



British Trades Union Review for January 1922, Vol. III, Nos. 5 and 6 (issued by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.)

Publications of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress:—

(a) Memorandum on the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.

(b) Memorandum on wages and hours of labour—Labours' reply to the attack on Labour Standards.

(c) Joint Defence for the preservation of Trade Union Standards—Issued to the Officers and Executive Committees of Affiliated Societies.

(d) Final Report on the Cost of Living (Joint Committee on the Cost of Living.)

International Trades Union Review for October 1921 (issued by the Bureau of the Trades Union Congress General Council.)

Official Report of the Tenth International Congress of Delegate Representatives of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, held at Zurich from the 9th to 11th June 1920.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Economic Conditions of Governmental Finance and United States Securities, December 1921 (issued by the National City Bank of New York.)

Commerce Monthly for December 1921 and January 1922 (National Bank of Commerce, New York.)

Who's Who—for 1922 (A. & C. Black, Ltd., London.)

India and the Tariff Problem—H. B. L. Smith (Constable & Co., London.)

History of Labour in the United States, Parts I and II, by Messrs. J. R. Commons, D. J. Saposs, H. L. Sumner, E. B. Muttelman, H. E. Hoagland, J. B. Andrews, S. Perlman (Macmillan Co., Ltd., New York.)

Recent Industrial Progress of Germany—E. D. Howard (Houghton Miffling Company, New York.)

Our Fiscal Policy—C. N. Vakil (Department of Economics, University of Bombay.)

The Consumers Cooperative Movement—Sidney and Beatrice Webb (Longmans, Green & Co.)

The Law relating to Trade Unions—Henry H. Slessor (The Labour Publishing Company.)

Elements of Economics of Industry, Vol. I—Alfred Marshall (Macmillan & Co., Ltd.)

Labour in Transition—A Survey of British Industrial History since 1914—W. A. Orton (Philip Allan & Co.)

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# Labour Gazette

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(The Labour Office accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in signed articles.)

# The Bombay Labour Gazette

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### THE MONTH IN BRIEF

**D**URING March the demand for labour in the textile and engineering industries in Bombay was good. In the cotton mill industry absenteeism increased considerably as compared with the previous month. The millworker, it cannot be too often emphasised, is at heart an agriculturist. At this time of the year absenteeism normally increases, and the month of March showed an increase in absenteeism of approximately six per cent. in the mills of Bombay City and Island. The attendance of workers fell off considerably after *Holi* holidays which lasted from the 13th to the 16th instant. Some mills had, owing to shortage of labour, to curtail the running of both spindles and looms. In the larger engineering concerns skilled and unskilled labour continued to be in demand. Unskilled labour, however, is somewhat unsettled. The demand for partially skilled or semi-skilled labour is not so good.

In the last few weeks the most noticeable facts are briefly the decreases in the cost of living index and in wholesale prices. The cost of living index, thanks to the satisfactory monsoon of 1921, shows, as in many other countries, a steady tendency downwards. Wholesale prices have not fallen with the rapidity that has characterised English and American wholesale prices. The group "foods" have in the last two months generally fallen. There has during March been a recovery here and there, but such recoveries were mainly shortlived. In the group "non-foods" there was a noticeable fall in the prices of cotton manufactures of Indian mills during February, but during March there was an upward tendency followed by a steadier level of prices. Industrial disputes in February were less than in January by nearly three per

cent. The main dispute during March was the Sholapur lock-out which affected all the Cotton Mills in that industrial centre. Recently the Industrial Disputes Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E., have completed their devoted labours. The terms of reference, it will be remembered, were "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes." The Committee consisted of representatives of the interests of employers, labour, and the general public. The report which is unanimous is now under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and will be published in the next issue of the "Labour Gazette."

### COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

The yarn spun and the goods woven are a valuable index, not merely of the state of the trade, but also of the demand in the long run for labour in this important industry. The details are expressed elsewhere within the modest space of three pages in the "Labour Gazette." In January this year the yarn spun in our mills in the Presidency was greater than in the corresponding month of last year and considerably greater than in January 1920. The goods woven in January this year also show an even greater increase than in January of last year. The astonishing feature of the following tables is the increase in both yarn spun and woven goods produced in the ten months ended January 1922. The state of the cotton mill industry at the present time is well summarised in the speech of the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association on pages 22 to 26.

## (1) Month of January

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun.			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced.		
	January.			January.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island ..	3	29	31	4	11	17
Ahmedabad ..	7	7	8	7	6	7
Other centres ..	4	5	5	3	2	3
Total, Presidency ..	14	41	44	14	19	27

## (2) Ten months ending January

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun.			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced.		
	Ten months ended January.			Ten months ended January.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island ..	268	286	294	170	160	176
Ahmedabad ..	61	63	71	68	61	70
Other centres ..	44	43	50	28	25	29
Total, Presidency ..	373	392	415	266	246	275

## THE OUTLOOK

The political and economic instability of Continental Europe is still the main factor governing the return to normal. Markets in this country, as in America, are intimately bound up with conditions in Europe. Confidence and capital, especially confidence, are much required to repair the ravages of a war-torn world. A certain amount of progress has recently been made, notably in Czecho-Slovakia, and attempts have also been made by Austria to negotiate credits in London and Paris. The condition of Russia in the grips of famine is well brought out in the Memoranda published by the International Labour Office. In a recent Memorandum, children, it is said, are abandoned by their parents and

the principal ingredients of the bread which the peasants in the famine-stricken areas are eating consist of grass, oak leaves, and straw, bound together with bone powder, clay, or horse dung. The Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank (the Right Hon. R. McKenna) at the annual meeting, some weeks ago in London, said:—"We should recognise at once that modern industrial and transport conditions have brought all countries into such close trading relationship as to make each an integral part of the trading world as a whole. One nation, and still more a large group of nations, cannot be broken up and impoverished so as to destroy its ability to function without throwing the entire machine out of gear. If Russia fails to buy tea in China or India, our Eastern market for cottons is narrowed, the United States sells less raw cotton to us, and our shipping, banking, and insurance business is impaired. Illustrations could be multiplied indefinitely, showing how the trade of each country is linked up with that of the whole world. The only lasting solution of the problem is by the re-establishment of genuine peace and an ordered system of government throughout Europe."

## THE BALANCE OF TRADE

The foreign trade tables given below show the latest figures for (1) India, (2) Bombay, and (3) Karachi. Both the Indian and Bombay figures of merchandise are less for February than for January. This is accounted for by the fact that February is a short month. The balance of trade (for merchandise only) was favourable and signs of improvement are dawning on our commercial sky.

## India

	In lakhs of rupees.				
	October 1921.	November 1921.	December 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
Exports (private merchandise) ..	+18,22	+19,92	+21,74	+22,99	+22,30
Imports do. ..	-23,54	-26,40	-23,16	-27,62	-19,93
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	-5,32	-6,48	-1,42	-4,63	+2,27
Imports of treasure ..	-4,14	-3,36	-1,35	-2,71	-2,95
Exports of treasure ..	+82	+69	+27	+23	+2
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	-3,32	-2,67	-1,08	-2,48	-2,93
Transfers of Government Securities ..	+4	-5	+1	..	+9
Interest of drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities ..	-1	-2	-6	-1	-2
Visible balance of trade ..	-8,61	-9,22	-2,55	-7,12	-59

## Bombay

	In lakhs of rupees.				
	October 1921.	November 1921.	December 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
Exports (private merchandise) ..	-5,04	-4,27	-2,65	-6,90	-7,11
Imports do. ..	-8,13	-8,62	-9,00	-8,86	-6,90
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	-3,09	-4,35	-6,35	-2,96	-4,21
Imports of treasure ..	-3,95	-3,28	-1,33	-2,65	-2,20
Exports of treasure ..	-79	-52	-21	-23	-2
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	-3,14	-2,76	-1,54	-2,88	-2,22

## Karachi

	In lakhs of rupees.				
	October 1921.	November 1921.	December 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
Exports (private merchandise) ..	+75	+1,17	+68	+1,29	+1,51
Imports do. ..	-2,39	-3,18	-2,57	-3,02	-2,22
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	-1,64	-2,01	-1,89	-1,73	-71
Imports of treasure ..	-2	-3	-2	-2	-1
Exports of treasure ..	+1	..	..	..	..
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	-1	-3	-2	-2	-1

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

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, said:—"Let me however in the first place welcome the very wise words which have just fallen from your Chairman's lips as regards the relations between the British and Indian Commercial communities. I welcome the wisdom and the good humour of the remarks that have just been made, remarks which I think will be lost upon no section of the community here. Even more do I welcome the note of optimism and confidence, which, I may add, entirely reflects my own feelings, and coincides with my own views at this moment. Let us look briefly for a moment where we stand to-day. No one denies that the last three years have been ones of extreme difficulty. Who would expect otherwise for the aftermath of the war? But let us for a moment stand well away from the canvas and look at the situation in broad review. As

regards trade, I believe, I am right in saying that there is every reason for increased confidence. Infinite patience, unruffled serenity, an open mind, and an incessant craving for more light are the qualities that this Presidency has been cultivating for some time past.

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS

While exchange was at 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for telegraphic transfers in Bombay on London in the first week of October 1921, 1s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. in the first week of November, 1s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. in the corresponding week of December and 1s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. on the 3rd January 1922, it fell to 1s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. on 1st February and 1s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. on 1st March. The weakness in exchange at the moment (31st March) is due to the enquiry for bullion, an enquiry that was foreseen when the monsoon was satisfactory. Bank clearings during February in Bombay and Calcutta were below the January level, but in Karachi and Rangoon these were somewhat higher.

The rupee portion of the paper Currency Reserve in Bombay has fallen from Rs. 26 crores on the 31st October 1921 to Rs. 24 crores at the end of November. On the 31st December the figure was Rs. 20 crores. On the 31st January 1922 the figure was the same (Rs. 20 crores) as on the 31st December 1921. On the 28th of February, however, it rose to Rs. 22 crores. The latest figures (15th March) show the rupee portion of the Reserve in Bombay as Rs. 22 crores. In addition there is in Bombay Rs. 14 crores in the form of gold. The average market quotations of 65 cotton mill companies at the end of February was Rs. 1,658 as against Rs. 1,723 at the end of January 1922 and Rs. 1,839 at the end of December 1921. The average amount paid up has remained at Rs. 383 per share since August 1921.

## THE LEVEL OF RETAIL PRICES

In February 1922 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the cost of living index for Bombay was eight points or 5 per cent. below that in January. The level, taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, was 165 for all articles and 160 for food only. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the aggregate expenditure.

## WHOLESALE PRICES

The wholesale index number for 43 articles was 186 in February 1922, taking July 1914 as 100. This was 2 per cent. below the level of the previous month. Food articles stood at 189 or one per cent. above the level of the previous month and non-food articles at 185 or less than 3 per cent. below the previous month's figure. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, prices have fallen by less than 3 per cent. The fall from the high-water mark was 19 per cent. in February. The twelve monthly average (ended February 1922) is about 15 per cent. below this level. The similar twelve-monthly average for the week is 39 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in the week.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The total number of industrial disputes in progress involving a stoppage of work was 12 in February 1922 and the number of work-people involved in all disputes was approximately 10,000, as compared with 16,000 in January 1922. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during February 1922 was approximately 32,087 working days as compared with 33,000 in January 1922, a decrease of about 3 per cent. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes from 1st April 1921 to the end of February 1922 was 1,337,838 days. Detailed information will be found on pages 47 and 48.

## LABOUR SCHOOLS IN AHMEDABAD

The Chairman of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association has informed the Labour Office that about three lacs of rupees contributed by some Ahmedabad mills towards the Tilak Fund will be utilised for the maintenance of labour schools and paid over to the labour unions of Ahmedabad.

## LABOUR IN BENGAL

The following Resolution dated 15th March has been issued by the Government of Bengal:—

"(1) As a result of the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission and in view of

the complex labour situation which arose after the war, the Government of Bengal after consultation with the Government of India, created, with effect from the 1st July 1920, a temporary post of Industrial Intelligence Officer. This officer's duty was in general to collect and make available for the public detailed information on matters connected with the development of industry, and in particular to investigate and report on labour conditions and the facts and causes of labour disturbances. The term for which this post was created expired on the 28th February 1922. The attention of the Industrial Intelligence Officer during the last 18 months has been occupied almost entirely with the wide-spread unrest in the labour world. India's international obligations as a member of the League of Nations, and in particular her active participation in the International Labour Conferences involve the systematic collection of information regarding her labour problems for supply, both to the International Labour Office itself and to the delegates of India to the Conferences. Moreover, it is the request of the Secretary of State that labour disturbances in India should be accurately and promptly reported to him for the information of Parliament. Further in paragraph 19 of their report, the Committee on Industrial Unrest appointed by this Government in 1921, laid great stress on the importance, if Government was to maintain a proper watch over the industrial situation, of its having full and early information about all forms of labour troubles. In view of these considerations which indicate the necessity for a separate organisation in Bengal to deal properly with labour matters and to keep Government informed regarding them, the Governor in Council has decided to create directly under this Government a post of Labour Intelligence Officer temporarily for two years in the first instance. Mr. R. N. Gilchrist of the Indian Educational Service has been appointed to this post with effect from the 6th March 1922.

(2) The collection of industrial intelligence including information connected with the development of industries will, for the present, be undertaken by the Director of Industries, to whom all references connected with this subject should be addressed."

## THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR FEBRUARY 1922

## A fall of eight points

All articles .. 65 per cent.

Food only .. 60 per cent.

In February 1922 the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was 8 points below that in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the levels in the last two months were 173 in January and 165 in February. The general index is 15 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920 and 5 per cent. below the twelve monthly average of 1921.

There was a fall in the prices of all food grains varying from 6 to 17 points, as compared with prices in January. The price of turdal fell 17 points, gram 16 points, wheat 12 points, bajri 12 points, rice 10 points, and jowari 6 points. The prices of raw sugar and coconut oil have fallen 11 points each, while those of tea, salt, beef, mutton and milk remained at the level of the previous month. Ghee has risen by 11 points. The price of refined sugar, which has been fluctuating for the last three months, has risen by 22 points. A fall of 25 and 9 per cent. was recorded in the prices of potatoes and onions respectively.

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing, and house rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

		July 1914 = 100			
October	1920	.. 193	August	1921	.. 180
February	1921	.. 162	September	..	.. 185
March	..	.. 160	October	..	.. 183
April	..	.. 160	November	..	.. 182
May	..	.. 167	December	..	.. 179
June	..	.. 173	January	1922	.. 173
July	..	.. 177	February	..	.. 165

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in January and February 1922 as compared with that for July 1914 which is taken as 100. The levels are calculated from the prices of articles per standard (or railway) maund or seer on page 8.

Articles.	July 1914	January 1922	February 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in February over or below January 1922
Rice	100	142	132	-10
Wheat	100	192	180	-12
Jowari	100	153	147	-6
Bajri	100	180	168	-12
Gram	100	220	204	-16
Turdal	100	196	179	-17
Sugar (raw)	100	202	191	-11
Sugar (refined)	100	185	207	+22
Tea	100	127	127	..
Salt	100	114	114	..
Beef	100	200	200	..
Mutton	100	230	230	..
Milk	100	191	191	..
Ghee	100	150	161	+11
Potatoes	100	211	159	-52
Onions	100	254	230	-24
Coconut oil	100	106	95	-11
All food articles (weighted average)	100	169	160	-9

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

**BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX**  
A

Articles	Unit of quantity.	Annual consumption (Man Units) (In crores.)	Price.			Total Expenditure.		
			July 1914.	January 1922.	February 1922.	July 1914.	January 1922.	February 1922.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cereals—	Masul	70	5.59	7.958	7.406	391.30	557.96	540.00
Rice	—	21	5.29	10.740	10.063	117.38	225.54	217.00
Wheat	—	11	4.75	6.651	6.401	47.85	73.16	70.00
Lower	—	6	4.31	7.766	7.255	25.86	49.60	45.00
Dairies	—	—	100	155	145	562.40	902.36	840.00
<b>Total and Average—Cereals</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulses—	Masul	10	4.30	9.469	8.782	43.00	54.69	50.00
Green	—	3	5.84	11.427	10.458	17.52	34.28	31.00
Turki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average—Pulses</b>	—	—	100	215	197	60.52	128.97	119.00
<b>Other food articles—</b>	Masul	3	8.56	17.257	16.328	59.52	121.88	114.00
Sugar (raw)	—	2	7.52	14.995	15.766	15.24	39.29	36.00
Sugar (refined)	—	1	40.00	50.792	50.792	1.00	1.27	1.00
Tea	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	—	5	2.15	2.452	2.452	10.65	12.16	11.00
Butter	—	28	0.52	0.641	0.641	17.95	17.95	17.00
Beef	—	23	0.52	0.964	0.964	13.86	23.70	21.00
Mutton	—	14	9.20	17.585	17.585	128.80	246.16	228.00
Milk	—	18	50.79	26.195	25.052	76.18	114.29	106.00
Clare	—	11	4.48	5.438	7.141	49.28	102.82	92.00
Butter	—	3	1.55	3.545	3.573	4.65	11.83	10.00
Onions	—	8	25.40	26.951	24.963	12.70	17.45	16.00
Condensed Oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average—Other food articles</b>	—	—	100	184	179	381.24	712.02	679.00
<b>Total and Average—All food articles</b>	—	—	100	169	160	1,124.16	1,733.35	1,642.00
<b>Fuel and lighting—</b>	Care	5	4.37	8.188	8.188	21.85	41.94	40.00
Kerosene oil	—	46	0.79	1.281	1.281	37.92	61.49	61.00
Firewood	—	1	0.54	1.028	1.159	0.54	1.05	1.00
Coal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average—Fuel and lighting</b>	—	—	100	172	172	60.31	103.43	101.00
<b>Clothing—</b>	Lk.	213	0.59	1.500	1.406	15.93	40.50	37.00
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T. Cloth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average—Clothing</b>	—	—	100	259	245	52.81	136.25	129.00
House rent	Per month	10	11.50	18.70	18.70	113.00	187.00	187.00
<b>Grand Total and General Average</b>	—	—	100	173	165	1,250.28	2,161.85	2,062.00

Note.—If the aggregate expenditure in July 1914 at the prices ruling in that month was Rs. 1,250.28 crores, the aggregate expenditure in February 1922 at February price levels was Rs. 2,162.28 crores, i.e., an increase of 65 per cent. (Rs. 1,250.28 + 65 = 2,162.28 = 165).

**BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX**  
B

Alternative method of presentation.

Articles	Approximate percentage weight assigned to each article based on proportion to aggregate expenditure in July 1914.	Index Number.		Weight x Index Number.	
		Jan. 1922.	Feb. 1922.	Jan. 1922.	Feb. 1922.
		Jan. 1922.	Feb. 1922.	Jan. 1922.	Feb. 1922.
Cereals—	31.4	142	153	4,498.8	4,149.0
Rice	9.4	192	180	1,804.8	1,680.0
Wheat	7.8	151	147	1,168.2	1,086.0
Lower	7.1	186	188	1,326.6	1,317.0
Dairies	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	40.7	151	145	1,237.0	1,140.2
Pulses—	3.1	220	214	692.0	652.4
Green	1.3	196	176	254.0	231.2
Turki	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	4.4	213	197	946.0	883.6
<b>Other food articles—</b>	4.9	202	199	989.6	910.0
Sugar (raw)	1.2	185	207	222.0	200.0
Sugar (refined)	0.1	112	123	12.7	12.7
Tea	0.9	114	114	102.6	102.6
Salt	0.7	200	200	140.0	140.0
Butter	1.1	230	230	251.0	231.0
Mutton	10.5	191	191	1,967.3	1,867.3
Milk	0.1	130	161	67.0	96.0
Clare	4.9	211	199	1,041.0	936.0
Butter	0.4	254	230	101.6	92.0
Onions	1.9	186	95	356.0	180.0
Condensed oil	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	30.6	194	178	5,637.8	5,440.9
<b>Fuel and lighting—</b>	1.8	187	187	336.6	336.6
Kerosene oil	3.9	162	162	626.0	626.0
Firewood	0.1	190	211	19.0	21.1
Coal	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	4.9	172	172	961.6	967.7
<b>Clothing—</b>	1.3	254	238	330.2	339.4
Children	1.3	261	254	339.3	330.2
Shirts	1.7	259	240	440.3	411.4
T. Cloth	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total and Average Index No.</b>	4.3	250	246	1,109.8	1,081.0
House rent	9.1	165	165	1,507.5	1,507.5
<b>Grand total of weights</b>	100	—	—	—	—
<b>General Average or Cost of Living Index (July 1914 = 100)</b>	—	173	165	17,281.5	16,455.4



### THE SCOPE OF THE COST OF LIVING INDEX

Criticisms have sometimes been made as to the scope of the cost of living index for Bombay City and Island. The index refers mainly to the working class population which is, of course, Indian. In this connexion, the quotation may usefully be made from the description of the scope and method of compilation described on pages 8 to 11 of the September issue of the "Labour Gazette".

