union ..	Do. ..	500	Do.	Do.
	3. The Folders' Union.	Do. ..	450	Do.	Do.
	4. The Winders' Union.	June 1920 ..	1,050	Do.	Do.
	5. The Throistle Union.	February 1920 ..	7,000	Do.	Do.
	6. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	August 1920 ..	4,000	Do.	Do.
	7. The Drivers, Oilmen and Firemen's Union.	September 1920 ..	1,000	Do.	Do.
	8. The Post and Railway Mail Service Association.	February 1919 ..	200	V. J. Patel, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.	M. V. Kothari, Raipur, Ahmedabad.
	9. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	February 1920 ..	3,485	Do.	1. M. V. Kothari, Raipur, Ahmedabad. 2. Hiralal Vasandas, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. <i>Assistant Secretary</i> —B. N. Sandil, Panchkurva Gate, Ahmedabad.
	Total Members, Ahmedabad ..		21,685		
3. Sukkur ..	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur Branch).	September 1920 ..	3,454	D. Saroopising, c/o Secretary, N. W. Railway Union.	Topandas, c/o Athozmal.
4. Karachi ..	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi Branch).	1920 ..	2,000	L. L. Mendez, Controller of Accounts, N. W. Railway, Lahore.	Lekhranj Tolaram, Clerk, Goods Office, Thole Produce Yard, Karachi.
5. Sholapur ..	The Barri Light Railway Employees' Union.	March 1921 ..	467	G. G. Bhadbhade, Kurduwadi.	G. T. Malgi, Kurduwadi.
6. Poona ..	The Press Workers' Union.	February 1921 ..	50	V. K. Athavle, Dnyanprakash Office, Poona City.	1. G. T. Sakpal, Ravivar Peth, 44, Poona City. 2. K. S. Bards, Dnyanprakash Office, Poona City.
	Total Members, Presidency ..		52,776		



Table II—Income and Expenditure of Principal Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Name of District.	Name of Union or Federation.	Income per month.	Sum paid per member per month.	Expenditure per month.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Bombay City	1. The Indian Seamen's Union ..	2,800	Rs. 6 (per year) ..	1,450
	2. The Bombay Tramway Union ..	525	Workshop As. 4; Running and Metre Staff As. 8.	160
	3. The B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union.	250	From 1 to 8 annas according to pay.	75
	4. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union ..	350	From 1 to 8 annas according to pay.	75
	5. The Port Trust Workshop Union ..	250	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month; As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50.	60
	6. The Port Trust Railway Staff and Employees' Union.	150	From As. 4 to Rs. 4 according to pay.	25
	7. The Clerks' Union ..	125	As. 4 ..	30
	8. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers') Union.	200	As. 8 ..	80
	9. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union ..	350	One day's pay per year ..	250
	10. The Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union.	157	As. 8 ..	Nil.
2. Ahmedabad	1. The Weavers' Union ..	2,500	Re. 1 ..	About 500
	2. The Sizing Union ..	375	Re. 1 per front sizer; As. 8 per back sizer.	14
	3. The Folders' Union ..	300	Re. 1 per mukadam; As. 8 per folder.	30
	4. The Winders' Union ..	132	As. 2 ..	12
	5. The Throstle Union ..	2,400	As 4 per labourer; As 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half day worker (doffer).	About 500
	6. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	1,150	As. 8 ..	226
	7. The Drivers, Oilmen and Firemen's Union.	375	As 12 per oilman; Re. 1 per driver or fireman.	14
	8. The Post and Railway Mail Service Association.	Not reported	Re. 1 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; Rs. 2 per year for those earning above Rs. 50.	Not reported.
	9. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	682	Rs. 2 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 50 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	300
3. Sukkur	The N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur Branch).	757	Subscription at the rate of ½ per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	225
4. Karachi	The N. W. Railway Union (Karachi Branch).	Not reported.	A percentage of monthly pay from all members.	Not reported.
5. Sholapur	The Barsi Light Railway Employees' Union.	About 17 ..	From 1 anna to 1 rupee according to pay.	From Rs. 4 to Rs. 15.
6. Poona	The Press Workers' Union ..	About 2 ..	As. 2 to As. 3 ..	About 2.

MATERNITY BENEFITS TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Final Report of the Lady Doctor

As stated in the reply to the question asked by Mr. S. K. Bole at the last session of the Legislative Council in Poona (page 24 of the *Labour Gazette* for August) the report of the Lady Doctor appointed in connexion with maternity benefits to women workers has been received by Government. The report together with detailed tables is published below for general information.

Final Report

I have the honour to submit my final Report regarding my investigations of Women Industrial Workers in Bombay. In doing so I must state that actual investigations could not be instituted until January 1922 owing to the unsettled conditions of the City after the riots.

With this Report I also submit tables which refer to statistics gathered, which will give at a glance an idea of conditions prevailing in Bombay.

Many facts of importance have been acquired during these investigations.

Observations made in the mills visited, in comparison with chawls visited, proved, that the hours spent in the mills were healthier and more hygienic for the Women Industrial Workers, than those spent in their own chawls.

Work Rooms

Every mill so far visited, had large, well lighted, well ventilated work rooms. Notwithstanding the fibre laden atmosphere in the work rooms, these women had better ventilated spaces to work in, than in their own chawls, where every ventilation space was packed to avoid the ingress of fresh air, and where for some 14 hours of the 24, the family inhaled an atmosphere laden with smoke and other impurities.

Rooms in Chawls

Nearly every chawl contained animals such as goats, fowls, dogs, cats and, in some cases, monkeys. Rats were also in evidence in most rooms visited.

Mill Chawls

The chawls built by millowners are far superior to those occupied outside mill precincts. The sanitary and hygienic requirements of mill chawls are observed and supervised. A supervisor is engaged by most of the owners for chawls built for their operatives.

Room Space

Those outside are seemingly never supervised. The number occupying a room in a mill chawl is strictly regulated by the space of the room. Those outside are very greatly abused in this respect. There should be at least 250 cubic feet of air space to each person. In outside chawls many occupy the ground floor, or basement of a building and here the plinth of the chawl is sometimes from 8 to 12 inches below the plinth of the road. This leads to an impossible condition in the monsoon. In outside chawls I have several times verified the overcrowding of rooms. In one room, on the second floor of a chawl, measuring some 15 ft. × 12 ft. I found six families living. Six separate ovens on the floor proved this statement. On enquiry, I ascertained that the actual number of adults and children living in this room was 30. Bamboos hung from the ceiling, over which, at night, clothes and sacking were hung, helped to partition each family allotment. Three out of six of the women who lived in this room, were shortly expecting to be delivered. All three said they would have the deliveries in Bombay. When I questioned the District Nurse, who accompanied me, as to how she would arrange for privacy in this room, I was shown a small space some 3 ft. × 4 ft.—which was usually screened off for the purpose. The atmosphere at night of that room filled with smoke from the six ovens, and other impurities would certainly physically handicap any woman and infant, both before and after delivery. This was one of many such rooms I saw. In the rooms in the basement of a house conditions were far worse. Here, daylight with difficulty penetrated, sunlight never, and sunlight we know is inimical to the life of most pathogenic organisms.

In this connexion, I would urge upon the authorities to bring to the notice of millowners the very pressing necessity of endeavouring to arrange for the housing of their operatives in mill chawls. From every point of view to the owner and to the operative the results would lead, not only to physical efficiency of the operative but to a profit in the output to both.

Creches and Day Nurseries

Of the mills visited only three provided Crèches. In my opinion there is an urgent need for a crèche inside every mill employing women operatives. From necessity, the majority of women operatives have to return to work one or two months after their deliveries.



They work for ten hours a day, with an hour's recess at noon, and the infant is brought by an elder child, or an elderly relative to the mill for a feed.

I once saw a child of six years bring an infant brother to its mother and this child had walked a whole mile to the mill. If there is no one to bring the child, it is given buffalo's milk undiluted at home, or I should say as diluted by the milkman, or it is given opium to keep it quiet till the mother returns at midday. A crèche built inside the mill precincts, would do away with all this harmful treatment of the infant. Women operatives are given at most of the mills, two to three passes to enable them to go to feed their infants. The majority of these operatives live within a radius of one to two miles from the mill and the disadvantages here can be understood. The woman in addition to standing at her work for the greater part of ten hours has to walk to her home and back again to feed the child, thereby creating a state of fatigue which must inevitably result in the inefficiency of her work and thereby the general output. Should the infant be brought to the mill by a relative, it runs the risk in inclement weather, of acquiring a severe chill, and as tables Nos. IV, V and VI (pages 36, 37 and 38) show, the majority of deaths of infants recorded was due to diseases of the respiratory organs.

