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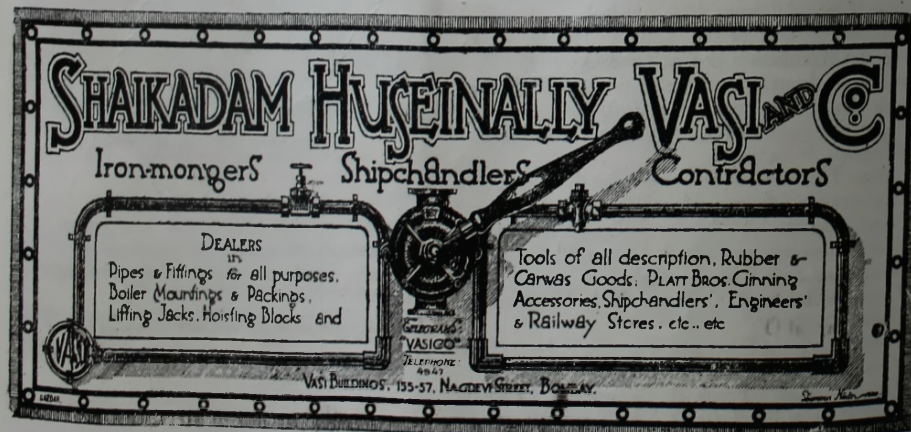
BOMBAY, JUNE, 1922.

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THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Employment

IN June the demand for labour in the cotton mill industry was as great as in the previous month. The attendance of labour improved. The average absenteeism for the month ended 12th June 1922, in representative mills, was 18.85 per cent. as against 21.3 per cent. in the month ended 12th May. In the engineering industry there was a good demand for skilled labour but not so good for semi-skilled and unskilled. The percentage of absenteeism in this industry was nearly the same in the month ended 12th June as in the corresponding preceding month.

The Cost of Living

The cost of living index as described elsewhere in the "Labour Gazette" was in May 1922 one point above that of the preceding month. The average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the cost of living index for the City and Island of Bombay (100 represents the level of July 1914) was about 163 for all articles and 158 for food only. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the aggregate expenditure. A further reference to this will be found on page 7.

Wholesale Index Number

The index number of wholesale prices for the City of Bombay, which includes 15 food articles and 28 non-food articles, was 189 in May 1922 (taking 100 to represent the level of July 1914). This was about one per cent. above the level of the previous month. Non-food articles stood at 187 and food articles at 193, thus showing an increase of one per cent. in the former and no change in the latter as compared with the previous month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year wholesale prices have fallen by five per cent. The fall

from the high-water mark (January 1920) was 19 per cent. in May. The average for the twelve months ended May 1922 is about 16 per cent. below this peak. The similar twelve-monthly average for the United Kingdom is about 43 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in that country. The main features of these prices are, in the first place, the continuous fall in the price of wheat. There was a rapid fall in the price of wheat in Lyalpur during April. There was a fall also in the price of wheat in Karachi, Ahmedabad and Bombay. The price of wheat in Bombay on the 15th of June 1922 was Rs. 7-6-6 per maund as compared with Rs. 7-10-0 on the 31st of May. In May the price of rice was steady with a downward tendency. In the beginning of June there was a slight leap upwards. Bajri and jowari, consumed largely by mill-hands, showed no noteworthy fluctuations except a fall at the end of the month. The wholesale price of cotton goods of Indian manufacture was on the whole upward in May, and this has continued into the present month. The price of imported piece-goods is slightly greater than it was this time last month. The average price of imported grey shirtings is now higher than it was a month ago.

Industrial Disputes

The total number of industrial disputes in progress involving a stoppage of work was 15 in May 1922, and the number of workpeople involved in all disputes was about 15,000 as compared with 5,000 in the previous month. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during May this year was approximately 54,930 working days as compared with 18,352 days in April 1922 and 227,115 days in May 1921. It will be seen from this that there has been a considerable fall in the "time-loss" in May 1922 as compared with May of last year.



Labour Legislation

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has expressed its views on trade union legislation, and these will be found on page 54. The Committee on Workmen's Compensation met in Simla on the 20th instant. Mr. McBride, a former Chairman of the Accident Offices Association, has arrived in India in connexion with the proposed legislation and has proceeded to Simla to discuss matters with the Government of India.

Cotton Mill Production

Month of April

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	April			April		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island	28	28	27	14	19	16
Ahmedabad	5	7	7	6	10	7
Other centres	3	4	5	2	2	2
Total, Presidency	36	39	39	22	31	25

The main feature of cotton mill production during April is the fall in the amount of woven goods produced as compared with April of last year. The figure, however, is higher than that of 1920. The mill production of yarn is the same as that in the corresponding month of last year.

The Outlook

The outlook at the moment depends on two main factors: (1) a favourable monsoon and (2) the purchase of Indian products by our former customers abroad, especially in Europe. The monsoon has broken satisfactorily and the Director General of Observatories concludes that the rainfall in the Peninsula will be five inches more than usual or in moderate excess. This forecast portends large crops; for the slight excess predicted will just be sufficient to compensate for last year's slight deficiency, while it will not be sufficient to affect

detrimentally the harvests. The monsoon chart for 1922 in this issue is based on information which is sent weekly by the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

Next with regard to the second of these factors: The remarks of Lord Inchcape at a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in London last month are interesting. He stated that there were indications now, not of a boom in trade—we had had enough of booms—but of a healthful, enduring and steady growth of activity all along the line. Mr. McKenna, the Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, London, also pointed out in an address at Bradford that movements in Bank advances, in internal bills, and in acceptances marked the very earliest stages in a trade revival. The volume of business was increasing but there appeared to be no indication of a trade boom. The President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on the 11th May carried conviction in dealing with the trade position and prospects. His review was on the whole a cheering one and indicated how necessary it was to climb out of the appalling pit into which all countries fell at the end of the big boom of 1920.

The Balance of Trade

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

India

	In lakhs of rupees					
	December 1921	January 1922	February 1922	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922
Exports (private merchandise)	+21.73	+22.99	+22.20	+27.61	+23.86	
Imports do.	-23.16	-27.62	-19.93	-21.48	-17.84	
Balance of Trade in merchandise*	-1.43	-4.63	+2.27	+6.13	+6.02	
Balance of transactions in treasure*	-1.08	-2.48	-2.93	-4.68	-3.85	
Visible balance of trade including securities*	-2.56	-7.12	-59	+1.41	+4.17	+3.88

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

† Details not received from the Department of Statistics, India. The total exports of private merchandise and private treasure in May were Rs. 27.36 lakhs; and the total imports of private merchandise and private treasure were Rs. 23.74 lakhs.



Bombay

	In lakhs of rupees					
	December 1921	January 1922	February 1922	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922
Exports (private merchandise)	+7.65	+8.98	+7.11	+9.23	+6.46	-8.97
Imports do.	-9.09	-9.86	-6.90	-9.95	-7.40	-7.87
Balance of Trade in merchandise	-1.44	-0.88	+2.1	-0.72	-0.94	+1.10
Imports of treasure	-1.33	-2.65	-2.78	-4.58	-3.45	-3.96
Exports of treasure	+2.1	+2.3	+2	+1	+2	+5
Balance of transactions in treasure	-1.12	-2.42	-2.78	-4.57	-3.43	-3.91

Karachi

	In lakhs of rupees					
	December 1921	January 1922	February 1922	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922
Exports (private merchandise)	+68	+1.29	+1.51	+2.59	+1.69	+1.94
Imports do.	-2.57	-3.02	-2.22	-2.09	-1.28	-1.02
Balance of Trade in merchandise	-1.89	-1.73	-0.71	+0.50	+0.41	-0.92
Imports of treasure	-2	-2	-3	-4	-1	-3
Exports of treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance of transactions in treasure	-2	-2	-3	-4	-1	-3

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

The Government of India have arranged that the figures published by the Department of Statistics in Calcutta will in future be published simultaneously throughout India and not as hitherto first in Calcutta.

Business Conditions

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

	s. d.		s. d.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
July	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8
August	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8
September	1 4/8	1 4/8	1 4/8	1 4/8
October	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8
November	1 4/8	1 4/8	1 4/8	1 4/8
December	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8

R 158-2

The rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. It will be seen that in the first week of October 1921 the rate was as high as ls. 3 1/2d.

Bank clearings during May 1922 in Calcutta and Rangoon were above the April level but in Bombay and Karachi, on the other hand, these were lower. The figures for the last three months are as follows:—

In crores of rupees

	March 1922			April 1922			May 1922			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in May 1922 as compared with the previous month.
	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	
Bombay	68	75	65	68	75	65	68	75	65	-10
Karachi	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	-1
Calcutta	91	70	80	91	70	80	91	70	80	+10
Rangoon	10	10	11	10	10	11	10	10	11	+1

The rupee portion of the Paper Currency Reserve in Bombay shows an increase, as rupees are not required to a large extent for moving crops at the moment. This has steadily increased since the end of January when it was Rs. 201 crores. The latest figure shows the rupee portion of the Reserve in Bombay at 23.88 crores. In addition there is in Bombay Rs. 14 crores in the form of gold and the percentage of gold and silver in the Paper Currency Reserve for the whole of India is 59. The average market quotation of 65 cotton mill companies, for which quotations are available, are as follows:—

	Rs.
January 1922	1,650
February ..	1,593
March ..	1,604
April ..	1,613
May ..	1,609

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



Wholesale prices index numbers in Bombay by groups from January 1920

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Sugar.	Other food.	Total food.	Oil-seeds.	Raw cotton.	Cotton manufactures.	Other textiles.	Hides and skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Total non-food.	General average.
1920														
January ..	184	178	323	202	215	210	202	312	153	196	297	200	241	231
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
1921														
January ..	158	160	306	146	185	138	120	274	163	148	233	216	195	191
February ..	159	145	324	149	188	133	110	265	163	172	234	216	193	191
March ..	156	139	338	150	189	129	108	256	163	152	246	216	190	190
April ..	173	149	329	164	199	146	112	267	163	169	247	216	198	198
May ..	173	151	314	162	196	150	115	272	142	166	248	232	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
1922														
January ..	182	175	210	190	188	132	166	258	139	167	199	196	190	190
February ..	179	168	203	211	189	136	156	244	139	148	192	208	185	186
March ..	177	166	224	241	198	140	174	251	139	168	192	196	189	192
April ..	179	160	228	212	193	144	179	251	139	137	187	190	185	188
May ..	180	160	218	220	193	149	190	250	139	139	186	192	187	189

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, April and May 1922

The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

Articles.	Grade.	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas.	July 1914.			April 1922.		May 1922.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in May over or below	
				As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	.. Paylee	.. 216	5 10	8 0	8 0	+2 2	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	.. Punjab Pissi	.. ..	.. 212	5 10	9 10	10 8	+4 10	..	..	..	..	+0 10
Jowari	.. Madrasi	.. ..	.. 208	4 3	6 5	6 5	+2 2	..	..	..	..	..
Bajri	.. Ghati	.. ..	.. 200	4 7	7 1	8 0	+3 5	..	..	..	..	+0 11
Gram	.. Punjab red	.. ..	.. 208	4 4	8 7	8 0	+3 8	..	..	..	..	-0 7
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	.. ..	.. 204	5 11	10 3	10 3	+4 4	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar (raw)	.. Sangli, middle quality	.. Seer by weight	.. 28	1 2	2 3	2 3	+1 1	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar (refined)	.. Java, white	.. ..	.. 28	1 1	2 4	2 4	+1 3	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	.. Ceylon, middle quality	.. Lb. "	.. 39	7 10	9 11	9 11	+2 1	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	.. Bombay, black	.. Paylee	.. 188	1 9	2 9	2 6	+0 9	..	..	..	..	-0 3
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	..	..	..	..	..
Chi	.. Belgaum, Deshi	.. ..	.. 28	7 1	13 2	13 2	+6 1	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	.. Mettupalayam	.. ..	.. 28	0 8	0 7	0 7	-0 1	..	..	..	..	..
Onions	.. Nasik	.. ..	.. 28	0 3	0 4	0 4	+0 1	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoanut oil	.. Middle quality	.. ..	.. 28	3 7	3 1	3 1	-0 1	..	..	..	..	..

THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR MAY 1922

A rise of one point only

All articles .. 63 per cent.

Food only .. 58 per cent.

In May 1922 the average level of retail prices for all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay, was one point above that in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was about 162 in April and 163 in May. The general index is 16 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920 and 6 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

As compared with the previous month gram fell by 13 points, while wheat and bajri rose by 14 and 20 points respectively. The other food-grains, rice, jowari and turdal remained stationary. There was a fall of 12 points in the price of salt and a rise of 3 points in that of refined sugar. Jagri (gul), tea, beef, mutton, milk, ghee and cocoanut oil remained at the level of the previous month. There was also no appreciable change in the price of potatoes and onions.

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

May 1919 (three years ago) ..	168	October 1921 ..	183
May 1920 (two years ago) ..	173	November ..	182
October 1920 ..	193	December ..	179
May 1921 (a year ago) ..	167	January 1922 ..	173
June ..	173	February ..	165
July ..	177	March ..	165
August ..	180	April ..	162
September 1921 ..	185	May ..	163

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in April and May 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	April 1922	May 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of points in May over or below April 1922
Rice	.. 100	132	132	—
Wheat	.. 100	166	180	+14
Jowari	.. 100	141	141	—
Bajri	.. 100	165	185	+20
Gram	.. 100	192	179	-13
Turdal	.. 100	172	172	—
Sugar (raw)	.. 100	191	191	—
Sugar (refined)	.. 100	219	222	+3
Tea	.. 100	127	127	—
Salt	.. 100	135	123	-12
Beef	.. 100	200	200	—
Mutton	.. 100	230	230	—
Milk	.. 100	191	191	—
Ghee	.. 100	185	185	—
Potatoes	.. 100	99	98	-1
Onions	.. 100	164	164	—
Cocoanut oil	.. 100	86	86	—
All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	157	158	+1

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

JUNE, 1922

BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

A

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Annual consumption (Mass Units). (In crores.)	Price.			Total Expenditure.		
			July 1914.	April 1922.	May 1922.	July 1914.	April 1922.	May 1922.
Cereals—								
Rice	Maund	70	Rs. 5.59	7.406	7.406	Rs. 391.30	518.42	518.42
Wheat	"	21	5.59	9.302	10.063	117.39	195.34	211.32
Jowari	"	11	4.35	6.156	6.156	47.85	67.72	67.72
Bajri	"	6	4.31	7.109	8.000	25.86	42.65	48.00
Total and Average—Cereals ..	—	—	100	142	145	582.40	824.13	845.46
Pulses—								
Gram	Maund	10	4.30	8.271	7.698	43.00	82.71	76.93
Turdal	"	3	5.84	10.063	10.063	17.52	30.19	30.19
Total and Average—Pulses ..	—	—	100	187	177	60.52	112.90	107.12
Other food articles—								
Sugar (raw)	Maund	7	8.56	16.328	16.328	59.92	114.30	114.30
Sugar (refined)	"	2	7.62	16.667	16.932	15.24	33.33	33.86
Tea	"	1	40.00	50.792	50.792	1.00	1.27	1.27
Salt	"	5	2.13	2.885	2.620	10.65	14.43	13.10
Beef	Seer	28	0.32	0.641	0.641	8.96	17.95	17.95
Mutton	"	33	0.42	0.964	0.964	13.86	31.81	31.81
Milk	Maund	14	9.20	17.583	17.583	128.80	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	1½	50.79	94.120	94.120	76.18	141.18	141.18
Potatoes	"	11	4.48	4.438	4.396	49.28	48.82	48.36
Onions	"	3	1.55	2.542	2.542	4.65	7.63	7.63
Cocconut Oil	"	½	25.40	21.771	21.771	12.70	10.89	10.89
Total and Average—Other food articles ..	—	—	100	175	175	381.24	667.77	666.51
Total and Average—All food articles ..	—	—	100	157	158	1,024.16	1,604.80	1,619.09
Fuel and lighting—								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.37	7.625	7.625	21.85	38.13	38.13
Firewood	Maund	48	0.79	1.281	1.281	37.92	61.49	61.49
Coal	"	1	0.54	1.102	1.065	0.54	1.10	1.07
Total and Average—Fuel and lighting ..	—	—	100	167	167	60.31	100.72	100.69
Clothing—								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.59	1.469	1.500	15.93	39.66	40.50
Shirtings	"	25	0.64	1.670	1.664	16.00	41.75	41.60
T. Cloth	"	36	0.58	1.438	1.438	20.88	51.77	51.77
Total and Average—Clothing ..	—	—	100	252	253	52.81	133.18	133.87
House rent	Per month	10	11.30	18.70	18.70	113.00	187.00	187.00
Grand Total and General Average ..	—	—	100	162	163	1,250.28	2,025.70	2,040.65

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 May 1922 at May price levels was Rs. 2,040.65, i.e., an increase of 63 per cent. (Rs. 1,250.28 = 100. Rs. 2,040.65 = 163).

BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

B

Alternative method of presentation.

Articles.	Approximate percentage weight assigned to each article based on proportion to aggregate expenditure in July 1914.	Index Number.		Weight × Index Number.	
		April 1922.	May 1922.	April 1922.	May 1922.
Cereals—					
Rice	31.4	132	132	4,144.8	4,144.8
Wheat	9.4	166	180	1,560.4	1,692.0
Jowari	3.8	141	141	535.8	535.8
Bajri	2.1	165	185	346.5	388.5
Total and Average Index No. ..	46.7	142	145	6,587.5	6,761.1
Pulses—					
Gram	3.1	192	179	595.2	554.9
Turdal	1.3	172	172	223.6	223.6
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.4	187	177	818.8	778.5
Other food articles—					
Sugar (raw)	4.8	191	191	916.8	916.8
Sugar (refined)	1.2	219	222	262.8	266.4
Tea	0.1	127	127	12.7	12.7
Salt	0.9	135	123	121.5	110.7
Beef	0.7	200	200	140.0	140.0
Mutton	1.1	230	230	253.0	253.0
Milk	10.3	191	191	1,967.3	1,967.3
Ghee	6.1	185	185	1,128.5	1,128.5
Potatoes	4.0	99	98	396.0	392.0
Onions	0.4	164	164	65.6	65.6
Cocconut oil	1.0	86	86	86.0	86.0
Total and Average Index No. ..	30.6	175	175	5,350.2	5,339.0
Fuel and lighting—					
Kerosene oil	1.8	174	174	313.2	313.2
Firewood	3.0	162	162	486.0	486.0
Coal	0.1	203	197	20.3	19.7
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.9	167	167	819.5	818.9
Clothing—					
Dhoties	1.3	247	254	321.1	330.2
Shirtings	1.3	261	260	339.3	338.0
T. Cloth	1.7	247	247	419.9	419.9
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.3	252	253	1,080.3	1,088.1
House rent	9.1	165	165	1,501.5	1,501.5
Grand total of weights ..	100				
General Average or Cost of Living Index (July 1914 = 100) ..	....	162	163	16,157.8	16,287.1



WHOLESALE PRICES IN MAY

BOMBAY

The index number of wholesale prices for the City of Bombay shows that in May 1922, prices rose by about one per cent. as compared with the previous month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year prices have fallen by five per cent., the fall from the twelve-monthly average of 1921 being about 4 per cent.

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

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

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay

Groups.	No. of items.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. in May 1922 as compared with	
		the preceding month (April 1922).	the corresponding month of last year (May 1921).
1. Cereals	7	+ 1	+ 4
2. Pulses	2	..	+ 6
3. Sugar	3	- 5	- 31
4. Other food	3	+ 4	+ 36
Total food	15	..	- 2
5. Oilseeds	4	+ 3	- 1
6. Raw cotton	5	+ 6	+ 65
7. Cotton manufactures	6	..	- 8
8. Other textiles	2	..	- 2
9. Hides and skins	3	+ 1	- 16
10. Metals	5	- 1	- 25
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	3	+ 1	- 17
Total non-food	28	+ 1	- 7
General average	43	+ 1	- 5

Comparing with the last month the most noticeable change in the food groups was in

"sugar" which fell by about 5 per cent. There was an increase of 4 and 1 per cent. in those of "cereals" and "Other food," respectively. The "Pulses" group remained stationary. Of the changes in the individual items an increase of 14 per cent. in salt was most noticeable. Jowari fell by about 4 per cent., and other items could be comprised within a change of 2 per cent.

The average index for non-food articles was about 3 per cent. lower than the food index and about 1 per cent. above the level of the previous month. The most noticeable change was in the "Raw cotton" group which rose by about 6 per cent. An increase of 3 per cent. in the "Oilseeds" group and a change to the extent of about 1 per cent. in the other groups was observed.

The subjoined table compares April 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

Groups.	May 1921.	Aug. 1921.	Nov. 1921.	Feb. 1922.	April 1922.	May 1922.
I. Cereals	95	118	107	98	98	98
II. Pulses	95	104	110	106	101	101
III. Sugar	118	86	77	77	86	82
IV. Other food	95	106	112	124	125	129
Total food	102	106	100	98	103	100
V. Oilseeds	104	111	90	94	108	104
VI. Raw cotton	80	96	119	109	125	133
VII. Cotton manufactures	102	100	99	91	94	94
VIII. Other textiles	99	96	96	97	97	97
IX. Hides and Skins	104	100	102	93	86	87
X. Metals	107	104	88	83	81	80
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles	109	99	93	98	90	91
Total non-food	101	102	97	93	93	94
General average—all articles	102	104	98	95	96	96

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 "Metals". The level of "Raw cotton" in May 1922 is 33 per cent. above the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

The following table is intended to show (1) the wholesale price level now as compared with July 1914 and (2) the annual movements in food and non-food wholesale prices.

Annual wholesale prices July 1914 = 100

		Food.	Non-food.	All articles.
Twelve-monthly average	1918	170	270	237
"	1919	202	233	222
"	1920	206	221	215
"	1921	193	198	196
Five-monthly average	1922	192	187	189

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

The Construction of the Index.

No.	Articles.	July 1914.	May 1922.		
			Total Numbers.	Average.	
1	Cereals (Rice, wheat, jowari, barley, and bajri).	7	700	1,257	180
2	Pulses (Gram and turdal).	2	200	319	160
3	Sugar (Refined and raw).	3	300	654	218
4	Other articles of food (Ghee, salt, etc.)	3	300	660	220
5	Total all food	15	1,500	2,890	198
6	Oil seeds (Linseed, rapeseed, poppyseed, and gingelly)	4	400	596	149
7	Raw cotton	3	300	571	190
8	Cotton manufactures (Long cloth, shirtings, chudders, etc.)	6	600	1,497	250
9	Other textiles (Silk)	2	200	277	139
10	Hides and skins	3	300	417	139
11	Metals (Copper braziers, steel bars, tinplates, etc.)	5	500	930	186
12	Other raw and manufactured articles (Kerosene and coal)	3	300	576	192
13	Total non-food	28	2,800	4,984	187
14	General Average	41	4,100	7,754	189

WHOLESALE PRICES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The table on page 48 compares the level of wholesale prices in various countries. By arranging these countries in the order of the

magnitude of their present levels as compared with 1913 there are three distinct groups. In the first group may be comprised all those countries in which prices have regularly fallen since 1920—the time when prices rose to a maximum—and now represent a level within a 100 per cent. above pre-war prices. South Africa, Australia, Canada, Egypt, India, the United States and Japan and some of the European countries, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark come within this group. France, Belgium and Italy form the second group representing about two to six times the price levels of the pre-war period. On account of special economic and political reasons prices in Germany are leaping up at a very rapid rate. The present level of prices is about 50 times that of 1913. It, therefore, forms a separate group by itself, the third group in our classification.

RETAIL PRICE STATISTICS

BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

On page 47 will be found statistics of food prices in April and May 1922 for Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. These are official prices supplied through the Director of Agriculture to the Labour Office, and are averages of prices taken eight times a month from retail shopkeepers patronised by the labouring classes. 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 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 May 1922 the unweighted food indexes for Bombay and Sholapur show a rise from the previous month, while for Ahmedabad and Karachi they show a fall. The group index numbers show that the prices of cereals have fallen in Ahmedabad and Karachi and risen in Bombay and Sholapur. Pulses and other food register a rise in Sholapur and a fall in the other towns.

COMPARATIVE PRICES

The following table compares the retail food prices in Karachi, Ahmedabad and Shikharpur with those in Bombay, in April and May 1922 (Bombay prices = 100). In May, Karachi and Shikharpur were below the level of Bombay, while Ahmedabad was equal to it.

Bombay price in April 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmed- abad	Shikhar- pur
Cereals				
Rice	100	102	108	100
Wheat	100	95	98	75
Gram	100	91	95	99
Maize	100	96	102	77
Average-Cereals	100	104	106	91
Vegetables				
Carrots	100	85	88	85
Turnips	100	94	99	75
Average-Vegetables	100	90	94	80
Other articles of food				
Tea (loose)	100	102	108	100
Spices (loose)	100	99	98	100
Oil	100	99	106	105
Salt	100	98	104	101
Butter	100	78	78	59
Ghee	100	77	78	65
Eggs	100	74	75	76
Chicken	100	112	105	97
Dhania	100	108	106	100
Onions	100	109	104	101
Average-Other articles of food	100	96	103	102
Average-All food articles	100	97	104	97

Bombay price in May 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmed- abad	Shikhar- pur
Cereals				
Rice	100	127	108	102
Wheat	100	94	99	75
Gram	100	81	95	99
Maize	100	83	95	69
Average-Cereals	100	95	102	87
Vegetables				
Carrots	100	87	87	78
Turnips	100	94	99	91
Average-Vegetables	100	91	93	85
Other articles of food				
Tea (loose)	100	99	118	106
Spices (loose)	100	98	105	105
Oil	100	99	126	105
Salt	100	79	105	105
Butter	100	76	78	59
Ghee	100	77	78	65
Eggs	100	76	75	76
Chicken	100	122	123	115
Dhania	100	120	108	102
Onions	100	125	125	121
Average-Other articles of food	100	97	107	102
Average-All food articles	100	92	100	92

FAMILY BUDGETS

CENSUS DATA

At the time of the Census last year Mr. Sedgwick, Provincial Superintendent of Census, collected information regarding the estimated income and expenditure of families in the Presidency, except in Bombay City. The Labour Office has already collected over 3,000 family budgets of the industrial classes in Bombay City and the records will be published shortly. Mr. Sedgwick has been good enough to forward to the Labour Office the data collected by him. The information was collected by the Provincial Superintendent of Census through Honorary Correspondents who were asked to enter in the form below the per annum income and expenditure of families in villages and small towns in the Presidency:—

Social No. of family Locality
Religion Caste
Occupation of Head of Family
Number of members—Adult Males,
Adult Females, Children. Total.

Income of all members combined from all sources in one year Rs.

Average expenditure during one year on—

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| 1. Rent | Rs. | 8. Cereals | Rs. |
| 2. Food | Rs. | 9. Amusements | Rs. |
| 3. Clothing | Rs. | 10. Fuel | Rs. |
| 4. Furniture | Rs. | 11. Expenses | Rs. |
| 5. Education | Rs. | 12. Charities | Rs. |
| 6. Servants | Rs. | 13. Taxation | Rs. |
| 7. Doctor's fees, etc. | Rs. | Total | Rs. |

Balance available for investment Rs.

Is the family now indebted to money lenders?

The main differences between this enquiry and that conducted by the Labour Office are as follows:—The information collected by the Census Superintendent refers to the estimated annual income and expenditure of families living in rural and urban districts. The information collected by the Labour Office was, as explained in the September "Labour Gazette," of a more detailed nature. It covered the actual monthly expenditure on food, fuel and lighting, clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous items. This information was collected by the Investigators of the Labour Office. The Census

enquiry covered expenditure only on certain main heads and not in detail for every item of expenditure as in the Labour Office enquiry. In the Census enquiry the families represent agricultural labourers, clerks, artisans, traders and also the professional classes. The Labour Office enquiry was confined to working class families in the four major industries of Bombay, viz., the Textile industry, the Engineering industry, Railway work-shops and Dockyards.

GENERAL RESULTS

The budgets have been classified into three main groups as follows: (1) by the natural divisions of Gujarat, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Sind, (2) by urban and rural districts and (3) by income classes. "Urban" is taken to mean localities with a population of 10,000 and over, and "Rural" localities with a population of less than 10,000. The income taken by the Provincial Superintendent of Census is the net per capita annual income which is arrived at by dividing the gross income of the family, minus agricultural and business expenditure, by the total number of persons in the family irrespective of age or sex. In the Konkan the predominant per capita net income on this basis is between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per annum, while in the other divisions it is between Rs. 75 and Rs. 125 per annum. The lower level of income in the Konkan however is said to be due to the preponderance of rural budgets. In the Presidency proper the most common per capita income for urban localities is estimated to be about Rs. 100 and for rural localities about Rs. 75.

The table below shows the percentage distribution of expenditure on certain main groups. It is constructed on the data forwarded.

Percentage distribution of expenditure under certain main heads in the various divisions of the Presidency.

Head of expenditure	INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.					Whole Presidency
	Gujarat	Konkan	Deccan	Karnatak	Sind	
Food	62.5	61.5	57.7	54.9	56.2	59.2
Clothing	15.5	16.2	14.9	16.3	15.1	14.4
House rent	2.8	2.0	4.6	2.8	4.2	3.4
Miscellaneous †	19.4	26.3	22.8	24.9	22.2	23.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

EXCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Head of expenditure	Gujarat	Konkan	Deccan	Karnatak	Sind	Whole Presidency
Food	70.0	69.5	59.7	56.2	57.4	60.9
Clothing	16.2	15.8	16.5	22.0	16.6	16.7
House rent	2.5	2.7	6.0	2.8	2.8	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The comparison is also made in the case of income in small towns and villages in the Konkan, Karnatak and other respective areas.

† The Provincial Superintendent of Census has not been able to tabulate "miscellaneous" in a separate column.

The number of families selected by the Provincial Superintendent in each division was not the same nor was the number the same for urban and rural families. The incomes were also not identical. Nevertheless the percentages are of striking interest.

Taking town and country together the following seem to be the normal limits for percentages of expenditure to the total expenditure under the different heads.

Percentage distribution of expenditure for the poorest and the richest in the Presidency.

Groups	Poorest	Richest
Food	68.0	36.5
Clothing	15.0	12.0
Rent	4.0	4.0
Cereals, charity, etc.	4.0	11.5
Other compulsory (1)	3.0	10.0
Total compulsory	94.0	74.0
Education	0.7	3.0
Doctors' fees, etc.	0.3	2.0
Other voluntary (2)	5.0	21.0
Total voluntary	6.0	26.0
Total	100.0	100.0

NOTE—(1) "Other compulsory" includes furniture repairs, fuel and lighting, bedding, taxation and interest on loans.

(2) "Other voluntary" includes servants, travel (including pilgrimages), amusements, luxuries, one-sixth of the cost of jewellery and postage.

Generally speaking in the Konkan the indebtedness would seem to be unusually high. According to the Provincial Superintendent the percentage of families in debt to money-lenders by income classes in the different divisions is as follows:—



Percentage distribution of indebtedness
by income classes.

Natural Divisions.	Percentage of families with annual per capita income between			
	Rs. 0-75	Rs. 75-175	Rs. 175-375	Rs. 375 and over.
Gujarat ..	53	40	22	19
Konkan ..	68	48	37	30
Deccan ..	62	53	34	34
Karnatak ..	54	38	33	19
Sind ..	78	47	30	12

SCAVENGERS' BUDGETS

LABOUR OFFICE STATISTICS

An analysis of 293 family budgets is published for information. These relate to the municipal scavengers employed in Bombay City.

METHOD OF ENQUIRY

The method followed in the family budget enquiry was similar to that followed in most other countries. The Investigators of the Labour Office, accustomed to and trained in this work, visited the chawls of scavengers in various parts of the city. They collected the information by a patient and intensive study of each family. The Investigators were four in number, three lady investigators and one male investigator. When the data was received in the Labour Office it was tabulated and carefully scrutinised. Further investigation frequently resulted, and doubtful data were subject to further enquiry and research. The data collected covered the caste of the workers, the family income, and the expenditure in detail, including miscellaneous articles.

RESULTS

The tables, three in number, will be found on this and on the next page. The percentage expenditure on groups is approximately as follows:—

Percentage Group Expenditure.