#### THE SELECTION OF COMMODITIES

"The articles selected were those used by the bulk of the population in the City and Island of Bombay. As everyone knows, the Indian is predominantly a vegetarian and this accounts for the high importance given to cereals and pulses in the list of selected commodities. The Mahomedan, unlike the orthodox Hindu, consumes a certain amount of beef, although he, too, is mainly a vegetarian.

At the recent census the city of Bombay had a population of over one million; approximately 71 per cent. are Hindus, 16 per cent. Mahomedans, Christians 6 per cent., Parsees 4 per cent. and Jains 1.4 per cent. There were only 13,000 Europeans. The articles 24 in number (including house rent) were divided into the following groups and subgroups:—

#### I. Food—

1. Cereals—rice, wheat, jowari, bajri.
2. Pulses—gram, turdal.
3. Other articles of food—raw and refined sugar, tea, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee (clarified butter), potatoes, onions, coconut oil.

#### II. Fuel and Lighting—

Kerosene oil, firewood and coal.

#### III. Clothing—

1. Dhooties, saris and chadars.
2. Shirts and long cloths.
3. Nainsooks, etc.

#### IV. House Rent—

These commodities and groups of commodities are for practical purposes those consumed

by the average population. It is obvious that no single index can with precision apply to each individual in Bombay or even to each group of individuals. It does not apply to mill-workers only but to the classes who consume these commodities, mainly of course the working classes. The commodities, however, are those from which a fair general average can be calculated. This average is sometimes like army clothing which does for everybody but fits no one. The list could have been extended had data been available, but it is to be remembered also that prices of commodities, which cannot be included because they do not lend themselves to exact specification, tend, on the whole, to move in the same direction as those included, and approximately to the same extent. Thus, as a matter of fact, a more reliable result is obtained than would be the case if the investigation endeavoured to cover the whole of the items of expenditure."

The index would not be a correct index for Europeans whose expenditure includes imported goods to a much larger extent than in the case of Indians. The cost of living of the European follows to a considerable degree the English index of the cost of living published by the British Ministry of Labour with the exception that the increase in house rents in Bombay has been greater. The cost of house-room in Bombay (city) is almost proverbial.

\*United States of America.—The eleven cities reported by the United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Statistics, giving the increases in the cost of living from December 1914 to December 1921, are as follows:—

City.	Per cent.
Boston, Mass. .. .. .	70.2
Buffalo, N. Y. .. .. .	76.8
Cleveland, Ohio .. .. .	76.4
Houston, Texas .. .. .	73.6
Jacksonville, Fla. .. .. .	75.1
Los Angeles, Cal. .. .. .	76.4
Norfolk, Va. .. .. .	79.2
Portland, Maine .. .. .	69.2
Portland, Oregon .. .. .	58.3
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal. .. .. .	63.6
Seattle, Wash. .. .. .	71.5

\* See preatory note to the "Current Notes from Abroad" on page 22.



### WHOLESALE PRICES IN FEBRUARY

#### BOMBAY

The index number of wholesale prices for the City of Bombay shows that in February 1922, prices fell 2 per cent. as compared with the previous month, 3 per cent. as compared with February last year and 5 per cent. as compared with the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

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

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

#### Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay

Groups.	No. of items.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. in February 1922 as compared with	
		the preceding month (Jan. 1922).	the corresponding month of last year (Feb. 1921).
1. Cereals .. .. .	7	—2	+13
2. Pulses .. .. .	2	—4	+14
3. Sugar .. .. .	3	—3	—37
4. Other food .. .. .	3	+11	+42
Total food .. .. .	15	+1	+1
5. Oilseeds .. .. .	4	+3	+2
6. Raw cotton .. .. .	5	—6	+42
7. Cotton manufactures .. .. .	6	—5	—8
8. Other textiles .. .. .	2	—1	—15
9. Hides and skins .. .. .	3	—11	—14
10. Metals .. .. .	5	—4	—18
11. Other raw and manufactured articles .. .. .	3	+6	—4
Total non-food .. .. .	28	—3	—4
General average .. .. .	43	—2	—3

There was a fall in the price of cereals, pulses and sugar varying from 2 to 4 per cent. and a rise of 11 per cent. in that of "Other

food" as compared with January 1922. The prices of both rice and jowari fell by 6 per cent. while those of wheat, bajri and salt remained at the same level. There was a noticeable rise of 11 per cent. in the price of ghee. The wholesale food index for February was 189 which is one point higher than those of January 1922 and February 1921.

The average index for non-food articles was 2 per cent. lower than the food index and less than 3 per cent. below the level in the preceding month. The groups "Hides and Skins" and "Raw Cotton" which have been fluctuating for the last three months, have fallen by 11 and 6 per cent. respectively. There was a rise of 6 and 3 per cent. in the groups "Other raw and manufactured articles" and "Oilseeds", and a fall of 4 and 5 per cent. in "Metals" and "Cotton manufactures" respectively. "Other textiles" remained at the same level.

The subjoined table compares February prices with those of the preceding months and of the corresponding month last year. The table expresses the price levels as percentages of the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

100 = average of 1921

Group	Feb. 1921.	Mar. 1921.	Apr. 1921.	May 1921.	Jun. 1921.	Feb. 1922.
I. Cereals .. .. .	87	95	118	107	99	98
II. Pulses .. .. .	91	95	104	119	119	106
III. Sugar .. .. .	122	118	86	77	79	77
IV. Other food .. .. .	88	95	106	112	112	126
Total food .. .. .	97	102	106	106	97	98
V. Oilseeds .. .. .	92	104	111	96	92	94
VI. Raw cotton .. .. .	77	80	96	119	116	109
VII. Cotton manufactures .. .. .	99	102	100	99	97	91
VIII. Other textiles .. .. .	113	99	96	96	97	97
IX. Hides and skins .. .. .	108	104	100	102	100	99
X. Metals .. .. .	101	107	104	88	86	83
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles .. .. .	102	109	99	93	92	98
Total non-food .. .. .	97	101	102	97	96	95
General average—All articles .. .. .	97	102	104	98	95	95

The main fact which emerges from this table is that the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay is now below the average of 1921. No item is so far below the average as is sugar which is 23 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

The following two tables are intended to show (1) the wholesale price level now as compared with July 1914 and (2) the recent movements in food and non-food wholesale prices.

## Annual wholesale prices

July 1914 = 100

I

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

II

Months.	Index numbers for all food.	Index numbers for all non-food.	Index numbers for all articles.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. of index numbers for all articles.
February 1921	188	193	191	..
March "	189	190	190	-1
April "	199	198	198	+4
May "	196	200	199	..
June "	194	205	197	-1
July "	191	203	199	+1
August "	205	202	203	+2
September "	202	211	207	+2
October "	189	199	195	-6
November "	193	192	193	-1
December "	189	191	190	-2
January 1922	188	190	190	..
February "	189	185	186	-2

The movement of wholesale prices in Bombay as compared with other countries will be found on page 44.

## COMPARATIVE PRICES

From the table below it will be seen that taking the retail food prices in Bombay in January and February 1922 as equal to 100, Ahmedabad shows a level above Bombay, while Karachi and Sholapur show a level

below it. As compared with Bombay, the levels in Ahmedabad and Karachi were slightly higher in February than in January.

Bombay prices in January 1922 = 100

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
Cereals—				
Rice ..	100	139	126	95
Wheat ..	100	100	99	100
Jowari ..	100	89	109	126
Bajri ..	100	89	94	80
Average—Cereals..	100	104	107	100
Pulses—				
Gram ..	100	96	89	101
Turdal ..	100	88	100	84
Average—Pulses..	100	92	95	93
Other articles of food—				
Sugar (refined) ..	100	96	126	119
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	93	93	77
Tea ..	100	90	126	105
Salt ..	100	82	82	140
Beef ..	100	98	98	59
Mutton ..	100	78	104	65
Milk ..	100	65	76	76
Ghee ..	100	97	99	76
Potatoes ..	100	65	89	89
Onions ..	100	127	140	141
Cocanut oil ..	100	113	132	116
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	91	106	100
Average—All food articles ..	100	94	105	99

Bombay prices in February 1922 = 100

Articles.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
Cereals—				
Rice ..	100	135	123	94
Wheat ..	100	102	99	84
Jowari ..	100	89	89	83
Bajri ..	100	92	100	73
Average—Cereals..	100	105	103	84
Pulses—				
Gram ..	100	101	101	84
Turdal ..	100	94	109	82
Average—Pulses..	100	98	105	83
Other articles of food—				
Sugar (refined) ..	100	101	113	107
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	98	98	87
Tea ..	100	90	126	105
Salt ..	100	82	82	135
Beef ..	100	98	98	59
Mutton ..	100	78	104	65
Milk ..	100	65	76	76
Ghee ..	100	82	87	78
Potatoes ..	100	58	102	132
Onions ..	100	117	140	111
Cocanut oil ..	100	127	148	111
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	91	107	97
Average—All food articles ..	100	95	106	92

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN BOMBAY

On the next page, movements in wholesale and retail prices in Bombay are shown in the same table.

		Index Numbers of Retail Prices. (1)		Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices. (2)
		Food.	All items.	All items.
July 1914	..	100	100	100
January 1920	..	215	182	231
February "	..	206	180	219
March "	..	202	176	211
April "	..	199	171	224
May "	..	213	173	217
June "	..	232	180	222
July "	..	253	189	220
August "	..	262	191	217
September "	..	263	192	218
October "	..	261	193	210
November "	..	238	186	204
December "	..	227	181	192
January 1921	..	163	169	191
February "	..	156	162	191
March "	..	154	160	190
April "	..	154	160	198
May "	..	162	167	199
June "	..	169	173	197
July "	..	174	177	199
August "	..	177	180	203
September "	..	183	185	207
October "	..	180	183	195
November "	..	179	182	193
December "	..	176	179	190
January 1922	..	169	173	190
February "	..	160	165	186

(1) Cost of living index includes cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing, and house rent.

(2) Includes the following groups: cereals, pulses, sugar, other food, oilseeds, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, other textiles, hides and skins, metals, and other raw and manufactured articles.

The retail prices index in view of the footnotes above is not comparable with the index number of wholesale prices.

## RETAIL PRICE STATISTICS

## BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

On page 43 will be found statistics of food prices in January and February 1922 for Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. These are official prices supplied through the Director of Agriculture to the Labour Office and are averages of prices taken eight times a month from retail shop-keepers patronized by the labouring classes. These towns are selected because they are the mainspring of industrial activity in the Presidency.

The articles selected are those commonly consumed by the working classes. The index

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number is based on the prices for seventeen commodities and is the simple arithmetic average of the percentages of prices of the several articles as compared with the prices for July 1914, which being the pre-war month is taken as the base.

In February 1922 the unweighted food indexes in all the centres, Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur, show a fall from the previous month. The index numbers of "Cereals" and "Other articles of food" also register a fall in all these towns. The "Pulses" group shows a fall in Bombay, Karachi and Sholapur, but a rise in Ahmedabad.

## LABOUR IN BOMBAY

## THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Excellency the Governor delivered an important speech at the annual dinner given by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in his honour at the Municipal Offices on the 9th March. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd pointed out that "the city of Bombay was developing at a very rapid rate, and a rate which will show an increase for many years to come." He indicated that the Improvement Trust "has housed 5,000 of its 15,000 employees and proposes to spend no less than 10½ lakhs next year on housing.... All the energy we are devoting to the development of the city is being exerted towards the reduction of the standing charges of Bombay. That is the greatest boon that the activities of our development can give you, namely, the lowering of rents and the cheapening of life generally for the benefit of the workers in the mills, for the middle classes and the clerks. If I can at all assist in this, I shall go away from this city feeling that I have not worked entirely in vain..."

"The total area which the Improvement Trust is now developing is stated to be 4½ square miles, or no less than 12 million square yards of land designed to house 472,000 souls, and since April 1919, 1,120,000 square yards have been disposed of, bringing 198 lakhs of rupees into the coffers of the Trust. That is business, and who shall now say that the



Improvement Trust is not doing great work for the city? Some of the worst of the slum areas too have been cleansed during this period: the Kolbhatwadi area, for instance, and the chawls at Mazagaon will be completed by the end of the year, thus setting free some 30 acres on Naorji Hill, which is now the most insanitary area in the town and which will then be available for building."

In regard to the Development Directorate which is the youngest of all bodies, he said as follows:—

"It is bearing, perhaps, the major burden of the work of constructing Greater Bombay, and I am glad to be able to tell you that it is making immense strides in the work it has undertaken. It is a matter of pride to me to remember that the Development schemes, for which I am largely responsible, passed through the Legislative Council absolutely unanimously 18 months ago without a single vote against them; after 18 months' experience before the public I am no less proud to report to you that the Development expenditure was to-day passed unanimously through Council, and that on hearing of the progress of the work every single motion to reduce expenditure was withdrawn."

#### INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

In regard to Industrial Housing in the Development Directorate he said that "industrial housing is making steady progress. Seven hundred rooms have already been completed and the output is steadily increasing month by month. I mention that because the public of Bombay think they should not in any way retard the general housing of Bombay. No scheme will delay for one moment the industrial housing scheme. I do not deny that we have set our hands to a difficult and formidable task, but so far it has justified the confidence you have given it and I have ever-increasing confidence in the issue of our undertakings."

#### COST OF LIVING

"The other matter to which I would make very brief reference is the cost of living, and I think it has some bearing on all that I have been saying to-night. As you know, I have steadily foretold that the disappearance of all our normal standards was only temporary

and need cause us no panic in regard to the future. For a very long period no vital statistics of any accuracy were prepared in Bombay and so we were all groping in the dark in this matter. But the "Labour Gazette" which we first saw the light in September last, now gives us full and accurate information and shows us that the cost of living index, which reached its high-water mark in October 1920, is already 15 per cent. below that mark and has fallen 11 per cent. in the last six months. That means a steady fall in the cost of living, and we have every reason to hope that that fall will be maintained, if only in the fact that the Indian wheat crop this year is double that of last year, while other vital grain crops are either up to or above the average of the last five years."

### LABOUR ORGANISATION

#### THE CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD, BOMBAY

The Central Labour Board has issued a Memorandum containing the constitution of the Board. Labour unions in the Bombay Presidency are affiliated on payment of a small admission fee of Rs. 10. This fee may be reduced or excused by the Managing Committee in exceptional cases. The policy of the Board and the unions affiliated to it shall be non-political and the Board shall not be responsible for the individual views and activities of its members. The principal aims and objects of the Board are stated to be the following:— (1) to carry on propaganda work for the welfare of labour; (2) to open schools, libraries and such other educational institutions for the benefit of labourers; (3) to collect statistics in order to form a correct idea of the condition of workers; (4) to protect the rights of trade unionists; (5) to organise new unions in different industries and to strengthen the existing unions; (6) to study labour questions; (7) to co-ordinate the efforts of different unions; and (8) to promote the moral status of the working classes by organising temperance and other similar movements. Affiliation of unions to the Board is conditional upon furnishing satisfactory information to the Board on the following points:—(a) the aims and objects of the union to be affiliated;

(b) the actual number of members at the time of affiliation, the monthly subscription received from members, and the names of office bearers; and (c) that the affiliated union shall abide by the rules of the Board. The address of the union is 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. There is another similar organisation in Bombay—the Central Labour Federation—which is affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress.

### THE COMPOSITION OF BOMBAY CITY POPULATION IN RELATION TO BIRTH-PLACE

#### THE SOURCE OF THE CITY'S LABOUR

By

L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Provincial Superintendent of Census, Bombay Presidency.

The fact that Bombay's population is largely immigrant—using that term of course in its Census sense—is well known. The percentage of the total population which has actually been born in Bombay has steadily declined at each Census, as is shown in the table below:—

Percentage of persons born in Bombay to Total Population at each Census.	
1872	31.1
1881	27.8
1891	25.0
1901	23.4
1911	19.6
1921	16.0

We have now reached a condition of things possibly unexampled. Where the matter will end it is difficult to see. But since the figures of births show that the number born in the City is not apparently either diminishing or increasing it may be assumed that the percentage will again show a fall at the next Census.

#### DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO BIRTH-PLACE

The actual distribution of the population according to birth-places is shown in the next table for the last two Censuses.

Distribution of every 1,000 of the population of Bombay by birth-places, 1911 and 1921.

	1911	1921
Bombay City	196	160
Rattagiri	221	200
Kolaba	38	37
Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts	16	13
Districts of the Central Division	166	206
Surat	36	34
Ahmedabad	17	15
Other Districts of Gujarat	5	6
Belgaon, Bhopal, Dharwar and Kanara	8	9
Sind	2	6
Cutch	37	32
Kathiwar	52	62
Kollapur, S. M. C. States and Sevastopol	14	13
Madras Presidency	9	13
Punjab, Delhi and the N.-W. F. Province	11	11
United Provinces	52	60
Central Provinces and Berar	4	4
Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam	4	4
Rajputana and Ajmer-Marwar	20	18
Hyderabad State	10	17
Berode State	5	7
French and Portuguese possessions in India	33	29
Other Asiatic countries	7	8
Europe	7	9
Elsewhere, including Bombay unspecified	30	27

#### IMMIGRANTS

The distribution of the immigrants by Wards varies. The distribution of persons born in Europe is naturally irregular. The actual numbers in each Ward are—

A Ward	4,361	E Ward	994
B Ward	79	F Ward	312
C Ward	23	G Ward	316
D Ward	597	Harbour, etc.	3,752

The large numbers recorded under Harbour, etc., means floating population, Railway Platforms, Harbour Island and Vagrants enumerated by the Police. The large majority of the figures, 3,752, represents crews and passengers of ships in harbour, including at least one transport.

Note.—A Ward includes Upper Colaba, Lower Colaba, Fort South, Fort North and Esplanade; B Ward includes Chaka, Mandvi, Umerkhadi and Dongri; C Ward includes Market, Dabhi Talao, Faneerwadi, Bhuleswar, Kumbharwada and Khara Talao; D Ward includes Khetwadi, Gurguzar, Chauspati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi; E Ward includes Tardeo, Kamatipura, First Nargada, Second Nargada, Bynulla, Tachwadi and Mazagaon; F Ward includes Parel, Sewri and Sion; G Ward includes Makin and Worli.



The distribution of those born in French and Portuguese possessions is as follows (in practice they will almost all be from Goa):—

A Ward	426	E Ward	636
B Ward	67	F Ward	1,466
C Ward	16,465	G Ward	3,342
D Ward	6,224	Hobani, etc.	1,685

The distribution of those born in Ratnagiri seems to be more even this time. In 1911 the percentage of persons born in that district to the total population of each ward varied between 43.4 in F Ward and 9.7 in B Ward. This time the corresponding percentages are 32.8 and 10.2.

The actual numbers recorded from the various districts or Provinces of birth at all Censuses since 1881 are as given in the following table, below which are given the proportionate figures for the same, treating the 1881 figure in each case as 100. A good many interesting points are brought out by the second table of proportions. It is for instance clear that Thana was already supplying Bombay with as large a stream of immigrants as were likely to be attracted thither as early as 1881, and probably earlier. And the same is true of Cutch. It is probable that the Cutch immigrants who are mainly traders, Bhatias, Khojas, Vanis, etc., came to Bombay in large numbers in the great trade boom in the sixties, and the maximum was then reached. Poona has naturally always been a great source of Bombay immigration; but the stream has increased but little since 1881. The same applies to Surat. The Baroda stream is not as large now as in 1891, such persons as want Mill labour going to Ahmedabad. The stream from Nagar and Nasik shows a sudden increase at this Census. This is referred to again below. The most important growth is the stream from the Punjab and North India. It will be seen below that these immigrants have not so far brought their womenfolk. Should they do so, the character of Bombay might be almost changed in a couple of generations.

The drop in the numbers from Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri in 1901 is almost certainly due to plague exodus. Immigrants from these adjacent districts evidently went home when plague began. The Deccanis seem to have stuck it out. The fall in the same year in the Cutch figures may be due to the same cause, the traders being very likely to go home in the face of the epidemic. The only three other noticeable drops in these year are in the figures for Hyderabad, Madras and French and Portuguese Possessions. It is possible that plague is the cause in these cases also: but there is not the same degree of probability as in the case of the Konkan Districts and Cutch.

Actual numbers of immigrants into Bombay City from the more important districts of origin, 1881—1921.