Crèches when built should be in charge of a fully qualified nurse, a nurse specially trained in children's diseases. In the crèches visited I found instances of green diarrhoea. None of these cases were isolated, because the woman in charge had no knowledge of the very infectious nature of the disease. In other instances I noticed cases of communicable skin diseases, where the infant or child thus affected was allowed to mix freely with the healthy children in the crèches. These crèches are not as well patronised as they should be, and if to the natural disinclination of mothers to leave their infants at the crèche, and their ignorance of the benefits to be derived in the crèche, is added a risk of healthy children getting diseased, the objects to be attained by the introduction of a crèche to each mill would be entirely negated. Thus, our aim at introducing a children's welfare scheme into the industrial areas would be greatly handicapped. I would therefore urge a careful selection of a nurse as Crèche Supervisor. These crèches might in time become an Educational Centre for every potential mother.

Opium

In close connexion with this subject is the universal usage of opium in Bombay. Tables IV, V and VI (page 36, 37 and 38) show that 98 per cent. of the infants born to women industrial workers have opium administered to them. They give it in various forms, the crude opium or in a mixture called 'bala goli' which is composed of opium, saffron and

cloves mixed. This is used as a household remedy for every ailment of infancy and childhood, and as the highest percentage of infant mortality is attributable to diseases of the respiratory system, and opium is contraindicated under these conditions, the great necessity for the control of the sale of opium, which is a poison, is indicated. Opium also produces much of the 'atrophy' group of diseases met with amongst the infants of Bombay.

Hospitals

From crèches the next point I have to emphasize is the great need of Hospitals to be built exclusively for the use of Industrial workers. Bombay itself engages some workers both men and women. The majority of the mills engage a male doctor. Only one group, the Tata group, engages a woman doctor for its women industrial workers. The doctors so engaged are not whole time doctors. They give two hours' individual attendance daily at the various mills they attend. All accidents, etc., which may occur outside these hours are attended at first hand by the mill compounder. The bigger groups of mills employ some thousands of workers and if each group, or several mills combined, built a Hospital within reach of their operatives where a complete whole time staff is engaged, it would do much towards the creating of a closer union between owners and operatives and would practically save the owners much in the way of sick benefits. They would return efficient in a short time—operatives, who, because of the unskilled attendance they get outside the mill, stay away for a much longer period. To this Hospital I would urge a maternity wing where women would go for their deliveries and from where the after-care of both mother and child could be followed up. At present some 75 per cent. of women operatives have some unskilled elderly relative attend them at their deliveries. Fortunately a very large percentage of births are normal ones, otherwise the birth-rate amongst industrial workers would suffer considerably. It is the after-care of the mother and infant which tells most under the present conditions. Not only would this woman's wing help at the critical period of delivery, but would in time become a training centre for pre-natal and post-natal education. When we consider that there are some 30,498 women industrial workers in Bombay City, I think their claim to efficient medical attendance should be admitted. It affects not only the woman but the next generation. The statistics for 1921 as given by the Health Officer, Bombay, gave 666 deaths amongst every 1,000 infants born during the first year of life. I feel confident that if a Hospital built for industrial workers exclusively was undertaken, the operatives would not only appreciate it, but would soon be weaned from their ignorant belief in unskilled persons who pose as doctors and



in their religious ignorance of cause and effect. This idea, I must here say, has been upheld by many of the Managers to whom I have mentioned it.

Industrial Health Bureau

All these remarks bring me to what must in time be created, and that is the foundation of an Industrial Health Bureau, an Industrial Medical Service, Medical Dispensaries and, as I have first said, Hospitals. Bombay is the largest Province of India. In the Indian Factory Act administration we are told that in 1872-73 the total number of hands then employed was 8,345. In 1920 there were 64,834 women workers alone in the Bombay Presidency, with 30,498 in Bombay City. I think these figures speak for themselves for my suggestion.

Women Doctors

The present day female industrial worker is an illiterate woman, but she is being educated daily towards a higher standard of living and the knowledge of her needs, and the desire to have them supplied is evinced in many ways, when one gets an insight into their home lives. But education on health lines is the most urgent need at present. The operatives are very conservative still, and it has been with the utmost difficulty and by using the greatest tact that I have been able to give the statistics on the Tables I am submitting. They very seldom consult the male doctor of the mill. A husband or a mother might, if the case seems serious, mention symptoms to the doctor who, on this information alone, attempts to treat her.

My efforts to ascertain whether the character of work undertaken by textile workers had any effect on female generative organs, from the women themselves, were not crowned with success. The only one who could help me in this matter was Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore, whose returns of women workers treated in the Tata group of mills are given in Tables No. I and IA (page 35). Of a total of 2,455 women treated for 11 months 112 only were gynaecological cases. So I conclude that the work undertaken by women in textile factories in India does not in any way act harmfully on the female generative organs. The only fact I ascertained both from Dr. Miss Gore and from the women doctors of the Maternity Homes is that treatment, administered immediately after delivery by relatives at their homes and also by *dais* when engaged, of the introduction of tampons of raw spirits with saffron and other ingredients, led to pelvic cellulitis and metritis. Women amongst the castes who take up textile employment, have a religious ceremony, or the first bath of purification, on the fifth day, and after this, *i.e.*, on the sixth day, the woman may resume certain duties, such as cooking the food for the family and getting about the domestic duties generally.

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Amongst the *bidi* workers, many return to the cigarette factories on the sixth day after delivery. This not infrequently leads to proclivencia, and it is the one complaint they readily seek advice for, as it naturally incapacitates them from the long hours of standing in mills, and in other industrial labour.

Diet of Workers

The dietaries of workers are not ideal. Poverty in some cases and want of knowledge of nourishing foods lead to a poor physical development. Added to these is the nerve and tissue waste on the part of the women of the household. She is a wage-earner as well as the domestic drudge of the family. She is awake before dawn, when she washes the clothes for the family, cooks the food, attends to the children and then goes to her duties at the mill. At recess time she comes back, perhaps to feed the infant, prepares her husband's and the children's meals and then returns to her industrial duties. In the evening she has to come back to cook the evening meal, 'wash up' and keep in readiness everything for the next morning.

If caste prejudices, nay, rather if the women's prejudices could be broken down, canteens, or their equivalents, run by recognised men engaged by the mill authorities, would give the woman the mid-day recess, as an actual time of rest. Canteens of cooking houses attached to mills are patronised more and more daily. Their popularity is growing, but in every case where these cooking houses are established I have failed to find a single woman patronising them. This may come with the general education of the masses, and for the sake of the women, I would advise their recommendation.

Tuberculosis

I have come across only two or three cases of diagnosed tubercular lung trouble amongst women working in the mills, though in outside chawls I have met several. In this connexion I would suggest the building of Factory Sanatoriums, where in case of workers acquiring phthisis, etc., the chief industry of the district could be carried out, and such cases could carry on their handicrafts under the best possible conditions. In this connexion I would strongly bring to the notice of millowners the great danger of the pernicious habit of spitting in all rooms occupied by operatives, in passage ways and stairs, in fact in every corner of the mill premises. Spittoons or even earthenware basins with disinfectants or any practical suggestion for avoiding this great danger should be carried out. Jobbers and naikins should be warned against permitting this habit and if a little judicious discipline was exercised the operatives would in time acquire the habit of using the vessels placed at their disposal for spitting.



Seats provided for Women Workers

Women are allowed to rest when they are physically unfit to stand. I have noticed that there is a very lenient supervision on these lines and I do not therefore consider that the introduction of seats for their use is, at present, necessary. Varicosity does occur amongst these women but not a single woman, when spoken to, complained of any discomfort from the nature of her duties.

Maternity Allowances

Two groups of mills, the Tata group comprising five mills, with a total average number of 2,347 women per month, and the Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., group with 9 separate mills and a total average of 1,554 women workers, allot maternity benefits. The rules regulating the bestowal of this allowance are precisely the same. These are as follows:—

1. The woman worker must put in at least 11 months' service.
2. Two months' wages are given as allowance (one month before and one month after confinement), the wages being calculated according to the woman's average monthly earnings during the previous 11 months (6 weeks after and 2 weeks before).
3. In no case the two months allowance shall be paid in advance at once.
4. If the woman goes to her native village, the mill authorities arrange to send her a postal order, if she gives the mill authorities her address there.
5. The woman who wishes to have the benefit of this monthly allowance, will have to sign a declaration or to affix her mark to it, saying that she completes the nine months of her pregnancy on a certain date approximately and that she binds herself not to engage herself in any kind of physical work outside her home for the purpose of earning wages during the two months for which the allowance will be paid her.

(Rule No. 5 applies to the women working in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Mills.)

5A. The woman who wishes to have the benefit must produce a certificate from the Lady Doctor to say she is fully eight months pregnant and she must undertake not to work for a wage anywhere else during the period for which the allowance will be paid.

(Rule 5A applies to the women working in the Tata group of mills.)

6. If a woman is proved to have worked any length of time in any other factory, during the period

for which she has received the said allowance, the payment of further instalments shall be stopped and the mill authorities may, if they deem necessary, try to recover from her the amount paid her. The said woman shall not be given employment in that mill again.