Groups.	Monthly family income.			
	Rs. 23	Rs. 42	Rs. 61	Rs. 65
Food ..	54.7	54.6	52.9	51.1
Fuel and lighting ..	9.1	8.1	6.8	7.2
Clothing ..	11.2	10.3	9.9	8.2
House rent ..	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3
Miscellaneous ..	23.0	24.8	28.3	31.2
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table I

Typical family budgets for municipal scavengers in Bombay.

Number of wage earners in family.	Number of returns			
	1	2	3	
	One man.	One man and one woman.	One man and two women.	Two men and one woman.
Number of returns ..	25	212	22	17
Monthly family income ..	Rs. a. p. 23 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 61 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0
Average number of children living at home ..	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5

Food:—	Monthly expenditure.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals ..	7 8 0	10 2 0	14 12 0	14 12 0
Pulses ..	0 10 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Other articles of food ..	5 6 0	9 2 0	11 5 9	12 5 9
Total food ..	13 8 0	20 10 0	27 13 9	28 13 9
Fuel and lighting ..	2 4 0	3 1 0	3 9 0	4 1 0
Clothing ..	2 12 4	3 14 0	5 3 10	4 9 9
House rent ..	0 8 0	0 13 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
Miscellaneous—Total ..	5 11 0	9 6 0	14 15 0	17 10 0
Liquor ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
Tobacco and pansupari ..	1 3 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	4 6 0
Interest on debts ..	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
Others ..	0 8 0	1 14 0	3 9 0	4 4 0
Total monthly expenditure ..	24 11 4	37 12 0	52 11 7	56 7 6
Balance of income over expenditure ..	-1 11 4	4 4 0	8 4 5	8 8 6
Average number of dependants living away from the family ..	.....	6	2.3	3.1
Monthly remittance to dependants ..	.....	1 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0

* Woman not earning.



Table II

Monthly cost and quantity of articles of food, fuel, and lighting consumed by typical families of municipal scavengers in Bombay City and Island in 1921-1922.

Number of wage-earners in family	Number of returns			
	1	2	3	
	One man	One man and one woman	One man and two women	Two men and one woman.
Number of returns ..	25	212	22	17
Monthly family income ..	Rs. a. p. 23 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 61 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0
Average number of children living at home ..	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5

Articles	Cost			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Food:—				
Rice and patti ..	4 4 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Wheat and wheat flour ..	..	2 8 0	1 4 0	2 4 0
Jowari and bajri ..	3 4 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
Gram and other pulses ..	0 10 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Sugar (raw and refined) ..	0 1 3	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 5 0
Tea ..	..	..	..	0 2 0
Fish ..	2 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
Beef and mutton ..	0 10 6	1 14 0	2 6 0	2 3 0
Milk ..	..	0 5 0	..	0 10 0
Salt ..	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 9
Condiments and spices ..	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Vegetables and fruits ..	0 14 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Oils ..	0 7 0	0 14 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Refreshments ..	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
Others ..	..	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Total expenditure on food ..	13 8 0	20 10 0	27 13 9	28 13 9
Fuel and lighting:—				
Firewood ..	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Kerosene ..	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Other fuel and lighting ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Total expenditure on fuel and lighting ..	2 4 0	3 1 0	3 9 0	4 1 0

Articles.	Quantity.			
	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patti ..	7	9	15	15
Wheat and wheat flour ..	..	4	2	4
Jowari and bajri ..	5	3	5.5	4.5
Gram and other pulses ..	1	2	3	3
Sugar (raw and refined) ..	.5	2	2	4.5

Articles—contd.	Quantity—contd.			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tea ..	..	..	..	25
Beef and mutton ..	2	5	6	5
Milk ..	..	1	..	2
Salt ..	3	3	4	5
Oils ..	2	3	3.5	4
Firewood ..	3.5	4	4.5	5
Kerosene ..	2	3	3	3

NOTE—1 paylee = 4 seers by measure; 1 Bombay seer by weight = 28 tolas; 1 Bombay maund = 40 Bombay seers; 1 lb. = 39 tolas; 4 bottles = nearly 1 gallon. The quantity figures in the above table are given in Bombay local weights and measures.

Table III

Typical budget for single-men scavengers.

Number of budgets	Monthly income		Monthly expenditure.
	Rs. a. p.		
Number of budgets ..	17		
Monthly income ..	23 0 0		
Total monthly expenditure ..	20 6 3		
Balance of income over expenditure ..	2 9 9		
Number of partial dependants ..	4.8		
Remittance to dependants ..	2 8 0		

Appointment of Lady Investigator

As announced in the "Labour Gazette" for May, a vacancy occurred in the post of Lady Investigator. The Labour Office appointed a Board of Selection, of which the Director



Labour Office, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.L.C., were members, to deal with the applications. Altogether thirty-one applications were received as a result of the advertising of the appointment. The Board was unanimously of opinion that Mrs. Malatibai Karve should be offered the post. Mrs. Karve at present holds an appointment under the Bombay Presidency Women's Council but will join the Labour Office on the 1st of July 1922.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

In view of the proposed legislation on Workmen's Compensation the tables below on accidents in factories will be of interest. From table II it will be seen that fatal accidents in 1920 were only 3.45 per cent. of the total in India and 1.01 per cent. in the United Kingdom.

Table I—Accidents in Factories in India in 1920.

Province.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
Madras	6	5	733	744
Bombay	33	108	768	909
Bengal	71	598	772	1,441
United Provinces	5	117	634	756
Punjab	14	23	202	239
Burma	20	135	302	457
Central Provinces and Berar	7	51	139	197
Behar and Orissa	38	148	740	926
Ajmer-Merwara	2	6	64	72
North-West Frontier Province.	..	..	..	..
Assam	2	3	4	9
Delhi	1	3	13	17
Total for 1920	199	1,197	4,371	5,767
Total for 1919	145	957	4,321	5,423
Total for 1918	180	1,108	3,757	5,065

Table II.—Accidents in Factories in India and the United Kingdom during 1920.

Country.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.
India	199	5,568	5,767
United Kingdom	1,404	137,298	138,702

The Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment

As stated in the "Labour Gazette" for April, the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act will have the effect of raising the age for admission of children employed in factories from 9 to 12. This Act comes into force on 1st July 1922. An Act to regulate the employment of child labour in ports in British India passed the Indian Legislature in March 1922 and is set out below. The Government of India have informed the International Labour Office of this in order to give effect to the provisions of Article 6 (c) of the Washington Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

The text of the Bill is as follows :—

Bill to regulate the employment of child labour in ports in British India.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the employment of child labour in ports in British India; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1922.

2. In section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908—

(a) after sub-section (1) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(1A) In addition to any rules which it is empowered to make under sub-section (1), the Local Government shall make rules for prohibiting the employment at piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks, warehouses and sheds of children under the age of twelve years upon the handling of goods"; and

(b) in sub-section (2) after the word and figure "sub-section (1)," the words and figure "and sub-section (1A)" shall be inserted.



TRADE UNIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

A Decrease in Membership in 1922

The Labour Office has for some time been collecting information regarding the trade union movement in the Presidency. A list of the unions in the Presidency excluding those in Bombay City and Island was published on page 31 of the "Labour Gazette" for November 1921. The list has now been brought up to date and amplified as far as information is available. Special care has been taken to include only those unions which are known to be in existence.

The tables on pages 20, 21 and 22 summarise the situation and show (in Table I) the names of unions, the number of members and the office-bearers, and also (in Table II) the income, the expenditure, and the rate of subscription per member to the unions. The information has been somewhat difficult to collect, especially in regard to unions in Bombay. Most of the details have been furnished to the Investigators of the Labour Office by secretaries or other officials of the unions. The information for the unions in Ahmedabad and the rest of the Presidency has been furnished to the Labour Office by District Magistrates and Honorary Correspondents.

It will be seen from Table I on (pages 20 and 21) that there are at present nominally in existence 9 unions with 27,675 members in Bombay, 10 unions with 24,185 members in Ahmedabad, and 3 unions with 6,054 members in the rest of the Presidency, or a total for the Presidency of 22 unions with a membership of 57,914. These numbers do not include a number of so-called unions which have from time to time come into existence when a strike was in progress. The Industrial Disputes Committee in their Report, which was published in the April "Labour Gazette", state in regard to the unions in the Presidency, that "nominally there are in existence at the present moment 48 unions with 79,614 members in Bombay, 12 unions with 20,863 members in Ahmedabad and 17 unions with 8,254 members

in the rest of the Presidency." Since the Report of this committee was published enquiry has shown that in Bombay there are only a few real unions. Subscriptions are not paid regularly. With the decrease in the number of strikes there has been a decrease in the nominal membership of the unions. The reports from Ahmedabad alone show an increased membership: while the number of unions has decreased by two, the membership has increased by about 3,300. In the rest of the Presidency the membership has fallen by about 2,000. The reasons for this great difference are briefly as follows :—

The numbers stated by the Industrial Disputes Committee were classed as 'nominal', while the latest figures are those from active unions, consisting of a fair number of regular dues-paying members, established with office-bearers or other union officials. The unions not included in the latest figures were, as already indicated, mostly strike committees which sprung up when a dispute was in progress, only to dwindle gradually and disappear after a settlement was reached. The organisation of these unions was discontinued when work was resumed. Subscriptions were, in some cases, collected for short periods, but these subscriptions, too, ceased in many cases owing to lack of enthusiasm on the part of the members.

This characteristic has not been peculiar to the unions in this Presidency alone. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, referring to the growth of trade unions in India in their recent reply to the Government of Bengal (see page 34) on the subject of the Registration and Protection of Trade Unions, state :— "It is true that during the latter part of 1920 and the early months of 1921, as a result of economic conditions existing in this country, a considerable number of so-called trade unions came into being. These, however, were more strike committees than permanent labour organisations, and in the great majority of cases they



broke up or at least ceased to function when the particular disputes out of which they arose were disposed of."

THE BOMBAY UNIONS

In Bombay the *main* unions are :—

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

It will be seen from Table II that the Indian Seamen's Union which resulted from the amalgamation of the Asiatic Seamen's Union and the Portuguese Seafarers' Union, is financially the strongest of all the unions. The Bombay Tramway Union is now pressing for recognition by the Company. Bombay, unlike Ahmedabad, possesses at the moment no active unions of mill-workers, although several have at different times been formed. When it is remembered that there is a large number of workers employed in cotton mills in Bombay City and Island, and that 65 per cent. of the industrial disputes in the twelve months ended 31st March 1922, were in this industry in the City and Island, it is noticeable that trade unions of workers in the textile industries of Bombay City are conspicuous by their absence. In addition to the unions mentioned above, a union called the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union consisting chiefly of the ministerial staff is reported to be active. It was formed in April 1920. It is also reported that negotiations are in progress with a view to securing the recognition of the union by the Company. This union has several local branches in the Bombay Presidency, consisting of Audit, Traffic and Goods Departments, as well as district branches at important stations such as Delhi, Jhansi, Manmad, Bhusaval and Bina on the G. I. P. Railway. These branches conduct their own business but contribute two-thirds of their total revenue to the central organisation. There are also in Bombay the Bombay Presidency Postal Association, the Postal Clerks' Club, the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, and the Girmi Kamgar Sangh. These are not, in a strict sense, "trade unions," but are rather in the nature of associations for the social welfare of their

members. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, for example, is a collection of workmen with Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., and Mr. H. A. Talcherkar and Dr. S. W. Patil as Secretaries. It is intended, according to the Articles of Association :—(a) to give relief to workmen in indigent circumstances; (b) to promote education among them by means of night classes and instructive lectures; (c) to find them help in time of stress and (d) amicably to settle disputes between them and their employers.

THE AHMEDABAD UNIONS

The unions in Ahmedabad trace their origin to an earlier date than those in Bombay. Their organisation, too, is widely different from the Bombay Unions. They are organised laterally, that is to say by occupations, and not on what is often known as the 'Soviet system,' i.e., vertically by mills, factories or establishments as in the case of several of the Bombay unions that were in existence a year ago. It is reported that the method of organisation followed in Ahmedabad has proved successful and the officials who have been responsible for these unions have secured the support of the workers. Subscriptions are, it is also reported, regularly paid, the union affairs are conducted systematically, and they have secured the recognition of the employers. The unions have on more than one occasion conducted negotiations between their members and the mill authorities in settling disputes arising over questions of pay, hours, etc., and in this way strikes have been averted. The latest returns of these unions will not be available until the end of June. In short, it is clear that in Ahmedabad, as compared with other places in the Presidency, the unions, especially those in the cotton mill industry, are both numerically and financially the strongest.

UNIONS IN THE REST OF THE PRESIDENCY

The remaining unions with the exception of the branches of the N. W. Railway at Karachi and Sukkur which have their headquarters at Lahore are similar in form to those in Bombay. In the "Labour Gazette" for November 1921 a reference was made to trade unions in Poona. Recent enquiries show



that there were nominally in existence two unions, viz., the Press Workers' Union, and the Kirkee Workmen's Union, but these cannot be included in the statements since these do not collect regular subscriptions to any extent from members and do not in other ways function systematically. In Sholapur, the third most important centre of the cotton mill industry employing on an average from 15 to 16 thousand workers, there are no active unions.

ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIONS

With the exception of two unions under the Central Labour Board the detailed accounts of the Bombay City Unions have not been published in the "Labour Gazette", owing to the accounts in most cases not being available. The income of many of these is uncertain, due to the fluctuations in the amount of monthly subscriptions. The accounts of the Railway Workshop unions show a comparatively large balance, and it is understood that, as in the Ahmedabad unions, a considerable sum of money on a fixed deposit is at the credit of these unions in banks. The accounts of the main unions in Ahmedabad were published in the "Labour Gazette" for September 1921 and February 1922.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION OF THE UNIONS

The central organisation of trade unions in Bombay is briefly as follows :—There is the All-India Trade Union Congress with its headquarters at No. 7-A, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay, with Mr. Joseph Baptista as President, and Mr. D. Chaman Lall as General Secretary. Financially the Congress is not in a strong position. The All-India Trade Union Congress has under its ægis a Federation which is intended to act as a central organising body to deal with the unions in this Presidency, and it is known as the Bombay Central Labour Federation. There are, however, in Bombay only three active unions under its jurisdiction. Mr. D. Chaman Lall is also the Secretary of the Bombay Central Labour Federation. In addition to this there is the Bombay Central Labour Board which is independent of the Bombay Central Labour Federation. The Unions under this Board, five in number, are

affiliated to the Trade Union Congress. The Central Labour Board has its office at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, with Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, retired Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmere, as President, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla as Vice-President and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala as Honorary Secretary.

An attempt was made some time ago by the Central Labour Federation, shortly after the strike among women workers in the New China Mills, to organise a union composed solely of women workers. About 300 workers were enrolled, but when the dispute was settled, the union ceased its activities. In the "Labour Gazette" for April (page 16) a reference was made to the organisation of women clerical labour in the city. No further developments in this direction have been reported to the Labour Office.

CONCLUSION

Tried by the test of the number of members who pay dues regularly, trade unionism in the Presidency in 1922 has suffered a set-back as compared with 1921. Except in Ahmedabad, the membership of unions has decreased with the decrease in the number of industrial disputes. In making comparisons with the data hitherto published it should be remembered that the revised figures of membership exclude as far as practicable nominal members, i.e., those sympathisers who may be on the books of trade unions but are not regular subscribers.

THE INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION

ANNUAL MEETING IN BOMBAY

The annual general meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, was held on the 14th June 1922 when the Board's report was presented to the members. The income of the Union during the year ended 31st March 1922 was stated to be Rs. 31,686, and the expenditure Rs. 17,485. Rs. 2,700 were paid in the shape of death benefits. The amount to the credit of the Union on 13th June 1922 was Rs. 17,330.

