

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1923

(See Chart No. 2.)

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.

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The Month in Brief

EMPLOYMENT—THE COTTON INDUSTRY

IN BOMBAY CITY, the supply of labour was generally plentiful. The statistics regarding employment for the month ended 12th July 1924, showed an average absenteeism of 10·4 per cent. as compared with 12 per cent. in the month ended 12th June. Absenteeism was reported to be highest in spinning departments and lowest in weaving departments during the month under review.

In AHMEDABAD, the supply of labour was reported to be plentiful during the month under review except in two cases. Detailed reports of absenteeism have been received from representative mills in this centre. These reports showed an average absenteeism of 3·6 per cent. during the month as compared with 4·8 per cent. last month and 4·1 per cent. two months ago.

In SHOLAPUR, the supply of labour was adequate and absenteeism showed a slight improvement in the month under review. The average absenteeism was 11·4 per cent. in the present month as compared with 14·8 per cent. last month and 15·0 per cent. two months ago.

In BROACH, there was an improvement in the attendance of operatives, the figures being 6·5 per cent. in the present month as compared with 7·6 last month, and 12·8 two months ago.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

In the engineering industry in Bombay the supply of labour was quite equal to the demand. The average absenteeism in representative engineering workshops (based on the returns from three large workshops) showed a decrease, the figures being 13·35 per cent. in the month under review as compared with 16·99 per cent. last month and 14·3 per cent. two months ago.

On the Marine Lines and Colaba Reclamations of the Development Directorate, the average absenteeism was 4 per cent. as compared with 3·75 per cent. in the preceding month and 4·12 per cent. two months ago. On the constructions of *chauls* (tenements) at Naigaum, DeLisle Road and Sewri absenteeism remained on the level of last three months, viz. 4 per cent. On the construction of *chauls* at Worli, there was an increase in the average absenteeism which rose to 10 per cent. in the month under review from 8 per cent. in the last two months. The

supply of unskilled labour employed for loading, removing, storing and unloading cargo in the docks by the Bombay Port Trust was plentiful. The percentage of absenteeism was 19·26 in the month under review, as compared with 25·4 in the preceding month and 24 two months ago. The decrease was due partly to the return of labourers from their villages and partly to less illness. In the Chief Engineer's Department of the Bombay Port Trust the supply of labour was plentiful and an improvement in absenteeism was recorded. The percentage of absenteeism was 8·3 as compared with 10·39 last month and 11·21 two months ago.

In KARACHI, the supply of all types of labour was greater than the demand. The average absenteeism based on the attendance of monthly paid workers employed in the Engineering Workshops of the Karachi Port Trust recorded an increase in the month under review, the figure being 11 per cent. as compared with 9·5 per cent. in the preceding month and 10 per cent. two months ago.

COST OF LIVING

In June 1924, the cost of living, as described elsewhere in the *Labour Gazette*, was 2 per cent. above 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 of Bombay (100 represents the level of July 1914) was 153 for all articles and 147 for food articles only. There was a rise of nearly one per cent. as compared with this time last year and a fall of 21 per cent. from the high water mark (October 1920) in the general cost of living index. There was a uniform rise in the prices of all the cereals included in the index except wheat. The clothing group remained stationary during the month.

The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living, because an index number purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in consumption would present great difficulties in construction, interpretation and application. Moreover, such an index would not be materially different from a simple index of the general movement of prices in the case of the working classes. A further reference to the cost of living index will be found on page 7.



THE WHOLESALE INDEX NUMBER

In June 1924 the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 185, as compared with 181 in the previous month, showing a rise of more than 2 per cent. There was a rise of 2 per cent. in both food and non-food groups. The index number for food grains only was 122 as compared with 117 during the previous month. The general index of all the articles is a mean of the price relatives of all the articles included in the index and is obtained by dividing the sum of the index numbers by the number of articles for which quotations are available and not by finding the mean of the general indexes for food and non-food articles. The fluctuations in the prices of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table:—

—	Number of items.	Increase per cent. over July 1914				
		February 1924	March 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924
Food	15	87	65	67	71	75
Non-foods	29	88	90	92	87	90
All articles	44	88	81	84	81	85

SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER

In June 1924, the general average of the prices of 100 shares and securities remained stationary at 138 as compared with the previous month. Industrial Securities which were continually falling every month since July 1923 showed a stationary position in June. A rise of nearly 1 per cent. in Railway stock and cotton mill shares and of 3 per cent. in Cement and Manganese Companies were compensated by a fall of 1 per cent. in Bank shares and Miscellaneous Companies. Miscellaneous shares stand at only 4 per cent. above the pre-war level. Government and Corporation Securities and Electric Undertakings remained stationary during the month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There were five industrial disputes in progress during June 1924, as compared with two in the preceding month. All these disputes began in the month and the number of workpeople involved was 567 as compared with 250 in the preceding month and 49,111 in June 1923. The aggregate duration of all disputes during June 1924 was about 1,169 working days as compared with 390 in May 1924 and 159,837 in June 1923.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

Cotton mill production in May and in the two months ended May 1924, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years is shown in the following two tables. In Bombay City there was a decline in the production of yarn as compared with the two previous years, while woven goods recorded a slight improvement compared with 1923. In Ahmedabad, the production of both yarn and woven goods remained on

the level of 1922. The small amount of production in 1923 was due to the general strike in Ahmedabad.

(1) Month of May

—	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	May			May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Bombay City	30	28	27	17	16	17
Ahmedabad	8	1	8	8	2	8
Other centres	5	4	4	3	2	2
Total, Presidency	43	33	39	28	20	27

(2) Two months ending May

—	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Two months ended May			Two months ended May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
Bombay City	57	54	47	33	31	32
Ahmedabad	15	2	16	15	6	16
Other centres	10	9	8	5	5	5
Total, Presidency	82	65	71	53	42	53

The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations at the end of June 1923 and May and June 1924 are as follows:—

—	Net rate per lb. in annas		
	June 1923	May 1924	June 1924
Longcloth	20	22½	23
T. Cloths	19	21½	21½
Chudders	19	20½	20½

THE OUTLOOK

The general movement of prices during the first half of the present year showed no feature of special interest except perhaps a rise in food grain prices during the last two months. The index number of wholesale and retail prices rose by more than 2 per cent. during June as compared with May owing to a uniform rise in the prices of all the cereals included in the index. Food grains are now 22 points above the pre-war level. This is an average of rice, wheat, jowari, barley, bajri, gram and turdal. The general average of all foods is 75 per cent. above the pre-war level mainly owing to the high prices of sugar, turmeric and ghee after the war. The average of non-foods is 90 per cent. above the basic



period, raw cotton being 159 per cent. and cotton manufactures 136 per cent. above the pre-war level. Security prices which were steadily falling since July 1923 showed at least a stationary position in June. Money has not yet commenced to flow into industrial investment in Bombay as it does in fixed interest securities. The Bank rate decreased to 5 per cent. on 3rd July. The rate of exchange in Bombay on London on the 1st July was 1s. 5d. as against 1s. 4½d. on the 2nd June. India's foreign trade in June showed a slight decline in imports as compared with the preceding month.

In Great Britain, the trade situation shows little change. Employment has improved and in May the imports of materials were larger in volume than those of the previous month. The value of exported manufactured goods was in May the highest monthly figure recorded for more than three years. Prices of commodities, however, have until May declined and security prices have weakened. The forces tending towards an improvement in the industrial situation are not non-existent. The Continental outlook is better but conditions are still unsettled. The cloth market of the country is quiet although some large transactions have been done with the Far East.

In the United States, according to cable information received by the American Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, business in June was encouraging in spite of continued depression. The average car loadings decreased by one hundred thousand as compared with the previous year. The largest decrease was in the loadings of coal. Automobile production was 50 to 75 per cent. of the full capacity, steel production declined sharply due to curtailed business and only 40 per cent. of the total blast furnaces were working. Industrial building continued vigorous in some large cities but was less active throughout the country. The prices of lumber decreased and stocks were accumulating. The coal trade was inactive and production was 48 per cent. below that of May of last year. Employment was decreasing and wage reductions were the causes of several strikes. Wholesale prices showed a downward movement.

According to an article published in the Monthly Letter of the National City Bank of New York for June the textile industry in the United States "is depressed for special reasons, in some branches at least. The cotton goods industry is involved in extraordinary conditions owing to the low supplies of raw cotton, the resulting high price and the uncertainty which exists about the next crop. The dealers in cotton goods have been unwilling to buy except to meet the daily requirements of trade, the makers of cotton cloth have either shut down their mills or are operating at a loss and mill-workers are making only part-time wages or none at all. When the size of the forthcoming cotton crop is known it is probable that a readjustment of prices between raw cotton and cotton cloth will be

effected on some basis upon which merchants will venture to buy and mills can profitably operate.

Of course this state of uncertainty as to cotton cloth affects all the industries making ready-to-wear cotton goods. The buying-power of everybody dependent upon these industries is down, and this affects all other industries.

The situation in the woollen goods industries is not due to abnormal conditions in the same sense as in the case of cotton goods, but the prices of woollen and worsted goods are high from various causes, and the demand is light, doubtless because the goods when made up into clothing cost so much. The same is true as to silk goods. Rugs, carpetings, etc., are selling slowly, with the result that shut-downs and part-time employment are reported, which reduce earnings of employees and react upon trade."

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

During June 1924, the visible balance of trade including securities in favour of India amounted to Rs. 367 lakhs. The corresponding figure for 1923 was a favourable balance of Rs. 704 lakhs. The trade figures for the last six months for India, Bombay and Karachi are given below:—

India

—	In lakhs of rupees.					
	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924
Exports (private merchandise)	36,95	35,64	41,35	30,69	29,05	29,61
Imports do.	22,61	18,19	19,31	20,27	20,60	18,82
Balance of Trade in merchandise	+ 14,34	+ 17,45	+ 22,04	+ 10,42	+ 8,45	+ 10,79
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	- 4,55	- 4,56	- 4,03	- 5,56	- 4,99	- 4,31
Visible balance of trade including securities	+ 9,82	+ 12,81	+ 17,82	- 1,85	+ 2,50	+ 3,67

Bombay

—	In lakhs of rupees.					
	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924
Exports (private merchandise)	15,96	13,79	15,36	11,87	8,81	8,87
Imports do.	8,85	7,06	7,78	7,37	7,91	6,34
Balance of Trade in merchandise	+ 7,11	+ 6,73	+ 7,58	+ 4,50	+ 90	+ 2,53
Imports of treasure	4,13	4,24	3,82	5,06	5,00	4,46
Exports of treasure	..	..	3	4	40	33
Balance of transactions in treasure	- 4,13	- 4,24	- 3,79	- 5,02	- 4,60	- 4,13



Karachi

	In lakhs of rupees.					
	January 1924	February 1924	March 1924	April 1924	May 1924	June 1924
Exports (private merchandise) ..	4.57	5.80	5.64	2.38	4.28	3.61
Imports do. ..	1.90	1.44	1.69	1.97	2.09	2.48
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+ 2.67	+ 4.36	+ 3.95	+ 41	+ 2.19	+ 1.13
Imports of treasure ..	9	6	10	10	..	..
Exports of treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	- 9	- 6	- 10	- 10	..	..

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:—

	a.	d.		a.	d.
August 1923 ..	1	43/2	February 1924 ..	1	5 1/8
September ..	1	43/2	March ..	1	4 15/32
October ..	1	4 1/16	April ..	1	4 2/8
November ..	1	4 11/10	May ..	1	4 1/16
December ..	1	5 7/32	June ..	1	4 27/32
January 1924 ..	1	5 1/16	July ..	1	5

These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. On the 24th July exchange on London was s. 1 d. 5 1/16.

In the four weeks of June 1924, the Bank clearings in Bombay and Karachi recorded an increase of Rs. 1 crore each, as compared with the preceding month, while the clearings in Calcutta and Rangoon showed an increase of Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 3 crores respectively. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

	In crores of rupees *			
	April 1924	May (a) 1924	June 1924	Total January to June 1924
Bombay ..	48	48	49	314
Karachi ..	3	3	4	21
Calcutta ..	65	62	63	400
Rangoon ..	10	7	10	58
Total (four ports) ..	126	120	126	793

* 1 Crore = 10 millions or 100 lakhs. (a) Total of four weeks.

The percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India at the close of the month of June 1924 was 58.53 as against 56.72 in May and 55.04 in April 1924.

The average market quotations of 65 cotton mill companies for which quotations are available are as follows:—

	Rs.	1923		Rs.	1924
July ..	1,123	January ..	924	821	821
August ..	1,007	February ..	908	821	821
September ..	995	March ..	896	821	821
October ..	983	April ..	881	821	821
November ..	998	May ..	841	821	821
December ..	1,005	June ..	821	821	821

The average amount paid up was Rs. 371 per share throughout the period.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

At their meeting held on 28th June 1924 the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association elected the following office bearers for the ensuing year.

President: Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal.
Vice President: Mr. Ranchhorlal Amritlal.
Honorary Secretary: Mr. G. I. Patel, B.A., M.L.C.

Wage Census in the Cotton Mill Industry August 1923

On page 12 of the June issue of the *Labour Gazette* the personnel of the expert Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to assist the Labour Office in connexion with the Report of the Wages Census of August 1923 was published. The name of Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association should not have been included as a member of this Sub-Committee.

The Collector of Bombay has invited applications for the post of a Woman Factory Inspector who should be under 30 years of age with medical qualifications. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 250—400—450—50—500, with house rent of Rs. 50 and conveyance allowance Rs. 75 per month. Probation will be for two years and a Vernacular examination must be passed. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, with typed copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and photo are to be sent to the Collector of Bombay, Factory Department, Old Custom House, Bombay, not later than 31st August 1924.



The Cost of Living Index for June 1924

A rise of three points

All articles .. 53 per cent.

Food only .. 47 per cent.

In June 1924 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 three points above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was 150 in May and 153 in June 1924. The general index is 21 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 7 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1923. The index has now reached a level approximating to that of August 1918.

Food including cereals, pulses, and other food articles rose by nearly 3 per cent. during the month owing chiefly to a uniform rise in the prices of cereals except wheat. In 'other food articles' there was a rise of 8 points in sugar, 7 points in gul and 27 points in potatoes, the last being seasonal. The prices of gram, tea, salt and onions remained stationary. There was no change in the clothing index during the month.

All items: Average percentage increase over July 1914

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

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.

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in May and June 1924 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 8.

Articles.	July 1914.	May 1924.	June 1924.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in June 1924 over or below May 1924.
Rice ..	100	123	128	+ 5
Wheat ..	100	111	109	- 2
Jowari ..	100	131	137	+ 6
Bajri ..	100	114	120	+ 6
Gram ..	100	112	112	....
Turdal ..	100	113	112	- 1
Sugar (refined) ..	100	250	258	+ 8
Sugar (raw) ..	100	153	160	+ 7
Tea ..	100	203	203	....
Salt ..	100	154	154	....
Beef ..	100	158	163	+ 5
Mutton ..	100	205	200	- 5
Milk ..	100	191	191	....
Ghee ..	100	196	197	+ 1
Potatoes ..	100	159	186	+ 27
Onions ..	100	230	230	....
Coconut oil ..	100	113	113	....
All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	143	147	+ 4

NOTE.—A full explanation of the scope and method of compilation of the index number is published in the *Labour Gazette* for September 1923.

Unemployment in India

At the International Labour Conference M. S. Church, the Swiss Workers' Delegate, criticised the Government of India and said that although India had ratified the Washington Unemployment Convention, she did not intend to establish free public employment agencies as the Convention required. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, one of the representatives of the Government of India, replied that there was no industrial unemployment in India and the Government had already adopted an excellent system of dealing with occasional unemployment in agriculture.

Bombay Cost of Living Index

A

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Annual consumption (Mass Units) (in crores).	Price.			Total Expenditure.		
			July 1914.	May 1924.	June 1924.	July 1914.	May 1924.	June 1924.
Cereals—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Mauud	70	5.594	6.906	7.141	391.58	483.42	499.47
Wheat	"	21	5.594	6.188	6.104	117.47	129.95	128.18
Jowari	"	11	4.354	5.724	5.974	47.89	62.96	65.71
Bajri	"	6	4.313	4.917	5.167	25.88	29.50	31.38
Total and Average—Cereals			100	121	124	582.82	705.83	724.76
Pulses—								
Gram	Mauud	10	4.302	4.833	4.833	43.02	48.33	48.33
Tur dal	"	3	5.844	6.620	6.537	17.53	19.86	19.61
Total and Average—Pulses			100	113	112	60.55	68.19	67.94
Other food articles—								
Sugar (refined)	Mauud	2	7.620	19.047	19.641	15.24	38.09	39.28
Sugar (raw)	"	7	8.557	13.094	13.693	59.90	91.66	95.85
Tea	"	1	40.000	81.198	81.198	1.00	2.03	2.03
Salt	"	5	2.130	3.276	3.276	10.65	16.38	16.38
Beef	Seer	28	0.323	0.510	0.526	9.04	14.28	14.28
Mutton	"	33	0.417	0.854	0.833	13.76	28.18	14.73
Milk	Mauud	14	9.198	17.583	17.583	128.77	246.16	27.90
Ghee	"	14	50.792	99.406	100.000	76.19	149.11	246.16
Potatoes	"	11	4.479	7.141	8.333	49.27	78.55	150.00
Onions	"	3	1.552	3.573	3.573	4.66	10.72	91.66
Coconut Oil	"	4	25.396	28.573	28.573	12.70	14.29	14.29
Total and Average—Other food articles.			100	181	186	381.18	689.45	708.60
Total and Average—All food articles.			100	143	147	1,024.55	1,463.47	1,501.36
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.375	7.531	7.531	21.88	37.66	37.66
Firewood	Mauud	48	0.792	1.281	1.281	38.02	61.49	61.49
Coal	"	1	0.542	0.906	0.906	0.54	0.91	0.91
Total and Average—Fuel and lighting.			100	166	166	60.44	100.06	100.06
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.594	1.281	1.281	16.04	34.59	34.59
Shirtings	"	25	0.641	1.521	1.521	16.03	38.03	38.03
T. Cloth	"	36	0.583	1.328	1.328	20.99	47.81	47.81
Total and Average—Clothing			100	227	227	53.06	120.43	120.43
House-rent	Per month	10	11.302	18.700	18.700	113.02	187.00	187.00
Grand Total and General Average			100	150	153	1,251.07	1,870.96	1,908.79

NOTE.—If the aggregate expenditure in July 1914 at the prices ruling in that month was Rs. 1,251.07 crores, the aggregate expenditure in June 1924 at June price levels was Rs. 1,908.79, i.e., an increase of 53 per cent. (Rs. 1,251.07 = 100).

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 (July 1914 = 100)		Weight x Index Number.	
		May 1924.	June 1924.	May 1924.	June 1924.
		Cereals—			
Rice	31.4	125	126	3,862.2	4,019.2
Wheat	9.4	111	106	1,041.4	1,024.6
Jowari	3.0	131	137	407.6	530.6
Bajri	2.1	114	120	239.4	252.0
Total and Average Index No.	4.7	121	125	5,447.0	5,816.4
Pulses—					
Gram	3.1	112	112	347.2	347.2
Tur dal	1.3	113	112	146.9	145.6
Total and Average Index No.	4.4	112	112.6	494.1	492.8
Other food articles—					
Sugar (refined)	1.2	250	258	300.0	309.6
Sugar (raw)	4.8	153	160	734.4	768.0
Tea	0.1	203	203	20.3	20.3
Salt	0.9	154	154	138.6	138.6
Beef	0.7	158	163	110.6	114.1
Mutton	1.1	205	200	225.5	220.0
Milk	10.3	191	191	1,967.3	1,967.3
Ghee	6.1	196	197	1,195.6	1,201.7
Potatoes	4.0	159	186	638.0	744.0
Onions	0.4	230	230	92.0	92.0
Coconut oil	1.0	113	113	113.0	113.0
Total and Average Index No.	30.6	181	186	5,333.3	5,688.6
Fuel and lighting—					
Kerosene oil	1.8	172	172	309.6	309.6
Firewood	3.0	162	162	486.0	486.0
Coal	0.1	167	167	16.7	16.7
Total and Average Index No.	4.9	166	166	812.3	812.3
Clothing—					
Chudders	1.3	216	216	280.8	280.8
Shirtings	1.3	237	237	308.1	308.1
T. Cloth	1.7	228	228	387.6	387.6
Total and Average Index No.	4.3	227	227	976.5	976.5
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)	....	150	153	14,960.5	15,288.1



Wholesale Prices in Bombay A RISE OF 4 POINTS

In June 1924, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 85 per cent. above the level in July 1914 as against 81 per cent. in the previous month, thus showing a rise of more than 2 per cent. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, prices have risen by nearly 3 per cent., the general index being 2 per cent. above the twelve-monthly average of 1923. The general index has fallen by 30 per cent. from the highest peak (263) reached in August 1918 and stands at one point higher than the level of April 1924.