Birth-place.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Ahmedabad	7,804	9,439	9,594	16,798	12,232
Surat	35,803	29,940	25,007	35,072	36,662
Thana (including the Bombay Suburban District)	17,051	15,120	10,557	15,705	14,702
Kolaba	11,506	28,951	21,100	17,119	16,480
Ratnagiri	126,790	162,586	145,815	216,060	203,366
Nasik	7,142	6,352	7,939	9,863	26,461
Ahmednagar	8,274	9,543	15,100	14,611	16,310
Poona	69,004	54,543	64,791	71,185	80,251
Sholapur	8,749	4,420	8,812	8,528	11,816
Satara	45,404	37,864	60,387	56,754	61,870
Cutch	45,333	38,000	28,179	36,470	37,480
Kathiawar	32,568	39,050	43,531	58,775	72,465
Kolhapur	4,220	4,248	5,993	9,309	13,261
Baroda	3,906	8,857	5,625	4,501	6,546
Hyderabad State	8,525	9,518	7,431	9,302	11,602
Madras	6,075	8,276	6,005	8,278	15,556
Rajputana	9,381	12,907	10,461	12,453	19,772
Punjab (including Delhi)	2,429	6,572	6,116	8,616	16,425
United Provinces	..	..	..	50,682	70,911
Oudh	8,722	8,831	6,043	..	..
Upper India	..	15,393	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province (s)	2,227	16,653	29,881	1,101	2,271
Central Provinces & Berar	2,391	1,950	4,330	3,843	5,046
Central India Agency	2,088	2,966	2,407	4,005	3,360
Portuguese and French Possessions in India	21,938	21,399	18,794	32,106	34,111

Proportionate number of immigrants from the more important districts into Bombay City at each Census, taking the 1881 figure in each case as 100.

District	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Ahmedabad	100	122	127	215	158
Surat	100	84	76	96	113
Thana	100	84	76	97	92
Kolaba	100	250	184	150	143
Ratnagiri	100	128	114	171	161
Nasik	100	89	111	138	371
Ahmednagar	100	115	180	171	206
Poona	100	79	94	102	116
Sholapur	100	51	101	98	133
Satara	100	83	133	125	140
Cutch	100	84	62	81	83
Kathiawar	100	120	140	180	221
Kolhapur	100	100	142	221	316
Baroda	100	224	144	111	162
Hyderabad State	100	112	87	109	136
Madras	100	136	95	136	256
Rajputana	100	176	117	133	210
Punjab and Delhi	100	273	250	353	679
North India	100	375	320	471	671
Central Provinces	100	82	182	161	211
Central India Agency	100	142	111	204	161
French & Portuguese Possessions	100	98	86	147	154

\*Including the North-West Frontier Province and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

SEX RATIOS

The permanence or otherwise of any stream of immigration would ordinarily be indicated by the sex ratios. In Bombay as a whole the ratio of females to 1,000 males is 525. In the Bombay-born population it is, as would be expected, much higher, namely, 785. The following are the other ratios:—

Ratio of females to 1,000 males in each stream of immigrants from the more important regions of birth.

Birth-place	Ratio
Bombay population as a whole	524
Bombay City	785
Ahmednagar	785
Nasik	765
Poona	716
Kolaba	600
Cutch	580
Hyderabad (Deccan)	545
Thana and Bombay Suburban District	535
Kathiawar	532

District	Ratio
Surat	460
Thana	450
French and Portuguese Possessions in India	430
French and British North-West Frontier	400
Central Provinces	390
Rajputana	370
Satara	360
Other Indian districts	350

The interesting fact therefore emerges that the Ahmednagar and Nasik immigrants have brought their wives and children with them. This may be due to either of two causes, viz., (i) that they have come to settle permanently, or (ii) that conditions were so bad in their villages that they had no option. The corresponding ratios of females to 1,000 males in 1911 for the Deccan District were Ahmednagar 625, Nasik 610, Poona 692.

IMMIGRANTS AND DEPENDANTS

The same problem, permanence or otherwise of the immigration from particular districts, can also be studied from the point of view of the ratio of workers and dependants in each batch of immigrants. If the immigration is casual or temporary the proportion of female workers and of dependants will alike be low. The following figures are therefore significant.

Proportion of workers and dependants in each batch of immigrants, Bombay City, 1921.

District of Birth.	Percentage to total immigrants.		
	Actual Workers		Dependants (both sexes)
	Males	Females	
Ahmednagar	42	18	40
Kolaba	47	10	43
Poona	46	12	42
Ratnagiri	52	12	36
Surat	56	10	34
Thana and Bombay Suburban	56	5	39
Cutch	44	3	53
Kathiawar	49	6	45
Rajputana	76	3	21
United Provinces	76	3	21
French and Portuguese Possessions in India	57	10	33
The same for the total population of the City	52	9	39



The Ahmednagar immigrants show up strongly in the matter of female actual workers, and Cutch shows up in the matter of dependants. The high proportion of dependants in the latter case is due to the wealthy character of the immigrants, who are almost entirely traders, viz., Bhatias, Vanis (both Hindu and Jain), Khojas and Memons, Lohanas and Bramhins. Naturally such immigrants can afford to support more dependants than the Marathas and Mahars from the Deccan.

#### IMMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO AGE PERIODS

The immigrants can also be studied by age periods. The three age periods are 0-15, 15-40 and 40 and over.

Proportions at different ages, both sexes combined in each batch of immigrants, Bombay City, 1921.

District of Birth.	Percentage to total immigrants.		
	0-15	15-40	40 & over
Ahmednagar .. .. .	29	53	18
Kolaba .. .. .	22	59	19
Poona .. .. .	26	55	19
Ratnagiri .. .. .	22	62	16
Satara .. .. .	22	61	17
Surat .. .. .	19	63	18
Thana and Bombay Suburban .. .. .	23	58	19
Cutch .. .. .	28	53	19
Kathiawar .. .. .	23	59	18
Rajputana .. .. .	13	72	15
United Provinces .. .. .	13	69	18
French and Portugese Possessions in India .. .. .	16	63	21
The same for the total population of the city .. .. .	21	62	11

In this case a high proportion in the lowest age group means permanence of residence. The high proportion in the highest age group in the case of immigrants from French and Portugese possessions is possibly due to a higher life value in the case of the Goanese.

#### IMMIGRANTS FROM AHMEDNAGAR

In view of the great increase in immigrants from Ahmednagar it is interesting to note the castes. The following are the more important castes in 1911 and 1921.

#### Immigrants from Ahmednagar 1911 and 1921.

Principal Castes.	Number of immigrants.	
	1911	1921
Chambhar or Mochi .. .. .	450	2,561
Dhed or Mahar .. .. .	3,132	16,235
Maratha .. .. .	4,006	12,094
Sheikh .. .. .	1,432	1,889
Indian Christian .. .. .	Not given.	2,264

The number of Mahars is noticeable. The numbers of this caste enumerated in (1) Ahmednagar and (2) in Bombay but born at Ahmednagar in 1911 and 1921 were as follows :—

	1911	1921
Enumerated in Ahmednagar .. .. .	72,411	39,278
Enumerated in Bombay but born in Ahmednagar .. .. .	3,132	16,235
	75,543	55,513

It will be seen that the reduction in this caste in the Ahmednagar District amounted to no less than 33,133 and of these 13,103 came to Bombay.

Nor is the influx of Mahars confined to immigrants from the Nagar District. There appears to be a gradual drifting into Bombay of the great Mahar Caste of all the Marathi-speaking districts, and especially the Deccan. Taking the following Districts—Nagar, Colaba, Nasik, Poona, Ratnagiri, Satara and Sholapur—we get the following figures of Mahar immigrants to Bombay in 1911 and 1921.

	Males	Females	Total
1911 .. .. .	23,192	16,531	39,723
1921 .. .. .	42,667	27,667	70,334
Percentage increase on the 1911 figures .. .. .	+84%	+67%	+77%

The total strength of the Mahar caste, including Dhed and Holiya, has decreased by 3 per cent. since 1911. But the percentage decrease in the Central Division alone is 15 per cent., and the increase in Bombay City 37 per cent.



Of course the Bombay increase makes little difference on the vast number left in the mofussil. The caste strength in the Presidency is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million, and the number in Bombay only 92 thousand. But it has almost exactly doubled in twenty years, the strength being 46 thousand in 1901.

The Maratha figure is not capable of such exact comparison, because it involves the uncertainty which always exists between Marathas and Kunbis. Many a person who would be entered as Kunbi in his native village will assume the name Maratha on arrival in Bombay. Moreover, the Kunbi immigrants from Nagar were not tabulated in Table VI, Part II, for Bombay in 1911.

#### IMMIGRANTS AND OCCUPATIONS

For the most part the occupations which are followed by immigrants of the different castes from any regions, or from all regions considered together, follow lines which would be expected. Thus, most of the Marathas and lower castes will be found in Industrial occupations, or in "insufficiently described" occupations, which is mainly the simple entry "labourer". Most of the Wanis will be found under trade, the Bramhins under Professions and the Liberal Arts; the Indian Christians from Goa under Domestic Service; and so on. In the case of the Head Public Force and Administration it will be found that the Punjab and United Provinces supply large numbers, but these represent to a large extent sepoy and regiments which were in Colaba barracks at the time of the Census.\*

#### QUESTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE

##### WORKING OF MILLS IN BOMBAY

Mr. S. K. Bole asked: Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) Whether full time doctors have been appointed in all the mills in Bombay in compliance with the demand made by mill-hands during the strike of the year 1920?

\* The Census records of the occupations of the Bombay Population will be discussed in a later number of the "Labour Gazette."—Editor, L. C.

(b) Whether any of the mills are working more than ten hours a day?

(c) Whether some men are working day and night in mills which have introduced the system of double shifts?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: Information is being called for.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE"

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: Will the Government be pleased to give a list of the Governments receiving free copies of the "Labour Gazette" in exchange of their similar publications.

- (a) In India;
- (b) Abroad, in the Empire; and
- (c) Abroad, outside the Empire?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: The Governments on the free list are as follows :—

(a) The Government of India and the Governments of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, together with the following Indian States :—

Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad.

(b) Abroad in the Empire :

The United Kingdom, the self-governing Dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa) and Trinidad.

(c) Abroad, outside the Empire :

France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan and the United States of America.

These countries send in exchange their "Labour Gazettes" and similar reports.

#### MINIMUM WAGE ACT

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: Will Government be pleased to state if it is the intention of the Government to bring in a Minimum Wage Act?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: No such proposal is under consideration at present.



### ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE, 1922.

An All-India Industrial Welfare Conference will be held in Bombay, under the auspices of the Currimbroy Ebrahim and the Tata Sons Workmen's Institutes of the Social Service League, Bombay, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th April, 1922. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, will preside and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference will discuss questions regarding the welfare of industrial workers.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY UNION, BOMBAY

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1920-21

The Labour Office has received the First Annual Report for 1920-21 of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union, Bombay. It is signed by Messrs. F. J. Ginwala and S. H. Jhabvala, the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Union. The Union was formed in August 1920 and has three branches situated at Ahmedabad, Surat and Bular. Its aims and objects are stated to be (1) to promote friendly feeling and to foster a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation among the workmen employed in the various departments, (2) to consider the disabilities of the workmen in regard to work and wages and to try to remove them by lawful and constitutional means, (3) to promote the maintenance of sickness, benefit, provident and insurance funds and (4) generally to ameliorate the economic condition of the workmen. Free medical relief to all members is contemplated as a few physicians have volunteered their services. It is proposed to start a Co-operative Credit Society for the grant of loans on easy terms to members. The draft rules which are under preparation will provide for the compulsory insurance of the member wishing to take a loan and for the attachment of a Savings Bank to the Society. A reading room and library, the report states, will be opened for the use of the members

very shortly. It is also proposed to start a Death and Retirement Benefit Fund. The details of income and expenditure are as below:—

#### THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY UNION.

Income and Expenditure Account from 1st August 1920 to 31st March 1921.

Expenditure.		Income.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
To Printing and Stationery	1,332 14 6	By Entrance fees and subscriptions	9,280 13 0
Salaries and Wages	286 15 0	Collection at a meeting during strike	26 12 0
Rent	80 0 0	Interest on Bank Current Account	11 4 0
General charges	25 9 6		
Audit fees	66 0 0		
Commission to Branch Secretaries for collecting subscriptions	419 9 0		
Meeting expenses	209 1 3		
Volunteers' Equipment	816 12 6		
Contributions—			
Gas workers' Relief Fund	Rs. 250		
Trade Union Congress	Rs. 100		
Railway Conference	Rs. 125	475 0 0	
Depreciation at 10 per cent. on Furniture and Fixtures	16 10 3		
Excess of Income over expenditure transferred to Capital Fund Account	5,645 5 6		
	9,347 13 6		9,347 13 6

#### Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1921.

Liabilities.		Assets	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Outstanding Credits for Rent, Salaries, Audit Fees and commission to Branch Secretaries	276 1 0	Furniture and Fixtures	Rs. 166-6-0
Capital Fund Account—		Less Depreciation at 10 per cent.	Rs. 16-10-3
Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred.	5,645 5 6	Cash—	
		At the Bank of Morvi Ltd.	Rs. 2,765-1-9
		With the Honorary Secretary	Rs. 2,325-9-0
		In hand.	Rs. 581-4-0
	5,921 6 6		5,771 10 6
			5,921 6 6



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY

On pages 47 and 48 will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during February 1922, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work, and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". 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 February 1922.

### I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade.	Number of disputes in progress in February 1922.			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in February 1922.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in February 1922.*
	Started before 1st February.	Started in February.	Total.		
Textile	2	6	8	5,941	21,218
Engineering	..	1	1	390	390
Miscellaneous	1	2	3	3,668	10,479
Total, February 1922	3	9	12	9,999	32,087
Total, January 1922	..	17	17	15,863	33,389

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

There were 12 industrial disputes in February 1922, 8 of which were in cotton mills. The number of workpeople affected was about 10,000 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers

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replaced) 32,087, a slight decrease on the January statistics.

Table II shows the causes and results of the disputes. The number due to the question of pay is noticeable.

### II.—Industrial Disputes—Results, October 1921 to February 1922

	October 1921.	November 1921.	December 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
Number of strikes and lock-outs	15	31	9	17	12
Disputes in progress at beginning	2	5	3	..	3
Fresh disputes begun	13	26	6	17	9
Disputes ended	10	28	9	14	11
Disputes in progress at end	5	3	..	3	1
Number of workpeople involved	50,608	62,291	6,943	15,863	5,999
Aggregate duration in working days	231,896	62,008	26,321	33,389	32,087
Demands—					
Pay	1	5	2	8	6
Bonus	5	14	3	3	1
Personal	3	7	4	..	..
Leave and hours	3	2	..	2	..
Others	3	3	..	4	5
Results—					
Successful	2	13	1	3	1
Partially successful	4	6	1	..	2
Unsuccessful	4	9	7	11	8

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



### III.—Industrial Disputes—Analysis of Table II

Month.	Number of strikes and lock-outs.	Aggregate duration in working days.	Proportion settled.			
			In favour of employers. (Per cent.)	In favour of employ-ees. (Per cent.)	Com-promised. (Per cent.)	In pro-gress. (Per cent.)
April 1921 ..	6	184,450	33	17	17	33
May 1921 ..	11	227,115	27	9	18	46
June 1921 ..	10	79,804	70	10	..	20
July 1921 ..	10	12,268	60	10	10	20
August 1921 ..	14	192,001	36	36	7	21
September 1921	21	256,498	80	10	..	10
October 1921 ..	15	231,896	27	13	27	33
November 1921	31	62,009	29	42	19	10
December 1921	9	26,321	78	11	11	..
January 1922..	17	33,389	65	18	..	17
February 1922.	12	32,087	67	8	17	8

#### SHOLAPUR STRIKE

A strike in all the five mills at Sholapur involving about 18,000 workers broke out on the 2nd March 1922. The causes were (1) the reinstatement of workers dismissed during the last big strike in 1920; (2) the recognition, by the authorities, of a newly formed labour union; and (3) the right to represent the grievances of the workers through the union. A lock-out was declared on the 5th March and continued until the 16th March. The mills reopened on the 17th and the number of strikers resuming work gradually increased till it was 16,041 on the 23rd March.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE

The Report of the Industrial Disputes Committee has been received by the Government of Bombay. The Report is unanimous and will be published in the April number of the "Labour Gazette". The personnel of the

committee over which Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E., L.L.D., presided was given in the October issue of the "Labour Gazette".

### BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

#### ANNUAL MEETING

##### The Chairman's Speech.

Mr. J. A. Kay, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, in moving the adoption of the Report of the Committee of the Association for the year 1921, reviewed the principal events of the past twelve months. After referring to the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the great services rendered by the Prince on account of the visit, he said:

"It is very gratifying to report a year of considerable progress from all points of view, and in a year crowded with events, the most outstanding feature has been the amount of suggested or improved legislation put forward as a result of Government ratifying the conventions and recommendations of the general conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, convened at Washington in October 1919. I shall touch on some of these problems in a few minutes but in the main we have been able to agree and have, I hope, been able to help Government by the views we have furnished them with from time to time. From a manufacturing point of view the period has been one of continued prosperity, both spinning and weaving having been fully engaged though bleaching and dyeing following the popular clamour for plain goods consequent upon "Swadeshi" and other political cries, has had but a poor trading time. I estimate the profits of the Bombay cotton mills to be about 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. less than they were for the previous year when margins reached their zenith. On these results I think we can congratulate ourselves, especially as the textile industry in almost every other country in the world has been passing through a period of acute depression. We are, of course, sure to have our cycles of bad times, but I am fully confident that we are now in a position to amply cope with them and



though indications are at the moment not wanting that margins of profit may not be so large as before, I consider that the industry will more than hold its own for years to come and still show a reasonable return to those who have faith to invest and work in it. Little or no expansion of factories has however taken place, due to the continued high cost of machinery and the difficulty of housing labour and as you will see from our report only some 60,000 spindles and 2,000 looms have been added in Bombay Island. Our average hands employed daily total some 1,47,000 and when we consider their dependents one must realize how much the progress and prosperity of Bombay is bound up with the success of the textile industry.

#### THE STRENGTH OF THE INDUSTRY

Much has been said as to the strength of the textile industry of this country, but in my opinion it is attributable to the very careful and conservative policy adopted by the Millowners and Agents during the past few years. Recapitalisation with one or two exceptions has been absent; substantial reserves have been built up; and renewals of machinery and great improvements in conditions of work have been made, out of the profits realised during the successful period we have been experiencing. It is indeed satisfactory to find so many of our old mills improving their buildings so that dark and unhealthy corners are being eliminated and are providing more light and air, for I have always held that to improve conditions under which labour toils is the first charge on an employer immediately he is in a position to do so. Much has been said in other countries on recapitalisation in whatever form it took, either (1) the capitalisation of undivided profits, (2) the capitalisation of appreciations in the values of assets; or (3) the capitalisation in the case of some newly formed companies of share premium accounts, but with few exceptions when reserves have been accumulated for this special purpose the results have proved fallacious, for in returns recently published for Lancashire mills, 65 companies whose capital was on the pre-war basis and under the same control returned 12.7 per cent. on the share capital employed; in the case of 33 companies who reconstructed during the "boom" but did not sell, a return of 7.8 per cent. was made, whereas in the case

of 293 companies which were typically reconstructed to take over old concerns a return of only 2.3 per cent. is recorded. These figures are illuminating.

#### LABOUR AND CONDITIONS OF WORK

With the exception of small isolated strikes labour has been contented and worked well during the year. I see no factor why it should have been otherwise, for we have been able to maintain the 100 per cent. on pre-war rates of wages, whilst according to the figures furnished by the Labour Office, the cost of living has been considerably under the high-water mark reached in October 1920, on which basis an adjustment was made. As I said a few minutes ago, much is being done to improve conditions in our factories, and I am pleased to see that so many of our members are now taking an active interest in the conditions and surroundings in which our workpeople live. Most of our troubles economically and industrially can I think to a great degree be put down to illiteracy and the migratory habits of our workpeople, and education would help to solve our problem, but though much has been said about compulsory primary education, I am afraid Government are a long way off even making a commencement in this direction, so the social conditions of our employees must be improved by welfare work. Much has already been done, but I appeal to our members to do more. I know at times results are disappointing, but if we can raise up their standard by giving them brighter surroundings and attractions to keep them out of the liquor and bucket shops, we shall have achieved something, for better environment must as time goes on tell its own tale, and I should suggest to those who are not already doing so that a certain amount be put aside out of profits each year for this purpose.

The new Factories Amendment Bill has now been passed into law and comes into force on July 1st. It is to the credit of this Association that they were the first to agitate for the ten hours working day which the new Act provides for, so the sixty hours week meets our wishes. From certain quarters suggestions have been made for reducing still further the working day but until we have facilities which will enable us to run our factories similar to what



they do in other countries, any attempt will meet with our condemnation, and I advise those who have ideas in this direction to consider the causes of unemployment in other parts of the world where the shorter day exists. The time is not opportune, nor is there—as far as I can ascertain—any desire on the part of labour for lesser hours. Nominally our working day is ten hours, but our labour does not actually toil this period by something like, I should say, 20 per cent., and is still very inefficient. We have to meet competitions in several markets open to the world. We have no monopoly, and we shall resent strongly any further attempt to curtail our production under present conditions.