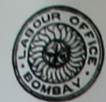


Table I—Principal Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency

Name of District.	Name of Union or Federation.	Date of formation.	Number of members.	Name and address of	
				President or Chairman.	Secretary.
1. Bombay City	1. The Indian Seamen's Union.	April 1921	10,000	Joseph Baptista, Matharpacady, Mazagaon, Bombay.	J. E. Fernandez, No. 7, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.
	2. The Bombay Tramway Union.	January 1921	1,500	Joseph Baptista, Matharpacady, Mazagaon, Bombay.	M. D. Dalvi and V. M. Pawar, Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.
	3. The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.	July 1920	4,500	Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Aimere. <i>Vice-President.</i> —F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	4. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Carriage and Wagon Departments).	May 1919	4,500	Not elected <i>Vice-President.</i> —F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	5. The Port Trust Workshop Union.	March 1920	3,500	F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	6. The Port Trust Railway Staff and Employees Union.	June 1920	350	Joseph Baptista, Matharpacady, Mazagaon, Bombay. <i>Vice-President.</i> —Chaman Lal, 7-A, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.	1. S. S. Pradhan, Clerk, Port Trust Office, Bombay. 2. M. D. Dalvi, Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.
	7. The Clerks' Union	April 1918	425	B. M. Anandrao, David Mill Co., Ltd., Bombay. <i>Vice-President.</i> —S. H. Jhabwalla.	1. Anant Padmanabh, Head Clerk, North British Mercantile and Insurance Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2. A. Krishna Rao, Head Clerk, John Taylor and Company, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
	8. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers) Union.	April 1918	900	Not elected <i>Vice-President.</i> —F. J. Ginwalla, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	S. H. Jhabwalla, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
	9. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.	May 1921	2,000	G. L. Chard (resigned), G. I. P. Ry. Offices, Bombay.	Motilal J. Mehta, Audit Office, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
2. Ahmedabad	1. The Weavers' Union.	February 1920	5,000	Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Guljarilal, C/o Bulakhiram Nanda, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad. <i>Assistant Secretary.</i> —Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad.



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

Name of District.	Name of Union or Federation.	Date of formation.	Number of members.	Name and address of	
				President or Chairman.	Secretary.
2. Ahmedabad— <i>contd.</i>	2. The Sizing Union	February 1920	500	Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	Guljarilal, c/o Bulakhiram Nanda, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad. <i>Assistant Secretary.</i> —Khandubhai Kasanbhai Desai, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad.
	3. The Folders' Union	Do.	450	Do.	Do.
	4. The Winders' Union	June 1920	1,050	Do.	Do.
	5. The Throstle Union	February 1920	7,000	Do.	Do.
	6. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	August 1920	5,000	Do.	Do.
	7. The Drivers, Oilmen and Firemen's Union.	September 1920	1,000	Do.	Do.
	8. The Mill Jobbers and Mukadams' Union.	February 1919	500	<i>Patron.</i> —Anusuya Sarabhai, Sewa Ashram, Ahmedabad.	....
	9. The Post and Railway Mail Service Association.	Do.	200	V. J. Patel, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.	M. V. Kothari, Raipur, Ahmedabad.
	10. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	February 1920	3,485	Do.	1. M. V. Kothari, Raipur, Ahmedabad. 2. Hiralal Vasandas, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. <i>Assistant Secretary.</i> —B. N. Sandil, Panchkuwa Gate, Ahmedabad.
	3. Sukkur	N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur Branch).	September 1920	3,454	D. Saroopising, c/o Secretary, N. W. Railway Union.	Topandas, c/o Athoomal.
4. Karachi	N. W. Railway Union (Karachi Branch).	1920	2,000	L. L. Mendez, Controller of Accounts, N. W. Railway, Lahore.	Lekhranj Tolaram, Clerk, Goods Office, Thole Produce Yard, Karachi.
5. Sholapur	The Barsi Light Railway Employees' Union.	March 1921	600	G. G. Bhadbhade, Kurduwadi Town.	G. T. Malgi, Kurduwadi Town.
			Total Members	57,914	

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

Name of District.	Name of Union or Federation.	Income per month.	Sum paid per member per month.	Expenditure per month.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Bombay City	1. The Indian Seamen's Union	2,800	As. 8	1,450
	2. The Bombay Tramway Union	400	Workshop As. 4; Running staff As. 8.	240
	3. The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.	300	From 1 to 8 annas according to pay.	75
	4. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union	300	From 1 to 8 annas according to pay.	75
	5. The Port Trust Workshop Union	250	As. 4 for those earning Rs. 50 and under per month. As. 8 for those earning above Rs. 50	100
	6. The Port Trust Railway Staff and Employees' Union.	260	From As. 4 to Rs. 4 according to pay.	50
	7. The Clerks' Union	112	As. 4	30
	8. The Bombay Presidency Postmen's (including Packers') Union.	200	As. 8	80
	9. The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union	350	One day's pay per year	250
2. Ahmedabad	1. The Weavers' Union	2,500	As. 8	175
	2. The Sizing Union	375	Re. 1 per front sizer; As. 8 per back sizer; Re. 1 per mukadam; As. 8 per folder.	14
	3. The Folders' Union	300		Not reported.
	4. The Winders' Union	131 4 0	As. 2	12
	5. The Throstle Union	1,437 8 0	As. 4 per labourer; As. 2 per doffer; Anna 1 per half day worker (doffer)	205
	6. The Card Room, Blow Room and Frame Department Union.	1,250	As. 4	226
	7. The Drivers, Oilmen and Firemen's Union.	375	As. 6 per oilman; As. 8 per driver or fireman.	14
	8. The Mill Jobbers and Mukadams' Union.	500	Re. 1	Not reported.
	9. The Post and Railway Mail Service Association.	Not reported	Re. 1 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; Rs. 2 per year for those earning above Rs. 50.	Not reported.
	10. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.	682	Rs. 2 per year for workers earning Rs. 50 and under per month; Rs. 3 for those earning Rs. 50 to 100; Rs. 4 for those earning Rs. 100 and upwards.	300
3. Sukkur	The N. W. Railway Union (Sukkur Branch).	757	Subscription at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of monthly pay from all members.	225
4. Karachi	The N. W. Railway Union (Karachi Branch).	Not reported	A percentage of monthly pay from all members.	Not reported.
5. Solapur	The Barsi Light Railway Employees' Union.	Not reported	From 1 anna to 1 rupee according to pay.	Not reported.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY

On pages 49 and 50 will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during May 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 May 1922.

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade.	Number of disputes in progress in May 1922.			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in May 1922.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in May 1922.*
	Started before 1st May.	Started in May.	Total.		
Textile	2	12	14	14,605	48,930
Miscellaneous	..	1	1	600	6,000
Total, 1922	2	13	15	15,205	54,930
Total, 1921	..	15	15	5,081	18,352

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

There were 15 industrial disputes in May 1922, 14 of which were in cotton mills. The number of workpeople affected was about 15,000 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 54,930, a considerable increase on the April statistics.

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

II.—Industrial Disputes—Results January to May 1922

	January 1922.	February 1922.	March 1922.	April 1922.	May 1922.
Number of strikes and lock-outs	17	12	8	15	15
Disputes in progress at beginning	..	3	1	..	2
Fresh disputes begun	17	9	7	15	13
Disputes ended	14	11	8	13	13
Disputes in progress at end	3	1	..	2	2
Number of workpeople involved	15,863	9,999	22,095	5,081	15,205
Aggregate duration in working days	33,389	32,087	300,829	18,352	54,930
Demands—					
Pay	8	6	3	9	10
Bonus	3	1	..	..	..
Personal	..	..	1	2	2
Leave and hours	2	..	1	..	1
Others	4	5	3	4	2
Results—					
In favour of Employers	3	1	..	2	..
Compromised	..	2	2	3	1
In favour of Employers	11	8	6	8	12

The large number of working days lost is mainly due to the weavers' dispute in Bombay.

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

Month.	Number of strikes and lock-outs.	Aggregate duration in working days.	Proportion settled.			In progress. (Per cent.)
			In favour of employ-ers. (Per cent.)	In favour of employ-ees. (Per cent.)	Com-promised. (Per cent.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April 1921 ..	6	184,450	33	17	17	33
May 1921 ..	11	227,115	27	9	18	46
June 1921 ..	10	79,804	70	10	..	20
July 1921 ..	10	12,268	60	10	10	20
August 1921 ..	14	192,001	36	36	7	21
September 1921	21	256,498	80	10	..	10
October 1921 ..	15	231,896	27	13	27	33
November 1921	31	62,009	29	42	19	10
December 1921	9	26,321	78	11	11	..
January 1922..	17	33,389	65	18	..	17
February 1922	12	32,087	67	8	17	8
March 1922 ..	8	300,829	75	..	25	..
April 1922 ..	15	18,352	54	13	20	13
May 1922 ..	15	54,930	80	..	7	13
Total or (cols. 4 to 7) Average	194	1,711,949	56	14	13	17

DISPUTES IN MADRAS

Two strikes were reported in April 1922 in the Madras Presidency. The strike in the Stanes Cotton Mill at Coimbatore which began on the 21st March (*vide* page 20, April "Labour Gazette") ended on the 7th April. Three hundred and fifty men resumed work unconditionally, forty men were rejected, forty others were dismissed as they did not resume duty and forty new men were engaged. The other strike lasting for a few hours occurred on the 28th April at the M. & S. M. Railway Workshops at Perambur and involved 700 men of the Blacksmith shop. It was alleged by the strikers that a workman had been assaulted by the foreman.

THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT

II

The United Kingdom and the Self-Governing Dominions

UNITED KINGDOM

In the United Kingdom, the Census of Production Act, 1906—An Act to provide for taking a Census of Production—authorises the Board of Trade to prepare and issue forms which it shall be the duty of every person receiving notice in writing, "to fill up and sign and to deliver in such manner as may be prescribed on or before the prescribed date, such date not to be less than 3 months after the issue of the forms, the form appropriate to his trade or business". Section 3 (2). The list of persons required to make returns is as follows:—

"(a) The occupier of any factory or workshop within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

"(b) The owner, agent, or manager of every mine and quarry.

"(c) Every builder, that is to say, a person who, by way of trade or business, undertakes the construction or alteration of a building or any part thereof.

"(d) Every person who by way of trade or business executes works of construction, alteration, or repair of rail roads, tramways, harbours, docks, canals, sewers, roads, embankments, reservoirs or wells, or of laying or altering gas or water pipes, or telegraphic, telephonic, or electric lines or works, or any other prescribed works.

"(e) Every person who by way of trade or business gives out work to be done elsewhere than on his own premises.

"(f) Every person carrying on any other trade or business which may be prescribed."

Section 12 of the same Act prescribes the penalties for offences.

"If any person required to make a return under this Act—

(a) Wilfully refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to fill up a form to the best of his knowledge and belief, or to sign and deliver it as required by this Act, or

(b) Wilfully makes, signs or delivers, or causes to be made, signed or delivered, any false return in respect of any matter specified in the form; or



(c) refuses to answer, or wilfully gives, a false answer to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding ten pounds and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues, and in respect of false returns and answers the offence shall be deemed to continue until a true return or answer has been made or given."

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

According to the Census and Statistics Act, No. 15 of 1905,—an Act relating to the Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth—the Commonwealth Statistician under the direction of the Minister, issues forms to all occupiers of dwellings to be filled up.

The statistics to be collected are mentioned in Part IV, Section 16, of the Act. The Statistician, subject to the regulations and the directions of the Minister, collects annually, statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters:—(a) Population; (b) Vital, social and industrial matters; (c) Employment and non-employment; (d) Imports and exports; (e) Inter-State trade; (f) Factories, mines, and productive industries generally; (g) Agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying and pastoral industries; (h) Railways, tramways, shipping and transport; and (i) any other prescribed matters. Section 18, Part VIII, of the Statutory Rules, No. 7 of 1914, adds the following to the list:—(1) Organisations of Employers and Employees; (2) Fishing Industry; (3) Sericultural and Pomological Industries; (4) Prices, Rents and Cost of Living; (5) Wages and Earnings; and (6) Industrial Disputes. Other regulations under the Act—Statutory Rules, No. 107 of 1915—require shopkeepers, gas suppliers and house agents to furnish returns in the prescribed forms.

The filling up of forms and the answering of questions in regard to the information required by the Statistician are enforced by penalties. Thus, Section 17 (Part IV) enacts: "For the purpose of enabling the statistics referred to in this Part of this Act to be collected, all prescribed persons shall, to the best of their

knowledge, when required by the Statistician so to do, fill up and supply, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the prescribed form, the particulars specified in that form.

Penalty: Ten pounds."

According to Sections 18 and 19 of the Act, the answering of all questions asked by the Statistician is enforced by a penalty of ten pounds, such a penalty also attending any one obstructing the Statistician from entering any factory, mine or workshop, during working hours, for the purposes of enquiry.

Part V of the Act prescribes special penalties for desertion and divulging of information by officers, and for forgery and sending false returns by persons.

Section 25.—"Any person who forges, or utters, knowing it to be forged, any form or document under this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Section 26.—No person shall knowingly make in any form or document filled or supplied in pursuance of this Act, or in answer to any question asked him under the authority of this Act, any statement which is untrue in any material particular.

Penalty: Fifty pounds."

Further, Regulations under the Census and Statistics Act, 1905, have been issued—Statutory Rules No. 7 of 1914—wherein the collection of new kinds of statistics and new penalties have been provided.

Part II, Section 9.—"Every person who, without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him) refuses or fails to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief, any questions asked him by an Agent or Correspondent appointed under these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence, if the information asked for is necessary to enable the Agents or Correspondents to obtain any information he is authorised, by writing, under the hand of the Commonwealth Statistician, to obtain, and the Agent or Correspondent has produced to the person his authority to obtain the information.

Penalty: Ten pounds."

According to Section 10, Part III, of the above Regulation:

(1) "The Secretary or Acting Secretary or other officer of every trade union shall, within fourteen days after being required in writing by the Statistician, or by an Agent and Correspondent duly appointed in accordance with these Regulations so to do, furnish



to the Statistician the particulars set out in Forms B, C, D, E, F, G and H.

(2) In order to comply with these Regulations the Secretary, Acting Secretary, or any other officer, as the case may be, of every trade union, shall fill in the required particulars in the prescribed form, and shall sign the form and transmit it, either by post or otherwise, to the Statistician, or to such Agent and Correspondent as aforesaid."

Similarly, Section 11 of the Regulations—Part IV, Division I, enacts: (1) "Every employer shall within 14 days after being required in writing by the Statistician, or by an agent or correspondent duly appointed in accordance with these Regulations, so to do, furnish to the Statistician particulars set out in Forms I & J."

According to Division II, Section 12 (i), "the Secretary or Acting Secretary or other officer of every Employers' Association, shall within 14 days after being required in writing by the Statistician or by an Agent and Correspondent, duly appointed in accordance with these Regulations, so to do, furnish to the Statistician the particulars set out in Forms K and L."

VICTORIA

The Statistics Act, No. 2730 of 1915—an Act to consolidate the law relating to the Government Statist and to Statistics—empowers the Government Statist to obtain returns from any department of public service, and every municipal council or trust institution. The occupiers of land should furnish returns concerning the crops and live stock (section 12). According to Section 13:

"The occupier of any factory or mine or other establishment of productive industry or of storage shall, whenever so required by the Government Statist or by any member of the police force, or by any person thereto authorised in writing by the Government Statist, forthwith without payment furnish such returns, information and particulars as are required from him concerning:—(a) the employees, their actual working time and their wages; (b) the power employed; (c) the materials used; (d) the articles produced, treated, repaired and prepared; (e) the expenditure incurred; (f) the machinery or tools employed; (g) the lands and buildings occupied and used; (h) the capital invested; and (i) any other matters in connection with such factory, mine or establishments."

Section 18 (1) reads:—

"Any occupier, officer, council, corporation, trust institution, board, commission, company or body or person, who or which, refuses or fails to forthwith furnish information when required to do so, pursuant to this Act, or fails or refuses, to forthwith fill up any forms sent to or left with or for him or it as provided by this Act, or furnishes information which is not correct, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty pounds."

According to the "Directions relating to the Collection of Manufactory Statistics, 1920-21" the supply of information is made compulsory and it is emphasised that the information is collected for statistical purposes only and will be treated as strictly confidential.

QUEENSLAND

Under Section 4 of the Statistical Returns Act, No. 16 of 1896—an Act to Facilitate the Collection of Statistical Information—the Registrar-General is authorized to deliver forms which are to be filled in by persons and returned within one month after the delivery of such forms. Sections 5 and 6 prescribe the penalties for failure to furnish information by persons, and for divulging of information by collectors.