7. If the woman is found to have made a false declaration and has received the allowance, the Manager may take such steps as he deems proper to recover the amount from her. A woman found guilty shall not be given employment in any of the mills under the said agency.

These rules, I consider, are quite fair and safeguard the owners and at the same time permit of the woman having the required period of rest before and after delivery. In my opinion, the one month before and one month after delivery is sufficient for the industrial workers of this Presidency. Textile workers have to stand at their machines for an average of nine hours daily; in addition there is a considerable risk run of the woman slipping on floors, which owing to the character of the work in these mills are invariably greasy and therefore slippery. In India most women are quite fit to resume work in the mills after confinement and every mill so far visited permits of passes, as many as four in some cases, to enable women to feed their infants. Herein comes the great necessity of a crèche where a woman can have her infant within the precincts of the mill grounds and the young infant can have its regular feeds. I am certain that notwithstanding some present day prejudices of leaving their infants at the crèches now existing, the comfort of having a young infant near at hand and under skilled supervision and care, will come to be very much appreciated by the mothers. Taking the Tata group of mills, where the returns for eleven months have been recorded (Table No. II—page 36) it will be seen that of a total of about 25,606 attendances during that period there were approximately 17,400 married women of a child-bearing age and of these 17,400 women, only 207 received maternity benefits. There were about 19 women per month out of a monthly attendance of 1,596 married women who benefited. This is the only group of mills from which any approximate averages can be dealt with and I feel sure that millowners, where a large number of women operatives are engaged, would not consider the expense of Maternity Benefits inadequate to the gain of getting these women as efficient workers back to their mills. These women earn from a minimum of Rs. 16 per month to a maximum of Rs. 40 and the allowance is given on the average of 11 months' wages. It works out to a very infinitesimal amount compared with the profits which accrue (in part) from the labour of these women industrial workers. The owners of these mills in accepting



female workers as part of their organisation are bound to accept them with their sex responsibilities and to meet this responsibility.

Supply of Trained Nurses

During my investigations I have not neglected to make a study of the approximate supply of trained Indian Nurses available in Bombay. The J. J. Hospital, Bombay, the Cama Hospital, Bombay, Dr. Masina's Hospital, Byculla, and the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, together with several private Institutions undertake to train Indian women. The Cama Hospital can supply a limited number. The Seva Sadan, Bombay, train, through the kindness of the Lady Superintendent, some 12 women yearly, getting a three years' training, and they are under agreement to serve under the Seva Sadan anywhere they may be sent. Dr. Masina has only just started his training school for nurses and the other Hospitals

have only a limited number. The J. J. Hospital train a limited number of Indians. So it will be seen that should a demand be made for trained women as nurses for each of the mills where a large number of women are employed, the local supply would be very inadequate. It has been suggested to me that Madras is the only province from which a large supply of Indian Nurses could be imported if a big demand was made for them.

I cannot close my report without regretting, most sincerely, that I was never sent to the Districts of Sholapur and Ahmedabad, as welfare work there is well advanced. Early in the year repeated strikes prevented my going. Later when I applied to be sent there, it was not considered advisable that I should go at the time indicated. I was corresponding with Ahmedabad and Sholapur, when my services were no longer required by the Government of Bombay. I regret this sincerely as I made some five or six efforts to visit Sholapur and Ahmedabad.

Table No. I.—Returns of Diseases for 8 months from Tata Mills

Diseases.	No.
Fevers, Coughs, Headaches	528
Digestive system	445
Asthma	12
Rickets	4
Rheumatism	156
Tonsillitis	32
Minor Injuries	58
Skin diseases	149
Toothaches	28
Ear diseases	80
Eye diseases	50
Debility	41
Mammary Abscess	2
Gynaecological	88
Stomatitis	4
Cellulitis	2
Burn	2
Phthisis	3
Heart	3
Cystitis	1
Perimetritis	1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	6
Lymphangitis	9
Adenitis	12
Ulcer of tongue	1
Mastitis	1
Hepatitis	1
Whooping Cough	1
Varicose Ulcer of Leg	1
Piles	2
Neuralgia and Sciatica	44
Ischio-Rectal Fistula	1
Vomiting of Pregnancy	1
Veneral Diseases	2
Bursa	1
Pharyngitis	4
Rhinitis	1
Abscess	2
Urinary	4
Nose	4
Malaria	41
Anæmia	9
Total	1,837

NOTE.—This table was not compiled according to the general rule of "systems". Hence my inability to classify correctly.—F. D. BARNES.

Table No. I-A.—Returns according to "Systems" for April, May and June 1922

<i>Alimentary system—</i>	
Stomatitis	2
Dyspepsia	48
Diarrhæa	22
Dysentery	17
Constipation	54
Intestinal Worms	20
Piles	1
<i>Urinary system—</i>	
Irritability of Bladder	6
Cystitis	4
<i>Muscular system—</i>	
Accidents (Minor)	31
<i>Nervous system—</i>	
Headache	44
Herpes	1
<i>Respiratory system—</i>	
Bronchitis	60
Pneumonia	7
Phthisis	1
Bronco-Pneumonia	1
Asthma	4
<i>Circulatory system—</i>	
<i>Blood Lymphatic, Ductless glands—</i>	
Anæmia	24
Adenitis	9
Eye	16
Ear	4
Nose	23
Throat	65
Skin	
<i>Infectious Nature—</i>	
Malaria	65
Syphilis	2
<i>Gynaecological—</i>	
Surgical—	
T. B. Abscess	24
Synovitis	2
<i>Food Deficiency Disease—</i>	
Rickets	3
Total	618



Table No. II.—Returns of Tata Mills for 11 months, August 1921 to June 1922

Name of Mill.	Average number of women employed per month.	Number of maternity benefits given from 1st August 1921 to 30th June 1922.	Average number of married women per month.	Average number of widows per month.	Average number of unmarried women per month.	Average number of women past child-bearing age of columns 3, 4, 5.	Average number of women to be counted as potential mothers per month.	Average number of maternity benefits per month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Tata group.</i>								
The David Mill	654	67	415	236	3	5	559	About 19 per month on the whole total.
.. Standard Mill	191.7	23	103	88	0	48	143	
.. Swadeshi ..	548.1	67	397	130	1	7	541	
.. Tata ..	623.3	27	430	193	4	50	573	
.. Bombay United	329.9	23	251	77	1	46	283	
Total	2,347.0	207	1,596	724	9	156	2,099	19

Table No. III.—Returns of Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., for 6 months

Name of Mill.	Average number of women employed per month.	Number of maternity benefits from 1st January 1922 to 30th June 1922.	Average number of married women per month.	Average number of widows per month.	Average number of unmarried women per month.	Average number of women past child-bearing age per month.	Average number of potential mothers per month.
Currimbhoy Mahomedbhoy	828	13	467	351	10	50	778
Fazulbhoy	554	....	341	205	8	15	....
Pearl	172	....	112	54	6	25	....
Total	1,554	13	920	610	24	90	778

Table No. IV.—Enquiry Form of Industrial Women Workers personally seen in Bombay.

In Mills.

Number of Women	..	.. 12,410. Approximate ages, 16 years to 50 years. Two-thirds between 30 and 35 years of age.
Castes	..	.. I Mahrattas. II Mahars. III Kamatis. IV Mochis. V Kolis. VI Mangs. VII Mahomedans.
Where they live	..	.. Mill chawls. Rent average Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem. Outside chawls. Rent from Rs. 3-8-0 for half a room to Rs. 12 per room per month.
How many children they have had	..	.. From one to twelve children.
How many are living	..	.. About 3/5 living.
Causes of death	..	.. (1) Respiratory Diseases, (2) Malnutrition, Diarrhoea and Atrophy, (3) Fevers and Convulsions.
Salary earned	..	.. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 40 per mensem.
Nature of work	..	.. Spinning and reeling and odd job. Doffers and in the Ring Department.
Attendance at labour	..	.. Majority have an elderly relative—75 per cent. The Balance 25 per cent. had <i>dais</i> or went to Maternity Homes or Hospitals.



Table No. IV.—Enquiry Form of Industrial Women Workers personally seen in Bombay—continued.

In Mills.

What did she pay	..	.. <i>Dais</i> received from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 for attendance, this includes 10 days or a week after attendance.
Nature of delivery	..	.. 75 per cent. Normal, 20 per cent. prolonged labours due to premature interference of <i>dais</i> , 5 per cent. abnormal.
Leave before delivery	..	.. From one day to two months as an average.
Leave after delivery	..	.. From one month to one year.
Where did delivery occur	..	.. 60 per cent. in Bombay, 40 per cent. in village homes.
Was the child full term	..	.. Majority.
What arrangements are made for care of child	..	.. Relatives. 145 infants are cared for during the day at crèches.
Does she feed it	..	.. Yes.
How often	..	.. About every three to three and half hours.
Is opium given	..	.. 98 per cent. give opium in some form or other.
Any difficulty experienced in obtaining work after delivery.	..	.. None.
Any maternity benefits	..	.. Two groups of mills. The Tata and the Currimbhoy group of mill.
Married women in mills visited	..	.. Average per mensem about 4,328
Widows in mills visited	..	.. Do. do. 2,537
Unmarried women visited	..	.. Do. do. 69

Of this total 531 were either married women or widows passed the child-bearing age.