#### HOUSING AND DOUBLE SHIFT WORKING

The question of double shift working is one which has given your Committee some concern during the year, and I believe this problem will have to be dealt with in the near future. Our members have stood loyally by their self-inflicted ordinance not to work two shifts in the interests of the city as a whole on account of the housing shortage, but we cannot expect them to be satisfied with this situation indefinitely. We have to say to Government “give us some tenements for our workpeople without delay.” I understand that 95 chawls of 80 tenements, or 7,600 tenements in all are now in course of construction, viz. :— at Naigaum 19 chawls ; De Lisle Road 33 chawls ; and Worli 43 chawls, which all will accommodate some 30,000 people, and it is expected that the next lot of 23 chawls at Naigaum will be commenced in the near future. I hope the Development Board will push on with these schemes with all possible speed as once the Director of Development took over this important work private building to all intents and purposes ceased.

#### TRADE UNIONS AND LABOUR DISPUTES

Of the many difficult problems constantly before us none is more complicated than those which affect the relations between Capital and Labour, especially so, as, though there have been indications of the formation of Labour Unions we are not yet convinced that, speaking generally, the desire for amalgamation comes from the men themselves. We are not averse to disinterested outsiders helping their development provided of

course that they carry out the wishes and desires of the workers themselves. We have to realise that Labour Unions must arrive as time goes on, and as long as they properly function in accordance with the principles of justice and liberty we have no objection to them. We want to help in avoiding the difficulties experienced in other countries and to profit by their mistakes, and it was on these lines that we replied to Government on the question of registration of Trade Unions in this country.

The Government of Bombay recently appointed a Committee on which Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. J. B. Petit and myself were amongst the members to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes, and their report which will be issued shortly calls for your careful consideration. Here again the trouble is the uncertainty of the Trade Union movement and in the words of the report “the evolution of any means of preventing and adjusting strikes and trade disputes in such a floating and illiterate body, lacking any homogeneity, is exceedingly difficult.” The suggestions put forward for the settlement of industrial disputes in short are by Courts of Inquiry and Conciliation, constituted by three members from each side with a neutral Chairman selected from a panel of Chairmen maintained in the Labour Office. In the first place after enquiry, public opinion, which always plays an important part in the settlement of industrial disputes would have some effect, but in case it did not, then the Conciliation Board should be brought into use. It is proposed to give these Courts statutory recognition but not to make them mandatory. I think you will agree that this is as far as we can go at the present time, and it remains to be seen in the event of Government accepting these suggestions what the result will be.

#### THE LABOUR OFFICE

The new Labour Office came into being in April last and so far has confined itself to the collection of statistics and furnishing information regarding labour and labour disputes in the Presidency, and has been able to advise Government on matters relating to proposed



legislation. The “cost of living” index published monthly is of particular interest and should be useful in case of Labour troubles consequent upon changes in economic conditions, as formerly we had no authentic figures to work on, but now with this official guide differences on this account can be speedily dealt with. One of the most important matters undertaken by this Department during the year was the taking of the Wage Census in Bombay, and I wish to thank the members for the assistance rendered in this connexion. Obviously the work of dissection has been difficult and taken much time to tabulate, but I expect the report will be issued in the near future, and I hope the figures and information collected will give us a “nucleus” for standardization of wages in the textile trade. This of course as you all know is a difficult matter, but I suggest that as a commencement we take the mills in groups in districts and endeavour to arrive at some general understanding in that way. The Director of Labour has kindly consented to furnish us with figures classified in groups in this manner as requested by the Sub-Committee and as set out on page 87 of our report. Work of this nature of course which has taken up so much time of the Labour Department cannot yet be fully appreciated, but now that a commencement has been made and a basis of work established, further progress as in other countries will be made, and with the now experienced staff employed we may look for much useful work to be done by this department for the trade as a whole, and in order to minimise expenses and centralization of all labour matters, I consider that much can be done by transferring, from other departments in the Secretariat, work which really comes under the heading of Labour.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

We are able to agree in the main with the Government of India on the question of workmen's compensation, but had to point out that here again that English Acts as a whole are not applicable to the peculiar conditions of India. As employers we readily recognise our responsibility in this connection. We are strongly opposed to state insurance and we want the legislation framing so as to prevent any malingering.”

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Mr. Kay referred to the work of the East India Cotton Association and to the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The main idea of the latter Committee is to promote the interest of the cotton trade and the cotton grower throughout India, and to advise Government from time to time as to necessary action for the benefit of cotton improvement as a whole. In regard to the cotton yarn spun in this country Mr. Kay said :—

“There is as you know a tendency for fine counts in India and I find from returns recently extracted that since 1910-11 the percentage of counts spun below 13s. has fallen from 34 to 26 per cent. above 12s. the percentage has risen from 66 to 73 per cent. 20s. and over 47 to 51 per cent. and 22s. to 30s. from 15 to 18 per cent. of the total spinings. For over 30s. there is not much change. India therefore spins 51 per cent. of counts of 20s. and upwards and it is estimated that only say about 30 per cent. of our crops unadulterated is really fit for this group of counts. This of course indicates that we shall require purer and better cotton, and I see no reason why with proper guidance this country—which is the second largest cotton growing country in the world so far as quantity is concerned—should not produce it. It will interest you to know that whilst during the past two years through the efforts of the Agricultural Departments in the Punjab and Madras a ¼ million bales of long staple cotton have been added to Indian production and certain improvements made in Hyderabad and Madras in another 260,000 bales of staple cotton, the replacement of the old type of Oomra in the Central Provinces, Central India and Khandesh by shorter staple types together with the deterioration of the Broach crop has lost us anything from 300,000 to 700,000 bales of staple cotton which was so largely used by our mills.

#### TRADE AND POLITICS

I wish to sound a warning note regarding trade and politics. Businessmen generally dislike—and with reason—Government interference with affairs which effect their industries but owing to ever changing conditions it is more than necessary that the business



mind must keep itself wide open to both domestic and foreign politics. Conferences are arranged and held and important decisions arrived at and in many cases for political reasons arrangements are made, very often without consultations having taken place with those concerned which effect materially the industrial and economic life of the country, and I consider that in all cases where such commitments have to be made, it is the duty of all delegates and representatives to consult the trade or the private interests concerned before and not after arriving at binding arrangements.

#### LANCASHIRE AND THE IMPORT DUTIES

It is with some regret that I have to refer to the vehement attacks made on us by Lancashire when the import duties were raised a year ago from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent. The increase made purely for the purpose of revenue was most unfairly turned round into being "a tax for the benefit of the Bombay Millowners." This and other absurd arguments of course indicated how little Lancashire realise—although they have been a party to them—the changes which have and are taking place in this country as a result of the Reforms, and the time has come when they have to understand clearly that they cannot have a "ring fence" round the Indian market for their productions. I submit the grievance is on our side for we are still inflicted with the excise duty imposed years ago at the bidding of Lancashire, and I know no country in the world where an excise is levied as a counteracting duty to satisfy rival manufacturers in another country. I think Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India, is to be congratulated on the admirable way he dealt with the deputation which he received in regard to this matter.

It was more than surprising to find that despite the ill feeling which this tax has created for years, Government had the courage in the recent Budget to bring in proposals for a further increase of this tax, and it is somewhat gratifying to find that the suggestion met with the fate it so richly deserved. In speaking on this question a few days ago the Finance Member said: 'We intend to have fiscal liberty

for India and to assert our rights to it.' I hope this message will reach our Lancashire friends."

The Resolution on the Report was seconded by Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and supported by Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Mr. J. B. P. M.L.C. Donations were voted on the proposal of Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoy, C.B.E. seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoj Currimbhoy to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Police Comforts Fund, and other Associations. A vote of thanks to Mr. J. A. Kay (who was re-elected Chairman for another year) was moved by Sir Dinshaw Wacha who had attended the meetings on 2,000 occasions extending over 33 years.

#### RECOGNITION BY GOVERNMENT OF ASSOCIATIONS OF ITS EMPLOYEES

The Government of India have decided, in view of Article 427 of the Peace Treaty which lays down the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers, that official recognition will be accorded to associations of its employees which comply with conditions set out in the form of rules. In the event of legislation being passed which will permit of the registration of an association or associations, these shall be duly registered. In view of the particular character of employment in the Police and Prisons Departments, more stringent conditions in certain circumstances have been laid down. It will be remembered that in England, the Police Act of 1919 after setting up a statutory federation to represent the interests of the Police, makes it illegal for a policeman to join a trade union or association having for its objects control of the pay, pension or conditions of service of the Police Force, and any person contravening the provisions forfeits all pension rights and his membership of the Police Force. Copies of the rules drawn up by the Government of India will be communicated to any association or proposed association of Government employees. These rules do not apply to any employee of Government who is subject to military law or to the Indian Army Act, 1911.



## INDIAN FACTORIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922

### New Provisions

The following Act is the Indian Factories Amendment Act No. 11 of 1922. It passed the Indian Legislature in the session just concluded and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 25th January last.

ACT No. 11 of 1922.

An Act further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911.\*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922.

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

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1922.

2. Amendment of section 2, Act XII of 1911.—In section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(a) in clause (1) for the word "fourteen" the word "fifteen" shall be substituted;

(b) for clause (3) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) 'factory' means—

(a) any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day in the year not less than twenty persons are simultaneously employed and steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale any article or part of an article; or

(b) any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day in the year not less than ten persons are simultaneously employed and any such process is carried on, whether any such power is used in aid thereof or not which have been declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a factory;

A declaration under clause (b) may be made in respect of any class of premises, or in respect of any particular premises";

\* The Indian Factories Act, 1911 (Act XII) will be found in Vol. VII of the Unrepealed Acts of the Governor-General in Council (Superintending, Government Printing, India), page 178. The Act was also published in *A History of Factory Legislation in India* by J. C. Rydd, M.A. (University of Calcutta), page 160.

(c) for clauses (8) and (9), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(8) 'week' means the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night."

3. Substitution of new section for section 3, Act XII of 1911.—For section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. Application of Act.—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any mine subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1901." (VIII of 1901.)

4. Amendment of section 7, Act XII of 1911.—In section 7 of the said Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A certifying surgeon may revoke any certificate granted to a child under sub-section (1) if, in his opinion, the child is no longer fit for employment in a factory.

(3) Where a certifying surgeon refuses to certify that a person is fit for employment in a factory or revokes a certificate granted to a child in this behalf, he shall, if required by such person or child, or by the parent or guardian of such person or child, or by the manager of the factory in which such person or child desires to be employed, state in writing his reasons for such a refusal or revocation."

5. Amendment of section 8, Act XII of 1911.—In section 8 of the said Act,—

(a) for the words "any person practising medicine or surgery," the words "any registered practitioner" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso for the words "after the first date" to the end of the section, the words "for a period of more than three months" shall be substituted;

(c) after the proviso, the following Explanation shall be added, namely:—

"Explanation.—In this section the expression 'registered practitioner' means any person registered under the Medical Act, 1858, or any Act amending the same or under any Act of any Legislature in British India providing for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, and includes, in any area where



no such last-mentioned Act is in force, any person declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a registered practitioner for the purposes of this section." (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90.)

6. *Insertion of new section 8A in Act XII of 1911.*—After section 8 in Chapter II of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"8A. *Compulsory medical examination.*—Where an Inspector is of opinion that a child employed in a factory is no longer fit for employment, he may serve on the manager of the factory a notice requiring that such child shall cease to be employed until he has been re-examined by a certifying surgeon or by a registered practitioner authorised by a certifying surgeon in this behalf."

7. *Amendment of section 9, Act XII of 1911.*—To section 9 of the said Act, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(d) the atmosphere shall not be rendered so humid by artificial means as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein."

8. *Amendment of section 18, Act XII of 1911.*—In clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the said Act, after the word "machinery," the words "and electrical fittings including live wires and switches" shall be inserted.

9. *Insertion of new section 18A in Act XII of 1911.*—After section 18 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"18A. *Repairs to buildings or machinery.*—(1) If an Inspector is of opinion—

(a) that any factory or part thereof is in such a condition as to be dangerous to human life or safety, or

(b) that any part of the ways, works, machinery or plant used in a factory is in such a condition that it cannot be used without danger to human life or safety, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for removing the danger, and requiring him to carry them out before such date as may be specified therein.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Inspector, the use of any part of the ways, works, machinery or plant in a factory involves imminent danger to human life, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing prohibiting the use thereof until it is duly repaired or altered."

10. *Insertion of new sections 19A and 19B in Act XII of 1911.*—After section 19 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"19A. *Power to prohibit presence of children in factories.*—Where, in the opinion of the Inspector,

the presence in any factory or any part thereof of children, who, by reason of their age, cannot, under the provisions of this Act, be lawfully employed therein, involves danger to, or injury to the health of, such children, he may serve on the manager of such factory an order in writing prohibiting the admission of such children to the factory or part thereof.

19B. *Prohibition of employment of women and persons under eighteen years in certain processes.*—No person under the age of eighteen years and no woman shall be employed in any factory in any of the operations specified in Part I of the Schedule, or, save in accordance with the regulations contained in Part II of the Schedule, in any operation involving the use of lead compounds."

11. *Amendment of section 20, Act XII of 1911.*—In the proviso to section 20 of the said Act, after the word "roof," the words "or to such height as the Inspector may, in any particular case, specify" shall be inserted.

12. *Substitution of new section for section 21, Act XII of 1911.*—For section 21 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"21. *Rest periods in factories.*—(1) In every factory there shall be fixed,—

(a) for each person employed on each working day—

(i) at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of rest of not less than one hour, or

(ii) at the request of the employees concerned, periods of rest of not less than half an hour each so arranged that, for each period of six hours' work done, there shall be periods of rest of not less than one hour's duration in all, and that no person shall work for more than five hours continuously, and

(b) for each child working more than five and a half hours in any day, a period of rest of not less than half an hour.

(2) The period of rest under clause (b) shall be so fixed that no such child shall be required to work continuously for more than four hours."

13. *Amendment of section 22, Act XII of 1911.*—To clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no such substitution shall be made as will result in any person working for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday for a whole day."



14. *Amendment of section 23, Act XII of 1911.*—

(1) In clause (a) of section 23 of the said Act, for the word "nine" the word "twelve" shall be substituted.

(2) In clause (c) of section 23 of the said Act, for the word "seven," the word "six" shall be substituted.

(3) The provisions of clause (a) of section 23 of the said Act, as hereby amended, shall not apply to any child lawfully employed in a factory on or before the first day of July, 1921.

15. *Amendment of section 25, Act XII of 1911.*—In section 25 of the said Act, after the word "child," the words "or, save in such circumstances as may be prescribed, any other person" shall be inserted.

16. *Amendment of section 26, Act XII of 1911.*—In section 26 of the said Act, for the words, "woman or child" and the words "woman and child," the word "person" shall be substituted.

17. *Substitution of new sections for section 27, Act XII of 1911.*—For section 27 of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"27. *Limitation of working hours per week.*—No person shall be employed in a factory for more than sixty hours in any one week.

28. *Limitation of working hours per day.*—No person shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day."

18. *Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter V, Act XII of 1911.*—For Chapter V of the said Act, the following Chapter shall be substituted, namely:—

#### " CHAPTER V.

##### EXCEPTIONS.

29. *Exceptions for persons holding positions of supervision, etc.*—Nothing in any of the following sections, namely, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28, shall apply to persons who may, by rules made by the Local Government under this Act, be defined to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or to persons employed in a confidential capacity.

30. (1) *Exemptions.*—Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

(a) that any class of work in a factory is in the nature of preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory; or

(b) that the work of any class of workers is essentially intermittent; or

(c) that there is in any class of factories any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons; or

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(d) that any class of factories supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day; or

(e) that in any class of factories the work performed, by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature, cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces;

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt on such conditions, if any, as it may impose—

in case (a) such class of work from all or any of the provisions of sections 27 and 28;

in case (b) work of the nature described from all or any of the provisions of sections 22, 27 and 28;

in case (c) work of the nature described from the provisions of sections 21 and 22;

in cases (d) and (e) such class of factories from the provisions of section 22.

(2) The Local Government may, by general or special order, exempt for such period as may be specified in the order and on such conditions, if any, as it may impose, any factory from all or any of the provisions of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, on the ground that such exemption is necessary in order to enable such factory to deal with an exceptional press of work.

(3) In such circumstances and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, nothing in section 21, section 22, section 27 or section 28 shall apply to work on urgent repairs.

31. *Payment for overtime.*—Where, under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 30, any factory has been exempted from the provisions of section 27, every person employed in such factory for more than sixty hours in any one week shall be paid, in respect of the overtime, at a rate which shall be at least one and a quarter times the rate at which he is normally paid.

32. *Special exemptions for indigo, tea and coffee factories.*—The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any indigo factory or any factory situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation, from all or any of the provisions of sections 21 and 22, on such conditions, if any, as it may impose."

19. *Amendment of section 33, Act XII of 1911.*—In sub-section (1) of section 33 of the said Act, for clauses (a) and (b), the words "on or before the date on which the factory commences working as such" shall be substituted.



20. Substitution of new section for section 35, Act XII of 1911.—For section 35 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“35. Register of workers.—In every factory there shall be kept, in the prescribed form, a register of all the persons employed in such factory, of their hours of work and of the nature of their respective employment.

21. Amendment of section 36, Act XII of 1911.—In section 36 of the said Act,—

(c) for clause (b) of sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) the periods of rest fixed under section 21”;

(d) in clause (d) of sub-section (1), for the words “women and children, respectively, if not employed in shifts,” the words “all persons employed” shall be substituted;

(e) after clause (d) of sub-section (1), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“(e) the weekly holidays fixed under section 22.”

22. Amendment of section 37, Act XII of 1911.—In sub-section (2) of section 37 of the said Act,—

(a) in clause (g) after the word “ventilation,” the words “and artificial humidification” shall be inserted;

(b) in clause (j) after the word “machinery,” the words “and electrical fittings” shall be inserted;

(c) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(j) the definition of ‘persons’ under section 29 who shall be deemed to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or persons employed in a confidential capacity.”

23. Insertion of new section 38A in Act XII of 1911.—After section 38 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“38A. Rules for prevention of anthrax.—The Governor-General in Council may make rules for the adequate disinfection of wool used in factories which may be infected with anthrax spores.”

24. Amendment of section 39, Act XII of 1911.—In section 39 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1) for the word and figures “section 38,” the words and figures “sections 38 and 38A” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words and figures “sections 37 and 38,” the words and figures “sections 37, 38 and 38A” shall be substituted.

25. Amendment of section 41, Act XII of 1911.—In section 41 of the said Act,—

(a) in clause (f), for the word “machinery or boilers,” the words “machinery, electrical fittings or boilers” shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (g), for the words and figures “section 18,” the words and figures “section 18, section 18A or section 19B” shall be substituted;

(c) for the words “two hundred”, the words “five hundred” shall be substituted.

26. Amendment of section 43, Act XII of 1911.—In section 43 of the said Act, for the words “two hundred” the words “five hundred” shall be substituted.

27. Insertion of new section 43A in Act XII of 1911.—After section 43 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“43A. Power of Court to pay compensation out of fine.—Where under this Act a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise, a sentence of fine in respect of an offence causing bodily injury or death, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be paid as compensation to the person injured or, in the case of his death, to his legal representative:

Provided that, if the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been presented, before the decision of the appeal.”

28. Amendment of section 48, Act XII of 1911.—In section 48 of the said Act, at the end of sub-section (2), the words and figures “or section 44” shall be added.

29. Amendment of section 50, Act XII of 1911.—In section 50 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words and figures “or section 18,” the words and figures “section 18, section 18A or section 19A” shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) Except in the case of an appeal against an order under section 19A, the appellate authority may, on the application of the appellant, suspend the operation of an order of the Inspector pending the decision of the appeal. But where no such suspension has been granted, such order shall be complied with notwithstanding the fact that an appeal has been presented.”

30. Amendment of section 51, Act XII of 1911.—In sub-section (2) of section 51 of the said Act, for the words and figures “section 24, clause (a) and section 29”, the words and figures “and section 24, clause (a)” shall be substituted.

(Continued on page 31.)

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1921

Abbreviations:— S...Scanty F...Fair N...Normal EX...Excess.