The index number for food articles stands at 75 points above the pre-war level which shows a rise of more than 2 per cent. as compared with the previous month. The general index for food grains was 122 in June and 117 during the previous month, thus showing a rise of more than 4 per cent. This is due to a general rise in the prices of all the cereals and pulses included in the index except barley which remained stationary.

In comparison with the previous month, the non-food index showed a rise of nearly 2 per cent. owing to a rise of 5 per cent. in oil seeds, silk and other raw and manufactured articles. Metals registered a rise of one per cent. Raw cotton group and cotton manufactures remained stationary during the month.

The net result of movements in the groups in Bombay is as follows:—

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay*

Groups.	No. of items.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. in June 1924 as compared with	
		the preceding month (May 1924)	the corresponding month of last year (June 1923)
1. Cereals	7	+ 5	+ 2
2. Pulses	2	+ 5	+ 1
3. Sugar	3	....	- 9
4. Other food	3	....	- 3
Total, food	15	+ 2	- 2
5. Oilseeds	4	+ 5	+ 2
6. Raw cotton	4	....	+ 23
7. Cotton manufactures	6	....	+ 11
8. Other textiles	2	+ 5	+ 3
9. Hides and skins	3	....	+ 3
10. Metals	5	+ 1	- 9
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	4	+ 5	- 5
Total, non-food	28	+ 2	+ 6
General average	43	+ 2	+ 3

* Wholesale prices in Karachi will be found on pages 35-37.

The subjoined table compares June 1924 with those of the preceding months and of the corresponding month of last year:—

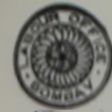
100 = average of 1923

Groups.	June 1923	Sept. 1923	Dec. 1923	Mar. 1924	May 1924	June 1924
I. Cereals	102	99	100	98	100	105
II. Pulses	100	93	100	92	97	101
III. Sugar	105	93	109	98	95	95
IV. Other food	94	110	117	82	91	91
Total, food	100	102	108	92	96	98
V. Oilseeds	100	102	105	96	98	102
VI. Raw cotton	94	94	128	109	115	116
VII. Cotton manufactures	96	98	104	108	107	107
VIII. Other textiles	101	102	97	122	99	104
IX. Hides and skins	97	100	98	94	100	100
X. Metals	102	97	92	94	92	93
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles	98	96	96	79	98	94
Total, non-food	99	98	102	104	103	104
General average—all articles	99	99	104	100	100	102

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

The Construction of the Index

No.	Articles.	July 1914.	June 1924.	
			Total Num- bers.	Average.
1	Cereals (Rice, wheat, jowari, barley and bajri).	7	700	917
2	Pulses (Gram and turdal).	2	200	184
3	Sugar (Refined and raw).	3	300	638
4	Other articles of food (Ghee, salt, etc.)	3	300	880
5	Total, all food	15	1,500	2,619
6	Oilseeds (Linseed, rapeseed, poppyseed and gingelly)	4	400	546
7	Raw cotton	4	400	1,035
8	Cotton manufactures (Long cloth, shirtings, chudders, etc.)	6	600	1,414
9	Other textiles (Silk)	2	200	401
10	Hides and skins	3	300	446
11	Metals (Copper braziers, steel bars, tinplates, etc.)	5	500	850
12	Other raw and manufactured articles (kerosene and coal)	4	400	631
13	Total, non-food	28	2,800	5,323
14	General Average	43	4,300	7,942



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

July 1914 = 100.

	Food.	Non-food	All articles.
Twelve-monthly average 1918	171	269	236
" 1919	202	233	222
" 1920	206	219	216
" 1921	193	201	199
" 1922	186	187	187
" 1923	179	182	181
Six-monthly .. 1924	176	189	185

Comparative Retail Prices

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona with those in Bombay in May and June 1924 (Bombay prices =100). It will be seen that the average retail price levels in all the centres are below the level of Bombay in May and June 1924.

Bombay prices in June 1924 = 100.

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmed-abad.	Sholapur.	Poona.
Cereals—					
Rice	100	105	129	104	129
Wheat	100	76	99	103	104
Jowari	100	64	68	86	94
Bajri	100	86	102	92	111
Average—Cereals	100	83	100	96	110
Pulses—					
Gram	100	75	118	80	84
Turdal	100	98	112	105	129
Average—Pulses	100	89	115	93	107
Other articles of food—					
Sugar (refined)	100	92	105	112	104
Jagri (Gul)	100	81	102	89	74
Tea	100	88	131	113	104
Salt	100	60	70	102	98
Beef	100	123	89	74	74
Mutton	100	88	88	73	81
Milk	100	43	67	76	76
Ghee	100	80	85	92	85
Potatoes	100	69	86	121	74
Onions	100	71	97	112	37
Cocunut oil	100	101	124	118	118
Average—Other articles of food	100	81	95	98	84
Average—All food articles	100	82	98	97	93

Bombay prices in May 1924 = 100.

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmed-abad.	Sholapur.	Poona.
Cereals—					
Rice	100	102	125	100	125
Wheat	100	81	101	106	106
Jowari	100	61	79	84	92
Bajri	100	81	97	96	108
Average—Cereals	100	81	101	97	108
Pulses—					
Gram	100	77	127	84	84
Turdal	100	96	122	112	130
Average—Pulses	100	87	125	98	107
Other articles of food—					
Sugar (refined)	100	88	102	112	101
Jagri (Gul)	100	78	97	85	81
Tea	100	88	99	113	104
Salt	100	58	70	97	91
Beef	100	119	95	71	71
Mutton	100	90	90	75	83
Milk	100	43	76	76	76
Ghee	100	86	84	107	84
Potatoes	100	74	74	110	74
Onions	100	84	86	93	39
Cocunut oil	100	101	124	107	118
Average—Other articles of food	100	83	91	95	84
Average—All food articles	100	83	97	96	92

On page 39 will be found statistics of food prices in May and June 1924 for Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona.

Securities Index Number STATIONARY

In June 1924 the general average of the prices of 100 shares and securities taken in the Labour Office Securities Index Number was 138 as in the previous month. The general index and that of industrial securities which were continually falling every month since July 1923 showed at least a stationary position in June. Government and Corporation Securities and Electric Undertakings also did not change during the month. A rise of nearly 1 per cent. in Railway Stock and cotton mill shares and of 3 per cent. in Cement and Manganese Companies were compensated by a fall of 1 per cent. in Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Companies. Miscellaneous shares are now only 4 per cent. above the pre-war level. Money has not yet begun



to flow into industrial investment in Bombay. An examination of the table on page 41 will show that Government and Corporation Securities are improving since January but that Industrials are falling in value.

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

The Construction of the Index

Table showing the construction of the index with columns for No., Description, July 1914, and June 1924. It lists various categories like Government and Corporation Securities, Bonds, Railway Companies, etc.

* Holdings and related shares are taken as one in counting the number of securities.

The following table shows the annual movement for the important groups for July in each year and the monthly movement from July 1923:

Table showing annual and monthly movements for various groups from 1914 to 1924. Columns include Year, Financial Securities, Industrial Securities, Cotton Mill Shares, and Financial Securities (1913 Base).

Also included in the previous column "Industrial Securities."

The Rise of Prices since 1873 and 1890

The statistics of wholesale prices in recent years in India and other important countries are given in the table on page 40 and the movements are shown in the chart on wholesale prices in India and foreign countries (Chart No. 5). While prices in the United Kingdom have fallen from 333 (the high water mark in May 1924) to 165 in April 1924, a fall of 50 per cent., and in the United States from 264 (May 1920) to 158 in April 1924, a fall of 40 per cent., in India the fall from the high water mark (263 in August 1918) amounts to only 30 per cent. So prices in India did not rise to the same extent as prices in the United Kingdom or the United States nor have they fallen to the same extent.

The highest level of wholesale prices in India was reached in August 1918, and the lowest in December 1922. The extent of the fall from the highest level reached was 34 per cent. The rise in Great Britain was greatest in May 1920, and the lowest point reached was in September 1922. The fall was 54 per cent. In the United States the highest point reached was in May 1920 and the lowest point reached was in June 1921. The fall in this case is nearly 47 per cent. In these cases comparison is made with pre-war levels, i.e., the pre-war year—the average of 1913—and in the case of India with the pre-war month (July 1914).

Long Period Fluctuations

The following table shows the movement of prices in India and in the United Kingdom over the last fifty years.

Index Numbers of wholesale prices in India and the United Kingdom 1913 = 100

Table showing index numbers of wholesale prices in India and the United Kingdom from 1873 to 1924. Columns include Year, United Kingdom (1913=100), and India (1913=100).

Wholesale prices in India stood at the same level in 1890 as in 1873 and rose by 43 per cent. in 1913 as compared with these two years and by 125 per cent. in May 1924. Unlike India, prices in 1913 were 21 per cent. below those in 1873 in the United Kingdom. In India prices started upward in 1873, reached a maximum in or about 1880, were downward slightly after 1880



to reach a minimum about 1890 and then rose up to 1923. After 1923 a downward tendency is shown although prices in 1924 are just about the same level as in 1923.

The following table shows at a glance the rise in wholesale prices in India and in the United Kingdom over long periods:

Table showing the rise in wholesale prices in India and the United Kingdom over long periods, comparing 1924 with 1873 and 1923.

The rise in wholesale prices in India in 1923 is approximately 117 per cent. as compared with 1873 as well as with 1890 or 30 years ago. The table above shows these increases. Between 1912 and 1914 the rise of wholesale prices was 7 per cent., and if we take the figures for Bombay Port and the Bombay Circle from the Datta Prices Enquiry Committee Reports—these reports cover the period 1890 to 1912—the rise is 115 and 112 per cent. respectively as compared with 117 in the table above. The conclusion, therefore, is that in the last 30 years there has been an upward trend of prices in India amounting to about 112 per cent. as against 80 in the United Kingdom.

Agricultural Wages THE BASIC PERIOD

In connexion with the Report on Agricultural Wages, recently published by the Labour Office, a question has been asked whether the conclusions would be affected by changing the base say to 1901 and 1901-05 in place of 1900.

It was found that by shifting the base to 1901, the index numbers of wages for the Presidency including Sind were not at all affected as regards wages in urban areas. There was, however, a slight change in the index numbers of wages in rural areas. The increases per cent. of wages in rural areas in 1922 were 164, 162 and 127 for field, ordinary and skilled labour respectively over 1901 as against 190, 183 and 133 respectively over 1900. Thus it will be seen that even in this case the conclusions are not affected to any appreciable extent by the change of base.

If, however, the quinquennial averages of 1901-05 are taken as the base the index numbers show some difference. The increases per cent. in 1922 in urban areas were 156, 152 and 137 for field, ordinary and skilled labour respectively over 1901-05 as compared with 200

* A summary of this Report was published in the April 1924 issue of the Labour Gazette.

182 and 149 per cent. respectively over 1900 and in rural areas 142, 142 and 110 as against 190, 183 and 133 respectively over 1900. This difference is of course to be expected in view of the higher prices and consequent higher wages which set in from the year 1904 onwards. This, however, does not in any way invalidate the conclusions already drawn with regard to the movement of wages and prices in the present century.

Agricultural Wages in 1923 REAL AND MONEY WAGES

The Report on an Enquiry into Agricultural Wages in the Bombay Presidency dealt with wages during the period 1900-1922. Data for the year 1923 which have since been collected will shortly be published as a separate Report. The main features of the trend of agricultural wages during 1923 may be summarised as follows:

TENDENCY FOR INCREASE

The tendency for wages to increase during the post-war period continued in 1923 and wages were still slightly upward in spite of a fall in prices. Skilled labour in urban areas and field labour in rural areas were, however, more or less the same as in 1922.

URBAN AREAS

The average daily wages of a field labourer in the urban areas of the Presidency were about 9½ annas as against 9 annas in 1922, of an ordinary labourer about 11½ annas as against 10½ annas in 1922 and of a skilled labourer Rs. 1-9-3 as against Rs. 1-8-9 in the previous year. The increase in the wages of a field labourer thus amounted to 217 per cent. over 1900 and 100 per cent. over 1913, the pre-war year. The wages of an ordinary labourer were 194 per cent. over 1900 and 100 per cent. over 1913. The increase in the case of skilled labour amounted to 151 per cent. over 1900 and 96 per cent. over 1913.

RURAL AREAS

As already pointed out, the wages of field labourers in rural areas were the same as in 1922, i.e., annas 7½ per day while that of ordinary labourer showed a slight increase from 8½ annas in 1922 to 9 annas in 1923. A skilled labourer in rural areas earned about Rs. 1-6-0 per day in 1923 as against Rs. 1-5-0 in 1922. The increase per cent. in the case of field labour amounted to 190 per cent. above 1900 and 71 per cent. above 1913, in the case of ordinary labour to 200 per cent. above 1900 and 71 per cent. above 1913 and in that of skilled labour to 144 per cent. above 1900 and 87 per cent. above 1913.

REAL WAGES

Real wages in 1923 were higher than in 1922 owing to an appreciable fall in the prices of commodities. The increase in the cost of living, calculated in a manner similar to that described on page 22 of the Report on Agricultural Wages (referred to in beginning of the article) was 173 per cent. over 1900, and 149 per cent. over



July 1914, the pre-war month. Consequently, real wages in urban areas were in 1923, 83 per cent. for field, 70 per cent. for ordinary and 45 per cent. for skilled labour, higher than in the year 1900 and 28 per cent. for field, 34 per cent. for ordinary and 27 per cent. for skilled labour above the level of 1914. In rural areas, real wages were 69, 73 and 41 per cent. above the year 1900 in the case of field, ordinary and skilled labourers and 9, 10 and 24 per cent. above the year 1914. It is significant that the fall in prices in 1923 raised the level of real wages for field and ordinary labour in rural areas which in the year 1922 was (in rural areas only) below the pre-war level for these classes of labour.

Shorter Hours and Output A BRITISH EXPERIENCE

Mr. L. J. Cadbury, of the cocoa and chocolate works at Bourneville, Birmingham, in a communication to the Economist of 17th May 1924, gives some interesting particulars of the effect on output of shorter hours at this establishment. He divides the influences counteracting the effects of reduction of hours into three groups:

- (1) Increased effort;
(2) Better organisation and management; and
(3) Mechanical development.

Taking the operations in which a large number of people are engaged on hand work, he gives the table printed below as showing the estimated production in his organisation between 1913 and 1923, when hours were reduced from 47 to 44 (by 7 per cent.). This increased effort, he maintains, depends on certain circumstances such as:

- (a) that the output of each operative is dependent on his own individual effort and not governed by any mechanical process;
(b) that payment by results on an individual piece-rate system operates; and
(c) confidence that, if workers "open out" and produce to the maximum of their ability, piece rates will not be cut.

Although the tendencies to increase output have been divided roughly into three groups, yet it is almost impossible to find examples of the isolated effects of any one of them which by itself is unaffected by either of the other two.

Table showing estimated production in his organisation between 1913 and 1923, with columns for Operation, Output in 1913, Output in 1923, and Per cent. change.

American Cotton Industry: Wages and Hours, 1912 to 1922

An inquiry undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington, into wages and hours of labour in the cotton-wool manufacturing industry of the United States has been recently completed. It covered 62,833 wage-earners employed in the year 1922 in 97 representative establishments situated in 12 States. Data were extracted from representative pay-rolls for periods varying in the different mills from January to December. During the earlier part of the year, wages were reduced in certain mills, but later in the year they were raised, so that, as a whole, the figures are considered to be fairly comparable.

The information given in the Table below shows, for 1922, the average full-time hours worked per week, and the average earnings per hour and per week. Index numbers are added showing the average full-time earnings per week in the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920 and 1922. (Wages data were not collected for the years 1915, 1917, 1919 and 1921.)

Table showing Index Numbers of Average Full-Time Earnings per week (1913 = 100) for various occupations and years from 1912 to 1922.

The above Table shows that the full-time weekly earnings for the industry were 192 per cent. higher in 1920 than in 1913, that is, nearly three times as high, and 105 per cent. higher in 1922 than in 1913, which indicates a decrease from 1920 to 1922, of approximately 30 per cent., but still leaves the weekly earnings more than twice as high as in 1913.



Industrial Disputes in the Presidency

Disputes in June 11 5

Workpeople involved 561

On page 47 will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during June 1924, 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 June 1924.

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Table I showing Industrial Disputes classified by Trades, including columns for Trade, Number of disputes in progress in June 1924, and Average duration in working days.

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

There were 5 industrial disputes in progress in June 1924, two of which occurred in cotton mills one in an engineering industry and two in miscellaneous concerns. The number of workpeople involved was 567 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 1,169 which, it will be seen, is an increase on the May 1924 statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results February to June 1924

Table II showing Industrial Disputes—Results February to June 1924, including columns for Month, Number of strikes and lock-outs, and Disputes in progress at month-end.

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results—contd.

Table showing Industrial Disputes—Results—contd., including columns for Disputes in progress at end of month, Number of workpeople involved, and Results.

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

III.—Industrial Disputes

Table III showing Industrial Disputes by month, including columns for Month, Number of strikes and lock-outs, and Average duration in working days.



A GENERAL REVIEW OF DISPUTES

During June 1924, there were five industrial disputes in the Presidency as compared with two in the preceding month. Three of these disputes were due to a demand for an increase of pay and the remaining two to personal and other grievances, and all of them ended in favour of the employers.

Bombay City

In Bombay City, there were in June 1924, four industrial disputes. On the 9th of June 1924, about one hundred operatives of the Omkar Founding and Engineering Co., Ltd., struck work demanding an increase in wages. The strike terminated on the 11th of June, new men having been engaged in place of those who went on strike. About six months ago the operatives in the Works Department of Messrs. Thacker & Co., petitioned to the Manager for an increase of pay and the bonus for the year 1923. Having received no reply to their petition the men numbering about 81 struck work on the 9th of June 1924. The Manager informed them that as the Company was working at a loss their demands could not be complied with and that they would be paid off on the 10th June. Thereupon the men resumed work unconditionally on the 11th of June 1924. A strike in the Imperial Mill which lasted for 6 days was for an increase in the rates. On receipt of the pay tickets for the month of May 1924, about 61 operatives complained to the Spinning Master and to the Manager that the amounts in their pay tickets were less than usual. Both the Spinning Master and the Manager explained to them that the rates had not been reduced but the operatives went out on strike on the 13th of June 1924. The majority of the strikers, however, returned to work by batches and new hands were engaged in place of those who did not come back. The strike ended on the 19th June. On the 26th June about 280 operatives of the Asiatic Petroleum Tank Storage Company struck work (1) against the alleged ill-treatment by the new Foreman and the Assistant Manager and (2) for more liberal leave rules for absence of short duration. All the men resumed work unconditionally on the 28th with the exception of sixty-seven who were not allowed to return to work as they were considered as undesirables.

Ahmedabad

In Ahmedabad, there was only one industrial dispute in June 1924. On the 1st June the services of a Jobber in the Commercial Ahmedabad Mills were dispensed with on account of unsatisfactory work and misconduct whereupon 45 winders struck work demanding his reinstatement. The strike terminated the next-day as the management engaged a new Jobber and new men in place of those who did not resume work unconditionally.

Industrial Disputes in other Provinces**BURMA**

According to the Development Commissioner, Burma, about 8,000 wharf and shipping coolies and hand-cart men of the Port Trust, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and other stevedores struck work on the 6th May 1924 demanding (1) an increase in wages from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3, and (2) shorter working hours. The strike continued till the 20th of May, when persuaded by the labour leaders and being informed that their grievances would be inquired into, the coolies returned to work. Owing to the intimidation of the shipping coolies about 8,000 Rickshaw Pullers in Rangoon struck work on the 16th May but returned to work the next-day on the 17th May 1924.