Section: 5 " (1) A person who—

- (a) refuses or wilfully neglects to fill or cause to be filled up a form delivered to him as aforesaid; or
- (b) inserts or permits to be inserted in such form any information known by him to be false; or
- (c) refuses or wilfully neglects, within the time prescribed by the fourth section of this Act, to return the form duly filled up to the Registrar-General, or to any person employed on his behalf to collect or receive the same shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Statistics Act, No. 3 of 1907—An Act to provide for the Collection of Statistics for Public Purposes—authorises the Government Statistician to issue forms for the collection of statistics. The kinds of statistics to be collected are set out in section 8 of the Act. The Statistician, subject to the regulations, collects statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters:—(1) Population; (2) Immigration and emigration; (3) Vital statistics; (4) Social statistics; (5) Factories and



manufacturing industries; detailing nationality of proprietor, and number and nationality of employees; (6) Wages; (7) Employment and non-employment; (8) Imports and exports; (9) Shipping; (10) Railways and tramways; (11) Agricultural, pastoral and kindred industries; (12) Mining (including quarries); (13) Forestry; (14) Fisheries; and (15) Any other prescribed matters.

It is the duty of all prescribed persons to supply returns, and to answer all questions asked them by the Statistician, in default of which a penalty of ten pounds is to be paid (Sections 9 and 10).

Section 20 lays down a heavy penalty for false returns or answers by persons—"No person shall knowingly make, in any form or document filled up or supplied in pursuance of this Act, or in answer to any question asked him under the authority of this Act, any statement which is untrue in any material particular.

Penalty: Fifty pounds."

TASMANIA

The Statistical Returns Act, No. 15 of 1877—an Act to facilitate the Collection of Statistical Information. Under Section 2 of this Act, the Statistician delivers forms to such persons as he sees fit, for procuring information, which shall be filled up and returned within one month after the delivery of such forms.

Section 3 enacts

"If any person—

1. Refuses or wilfully neglects to fill up or cause to be filled up to the best of his knowledge, information and belief any form relating to the Statistics of the Colony which may be duly delivered to him under the second section of this Act within one calendar month after the same shall be delivered to him;
 2. Writes or inserts, or causes to be written or inserted, in any such form anything knowing the same to be false;
 3. Refuses or wilfully neglects to return to the Statistician, or to the collector of the district in which such person resides, within one calendar month after such form shall have been delivered to him, any such form filled up to the best of his knowledge, information and belief:
- He shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds."

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

Under the Census and Statistics Act, No. 64 of 1910—an Act relating to the Census and Statistics of New Zealand—the Dominion Statistician is empowered to issue forms to the occupier of every dwelling for taking a census.

The subjects on which other statistics are to be collected are mentioned in Sections 20 and 21. The Statistician shall address inquiries "to person or persons having or reputed to have the control, management or superintendence of establishments, institutions, or industries" such as land and building societies, mechanics, institutes, manufactories, mills, machineries, mines, quarries, etc., and all such persons shall be bound to answer such inquiries to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(2) "Every person who refuses or neglects to answer any such inquiry, or wilfully gives any false answer thereto, is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds."

The Statistician, subject to the directions of the Minister, collects annual statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters:—(a) Population; (b) Vital, social and industrial matters; (c) Employment and non-employment; (d) Imports and exports; (e) Factories, mines, and productive industries generally; (f) Agricultural, horticultural, dairying and pastoral industries; (g) Railways, tramways, shipping and transport; (h) Any other prescribed matters.

Sections 22, 23 and 24 of the principal Act (the Census and Statistics Act, 1910) prescribe the penalties for failure to supply information and for obstructing the Statistician in the proper discharge of his duty. They are as below:—

22. "For the purpose of enabling the statistics referred to in the last preceding section to be collected, all prescribed persons shall, to the best of their knowledge, when required by the Statistician so to do, fill up and supply, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the prescribed form, the particulars specified in that form; and every such person refusing so to do shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

23. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by the Statistician, or by an officer authorized in writing by the Statistician, necessary to obtain any information

required for the purposes of any statistics authorized by this Act to be collected, and every person refusing or neglecting to make such answer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

24. (1) For the purpose of making any inquiries or observations necessary for obtaining the statistics authorized to be obtained under this Act, the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him may, at any time during working hours, enter any factory, mine, workshop, or place where persons are employed, and may inspect any part of it, and all plant and machinery used in connection with it, and may make such inquiries as are prescribed or allowed by the regulations.

(2) No person shall hinder or obstruct the Statistician or any officer authorised in writing by him in the execution of any power conferred by this section, and every person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds."

The New Zealand Department of Labour

The New Zealand Department of Labour, originally established in 1903 and consolidated by the "Labour Department and Labour Day Act, 1908," is required by section 6 of this Act (a) "to acquire and disseminate knowledge on all matters connected with the industrial occupations of the people, with a view of improving the relations between employers and workers; (b) to collect and publish reliable information relating to or affecting the industries of New Zealand and rates of wages".

Section 7 of the same Act entitles the Department to—

(a) "procure from all officers of any industrial society, industrial union, trade union, or other association of workers within the meaning of the respective Acts for the time being in force relating thereto, such information in writing as to the membership, benefits, or advantages enjoyed or obtainable under the rules or constitution of any such society, union, or association, and as to the disqualifications and disabilities under such rules or constitution, as the Minister from time to time either generally or specially directs or requires:

(b) Require any employer to state in writing (1) The full name of every person having the principal control, superintendence, or management of any kind of business carried on by such employer; (2) The full name of every worker employed by him, together with the nature of the employment, the hours of labour, the mode, terms, and rate of payment therefor:

(c) Obtain from all persons able to furnish the same such further and other information in respect to

the collection of Customs duties and their effect on the conditions and operations of labour in the industries of New Zealand."

The penalty for failure to furnish the information is mentioned in section 10 of this Act. It reads: "every person who neglects or refuses for the space of one month after the second application to furnish the information required under any of the provisions of this Act is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, and every person who furnishes such information knowing it to be false is liable to a similar fine".

INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

REVISION OF ARTICLE 393 OF THE TREATY OF PEACE

It will be remembered that in the September issue of the "Labour Gazette" the claims of India for a seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were set out in a memorandum prepared by the India Office. For this purpose comparison was made with Italy, Belgium, Japan and Switzerland, the last four countries in the list prepared by the Organising Committee in August 1919. The general conclusion arrived at after a number of searching tests, which were designed to cover as far as possible the whole field of industrial activity, was the great importance of India in mineral production, transport, industrial output, and textiles, and that judged by the test of the number of workers, India was beyond all comparison more important than Italy, Belgium, Japan and Switzerland.

Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace reads as follows:—

"The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall be constituted as follows:—

Twelve persons representing the Governments;

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the employers;

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the workers.

Of the twelve persons representing the Governments, eight shall be nominated by the members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight members mentioned above.

Any questions as to which are the members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of the members of the Governing Body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the Governing Body subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the Governing Body."

In April 1922 at the invitation of the Italian Government the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its Twelfth Session at Rome. The Governments represented at this meeting included Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland and Japan. The Governing Body had instructed the Standing Orders Committee to submit proposals with regard to the revision of Part XIII of the Treaty relating to the composition of the Governing Body and also the periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference. After examining the report of the Standing Orders Committee the Governing Body adopted a draft Article destined to replace Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace, which is to be submitted to the Conference in 1922. The draft of the Article is as follows:—

"The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of thirty-two persons:

u 158—8

Sixteen representing the Governments, eight representing the employers, and eight representing the workers.

Of the sixteen members representing the Governments, one each shall be nominated respectively by France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States of America.

The ten other members representing the Governments shall be elected by all the Government Delegates at the Conference. Four members of the ten shall belong to non-European States.

The members representing the employers and the members representing the workers shall be elected respectively by the employers' Delegates, and the workers' Delegates at the Conference. Two employers' members and two workers' members shall belong to non-European States.

The period of office of the members of the Governing Body shall be.....years.

(The number of years will be fixed later, taking into account the decision of the Conference on the periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference.)

The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions, such as that of substitutes, may be determined by the Governing Body, subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall from time to time elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least twelve members of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body may, when it considers that a question on its Agenda is of particular interest to a State which is not represented on the Governing Body, invite the Government of this State to appoint a Delegate to take part in the discussions on this question, but without power to vote."

It will be seen from the draft Article that in addition to the four chief industrial countries *par excellence*, namely Great Britain, the United States of America, France and Germany, Italy and Japan will possess seats on the Governing



Body, if the draft ultimately is adopted. It is only fair, however, to add that the words "chief industrial importance" have now been omitted from the revised draft. No reasons, however, have been assigned for the inclusion of Italy and Japan with Great Britain, the United States of America, France and Germany. Secondly, the other ten members representing the Governments shall be elected by all the Government Delegates at the Conference. Thirdly, it is proposed that four members of the ten shall belong to the non-European States. Lastly, while the number of persons representing Governments have been raised from 12 to 16, the number of Delegates representing employers and workers has also been increased each to eight.

As regards the periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference the Governing Body decided to submit to the Governments the two solutions suggested by the Standing Orders Committee:

(a) Revision of Article 389: in place of "once in every year" read "once every two years" thus:—"The meetings of the General Conference of representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once every two years."

(b) Maintenance of the present text of article 389, it being understood that an Advisory Conference and an Executive Conference be held alternately.

THE GENOA CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPIRATION OF THE PERIOD FOR DECISION

The exceptional period of eighteen months provided for in Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, during which the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at Genoa should be submitted to the competent authorities by the States Members of the International Labour Organisation, expired on 9th January 1922. The International Labour Office has drawn the attention of certain Governments to the obligations prescribed by Article 405. The Governments addressed are as follows:—

(1) The Governments which have already informed the International Labour Office of

certain measures taken by them:—

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, South Africa, Venezuela.

(2) Governments which have not as yet furnished any official information with regard to the measures taken or contemplated by them:—

Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Salvador, Siam.

A Short Description of the Prices Charts in the "Labour Gazette"

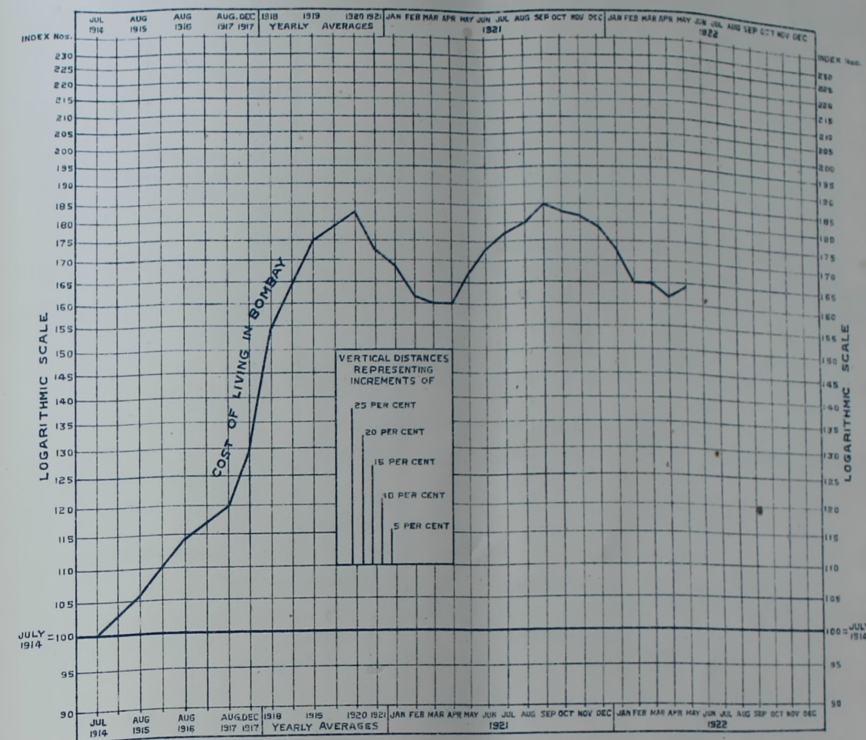
The logarithmic chart (Chart No. 1) is specially constructed to bring out the proportional changes in the cost of living in Bombay. It is useful for comparing changes in the cost of living at different dates. Equal vertical distances at any part of the diagram represent equal percentages of changes.

The chart on retail prices of food articles (Chart No. 4) shows that they experienced violent fluctuations in 1920, but from the middle of 1921, the curves for different groups run almost parallel downwards, thus showing that a more normal period is setting in for food articles.

The chart on "the cost of living index numbers in India and foreign countries" (Chart No. 5) brings out simultaneously, the movements of the cost of living indexes in different countries. There is a large number of curves running between the level of 100 and 200, thus showing that the level in many of the countries is within a 100 per cent. above pre-war level. The rise in the cost of living in Germany is noticeable.

The most noticeable feature in the wholesale prices chart (Chart No. 8) is that the curves for food and non-food tended to move closer and closer together until they crossed each other towards the end of 1921. The similarity of these two curves in 1919 and 1921 shows that the periods may be considered as more normal with respect to these prices.

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



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

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1922

CHART No 2

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

PROVINCE OR STATE	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST					SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER			
	8 TH	15 TH	22 ND	29 TH	6 TH	13 TH	20 TH	27 TH	3 RD	10 TH	17 TH	24 TH	31 ST	7 TH	14 TH	21 ST	28 TH	5 TH	12 TH	19 TH	26 TH
I BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	N	F																			
1 KONKAN	N	F																			
2 GUJARAT	F	S																			
3 DECCAN	S	S																			
4 SIND (RAIN FALL)	EX	EX																			
II MADRAS PRESIDENCY																					
1 MALABAR	F	F																			
2 DECCAN	F	S																			
3 COAST NORTH	EX	S																			
4 SOUTH EAST	EX	S																			
III BENGAL PRESIDENCY	EX	F																			
IV BIHAR AND ORISSA																					
1 BIHAR	EX	EX																			
2 ORISSA	EX	N																			
V UNITED PROVINCES																					
1 EAST	EX	S																			
2 WEST	EX	S																			
VI CENTRAL PROVINCES																					
1 BERAR	F	S																			
2 WEST	EX	S																			
3 EAST	EX	S																			
VII PUNJAB																					
1 EAST AND NORTH	EX	F																			
2 SOUTH AND WEST	N	EX																			
VIII RAJPUTANA																					
1 WEST	EX	S																			
2 EAST	EX	F																			
IX CENTRAL INDIA																					
1 WEST	EX	S																			
2 EAST	EX	S																			
X HYDERABAD																					
1 NORTH	N	F																			
2 SOUTH	F	S																			
XI MYSORE	F	S																			
XII ASSAM	N	F																			
XIII BURMA																					
1 LOWER	N	EX																			
2 UPPER	F	F																			

NOTES

- 1 The whiter the chart the better the season. Red areas indicate deficient, and Black areas excessive rains.
- 2 Excess More than 120 per cent of the normal.
Normal 80-120 per cent of the normal.
Fair 40-79 per cent of the normal.
Scanty. 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.
- 3 The zigzag 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 (i.e. the Monsoon) the third successive and following "EX" squares and the second successive and following "S" squares are hatched.
- 4 As the Monsoon is of little or no importance in Sind, 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.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1921

CHART No 3

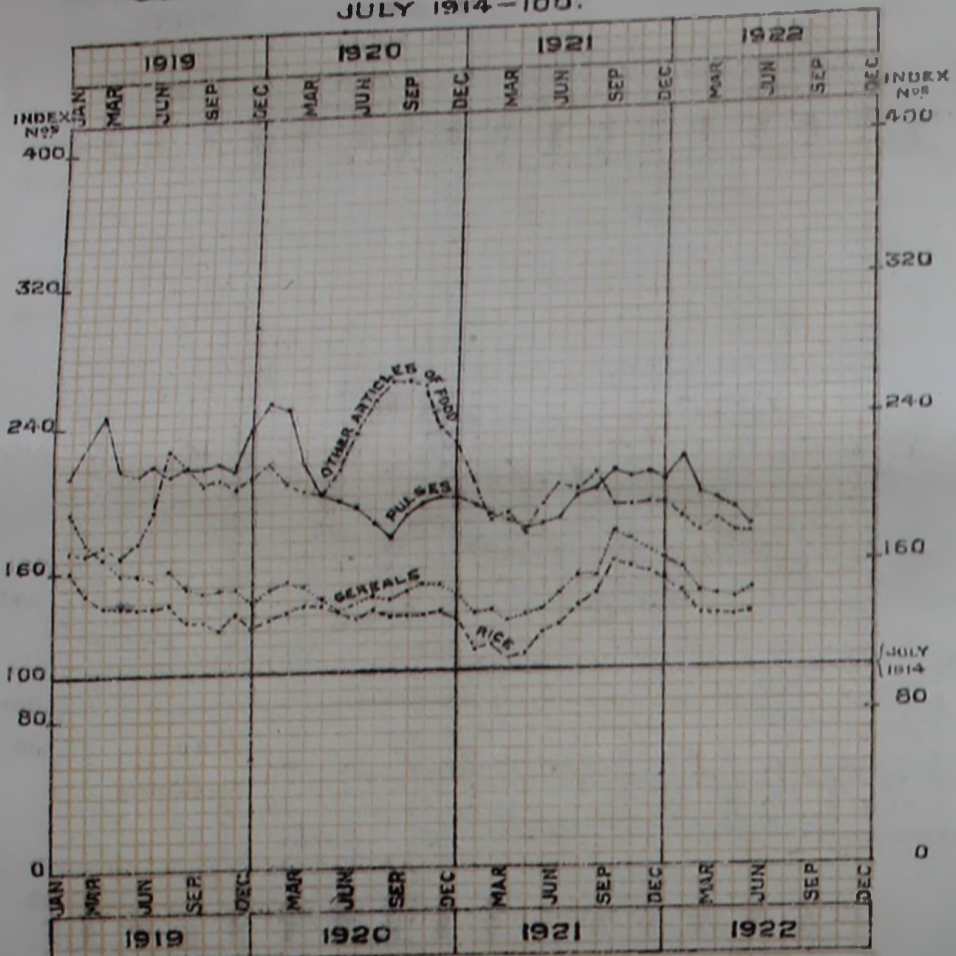
Abbreviations:— S.....Scanty F.....Fair N.....Normal EX.....Excess.