Table No. V.—Enquiry Form of Industrial Women Workers personally seen in Bombay.

Factories other than Textile.

Number of women	..	.. 372. Approximate ages 20 to 40 years.
Castes	..	.. I Mahrattas, II Mahars, III Mochis, IV Kolis, V Mahomedans.
Where they live	..	.. 334 in outside chawls. Rent Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 12.
How many children have they had	..	.. 938.
How many are living	..	.. 490.
Causes of death	..	.. (1) Respiratory, (2) Diarrhoea, Prematurity and Atrophy, (3) Fever and Convulsions.
Salary earned	..	.. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Nature of work	..	.. Cigarette makers, Pottery workers, Fisherwomen, Vegetable sellers, Road workers or bigaries.
Attendance at labour	..	.. Majority elderly relative. One-fourth had <i>dais</i> .
What did she pay	..	.. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 to <i>dais</i> .
Nature of delivery	..	.. 85 per cent. normal. 15 per cent. abnormal.
Leave before delivery	..	.. From one day to one month.
Leave after delivery	..	.. From 6 days to one month.
Where did delivery occur	..	.. All in Bombay.
Was the child full term	..	.. Yes.
What arrangements are made for care of child	..	.. Relatives at home.
Does she feed it	..	.. Yes.
How often	..	.. Every 3 hours or 4 hours.
Is opium given	..	.. 98 per cent. give opium.
Any difficulty experienced in obtaining work after delivery.	..	.. No.
Any maternity benefits	..	.. None.



Table No. VI.—Enquiry Form of Industrial Women Workers personally seen in Bombay.

Living in Outside Chawls.	
Number of women	.. 500. Approximate ages, from 18 to 45 years.
Castes	.. I Mahrattas, II Mahars, III Kolis, IV Mochis, V Mangs, VI Mahomedans.
Where they live	.. All in outside chawls. Rent Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per mensem.
How many children have they had	.. From one to six.
How many are living	.. 50 per cent.
Causes of death	.. Respiratory Diseases 50 per cent. Diarrhoea and Atrophy 25 per cent. Fevers and Convulsions 20 per cent. Small-pox and Measles 5 per cent.
Salary earned	.. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per mensem.
Nature of work	.. (1) Textileworkers, (2) Cigarette makers, (3) Fisherwomen, (4) Road menders, (5) Vegetable sellers, (6) Sweepers.
Attendance at labour	.. Majority had an elderly relative. Some 10 per cent. had <i>dais</i> . 2½ per cent. went into hospitals or homes.
What did she pay	.. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 to <i>dais</i> .
Nature of delivery	.. Majority normal. 2½ per cent. were abnormal.
Leave before delivery	.. From one day to fifteen days.
Leave after delivery	.. From 6 days to one month.
Where did delivery occur	.. 75 per cent. in Bombay, 25 per cent. in village homes.
Was the child full term	.. Majority. Some 6 per cent. were premature or still-born.
What arrangements are made for care of child	.. Relative at home.
Does she feed it	.. Yes.
How often	.. About every 3 to 3½ hours.
Is opium given	.. 98 per cent. give opium.
Any difficulty experienced in obtaining work after delivery.	.. None.
Any maternity benefits	.. None.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW YORK STATE

The Industrial Bulletin, issued monthly by the Industrial Commissioner of New York State, states, on page 119 of the issue for April 1922, that strict measures are being taken by the Commissioner against employers who fail to insure their employees as required by section 50 of the Workmen's Compensation Law. The courts of the state are co-operating in enforcing the provisions of the law and reports show that failure to comply with the provisions of the law is followed by the infliction of fines and imprisonment. Section 52 of the Workmen's Compensation Law deals with the effect of failure to secure compensation. It reads:—

"Failure to secure the payment of compensation shall constitute a misdemeanor and have the effect of enabling the injured employee, or in case of death, his dependents or legal representatives, to maintain an action for damages in the courts, as prescribed by section eleven of this chapter."

Section 10 deals with the liability of an employer for compensation and section 11 provides for an alternative remedy. The latter section runs as follows:—

"The liability of an employer prescribed by the last preceding section shall be exclusive and in place of any other liability whatsoever, to such employee, his personal representatives, husband, parents, dependents or next-of-kin, or anyone otherwise entitled to recover damages, at common law or otherwise on account of such injury or death, except that if an employer fail to secure the payment of compensation for his injured employees and their dependents as provided in section fifty of this chapter, an injured employee, or his legal representative in case death results from the injury, may, at his option, elect to claim compensation under this chapter, or to maintain an action in the courts for damages on account of such injury; and in such an action it shall not be necessary to plead or prove freedom from contributory negligence nor may the defendant plead as a defence that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant nor that the employee assumed the risk of his employment, nor that the injury was due to the contributory negligence of the employee."



Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	August 1921.	July 1922.	August 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Cereals—</i>						
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	.. Md.	4 11 3	7 11 10	6 6 10	6 3 1
Wheat	.. Delhi No. 1	.. Cwt.	5 9 6	12 8 0	..	9 2 0
Do.	.. Khandwa Seoni	.. Candy	45 0 0	102 8 0	105 0 0	100 0 0
Do.	.. Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	86 8 0	76 0 0	82 8 0
Do.	.. Rangoon	.. Md.	3 2 6	7 6 6	4 3 9	4 0 4
Jowari	..	..	3 4 6	5 9 9	4 10 6	4 7 0
Barley	..	..	3 4 6	8 15 11	5 14 10	5 11 5
Bajri	.. Ghati	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pulses—</i>						
Gram	.. Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	4 3 9	7 9 11	5 11 5	5 11 5
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	8 10 6	7 7 3	7 3 5
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Sugar	.. Mauritius No. 1	.. Cwt.	9 3 0	24 2 0	21 12 0	23 4 0
Do.	.. Java white	..	10 3 0	24 0 0	22 13 0	23 14 0
Raw (Gul)	.. Sangli	.. Md.	7 14 3	14 11 1	15 10 4	15 3 10
<i>Other food—</i>						
Turmeric	.. Rajapuri	..	5 9 3	13 5 4	17 6 8	18 12 5
Ghee	.. Deshi	..	45 11 5	77 2 3	85 11 5	88 9 2
Salt	.. Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 11 0	2 11 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<i>Cereals—</i>						
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	..	100	165	137	132
Wheat	.. Delhi No. 1	..	100	224	233	163
Do.	.. Khandwa Seoni	..	100	228	190	222
Do.	.. Jubbulpore	..	100	216	134	206
Jowari	.. Rangoon	..	100	234	142	128
Barley	.. Ghati	..	100	171	181	135
Average—Cereals	..	..	100	216	170	166
<i>Pulses—</i>						
Gram	.. Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	100	180	135	135
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	..	100	153	132	128
Average—Pulses	..	..	100	166	134	132
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Sugar	.. Mauritius No. 1	..	100	264	237	253
Do.	.. Java white	..	100	236	224	234
Raw (Gul)	.. Sangli	..	100	186	198	193
Average—Sugar	..	..	100	229	220	227
<i>Other food—</i>						
Turmeric	.. Rajapuri	..	100	239	312	337
Ghee	.. Deshi	..	100	169	188	194
Salt	.. Bombay (black)	..	100	136	183	183
Average—Other food	..	..	100	181	228	238
Average—All food	..	..	100	205	188	188

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	August 1921.	July 1922.	August 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Linseed	.. Bold	.. Cwt.	8 14 6	15 6 0	15 3 0	
Rapeseed	.. Cawnpore (brown)	.. ..	8 0 0	12 8 0	11 4 0	13 6 0
Poppyseed	.. Do.	.. ..	10 14 0	17 0 0	15 0 0	10 4 0
Gingely	.. White	.. ..	11 4 0	17 8 0	17 4 0	14 12 0
<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>						
(a) <i>Cotton—raw—</i>						
Broach	.. Good	.. Candy	251 0 0	325 0 0	520 0 0	
Oomra	.. Fully good	.. ..	222 0 0	305 0 0	425 0 0	515 0 0
Dharwar	.. Saw-ginned	.. ..	230 0 0	..	..	450 0 0
Khandesh	.. Machine ginned	.. ..	205 0 0	..	..	..
Bengal	.. Do.	.. ..	198 0 0	288 0 0	375 0 0	..
(b) <i>Cotton manufactures—</i>						
Twist	.. 40S	.. Lb.	0 12 9	1 14 0	1 9 6	365 0 0
Grey shirtings	.. Fari 2,000	.. Piece	5 15 0	15 8 0	13 12 0	1 9 0
White mulls	.. 6,600	.. ..	4 3 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 12 0
Shirtings	.. Liepman's 1,500	.. ..	10 6 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	11 8 0
Long cloth	.. Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	.. Lb.	0 9 6	1 10 6	1 11 6	26 8 0
Chudders	.. 54" x 6 yds.	.. ..	0 9 6	1 8 6	1 9 0	1 10 3