Workmen's Compensation and the International Labour Conference

At its 20th Session held at Geneva in January 1924, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to include the question of Workmen's Compensation in the agenda of the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference to be held in 1925.

This decision has in view one of the objects set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, which provides that the International Labour Organisation should endeavour to improve conditions of labour, for example, as regards, "the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment."

At the 1921 Session of the International Labour Conference, a Draft Convention was adopted concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture. Article 1 of this Draft Convention runs as follows:—

"Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to extend to all agricultural wage-earners its laws and regulations which provide for the compensation of workers for personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of their employment."

Again, at its 17th Session (Geneva, January-February 1923), the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to include the following question in the Agenda of the 1924 Session of the Conference:

"Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents".

As was indicated in the Questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office on this item on the Agenda of the 1924 Conference, the Governing Body at that time "did not intend that the Conference should discuss the whole problem of workmen's compensation with a view to proposing uniform regulations on the subject for adoption by the different countries. The only question which it was intended to be submitted to the Conference was the application by each country to



its alien workers of the provisions of its law relating to workmen's compensation for accidents on the same conditions as to its own nationals.

In these circumstances the Governing Body came to the conclusion that the general problem of legislation on workmen's compensation might be usefully dealt with by an early Session of the Conference.

In its letter of 15th March last communicating this decision to the Governments the International Labour Office informed them that, following the course taken for the 1923 and 1924 Sessions of the Conference, the Governing Body was of opinion that it might make a suggestion as to the form which the decision of the Conference might take—a suggestion which, of course, was not intended in any way to infringe the prerogative of the Governments to suggest and the Conference to adopt any other method of solution. The Governing Body considered that the decision of the Conference on the present item on its Agenda might take the form of a Draft Convention, to be dealt with at two successive Sessions of the Conference. The Conference might first at one Session, adopt a proposed Draft Convention by a simple majority, and this draft might then be submitted to the next Session for a final vote by a two-thirds majority, after having been communicated to the Governments and the most representative organisations of employers and workers in each country in the interval between the two Sessions.

The inclusion of the question of workmen's compensation in the Agenda of the Conference may be supported by two important considerations.

In the first place, practically all industrial countries already possess laws on workmen's compensation. Either the different classes of workers are dealt with under one and the same general system, or the general system is supplemented by special rules affecting certain occupations in which the risks of accidents are greater, e.g., miners, seamen, etc.

In the second place, the laws in the different countries have been considerably developed during the last thirty years and now have so many elements in common that it would appear possible to arrive at general principles and fundamental provisions which might be dealt with in a Draft Convention.

The following is the full text of the questionnaire which will be circulated to all Governments for their opinions:—

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you consider that, if the Conference decides to adopt a Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation, the Draft Convention should contain a clause providing that laws and regulations on workmen's compensation are to apply to all undertakings? or

Do you consider that the sphere of application of the laws and regulations should be restricted to certain undertakings or classes of undertakings?

If so, please indicate the undertakings or classes of undertakings which you consider should be excluded.

2. Do you consider that, if the Conference decides to adopt a Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents, the Draft Convention should contain a clause providing that laws and regulations on workmen's compensation should apply to all workers employed in or by the undertakings which they cover? or

Do you consider it necessary to make provision for restrictions or exceptions in regard to certain workers or classes of workers? If so, please indicate the classes of workers who you consider should be excluded.

3. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should deal with accidents arising out of or in the course of employment? or

Do you propose another formula, and if so, what formula?

4. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a provision to the effect that occupational diseases should be treated on the same basis as industrial accidents?

5. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a provision to the effect that, as a general rule, compensation especially in case of death or serious incapacity should be paid in the form of a pension, except where proper guarantees may be secured for a wise utilisation of the lump sum?

6. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a clause providing that extra compensation shall be granted to seriously injured workers who have very largely to depend on the assistance of another person?

7. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a provision to the effect that medical aid should be a necessary part of compensation, whether it be organised by the employer or under the accident insurance system, or be undertaken by sickness or invalidity insurance institutions?

8. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might state that the medical benefits alluded to in the preceding question should include treatment by specialists, whether physicians or surgeons, whenever such treatment is found necessary?

9. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should contain a clause dealing with the right of injured workers to be gratuitously furnished with and to have periodically renewed during their lifetime any artificial limbs which they need in consequence of accidents, or to be awarded extra compensation in cash?

10. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should contain a clause dealing with guarantees against the employer's or insurer's insolvency for which provision should be made in the laws and regulations on workmen's compensation.



11. Do you consider that the laws which simply include the claim of the injured worker among the privileged claims on the employer's or insurer's goods afford inadequate security?
12. If you consider that the Draft Convention should make provision for more adequate security, is it desirable in your opinion to provide that
- a security fund is to be instituted; or
 - that the employer is to be required to insure himself, having free choice of the insurer, with an institution under State supervision; or
 - that the employers should be made collectively responsible through trade associations or local institutions?
13. Do you consider that the Draft Convention might contain a provision to the effect that the bodies which should deal with workmen's compensation disputes should be:
- joint councils composed of workers and employers;
 - boards on which the adjudicators include an equal number of workers and employers;
 - civil courts which should consult workers and employers in an expert capacity in case of disputes on occupational questions and in particular as to the degree of incapacity; or
 - joint councils of workers and employers as primary tribunals with the civil courts as appellate tribunals?

All-India Postmen's Conference

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

The Labour Office has received a copy of the Report of the First Session of the All-India Postmen's and Menials' Conference which was held in Madras on the 20th and 21st April 1924 under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Postmen's Union. The Conference was presided over by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the Secretary of the Bombay Central Labour Board, and Mr. S. Satyamurti was Chairman of the Reception Committee. After an address of welcome to the delegates by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the formal election of the President, numerous letters and telegrams of sympathy with the aim of the Conference were read. The President then delivered an address which dealt with the grievances and demands of postmen and menials. A number of resolutions dealing *inter alia* with the pay, house allowance, daily allowance, the appointment of an impartial committee of enquiry into the grievances of postal employees, retrenchment, supply of clothing, holidays, the formation of unions of postal workers and the need for a revision of leave and pension rules for postmen were then passed and after a concluding speech by the President the proceedings were brought to an end.

Jamshedpur Labour Association

The Jamshedpur Labour Association has published an appeal to the members of the Indian Legislature and the Public of India dealing with some of the outstanding grievances of the employees in the iron and steel works at Jamshedpur. This appeal was forwarded to the members of the Central Legislature at the time of the discussion in the Legislative Assembly of the question of protection to the steel industry. After describing the history of the strikes which have taken place in this centre, the appeal deals *inter alia* with the following questions:—

- (1) The recognition of the Jamshedpur Labour Association by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.
- (2) The provision of facilities for Workmen's Co-operative Stores.
- (3) The need for a weekly rest day for all operatives and suitable working hours.
- (4) The provision of maternity benefits for women workers.
- (5) The payment of production bonuses and gratuities at increased rates after 16 years' service with the Company.
- (6) Profit sharing.
- (7) The provision of open spaces for meetings.
- (8) The need for additional housing accommodation.
- (9) Attitude of the Company and its officials towards the workers.

The Labour Association is a body consisting of the workers in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works and, it is understood, that it has not yet received recognition by the Company. The Company has recently agreed in the formation of a Conciliation Committee, referred to on page 15 of the May 1924 issue of the *Labour Gazette* which will consider mutual representations from both employers and employed at the Jamshedpur Steel Works.

Increase in Italian Emigration

The final statistics for 1923 published by the Italian General Emigration Department indicate a heavy increase in the number of emigrants, both oversea and continental (the latter term includes emigrants to other European and Mediterranean countries). On the other hand, there has been little change in the volume of repatriation, as the increase in the number of continental repatriations was nearly compensated by the diminution in that of oversea repatriation.

The total number of emigrants from Italy in the year 1923 amounted to 348,079, showing an increase of more than 100,000 over the figures for 1922. France continues to be by far the most important country of destination of Italian continental emigrants (142,990 immigrants in 1923 as compared with 85,815 in the previous year). There has been a slight increase in Italian emigration to most other European countries.



Workmen's Compensation Act

Hints for employers

I. Introduction

Act VIII of 1923, the Workmen's Compensation Act, came into force on 1st July 1924. The full text of the Act was published in the April 1923 issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the Draft Rules framed by the Government of India in the April 1924 issue, and the final Rules will be found in this issue on pages 23-28. Copies of the April 1923 issue of the *Labour Gazette* are available in the Labour Office. Several requests from employers and other persons as to what exactly should be done when an accident occurs, have been received by the Labour Office and in this article it is proposed to outline briefly the normal procedure to be followed by employers in dealing with cases under the Act. It should, however, be remembered that it is not possible in a single article to deal with all the many phases of cases which may have to be dealt with in connexion with disputed claims. Neither is it possible to summarise completely the Act and the Rules and these must be read at length. This article deals only with what an employer should do when an accident occurs, and is based on the broad principles of the Act and the Rules. In order fully to understand the nature of the present legislation, a careful examination of the Act and the Rules is a matter of necessity. It is, moreover, essential to study the case law which has arisen in other countries, notably in Great Britain, as well as the several valuable books on the subject of Workmen's Compensation, before a thorough knowledge of the working of the Act can be obtained. A large number of employers will doubtless insure their risks under the Act with an Insurance Company and in such cases they will leave matters to the Company for settlement. In these cases, the remarks intended for the employers will apply equally to Insurance Companies or any mutual association. The Labour Office, however, recommends to every employer a close study of both the Act and the Rules, in conjunction with this article, as being the more desirable method of acquainting himself with the provisions of this important piece of labour legislation. The article deals with (1) some of the important definitions under the Act, including the various grades of workers included in the scope of the Act, and (2) the duties of employers. It is proposed to prepare a similar article for the use of workmen and this will be translated into the vernacular and distributed for the use of workers. Spare copies of this issue of the *Labour Gazette* may be obtained on application to the Labour Office.

II. Definitions

The Act is described in the preamble as designed "to provide for the payment by certain classes of

employers to their workmen of compensation" for accidents arising out of and in the course of the employment. Compensation is payable only when "personal injury" is the result of an accident. In addition to accidents, compensation is payable for certain occupational diseases. These include lead and phosphorous poisoning or its sequelae and anthrax for workers employed in any employment involving the handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins. In cases of lead or phosphorous poisoning, however, an employer must have been employed for a continuous period of six months before he is entitled to compensation.

Who is an Employer?

In almost every case it is the employer of the workman killed or injured, who has to pay compensation. An employer is the person between whom and the workman a contract of service exists. Employer includes any body of persons whether incorporated or not and any managing agent of an employer and the legal representative of a deceased employer. When the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to any person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, the employer is the other person for whom the workman is working. An employer has often been described as the person who proposes a contract of service and whose offer of service is accepted by a workman.

Employer not liable

An employer is not liable to pay compensation unless the accident results in the total or partial disablement of a workman for a period exceeding ten days. He is also not liable to pay compensation for injury resulting from an accident which is directly attributable to:—

- (1) the workman having been at the time of the accident under the influence of drink or drugs,
- (2) the wilful disobedience of the workman to an order expressly given, or to a rule expressly framed, for the purpose of securing the safety of workmen, or
- (3) the wilful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other device which he knew to have been provided for the purpose of securing the safety of workman.

Compensation is also not payable to a workman employed in the construction, repair or demolition of a building or bridge unless the accident causes death or permanent total disablement.

With these exceptions, an employer is liable to pay compensation in accordance with the scales laid down in Chapter II of the Workmen's Compensation Act when "personal injury" is caused to a workman by accident



arising out of and in the course of his employment". A woman or child is for the purposes of the Act included in the term "workman".

What is an accident?

According to the ruling of Lord Macnaughton, the "expression 'accident' is used in the popular and ordinary sense of the word as denoting an unlooked-for mishap or an untoward event which is not expected or designed". According to Rugg's Workmen's Compensation, an accident may be said to mean something unexpected by the workman, which arises "from a risk reasonably incidental to the work which it is the duty of the workman to perform, giving a wide and liberal interpretation to the word 'duty', and whilst the workman is engaged about that employment and not acting outside the scope of the employment, and the accident must have arisen when the relationship of the employer and the workman can reasonably be held to have been subsisting". These two references are merely well known examples selected from the large amount of case law on this point and are not in any way exhaustive. It appears, therefore, that the accident must be some happening to which the worker is, as a worker, specially liable owing to the peculiar nature of his work, or due to a risk to which his employment renders him liable and to which the ordinary person in the street is not so liable.

Workers covered by the Act

The definition of a 'workman' will be found in section (2) (1) (n) read with Schedule II of the Act. In order to show clearly the exact workers covered, the different types of workers are given below:—

(1) A railway servant as defined in Section 3 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890 employed by a railway administration in connexion with the services of a railway. Persons such as peons or clerks permanently employed in any administrative, district or sub-divisional office of a railway are however excluded.

(2) Tramway employees employed on any part of a tramway or any siding, turnout, connexion, line or track.

(3) Factory workers employed within the meaning of Section 2 (2) of the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) in any place which is a factory under Section 2 (3) (a) of this Act. The workers covered are those employed in a manufacturing process or handicraft, in cleaning any part of the building or machinery, or in any other work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft.

(4) Workers employed under Section 3 (d) of the Mines Act (IV of 1923) in any mine subject to the operation of the Act.

(5) The masters and crews of all registered ships.

(6) Workers employed for loading, unloading or coaling ships (including unregistered ships) at piers,

* In the opinion of Lord Haldane, Lord Macnaughton must have used the word "designed" as meaning designed by the sufferer.

jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks, warehouses, or sheds where power is used.

(7) Workers employed on the construction, repair or demolition of (a) a building which is designed to be, is, or has been more than one story high above the ground level; (b) a building which is used, has been used, or is designed to be used, for industrial or commercial purposes and is, has been or is designed to be twenty feet or more in height measured from the ground level to the apex of the roof; and (c) a bridge which is, has been, or is designed to be more than fifty feet in length. The important point to be noted in regard to the employment of workers on buildings and bridges is that it is not the actual state of the building at the time of the accident, but what the building or bridge is to be when completed.

(8) Workers employed in the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down of telegraph or telephone lines or posts or overhead electric cables, including supervisions of this work.

(9) Workers employed in the construction, inspection, or upkeep of any underground sewer.

(10) Workers employed in the service of any fire brigade.

Casual workers who are not employed for the purposes of the employer's trade or business are excluded, as are also members of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces and members of the Royal Indian Marine service.

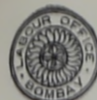
III. What employer should do

When an accident takes place the workman is required to give notice of this accident to his employer as soon as practicable. On receipt of this notice and before the expiry of 3 days from the service of such notice the employer should get the workman examined by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid for by the employer. The object of this is mainly to prevent a fraudulent claim or any malingering on the part of a worker. When the worker is present at the employer's premises he must forthwith submit himself to medical examination. If, on other hand, the worker has gone to his place of residence (in the vicinity of the employment) the employer should:—

(a) Send a medical practitioner to the worker's house and the worker must submit himself to examination; or

(b) Send to the workman an offer in writing to have him examined between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. free of charge and in this case also the workman must submit himself to examination at the employer's premises or any place specified in the offer.

If the workman's condition, however, renders it impossible for him to leave his house he cannot be required to submit himself for medical examination except at his house. If the injured worker has left the vicinity of his employment, and his address is unknown, an employer should endeavour to ascertain his address from his co-workers—a matter which presents no great difficulty



in most cases. An offer in writing as in (b) above should then be sent to the injured worker. Pending the examination, the compensation payments are of course suspended. If the injured worker refuses to submit to this medical examination his right to compensation can be suspended unless he is prevented by sufficient cause from so submitting himself. In case an injured workman leaves the place of his employment without having been examined his right to compensation is similarly suspended until he returns and offers himself for examination. This is most important as it guards an employer for occasions when injured workmen proceed without medical examination to their villages. When an injured worker refuses to attend free medical examination or, having attended, deliberately disregards the doctor's instructions, then, if it is proved that these causes have aggravated the injury, the injury and resulting disablement will be deemed to be of the same nature and duration as they might reasonably have been expected to be had the worker been regularly attended by a qualified doctor and the compensation, if any, is to be paid accordingly.

Receipt of a claim

On receipt of a claim for compensation from the injured workman, or in the event of his death from his dependents, the employer should see whether the accident is one in which compensation will have to be paid. If the disablement continues for more than 10 days the employer is liable to pay compensation from the 11th day according to the scales laid down in the Act (Section 4). It should now be the duty of the employer to secure a settlement in regard to the amount of compensation payable by agreement as this is the most desirable way. Moreover, no application for the settlement of any matter by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation can be made unless some question has arisen between the employer and workman, which they have been unable to settle by agreement between themselves. When the accident leaves no question of doubt as to the liability of the employer to pay compensation, or as to whether the injured person is a workman or not, or as to whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment or not, it may be presumed that an agreement to pay compensation will be arrived at. When such an agreement is arrived at, the employer must send a memorandum of this to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation who will record it in a register prescribed under the Rules. This memorandum must* be sent by the employer in duplicate and in the form of Form 'K' 'L' or 'M' as the case may be. Where it is found impossible to arrive at a settlement by agreement, either party may request the Commissioner to determine the questions in dispute. The decision of the Commissioner is final except where points of law are concerned, in which case an appeal may lie to the High Court. If the accident results in death and no questions of dispute arise, the employer must forward to the Commissioner a statement

* NOTE.—For penalty see section 29 of the Act.

in form 'A' and deposit the compensation with the Commissioner for distribution to the dependents. If the employer so desires, he may be made a party to the distribution proceedings and, if it is found that there are no lawful dependents, the sum so deposited with the Commissioner will be refunded to the employer.

Amount of Compensation Payable

The amounts of compensation payable are laid down in Section 4 of the Act, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) In the case of the death of an adult, thirty months' wages subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 and in the case of the death of a minor, Rs. 200. These amounts are for the payment of compensation to the dependents detailed in Section 2 (d) of the Act including the wife, husband, parent, minor son, unmarried daughter, married daughter who is a minor, minor brother or unmarried sister, and the minor children of a deceased son of the workman, and where no parent of the workman is alive, a paternal grandparent.

(2) In cases of permanent total disablement, an adult is to receive forty-two months' wages subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,500 and a minor eighty-four months' wages subject to the same maximum.

(3) For permanent partial disablement, a percentage of the compensation payable for permanent total disablement based on the loss in earning capacity is to be paid. This percentage varies according to the injury of the worker and is laid down in Schedule I of the Act. The maximum percentage for permanent partial disablement is 70 per cent. in the case of the loss of the right arm above or at the elbow, and the minimum is 5 per cent. in the case of the loss of any finger other than an index finger. Injuries not covered in this schedule are to be compensated by estimating the loss in earning capacity permanently caused by the injury. When several injuries are caused by the same accident, the percentages of loss in earning capacity should be added together but the compensation payable must not exceed the amount which would have to be paid for permanent total disablement.

(4) For temporary disablement, whether total or partial, a half monthly payment of a sum equal to one-fourth of his monthly wages in the case of an adult and one-third in the case of a minor, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 in all cases, is to be made on the 16th day after the expiry of the waiting period of 10 days from the date of the accident and thereafter half monthly during the disablement. A minor is to be paid one-half his monthly wages on attaining the age of 15 years but subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 for each payment.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the case of adults the compensation for temporary disablement amounts to half the usual monthly wages, subject to a maximum payment of Rs. 30 per mensem. This payment does not, however, represent all that an injured worker could



receive. He might find it possible to continue working during his temporary incapacity and thereby increase his income. The Act, however, lays down that no half monthly payment shall exceed the amount, if any, by which half the amount of the monthly wages of the workman before the accident exceeds half the amount of such wages which may be earned after the accident.

Exceptions

No employer is liable to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act if a workman has instituted in a civil court a suit for damages in respect of the injury and no claim is maintainable in a civil court if a workman has submitted a claim before a Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, or, if an agreement has been arrived at between the workman and his employer. In cases where a third person is concerned, who would have been liable to pay compensation to the workman and the employer has paid compensation, the employer is entitled to be indemnified by the person liable to pay damages.

If an employer so desires he may deposit any compensation payable under the Act with the Commissioner for payment to the person or persons entitled to this compensation. For this purpose form D is used (Section 8 (2) and rule 9). This is a most useful provision and employers or insurance companies will find this a way out of any difficulty in the payment of compensation.