PROVINCE OR STATE	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST					SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER			
	8 TH	15 TH	22 ND	29 TH	6 TH	13 TH	20 TH	27 TH	3 RD	10 TH	17 TH	24 TH	31 ST	7 TH	14 TH	21 ST	28 TH	5 TH	12 TH	19 TH	26 TH
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
2 GUJARAT	S	N	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	F	EX	S	N	F	EX	F	S	EX	S	S
3 DECCAN	N	F	EX	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	F	EX	S	N	F	EX	F	S	EX	S	S
4 SIND (RAIN FALL)	EX	EX	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	F	EX	S	N	F	EX	F	S	EX	S	S
II MADRAS PRESIDENCY																					
1 MALABAR	N	N	F	S	F	F	N	S	EX	S	EX	EX	EX	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 DECCAN	EX	F	S	S	N	N	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	S	N	N	S	S
3 COAST NORTH	EX	N	F	S	N	N	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	S	N	N	S	S
4 SOUTH EAST	EX	N	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	S	N	N	S	S
III BENGAL PRESIDENCY	N	F	N	F	EX	EX	N	F	N	N	N	N	N	EX	F	EX	EX	N	N	N	N
IV BIHAR AND ORISSA																					
1 BIHAR	S	F	N	EX	F	EX	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	EX	F	EX	EX	N	N	N	N
2 ORISSA	S	N	N	N	F	F	S	F	EX	F	F	F	F	EX	F	EX	EX	N	N	N	N
V UNITED PROVINCES																					
1 EAST	S	F	EX	EX	S	N	F	N	F	EX	N	EX	N	EX	F	EX	EX	N	N	N	N
2 WEST	S	S	N	EX	S	F	F	EX	F	EX	N	EX	N	EX	F	EX	EX	N	N	N	N
VI CENTRAL PROVINCES																					
1 BERAR	N	EX	EX	S	F	F	F	EX	EX	N	S	S	F	S	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 WEST	F	EX	EX	F	F	F	F	EX	EX	N	S	S	F	S	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
3 EAST	S	N	EX	N	F	N	S	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	F	S	EX	F	S	S	S	S
VII PUNJAB																					
1 EAST AND NORTH	F	S	S	S	S	N	EX	EX	EX	EX	S	S	F	F	EX	EX	EX	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	EX	S	S	S
VIII RAJPUTANA																					
1 WEST	S	S	S	S	S	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	S	N	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
2 EAST	S	S	S	S	S	EX	EX	EX	S	EX	S	S	N	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S
IX CENTRAL INDIA																					
1 WEST	S	EX	EX	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	
X HYDERABAD																					
1 NORTH	EX	EX	EX	S	S	N	EX	N	N	EX	N	S	S	EX	N	EX	EX	N	N	N	N
2 SOUTH	EX	N	N	S	F	EX	EX	EX	F	EX	S	S	F	EX	F	EX	S	S	S	S	
XI MYSORE	EX	S	F	S	S	N	EX	N	F	F	S	F	EX	F	EX	S	N	EX	N	EX	
XII ASSAM	EX	F	N	F	N	EX	EX	S	N	F	EX	N	EX	N	EX	S	N	EX	N	EX	
XIII BURMA																					
1 LOWER	N	F	EX	F	N	F	S	N	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	N	EX	N	N	N	N	N	
2 UPPER	N	EX	N	F	F	EX	F	N	N	N	N	EX	N	EX	F	S	N	N	EX	EX	

Note:— See notes at foot of Chart II.
These notes apply equally to Chart III.

CHART No 4

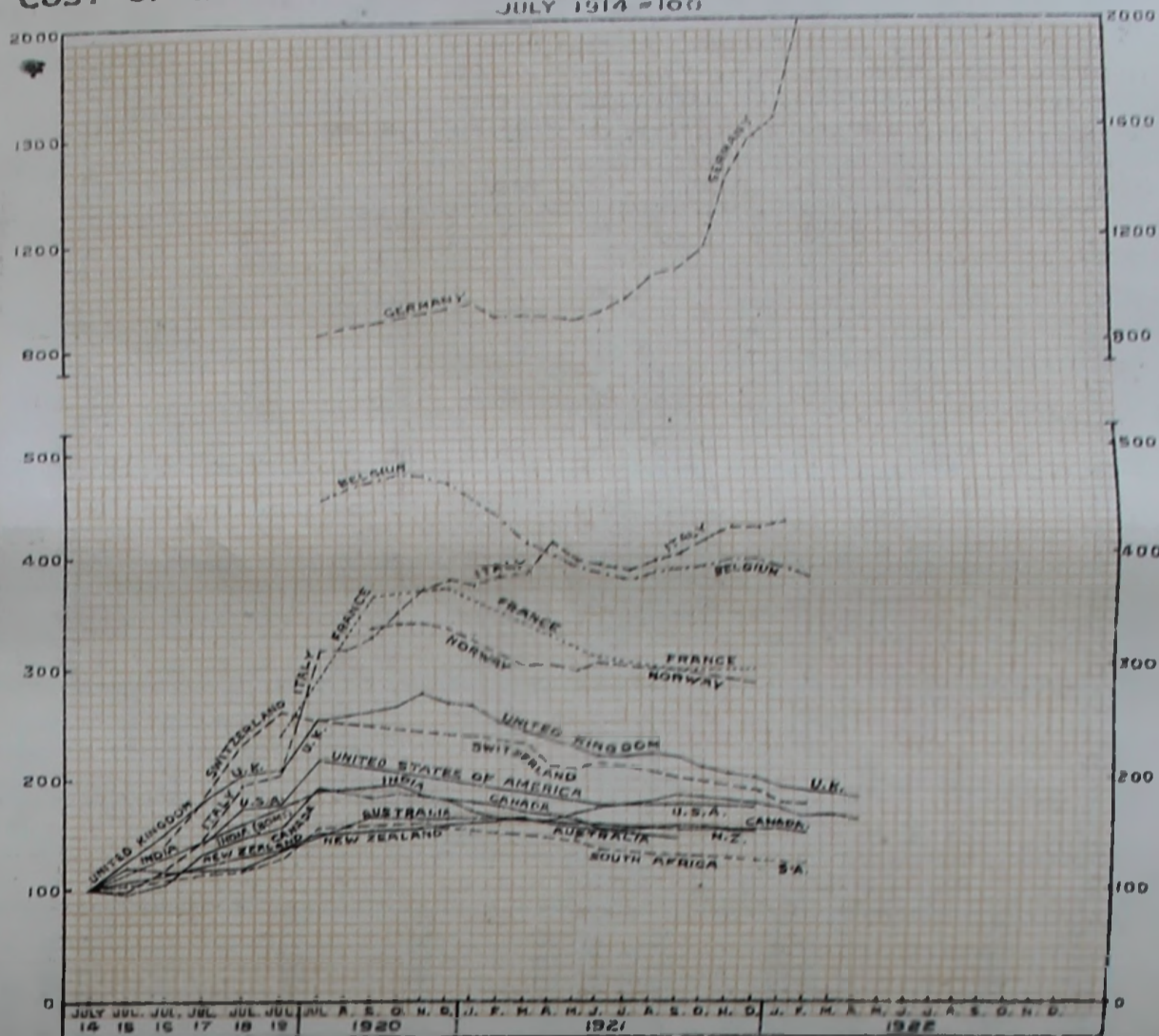
RETAIL PRICES OF RICE, PULSES, CEREALS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD IN BOMBAY. JULY 1914=100.



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

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



Note: - Each small square = 10 points except for Germany for which a small square = 40 points.

CHART No 6

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE-INDIA.

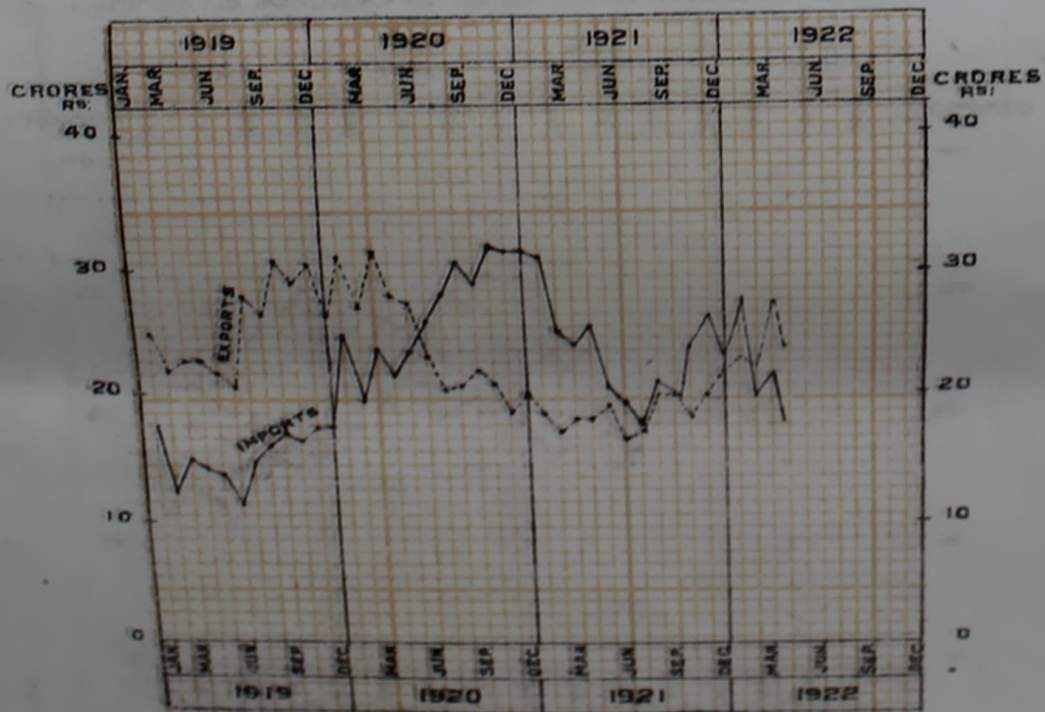
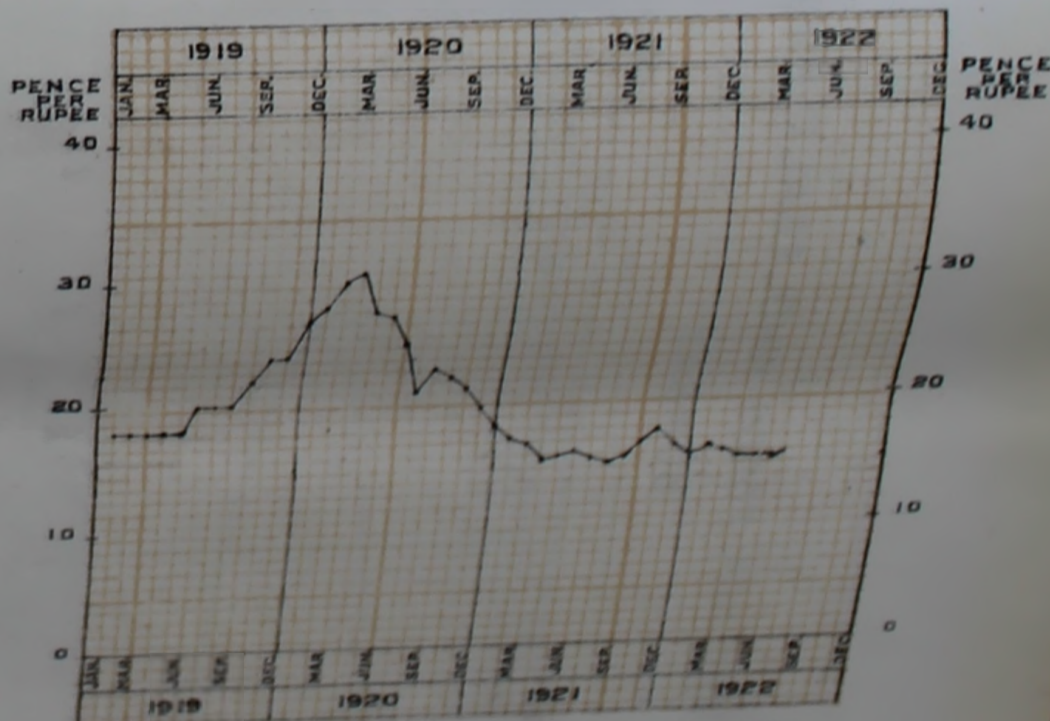


CHART No 7

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 are 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.

FOODS AND NON FOODS WHOLESALE PRICES BOMBAY.