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Linseed	.. Bold	.. ..	100	173	171	150
Rapeseed	.. Cawnpore (brown)	.. ..	100	156	141	128
Poppyseed	.. Do.	.. ..	100	156	138	136
Gingely	.. White	.. ..	100	156	153	138
Average—Oilseeds	.. ..	.. ..	100	160	151	138
<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>						
(a) <i>Cotton—raw—</i>						
Broach	.. Good	.. ..	100	129	207	205
Oomra	.. Fully good	.. ..	100	137	191	203
Dharwar	.. Saw-ginned	.. ..	100	..	..	..
Khandesh	.. Machine ginned	.. ..	100	..	..	..
Bengal	.. Do.	.. ..	100	145	189	184
Average—Cotton—raw	.. ..	.. ..	100	137	196	197
(b) <i>Cotton manufactures—</i>						
Twist	.. 40S	.. ..	100	234	200	196
Grey shirtings	.. Fari 2,000	.. ..	100	286	232	232
White mulls	.. 6,600	.. ..	100	280	287	275
Shirtings	.. Liepman's 1,500	.. ..	100	281	260	255
Long cloth	.. Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	.. ..	100	289	289	276
Chudders	.. 54" x 6 yds.	.. ..	100	259	263	253
Average—Cotton manufactures	.. ..	.. ..	100	267	255	248
Average—Textiles—Cotton	.. ..	.. ..	100	224	235	231

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)—continued

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	August 1921.	July 1922.	August 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Other textiles—</i>						
Silk	.. Canton No. 5	.. Pucca seer	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Do.	.. Nankin	.. ..	17 12 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
<i>Hides and Skins—</i>						
Hides, Cow	.. Tanned	.. Lb.	1 2 6	2 3 9	1 12 7	1 13 4
Do, Buffalo	.. Do.	.. ..	1 1 3	0 14 8	1 2 7	0 14 7
Skins, Goat	.. Do.	.. ..	1 4 0	2 8 7	2 0 11	2 2 6
<i>Metals—</i>						
Copper braziers	.. ..	.. Cwt.	60 8 0	85 0 0	79 0 0	78 0 0
Iron bars	.. ..	.. ..	4 0 0	11 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Steel hoops	.. ..	.. ..	7 12 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Galvanized sheets	.. ..	.. ..	9 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	15 12 0
Tin plates	.. ..	.. Box	8 12 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	19 0 0
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>						
Coal	.. Bengal	.. Ton	14 12 0	33 8 0	28 0 0	27 0 0
Kerosene	.. Elephant brand	.. 2 Tins	4 6 0	8 7 0	7 10 6	7 10 6
Do.	.. Chester brand	.. Case	5 2 0	10 12 0	10 3 0	10 3 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<i>Other textiles—</i>						
Silk	.. Canton No. 5	.. ..	100	105	105	105
Do.	.. Nankin	.. ..	100	172	172	172
Average—Other textiles	.. ..	.. ..	100	138	139	139
<i>Hides and Skins—</i>						
Hides, Cow	.. Tanned	.. ..	100	192	155	159
Do, Buffalo	.. Do.	.. ..	100	85	108	85
Skins, Goat	.. Do.	.. ..	100	203	164	172
Average—Hides and Skins	.. ..	.. ..	100	160	142	139
<i>Metals—</i>						
Copper braziers	.. ..	.. ..	100	140	131	129
Iron bars	.. ..	.. ..	100	275	200	200
Steel hoops	.. ..	.. ..	100	323	194	194
Galvanized sheets	.. ..	.. ..	100	278	167	175
Tin plates	.. ..	.. ..	100	194	194	217
Average—Metals	.. ..	.. ..	100	242	177	183
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>						
Coal	.. Bengal	.. ..	100	227	190	183
Kerosene	.. Elephant brand	.. ..	100	193	175	175
Do.	.. Chester brand	.. ..	100	210	199	199
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	.. ..	.. ..	100	210	188	186
Total—Food	.. ..	.. ..	100	205	188	188
Total—Non-food	.. ..	.. ..	100	202	188	184
General Average	.. ..	.. ..	100	203	188	186

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	August 1921.	July 1922.	August 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—						
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	70 0 0	61 0 0	59 0 0
Wheat, white	5 % barley 3 % dirt.	"	31 8 0	72 0 0	47 0 0	46 0 0
" red	30 % red. 5 % barley 3 % dirt.	"	31 4 0	71 8 0	46 8 0	45 8 0
" white	92 % red. 2 % barley	"	32 8 0	74 2 0	48 8 0	47 6 0
" red	1 1/2 % dirt. 2 % barley 1 1/2 % dirt.	"	32 4 0	73 10 0	48 0 0	46 14 0
Jowari	Export Quality	"	25 8 0	63 0 0	34 0 0	28 0 0
Barley	3 % dirt	"	26 8 0	50 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0
Pulses—						
Gram	1 % dirt	"	29 8 0	68 0 0	42 8 0	39 0 0
Sugar—						
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	23 12 0	21 12 0	23 1 0
Do.	" brown	"	8 1 6	"	20 4 0	21 14 0
Other food—						
Salt		Bengal Maund.	2 2 0	1 10 6	1 11 0	1 10 3

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Cereals—					
Rice	Larkana No. 3		100	179	156
Wheat, white	5 % barley, 3 % dirt		100	229	149
" red	30 % red.		100	229	149
" white	5 % barley, 3 % dirt		100	228	149
" red	92 % red.		100	228	149
Jowari	2 % barley, 1 1/2 % dirt		100	247	133
Barley	2 % barley, 1 1/2 % dirt		100	247	133
	Export Quality		100	189	136
	3 % dirt		100	189	136
Averages—Cereals			100	218	146
Pulses—					
Gram	1 % dirt		100	231	144
Sugar—					
Sugar	Java, white		100	260	238
"	" brown		100	260	250
Average—Sugar			100	260	244
Other food—Salt			100	78	79

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	August 1921.	July 1922.	August 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed	3 % admixture	Maund	2 11 3	5 6 0	4 2 0	4 0 0
Rapeseed	Black, 9 % admixture	Candy	51 0 0	86 0 0	69 0 0	62 0 0
Gingely		"	62 0 0	88 0 0	92 0 0	88 0 0
Textiles—						
Jute bags—	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	40 0 0	49 0 0	48 12 0
Textile—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	30 4 0	41 8 0	38 0 0
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	22 2 0	22 4 0	22 4 0
Shirting	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	"	"	"
Other Textiles—						
Wool	Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	22 8 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—					
Cotton seed	3 % admixture		100	199	153
Rapeseed	Black, 9 % admixture		100	169	135
Gingely			100	142	148
Average—Oilseeds			100	170	145
Textiles—					
Jute bags	Twills		100	105	128
Textiles—Cotton—					
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind		100	149	205
(b) Cotton manufactures—					
Drills	Pepperill		100	216	218
Shirtings	Liepmann's		100	296	257
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)		100	"	"
Average—Cotton manufactures			100	256	238
Average—Textiles—Cotton			100	220	227
Other Textiles—Wool			100	71	86

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-Foods)—continued

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	August 1921.	July 1922.	August 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hides—						
Hides, dry	.. Sind	.. Maund	21 4 0	13 0 0	10 8 0	12 0 0
" "	.. Punjab	.. "	21 4 0	13 0 0	10 8 0	12 0 0
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	..	.. Cwt.	60 8 0	90 0 0	80 8 0	79 0 0
Steel Bars	..	.. "	3 14 0	9 0 0	7 12 0	7 8 0
" Plates	..	.. "	4 6 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 12 0
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	.. 1st Class Bengal	.. Ton	16 0 0	37 8 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Kerosene	.. Chester brand	.. Case	5 2 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	10 1 0
" "	.. Elephant	.. 2 Tins	4 7 0	8 5 6	7 8 6	7 8 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article.	Grade.	July 1914.	August 1921.	July 1922.	August 1922.
Hides—					
Hides, dry	.. Sind	100	61	49	56
" "	.. Punjab	100	61	49	56
Average—Hides	..	100	61	49	56
Metals—					
Copper Braziers	..	100	149	133	131
Steel Bars	..	100	233	200	194
" Plates	..	100	229	206	200
Average—Metals	..	100	204	180	175
Other raw and manufactured articles—					
Coal	.. 1st Class Bengal	100	234	219	219
Kerosene	.. Chester Brand	100	207	195	196
Do.	.. Elephant	100	188	170	170
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	..	100	210	195	195
Total—Food	..	100	209	157	154
Total—Non-food	..	100	169	159	157
General Average	..	100	185	159	156