Commutation and Application for Review

The half monthly payment of compensation to an injured worker may be commuted to a lump sum (1) by agreement between the parties, and (2) by the order of a Commissioner on the application of either parties, provided the half monthly payments have been continued for not less than 6 months. For this purpose a special form "Form H" is provided. In the event of a change in the physical condition of the workman half monthly payments of compensation may be reviewed by the Commissioner on the application of either of the parties. Such cases must be accompanied by a medical certificate to the effect that a change has taken place in the worker's conditions (Section 6 (1)). Application for review by an employer may also be made, without a medical certificate, in cases where the workers' wages have increased since the compensation was fixed or on the ground that the rate of compensation was obtained by fraud, or other improper means (Rule 3).

Subsequent Medical Examination

An employer is not permitted to cause a worker in receipt of half monthly payments to submit himself for medical examination, elsewhere than at the place where he is residing for the time being, more than twice in the first month, and more than once in any subsequent month. Any refusal, however, to submit to these examinations without sufficient cause renders the worker liable to have

his compensation suspended. Where the injured worker does not return to work after the expiry of the first month from the date of the accident, the employer should see that he is examined regularly every month. In most cases the medical practitioner will be able to form an idea of the probable duration of the disability and this will enable the employer to arrive at an estimate as to the subsequent payments to be made. If the right to half monthly payments has not been commuted to a lump sum payment, referred to above, and the worker is still incapacitated, compensation cannot be claimed for a period exceeding five years.

The Commissioner

An employer must allow the Commissioner to enter the place where the workman was employed at the time of the accident for the purpose of conducting an inspection. Except with the permission of the employer, however, the Commissioner cannot enter any premises except during working hours unless the emergency of the circumstances requires it. Notice, oral or in writing, of such proposed visit must be given to the employer by the Commissioner. The Government of Bombay have appointed a whole time Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, and the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Sholapur and Khandesh. The Commissioner's office is at present situated on the 1st floor of the Old Custom House, Mint Road, Bombay. For other districts of the Presidency, Judges have been appointed *ex-officio* Commissioners. A list of these was published on page 6 of the June 1924 *Labour Gazette*.

A useful pamphlet containing the complete rules and the forms prescribed under the rules has recently been published by the Government of India. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government of India, Central Publication Branch, Calcutta, on payment of 4 annas per copy.

Great Britain and the White Lead Convention

On 7th May in the British House of Commons Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme asked the Home Secretary whether it was the intention of the Government to ratify the White Lead Convention and, if so, whether and on what occasion the Government proposed to obtain the approval of the House of Commons to such ratification.

Mr. Davis, Under Secretary of State for the Home Office, replied that the Government had introduced the Lead Paint Bill for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Draft Convention, and if Parliament accepted the Bill without any amendments inconsistent with the Convention, it was proposed to ratify the Convention.



Workmen's Compensation Act

Rules framed under the Act

The Workmen's Compensation Act (Act VIII) of 1923 came into force on 1st July 1924. The Act was published *in extenso* in the April 1923 issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The Draft Rules framed by the Government of India under the Act were published in this Journal in April 1924. After inviting the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations as well as of employers' and workers' organisations on the provisions of these Draft Rules, the Government of India have published, in a notification No. L.-1182 dated 26th June 1924, the final Rules to be observed in the working of the Act. This notification and the Rules are republished below for the convenience of the readers of the *Labour Gazette*. An article dealing with the duties of employers and workers in connexion with accidents and claims under the Act will be found on pages 19-22 of this issue.

"No. L.-1182, dated Simla, the 26th June 1924.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924.
2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
 - (a) 'the Act' means the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
 - (b) 'Form' means a form appended to these rules.
 - (c) 'section' means a section of the Act.

PART I

REVIEW OF HALF-MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND COMMUTATION THEREOF

3. *When application may be made without medical certificate.*—Application for review of a half-monthly payment under section 6 may be made without being accompanied by a medical certificate—

- (a) by the employer, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined the workman's wages have increased;
- (b) by the workman, on the ground that since the right to compensation was determined his wages have diminished;
- (c) by the workman, on the ground that the employer, having commenced to pay compensation, has ceased to pay the same, notwithstanding the fact that there has been no change in the workman's condition such as to warrant such cessation;

(d) by the workman, on the ground that he has ceased, since the right to compensation was determined, to be a minor, provided that a certificate of the nature referred to in section 18 or any other certificate of a qualified medical practitioner is produced in support of the application;

(e) either by the employer or by the workman, on the ground that the determination of the rate of compensation for the time being in force was obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means.

4. *Procedure on application for review.*—If on examining an application for review by an employer in which the reduction or discontinuance of half-monthly payments is sought, it appears to the Commissioner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the employer has a right to such reduction or discontinuance, he may at any time issue an order withholding the half-monthly payments in whole or in part pending his decision on the application.

5. *Procedure on application for commutation.*—(1) Where application is made to the Commissioner under section 7 for the redemption of a right to receive half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum, the Commissioner shall form an estimate of the probable duration of the disablement, and shall award a sum equivalent to the total of the half-monthly payments which would be payable for the period during which he estimates that the disablement will continue, less one-half per cent. of that total for each month comprised in that period: Provided that fractions of a rupee included in the sum so computed shall be disregarded.

(2) When, in any case to which sub-rule (1) applies, the Commissioner is unable to form an approximate estimate of the probable duration of the disablement, he may from time to time postpone a decision on the application for a period not exceeding two months at any one time.

PART II

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION

6. *Deposit under section 8 (1).*—(1) An employer depositing compensation with the Commissioner under sub-section (1) of section 8 shall furnish therewith a statement in Form A and shall be given a receipt in Form B.

(2) If, in the statement referred to in sub-rule (1), the employer indicates that he desires to be made a party to the distribution proceedings, the Commissioner shall, before allotting the sum deposited as compensation, afford to the employer an opportunity of establishing that

the person to whom he proposes to allot such sum is not a dependant of the deceased workman, or, as the case may be, that no one of such persons is a dependant.

(3) The statement of disbursement to be furnished on application by the employer under sub-section (4) of section 8 shall be in Form C.

7. *Publication of lists of deposits.*—The Commissioner shall cause to be displayed in a prominent position outside his office an accurate list of the deposits received by him under sub-section (1) of section 8, together with the names and addresses of the depositors and of the workmen in respect of whose death the deposits have been made.

8. *Procedure where no compensation deposited.*—

(1) Where a dependant of a deceased workman claims that compensation is payable in respect of the death of the workman, and no compensation has been deposited in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 8 in respect thereof, the dependant may apply to the Commissioner for the issue of an order requiring the employer to deposit compensation in accordance with the said sub-section.

Provided that no such application shall be entertained, unless the applicant certifies therein that he has requested the employer to deposit compensation and that the employer has refused or omitted to do so.

(2) The Commissioner shall dispose of such application in accordance with the provisions of Part V of these rules:

Provided that—

(a) the Commissioner may, at any time before issues are framed, cause notice to be given in such manner as he thinks fit to all or any of the dependants of the deceased workman who have not joined in the application, requiring them, if they desire to join therein, to appear before him on a date specified in this behalf;

(b) any dependant to whom such notice has been given and who fails to appear and to join in the application on the date specified in the notice shall not be permitted thereafter to claim that the employer is liable to deposit compensation, unless he satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the case was called on for hearing.

(3) If, after completing the inquiry into the application, the Commissioner issues an order requiring the employer to deposit compensation in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 8, nothing in sub-rule (2) shall be deemed to prohibit the allotment of any part of the sum deposited as compensation to a dependant of the deceased workman who failed to join in the application.

9. *Deposit under section 8 (2).*—An employer depositing compensation in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 8 shall furnish therewith a statement in Form D, and shall be given a receipt in Form E.

10. *Manner in which compensation may be invested under section 8.*—If the Commissioner decides under sub-section (1) of section 8 that any compensation allotted

under that sub-section to a dependant under a legal disability should be invested, he may invest it for the benefit of the dependant in Government securities or Post Office Cash Certificates, or deposit it in a Post Office Savings Bank.

PART III

INQUIRY BY EMPLOYER

11. *Right of employer to present memorandum when notice given.*—(1) Any employer to whom notice of an accident has been given, may, at any time, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for compensation has been instituted in respect of such accident, present to the Commissioner a memorandum, supported by an affidavit made by himself or by any person subordinate to him having knowledge of the facts stated in the memorandum, embodying the results of any investigation or inquiry which has been made into the circumstances or cause of the accident.

(2) A memorandum presented under sub-rule (1) shall, subject to the payment of such fee as may be prescribed, be recorded by the Commissioner.

PART IV

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

12. *Workman not to be required to submit to medical examination save in accordance with rules.*—A workman who is required by sub-section (1) of section 11 to submit himself for medical examination shall be bound to do so in accordance with the rules contained in this Part and not otherwise.

13. *Examination when workman and medical practitioner both on premises.*—When such workman is present on the employer's premises and the employer offers to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner who is so present, the workman shall submit himself for examination forthwith.

14. *Examination in other cases.*—In cases to which rule 13 does not apply, the employer may—

(a) send the medical practitioner to the place where the workman is residing for the time being, in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination on being requested to do so by the medical practitioner, or

(b) send to the workman an offer in writing to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner, in which case the workman shall submit himself for medical examination at the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as is specified in such offer and at such time as is so specified;

Provided that—

(i) the time so specified shall not, save with the express consent of the workman, be between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., and

(ii) in cases where the workman's condition renders it impossible or inadvisable that he should leave

the place where he is residing for the time being, he shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination save at such place.

15. *Restriction on number of examinations.*—A workman who is in receipt of a half-monthly payment shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination elsewhere than at the place where he is residing for the time being more than twice in the first month following the accident, or more than once in any subsequent month.

16. *Examination after suspension of right to compensation.*—If a workman whose right to compensation has been suspended under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 11 subsequently offers himself for medical examination, his examination shall take place on the employer's premises or at such other place in the vicinity as may be fixed by the employer, and at a time to be fixed by the employer not being, save with the express consent of the workman, more than 72 hours after the workman has so offered himself.

17. *Examination of women.*—(1) No woman shall without her consent be medically examined by a male practitioner, save in the presence of another woman.

(2) No woman shall be required to be medically examined by a male practitioner if she deposits a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of examination by a female practitioner.

PART V

PROCEDURE

18. *Introductory.*—Save as otherwise provided in these rules, the procedure to be followed by Commissioners in the disposal of cases under the Act or these rules and by the parties in such cases, shall be regulated in accordance with the rules contained in this Part.

19. *Applications.*—(1) Any application of the nature referred to in section 22 may be sent to the Commissioner by registered post or may be presented to him or to any of his subordinates authorised by him in this behalf and, if so sent or presented, shall, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, be made in duplicate in the appropriate Form, if any, and shall be signed by the applicant.

(2) There shall be appended to every such application a certificate, which shall be signed by the applicant, to the effect that the statement of facts contained in the application is to the best of his knowledge and belief accurate.

20. *Examination of applicant.*—(1) On receiving such application, the Commissioner may examine the applicant on oath, or may send the application to any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf and direct such officer to make such examination and forward the record thereof to the Commissioner.

(2) The substance of any examination made under sub-rule (1) shall be recorded in the manner provided for the recording of evidence in section 25.

21. *Summary dismissal of application.*—The Commissioner may, after considering the application and the

result of any examination of the applicant under rule 20, summarily dismiss the application, if, for reasons to be recorded, he is of opinion that there are no sufficient grounds for proceeding thereon.

22. *Preliminary inquiry into application.*—If the application is not dismissed under rule 21, the Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded, call upon the applicant to produce evidence in support of the application before calling upon any other party, and, if upon considering such evidence the Commissioner is of opinion that there is no case for the relief claimed, he may dismiss the application with a brief statement of his reasons for so doing.

23. *Notice to opposite party.*—If the Commissioner does not dismiss the application under rule 21 or rule 22 he shall send to the party from whom the applicant claims relief (hereinafter referred to as the opposite party) a copy of the application, together with a notice of the date on which he will dispose of the application, and may call upon the parties to produce upon that date any evidence which they may wish to tender.

24. *Appearance and examination of opposite party.*—(1) The opposite party may, and if so required by the Commissioner, shall, at or before the first hearing or within such time as the Commissioner may permit, file a written statement dealing with the claim raised in the application, and any such written statement shall form part of the record.

(2) If the opposite party contests the claim, the Commissioner may, and, if no written statement has been filed, shall proceed to examine him upon the claim, and shall reduce the result of the examination to writing.

25. *Framing of issues.*—(1) After considering any written statement and the result of any examination of the parties, the Commissioner shall ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues upon which the right decision of the case appears to him to depend.

(2) In recording the issues, the Commissioner shall distinguish between those issues which in his opinion concern points of fact and those which concern points of law.

26. *Power to postpone trial of issues of fact where issues of law arise.*—When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same case, and the Commissioner is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, he may try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if he thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

27. *Diary.*—The Commissioner shall maintain under his hand a brief diary of the proceedings on an application.

28. *Reasons for postponement to be recorded.*—If the Commissioner finds it impossible to dispose of an application at one hearing, he shall record the reasons which necessitate a postponement.



29. *Judgment.*—(1) The Commissioner, in passing orders, shall record concisely in a judgment his finding on each of the issues framed and his reasons for such finding.

(2) The Commissioner, at the time of signing and dating his judgment, shall pronounce his decision, and thereafter no addition or alteration shall be made to the judgment other than the correction of a clerical or arithmetical mistake arising from any accidental slip or omission.

30. *Summoning of witnesses.*—If an application is presented by any party to the proceedings for the citation of witnesses, the Commissioner shall, on payment of the prescribed expenses and fees, issue summonses for the appearance of such witnesses, unless he considers that their appearance is not necessary for the just decision of the case.

31. *Exemption from payment of costs.*—If the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay the prescribed fees, he may remit any or all of such fees. If the case is decided in favour of the applicant, the prescribed fees which, had they not been remitted, would have been due to be paid, may be added to the costs of the case and recovered in such manner as the Commissioner in his order regarding costs may direct.

32. *Right of entry for local inspection.*—A Commissioner before whom any proceeding relating to an injury by accident is pending may, at any time, enter the place where the workman was injured, or where the workman ordinarily performed his work, for the purpose of making a local inspection or of examining any persons likely to be able to give information relevant to the proceedings:

Provided that the Commissioner shall not enter any premises of any industrial establishment except during the ordinary working hours of that establishment, save with the permission of the employer or of some person directly responsible to him for the management of the establishment.

33. *Procedure in connection with local inspection.*—(1) If the Commissioner proposes to conduct a local inspection with a view to examining on the spot the circumstances in which an accident took place, he shall give the parties or their representatives notice of his intention to conduct such inspection, unless in his opinion the urgency of the case renders the giving of such notice impracticable.

(2) Such notice may be given, orally or in writing, and, in the case of an employer, may be given to any person upon whom notice of a claim can be served under sub-section (2) of section 10, or to the representative of any such person.

(3) Any party, or the representative of any party, may accompany the Commissioner at a local inspection.

(4) The Commissioner, after making a local inspection, shall note briefly in a memorandum any facts observed,

and shall show the memorandum to any party who desires to see the same, and, on payment of the prescribed fee, shall supply any party with a copy thereof.

(5) The memorandum shall form part of the record.

34. *Power of summary examination.*—(1) The Commissioner during a local inspection or at any other time, save at a formal hearing of a case pending before him, may examine summarily any person likely to be able to give information relative to such case, whether such person has been or is to be called as a witness in the case or not, and whether any or all of the parties are present or not.

(2) No oath shall be administered to a person examined under sub-rule (1).

(3) Statements made by persons examined under sub-rule (1), if reduced to writing, shall not be signed by the person making the statement, nor shall they, except as hereinafter provided, be incorporated in the record or utilised by the Commissioner for the purpose of arriving at a decision in the case.

(4) If a witness who has been examined under sub-rule (1) makes in evidence any material statement contradicting any statement made by him in such examination and reduced to writing, the Commissioner may call his attention to such statement, and shall in that case direct that the parties be furnished with the relevant part of such statement for the purpose of examining or cross-examining the witness.

(5) Any statement or part of statement which is furnished to the parties under sub-rule (4) shall be incorporated in the record.

(6) Where a case is settled by agreement between the parties, the Commissioner may incorporate in the record any statement made under sub-rule (1) and may utilise such statement for the purpose of justifying his acceptance of, or refusal to accept, the agreement reached.

35. *Agreement to abide by Commissioner's decision.*—(1) If a party states in writing his willingness to abide by the decision of the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall inquire whether the other party is willing to abide by his decision.

(2) If the other party agrees to abide by the Commissioner's decision, the fact of his agreement shall be recorded in writing and signed by him.

(3) If the other party does not agree to abide by the Commissioner's decision, the first party shall not remain under an obligation so to abide.

36. *Procedure where indemnity claimed under section 12 (2).*—(1) Where the opposite party claims that if compensation is recovered against him he will be entitled under sub-section (2) of section 12 to be indemnified by a person not being a party to the case, he shall, when first called upon to answer the application, present a notice of such claim to the Commissioner accompanied by the prescribed fee, and the Commissioner shall thereupon issue notice to such person in Form J.

(2) If any person served with a notice under sub-rule (1) desires to contest the applicant's claim for compensation



or the opposite party's claim to be indemnified, he shall appear before the Commissioner on the date fixed for the hearing of the case or on any date to which the case may be adjourned and, if he so appears, shall have all the rights of a party to the proceedings; in default of so appearing he shall be deemed to admit the validity of any award made against the opposite party and to admit his own liability to indemnify the opposite party for any compensation recovered from him:

Provided that, if any person so served appears subsequently and satisfies the Commissioner that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing, the Commissioner shall, after giving notice to the aforesaid opposite party, hear such person and may set aside or vary any award made against such person under this rule upon such terms as may be just.

(3) In any proceeding in which a notice has been served on any person under sub-rule (1), the Commissioner shall, if he awards compensation, record in his judgment a finding whether the person against whom such claim is made is or is not liable to indemnify the opposite party.

37. *Procedure in connected cases.*—(1) Where two or more cases pending before a Commissioner arise out of the same accident, and any issue involved is common to two or more such cases, such cases may, so far as the evidence bearing on such issue is concerned, be heard simultaneously.

(2) Where action is taken under sub-rule (1), the evidence bearing on the common issue or issues shall be recorded on the record of one case, and the Commissioner shall certify under his hand on the records of any such other case the extent to which the evidence so recorded applies to such other case, and the fact that the parties to such other case had the opportunity of being present, and, if they were present, of cross-examining the witnesses.

38. *Certain provisions of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, to apply.*—Save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act or these rules, the following provisions of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, namely, those contained in Order V, rules 9 to 30; Order VII, rules 9 to 18; Order IX; Order XIII; Order XVI; Order XVII; and Order XXIII, rules 1 and 2, shall apply to proceedings before Commissioners, in so far as they may be applicable thereto:

Provided that—

(a) for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions, the Commissioner may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before him;

(b) the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, proceed otherwise than in accordance with the said provisions, if he is satisfied that the interests of the parties will not thereby be prejudiced.

39. *Apportionment of compensation among dependents.*—The provisions of this part, except those contained in rules 23, 24 and 36 shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of any proceedings relating to the apportionment of compensation among dependents of a deceased workman.

PART VI

TRANSFER

40. *Transfer for report.*—(1) A Commissioner transferring any matter to another Commissioner for report in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 21 shall, along with the documents referred to in that sub-section, transmit to such other Commissioner a concise statement, in the form of questions for answer, of the matter on which report is required.

(2) A Commissioner to whom a case is so transferred for report shall not be required to report on any question of law.

41. *Transmission of money.*—Money transmitted by one Commissioner to another in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 21 shall be transmitted either by remittance transfer receipt, or by money order, or by messenger, as the Commissioner transmitting the money may direct.

PART VII

APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

42. *When representative must be appointed.*—Where any party to a proceeding is under the age of 15 years or is unable to make an appearance, the Commissioner shall appoint some suitable person, who consents to the appointment, to represent such party for the purposes of the proceeding.