CHART No. 8

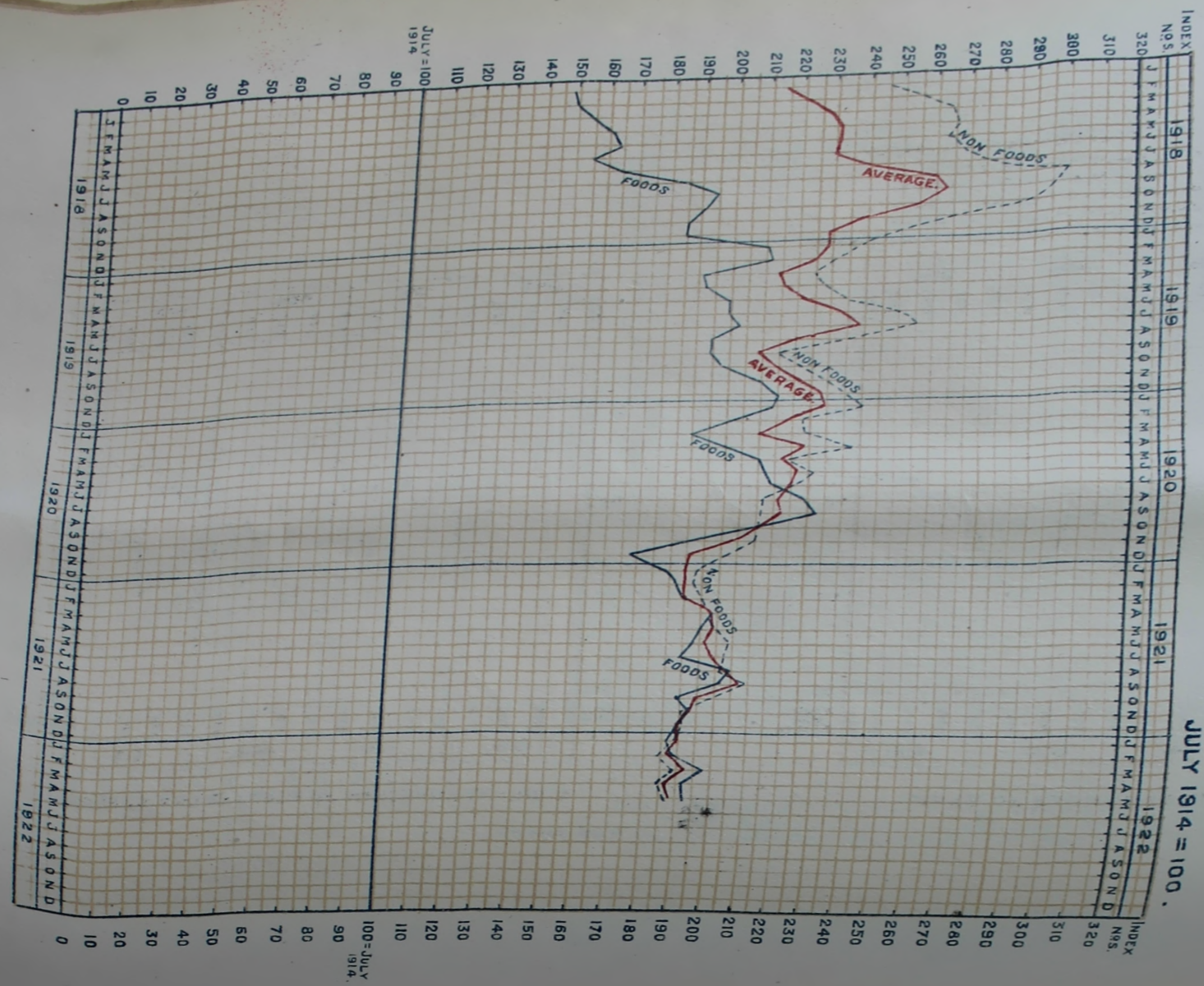


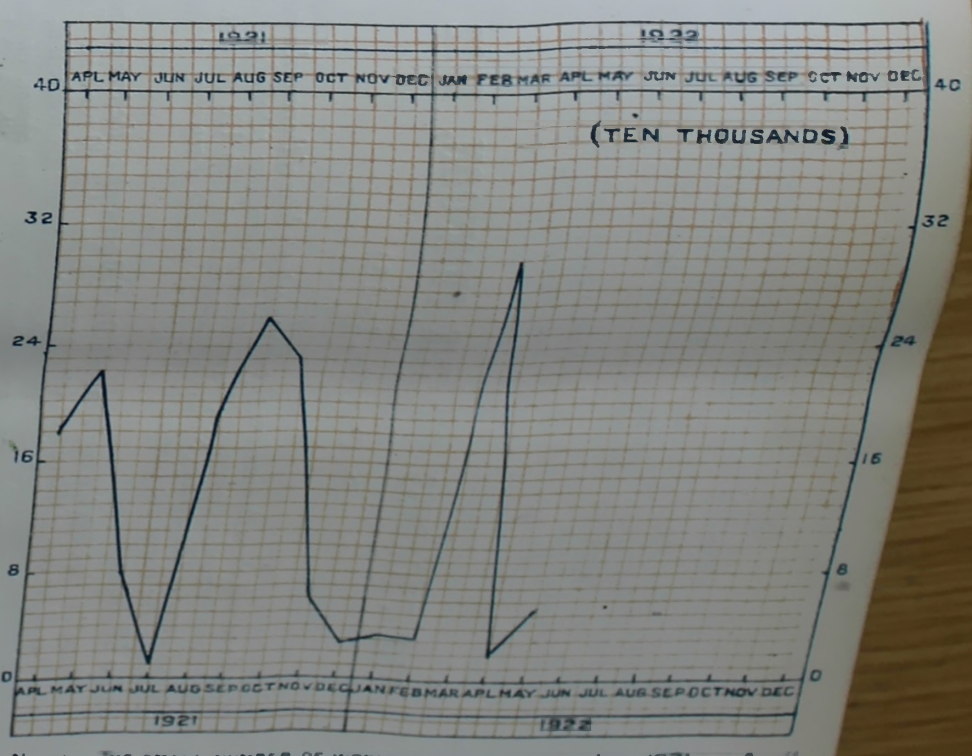
CHART No. 9

STRIKES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY 1921-1922.

CHART No. 10

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



NOTE: - THE SMALL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN JULY 1921 AND APRIL 1922 IS OWING TO THE SHORT DURATION OF STRIKES.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1922

(See Charts Nos. 2 and 3.)

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

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

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

Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.	Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.
	(1st to 20th June.)			(1st to 20th June.)	
Bombay	6.56	- 2.74	Surat	0.21	- 3.82
Ahmednagar	4.16	+ 1.18	Ahmedabad	0.57	- 2.17
Sholapur	4.46	+ 2.48	Rajkot	0.20	- 1.82
Bijapur	3.11	+ 0.23	Bhavnagar	0.59	- 2.91
Poona	4.30	- 3.28			

* Excluding rainfall from 8 a.m. of 10th to 8 a.m. of 12th June.

JUNE, 1922

LABOUR



GAZETTE

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RECRUITMENT OF INDIAN SEAMEN

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUBSTANTIVE COMMITTEE

The recommendations of the Substantive Committee appointed by the Government of India to report on the system of recruitment of Indian seamen have been published in a Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 2663, dated Simla, the 25th May 1922.

The Genoa Labour Conference framed a Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, prescribing the formation of Employment Bureaux and the prohibition of private employment agencies. In September 1921 both Houses of the Indian Legislature recommended an immediate examination of the methods of recruitment of seamen at the different ports in India, to ascertain whether abuses existed and whether they could be remedied.

After a preliminary enquiry conducted under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Controller of the Labour Bureau in the Government of India, a substantive Committee was appointed in accordance with Resolution No. 1208 of 2nd March 1922, to examine the evidence collected in the preliminary enquiry and to report what reforms were possible. The Committee was constituted as follows:—

Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Chairman,
Sir Frank Carter, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E.,
M.L.A.,
Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.
Mr. C. S. Penny,
Mr. M. Daud, M.A., B.L.,
Mr. F. L. Barnett, and
Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

The Committee have presented a unanimous report. They find that the present system under which shipping companies engage seamen through licensed brokers appointed under section 18 of Act I of 1859, or private brokers (in Calcutta known as *Ghat Serangs*) has resulted in grave abuses. The shipping companies generally engage the seamen through the brokers and pay them a commission calculated on the advances made by the brokers to the

seamen on behalf of the company. The nomination of the serangs or ghat serangs precedes the selection of the crew. When the selection of the crew has been finally approved by the officer concerned, it is signed on the articles in the presence of the shipping master or one of his assistants. The brokers then advance the men a part of the pay. As a result of the medical examination preceding the sailing of the ship, or from other causes, vacancies in a crew arise at the last moment which the broker is expected to fill. Thus, the main functions of the brokers and ghat serangs include the supply of crews on demand, the payment of advances to the engaged seamen, and the replacement of deserters or men rejected on medical grounds.

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that this system has led to grave abuses, and conclude that it is imperative to introduce an entirely new system which does not involve the employment of intermediaries. Brokers and ghat serangs are no longer to be employed, and their duties should be taken over by employment Bureaux which are to be organised.

The proposals of the Committee will be examined at once in consultation with maritime Local Governments.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Among the recommendations are the following:—

GENOA PROPOSALS

4. The present Committee owes its inception to the consideration by the legislature of the Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen adopted by the Genoa Labour Conference in June 1920. We therefore devoted special consideration to the proposals contained in that Convention. Two alternative systems are suggested in the Convention. In one the system of employment offices is organised and maintained by representative associations of shipowners and seamen in co-operation. In the other the system is maintained by the State. These seem to us to be the only feasible alternatives. Of the two, we regard the first alternative as, in principle, the better one. Unnecessary interference by the State with the conditions of labour in any industry is undesirable, and a system which is maintained by mutual co-operation of the parties concerned is likely to work much more smoothly



than one which depends on the power of the State. At the same time, we recognise that there may be difficulties in securing the necessary co-operation. There is an organisation at Calcutta containing a large proportion of men of all grades, and at Bombay the union contains nearly all the saloon crews, but in neither port are all the seamen in unions at present. We are anxious that the reforms which we hope to see introduced should not be jeopardized by the failure of either party to co-operate, and we therefore suggest that, if it proves impracticable to obtain the co-operation necessary to put the first alternative in operation, the second alternative—that of State organisation—should be adopted. At the same time, the first alternative should be set down as the ideal to be aimed at, and we trust that with the growth of healthy organisations amongst seamen and of mutual trust and good-will, it will not be long before it can be brought into being.

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR

5. The employment Bureau which we propose to set up in each centre will have at its head a single officer. We consider that he should be an officer having practical maritime experience, as recommended by the Genoa Conference and it is desirable, also, that if possible he should have had experience of shipowners' and seamen's organizations. The success of the scheme will depend largely on his personality, and his selection will therefore be a matter of the highest importance. We consider that a considerable proportion of the present trouble in Calcutta can be traced to the fact that the supervision of recruiting has been entrusted to shipping officers who are constantly being changed and who, prior to taking up their posts, have not been working in the mercantile marine. The officer selected as head of the Bureau must have had this experience and he must be able to work sympathetically with shipowners, ships' officers and men, and with the organisations of the shipowners and the men. Similar care should be exercised in the choice of his assistants.

MAINTENANCE OF REGISTERS

6. One of the main functions of the Bureau will be the maintenance of a general register of seamen of each grade including recruits. Separate registers should be maintained for each line that so desires, and an additional register should contain the names of seamen who are not on the books of any of the lines having separate registers. It should be within the power of the Bureau to remove the name of any man from the register (*e.g.*, in the event of serious misconduct being proved) or to suspend any man entered on the register. Such a man would then be

debarred from obtaining employment in any ship. At the same time, in accordance with the principle enunciated in the Genoa Convention that "freedom of choice of ship shall be assured to seamen and freedom of choice of crew shall be assured to shipowners," it should be within the power of the shipowner (or his authorized representative) to demand the removal of any seaman's name from the register of the line concerned. Similarly, any seaman should be entitled to have his name removed from the register of any line. In such cases, unless there are reasons for the contrary or unless the man's name is entered upon the register of another line by mutual arrangement, the name should be entered on the additional register. Separate registers must, of course, be maintained of types of crew that do not normally sail together.

SELECTION OF SERANGS

7. We consider that the power of selecting all seamen, including serangs, should be restricted to two classes of employees of the owners or agents, *viz.*, the Superintendents and the Masters of the ships. The Chief Officer, Chief Engineer and Chief Purser should have the power to select serangs or butlers, subject to the approval of the Master. And we propose as regards serangs and butlers, that they should be at liberty to nominate any serang or butler who has been discharged from a ship of the same line not less than three months before. Should the officer responsible for the selection not desire to choose such a serang his choice should be made from a fair proportion of men taken from the top of the roster maintained by the Bureau for that line, *i.e.*, from those serangs or butlers, belonging to the line who have been longest out of employment. We hope by these provisions to ensure two ends—to encourage lines to give men, as far as possible, continuity of employment and to ensure that each man on the list shall have his claims regularly considered. Where neither the shipowners, their agents, the Superintendent, nor the Master are present at the employment office (*e.g.*, in the case of a ship at another port belonging to a firm having no agent in the port of engagement) or where they waive their right to select, the choice would devolve on the Bureau.

SELECTION OF CREW : BOMBAY

10. The Bombay problem is more difficult. The crews, especially the deck crews, are more closely attached to particular serangs: they frequently come from the same or neighbouring villages, and form almost a family on board. We think that while the system proposed for Calcutta might be applied with advantage to the Punjabi and Pathan firemen, who stand in need of more protection than the other Bombay



seamen, it would be a mistake to interfere with the power of nomination the serang at present has in respect of other crews. The approval of the selecting officer will be necessary in all cases. The system by which the butler can choose a few of his crew, and the rest are taken by roster, should be adopted for the saloon crews in Bombay.

ADVANCES

11. An important function at present discharged by the brokers and ghat serangs is the payment of advances. We considered the suggestion of dispensing with advances but came to the conclusion that this was not a possible solution. The seamen demand and require the advances. It is clear that Government cannot act as an insurance agent and undertake the monetary risks involved in desertion. But it should not be difficult to arrange for private agencies to undertake the risk. A maximum rate of commission might be prescribed, and licenses could be granted to approved agencies to make advances at a commission not higher than the rate prescribed. The commission would be payable by the shipowners as at present. The full advance would be recoverable from the shipowners for all men who sail. Suitable agencies for the purpose would be the Seamen's Unions, Co-operative Societies, and respectable private individuals. The licenses would be granted by the Employment Bureau, and the advances would be paid, as at present, in the presence of the officer of the Bureau. The Bureau should afford assistance to advancing agencies to prevent the loss of advances.

DESERTIONS

12. Under the existing system, the brokers are responsible for getting the crew on board. If any of the crew desert it is their duty to fill vacancies. This duty will have to be undertaken by the Employment Bureau, and it will be the most difficult part of its work. We suggest that a system similar to that followed in England be adopted here, and that a certain number of spare men be sent down on the day of sailing, to fill vacancies arising suddenly from desertion or as a result of the medical examination. These men would be chosen by the head of the Bureau from the roster for that line or from the additional register, and they might receive a day's pay from the shipowners for being present unless of course they were signed on. The men rejected at the final medical examination might also receive a day's pay. The number sent would depend entirely on the instructions of the shipowners. Cases of desertion should be carefully gone into, and "failed to join" should be entered on the continuous discharge certificate. The officer-in-charge of the Bureau should have power to suspend a deserter for a long period. Habitual offenders might be punished with removal from the registers.

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ADVISORY COMMITTEES

13. We have given careful consideration to the question of setting up the Advisory Committees of representatives of shipowners and seamen contemplated by the Genoa Convention. We are agreed that such Committees, if they worked smoothly, would be able to perform useful functions in advising the head of the Bureau. But we are not agreed as to the advisability of introducing these Committees at an early stage. Four members of the Committee, Mr. Clow, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Daud and Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, consider that the Committees should be set up as soon as practicable.* They would prove most useful in assisting the head of the Bureau to complete the scheme for recruitment. In our report we have dealt only with the broad outlines of the scheme: the details to be filled in later will be numerous and it is essential that at this stage, the head of the Bureau should be kept in close touch with both shipowners and seamen. The remaining three members, Sir Frank Carter, Mr. Penny and Mr. Barnet, consider that there is a distinct danger that an Advisory Committee will result in serious friction and will hamper the head of the Bureau to such an extent that the establishment of the new system will be jeopardised. They think that the head of the Bureau should be given a free hand to set the system in operation, and Advisory Committees can be introduced at any stage when their necessity is obvious.

PENALTIES

14. We consider that bribery, whether direct or indirect, to obtain employment for seamen should be regarded as a serious offence, and punishable with a considerable term of imprisonment. At present the maximum penalty is a comparatively small fine coupled with the loss of office in the case of certain persons. This most inadequate penalty, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining a conviction in cases of this type, has acted as a complete check on prosecutions. We suggest a maximum of two years' rigorous imprisonment. A heavy penalty, *e.g.*, a fine of Rs. 1,000 should also be possible for unauthorised persons who endeavour to supply seamen to any agency other than the Employment Bureau. On the other hand, there should be complete liberty to shipowners, seamen, their representatives or their organisations to supply seamen to the Bureau. In the case of the offences referred to above, the head of the Bureau should have power to institute prosecutions on complaints or otherwise, and the cases should be treated as public prosecutions.

* I desire to make it clear that, in my opinion, it will not be practicable to set up these committees until the consent of both parties has been secured.—A. G. CLOW.

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION

The Registration and Protection of Trade Unions

VIEWS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The following reply was sent by the Acting Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bengal on the subject of trade union legislation in India :—

" I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 262-T.—Com. dated the 2nd October 1921 requesting an expression of the opinion of the Chamber on the points raised in the letter* relating to the subject of Trade Union legislation in India; and I have now the honour to communicate the views of the Committee in the matter.