Retail prices of Articles of food in July and August 1922

Articles.	Price per	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
		July 1922.	July 1922.	July 1922.	July 1922.	August 1922.	August 1922.	August 1922.	August 1922.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—									
Rice	.. Maund	7 9 4	9 6 7	8 0 0	7 10 6	7 7 4	9 6 7	8 0 0	7 7 11
Wheat	.. "	8 10 0	7 5 0	8 0 0	7 9 0	8 10 0	7 1 2	8 0 0	7 9 0
Jowari	.. "	5 13 9	5 6 5	5 11 5	3 8 11	5 13 9	5 0 3	5 11 5	3 7 2
Bajri	.. "	7 15 1	6 7 11	7 4 4	5 8 7	7 8 6	6 6 5	7 4 4	5 2 7
Pulses—									
Gram	.. "	7 11 1	6 1 1	6 10 8	7 4 1	7 11 1	6 2 0	6 10 8	6 11 7
Turdal	.. "	9 7 6	9 0 3	10 0 0	8 2 3	8 15 5	8 13 3	10 0 0	8 2 3
Other articles of food—									
Sugar (refined)	.. "	16 14 11	16 0 0	20 0 0	18 4 7	17 9 4	16 6 7	20 0 0	18 4 7
Jagri (gul)	.. "	17 9 4	15 8 7	16 0 0	16 13 6	17 9 4	15 3 10	16 0 0	16 13 6
Tea	.. Lb.	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 12 5	0 10 5	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 12 5	0 10 5
Salt	.. Maund	3 3 7	1 15 5	2 8 0	3 7 6	3 3 10	1 14 6	2 8 0	3 9 5
Beef	.. Seer	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Mutton	.. "	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Milk	.. Maund	17 9 4	8 10 5	12 4 11	13 5 4	17 9 4	8 0 0	12 4 11	13 5 4
Ghee	.. "	94 1 11	71 1 9	91 6 10	91 6 10	94 1 11	74 6 8	91 6 10	106 10 8
Potatoes	.. "	7 2 3	6 15 4	10 0 0	13 14 7	7 2 3	10 1 3	10 0 0	14 8 9
Onions	.. "	2 14 2	3 1 8	2 0 0	3 5 4	3 9 2	3 2 2	2 0 0	3 5 4
Cocconut oil	.. "	22 13 9	26 10 8	35 8 11	26 10 8	22 13 9	26 10 8	32 0 0	26 10 8

NOTE.—1 lb. = 39 tolas, 1 maund = 82 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.; 1 seer = 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.; 80 tolas = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 Indian maund.

Expressed as percentages of July 1914 Prices (July 1914 = 100)

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
Cereals—								
Rice	136	141	130	145	133	141	130	142
Wheat	154	174	170	147	154	168	170	147
Jowari	135	149	150	124	135	138	150	120
Bajri	184	154	154	157	175	152	154	147
Average—cereals	152	155	151	143	149	150	151	139
Pulses—								
Gram	179	159	167	169	179	161	167	156
Turdal	162	135	163	139	153	132	163	139
Average—pulses	171	147	165	154	166	147	165	148
Other articles of food—								
Sugar (refined)	205	220	222	183	231	226	222	183
Jagri (gul)	222	223	180	217	205	219	180	217
Tea	127	129	160	100	127	129	160	100
Salt	151	150	166	156	152	145	166	161
Beef	198	200	100	240	198	200	100	240
Mutton	231	200	200	167	231	200	200	167
Milk	191	195	246	183	191	180	246	183
Ghee	185	167	206	163	185	174	206	190
Potatoes	159	128	263	348	159	186	263	364
Onions	186	171	100	133	230	172	100	133
Cocconut oil	90	108	178	100	90	108	160	100
Average—other articles of food	177	172	184	181	182	176	182	185
Average—all food articles (unweighted)	170	165	174	169	172	167	173	170



Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries

Country.	India	United Kingdom.				Canada.	South Africa.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States of America.		
	(Bombay)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					(5)	(6)	(7)
No. of articles.	43	45	44	150	60	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	99	..	..	100	97	106	104	..	100	..
1915	..	127	123	..	..	109	107	147	123	..	101	..
1916	..	160	160	..	..	134	123	138	134	..	124	..
1917	..	206	204	..	..	175	141	153	151	..	176	..
1918	..	222	225	..	..	205	153	178	175	..	196	..
1919	..	211	308	310	326	353	258	..	..	225	253	211
1920 March	..	217	306	304	333	348	263	..	..	216	272	..
.. May	..	191	232	209	251	229	208	..	..	134	177	..
1921 January	..	191	215	192	230	211	199	..	..	210	129	167
.. February	..	190	208	189	215	203	194	..	..	208	124	162
.. March	..	198	200	184	209	198	189	166	179	205	117	154
.. April	..	199	191	182	206	193	182	..	..	174	201	115
.. May	..	197	183	179	202	187	179	..	..	170	200	117
.. June	..	199	186	178	198	186	176	150	167	200	120	148
.. July	..	203	183	179	194	184	174	..	..	168	197	120
.. August	..	207	176	183	191	181	172	..	..	168	197	120
.. September	..	195	163	170	184	171	169	138	164	195	122	150
.. October	..	193	161	166	176	168	168	..	..	159	123	149
.. November	..	190	157	162	171	162	170	..	..	155	189	123
.. December	..	190	156	159	167	159	168	131	154	186	123	148
1922 January	..	186	156	158	155	156	169	..	..	154	181	124
.. February	..	192	157	160	163	156	166	..	..	153	180	126
.. March	..	188	159	159	163	158	166	128	155	180	125	143
.. April	..	189	159	162	164	158	167	..	..	162	177	127
.. May	..	190	160	163	163	159	166	..	..	..	..	129
.. June	..	188	..	163	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. July	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. August

Country.	Switzer-land.	Belgium.	Egypt (Cairo).	France.	Italy. (a)	Japan.	Germany. (d)	Nether-lands. (d)	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
No. of articles.	71	209	24	45	..	56	77	..	93	47	33
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(e)	100	100
1914	100	100	102	102	95	95	105	105	100	116	138
1915	102	140	133	97	142	145	(f) 159	145	164
1916	124	188	201	117	153	222	(f) 233	185	228
1917	169	262	259	148	179	286	341	244	288
1918	207	339	409	196	217	392	345	339	293
1919	226	356	366	239	415	297	322	330	294
1920 March	554	..	..	..	..	351	354	..
.. April	587	..	..	..	..	354	354	..
.. May	368	361	..
1921 January	407	..	248	..	..	344	267	341
.. February	642	..	201	1,439	..	344	267	..
.. March	378	613	195	1,376	197	319	250	290
.. April	587	604	191	1,338	188	312	237	280
.. May	584	190	1,326	176	297	229	270
.. June	547	191	1,308	182	294	218	257
.. July	509	192	1,368	182	294	218	254
.. August	331	196	1,428	176	300	211	254
.. September	542	199	1,117	180	297	198	224
.. October	580	207	2,067	180	287	182	202
.. November	599	219	2,460	169	286	175	186
.. December	595	214	3,416	165	276	174	186
1922 January	595	210	3,487	165	269	172	188
.. February	577	206	3,665	161	260	170	178
.. March	563	204	4,103	162	253	166	177
.. April	501	201	5,433	161	240	164	182
.. May	524	193	6,355	162	236	165	178
.. June	537	195	6,458	165	231	164	177
.. July	7,030	..	230	164	179
.. August	180

* July 1914=100. (a) New index numbers. (b) 1914=100. (c) 1920=100. (d) Revised figures. (e) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914 = 100. (f) The figures from 1915-19 are for December. NOTE—The absolute and secondary maxima are indicated in heavier type. (1) Statist. (2) Economist. (3) Board of Trade. (4) Times. (5) Broadstreet. (6) Bureau of Labour. (7) Federal Reserve Board.