43. *When new representative to be appointed.*—If the Commissioner considers that the interests of any party for whom a representative has been appointed under rule 42 are not being adequately protected by that representative or if a person appointed to act as representative dies, or becomes incapable of acting, or otherwise ceases to act as such, the Commissioner shall appoint in his place another person who consents to the appointment.

PART VIII

RECORD OF MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT

44. *Form of memorandum.*—Memoranda of agreement sent to the Commissioner under sub-section (1) of section 28 shall, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, be in duplicate and shall be in as close conformity as the circumstances of the case admit with Form K or Form L or Form M, as the case may be.

45. *Procedure where Commissioner does not consider that he should refuse to record memorandum.*—(1) On receiving a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner shall, unless he considers that there are grounds for refusing to record the memorandum, fix a date for recording the same, and shall issue a notice in writing in Form N to



the parties concerned that in default of objections he proposes to record the memorandum on the date so fixed.

Provided that the notice may be communicated orally to any parties who are present at the time when notice in writing would otherwise issue.

(2) On the date so fixed the Commissioner shall record the memorandum unless, after hearing any of the parties who appear and desire to be heard, he considers that it ought not to be recorded:

Provided that the issue of a notice under sub-rule (1) shall not be deemed to prevent the Commissioner from refusing to record the memorandum on the date so fixed even if no objection be made by any party concerned.

(3) If on such date the Commissioner decides that the memorandum ought not to be recorded, he shall inform the parties present of his decision and of the reasons therefor, and, if any party desiring the memorandum to be recorded is not present, he shall send information to that party in Form O.

46. Procedure where Commissioner considers he should refuse to record memorandum.—(1) If, on receiving a memorandum of agreement, the Commissioner considers that there are grounds for refusing to record the same, he shall fix a date for hearing the party or parties desiring the memorandum to be recorded, and shall inform such party or parties and, if he thinks fit, any other party concerned, of the date so fixed and of the grounds on which he considers that the memorandum should not be recorded.

(2) If the parties to be informed are not present, a written notice shall be sent to them in Form P or Form Q, as the case may be, and the date fixed in such notice shall be not less than seven days after the date of the issue of the same.

(3) If on the date fixed under sub-rule (1), the party or parties desiring the memorandum to be recorded show adequate cause for proceeding to the record of the same, the Commissioner may, if information has already been given to all the parties concerned, record the agreement. If information has not been given to all such parties, he shall proceed in accordance with rule 45.

(4) If on the date so fixed the Commissioner refuses to record the memorandum, he shall send notice in Form O to any party who did not receive information under sub-rule (1).

47. Procedure on refusal to record memorandum.—

(1) If in any case the Commissioner refuses to record a memorandum of agreement, he shall briefly record his reasons for such refusal.

(2) If the Commissioner refuses to record a memorandum of agreement, he shall not pass any order directing the payment of any sum or amount over and above the sum specified in the agreement unless opportunity has been given to the party liable to pay such sum to show cause why it should not be paid.

(3) Where the agreement is for the redemption of half-monthly payments by the payment of a lump sum

and the Commissioner considers that the memorandum of agreement should not be recorded by reason of the inadequacy of the amount of such sum as fixed in the agreement, he shall record his estimate of the probable duration of the disablement of the workman.

48. Registration of memorandum accepted for record.—In recording a memorandum of agreement the Commissioner shall cause the same to be entered in a register in Form R, and shall cause an endorsement to be entered under his signature on a copy of the memorandum to be retained by him in the following terms, namely:—

"This memorandum of agreement bearing Serial No. _____ of 19 _____ in the register has been recorded this _____ day of _____

(Signature)

Commissioner."

Note.—Owing to want of space the forms prescribed under the Rules and referred to above have not been published in this issue.

Welfare Work in Mills

THE TATA GROUP OF MILLS

The following table gives the details of the diseases and the number of female operatives treated by the Lady Doctor at the mills controlled by Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., during the month of May 1924:—

Disease.	Number of cases treated.
1. The Alimentary System (Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Piles, Dysentery and Intestinal Worms)	46
2. Muscular and Articular Systems	12
3. The Nervous System (Headache and Neuralgia)	14
4. The Respiratory System (Bronchitis and Asthma)	22
5. The Blood, lymphatic and ductless glands	18
6. Eye, Ear, Throat and Skin	46
7. Infectious nature (Malaria, Mumps and Syphilis)	39
8. Gynaecological diseases	9
9. Injuries	5
Total	209

Welfare Work in Ahmedabad

Mrs. Garrett, Chairman of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Ahmedabad Branch, accompanied by Mr. B. L. Umarvadia, B.A., Investigator, Ahmedabad, and Mr. F. V. Shah, B.A., Secretary, Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association, at the request of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association recently visited a number of mills in Ahmedabad with a view to examine the conditions of the creches maintained by the mills and to make suggestions regarding welfare work in general. In her report to the President of the Mill Owners' Association Mrs. Garrett stated that the rooms of



the creches were in all cases airy and ventilated, and that well trained Ayahs were in charge of the children in all mills but that only few mills had any provision for schools. The report which contained some useful suggestions has been forwarded by the Mill Owners' Association to all mills in Ahmedabad. It is interesting to note that the Ahmedabad branch of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council is doing much useful work in this direction and in addition to supervising creches in a number of mills, it maintains two independent creches with schools and well equipped dispensaries and has recently started a welfare Centre.

Accidents and Prosecutions

STATISTICS FOR JUNE 1924

The monthly statistics of the accidents in factories and workshops in the Bombay Presidency, published on pages 42 and 43 of this issue, contain details of accidents reported during the month of June in Bombay City and Island, Ahmedabad, Karachi and other centres of the Presidency.

During June in Bombay City there were in all 213 factory accidents of which 3 were fatal, 5 serious and the remainder 205 minor accidents. Of the total number 43 or 20.2 per cent. were due to machinery in motion and the remaining 79.8 per cent. to other causes. By far the largest number of accidents occurred in workshops, the proportion in different classes of factories being 68.6 per cent. in workshops, 27.2 per cent. in textile mills and 4.2 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

In Ahmedabad, there were in all sixteen accidents, all of which occurred in cotton mills. Of these sixteen one was fatal, 5 serious and the remaining ten minor accidents.

In Karachi, there were six accidents, all of which occurred in railway workshops. All the accidents were minor and were due to causes other than machinery in motion.

In other centres of the Presidency, the total number of accidents was 23, of which six were in textile mills, sixteen in workshops and one in miscellaneous concerns. Six accidents were due to machinery in motion and 17 to other causes and all these were minor accidents.

PROSECUTIONS

During June 1924, there was in the Bombay Presidency only one prosecution under the Indian Factories Act. The Manager of a Ginning Factory in Bavla, Ahmedabad, was prosecuted under Section 41 (a) and (b) for breach of Section 21 and Section 35 of the Factories Act, and was convicted and fined Rs. 150.

Technical Training for Textile Workers

A Technical Training School organised by the Social Service League, Bombay, has recently been established at the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel. In response to requests made by the

Social Service League, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim & Co. and Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., have kindly presented the requisite machinery for the School. This machinery has now been erected and, with the recent appointment of a Superintendent, the School is almost ready to receive pupils for instruction. At a meeting of the Committee of the School, held on 10th July 1924, it was decided:—

(1) That for the present only evening classes should be started.

(2) That only workers actually engaged in the cotton industry should be admitted to the School as pupils.

(3) That the Millowners' Association should be approached with a view to securing assistance in the purchase of the necessary electric motors for working the machinery of the School.

(4) That the following staff should be appointed to assist the Superintendent in the work of instruction and in the care and maintenance of the machinery.

One Spinning Jobber
One Weaving Jobber
One Mechanic Fitter
One Coolie

Of these, the first two should be part-time workers paid at suitable overtime rates for their services and the last two should be whole-time workers.

The establishment of this School marks an important step forward in the organisation of technical training for workers, and the School should prove extremely useful in assisting workers in mills to specialise in certain branches of the industry. It is noticeable that only those workers who are actually employed in mills will be admitted as pupils to the School thereby ensuring that technical training will proceed side by side with practical experience of work in a mill. It is expected that about 40 pupils will be admitted in the first place and these will be drawn from workers specially recommended by the mills themselves.

Labour in Burma

FACTORIES AND OPERATIVES.

According to the Annual Factory Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, for the year 1923, there were 882 registered factories at the end of the year under review as compared with 797 at the end of the year 1922. Of these only 855 worked during the year and the rest had to shut down owing to bad trade conditions. The best index to the conditions of trade is to be found in the number of persons employed during the year 1923 which was 86,642 as against 88,799 in 1922 and 92,585 in 1921.

ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTION

The Report states that though the Department of Factory Administration was at full strength only for



the last two months of the year, over 90 per cent. of the factories in Burma were inspected by the officers of the Department as compared with 38 per cent. in 1922 and 58 per cent. in 1921. This reflects great credit on the staff of the Department.

HOUSING AND HEALTH

Housing of industrial labourers has been found a very difficult problem in Burma where many factories work only for a part of the year. It is stated, however, that factories which work throughout the year have fairly good accommodation for their regular hands. The general health of the factory operatives compares well with that of the general population. The improvement in the ventilating arrangements at Nantu are said to have diminished the lead poisoning which used to be common there.

WAGES

The following table gives the maximum and minimum figures for some important classes of labour:—

	Rs.
<i>Rice Mills and Saw Mills—</i>	Per month
Engine drivers	60 to 95
Firemen and Chimney	20 to 45
Mill-hands (Semi-skilled)	21 to 80
Sawyers and planers	23 to 80
Coolies	19 to 28
<i>General Engineering—</i>	
Mechanics	30 to 190
Fitters and turners	45 to 90
Blacksmiths	50 to 105
Electrical wireman	40 to 85
Carpenters	46 to 100
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Book binders	20 to 60
Pressmen	25 to 100
Polishers	30 to 35
Masons	45 to 85

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The number of women employed in factories decreased from 8,127 in 1922 to 7,294 in 1923. The figures for children remained stationary at 879. It is reported that the illegal employment of women and children is rare although there is some laxity in obtaining certificate of fitness for the latter.

During the year under review all medical officers in charge of Government hospitals were appointed certifying surgeons so that in future it will not be necessary to send children long distances to be examined by the civil surgeon.

ACCIDENTS AND PROSECUTIONS

There were 891 accidents in 1923 as compared with 563 in the previous year. Of these 34 were fatal, 208 serious and 649 minor. The number of persons

convicted of offences under the Factories Act was 13 as compared with 8 in the previous year.

United Kingdom Factories Bill, 1924

A Bill "to consolidate, with amendments, the enactments relating to factories; and for purposes connected therewith" was introduced in the House of Commons on the 22nd May.

In connexion with this Bill, the Home Office have issued a Memorandum, showing the extent to which the provisions of the Bill differ from the present law.

The Bill proposes to abolish the distinction which exists at present between factories and workshops and between textile and non-textile factories, and employs only one term "factories"; and, except where otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of the Bill apply indifferently to factories of all descriptions.

Under the existing Acts, the provisions relating to the sanitary condition of *workshops*—cleanliness overcrowding, ventilation, and the drainage of floors—are enforced in the first instance by the local sanitary authorities and not (as in *factories*) by the factory inspectors; and the provisions as to sanitary conveniences, both in factories and in workshops, are, in London and in any place where Section 22 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force, also enforced by the sanitary authorities.

Under the Bill, the corresponding provisions would be enforced by the factory inspectors, except that in any factory in which mechanical power is not used and which forms part of a dwelling-house or shop, or is adjacent to a dwelling-house or shop under the same occupation, the provisions are to be enforced by the sanitary authority; and, in the case of any other factory in which mechanical power is not used, the Secretary of State may make arrangements for the enforcement of the provisions by the sanitary authority instead of by the factory inspector.

These alterations are of general application. The principal alterations of particular provisions are indicated in a Table appended to the Memorandum. Some of the provisions indicated in the Table as new correspond to or are based on provisions already in force in particular industries; for example, Clause 103, which provides that "every person paid by the piece... shall, in order to enable him to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, be furnished with particulars of his work and of the rate of wages applicable thereto", is based on provisions already applying to textile factories and to certain non-textile factories.



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.
	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent.	Food, rent, fuel, 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, fuel, light, rent, tax, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tax, etc.	Food, heating and lighting.	Food, fuel, light and rent.	(g)	Food, heating and lighting, clothing and rent.	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous items.
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	(b) 100	(d) 100	100	(f) 100	100	100	100	(h) 100
1915	104	125	97	119	107	99	..	(e) 117	119	103	..	..	(a) 105
1916	108	148	102	115	113	116	..	146	140	106	..	..	106
1917	118	180	130	116	119	146	..	190	180	114	..	..	118
1918	149	203	146	118	128	192	..	253	229	118	..	..	142
1919	186	208	155	132	133	205	..	275	261	126	..	..	174
1920	190	252	190	..	149	313	453	..	253	155	238	..	177
1921	177	219	152	..	157	379	..	209	133	..	..	842	217
1922 July	165	184	146	..	144	429	366	..	158	120	..	11,124	..
August	164	181	147	..	144	431	366	..	156	120	..	5,392	..
September	165	179	148	143	144	437	376	249	157	120	289	7,705	..
October	162	178	147	..	143	444	376	..	160	121	..	13,319	166
November	160	180	147	..	143	439	384	..	160	122	..	22,066	..
December	161	180	148	142	143	438	384	238	161	121	300	44,610	..
1923 January	156	178	150	..	142	412	383	..	160	120	..	68,306	170
February	155	177	150	..	143	413	397	..	158	120	..	12,027	..
March	154	176	152	136	143	441	408	240	161	119	324	264,300	..
April	155	174	149	..	143	441	409	..	160	120	..	285,400	169
May	153	170	147	..	144	449	413	..	163	120	..	391,600	..
June	151	169	146	151	145	452	419	239	166	120	324	765,000	170
July	153	169	146	..	145	..	429	..	166	119	..	3,765,100	..
August	154	171	149	..	146	..	439	..	164	118	..	56,694,500	..
September	154	173	148	156	148	..	453	232	164	118	331	1,500,000*	172
October	152	175	149	..	148	..	458	..	167	121	..	365,700,000*	..
November	153	175	150	..	148	..	463	..	167	122	..	65,700,000*	..
December	157	177	150	152	148	..	470	234	168	133	345	124,700,000,000	173
1924 January	158	177	150	..	150	..	480	..	170	133	..	110,000,000,000	..
February	156	179	150	..	151	..	495	..	168	134	..	104,000,000,000	..
March	153	178	148	..	..	..	510	249	168	134	365	107,000,000,000	170
April	150	173	145	..	..	..	498	..	166	134	..	112,000,000,000	..
May	150	171	..	..	..	..	485	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	153	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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. * In millions (000's omitted).

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 (Paris).	Italy (c)	Belgium.	Finland.	Germany.	Holland (g)	Norway.	Sweden (h)	Denmark.	Switzerland.
No. of articles.	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	22	37	..	27	..	51	..	..
No. of stations.	30m-bay.	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris.	Rome.	1,028 budgets.	20	47	Amsterdam.	30	44	100	2
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(d) 100	(e) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915	105	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	..	..	114	..	114	124	128
1916	105	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	..	..	117	..	160	142	146
1917	114	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	..	..	146	..	214	181	166
1918	142	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	..	176	..	279	268	187
1919	187	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	..	..	..	204	289	310
1920	188	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	459	982	..	1,156	210	319	297	253
1921	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	410	1,278	..	1,491	180	295	232	236
1922 July	160	180	138	116	148	144	139	297	459	381	1,105	..	6,836	144	233	179	184
Aug.	159	175	141	116	149	141	137	289	463	377	1,127	..	9,746	144	232	181	..
Sept.	161	172	139	117	149	139	137	291	472	386	1,129	..	15,417	145	228	180	..
Oct.	158	172	138	119	146	139	140	290	482	406	1,121	..	26,623	148	220	178	..
Nov.	155	176	139	120	145	139	142	297	472	432	1,108	..	54,982	141	216	170	..
Dec.	157	178	140	118	146	138	144	305	476	429	1,092	..	80,700	142	215	168	180
1923 Jan.	151	175	142	117	145	139	141	309	480	426	1,080	..	136,600	145	214	166	180
Feb.	150	173	142	117	144	140	139	316	478	439	1,090	..	318,300	145	214	166	..
March	149	171	145	117	145	141	139	321	480	439	1,066	..	331,500	145	214	166	..
April	150	168	142	117	152	142	140	323	481	417	1,012	..	350,000	143	212	164	..
May	148	162	140	118	156	143	140	325	491	414	..	..	331,500	143	214	161	..
June	146	160	138	118	162	143	142	331	..	426	1,004	..	318,300	143	214	161	..
July	149	162	137	116	164	142	144	321	..	426	1,004	..	462,000	139	214	161	..
Aug.	149	165	142	115	165	143	146	328	..	459	968	..	934,700	141	213	161	..
Sept.	149	168	141	115	161	143	146	328	..	478	1,052	..	4,651,000	140	218	160	188
Oct.	147	172	143	117	157	147	..	..	..	506	1,067	..	67,048,500	137	220	161	..
Nov.	147	173	144	120	157	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,730,000*	143	218	165	..
Dec.	152	176	145	118	156	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	430,100,000*	142	217	165	..
1924 Jan.	154	175	145	120	155	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,200,000,000*	142	221	164	..
Feb.	151	172	146														

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1923.	May 1924.	June 1924.	
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Cereals—	Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	5 11 5	6 6 10	6 14 6	
	Rice	Cwt.	5 9 6	6 15 0	6 9 6	7 1 0	
	Wheat	Candy	45 0 0	47 8 0	47 0 0	47 0 0	
	Do.		40 0 0	4 3 9	3 12 11	3 14 8	
	Do.		3 2 6	3 6 2	3 12 11	3 12 11	
	Jowari		3 4 6	3 1 3	4 0 4	4 10 6	
	Barley		3 4 6				
	Bajri						
	Pulses—	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)			3 11 3	3 9 7	3 12 11
	Gram	Cawnpore			5 4 6	5 1 3	5 4 8
Turdal							
Sugar—	Mauritius No. 1	Cwt.	9 3 0	27 12 0	24 12 0	24 2 0	
Sugar	Java white		10 3 0	25 12 0	24 4 0	23 4 0	
Do.	Sangli	Md.	7 14 3	11 9 0	10 3 3	11 9 0	
Raw (Gal)							
Other food—	Rajapuri		5 9 3	28 0 5	29 14 11	30 1 1	
Turmeric	Deshi		45 11 5	54 4 7	55 11 5	55 11 5	
Ghee	Bombay (black)		1 7 6	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	
Salt							

Expressed as percentages of July 1914
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Cereals—	Rangoon Small-mill	100	121	157	147
Rice	Delhi No. 1	100	124	118	126
Wheat	Khandwa Seoni	100	159	144	144
Do.	Jubbulpore	100	119	118	118
Do.	Rangoon	100	134	121	124
Jowari		100	105	116	116
Barley		100	155	123	142
Bajri	Ghati	100			
Average—Cereals		100	128	125	131
Pulses—	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	100	97	85	90
Gram	Cawnpore	100	94	90	94
Turdal		100			
Average—Pulses		100	91	88	92
Average—Food grains		100	120	117	122
Sugar—	Mauritius No. 1	100	302	269	263
Sugar	Java white	100	253	238	238
Do.	Sangli	100	147	129	147
Raw (Gal)		100			
Average—Sugar		100	234	212	213
Other food—	Rajapuri	100	302	537	539
Turmeric	Deshi	100	134	188	188
Ghee	Bombay (black)	100	221	153	153
Salt		100			
Average—Other food		100	302	293	293
Average—All food		100	179	171	175

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1923.	May 1924.	June 1924.	
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Oilseeds—	Linseed	Bold					
	Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)					
	Poppyseed	Do.	8 14 6	15 10 0	12 4 0	12 14 0	
	Gingelly	White	8 0 0	9 9 0	10 2 0	12 14 0	
Textiles—Cotton—	(a) Cotton—raw—	Broach	10 14 0	13 6 0	12 0 0	12 14 0	
		Osma	11 4 0	15 10 0	16 10 0	17 6 0	
	Dharwar	Good					
		Fully good	Candy	251 0 0	530 0 0	605 0 0	600 0 0
		Saw-ginned		222 0 0	442 0 0	565 0 0	560 0 0
		Machine-ginned		230 0 0			
	Bengal	Do.		205 0 0			
		Do.		198 0 0	45 0 0	550 0 0	540 0 0
	(b) Cotton manufactures—	Twist	40S				
		Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	0 12 9	1 10 6	1 14 6	1 14 6
White mulls		6,600	5 15 0	12 12 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	
Shirtings		Liepmann's 1,500	4 3 0	8 4 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	
Long cloth		Local made 36" x 57 1/2 yds.	10 6 0	25 0 0	29 6 0	29 4 0	
Chadders		54" x 6 yds.	0 9 6	1 4 0	1 6 9	1 7 0	