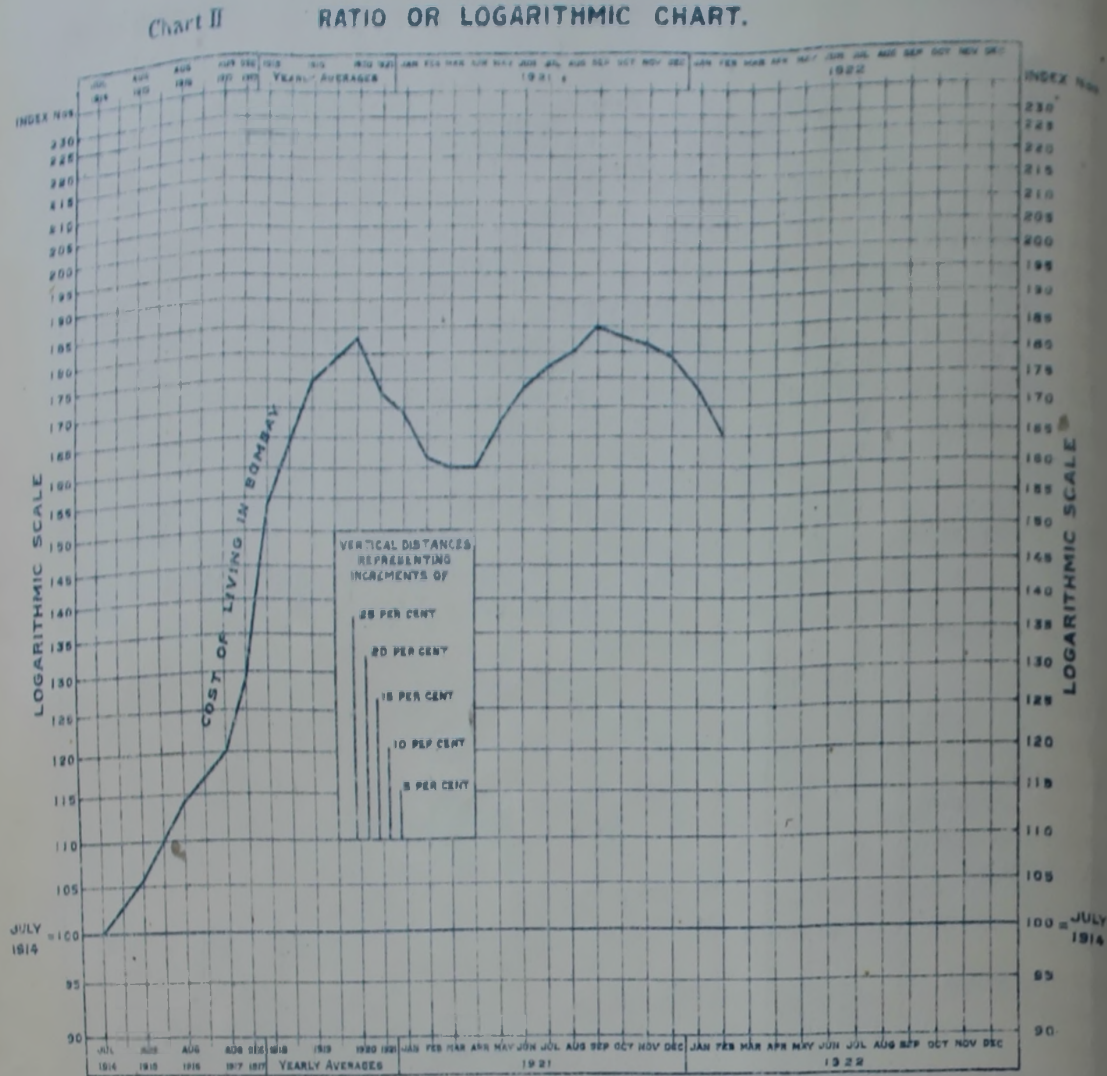
PROVINCE OR STATE.	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					
	8 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	
I BOMBAY PRESIDENCY																						
1 KONKAN	F	EX	EX	S	F	F	EX	EX	N	EX	F	EX	S	N	F	EX	F	S	EX	S	S	S
2 GUJARAT	N	S	S	S	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	F	EX	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
3 DECCAN	N	F	EX	S	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S
4 SIND	F	S	F	F	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S
II MADRAS PRESIDENCY																						
1 MALABAR	N	N	F	S	F	F	N	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	N	S	N	EX	S	F	S
2 DECCAN	EX	F	S	S	S	S	N	EX	EX	N	S	S	N	S	S	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
3 EAST NORTH	S	N	F	S	N	F	EX	EX	N	S	S	N	S	S	S	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX
4 SOUTH EAST	EX	N	S	S	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	EX	F	S	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	N	EX	F	EX
III BENGAL PRESIDENCY																						
1 BIHAR	S	F	N	EX	F	EX	N	N	N	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	S	N	F	EX	F	S	S
2 ORISSA	S	N	N	N	F	F	S	N	N	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	S	N	F	EX	N	F	EX
IV UNITED PROVINCES																						
1 EAST	S	F	EX	EX	S	N	F	N	F	EX	N	EX	EX	S	EX	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S
2 WEST	S	S	N	EX	S	F	F	EX	F	EX	N	EX	N	N	EX	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S
V CENTRAL PROVINCES																						
1 BERAR	N	EX	EX	S	F	F	F	EX	EX	EX	N	S	S	F	S	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 WEST	F	EX	EX	F	F	F	F	N	EX	EX	F	F	S	EX	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	S
3 EAST	S	N	EX	N	F	N	S	N	EX	EX	EX	F	S	EX	F	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
VI PUNJAB																						
1 EAST AND NORTH	F	S	S	S	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	F	F	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 SOUTH AND WEST	F	S	S	N	S	S	EX	S	EX	N	EX	EX	S	S	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
VII RAJPUTANA																						
1 WEST	S	S	S	S	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S
2 EAST	S	S	S	S	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S
VIII CENTRAL INDIA																						
1 WEST	S	EX	EX	S	S	F	EX	EX	F	N	N	F	N	EX	N	EX	N	EX	S	S	S	S
2 EAST	S	S	F	EX	S	F	S	N	EX	EX	EX	F	N	EX	EX	F	S	S	S	S	S	S
IX HYDERABAD																						
1 NORTH	EX	EX	S	S	N	EX	N	N	EX	N	S	S	EX	N	S	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 SOUTH	EX	N	N	S	F	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	S	EX	F	EX	F	S	S	S	S	S	S
X MYSORE	EX	S	F	S	S	N	EX	N	F	F	S	F	EX	F	EX	S	S	N	EX	F	S	S
XI ASSAM	EX	F	N	F	N	EX	EX	S	N	F	EX	N	EX	S	EX	N	EX	N	EX	N	EX	N
XII BURMA																						
1 LOWER	N	F	EX	F	N	F	S	N	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	N	N	N	F	S	EX	F	S
2 UPPER	N	EX	N	F	F	EX	F	N	N	N	EX	N	EX	F	S	N	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX

NOTES

- The whiter the chart the better the season. Red areas indicate deficient, and black areas excessive rain.
- Excess: More than 120 per cent of the normal.  
Normal: 80-120 per cent of the normal.  
Deficient: 40-79 per cent of the normal.  
Normal: Less than 40 per cent of the normal.  
Normals for Divisions are means of Normals of reporting stations excluding hill stations. The Daily Weather Report gives the complete list of stations.
- 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. The lettering outside the green lines is smaller than the lettering within, as rainfall outside the lines is less important. Within the green lines if a the Monsoon) the third successive and following "EX" squares and the second successive and following "S" squares are hatched.
- As the Monsoon is of little or no importance in and both the rise in the Indus above the fair irrigating level and the rainfall are shown. The date of the normal rise is in the first week of June and of the normal fall the last week of September.

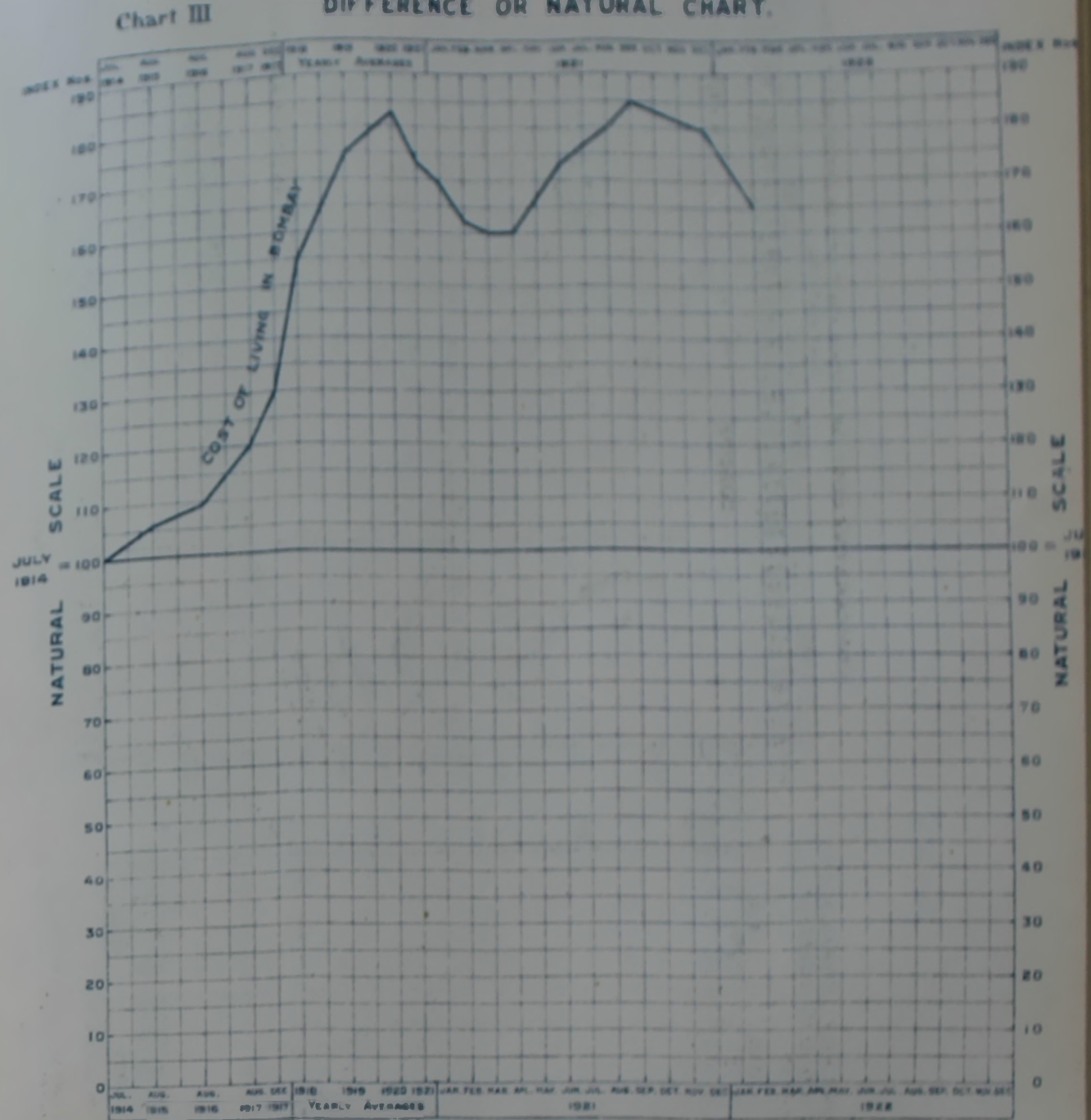


**COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY  
RATIO OR LOGARITHMIC CHART.**



Note: - This chart is intended to show the ratio of increase in the cost of living, which is not shown by chart 3. It is also shown by this chart that the rate of increase is inversely proportional to the index number. Thus an increase of 5 points over 200 is half the increase of the same 5 points over 100. Equal vertical distances in this chart represent equal ratios from any part of the diagram to any other, instead of equal increments, as on the natural scale (Chart 3). The steepness of the curve before January 1921 is exaggerated on account of the considerably smaller intervals adopted for years, as compared with those for months.

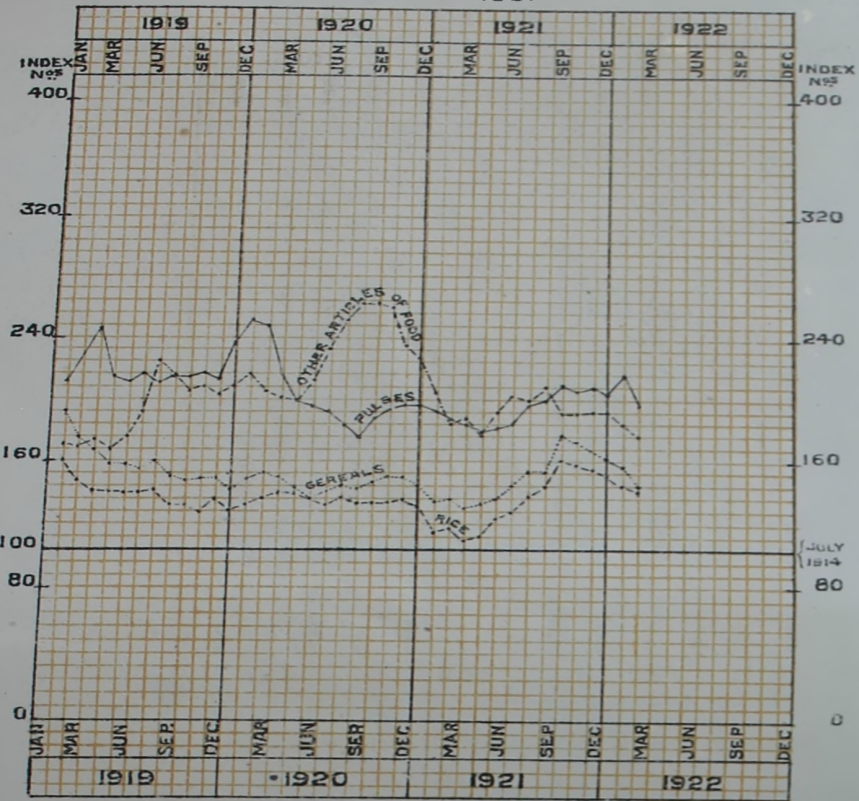
**COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY  
DIFFERENCE OR NATURAL CHART.**



Note: - This chart shows the actual changes in the cost of living. Equal vertical distances in this chart represent equal differences, and not equal ratios as on the logarithmic scale (Chart 2). The steepness of the curve before January 1921 is exaggerated on account of the considerably smaller intervals adopted for years as compared with those for months.

CHART NO 4

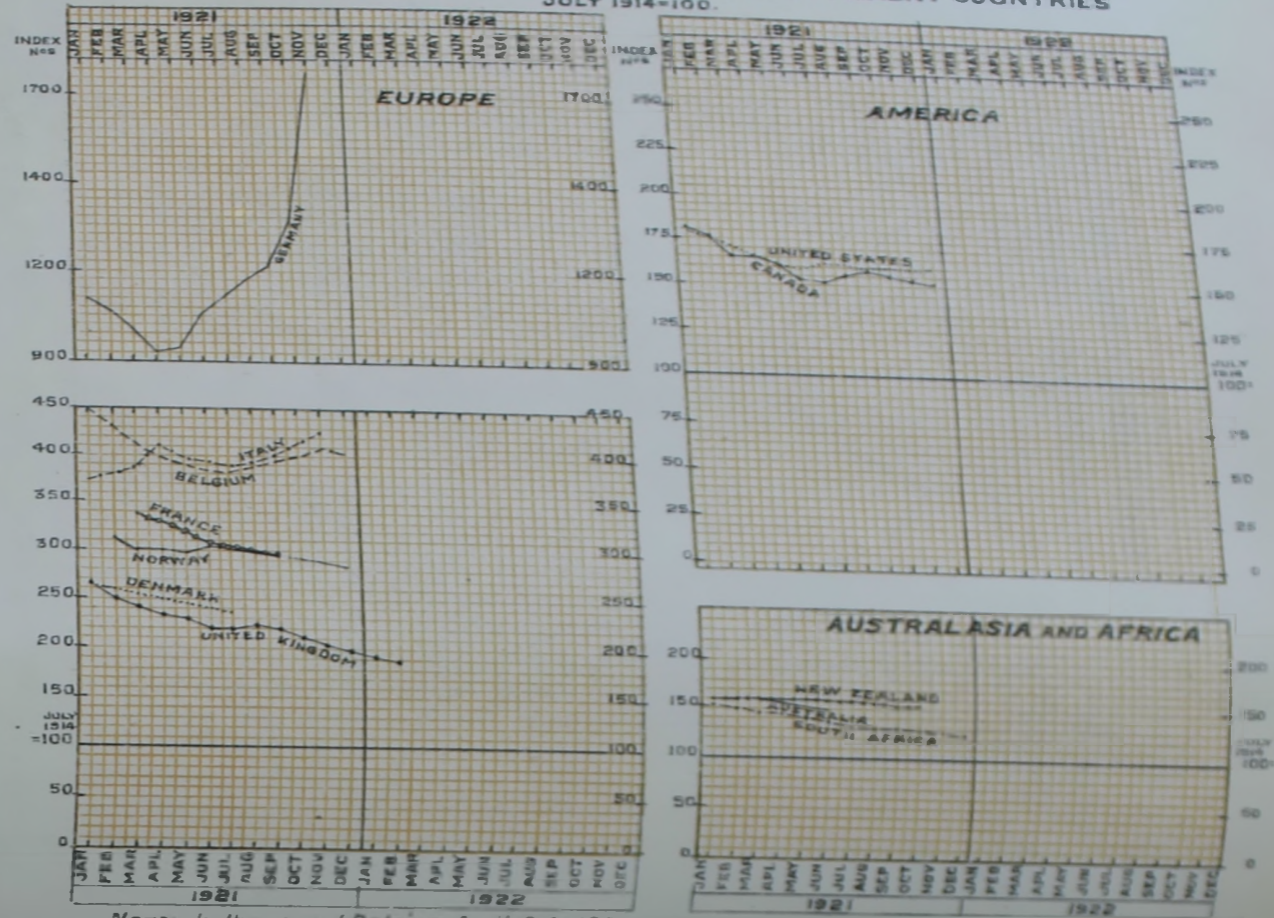
RETAIL PRICES OF RICE, PULSES, CEREALS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY. JULY 1914=100.



Note:—Pulses—Average price of Gram and Kulthi.  
 "Rice"—Clean.  
 "Cereals"—Average price of rice, wheat, Jawar and Bajri.  
 "Other articles of food"—Average price of sugar, tea, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghi, potatoes, onions, coconut oil &c.

CHART NO 5

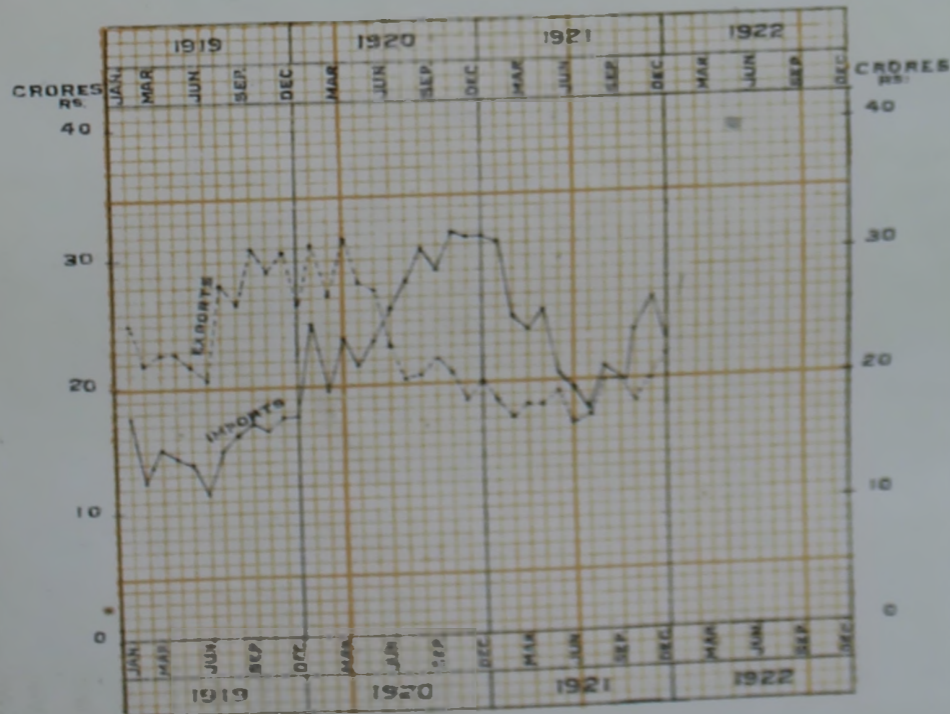
COMPARATIVE COST OF LIVING INDEXES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES JULY 1914=100.



Note:—In the case of Belgium April 1914=100.