Cost of living index numbers for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Italy (Rome) (c)	Belgium.	Norway.	Switzerland.	South Africa.	France (Paris)	Germany.	U. S. of America.
Items included in the index.	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent.	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing, etc.	Food, fuel, light, rent, household utensils and furnishing.	Food and Rent.	Food, fuel, light and rent.	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscellaneous.	Food, clothing, light, fuel, and household utensils.	Food, clothing, fuel, rent, tax, etc.	Food, heating and lighting.	Food, fuel, light and rent.	(g)	Food, heating and lighting.	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous items.
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	(b) 100	(d) 100	100	(j) 100	100	100	100	(h) 100
1915	..	125	97	119	107	99	..	(a) 117	(j) 119	103	..	..	(h) 105
1916	..	148	102	115	113	116	..	146	140	106	..	..	118
1917	..	180	130	116	119	146	..	190	180	114	..	..	142
1918	..	203	146	118	128	197	..	233	229	118	..	..	174
1919	..	208	155	132	133	205	..	275	261	126	238	..	177
1920	..	252	190	..	149	313	453	..	253	155	..	842	217
1921 January	..	169	205	179	..	159	374	450	217	153	..	944	..
.. March	..	160	241	169	..	160	384	411	301	231	338	901	..
.. April	..	160	233	165	..	159	411	399	301	212	..	894	..
.. May	..	167	228	161	..	159	396	389	297	210	..	880	180
.. June	..	173	219	153	152	158	340	384	302	214	307	896	..
.. July	..	177	219	152	..	157	387	379	..	209	..	1,124	..
.. August	..	180	222	155	..	156	391	384	..	206	..	..	..
.. September	..	185	220	158	145	155	400	386	296	200	295	..	177
.. October	..	183	210	155	..	155	415	391	..	192	..	1,308	..
.. November	..	182	203	153	..	154	423	394	..	198	..	..	..
.. December	..	179	199	152	140	152	423	393	283	189	297	..	174
1922 January	..	173	192	152	..	151	428	397	..	179	122	1,825	..
.. February	..	165	188	149	..	150	406	380	..	172	120	2,209	..
.. March	..	165	186	148	137	148	415	371	257	167	120	2,630	167
.. April	..	162	182	146	..	146	420	371	..	167	122	3,175	..
.. May	..	163	181	145	..	146	427	365	..	157	..	3,462	..
.. June	..	163	181	145	..	..	425	366	249	..	121	3,175	..
.. July	..	165	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. August	..	164	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) From 1914 to 1919 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) Unofficial. (d) April 1914. (e) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (f) June 1914 = 100. (g) Expenditure of a family of four persons. (h) Average 1913 is the base. NOTE—The maxima for the different countries are indicated in heavier type.

Retail food index for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India	United Kingdom.	Canada.	South Africa.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States of America.	France. (b)	Italy. (c)	Belgium.	Fin-land.	Germany.	Holland. (g)	Norway.	Sweden (b)	Den-mark.	Switzer-land.
No. of articles.	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	22	37	..	27	..	51	..	..
No. of stations.	Bombay	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris.	Rome.	1,028 budgets.	20	47	Amster-dam.	30	44	100	23
1914 July	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	100	(d) 100	(e) 100	100	100	(f) 100	100	100	100	100
191																	

Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts (or numbers) of yarn spun
Bombay Presidency

Count or Number.	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	4,515	6,942	6,597	20,362	25,676	25,419
Nos. 11 to 20	19,877	21,283	18,923	75,321	80,464	78,172
Nos. 21 to 30	14,391	14,386	14,029	50,648	54,231	55,765
Nos. 31 to 40	1,173	1,098	1,210	4,423	4,638	4,956
Above 40	101	207	172	476	659	714
Waste, etc.	10	104	10	41	143	44
Total	40,067	44,020	40,941	151,271	165,811	165,070

Bombay Island

Count or Number.	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	4,068	6,263	5,994	18,909	23,416	23,317
Nos. 11 to 20	15,443	15,520	13,048	59,452	58,368	54,838
Nos. 21 to 30	9,040	8,543	8,647	31,912	33,279	33,727
Nos. 31 to 40	451	531	576	1,831	2,165	2,126
Above 40	71	94	91	341	351	405
Waste, etc.	2	95	2	20	115	8
Total	29,075	31,046	28,358	112,465	117,694	114,421

Ahmedabad

Count or Number.	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	143	278	130	481	749	467
Nos. 11 to 20	1,840	2,819	2,919	6,386	10,284	11,453
Nos. 21 to 30	3,917	4,312	4,035	13,816	15,341	16,324
Nos. 31 to 40	571	457	533	2,030	1,541	2,359
Above 40	20	87	54	88	209	220
Waste, etc.	3	....	....	3	1	....
Total	6,494	7,953	7,671	22,804	28,630	30,823

Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and description of woven goods produced
Bombay Presidency

Description.	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chudders Pounds	1,596	1,177	1,394	4,782	5,158	4,535
Dhotis	5,068	5,497	6,271	18,296	27,315	26,641
Drills and jeans	1,234	932	689	4,842	3,495	2,694
Cambrics and lawns	29	93	38	183	359	302
Printers	378	243	412	1,209	1,268	1,806
Shirtings and long cloth	8,560	6,895	7,684	30,442	34,765	32,922
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,645	1,188	823	5,728	5,825	3,767
Tent cloth	146	100	95	416	367	336
Other sorts	602	764	1,351	2,446	3,593	5,313
Total	19,258	16,889	18,757	68,344	82,145	78,316
Coloured piece-goods	7,307	6,788	6,617	26,614	27,897	23,950
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	264	163	407	808	651	756
Hosiery	15	15	13	45	59	48
Miscellaneous	58	77	61	227	316	319
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	2	3	6	73	22	33
Grand Total	26,904	23,935	25,863	96,111	111,090	103,422

Bombay Island

Description.	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chudders Pounds	1,087	769	752	2,604	3,090	2,446
Dhotis	1,075	1,854	1,882	4,348	8,365	7,993
Drills and jeans	1,179	906	652	4,505	3,273	2,551
Cambrics and lawns	17	74	22	83	284	175
Printers	17	11	70	36	36	178
Shirtings and long cloth	5,472	5,284	5,456	19,134	25,154	23,956
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,326	1,036	657	4,770	4,847	3,081
Tent cloth	139	77	78	388	289	294
Other sorts	246	437	905	1,166	1,894	3,666
Total	10,541	10,448	10,474	36,998	47,232	44,340

Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and description of woven goods produced—continued
Bombay Island—continued

Description.	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Coloured piece-goods Pounds ..	6,139	5,824	5,622	22,870	23,586	19,245
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ..	263	157	399	800	622	727
Hosiery ..	6	9	9	28	34	35
Miscellaneous ..	58	76	60	227	315	316
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	2	2	5	73	21	31
Grand Total ..	17,009	16,516	16,569	60,996	71,810	65,194

Ahmedabad

Description.	Month of July			Four months ended July		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Coardens Pounds ..	406	295	480	1,855	1,655	1,701
Dhotis ..	3,042	2,716	3,399	10,754	14,726	14,561
Drills and jeans ..	25	5	21	155	144	89
Cambrics and lawns ..	8	11	7	65	49	89
Printers ..	239	164	209	709	949	1,075
Shirtings and long cloth ..	2,265	952	1,756	8,142	6,928	6,891
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings ..	300	128	152	835	900	601
Tent cloth ..	....	....	3	....	10	5
Other sorts ..	194	176	223	624	929	784
Total ..	6,479	4,447	6,250	23,139	26,290	25,796
Coloured piece-goods ..	476	344	359	1,605	1,762	1,720
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods ..	....	2	1	....	6	3
Hosiery ..	8	6	4	17	25	13
Miscellaneous ..	....	....	1	....	....	3
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	....	....	1	....	....	1
Grand Total ..	6,963	4,799	6,616	24,762	28,083	27,536

Principal Trade Disputes in progress in August 1922

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
<i>Terrile Trades.</i>			1922.	1922.		
1. The Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mills, near Railway Station, Poona.	350 (Cotton Department.)	..	18 July	11 August	Reinstatement of two dismissed head jobbers.	Some resumed work and new hands engaged in place of the others.
2. General Strike in 34 Mills in Bombay.	55,300	5,736	1 August	2 August	Demand for one day's holiday owing to the Second anniversary of the death of B. G. Tilak.	Work resumed.
3. The Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Dargapur Road, Ahmedabad.	455 (Spinning Department.)	..	8 August	9 August	Against loss of one day's wages as a fine for the strikers' absence on Balev Holiday (7-8-22).	Work resumed on condition that fine should not be paid.
4. The Kuria Wadia Mill, District Thana.	26 (Drawing Department.)	..	9 August	12 August	Against punishing a worker with a fine of one rupee for faulty work by the Sizing Master.	Work resumed unconditionally.
5. The Vivekanand Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Gontipur, Ahmedabad.	50 (Weavers.)	..	12 August	15 August	Reinstatement of a dismissed Mukadam alleged to have created trouble in the mill by pressing the workers to join the Weavers' Union.	New hands engaged.
6. The Planet Mill, Fergusson Road, Parel, Bombay.	250 (Frame Department.) 125 day shift. 125 night shift. 250 Total.	..	14 August	15 August	Complaint against the alleged incorrect calculation of wages.	Strikers dismissed.
7. The Standard Mill, Parbhadevi Road, Bombay.	450 (Ring Department.) +800 Weavers=1,250 Total.	1,150	14 August (Ring Department.)	24 August (Ring Department.)	(Ring Department). Leave for one day demanded to attend the funeral of the Head Jobber.	(Ring Department). Strikers resumed work.
			24 August (Weaving Department.)	30 August (Weaving Department.)	(Weaving Department). Demand for full wages by 800 weavers for the period they were locked out as there were no materials to work upon owing to the strike in the Ring Department.	(Weaving Department). Work resumed on a grant of four days' wages, the four days amounting to about half the period of the lock-out.
8. The Colaba Land Mill, Colaba, Bombay.	27 (Twisting Department.)	..	18 August	22 August	General increase in wages ..	New hands engaged.
9. The Bradbury Mill, Ripon Road, Bombay.	95 (Carding Department.)	123 (Night shift.)	21 August	22 August	Demand for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages owing to the recent introduction of double shifts in the Carding Department of the Mill.	Work resumed.