Expressed as percentages of July 1914
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—	Linseed	Bold	100	155	128	126
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)	100	125	138	138	
Poppyseed	Do.	100	125	138	138	
Gingelly	White	100	139	146	146	
Average—Oilseeds		100	134	131	137	
Textiles—Cotton—	(a) Cotton—raw—	Broach	100	211	125	125
		Osma	100	138	138	138
		Dharwar	100	138	138	138
		Khandesh	100	138	138	138
	Bengal	Do.	100	138	138	138
	Average—Cotton—raw		100	211	128	128
(b) Cotton manufactures—	Twist	40S	100	208	238	238
	Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000	100	215	238	238
	White mulls	6,600	100	241	238	238
	Shirtings	Liepmann's 1,500	100	210	238	238
	Long cloth	Local made 36" x 57 1/2 yds.	100	230	238	238
	Chadders	54" x 6 yds.	100	230	238	238
Average—Cotton manufactures		100	212	238	238	
Average—Textiles—Cotton		100	212	243	243	

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1923.	May 1924.	June 1924.
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Other textiles— Silk Do.	Manchow Mathow Lari	Lb.	5 2 6	9 10 0	7 8 5	9 6 6
			2 15 1	6 0 0	6 14 9	6 7 3
Hides and Skins— Hides, Cow Do. Buffalo Skins, Goat	Tanned Do. Do.	Cwt.	1 2 6	1 13 8	2 0 2	1 13 11
			1 1 3	0 12 5	0 13 3	0 12 4
Metals— Copper braziers Iron bars Steel hoops Galvanized sheets Tin plates	— — — — —	Cwt. Box	7 12 0	14 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
			9 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	17 0 0
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Do. Kerosene Do.	Bengal Imported Elephant Brand Chester Brand	Ton 2 Tins Case	14 12 0	25 6 0	24 10 0	22 10 0
			19 11 6	24 14 3	27 5 7	23 6 7
			4 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 6	7 9 6
			5 2 0	10 0 6	9 8 0	9 8 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article.	Grade.	July 1914.	June 1923.	May 1924.	June 1924.
Other textiles— Silk Do.	Manchow Mathow Lari	100	187	146	182
Average—Other textiles	—	100	195	191	201
Hides and Skins— Hides, Cow Do. Buffalo Skins, Goat	Tanned Do. Do.	100	160	174	162
Average—Hides and Skins	—	100	144	149	149
Metals— Copper braziers Iron bars Steel hoops Galvanized sheets Tin plates	— — — — —	100	131	114	112
Average—Metals	—	100	186	168	170
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Do. Kerosene Do.	Bengal Imported Elephant Brand Chester Brand	100	172	167	153
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	—	100	166	166	158
Total—Food	—	100	179	171	175
Total—Non-food	—	100	180	187	190
General Average	—	100	180	181	185

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1923.	May 1924.	June 1924.
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Cereals— Rice Wheat, white " red " white " red Jowari Barley	Larkana No. 3 5% barley 3% dirt. 30% red. 5% barley 3% dirt. 92% red. 2% barley 14% dirt. 14% dirt. Export Quality 3% dirt	Candy	39 0 0 31 8 0 31 4 0 32 8 0 32 4 0 25 8 0 26 8 0	47 0 0 37 8 0 36 12 0 36 12 0 37 14 0 26 0 0 27 0 0	54 0 0 37 12 0 36 12 0 38 14 0 37 14 0 28 0 0 29 8 0	56 0 0 38 0 0 37 0 0 39 2 0 38 2 0 31 4 0 30 0 0
Pulses— Gram	1% dirt		29 8 0	28 0 0	26 12 0	28 4 0
Sugar— Sugar Other food— Salt	Java, white " brown Bengal Maund	Cwt.	9 2 0 8 1 6 2 2 0	24 4 0 2 14 3	22 12 0 1 10 6	21 10 0 1 10 3

Expressed as percentages of July 1914
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article.	Grade.	July 1914.	June 1923.	May 1924.	June 1924.
Cereals— Rice Wheat, white " red " white " red Jowari Barley	Larkana No. 3 5% barley, 3% dirt 30% red. 5% barley, 3% dirt 92% red. 2% barley, 14% dirt 2% barley, 14% dirt Export Quality 3% dirt	100	121	128	144
Average—Cereals	—	100	114	119	122
Pulses— Gram	1% dirt	100	95	91	96
Sugar— Sugar " "	Java, white " brown	100	266	249	237
Average—Sugar	—	100	266	249	237
Other food—Salt	—	100	130	78	77



Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1923.	May 1924.	June 1924.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds— Cotton seed Rapeseed Gingelly	3% admixture Black, 9% admixture	Maud ..	2 11 3	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 1 0
		Candy ..	51 0 0	56 0 0	65 8 0	65 12 0
		.. ..	62 0 0	84 0 0	....	....
Textiles— Jute bags—	B. Twills ..	100 bags ..	38 4 0	54 0 0	58 0 0	59 0 0
	
Textile—Cotton— (a) Cotton, raw (b) Cotton manufactures— Drills Shirtings Yarns	Sind ..	Maud ..	20 4 0	51 8 0	....	....
	
	Pepperill .. Liepmann's .. 40s. Grey (Plough)	Piece ..	10 3 6	24 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0
		.. ..	10 2 0	24 8 0	27 0 0	29 0 0
		Lb. ..	0 12 2	....	....	....
Other Textiles— Wool	Kandahar ..	Maud ..	28 0 0	37 0 0	40 0 0	39 0 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds— Cotton seed Rapeseed Gingelly	100	157	133	150
	100	110	128	129
	100	136	....	....
Average—Oilseeds	100	134	141	140
Textiles— Jute bags	100	141	152	154
Textiles—Cotton— (a) Cotton, raw	100	254	....	....
(b) Cotton manufactures— Drills Shirtings Yarns	100	235	294	274
	100	242	267	286
	100	....	....	....
	100	....	....	....
Average—Cotton manufactures	100	239	281	280
Average—Textiles—Cotton	100	244	281	280
Other Textiles—Wool	100	132	143	139



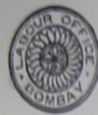
Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-Foods)—continued

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1923.	May 1924.	June 1924.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hides— Hides dry	Sind Punjab	Maud ..	21 4 0	12 0 0	18 8 0	17 0 0
		.. ..	21 4 0	12 0 0	18 8 0	17 0 0
Metals— Copper Braziers Steel Bars .. Plates	.. ..	Cwt. ..	60 8 0	76 0 0	72 0 0	71 0 0
		.. ..	3 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 12 0
		.. ..	4 6 0	7 4 0	7 12 0	8 4 0
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Kerosene	1st Class Bengal Chester Brand Elephant ..	Ton ..	16 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0
		Case ..	5 2 0	9 14 6	9 6 0	9 6 0
		.. ..	4 7 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	7 7 6
		2 Tons ..	4 7 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	7 7 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Hides— Hides dry	Sind Punjab	100	56	87	80
		100	56	87	80
Average—Hides	100	56	87	80	
Metals— Copper Braziers Steel Bars .. Plates	.. ..	100	126	119	117
		100	181	168	174
		100	166	177	189
Average—Metals	100	158	155	160	
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Kerosene	1st Class Bengal Chester Brand Elephant ..	100	219	219	156
		100	193	183	183
		100	166	167	168
		100	166	167	168
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	100	193	190	169	
Total—Food	100	130	125	127	
Total—Non-food	100	161	167	163	
General Average	100	149	150	148	



Wholesale prices index numbers in Bombay by groups
Prices in July 1914 = 100

Table with 15 columns: 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. Rows include months from June 1921 to June 1924.

NOTE.—The figure in heavy type indicates the highest peak reached.

Retail prices of articles of food in Bombay in July 1914, May and June 1924

The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

Table with 10 columns: Article, Grade, Rate per, Equivalent in tolas, July 1914, May 1924, June 1924, Increase (+) or decrease (-) in June 1924 over or below, July 1914, May 1924. Lists items like Rice, Wheat, Jowari, Bajri, Gram, Turdal, etc.



Retail prices of Articles of food in May and June 1924

Table with 11 columns: Articles, Price per, Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona. Rows include Cereals (Rice, Wheat, Jowari, Bajri), Pulses (Gram, Turdal), and Other articles of food (Sugar, Jagri, Tea, Salt, Beef, Mutton, Milk, Ghee, Potatoes, Onions, Coconut oil).

NOTE.—1 lb. = 39 tolas; 1 maund = 82 1/2 lbs.; 1 seer = 2 1/2 lbs.; 80 tolas = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 Indian maund.

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

Table with 11 columns: Cereals, Pulses, Other articles of food, Average—cereals, Average—pulses, Average—other articles of food, Average—all food articles (unweighted). Shows percentage values for various food items.



Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries

Table with columns for Country, No. of articles, and various regional price indices (India, Japan, China, etc.) for years 1913-1924.

Table with columns for Country, No. of articles, and various regional price indices (Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, etc.) for years 1913-1924.

* July 1914 = 100. (a) New index numbers. (b) Revised figures. (c) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914 = 100. (d) The figures from 1915-19 are for December. (e) February 1913 = 100. NOTE.—The absolute and secondary maxima are indicated in heavier type. (1) Statist. (2) Economist. (3) Board of Trade. (4) Times. (5) Bradstreet. (6) Bureau of Labour. (7) Federal Reserve Board. † In millions (000's omitted).



Securities Index

Table showing Securities Index for various categories (Government and Corporation securities, Banks, Railway companies, etc.) from 1914 to 1924.

NOTE.—The maxima for the different groups are indicated in heavier type. In the case of the fixed interest securities the lowest figure is in bold type.



Accidents in Factories during June 1924*
1. Bombay City

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		Remarks	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		January to June 1924	June 1924		
	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924				
I Textile Mills—														
Cotton Mills	125	31	66	27	3	1	13	4	174	53	190	58		
Woolen Mills	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—		
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	127	31	68	27	3	1	13	4	178	53	194	58		
II Workshops—														
Engineering	8	2	64	34	1	8	2	—	69	25	72	25		
Railway	40	7	642	113	1	—	1	—	680	120	682	120		
Misc.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—		
Others	4	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	16	—	17	—		
Total	52	9	721	137	2	8	4	—	767	145	773	145		
III Miscellaneous—														
Chemical Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Flour Mills	2	1	7	5	1	1	—	—	8	5	9	6		
Printing Presses	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—		
Others	8	2	12	1	1	—	2	1	18	2	21	3		
Total	12	3	22	6	2	1	2	1	31	7	35	9		
Total, All Factories	191	43	809	170	7	9	19	5	976	265	1,002	215		

2. Ahmedabad

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		Remarks	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		January to June 1924	June 1924		
	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924				
I Textile Mills—														
Cotton	49	15	4	1	2	1	20	5	31	10	55	16		
Total	49	15	4	1	2	1	20	5	31	10	55	16		
II Miscellaneous—														
Woolen Mills	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—		
Flour Mills	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Total	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—		
Total, All Factories	51	15	6	1	3	1	21	5	33	10	57	16		

* The percentages of accidents due to machinery in motion do not always represent the sum of the latest month's figures and of the progressive figures published in the preceding issue as corrections have to be made from month to month in these tables.
† Mostly from, mobile lifts, runs, hoists, spring pieces of metal falling of heavy weights, etc.



Accidents in Factories during June 1924—cont.
3. Karachi

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		Remarks	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		January to June 1924	June 1924		
	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924				
I Workshops—														
Railway and Port Trust	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Engineering	—	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	4	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
II Miscellaneous—														
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total, All Factories	6	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

4. Other Centres

Class of Factory	No. of accidents due to				Nature of injury						Total No. of persons injured		Remarks	
	Machinery in motion		Other causes		Fatal		Serious		Minor		January to June 1924	June 1924		
	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924	January to June 1924	June 1924				
I Textile Mills—														
Cotton Mills	27	1	15	5	1	—	5	—	34	6	40	6		
Others	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—		
Total	29	1	16	5	3	—	5	—	35	6	41	6		
II Workshops—														
Railway	6	3	20	10	—	—	—	—	26	13	39	13		
Arm and Ammunition Works	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Others	3	2	7	1	—	—	1	—	6	3	9	3		
Total	10	5	27	11	—	—	1	—	33	16	49	16		
III Miscellaneous—														
Canning and Pressing Factories	10	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	18	—	18	—		
Paint Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Others	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	1		
Total	11	—	8	1	3	—	1	—	24	1	25	1		
Total, All Factories	50	6	44	17	6	—	7	—	63	23	86	23		

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

Count or Number	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	6,429	6,012	4,992	12,533	11,736	8,903
Nos. 11 to 20	20,814	17,141	17,767	39,243	33,763	32,274
Nos. 21 to 30	14,167	9,818	14,307	27,315	18,361	26,352
Nos. 31 to 40	1,251	624	1,495	2,545	1,245	2,797
Above 40	185	161	392	343	273	733
Waste, etc.	10	14	11	20	28	23
Total	42,856	33,770	38,964	81,999	65,406	71,082

Bombay City

Count or Number	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	5,931	5,604	4,488	11,527	11,013	7,809
Nos. 11 to 20	14,518	13,971	12,296	27,482	27,515	21,478
Nos. 21 to 30	8,857	7,897	9,108	16,465	14,735	15,854
Nos. 31 to 40	518	460	767	1,048	892	1,576
Above 40	113	95	204	198	159	362
Waste, etc.	2	4	4	3	8	7
Total	29,939	28,031	26,867	56,723	54,322	46,886

Ahmedabad

Count or Number	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	123	5	150	206	9	387
Nos. 11 to 20	3,037	514	2,814	5,626	951	5,745
Nos. 21 to 30	4,102	414	3,990	8,214	839	8,091
Nos. 31 to 40	582	71	563	1,222	151	1,052
Above 40	53	23	149	107	41	294
Waste, etc. .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,897	1,027	7,666	15,375	1,991	15,569

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

Description	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Khadi (a)	1,118	774	732	1,895	1,476	1,504
Chudders	7,279	3,704	1,001	14,444	7,769	1,994
Dhotis	726	885	1,145	1,450	7,769	11,679
Drills and jeans	84	21	101	204	1,628	2,022
Cambrics and lawns	508	21	352	981	54	178
Printers	9,349	5,995	8,758	17,362	549	775
Shirtings and long cloth	1,029	5,995	858	12,628	2,111	17,337
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	83	75	79	180	137	1,488
Tent cloth	1,228	1,501	460	2,605	3,045	1,003
Other sorts						
Total	21,404	14,253	19,016	41,245	29,397	38,170
Coloured piece-goods	5,895	6,235	7,625	11,257	12,473	14,516
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	117	144	168	240	263	270
Hosiery	10	10	10	24	25	30
Miscellaneous	106	49	135	174	103	249
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	9	33	12	18	46	15
Grand Total	27,541	20,724	26,966	52,958	42,307	53,250

Bombay City

Description	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Khadi (a)	601	622	664	1,100	1,047	1,105
Chudders	2,251	1,690	1,042	4,271	3,089	3,084
Dhotis	691	835	88	1,350	1,531	1,799
Drills and jeans	45	14	88	61	30	8
Cambrics and lawns	35	2	6	12,873	9,989	11,904
Printers	6,754	5,096	6,187	1,710	1,871	1,156
Shirtings and long cloth	821	977	681	1,111	114	132
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	74	61	53	190	2,272	418
Tent cloth	887	1,139	212			
Other sorts						
Total	12,159	10,436	11,031	23,540	19,979	20,941

(a) Included under "other sorts" prior to April 1924.

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

Description	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Coloured piece-goods Pounds ..	4,652	5,210	5,672	8,975	10,283	10,412
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ..	108	137	165	230	251	264
Hosiery ..	5	6	6	16	13	14
Miscellaneous ..	105	49	130	173	101	238
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	9	31	10	17	44	10
Grand Total ..	17,038	15,869	17,014	32,951	30,671	31,879

Ahmedabad

Description	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods— Khadi (a) Pounds ..	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	281
Chudders ..	455	120	280	772	366	691
Dhotis ..	3,975	1,019	2,990	8,083	2,703	6,459
Drills and jeans ..	10	28	31	65	43	73
Cambrics and lawns ..	29	4	13	70	10	24
Printers ..	321	100	221	638	245	509
Shirtings and long cloth ..	2,014	431	2,105	3,406	1,640	4,412
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings ..	182	77	161	279	217	301
Tent cloth ..	1	7	19	1	11	39
Other sorts ..	140	115	156	325	337	370
Total ..	7,127	1,901	6,088	13,639	5,572	13,159
Coloured piece-goods ..	532	430	1,277	962	981	2,585
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hosiery ..	5	3	4	8	10	15
Miscellaneous ..	1	1	6	1	4	12
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand Total ..	7,666	2,336	7,376	14,611	6,568	15,773

(a) Included under 'other sorts' prior to April 1924.



Principal Trade Disputes in progress in June 1924

Name of concern and locality	Approximate number of work-people involved		Date when dispute		Cause	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
<i>Textile Trades.</i>						
1. The Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., Idga Road, Ahmedabad.	45	.....	1924 1 June	1924 2 June	Demand for the reinstatement of a jobber.	Work resumed by some and new hands engaged in place of others.
2. The Imperial Mill, Haines Road, Bombay.	61	.....	13 June	19 June	Demand for an increase in rates.	Work resumed by the majority and new hands engaged in place of others.
<i>Engineering Trades.</i>						
3. The Omiar Founding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Love Lane, Bombay.	100	.....	9 June	11 June	Demand for an increase in wages.	New hands engaged.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
4. The Thackers & Co.'s Works Department, Girgaon Road, Bombay.	81	.....	9 June	11 June	Demand for an increase of pay and the bonus for the year 1923.	Work resumed unconditionally.
5. The Tank Storage Co., Ltd., Sewree, Bombay.	280	.....	26 June	28 June	(1) Against ill-treatment by the new foreman. (2) Demand for more liberal leave rules for absence of short duration.	Work resumed by the majority and new hands engaged in place of others.



Current Notes from Abroad

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

United Kingdom.—The following table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July 1914, for all items included in the statistics of the cost of living of a working class family since January 1919:—

Average Percentage increase since July 1914

All items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

—		1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924					
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	1st	120	125	165	92	78	77
February	"	120	130	151	88	77	79
March	"	115	130	141	86	76	78
April	"	110	132	133	82	74	73
May	"	105	141	128	81	70	71
June	"	105	150	119	80	69	69†
July	"	105-110	152	119	84	69	..
August	"	115	155	122	81	71	..
September	"	115	161	120	79	73	..
October	"	120	164	110	78	75	..
November	"	125	176	103	80	75	..
December	"	125	169	99	80	77	..

The following table shows the trade union percentage of unemployed month by month since the year 1913:—

Trade Union Unemployment Percentages

End of—	1913 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924							
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	2.2	1.0	2.4	2.9	6.9	16.8	13.7	8.9
February	2.0	0.9	2.8	1.6	8.5	16.3	13.1	8.1
March	1.9	1.2	2.9	1.1	10.0	16.3	12.3	7.8
April	1.7	0.9	2.8	0.9	17.6*	17.0	11.3	7.5
May	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.1	22.2*	16.4	11.3	7.0
June	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.2	23.1*	15.7	11.1	..
July	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.4	16.7	16.6	11.1	..
August	2.0	0.5	2.2	1.6	16.3	14.4	11.4	..
September	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.2	14.8	14.6	11.3	..
October	2.2	0.4	2.4	5.3*	15.6	14.0	10.9	..
November	2.0	0.5	2.9	3.7	15.9	14.2	10.5	..
December	2.6	1.2	3.2	6.0	16.5	14.0	9.7	..

* Excluding coal miners. † As June 1st fell on Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st May.