CHART NO 6

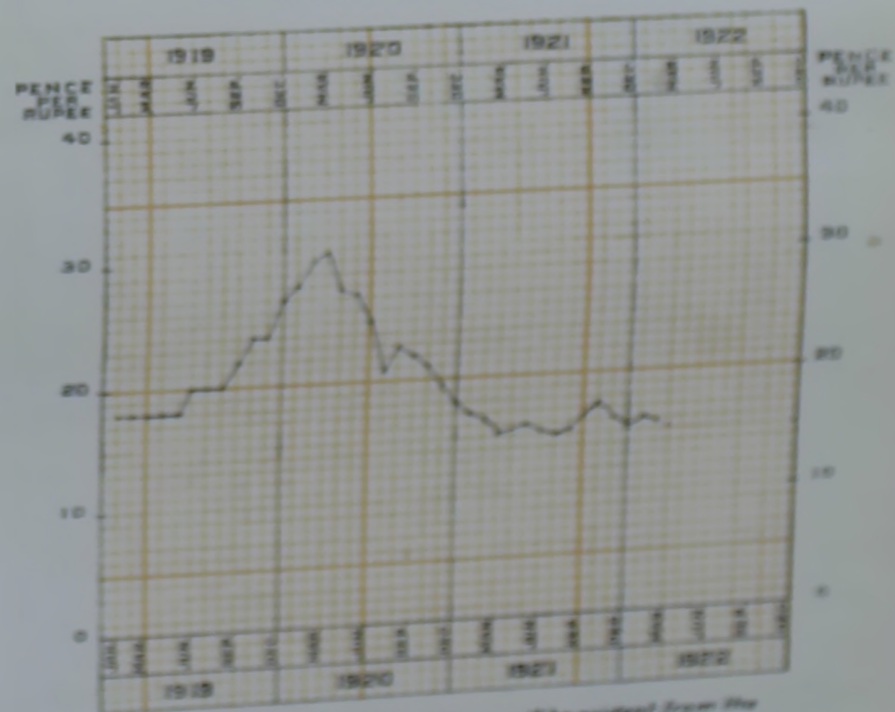
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—INDIA.



NOTE:—(1) The adverse balance since June 1920.  
 (2) Each square equals 1 crore

CHART NO 7

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN BOMBAY.



NOTE:—(1) The reason for the fall of Exchange will be evident from the preceding chart. When the balance of trade is adverse (imports as from June 1920 greater than exports) Exchange also tends to be adverse from Indian point of view. This is the Telegraphic Transfer rate on London.  
 (2) Each square equals 1 penny

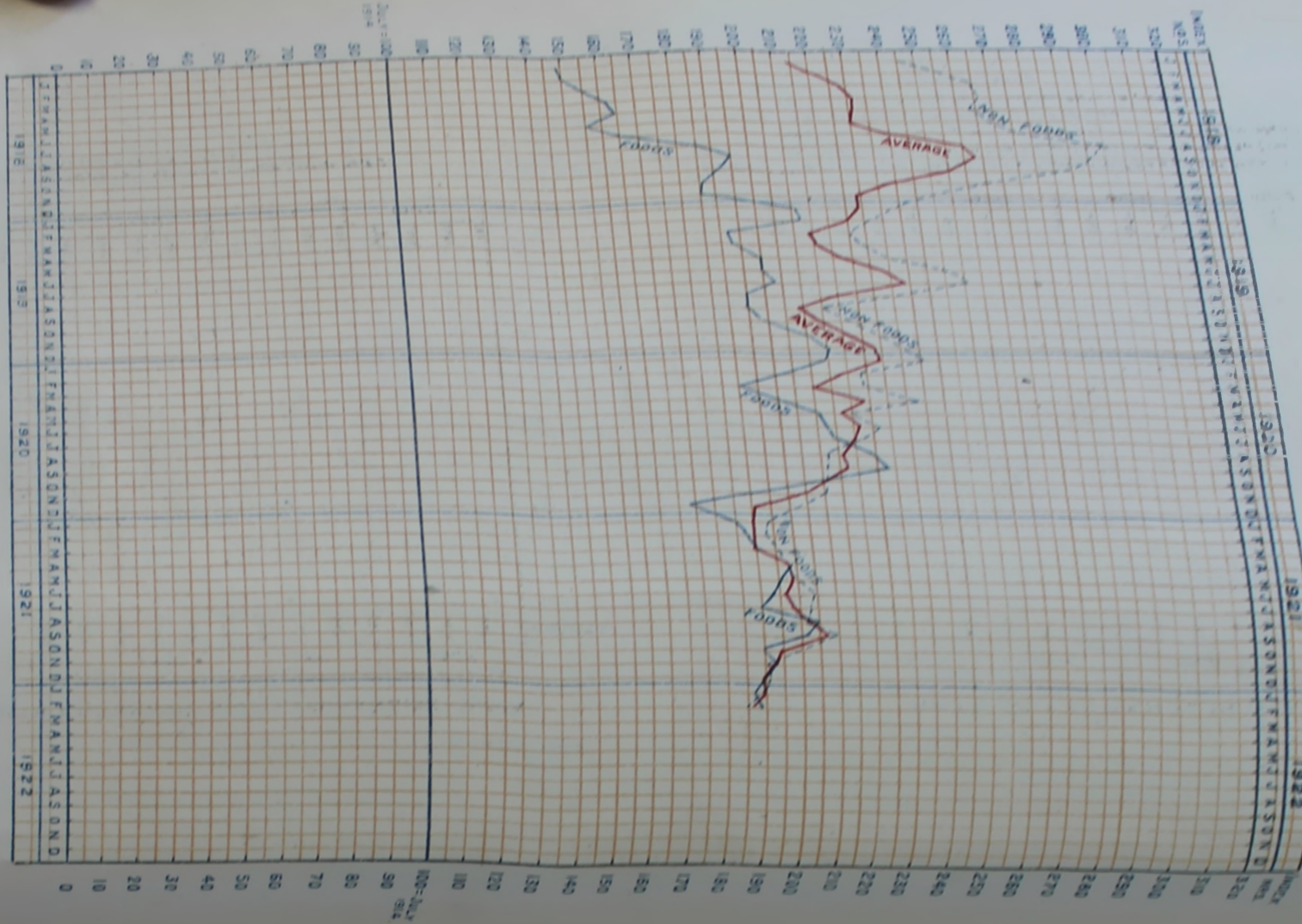


CHART No. 9

**STRIKES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY 1921-1922.**

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED



CHART No. 10

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



NOTE:— THE SMALL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN JULY AND DECEMBER 1921 IS OWING TO THE SHORT DURATION OF STRIKES.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1921

(See Chart No. 1.)

In the monsoon chart 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 chart 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 chart; after this date the rise is of little material importance. The table below shows the rainfall up to 31st October 1921, in Bombay, the Deccan (Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Poona), Guzerat (Surat and Ahmedabad) and in Kathiawar (Rajkot and Bhavnagar).

Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.	Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.
	(1st June to 31st October.)			(1st June to 31st October.)	
Bombay ..	86.02	+16.22	Surat ..	53.51	+13.07
Ahmednagar ..	17.11	- 2.56	Ahmedabad ..	40.75	+12.12
Sholapur ..	21.08	- 4.27	Rajkot ..	27.45	+ 2.14
Bijapur ..	14.82	- 2.15	Bhavnagar ..	29.45	+ 7.77
Poona ..	18.64	- 5.72			

MAR., 1922

LABOUR



GAZETTE

31

**31. Amendment of section 52, Act XII of 1911.**—In section 52 of the said Act, for the words and figures "section 28 and section 32," the words and figures "section 27, section 28 and section 31" shall be substituted.

**32. Amendment of Schedules to Act XII of 1911.**—For Schedules I and II to the said Act, the Schedules contained in Schedule I to this Act shall be substituted.

**33. Repeals.**—The provisions of the said Act specified in Schedule II are hereby repealed to the extent shown in the second column thereof.

### SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULE TO BE SUBSTITUTED IN THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911.

(See section 32.)

"THE SCHEDULE."

(See section 19B.)

#### PART I.

1. Work at a furnace where the reduction or treatment of zinc or lead ores is carried on:
2. The manipulation, treatment, or reduction of ashes containing lead, the desilverising of lead or the melting of scrap lead or zinc:
3. The manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than ten per cent. of lead:
4. The manufacture of any oxide, carbonate, sulphate, chromate, acetate, nitrate, or silicate of lead:
5. Mixing or pasting in connection with the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators:
6. The cleaning of work-rooms where any of the processes aforesaid are carried on.

#### PART II.

1. Where dust or fume from a lead compound is produced in the process, provision must be made for drawing the fume or dust away from the persons employed by means of an efficient exhaust draught so contrived as to operate on the dust or fume as nearly as may be at its point of origin:
2. The persons employed must undergo the prescribed medical examination at the prescribed intervals, and the prescribed record must be kept with respect to their health:
3. No food, drink, or tobacco, shall be brought into, or consumed in, any room in which the process is carried on, and no person shall be allowed to remain in any such room during meal times:

4. Adequate protective clothing in a clean condition shall be provided by the employer and worn by the persons employed:

5. Such suitable cloak-room, mess-room and washing accommodation as may be prescribed shall be provided for the use of the persons employed:

6. The rooms in which the persons are employed, and all tools and apparatus used by them, shall be kept in a clean condition."

### SCHEDULE II.

(See section 33.)

#### REPEALS.

Section 2 .. ..	Clause (4).
Section 22 .. ..	Sub-sections (2), (3) and (4).
Section 36 .. ..	Sub-section (4).
Section 38 .. ..	The words "from time to time."
Section 55 .. ..	The whole.
Section 59 .. ..	Ditto.

### PUBLICATION OF LABOUR STATISTICS IN JAPAN

Last spring a labour statistical section was established in the *Kokuseiin* (Census Bureau), but so far no practical schemes have been put into effect. Mr. Ogawa, chief of the *Kokuseiin*, has now expressed his intention of proceeding with the compilation of labour statistics. In this connexion he said, "It is to be regretted that although labour problems are widely discussed in Japan there are no reliable labour statistics which could serve as the basis of any labour policy. It is absolutely necessary for the solution of labour and social problems that the actual conditions should be ascertainable by means of accurate statistics. The *Kokuseiin* intends, with the collaboration of the Government departments and of private concerns, to compile and publish information with regard to the conditions of life and labour of the workers, and welfare and protective provisions, in the most accurate form possible. These statistics are necessary, not only for the improvement of social conditions, but also to meet international demands."



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION

### VIEWS OF THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION

The Government of Bombay have received the following reply from the Honorary General Secretary, the Bombay European Textile Association, representing the views of the Association on the proposed legislation by the Government of India regarding the provision of compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment:—

(1) *Should employers' liability be affirmed?*—My committee agree that it is desirable to affirm in general terms the principle of employers' liability.

(2) *Should the English Employers' Liability Act of 1880 and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 be followed?*—My committee suggest that the English Acts relative to this matter should be followed.

(3) *Provision of compensatory benefits and its limitation to industrial workers?*—My committee are of opinion that the principle of compensatory benefits should, for the time being, be limited to industrial workers.

(4) *Should the provisions include workers in factories, mines, railways, ships and docks?*—My committee suggest that the provisions regulating the inclusion of workers in the factories, mines, etc., should follow the English precedent.

(5) *Is limitation to manual workers approved?*—My committee are of opinion that all engaged in the textile mills should have provision made for them. Also they agree that as a general rule the principle of limitation to manual workers is desirable.

(6) *Should compensatory provisions cover (a) Building trades and (b) Telegraph and Telephone services?*—My committee consider that the compensatory benefits should cover (a) Building trades, (b) Telegraph and Telephone services.

(7) *Other dangerous trades requiring special provisions?*—My committee suggest that the dangerous and unhealthy trades as speci-

fied in the English Acts should be included in the proposed Indian Act.

(8) *Circumstances antecedent to injury?*—My committee consider that the necessary circumstances antecedent to the injury should be as specified in the English Acts relative to this matter.

(9) *Exceptions?*—My committee also consider that the exceptions should include wilful injury, and contributory negligence.

(10) *What injuries should be compensated?*—My committee consider that compensation should be provided for injuries as specified in schedule II (paragraph 15 of Government of India's letter).

(11) *Cost of Compensation?*—My committee are of opinion that the cost of compensation should be met by the employers.

(12) *Scales for Compensation?*—My committee consider that the type of scales to be adopted for compensation should be as specified in schedule II (paragraph 14) and schedule II (paragraph 15 of Government of India's letter).

(13) *Award of lump sums?*—My committee are of opinion that the award of lump sums should be avoided except in cases where the recipient or recipients desire to invest the amount awarded in land for agricultural purposes in or near their native country. This is to be arranged through the agency of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who shall act as Trustee.

(14) *Are the scales suggested suitable?*—The scales as suggested are in the opinion of my committee quite suitable.

(15) *Is the principle of special scales for minors approved?*—My committee consider that special scales should be adopted in the case of minors.

(16) *Should refusal of medical attention debar compensation?*—My committee are of opinion that where an employee refuses medical attention this should debar him from receiving compensation.

(17) *Administration of the Act.*—My committee consider that the Act should be administered through the Small Causes Court, with Chief or Second Judge, in large



industrial centres or their equivalent elsewhere.

(18) *Should special penalties be provided for deliberate evasion of the Act?*—In the opinion of my committee special penalties should be provided in cases where the Act has been deliberately evaded.

My committee would also suggest that in cases of litigation arising out of this Act the fees to be paid to counsel engaged should be specified in the Act. This should be paid only through the court.

## TRADE UNION LEGISLATION

### VIEWS OF THE PUNJAB BOARD OF ECONOMIC ENQUIRY

The Urban Section of the Standing Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, at a meeting held on 6th January 1922, considered the proposals of the Government of India on the subject of trade union legislation, contained in their letter No. L-925 of 12th September 1921. The following opinions were finally recorded:—

1. The Board agrees with the opinion expressed in paragraph 6 of the letter that in Indian legislation there should be a definition corresponding to the definition given in the English statute of 1876, and that it should also be clearly stated that, benevolent and similar purposes are included within the scope of trade union activities.

2. As regards paragraph 7, there should be a special enumeration of the aims and objects of trade unions, though the Board felt that there should be adequate provision by appropriate method for the enlargement of the objects.

3. The members present were equally divided about the inclusion of political objects at all. However, it was unanimously agreed that the political object specified in (e) of the enumeration given in paragraph 8 should be excluded from the list of objects on which expenditure of money is to be authorised.

4. The Board agreed with the opinion expressed in paragraph 9 of the letter both as to section 27 of the Indian Contract Act not applying to registered trade unions, and the adoption in their entirety of the principles embodied in Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Statute

of 1871. It would be desirable to specify the nature of the agreements that have been accepted in English case law as falling within the principle embodied in the statute to avoid difficulties of interpretation.

5. The Board agreed with the opinions expressed in paragraphs 10, 13 and 14 of the letter, i.e. (a) the Courts should not interfere with the internal management of unions, and legislation in India should follow the English precedent; (b) the principles enunciated in paragraph 11 regarding trade union funds taken from English law should be accepted and incorporated in the proposed Indian law; and (c) a provision similar to that in England, regarding the appointment of a trustee or trustees or in case there were no trustees the vesting of the union property in an official on behalf of the union, should be made in the Indian law.

6. The Board was divided in opinion as regards compulsory registration of trade unions but the majority was in favour of leaving registration to the option of unions.

7. In the opinion of the Board the provisions (*vide* paragraph 16 of the letter) regarding registration should be included in the statute itself with specific provision in a schedule regarding the details to be furnished in connexion with the application for registration.

8. As regards paragraph 17, in the Board's opinion, rules, if any, should be made by the Central Government.

9. The Board agreed that all persons of or above the age of 15 should be eligible to become members of trade unions.

10. The Board fully concurred in the opinion of the Government of India that the expression "contemplation or furtherance" should be defined more precisely, and that a definite responsibility as regards union funds should be laid on the unions or their Executive Committees for the prevention of the issue of any orders authorising picketing.

11. As regards the immunity of trade unions from civil liability for tortious acts of their servants, the majority of the Board were of opinion that there need be no general immunity, and what is wanted is the provision of such safeguards as are contemplated in



paragraphs 25 and 26 of the letter, i.e. (a) the protection of benevolent funds, and (b) provision as in the New South Wales Act, 1903.

12. As regards paragraph 27 of the letter regarding picketing, the Board by majority did not support picketing, and agreed with the opinion of the Government of India.

### BASIC WAGE IN AUSTRALIA

#### MR. PIDDINGTON'S SCHEME

In the course of an article in the *Safety Valve* (the official organ of the Federal Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australia), Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C., who acted as chairman of the Federal Basic Wage Commission, explains his scheme for establishing a basic wage based on the size of each family. The scheme is derived from the three following postulates:—(1) The principle of the living basic wage if it is honestly carried into law is just and practicable and represents the greatest advance from an industrial point of view that has been made in the last century. (2) It is an essential part of the principle or law of a living wage, that since the living needs of one family may be greater than the living needs of another family, the law must find some method by which each family will have its living needs satisfied. (3) Except to a limited extent in the Federal Public Service since November 1920, the principle of a living wage is not operating anywhere in Australia in accordance with the preceding conclusion."

The proposed system involves the following three points:—(1) The ascertainment of current human standards of reasonable comfort. The Basic Wage Commission has reported on this aspect of the question. (2) The provision of this standard of comfort can be provided to "each according to his needs" by (a) paying to all men, married or unmarried, with or without children, a wage sufficient to procure that standard, and (b) the payment of an endowment by Government, to the mothers of children to enable them to procure that standard to children. (3) The cost of this scheme is to be derived from the products of labour. Thus, the employer has to pay (a) a uniform wage sufficient for a man and his wife

and (b) a uniform tax to the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth, proportionate to the number of his adult employees, sufficient to meet the cost of the endowment for children.

According to the Report of the Basic Wage Commission the cost of living for a "standard" family was £5 16s. per week at the time of the publication of the report. Mr. Piddington calculated that a man and his wife required £4 per week to support themselves, which would therefore be the first ingredient of the family income. Similarly, each child would entail an expense of 12s. a week—the second ingredient of the family income. Thus, the same standard of comfort would be obtained by every worker and his family if the following scale of wages are paid.

	The employer would pay weekly as Basic Wage.	The Federal Government would pay weekly as Child Endowment.	The family Basic Income would be
To single man	£ s. d. 4 0 0	Nil.	4 0 0
To married man without children	4 0 0	Nil.	4 0 0
To married man with 1 child	4 0 0	12s.	4 12 0
To married man with 2 children	4 0 0	24s.	5 4 0
To married man with 3 children	4 0 0	36s.	5 16 0
To married man with 4 children	4 0 0	48s.	6 8 0
To married man with 5 children	4 0 0	60s.	7 0 0
To married man with more than 5 children	4 0 0	12s. for each child	

"Child" means a dependent child, i.e., under 14, the present school-leaving age.

As the Federal Law cannot reduce the basic wage fixed by the States of New South Wales and Queensland at £4 5s. the first column would show for all types for these States £4 5s. and the child endowment (second column) would be 5s. less in each case leaving the total (third column) unaffected.

So far, Mr. Piddington's scheme has not been adopted except to some extent, in the Federal Public Service where every married man is paid £4 per week and an endowment of 5s. per week is paid for each child, while single men are paid less than the married ones. Mr. Piddington is not in agreement with the latter principle.



### Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)

Article	Grade	Rate per	July 1914.	February 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Cereals—</i>						
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	.. Md.	4 11 3	5 4 9	6 3 1	5 13 4
Wheat	.. Delhi No. 1	.. Cwt.	5 9 6	8 14 0	9 4 6	10 8 0
Do.	.. Khandwa Seoni	.. Candy	45 0 0	63 8 0	107 8 0	100 0 0
Do.	.. Jubbulpore	.. "	40 0 0	61 0 0	82 8 0	85 0 0
Do.	.. Rangoon	.. Md.	3 2 6	5 14 0	5 9 9	5 4 8
Jowari	.. "	.. "	3 4 6	5 8 1	4 13 11	4 12 2
Barley	.. Ghati	.. "	3 4 6	6 5 7	6 5 7	6 5 7
Bajri	.. "	.. "				
<i>Pulses—</i>						
Gram	.. Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	.. "	4 3 9	6 0 6	7 9 11	6 15 9
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	.. "	5 10 5	8 6 7	9 9 10	9 9 10
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Sugar	.. Mauritius No. 1	.. Cwt.	9 3 0	38 10 0	21 14 0	20 6 0
Do.	.. Java white	.. "	10 3 0	38 12 0	21 8 0	20 10 0
Raw (Gul)	.. Sangli	.. Md.	7 14 3	13 9 8	14 4 7	14 11 1
<i>Other food—</i>						
Turmeric	.. Rajapuri	.. "	5 9 3	8 15 8	14 0 3	16 5 3
Ghee	.. Deshi	.. "	45 11 5	74 4 7	80 0 0	88 9 2
Salt	.. Bombay (black)	.. "	1 7 6	1 13 0	2 2 0	2 2 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article	Grade	July 1914	February 1921	January 1922	February 1922
<i>Cereals—</i>					
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	100	113	132	124
Wheat	.. Delhi No. 1	100	159	166	188
Do.	.. Khandwa Seoni	100	141	239	222
Do.	.. Jubbulpore	100	152	219	213
Jowari	.. Rangoon	100	186	178	168
Barley	.. "	100	168	148	145
Bajri	.. Ghati	100	193	194	194
Average—Cereals	..	100	159	182	179
<i>Pulses—</i>					
Gram	.. Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	100	142	180	165
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	100	149	170	170
Average—Pulses	..	100	145	175	168
<i>Sugar—</i>					
Sugar	.. Mauritius No. 1	100	420	238	222
Do.	.. Java white	100	380	211	202
Raw (Gul)	.. Sangli	100	172	181	186
Average—Sugar	..	100	324	210	203
<i>Other food—</i>					
Turmeric	.. Rajapuri	100	161	251	293
Ghee	.. Deshi	100	163	175	194
Salt	.. Bombay (black)	100	123	145	145
Average—Other food	..	100	149	190	211
Average—All food	..	100	188	188	189

## Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)

Article	Grade	Rate per	July 1914.	February 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Oil seeds— Linseed Rapeseed Poppyseed Gingly	Bold	Cwt.	8 14 6	13 12 0	12 8 0	14 0 0
	Cawnpore (brown)	"	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	10 0 0
	Do.	"	10 14 0	13 12 0	14 8 0	14 0 0
Textiles—Cotton— (a) Cotton—raw— Broach Oomra Dharwar Khandesh Bengal	White	"	11 4 0	14 8 0	13 12 0	14 0 0
	Good	Candy	251 0 0	265 0 0	360 0 0	393 0 0
	Fully good	"	222 0 0	249 0 0	"	"
(b) Cotton manufactures— Twist Grey shirtings White mulls Shirtings Long cloth Chudders	Saw-ginned	"	250 0 0	215 0 0	"	"
	Machine ginned	"	198 0 0	230 0 0	335 0 0	300 0 0
	Do.	"	"	"	"	"
40S	Lb.	"	0 12 9	1 11 0	1 13 0	1 9 0
	Piece	"	5 15 0	15 12 0	15 0 0	14 9 0
	Fari 2,000	"	4 3 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
6,600	"	"	10 6 0	35 0 0	28 0 0	27 8 0
	Liepman's 1,500	"	0 9 6	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
	Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 6 0
54" x 6 yds.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oil seeds— Linseed Rapeseed Poppyseed Gingly	Bold	100	154	140	137
	Cawnpore (brown)	100	125	131	128
	Do.	100	126	133	133
Average—Oilseeds	White	100	129	122	128
		100	133	132	136
Textiles—Cotton— (a) Cotton—raw— Broach Oomra Dharwar Khandesh Bengal	Good	100	105	162	159
	Fully good	100	112	162	159
	Saw-ginned	100	105	169	152
Average—Cotton—raw	Machine ginned	100	116	169	152
	Do.	100	110	166	156
(b) Cotton manufactures— Twist Grey shirtings White mulls Shirtings Long cloth Chudders	40S	100	212	227	196
	Fari 2,000	100	265	253	244
	6,600	100	269	269	269
Average—Cotton manufactures	Liepman's 1,500	100	337	270	265
	Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	100	263	274	251
	54" x 6 yds.	100	242	253	237
		100	265	258	244
Average—Textiles—Cotton		100	203	235	222

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

Article	Grade	Rate per	July 1914.	February 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Other textiles— Silk Do.	Canton No. 5	Piece meter	5 4 0	10 3 0	5 0 0	5 8 0
	Nankin	"	17 12 0	25 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0
Hides and Skins— Hides, Cow Do. Buffalo Skins, Goat	Tanned	Lb.	1 2 6	2 11 8	2 1 5	1 15 4
	Do.	"	1 1 3	0 13 9	0 14 4	1 1 5
	Do.	"	1 4 0	2 7 8	2 15 1	2 2 8
Metals— Copper brazier Iron bars Steel hoops Galvanized sheets Tin plates		Cwt.	60 8 0	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0
		"	4 0 0	14 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
		"	7 12 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 0
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Kerosene Do.		Box	9 0 0	20 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0
		"	8 12 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Bengal	TON	14 12 0	26 0 0	28 0 0	33 8 0
	Elephant brand	2 Tons	4 6 0	8 7 0	8 3 0	8 3 0
	Chester brand	Case	5 2 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	10 12 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Other textiles— Silk Do.	Canton No. 5	100	194	105	105
	Nankin	100	152	172	172
Average—Other textiles		100	163	139	139
Hides and Skins— Hides, Cow Do. Buffalo Skins, Goat	Tanned	100	236	181	169
	Do.	100	80	84	101
	Do.	100	200	235	173
Average—Hides and Skins		100	172	167	148
Metals— Copper brazier Iron bars Steel hoops Galvanized sheets Tin plates		100	137	137	137
		100	350	275	275
		100	252	245	219
Average—Metals		100	222	189	178
		100	229	149	149
		100	234	199	192
Other raw and manufactured articles— Coal Kerosene Do.	Bengal	100	244	190	227
	Elephant brand	100	193	187	187
	Chester brand	100	210	210	210
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles		100	216	196	208
Total—Food		100	188	188	189
Total—Non-food		100	193	190	185
General Average		100	191	190	186

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	February 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—						
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	52 0 0	59 0 0	60 0 0
Wheat, white	3 % barley 3 % dirt.	" "	31 8 0	49 4 0	70 0 0	71 0 0
" red	30 % red. 3 % barley 3 % dirt.	" "	31 4 0	48 12 0	69 8 0	76 8 0
" white	92 % red. 2 % barley 14 % dirt.	" "	32 8 0	50 12 0	72 0 0	79 5 0
" red	2 % barley 14 % dirt.	" "	32 4 0	50 4 0	71 8 0	78 13 0
Jowari	Export Quality	" "	25 8 0	38 0 0	41 0 0	43 0 0
Barley	3 % dirt	" "	26 8 0	36 4 0	47 0 0	46 0 0
Pulses—						
Gram	1 % dirt	" "	29 8 0	46 0 0	61 0 0	58 0 0
Sugar—						
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	40 4 0	21 12 0	21 2 0
Do.	" brown	" "	8 1 6	"	19 0 0	18 0 0
Other food—						
Salt	Imported	Bengal Maund.	4 7 4	5 10 1	2 3 3	1 14 4

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

Cereals—			100	133	151	154
Rice	Larkana No. 3	"	100	156	222	246
Wheat, white	3 % barley, 3 % dirt	"	100	156	222	246
" red	30 % red, 3 % barley, 3 % dirt	"	100	156	222	246
" white	92 % red, 2 % barley, 14 % dirt	"	100	156	222	246
" red	2 % barley, 14 % dirt	"	100	149	161	160
Jowari	Export Quality	"	100	157	177	181
Barley	3 % dirt	"	100	157	177	181
Averages—Cereals			100	149	197	212
Pulses—						
Gram	1 % dirt	"	100	156	207	192
Sugar—						
Sugar	Java, white	"	100	441	238	232
"	" brown	"	100	"	235	222
Average—Sugar			100	441	237	227
Other food—Salt			100	127	49	43

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	February 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed	3 % admixture	Maund	2 11 3	3 15 0	4 3 0	4 4 0
Rapeseed	Black, 9 % admixture	Candy	51 0 0	64 12 0	51 0 0	58 0 0
Gingelly	"	"	62 0 0	96 0 0	79 0 0	82 0 0
Textiles—						
Jute bags—	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	36 0 0	43 0 0	42 0 0
Textile—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	18 0 0	33 12 0	35 8 0
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	27 8 0	21 8 0	21 12 0
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	30 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	"	"	"
Other Textiles—						
Wool	Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	18 8 0	23 0 0	24 0 0

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

Oilseeds—			100	146	155	157
Cotton seed	3 % admixture	"	100	166	100	114
Rapeseed	Black, 9 % admixture	"	100	155	124	132
Gingelly	"	"	100	155	124	132
Average—Oilseeds			100	156	126	134
Textiles—						
Jute bags	Twills	"	100	95	112	110
Textiles—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	"	100	89	167	175
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill	"	100	269	210	213
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	100	296	267	257
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	"	100	"	"	"
Average—Cotton manufactures			100	282	239	235
Average—Textiles—Cotton			100	219	215	215
Other Textiles—Wool			100	66	82	86



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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	February 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hides—						
Hides, dry	.. Sind	.. Maund	21 4 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 8 0
" "	.. Punjab	.. "	21 4 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 8 0
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	..	.. Cwt.	60 8 0	81 0 0	84 0 0	83 0 0
Steel Bars	..	..	3 14 0	14 8 0	8 0 0	8 4 0
" Plates	..	..	4 6 0	16 0 0	10 8 0	11 4 0
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	.. 1st Class Bengal	.. Ton	16 0 0	42 0 0	37 8 0	37 8 0
Kerosene	.. Chester brand	.. Case	5 2 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
"	.. Elephant	.. 2 Tins	4 7 0	8 5 6	8 1 6	8 1 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article.	Grade.	July 1914.	February 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.
Hides—					
Hides, dry	.. Sind	100	61	61	64
" "	.. Punjab	100	61	61	64
Average—Hides	..	100	61	61	64
Metals—					
Copper Braziers	..	100	134	139	137
Steel Bars	..	100	374	206	213
" Plates	..	100	366	240	257
Average—Metals	..	100	291	195	202
Other raw and manufactured articles—					
Coal	.. 1st Class Bengal	100	262	234	234
Kerosene	.. Chester Brand	100	207	207	207
Do.	.. Elephant	100	188	182	182
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	..	100	219	208	208
Total—Food	..	100	177	191	198
Total—Non-food	..	100	183	159	163
General Average	..	100	181	172	177

## Wholesale prices index numbers in Bombay by groups from January 1920

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Sugar.	Other food.	Total food.	Oil-seeds.	Raw cotton.	Cotton manufactures.	Other textiles.	Hides and skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Total non-food.	General average.
<b>1920</b>														
January	184	178	323	202	215	210	202	312	153	196	207	200	241	221
February	167	192	305	189	203	194	179	301	164	167	277	197	228	219
March	152	186	289	188	190	177	170	306	189	175	259	189	224	211
April	162	178	329	178	201	173	149	314	270	214	279	191	238	224
May	166	171	397	173	211	179	168	305	175	113	284	204	220	217
June	161	152	420	170	213	173	159	310	178	172	294	198	227	222
July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	179	164	288	208	222	220
August	163	155	456	184	225	173	132	306	183	133	257	209	212	217
September	164	156	470	184	228	189	139	295	186	119	257	209	212	218
October	167	156	385	163	208	178	135	293	186	145	247	216	211	210
November	166	160	312	158	193	164	134	287	184	188	240	202	209	204
December	154	160	255	141	173	148	122	284	181	175	239	204	203	192
<b>1921</b>														
January	158	160	306	146	185	138	120	274	163	148	233	216	195	191
February	159	145	324	149	188	133	110	265	163	172	234	216	193	191
March	156	139	338	150	189	129	108	256	163	152	246	216	190	190
April	173	149	329	164	199	146	112	267	163	169	247	216	198	198
May	173	151	314	162	196	150	115	272	142	166	248	222	200	199
June	184	158	267	169	194	161	126	270	109	141	239	222	205	197
July	186	151	234	185	191	171	137	269	138	156	244	206	203	199
August	216	166	229	181	205	160	137	267	138	160	242	210	202	203
September	212	169	230	174	202	150	217	265	138	180	240	206	211	207
October	192	164	207	180	189	130	169	273	138	182	209	202	199	195
November	196	175	203	190	193	129	170	263	138	163	204	198	192	193
December	188	180	200	185	189	136	198	259	138	136	200	198	191	190
<b>1922</b>														
January	182	175	210	190	188	132	166	258	139	167	199	196	190	190
February	179	168	203	211	189	136	156	244	139	148	192	208	185	186

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

## Retail prices of articles of food in Bombay in July 1914, January and February 1922

The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

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

Wholesale price index numbers in Karachi by groups from January 1920

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Table with columns for Months (January to December) and various commodity groups (Grains, Pulses, Sugars, etc.) showing index numbers for the years 1920 and 1921.

Japan.—The tenth annual Congress of the Yui Kai (General Confederation of Labour) was held in Tokyo from 1-3 October 1921, with 120 delegates from all parts of the country.

\* See factory note to the "Current News from Abroad" on page 52.

Retail prices of articles of food in Karachi in January and February 1922

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

Table with columns for Articles (Rice, Wheat, etc.) and Price per unit, showing percentages for January 1922 and February 1922.

Table with columns for Categories (Grains, Pulses, etc.) and Average prices, showing percentages for the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries

Country.	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom.				Canada.	South Africa.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States of America.	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				(5)	(6)	
No. of articles.	43	45	44	150	60	272	188	92	140	96	325
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	(b)	(b)	100	100	100
1914	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	104	100	100
1915	127	123	123	109	109	111	111	123	123	123	123
1916	160	160	160	134	134	123	123	134	134	134	134
1917	206	204	204	175	175	147	147	151	151	151	151
1918	237	226	225	205	205	166	166	175	175	175	175
1919	222	242	235	216	216	187	187	178	178	178	178
1920 March	211	308	310	326	353	258	258	209	209	225	212
April	224	313	306	332	353	261	250	217	225	253	253
May	217	306	304	333	348	263	225	225	216	265	265
June	222	301	291	329	335	258	233	233	210	272	272
July	220	299	292	324	333	256	261	234	219	269	269
August	217	298	288	320	325	244	225	236	219	262	262
September	218	293	284	318	318	241	230	230	220	250	250
October	210	282	266	308	305	234	256	215	222	242	242
November	204	263	245	293	269	225	208	208	218	225	225
December	192	243	220	269	251	214	197	197	218	207	207
1921 January	191	232	209	251	229	208	206	196	216	189	189
February	191	215	192	230	211	199	192	210	210	177	177
March	190	208	189	215	203	194	181	208	208	167	167
April	198	200	184	209	198	189	170	171	205	162	162
May	199	191	182	206	193	182	166	201	115	154	154
June	197	183	179	202	187	179	162	200	117	151	151
July	199	186	178	198	186	176	155	159	200	148	148
August	203	183	179	194	184	174	160	197	120	152	152
September	207	176	183	191	181	172	160	197	120	152	152
October	195	163	170	184	171	169	156	195	122	150	150
November	193	161	166	176	168	168	168	190	123	149	149
December	190	157	162	171	168	170	170	189	123	149	149
1922 January	190	159	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
February	186	159	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167

Country.	United States of America cont'd.			France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	45	(a)	56	(d)	(d)	93	47	33
No. of articles	25	200	22	45	..	56	77	..	93	47	33
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	(c)	100	(b)	100	(e)	100	100
1914	102	102	102	102	..	95	100	106	100	116	100
1915	140	140	140	140	..	97	..	147	159	145	100
1916	188	188	188	188	..	117	..	229	233	185	138
1917	262	262	262	262	..	148	..	294	341	244	164
1918	339	339	339	339	..	196	..	400	345	339	228
1919	356	356	356	356	..	239	..	306	322	330	293
1920 March	213	213	230	554	96	321	..	294	351	354	294
April	229	217	254	587	106	300	..	300	354	354	..
May	230	222	267	553	106	248	..	301	368	361	..
June	227	221	266	493	101	255	..	302	382	366	..
July	220	220	244	496	98	240	..	304	409	363	..
August	218	213	216	501	100	235	..	296	417	365	383
September	191	209	204	526	105	231	..	293	425	362	365
October	177	200	184	502	105	226	..	290	419	346	394
November	170	192	166	461	107	221	1,536	267	403	331	398
December	146	178	148	435	105	206	1,647	240	377	299	403
1921 January	140	167	141	407	103	201	1,549	218	344	267	374
February	153	157	136	378	98	195	1,484	203	319	250	290
March	140	153	139	361	97	191	1,419	193	312	237	280
April	137	147	129	345	94	190	1,410	182	297	229	270
May	123	140	126	330	88	191	1,322	184	294	218	257
June	117	140	120	326	82	192	1,387	179	294	218	254
July	120	135	123	331	83	196	1,473	174	300	211	254
August	126	138	125	332	87	199	1,723	..	297	198	224
September	125	137	118	344	93	207	1,820	..	287	182	202
October	120	136	111	331	96	219	1,993	..	286	175	186
November	138	107	332	..	..	214	2,698	..	276	174	186
December	139	109	325	..	..	210	3,283	..	269	172	188
1922 January	139	109	325	..	..	210	3,467	..	269	172	178

\* July 1914=100. (c) New index numbers. (b) 1914=100. (c) 1920=100. (d) Revised figures. (e) Average Dec. 1913 to June 1914 = 100. (f) The figures from 1915-19 are for December. Note.—The absolute and secondary maxima are indicated in heavier type. (1) Statist. (2) Economist. (3) Board of Trade. (4) Times. (5) Bradstreet. (6) Bureau of Labour. (7) Federal Reserve Board. (8) Analyst. (9) Dun. (10) Gibson.

Cost of living index numbers for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Italy (Rome)	Belgium.	Norway.	Denmark.	South Africa.	France (Paris)	Germany (Berlin)	U.S. of America (New York)
		Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent.	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing, etc.	Food, fuel, light, rent, household utensils and furnishings.	Food and rent.	Food, fuel, light and rent.	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent and miscell.	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tea, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tea, etc.	Food, fuel, light and rent.	(d)	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tea, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tea, etc. and number (1)
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	(b) 100	(c) 100	100	(f) 100	100	100	100	100
1915	125	97	119	107	99	..	(g) 117	116	100	..	..	..	100
1916	140	102	115	113	116	..	146	136	108	..	..	..	110
1917	180	130	116	119	146	..	190	151	114	..	..	..	119
1918	203	146	118	128	197	..	251	182	118	..	..	..	130
1919	208	155	132	133	205	..	275	182	118	..	..	..	130
1920 June	180	250	189	154	147	311	462	302	..	341	..	..	177
July	189	252	180	..	149	313	453	..	..	..	..	..	180
August	191	255	188	..	150	316	463	..	..	..	..	..	180
September	192	261	186	148	152	325	471	195	..	..	..	..	180
October	193	264	187	..	154	348	477	319	..	..	..	..	180
November	186	270	185	..	155	369	476	..	..	..	..	..	180
December	181	269	181	162	157	378	468	335	..	..	..	..	180
1921 January	169	265	179	..	159	374	450	..	..	..	..	..	180
February	162	251	175	..	160	379	434	..	..	..	..	..	180
March	160	241	169	161	160	384	411	301	..	..	..	..	180
April	160	233	165	..	159	411	399	301	..	..	..	..	180
May	167	228	161	..	159	396	389	297	..	..	..	..	180
June	173	219	153	152	158	390	384	302	..	..	..	..	180
July	177	219	152	..	157	387	379	..	..	..	..	..	180
August	180	222	155	..	156	391	384	..	..	..	..	..	180
September	185	220	158	..	155	400	386	296	..	..	..	..	180
October	183	210	155	..	155	415	391	..	..	..	..	..	180
November	182	203	153	..	..	423	394	..	..	..	..	..	180
December	179	199	152	..	..	..	393	281	..	..	..	..	180
1922 January	173	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
February	165	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180

(a) From 1914 to 1919 figures relate to 2nd quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) Unofficial. (d) April 1914. (e) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (f) Prices in 1910=100. (g) Average for 1919. (h) Expenditure of a family of four persons. (i) Average 1913 as the base. Note.—The absolute maxima for the different countries are indicated in heavier type.

\* United States of America.—The representatives of independent unions in the textile industry with a membership of 150,000 have agreed to form one great federation known as "the Federated Textile Unions of America." The unions which have decided to join the federation are:—The American Federation of Textile Operatives, Amalgamated Lace Operators of America, Body Brussels Carpet Weavers, Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, Tapestry Carpet Weavers of Paterson, N. J., and the National Association of Loom fixers and Mechanical Workers' Union of Amsterdam, N. Y.

In the statistics collected for the family budget the cost of food forms only 38.2 per cent. The following are the divisions of the budget and the percentage of each to the total:—

	Per cent.
Food	38.2
Clothing	16.6
Housing	13.5
Fuel and light	5.3
Furniture and furnishings	



Retail food index for India and foreign countries

Name of country	India	United Kingdom	Canada	South Africa	Australia	New Zealand	United States of America	France (b)	Italy (c)	Belgium	Finland	Germany	Holland (d)	Norway	Sweden (e)
No. of articles	17	20	29	18	46	59	22 till Dec. 1920; 43 from Jan. 1921.	13	9	22	37	..	27	..	51
No. of stations	100	60	60	9	30	25	45 till Dec. 1920; 51 from Jan. 1921.	Paris	Rome	1,028 budgets	20	..	Amsterdam	30	44
1914 July	100	100	100	(a)100	100	100	100	100	(d)100	(a)100	100	(f)100	100	(g)100	100
1915 ..	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	..	..	114	..	124	..
1916 ..	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	..	..	117	160	142	..
1917 ..	204	152	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	..	..	146	214	181	..
1918 ..	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	..	176	279	246	..
1919 ..	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	..	204	289	310	..
1920 June	255	228	194	187	163	215	369	315	454	926	842	204	311	294	..
.. July	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	459	982	842	210	319	297	..
.. August	190	262	221	196	194	171	203	373	322	496	1,089	795	212	333	300
.. September	193	267	215	195	197	173	199	407	324	501	1,134	777	217	336	302
.. October	193	270	214	197	192	177	194	420	341	523	1,172	827	219	340	306
.. November	185	291	208	186	186	176	189	426	361	513	1,206	872	213	342	303
.. December	178	282	200	188	184	179	175	424	375	511	1,233	916	202	342	294
1921 January	163	278	195	172	186	178	169	410	367	493	1,174	924	193	334	293
.. February	156	263	190	165	184	175	155	382	376	482	1,107	901	194	308	282
.. March	154	249	178	160	181	169	153	358	386	434	1,137	901	193	300	283
.. April	154	238	171	156	173	169	149	328	432	417	1,107	894	188	300	280
.. May	162	232	165	152	168	167	142	317	421	407	1,119	880	184	292	287
.. June	169	218	150	144	165	166	141	312	409	419	1,147	896	180	290	284
.. July	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	410	1,278	963	180	286	282
.. August	177	226	154	134	154	163	152	317	417	427	1,324	1,045	179	297	284
.. September	183	225	159	133	154	161	150	329	430	423	1,359	1,062	179	290	288
.. October	180	210	155	131	150	156	150	331	461	434	1,357	1,146	168	288	218
.. November	179	200	149	129	147	152	149	326	459	442	1,286	..	154	281	211
.. December	176	195	148	125	143	150	147	323	..	438	..	..	..	268	..
1922 January	169	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. February	160	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Average for the year 1914 (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) Unofficial. (d) January to June 1914. (e) 15th April 1914. (f) 1913-14. (g) Figures from 1914 are annual averages. Note.—The absolute maxima for the different countries are indicated in heavier type.