Principal Trade Disputes in progress in August 1922—continued.

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
Textile Trades—contd.						
10. The Rustom Jehangir Vakil Mills, Dabhoi, Ahmedabad.	15 (Frame Department.)	..	29 August	.. .. .	Demand for a monthly instead of a daily rate of wages.	....
Engineering Trades.						
11. The Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Slaters Road, Tardes, Bombay.	250	..	8 August	.. 14 August	1. Objection to deduction of two days' wages for a day's absence. 2. Reduction in hours of labour from 9½ to 8, viz., 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 6 p.m., instead of 8-15 a.m. to 12-15 p.m. and 1 p.m. to 6-15 p.m.	Sixty strikers resumed work and new hands engaged in place of the remaining strikers.
Miscellaneous.						
12. Private Employers of Toddy Drawers of Mahim, Mahim, Bombay.	80 (Toddy drawers.)	..	24 August	.. 25 August	Demand for 40 rupees per month instead of 35 rupees.	Demand granted.
13. The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd. (Taj Mahal Hotel and Green's Hotel and Restaurant) Fort, Bombay.	250 (Waiters, Dish-boys, and Hamals.)	..	25 August	.. .. .	1. In May 1921, the management decided to reduce the staff during the slack season. Later, the management agreed to a proposal put forward by the servants that they should go off duty for 15 days each month receiving no pay for this period, but remaining in the Company's quarters. On the 25th of August 1922, when the off duty workers returned for work they were informed that they would be paid off. 2. Notice to recover one-third of the loss due to breakages from the servants.	....

CURRENT NOTES FROM ABROAD

(These notes are drawn from numerous official and in some cases non-official sources. Special indebtedness is acknowledged to both the International Labour Office, Geneva, and to the Ministry of Labour, London. Care is taken to examine and check as far as possible all statements, especially those from newspaper cuttings.)

United Kingdom.—In reply to a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. George Barnes, regarding the attitude of Government towards the Draft Conventions

and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Sir Montague Barlow, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour stated that the Conventions and Recommendations were under the consideration of the Government. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Barnes reminded the Government of their obligation under the terms of the Peace Treaty to submit the Conventions within a year, or, under exceptional circumstances, 18 months.



According to the latest Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Estimates, the Civil Service before the War consisted of 283,000 members, costing £29,500,000. At present excluding Ireland it consists of 325,000 members who cost, with bonus £67,400,000. The average pre-war cost of a Civil Servant was roughly £104 a year against the present figure of £207 a year including bonus.

Australia.—(New South Wales.) The Labour Office has received a copy of the Report of the Registrar on Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies, and Co-operative Societies in New South Wales, for the eighteen months ended 30th June 1921 (59995, C1-(a) 1922). In 1920 there were 215 unions, of which 197 were of employees and 18 of employers with 249,240 and 3,630 members respectively. The following table gives comparative figures of trade unions for the years 1911 to 1920.

Trade Unions in New South Wales, 1911—1920

Year.	Unions.	Members Total.	Receipts Total.	Expenditure Total.
1911	191	153,504	£ 163,448	£ 146,959
1912	209	201,144	199,157	173,474
1913	214	218,005	209,478	183,304
1914	219	240,798	297,314	271,570
1915	219	230,603	267,060	257,297
1916	215	234,308	248,072	256,909
1917	233	235,392	259,416	296,114
1918	225	216,186	249,713	243,810
1919	213	229,071	286,130	278,440
1920	215	252,870	367,617	341,824

South Africa.—A Conciliation Board has recently been agreed upon between the Mining Industry Board and representatives of the employers and employees of the gold and coal mining industries. It is subject to the ratification of the trade unions, who, it is believed, are willing to give the machinery a fair and sympathetic trial. The Conciliation Board consists of twelve members, six on each side. In the event of disagreement an independent referee will preside at a further meeting of the Board, whose report will not be binding on either side. This report along with the Board's report will be published. No strike or lock-out can ensue until a fortnight after the Board has made its report.

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A considerable proportion of the excess emigration this year from the Union of South Africa is due to the departure of numerous Indians or as the returns term these 'British Asiatics'. The statistics for these classes received from the Union of South Africa are as follows:—

From January to June 1922	.. 1,783	Permanent departures.
Do.	.. 271	New arrivals.
June 1922	.. 312	Permanent departures.
Do.	.. 19	New arrivals.
Do.	.. 403	All departures.
Do.	.. 138	All arrivals.

United States of America.—In the course of an unanimous decision rendered on the Cornado Coal case the Supreme Court of the United States laid down the highly important principle that strike funds are assessable for damages in a suit brought against the union for damage caused by a strike. The history of the case is as follows:—

In 1914 a group of unions in Arkansas broke their agreement with the union and declared in favour of the "open shop". The workers in the Cornado Coal Company, a part of the group, struck. They were replaced by non-union men, and violent disturbances ensued. Action for damages was brought against the United Mine Workers of America and its officers, District No. 21 of the United Mine Workers of America and its officers, twenty-seven local unions in District No. 21 and their officers and sixty-five individuals, for having entered into a conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The United States District Court of Arkansas and the Circuit Court of Appeals found the union guilty and damages of \$600,000 were imposed.

The case was then taken to the Supreme Court. Three main issues were involved: first, did the case constitute such interference with interstate Commerce as to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act; second, was the international union responsible for the acts of the local labour union; and third, could action be brought for damages against unincorporated labour unions. In regard to the



third point the Court laid down the principle that trade unions although unincorporated might nevertheless be sued as organisations. In the words of the judgment "such organisations are suable in the Federal Courts for their acts and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes....."

On 18th August 1922, President Harding, addressing the Congress on the industrial situation, declared that the right of employers and employees alike to conduct their own business must be recognised. He deplored the "warfare on the unions of labour." A national investigation into the conduct of the coal industry with a view to constructive recommendations was imperative. He recommended the appointment of a Government Commission to give advice in regard to fair wages and conditions. The President said that in both the coal and railway strikes, the right of men to work had been denied by assault and violence. The public interest demanded a searching investigation into the whole coal industry and the President was asking for authority to create a Commission. Further, the President urged immediate legislation to make the decisions of the Railroad Labour Board enforceable and effective against carriers and their employees alike.

Japan.—According to the *Osaka Mainichi* a Labour School was to be opened at Osaka, for the instruction of workers, and particularly members of trade unions, in sociology, economics, politics, trade unions and other questions of interest to labour. There will be four courses of three months each in the year; the classes being held in the evenings. The teachers include well-known labour leaders and certain of the professors of Kyoto University.

An "International Statistics Section" has been set up in the Census Bureau in the Cabinet, the functions of which are:—

- (1) the compilation of statistics to be presented to the League of Nations;
- (2) the preparation of statistical information for international conferences;
- (3) the exchange of statistical information with other countries; and

(4) to deal with any other questions relating to international statistics.

Brazil.—The International Labour Office has been informed that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has under contemplation the creation of a Labour Office in Brazil in harmony with the outlook and requirements of the International Labour Organisation. The office, the creation of which was authorised by the decree of 1918, will soon come into being.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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UNITED KINGDOM

(H. M.'s Stationery Office, London.)

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Monthly Bulletin of Information, Vol. VI, No. 2, for July (Department of Overseas Trade, London).

Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board—
No. 14, *Time and Motion Study.*

No. 16, *Three Studies in Vocational Selection.*

No. 17, *An Analysis of the individual differences in the output of silk-weavers.*

Statement of the Government's Policy in the Administration of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, pending legislation dealing with the Recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into the working and effects of the Acts (Cmd. 1645) Cmd. 1712: 1922.

CANADA

The Labour Gazette, Vol. XXII, Nos. 6 and 7, for June and July 1922 (Department of Labour).

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AUSTRALIA

Report on some Effects of Labour Legislation and Suggestions for Attaining Greater Industrial Efficiency, No. 5979 of 1916 (Government Printing, Melbourne).

Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Melbourne, on Anti-Strike Legislation, No. 8944 of 1915.

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GERMANY

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BELGIUM

Le Travail Industriel des Peaux des Poils des Crins Rapport D'Enquete (Bruxelles, Imprimerie A Lesigne, 1921).

Recensement L'Industrie et Du Commerce, 31 December 1910, Vol. VIII, Expose General Des Resultats (Bruxelles, Office De Publicite).

Revue Du Travail, Vol. 23, Nos. 6 and 7, for June and July 1922 (Ministere du Travail).

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SWITZERLAND

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Report of the Commission to enquire into the cost of living, 1922.

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No. 268.—Historical Survey of International Action Affecting Labour.

No. 270.—Retail Prices, 1913-December 1919.

No. 286.—Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor, May 15, 1920.

No. 292.—Labor Legislation of 1920.

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GENEVA (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE).

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