Hungary.—A number of acts of parliament and administrative decrees affecting labour have recently been

enacted in Hungary. These include increases in compensation to war invalids, widows and orphans and the elimination of bonuses to civil servants, substituting a fixed salary scale therefor; the establishment of Government subsidies for certain agricultural and distributive co-operative societies; reduction in taxation on houses built between January 1, 1924 and November 1, 1926; regulating state mortgages on newly built dwelling houses; a further 20 per cent. reduction in the civil service staff; and amending the social insurance laws to take account of the decreased value of Hungarian currency (*Labour Gazette*, Canada).

Alberta.—The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta has issued a new set of regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). Most of these regulations relate to the prevention of accidents, some being of a general character, containing safety rules for all the industries under the act, while other regulations have special reference to sawmills, lath mills, wood working, laundries, elevators, fire and gas, explosives, electric furnaces and arc welders, rock crushers, candy manufacturing, building and excavations, theatres, and projecting booths in theatres. Every factory, camp or other undertaking coming under the act, where ten or more workmen are employed, is required to have an accident prevention committee of not less than two members, its duties being to inspect the plant regularly, receive complaints, consider suggestions, and investigate all serious accidents, and make recommendations in writing to their employers. A full list is given of articles comprised in the first-aid kit which must be kept at plants, which are classified for this purpose according to the number of workmen employed. Employers are required to keep a full record of all their workers. In industries where no plan for providing medical aid has been approved by the Board in accordance with the Act, employers coming within the scope of Schedule I of the Act are to retain 4 cents from the earning of each workman for each shift or part of shift worked; where no such plan exists, an employer in logging, sawmills and box factories coming under Schedule 2 of the Act is to deduct one cent for each shift (*Labour Gazette*, Canada).

Publications Received

OFFICIAL

India

Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills for April 1924. (Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.)

Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices ending 31st May 1924. (Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.)

Annual Report of the Working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in Burma for the year 1923. (Superintendent, Government Printing, Rangoon, Burma.)



Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind for the year 1923-24. (Last year's Report indicated a welcome return in normal trading conditions. In the year now under review the trade of the Presidency maintained the even tenor of its way with two main exceptions, one favourable and the other unfavourable. Raw cotton for the second year in succession yielded record export figures both in value and volume. No less than 528,000 tons of Indian cotton left the port of Bombay for abroad and its value was Rs. 75½ crores, which represented nearly 22 per cent. of the total value of the Indian Empire's exports of indigenous produce and manufactures. But while raw cotton boomed, the Indian mills which used it as raw material naturally suffered, especially in the export market. The value of the despatches of yarn declined by more than Rs. 1¼ crore and though piecegoods were exported in larger quantities, their total value was Rs. 52 lakhs less than in the preceding year. In fact the only important article of export apart from raw cotton which improved in value was seeds and even then the quantity shipped contracted. But there is no serious ground for despondency; Bombay is pre-dominantly a cotton port and so long as the statistical position of the world's production and consumption of cotton remains as strong as it is now, India's cotton will remain in keen demand.)

United Kingdom

(His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.)

Board of Trade Journal.—Vol. CXII, Nos. 1435-1438.

Ministry of Labour Gazette.—No. 6, Vol. XXXII.

Results of Investigation in certain Industries.—(Industrial Fatigue Research Board.)

Fourth Annual Report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (Medical Research Council.)

(This interesting annual Report is concerned with the work completed or in progress during the year ended 31st December 1923. The Report contains an account of investigations carried out or in progress including the optimum length of spell, rest pauses, etc., accident causation, design of machinery, physiology of ventilation, sickness and mortality; industrial investigations connected with the glass and jute industries and Post Office work; researches relating to muscular work and researches not primarily concerned with muscular work. In addition, the Report contains four articles of personal contributions of Investigators, viz., (1) General Psychological Problems confronting an Investigator, (2) The method of Grouping by Differential tests, (3) The Training of Industrial Operatives with special reference to Cotton Weaving, and (4) The use and significance of the Kata Thermometer.)

Canada

Labour Gazette.—Vol. XXIV, No. 5. (Department of Labour, Canada.)

Union of South Africa

Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics for April and May 1924. (Minister of the Interior, Pretoria.)

United States of America

Industrial Relations in the West Coast Lumber Industry—No. 349, December 1923. (Department of Labor, Washington.)

Prices and Cost of Living for February and March 1924.

Monthly Labor Review.—Vol. XVIII, Nos. 2 and 3. (Department of Labor, Washington.)

Belgium

Revue du Travail.—Vol. XXV, No. 5. (Minister De L'Industrie et Du Travail.)

Bulletin International De La Protection De L'Enfance.—Nos. 25 and 26 for May and June 1924.

Germany

Reichsarbeitsblatt.—Nos. 11 and 12, 1924.

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Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.—Vol. V, No. 5, 1924.

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UNOFFICIAL

India

The Indian Textile Journal.—Vol. XXXIV, No. 404.

Journal of the Indian Economic Society.—Vol. 6, No. 4.

United Kingdom

Journal of the Textile Institute.—Vol. XV, No. 5, May 1924.

Industrial Welfare.—Vol. VI, No. 66, June 1924

Economica.—No. 11 for June 1924.

Economic Journal.—Vol. XXXIV, No. 134.

BOOKS

The Agrarian Revolution in Roumania by Ifor L. Evans. (University Press, Cambridge.)

Foundations of Agricultural Economics by J. A. Venn. (University Press, Cambridge.)

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Psychology and Industrial Efficiency by Hugo Munsterberg. (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Housing Progress in Western Europe by Edith Elme Wood. (E. P. Dutton and Co., New York.)

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Immigration by Edith Abbott. (University of Chicago Press, Chicago.)

The Disinherited Family by Eleanor F. Rathbone. (Edward Arnold & Co., London.)

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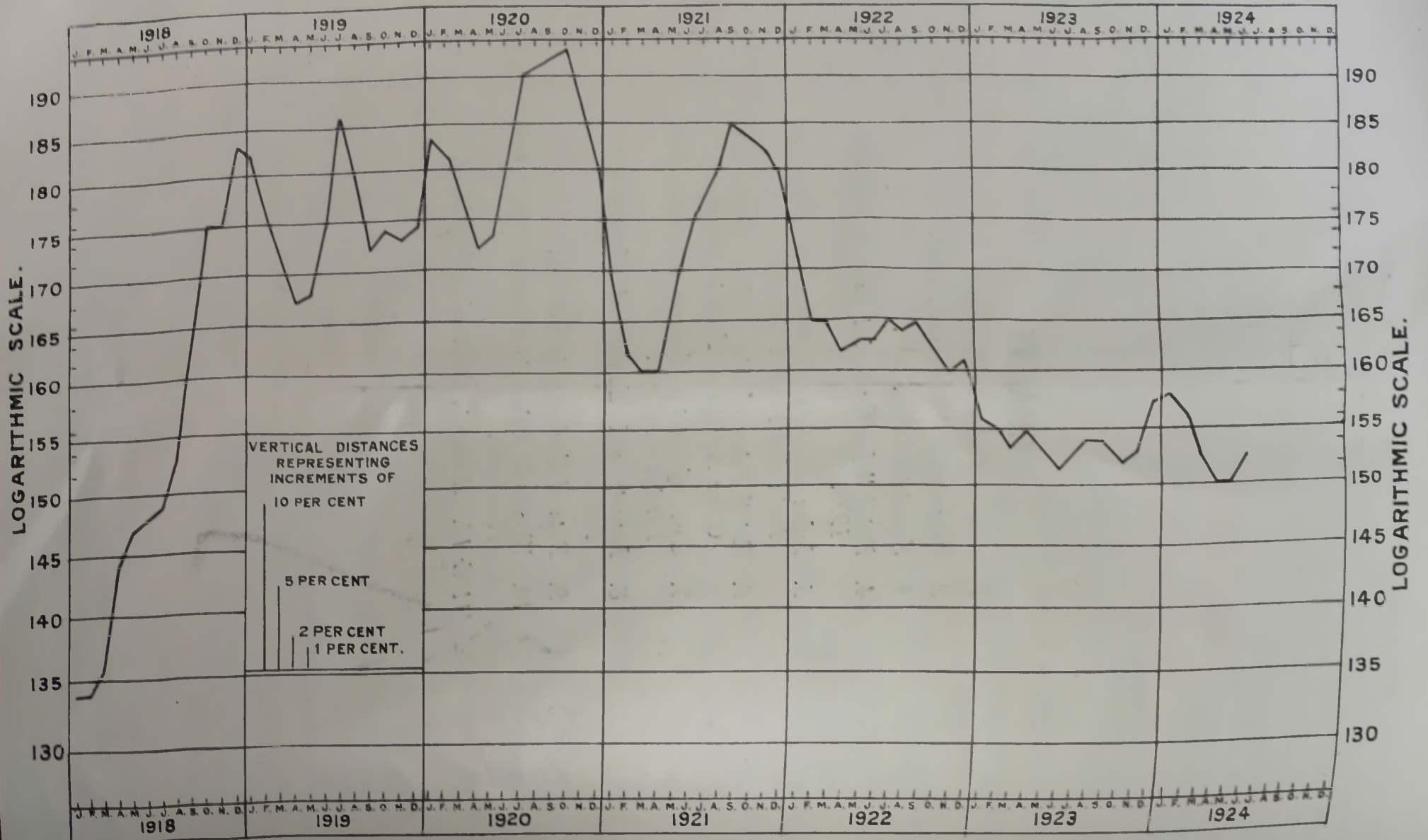
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CHARTS

1. Cost of Living in Bombay.
2. Progress of the Monsoon, 1924.
3. Securities Index.
4. Rainfall for the period June to November 1923.
5. Index numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries.
6. Retail Prices of Rice, Pulses, Cereals and Other Articles of Food in Bombay.
7. Cost of Living Indexes in India and Foreign Countries.
8. Imports and Exports of Merchandise—India.
9. Rate of Exchange in Bombay.
10. Wholesale Prices in Bombay, Foods and Non-foods.
- 11 & 12. Strikes in the Bombay Presidency.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY RATIO OR LOGARITHMIC CHART (JULY 1914 - 100)

CHART No. 1.



PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1924.

CHART No. 2.

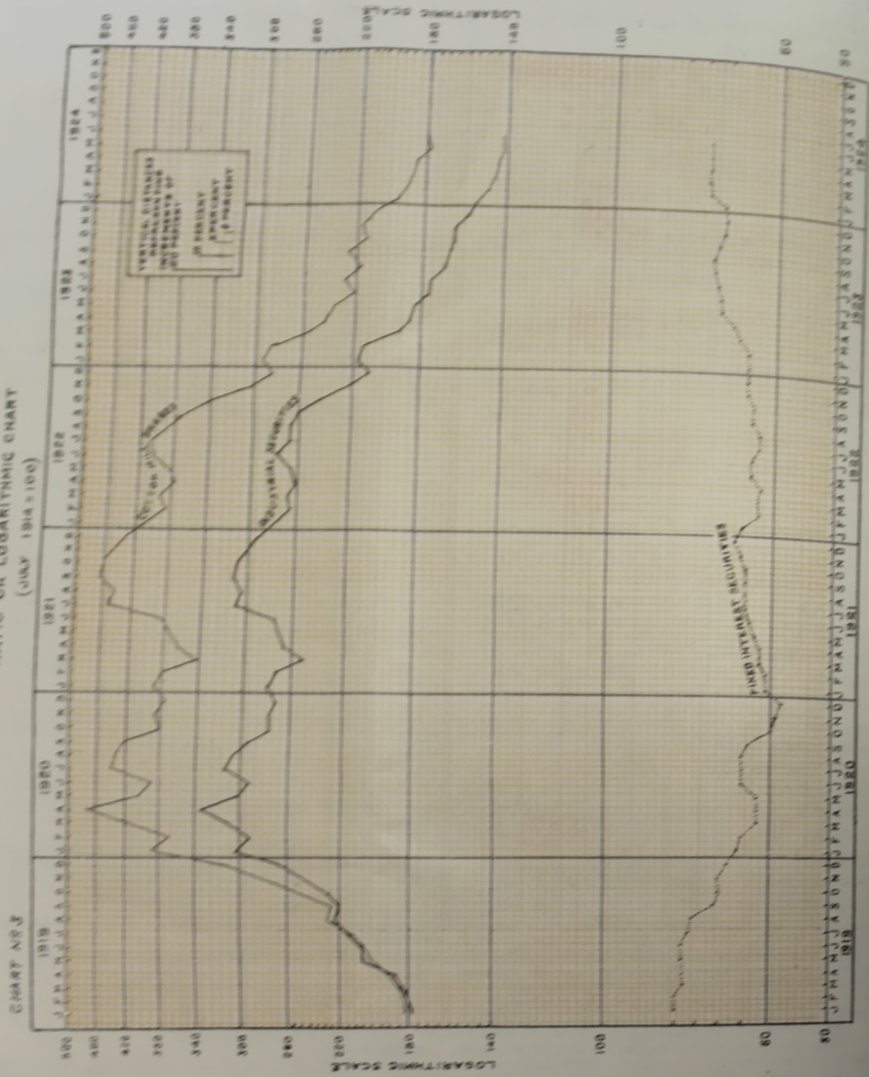
Abbreviations: S = Scanty, F = Fair, N = Normal, EX = Excess.

PROVINCE OR STATE	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER			
	4 th	11 th	18 th	25 th	2 nd	9 th	16 th	23 rd	3 rd	10 th	17 th	24 th	4 th	11 th	18 th	25 th	5 th	12 th	19 th	26 th
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1. SIND (RAINFALL)	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 GUJARAT	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3 DECCAN	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4 KONKAN	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
II MADRAS PRESIDENCY	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 MALABAR	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 DECCAN	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3 COST NORTH	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4 SOUTH EAST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
III MYSORE	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
IV HYDERABAD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 NORTH	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 SOUTH	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Y CENTRAL PROVINCES	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 BERRAR	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 WEST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3 EAST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
V CENTRAL INDIA	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 WEST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 EAST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
VII BENGAL PRESIDENCY	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
VIII ASSAM	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
IX BIHAR & ORISSA	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 BIHAR	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 ORISSA	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
X UNITED PROVINCES	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 EAST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 WEST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
XI PUNJAB	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 EAST & NORTH	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 SOUTH & WEST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
XIII RAJPUTANA	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 WEST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 EAST	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
XIII BURMA	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
1 LOWER	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 UPPER	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

NOTES

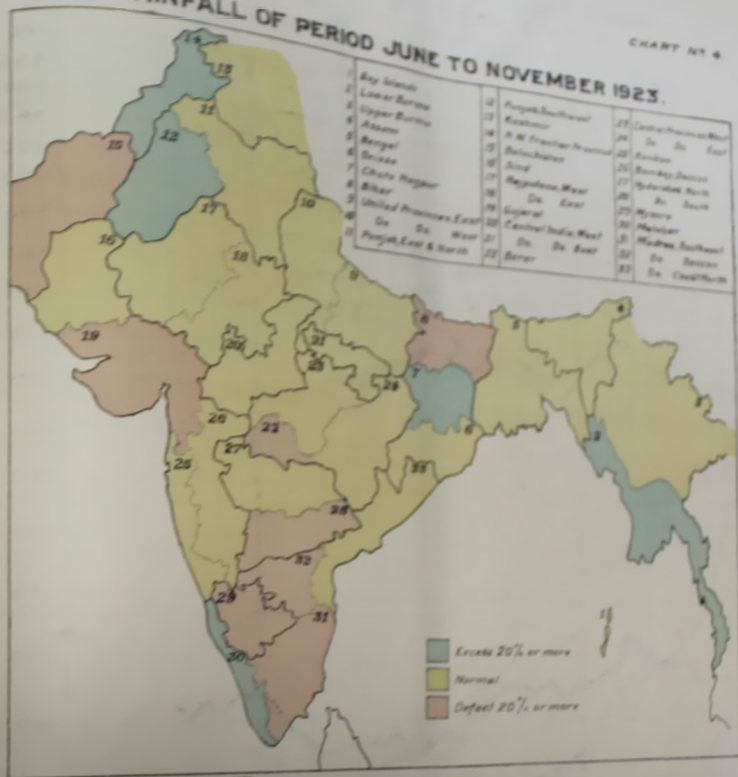
- 1 Within the wet season the whiter the chart the better the season. Red areas indicate deficient and black areas excessive rains.
- 2 Excess = More than 120 percent of the normal. Normal = 80-120 percent of the normal. Fair = 40-79 percent of the normal. Scanty = less than 40 percent of the normal.
- 3 The Daily Weather Report gives the complete list of stations. Normals for Divisions are means of Normals of reporting stations excluding hill stations. The Daily Weather Report gives the approximate grade by the Director-General of Observatories. Lettering outside and are based on information supplied by the Director-General of Observatories. Lettering outside the green lines is omitted as rainfall in these places is less important.
- 4 Within the green lines (the Monsoon) the third successive and following "EX" squares and the second successive and following "S" squares are hatched.
- 5 As the Monsoon is of little or no importance in Sind, both the rise in the Indus above the fair irrigation level and the rainfall the last week of September of June and of the normal fall the last week of September.

SECURITIES INDEX RATIO OR LOGARITHMIC CHART (JULY 1918=100)



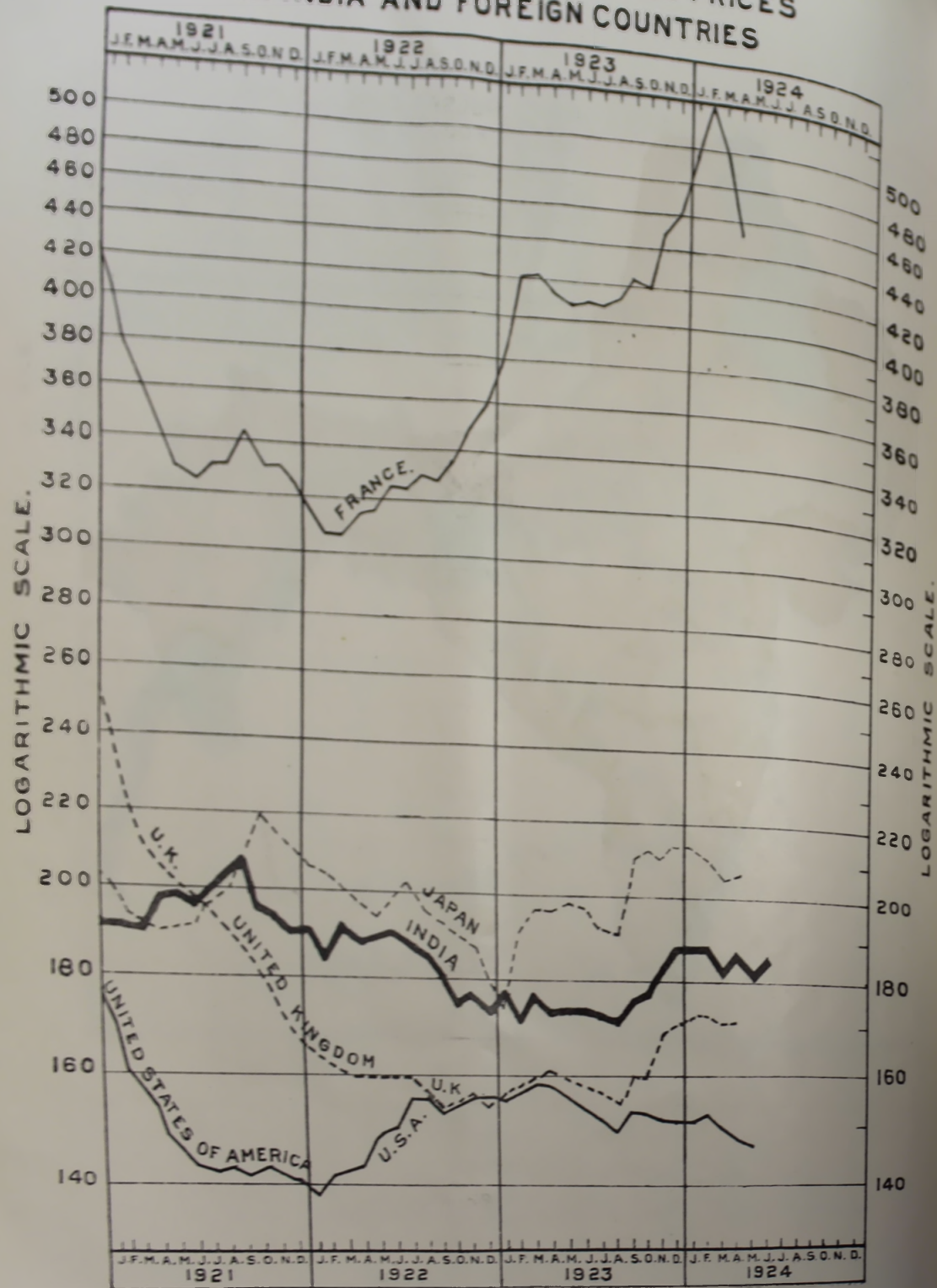
RAINFALL OF PERIOD JUNE TO NOVEMBER 1923.