**\*Germany.**—According to the reports of the trade unions affiliated to the General Federation of Trade Unions in Germany, the number of industrial disputes in 1920 was more than in any previous year. This was partly due to the fact that the number of unions making such reports increased from 32 in 1919 to 38 in 1920. There were 38,547 disputes (including strikes and lock-outs not leading to stoppage of work) involving

\* See prefatory note to the "Current Notes from Abroad" on page 52.

13,043,928 workpeople of whom 2,612,778 women. Of these, 33,464 disputes involving 10,090,802 persons (or 77.4 per cent.) were in favour of the workers, all their demands being granted; and 4,052 disputes involving 2,631,524 persons (or 20.2 per cent.) ended in partial success. In 1919, 75.2 per cent. of the workpeople involved in labour disputes obtained complete success and 22.6 per cent. were partially successful.



Principal Trade Disputes in progress in February 1922.

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
<i>Textile Trades.</i>						
1. The New China Mill, New Sewri Road, Sewri, Bombay.	438 (Mule and Reeling Departments).	125	24 January	3 February	Dissatisfaction as to the piece rates paid in the Mule and Reeling departments. [An increase of one pie in the piece rates demanded].	Partially successful. (Demands of the women workers in the Reeling Department granted).
2. The Tata Mills, (Formerly Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills) Charni Road, Bombay.	2,000	..	31 January	6 February	*The alleged non-payment by the liquidator of the former owners of rewards for long service to several old workers.	Unsuccessful. (Work resumed unconditionally).
3. The Asarwa Mills Co., Ltd., Asarwa, Ahmedabad.	203 (Weavers).	..	1 February	3 February	Supply of bad yarn.	Successful. (Good yarn promised).
4. The Kastoorchand Mill, Dadar Road, Dadar, Bombay.	500 (Weavers).	..	4 February	14 February	Demand for an all-round rate of fourteen annas per loom (which is the rate for fancy cloth).	Unsuccessful. (Work resumed unconditionally).
5. The Victoria Mill, Old Gamdevi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.	200 (Weavers).	..	6 February	14 February	(1) Reinstatement of an old jobber; (2) (A later demand) an all-round increase of one pie per pound.	Unsuccessful. (Strikers were paid off and new men employed).
6. The Birla Mill, Sewri, Bombay.	75 (Weavers).	..	7 February	9 February	Demand for the continuance of the original arrangement regarding monthly wages for a month more, as the strikers apprehended a decreased output on account of new machinery.	Unsuccessful. (New men were employed and strikers paid off).
7. The Birla Mill, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.	400 (Male workers in all departments).	200 (Mostly female workers).	16 February	22 February	The strikers demanded— (1) permission to wash under the tap in the premises of the mill; (2) no deduction of two days' pay for a day's absence without leave; (3) an all round increase of three pies in the piece rates; (4) supply of spare parts of machinery promptly when a breakage occurs.	Unsuccessful. (Work resumed unconditionally).
8. The Tata Mills, (Formerly Bombay United Mills) Charni Road, Bombay.	2,000	..	26 February	..	The alleged non-payment by the liquidator of the former owners of rewards for long service to several old workers.	..
<i>Engineering Trade.</i>						
9. The G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Matunga, Bombay.	390 (Painters).	..	21 February	22 February	Opposition to the new order that four instead of six painters should complete the work of painting one carriage in a day.	Unsuccessful. (Work resumed unconditionally).

\* The cause shown in February has been altered owing to recent information received.

## Principal Trade Disputes in Progress in February 1922—continued.

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
10. The Bombay Flour and Oil Mill, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay.	158	..	25 January ..	4 February ..	Grant of the usual yearly bonus at the rate of ten per cent. calculated on the total pay and allowances earned by each workman during the year.	Unsuccessful. (Work resumed unconditionally.)
11. *The Bombay Municipality, Fort, Bombay.	3,500 (Sweepers).	..	6 February ..	10 February ..	Refusal of the grant of yearly bonus and of grain compensation allowance of two rupees per month.	Partially successful. (Work resumed pending investigation of the demands of the strikers by a Committee of the Municipal Corporation.)
12. G. I. P. Railway, Goods Yard, Poona Station, Poona.	60 (Hamals).	..	17 February ..	23 February ..	Delay in payment of monthly wages for December 1921 and January 1922.	Unsuccessful. (Work resumed unconditionally.)

\*A note on this strike was published on page 19 of the February "Labour Gazette".

## IMMIGRANTS IN JAMAICA

*Vital Statistics.*—The report of the Immigration Department, Jamaica, for 1920, which was referred to on page 16 of the February "Labour Gazette," contains an interesting comparative statement showing the number of immigrants treated in the public hospitals for malaria and hookworm during the past five years. In 1916, 3,193 persons were treated for malaria and 185 for hookworm. In 1920, 561 were treated for malaria and 15 for hookworm. The total number of births and deaths among the indentured population were 23 and 7 respectively, the percentage of deaths being 1·24 as compared with 1·25 in the previous year.

	1916—17		1917—18		1918—19		1919—20		1920	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Percentage of days worked ..	65·19	61·97	67·22	61·71	66·79	63·09	72·71	65·26	72·22	62·77
(a) Percentage of days lost on account of leave ..	32·31	36·41	30·29	36·91	29·42	35·51	15·95	23·96	22·65	33·41
(b) Percentage of days lost on account of unlawful absence ..	2·50	1·62	2·49	1·38	3·79	1·40	3·33	2·64	5·13	3·70

*Work and Wages.*—It is calculated that the weekly average earnings for the whole Island in 1919 were 9s. 10½d. for men and 6s. 11½d. for women; and in 1920, 12s. 10d. for men and 8s. 6d. for women. These figures are the highest on record. It is stated that special attention is given to the earnings of indentured immigrants. Some individual workers earn more than 12s. 10d. per week. Instances of high wages earned by some Madras coolies under indenture are quoted in the Report.

The table below shows the percentage of working days in the past five years on which immigrants worked and the percentage of days in the same period lost by reason of absence (a) on account of leave, sickness, bad weather and other unlawful causes, (b) on account of unlawful absence from work:—

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

Count or Number.	Month of January			Ten months ended January		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds ..	1,203	6,043	6,971	51,202	51,987	65,623
Nos. 11 to 20 ..	5,561	21,138	21,706	188,284	198,755	204,466
Nos. 21 to 30 ..	6,232	12,788	13,550	119,423	129,066	132,338
Nos. 31 to 40 ..	811	1,027	1,110	11,526	10,799	10,543
Above 40 ..	84	96	197	1,897	1,089	1,694
Waste, etc. ..	5	7	117	90	187	351
Total ..	13,896	41,099	43,651	372,422	391,883	415,015

## Bombay Island

Count or Number.	Month of January			Ten months ended January		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds ..	797	5,457	6,264	47,082	47,893	59,119
Nos. 11 to 20 ..	1,105	15,657	15,753	146,732	153,988	148,741
Nos. 21 to 30 ..	869	7,751	7,972	68,262	79,310	79,862
Nos. 31 to 40 ..	97	399	492	4,451	4,354	5,082
Above 40 ..	13	66	86	1,202	792	841
Waste, etc. ..	....	2	2	34	140	171
Total ..	2,881	29,332	30,569	267,763	286,477	293,816

## Ahmedabad

Count or Number.	Month of January			Ten months ended January		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds ..	161	206	230	1,310	1,517	2,148
Nos. 11 to 20 ..	1,932	2,309	2,736	16,042	18,937	26,169
Nos. 21 to 30 ..	4,079	3,847	3,968	37,533	37,143	37,601
Nos. 31 to 40 ..	597	516	503	5,787	5,196	4,368
Above 40 ..	58	15	72	478	183	591
Waste, etc. ..	....	....	108	....	3	110
Total ..	6,827	6,893	7,617	61,150	62,979	70,987

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

## Bombay Presidency

Description.	Month of January			Ten months ended January		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chadars Pounds ..	973	887	803	16,832	13,691	13,949
Dhotis .. ..	3,898	4,710	6,800	51,364	46,357	62,160
Drills and jeans .. ..	306	682	684	12,113	10,592	7,856
Cambrics and lawns .. ..	40	34	62	784	510	732
Printers .. ..	477	222	582	3,499	2,661	3,852
Shirtings and long cloth .. ..	3,886	5,884	9,262	78,088	75,114	83,147
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings .. ..	791	1,166	944	17,934	14,345	12,303
Tent cloth .. ..	30	307	109	1,853	1,502	1,136
Other sorts .. ..	505	572	1,524	7,293	5,982	11,613
Total .. ..	10,906	14,464	20,770	189,760	170,754	199,748
Coloured piece-goods .. ..	2,690	4,802	5,797	72,935	72,164	72,473
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods .. ..	84	164	188	2,064	2,067	1,585
Hosiery .. ..	7	18	17	168	248	176
Miscellaneous .. ..	2	72	55	740	840	909
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	2	3	2	57	117	63
Grand Total .. ..	13,691	19,523	26,829	265,724	246,190	275,054

## Bombay Island

Description.	Month of January			Ten months, ended January		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chadars Pounds ..	363	362	451	9,542	7,751	8,798
Dhotis .. ..	616	1,220	2,149	14,243	11,834	20,056
Drills and jeans .. ..	241	649	603	11,291	9,914	7,400
Cambrics and lawns .. ..	12	19	46	532	322	551
Printers .. ..	—	5	36	82	47	267
Shirtings and long cloth .. ..	986	3,258	6,469	49,616	48,942	57,304
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings .. ..	556	982	683	15,348	12,171	9,866
Tent cloth .. ..	18	255	82	1,470	1,270	942
Other sorts .. ..	65	315	1,024	3,998	2,806	6,546
Total .. ..	2,857	7,065	11,543	106,122	95,057	111,728

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

Description.	Month of January			Ten months ended January		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Coloured piece-goods Pounds ..	1,374	3,890	4,738	61,340	62,056	61,290
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods .. ..	79	162	184	2,011	2,046	1,612
Hosiery .. ..	3	14	9	112	110	106
Miscellaneous .. ..	2	72	54	740	839	905
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	2	2	2	48	108	55
Grand Total .. ..	4,317	11,205	16,530	170,373	160,216	175,696

## Ahmedabad

Description.	Month of January			Ten months ended January		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chadars Pounds ..	542	446	270	6,445	5,194	3,887
Dhotis .. ..	2,566	2,643	3,675	28,791	26,759	35,224
Drills and jeans .. ..	25	1	62	385	278	272
Cambrics and lawns .. ..	9	—	8	153	90	53
Printers .. ..	356	164	400	2,389	1,660	2,561
Shirtings and long cloth .. ..	2,271	1,942	2,084	20,156	18,998	18,816
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings .. ..	212	173	240	2,348	1,960	2,187
Tent cloth .. ..	1	—	2	23	31	24
Other sorts .. ..	262	144	226	1,670	1,720	2,636
Total .. ..	6,244	5,513	6,967	62,360	56,476	65,740
Coloured piece-goods .. ..	769	396	290	5,377	4,334	4,020
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods .. ..	—	—	3	4	2	21
Hosiery .. ..	5	4	7	57	138	70
Miscellaneous .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	—	1	—	9	8	7
Grand Total .. ..	7,018	5,914	7,267	67,807	60,958	69,858

\*Italy.—The Council of the General Confederation of Labour at its meeting held in Rome on 3rd December 1921, nominated its five representatives on the Commission of Enquiry instituted to examine the industrial condition in Italy. The Executive Committee of the Council were instructed to draw up

a scheme for the creation of a national institution for physical training and sports. A Bill concerning the registration of trade unions, which implied their recognition by the State, was discussed, and steps were taken to ensure consideration of the Confederation's views when the Bill comes before the Chamber.

\* See preliminary note to the "Current Notes from Abroad." on page 52.

## CURRENT NOTES FROM ABROAD

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

**United Kingdom.**—The scheme of Whitley Councils for the railway services was discussed recently at a conference held in London between six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of railwaymen's trade unions. The original scheme as drawn up by a joint committee consisting of two representatives of each of the railway unions and six representatives of the General Managers' Committee of the Railway Clearing House, provided for the establishment of "Local Departmental Committees, Sectional Railway Councils and Railway Councils." They consist of an equal number of representatives of the railway employees and the railway companies. Such matters on which these Councils cannot agree, may be submitted to the next higher body. According to the scheme, "Local Departmental Committees" will be established at any station or depot at which the number of regular employees in a department exceeds 100. They will consider *inter alia* hours of attendance, holiday arrangements, and suggestions for improvements in railway methods, provided they do not encroach upon the powers of the higher Council. Not more than five "Sectional Councils" for each of the six groups of railways will be established to consider the general departmental subjects affecting certain defined groups or grades, each grade being represented by a fixed number of representatives on the Council. Lastly, the scheme provides for the establishment of one "Railway Council" for each railway or group of railways.

It will be observed that under this scheme the workers receive substantial privileges. The Councils will discuss not merely matters of immediate interest to the workers but also questions relating to the efficient working and management of the railways. In this connexion it may be mentioned that Section 63 of the

Railways Act, 1921, provides for the establishment of one or more Councils for each railway company on the lines stated above. Section 65 of the same Act provides for a representative joint committee of employers and employees for the definition and regulation of the constitution and functions of the Councils.

At the Conference mentioned above it was agreed that the Local Departmental and Sectional Committees and Sectional Railway Councils should be brought into operation on the 3rd April. The question of the formation of the general all-grade Council for each separate railway was postponed until it could be seen what progress was likely to be made towards amalgamating the railways into six groups as provided for in the Railways Act, 1921.

**Japan.**—As a result of the trade depression in the spring of 1921, the cotton spinning companies discharged about 13,600 workmen. But the revival of business in June and July coincided with the agricultural season and the mills which resumed work on a large scale were confronted with a shortage of labour. Recruiting agents were sent to the northern and southern parts of Japan and even to Korea and China to fetch workers and large numbers were brought in to fill vacancies. It is calculated that in the factories of 10 principal companies there were 27,596 male and 79,527 female workers in October 1921, which is 2,662 more male and 4,668 more female workers than at the end of June.

Wages have also risen with the increase in prices but this rise is due to the fact that many spinning companies have discontinued the system of selling provisions at cheap rates which they had adopted as an alternative to increasing the wages. The system was expensive to the factories and it was unpopular among the workers as the money wages were low. The tendency is therefore to abandon it and to give an increase in wages instead.

**Russia.**—The third quarter of 1921 witnessed a fair distribution of the supply of labour in Moscow. There were in all 32,933 applications registered at the labour exchange for 36,838 vacancies, and 35,427 of these were filled. Seasonal workers were in great

demand; about 14,719 or 40 per cent. of the total vacancies were for agriculture, and 4,187 or 11.4 per cent. for building. There was also a considerable demand for employees in Soviet Government institutions, viz., 4,518 or 12 per cent. The relation between the supply and demand in the different industries is an important feature. In agriculture there were 9,200 vacancies per 100 applicants, in building 587 vacancies per 100 applicants, only 60 vacancies for Soviet officials per 100 applicants and 24 vacancies in the medical service per 100 applicants. Compared with the previous quarters the first quarter showed a considerable demand for labour. There were 183,516 vacancies as against 42,991 applicants because a development in production had been counted on. The first signs of unemployment were noticeable in the second quarter when the number of applicants (34,853) exceeded the number of vacancies (32,999). In the third quarter the total vacancies were slightly in excess of the number of applicants, viz., 36,838 vacancies as against 32,933 applicants. The number of applicants fell chiefly in the metal industry, domestic service, Soviet officials, the food industry and the fine arts; while the number of applicants among general workers increased in some industrial groups.

**Switzerland.**—The attitude of the Swiss Government towards the Washington decisions, as proposed by the Federal Council, were examined by both the Chambers of the Federal Assembly. It was discussed by the Council of State at its session in October last. The results were again referred back to the National Council. They may be summarised as follows:—

*Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week:* It was decided that the convention should not be ratified. It was agreed, in accordance with the proposal of the Federal Council, that a Bill concerning hours of work in workshops and commercial undertakings should be submitted later.

*Draft convention concerning unemployment:* It was decided to ratify this convention.

*Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth:* The Chambers decided not to ratify this

Convention, while they approved of the proposal of the Federal Council, that the question of maternity insurance was to be studied.

*Draft Conventions fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment; concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry and concerning the employment of women during the night and Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning:*—Both the Chambers are now considering a bill concerning the employment of young persons and women in workshops, in which certain important amendments are to be made. The Chambers have authorised the Federal Council to ratify the three conventions at its discretion.

*Recommendation concerning unemployment:* The Chambers agree with the Federal Council that measures concerning unemployment insurance and employment exchanges are to be introduced at a suitable moment.

*Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers:* It was decided that no action on this Recommendation could be taken until a more thorough study of the question was made.

*Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax:* The Chambers decided to take no action on this Recommendation.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

## Official Publications

## INDIA

Department of Statistics (Government Printing, India Calcutta).

Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar, salt, etc., in India by districts, for fortnights ending 31st December 1921, 15th and 31st January 1922.

Accounts relating to the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India for December 1921.

Returns showing the exports and imports of wheat, jute, cotton and rice from the chief ports of India, for weeks ending 11th and 18th February 1922.

Joint Stock Companies for December 1921.

Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India for 1920.



Statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian Mills for December 1921.

Final General Memoranda on the sugarcane, ground nut, cotton and rice crops of 1921-22.

Supplementary memorandum on the wheat crop of 1921-22 for period ending 15th February 1922.

Accounts relating to Trade by Land of British India with foreign countries for October 1921.

Return showing total gross Indian Sea and Land customs revenue for 11 months from April 1921 to February 1922.

Return showing the quantity of certain selected articles imported into and exported from the Calcutta block by all routes during the months April to December 1921.

Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labour, No. 23—Conciliation and Arbitration.

Journal of Indian Industries and Labour, Vol. II, Part I, for February 1922.

Indian Trade Journal from 16th February to 9th March 1922 (issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department).

Budget Estimate of the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1922-23 (Published by the Public Works Office, Bombay).

Triennial Report of the Hydro-Electric Survey of India, with a preliminary forecast of the water power resources in India by J. W. Meares, Esqr.

India's Parliament—selections from the proceedings of the first Session of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of States, Vols. I and II (issued by the Director, Central Bureau of Information).

Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council from 12th January 1921 to 31st January 1922, Vols. I and II.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council, Vols. I and II.

Official Report of the Punjab Legislative Council Debates held from 8th January 1921 to 13th January 1922, Vols. I, IV.

Index to the above, Vols. I and II.

Official Report of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Debates held from 7th February to 1st December 1921, Vols. I—III.

#### UNITED KINGDOM

H. M.'s Stationery Office, London:—

Board of Trade Journal, Vol. CVIII, Nos. 1313-16.

Report of the Departmental Committee on the application of the act to National Health Insurance—Government of Ireland Act 1920 (issued by National Health Insurance Joint Committee).

Labour Gazette for February 1922 (Ministry of Labour).

Medical Research Committee and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research—Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board:—

1. The influence of hours of work and of ventilation on output in tinsplate manufacture.

2. The output of women workers in relation to hours of work in shell-making.

3. A study of improved methods in an iron foundry.

4. The incidence of industrial accidents upon individuals with special reference to multiple accidents.

5. Fatigue and efficiency in the iron and steel industry (Metal Trades Series No. 4).

6. The speed of adaptation of output to altered hours of work.

7. Individual Differences in output in the cotton industry (Textile Series No. 1).

8. Some observations on bobbin winding (Textile Series No. 2).

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