CHART NO. 4



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

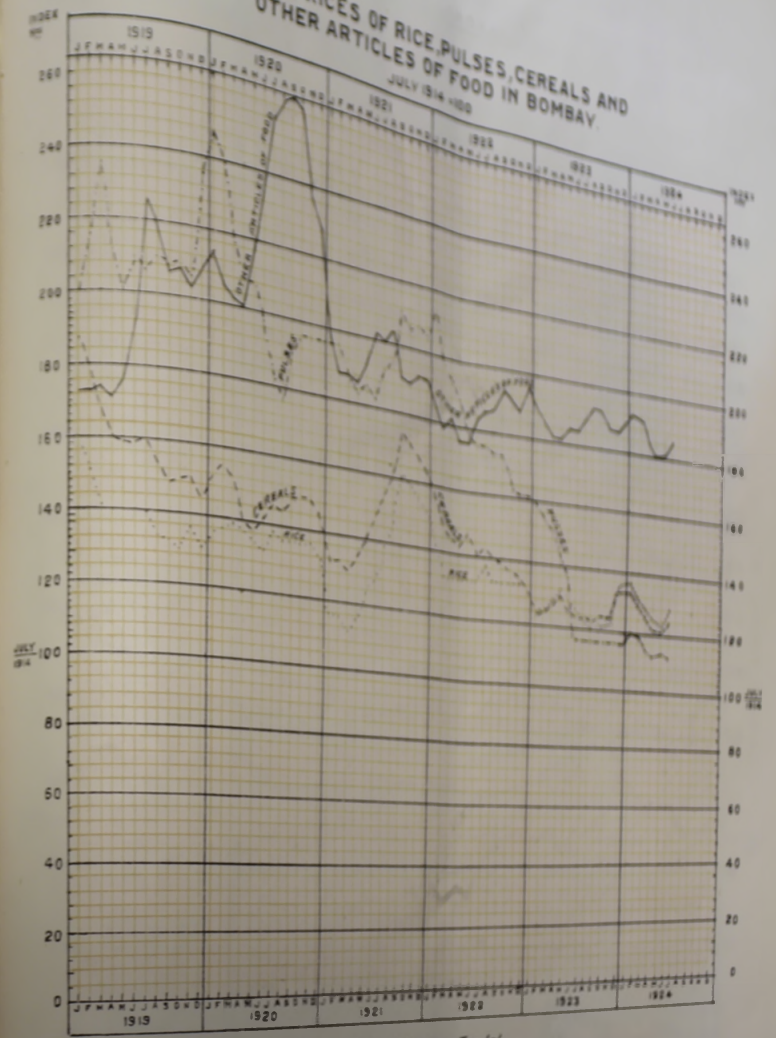
CHART No 5



Note:- Average of the year 1913=100 except in the case of India where July 1914=100

Chart No 6

RETAIL PRICES OF RICE, PULSES, CEREALS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY



NOTE = Pulses Average Price of Gram & Turdal
"Rice" Clean
"Cereals" Average Price of Rice, Wheat, Jawar & Bajri
"Other articles of food" Average Price of Sugar, Tea, Salt
Beef, Mutton, Ghee, Potatoes, Onions, Coconut oil & c

CHART NO. 7

COST OF LIVING INDEXES IN INDIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. JULY 1914=100.

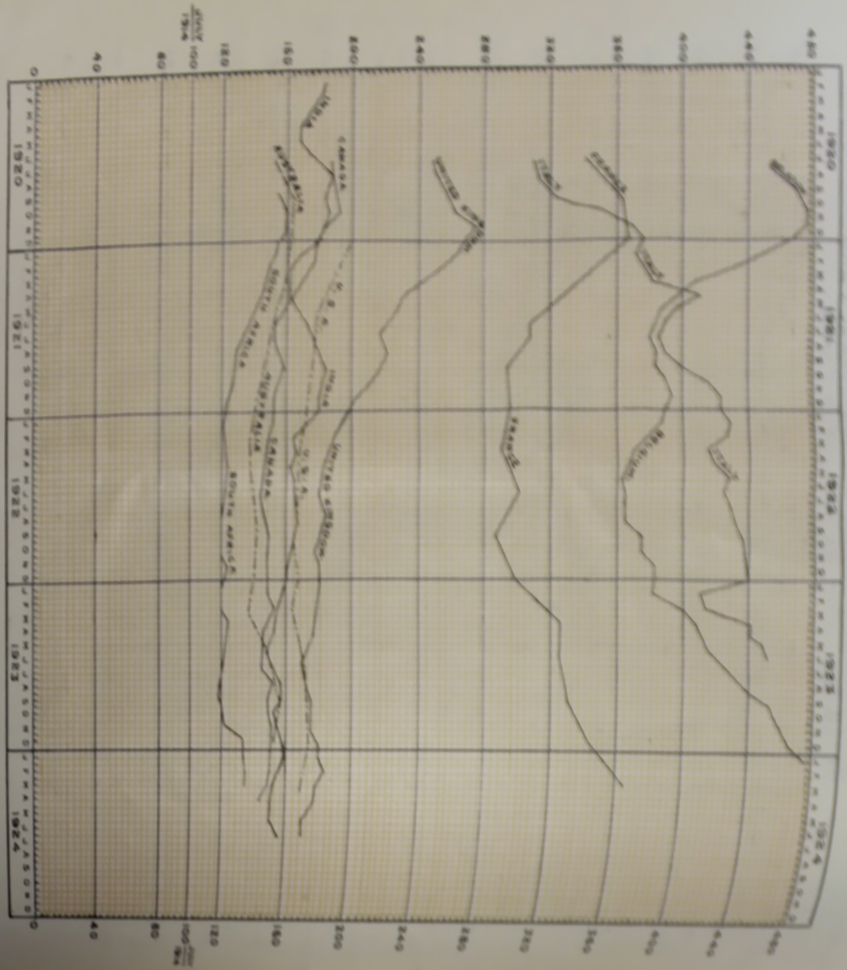
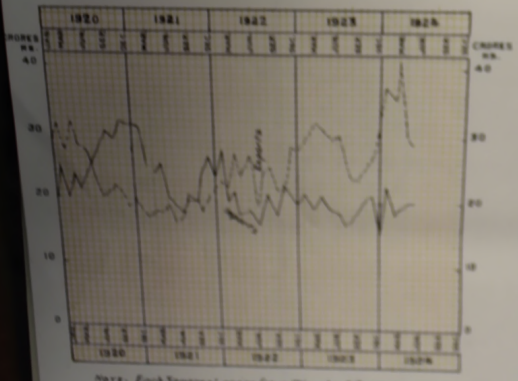


CHART NO. 8

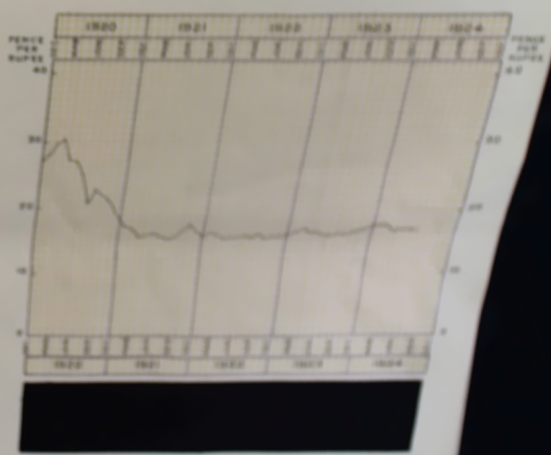
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE - INDIA



Note: Each square = one (10 millions) of Rupees.

CHART NO. 9

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN BOMBAY



Note: (1) The values are the selling rates for Telegraphic Transfers as quoted in the first week of the month as communicated by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. (2) Each square = one (10) pence.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY FOODS & NONFOODS

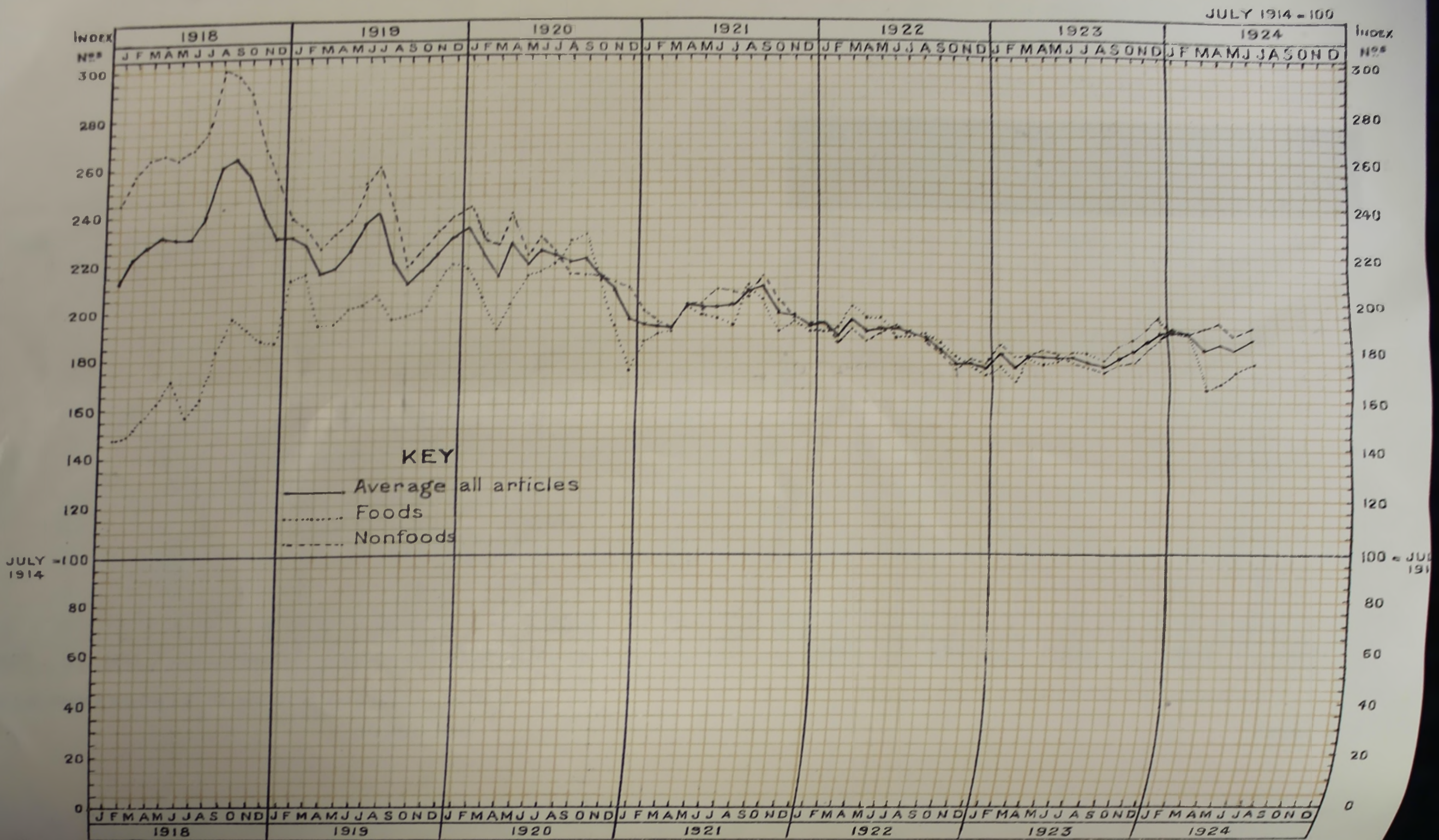
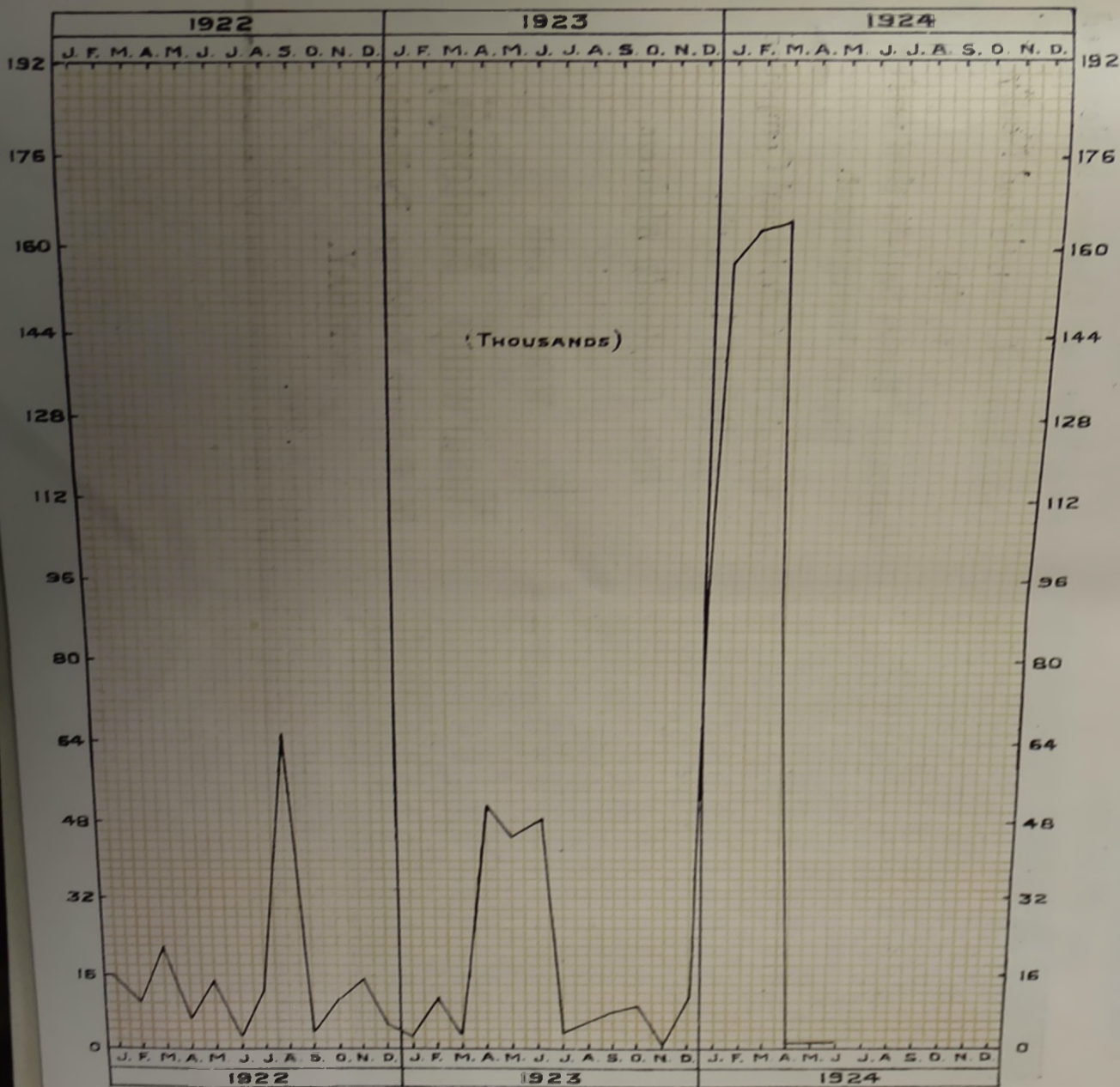


CHART No 11.

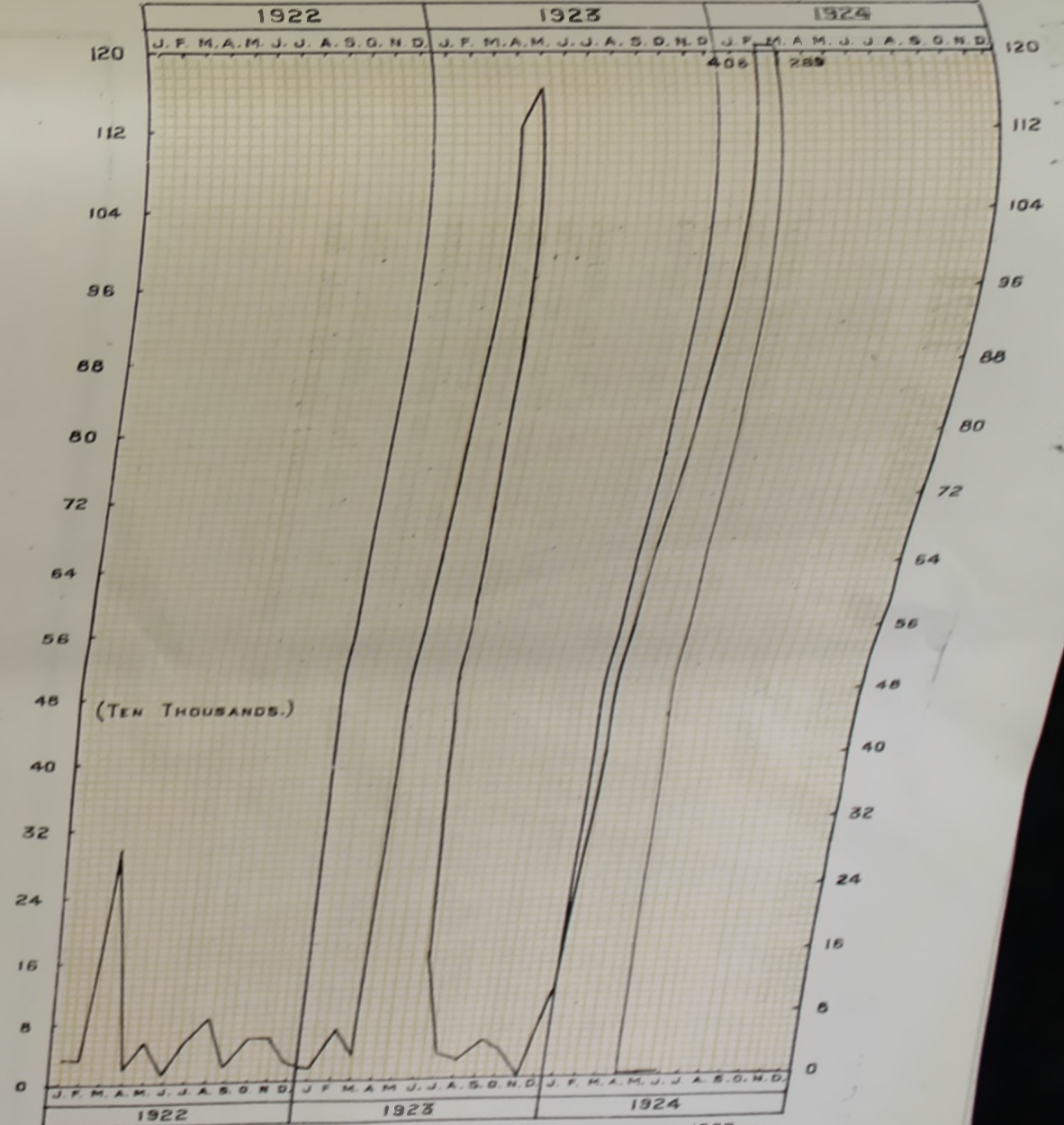
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED



NOTE:—EACH SQUARE ABOVE = 2000.

CHART No 12.

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



NOTE:— (1) THE SMALL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN JUNE 1922 IS DUE TO THE SHORT DURATION OF STRIKES
 (2) THE LARGE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN APRIL 1923 IS DUE TO THE BIG GENERAL STRIKE IN BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.
 (3) THE LARGE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST (42,000) IN FEBRUARY AND (233,000) IN MARCH 1924 IS DUE TO THE GENERAL STRIKE IN BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.