The Committee desire to make their position clear at once by stating their entire agreement with the suggestion of the Government of India that every facility should be offered for the development of the trade union movement along healthy lines. At the same time they feel the Government of India overstate the case for the registration and protection of trade unions when they say that the number of so-called unions in India is now considerable and is increasing. There may have been some grounds for this statement at or prior to the time when the Government of India letter was written. It is true that during the latter part of 1920 and the early months of 1921, as a result of economic conditions and the industrial unrest then existing in this country, a considerable number of so-called trade unions came into being. These, however, were more strike committees than permanent labour organisations, and in the great majority of cases they broke up or at least ceased to function when the particular disputes out of which they arose were disposed of. It must be admitted that there are still in existence in India a few labour organisations which have as their aims the protection, and the improvement of the conditions, of the workmen whom they represent. These and similar bodies should receive every encouragement to develop along proper lines, and as above indicated the Committee will welcome any legislation with this object in view. They deprecate however the application to India, where *bona fide* labour bodies are recent in origin, few in number and primitive in organisation, of legislation framed to suit conditions in western countries where labour unions are of long standing, numerous

* Letter No. L-425 dated 12th September 1921, from the Government of India, Department of Industries, to the Government of Bengal, Department of Commerce.

and highly organised. For it must be emphasised that in England the legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions did not precede but followed on the existence of long established organisations. As was pointed out by Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton in the *Osborne* case, 'the legislature did not create the name for the purpose of the Trade Union Act. It was at that time a well-known term connoting combinations of a well-known type formed for objects and purposes which were well recognised'. While advocating caution in the too literal application of English legislation to Indian conditions the Committee recognise that advantage must be taken of the experience gained elsewhere and they are of the opinion, subject to the modifications suggested below, that the proposals contained in the Government of India letter will, generally speaking, commend themselves to employers of labour in India. They agree with the view expressed by the Government of India that employers will welcome genuine combinations of workers formed not with the express object of creating discord but with the object of advancing the prosperity of the workers, and will cordially support any reasonable legal means to that end.

Before proceeding to examine the individual proposals of the Government of India, the Committee desire to point out that on the same day as the Trade Union Act of 1871 (34 & 35 Vict., c. 31) was enacted, there was also passed into law the Criminal Law Amendment Act (34 & 35 Vict., c. 32). The former for the first time gave trade unions in England a definite legal status, while the latter amended the criminal law relating to violence, threats and molestation. The effect was to make the trade object of a strike not illegal but if the means employed to carry on the strike were calculated to coerce the employers, they were illegal means, and a combination to do a legal act by illegal means was a criminal conspiracy. Both these enactments were subsequently modified, but the point the Committee wish to make is that side by side with that part of the legislation which conferred privileges and immunities on trade unions was developed that part of the criminal law which dealt with the offences arising out of strikes. It seems to the Committee desirable, therefore, that when introducing into India legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions the Government of India should take advantage of the opportunity to consider the criminal laws of India in

so far as they affect strikes and other trade union activities, with the view, if possible, of incorporating all the provisions relating to trade unions in one enactment.

Turning now to the individual proposals of the Government of India on which opinions have been invited the Committee beg to submit the following observations :—

THE DEFINITION OF A TRADE UNION

As indicated in the Government of India letter, the present position in England is that a trade union is any combination, whether temporary or permanent, the principal objects of which are statutory objects, *i.e.*, the objects mentioned in the Trade Union Act Amendment Act of 1876, *viz.* :—The regulation of the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or the imposition of restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or would not, but for the Trade Union Act of 1871, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade. Any combination however which is for the time being registered as a trade union is deemed to be a trade union within the definition so long as it continues to be so registered. The fact that a combination has, under its constitution, objects or powers other than statutory objects does not prevent the combination from being a trade union for the purposes of the Trade Union Acts so long as it is a trade union within the above definition. This extension of the definition was introduced by the Trade Union Act of 1913 to permit of the inclusion of political objects within the scope of trade union activities. On the other hand the Trade Union Acts do not apply to agreements between partners as to their own business, or between an employer and those employed by him, or to any agreement in consideration of the sale of the goodwill of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft. While the Committee recognise that it is desirable to have a definition wide enough to cover all legitimate activities, they feel that in India it would be sufficient to begin with a definition similar to that contained in the Trade Union Act of 1913, the two chief elements of which are that the principal objects must be statutory objects and that a trade union registered as such continues to be a trade union within the meaning of the Act so long as it remains registered. For such a definition it would be necessary to specify the statutory objects in the Act itself and also the conditions of registration. But in the opinion of the Committee there should be little difficulty in doing so and they strongly recommend that an attempt should be made to compile

a list of statutory objects on the lines suggested in paragraph 7 of the Government of India letter. Subject to the remarks made below, regarding political objects, the Committee consider that the list of aims and objects specified therein covers all that is necessary, including benevolent and similar purposes, which the Committee agree should be treated as statutory objects. The objection that such an enumeration might make the law inelastic and limit the freedom of the courts does not, in the opinion of the Committee, carry much weight. On the contrary they consider that in the beginning of the Trade Union movement in India it would be a distinct advantage for workers, employers and Courts alike to have the aims and objects of unions defined as clearly as possible. In actual practice in England the wide definitions of the earlier Acts have led to a body of complicated case law which it is desirable to avoid in this country. It must be remembered that the trade union movement here is only in its infancy and every effort should be made to develop it on well defined lines. Should it be found necessary to do so, the law could readily be altered as occasion requires.

The Committee have carefully considered the suggestion that political objects should be recognised amongst the activities of trade unions, and they have examined the pertinent sections of the Trade Union Act of 1913. They have come to the conclusion that at the present stage of development it would be unwise to include in the first Indian Trade Union Act statutory recognition of political activities. The Committee feel that while workers can understand the primary functions of trade unions (*e.g.*, the regulation of wages, hours of employment and other matters relating to their conditions of work) they are not yet in a position to appreciate the influence of politics on industrial matters. Indeed neither the workers, nor their unions, nor the industrial and political developments of the country are sufficiently advanced to warrant the introduction now of what is recognised as the most advanced stage of trade union activity in highly organised countries, which have behind them the experience of generations of compulsory education, industrial organisation and representative Government. To judge by past experience, the future of trade unionism in this country is very uncertain. It is possible that workers in particular industries may realise the benefits that are to be obtained from the formation of unions with well defined aims and objects and may agree to associate themselves together and pay subscriptions for the attainment of ideals within the reach of their understanding, but for many years to come it seems too much to expect that members of trade unions in this country will be able to grasp the first principles of politics or to understand the meaning of political propaganda. The first alternative presents to the workers an attractive proposition to organise for common objects with which they are

familiar and to attain which united effort may be relied on; the other alternative carries with it the consideration of political problems which require the intervention of professional politicians whose different points of view cannot but have a disturbing effect on the workers and tend to disruption instead of consolidation of the unions. For these reasons the Committee are strongly of the opinion that political purposes should be excluded from the list of statutory objects until such time as trade unions are more firmly established in this country. Even then members should be at liberty to subscribe or to refrain from subscribing to the separate political funds of the unions, and in the event of their objecting to subscribe they should not be called upon to apply for and to sign exemption forms. The procedure to be followed should be the reverse of the practice obtaining in England since the passing of the Trade Union Act of 1913. That is to say, a worker should be able to join a trade union and to receive the primary benefits arising therefrom without any further obligation on him to subscribe to the political fund of the union.

Before leaving this phase of the question, there is a further point to which the Committee wish to refer. It relates to the constitution of the executives of trade unions and they desire to record their view that definite provision should be made to secure that at least a majority of the members of the executive of each union should be persons actually employed as workers in the particular industry to which the union relates. The Committee fully appreciate that, especially in the earlier stages of the movement, industrial workers may feel the necessity for assistance from outside, but the safeguard suggested should be provided. With a majority of actual workers on the executive there is less likelihood of a union being led astray by outsiders—the term is used to connote persons not themselves engaged as workers in the industry concerned—who might have in view considerations other than those directly concerned with the primary objects of the union.

PROTECTION OF TRADE UNIONS

The Committee agree that the principles contained in Sections 2 and 3 of the Trade Union Act of 1871 should be embodied in the proposed Indian legislation. These sections legalise trade unions and free members from criminal and civil liability to the extent that they cannot be prosecuted for conspiracy nor can their agreements be rendered void on account of restraint of trade. The acceptance of this principle will involve modification of Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act in so far as it applies to trade unions, but the Committee see no objection to this.

The question of embodying in the Indian law the principle contained in Section 4 of the English Act of

1871 presents more difficulty, for the reason that it bears on the internal management of unions and raises the whole question of the capacity of trade union officials in this country to conduct union affairs and of the ability of members to protect their own interests. As is pointed out in the Government of India letter, the law in England unlike the law in Australia, definitely prevents the Courts from interfering with the internal management of the unions. Notwithstanding this a large body of complicated case law has arisen out of the interpretation of this particular section of the Trade Union Act, from which it is difficult to extract any certain principle. As is pointed out by Slesser: "so subtle are the gradations of opinion that it really becomes necessary to consider all the cases if one is to hope to arrive at any definite result". That being so, the Committee consider that an attempt should be made to specify the nature of the agreements between the members themselves (as distinguished from agreements made between unions and outsiders), which would not be enforceable by legal proceedings. They agree that the classes of agreements contained in Section 4 of the Trade Union Act of 1871 should be included in the Indian law but they hold that the vague language of the English statute should be avoided.

In paragraph 11 of the Government of India letter it is stated that if the principle of Section 2 of the English Act of 1871 is adopted, strikes will become legal and that the Government of India do not wish at present to include in the Act relating to trade unions any other provisions regulating strikes, for the reason that the question is being considered separately in different provinces in connection with the procedure for conciliation and arbitration. The Committee are aware of the steps that are being taken in different provinces to deal with industrial unrest and, so far as Bengal at any rate is concerned, they feel that the decision already arrived at there to depend on voluntary Conciliation Courts for the settlement of disputes goes as far as it is meantime advisable to go in the direction of arbitration and conciliation. They consider, however, now that strikes are to be definitely recognised by law in this country, that it is incumbent on the Government of India to consider what steps, if any, should be taken to regulate them. As already indicated above, when the Trade Union Act of 1871 was passed giving for the first time to trade unions in England a definite legal status, it was considered necessary on the same day to amend the criminal law dealing with offences arising out of strikes. Just as the Trade Union Act of 1871 was amended in 1876 in the light of experience of the working of the Act, so in 1875 the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871 dealing with violence, threats and molestation was repealed and replaced by the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, (38 and 39 Vict. C. 86). Further reference to this Act is made in this

letter under the heads of *Liabilities of Trade Unions and Picketing*, but at this stage the Committee wish to point out that while Section 3 enacts that an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime, special provision is made for the case of persons employed in the supply of gas or water or in whose charge is placed the care of human life or valuable property. In the case of such persons, wilful and malicious breach of contract is made a punishable offence, and carries with it a penalty of £20 or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months. While it is true that this special provision has not been much used, it nevertheless must be noted that in the English Electricity Supply Act of 1919 it was deemed advisable to continue this safeguard in respect to the supply of electricity as well as of gas and water. The Committee are strongly of the opinion that a similar provision should be incorporated in the Indian law concurrently with the passing of a Trade Union Act. Indeed they would go further and recommend that serious consideration should now be given to the advisability of bringing within the scope of this provision strikes affecting not only cases such as those mentioned above, involving the supply of gas, water and electricity, or the care of human life or valuable property, but also strikes affecting all public utility services. Even if it were not considered desirable actually to prohibit strikes the Committee suggest that careful consideration should be given to the possibility of regulating strikes in particular cases to the extent that previous notices of intention to strike should be given, as is provided for by the laws of many other countries.

TRADE UNION FUNDS

The Committee agree that, with due regard to the Indian law relating to trusts and trustees, the principles enunciated in paragraph 12 of the Government of India letter may be accepted and incorporated in the proposed law, and they are strongly of the opinion that express provision must be made for the compulsory appointment of trustees in whose names the funds and property of the union would be vested.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The Committee regret they are unable to agree with the view of the Government of India that registration in all cases should be optional. They consider that registration of trade unions should be made compulsory and that no body or association should be entitled to any of the privileges attaching to trade unions unless it is registered. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Government

of India's letter of 12th September 1921 in themselves afford strong support to the Committee's point of view. To quote from these paragraphs "The great majority"—of so-called trade unions in India—"are loose organisations. They have frequently no definite constitution; they publish no accounts; their officers have no assigned functions; even the objects of the union are unstated in some cases. Many are little more than strike Committees, formed to promote or carry on a strike, and ceasing to function after the strike has ended. Such organisations bear little resemblance to trade unions in the usually accepted meaning of the term". The Committee cannot but think that, if registration be left optional, the tendency will be for many trade unions to remain unregistered, whilst receiving, under the proposals of Government, something in the nature of an official imprimatur that they do not at present possess.

The Committee agree that the provisions regarding registration mentioned in paras. 16 and 18 of the Government of India letter may be embodied in the Indian law; and they are of the opinion that those provisions should be included in the statute itself instead of being contained in rules to be framed under the Act. They also agree that any rules to be made under the Act should be made by the Central Government in order that absolute uniformity of law and practice should be obtained throughout the whole of India.

As regards the age of admission to membership of a trade union, the Committee recognise the risk that may possibly arise from the unripe judgment and the impulsive tendencies of youths of immature age, but on the whole they think the balance of advantage is on the side of making all persons of or over the age of 15 eligible to become members of trade unions.

LIABILITIES OF TRADE UNIONS

The Committee have carefully considered the English law on the subject of trade union liabilities and subject to the modifications regarding trade disputes mentioned below, they agree that the principles contained in Section 3 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875 as amended, and in Sections 1 and 3 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, may be embodied in the proposed Indian law. These sections all deal with acts done "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute". The extent to which these sections can be applied to Indian conditions will depend not only upon the precise definition to be placed upon the expression "contemplation or furtherance" as pointed out in the Government of India letter but also upon the further definition of the term "trade dispute". The existing definition of the latter term is contained in the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, Section 5 (3), which reads as follows:

In this Act and in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person, and the expression "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises; and in section three of the last mentioned Act, the words "between employers and workmen" shall be repealed.

It will be noted that even this definition of a trade dispute does not include all strikes, although the repeal of the words "between employers and workmen" considerably extended the old definition in the Act of 1875 which limited the expression to a "trade dispute between employers and workmen" and was interpreted by the Courts to mean that the protection afforded to workmen by the section applied only in the case of disputes between themselves and their own employer. The Committee feel that in the present stage of the development of India, whether looked at from the political, industrial or trade union point of view, it would be in the best interests of all concerned to revert to the principles and practice obtaining in England in the early stages of trade union legislation prior to 1906. That is to say, that the protection to be afforded to workmen under the proposed law should be confined to trade disputes arising between them and their own employers. The Committee strongly favour the adoption of this course and trust that their suggestion will receive the favourable consideration of the Government of India. Failing this they would urge upon Government the necessity that exists, in the light of recent experience, of limiting the protection of the law only to trade disputes arising in the same class of industries. For example, in the event of a dispute arising in an individual jute mill the protection in such a case would apply only to workmen in jute mills and not to workmen in Railways or Engineering shops who have no direct interests in the original dispute.

Further, as was expressed by Lord Loreburn in the case *Conway vs. Wade* (1909), to constitute a "trade dispute" within the meaning of the statute, the dispute must be something fairly definite and of real substance, not a mere personal quarrel or a grumbling or an agitation. In the same judgment, too, it was laid down that there is no trade dispute where all that happens is that an intruder intervening as a mere mischief maker, actuated by personal, sectarian, or political motives, stirs up strife which was previously not thought of by any of the employers or workmen concerned, and the dispute only exists in the mind of such an intruder as a possible result of his intervention.

As regards the interpretation of the phrase "in contemplation or furtherance", the Committee feel that this should be construed strictly to mean that the dispute is imminent or already existing, not that it is possible or even threatened. As was said by Lord Shaw in the case *Conway vs. Wade* already mentioned, to

contemplate a trade dispute must be the contemplation of something impending or likely to occur, and the words do not cover the case of coercive interference in which the intervener may have in his own mind that if he does not get his own way he will thereupon take ways and means to bring a trade dispute into existence. In the opinion of the Committee the whole expression "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute" requires the careful consideration of the Government of India with a view to the insertion in the proposed Indian Act of other phraseology which will more clearly convey the intentions of the legislature.

Turning now to the question of immunity from liability for the wrongful acts of their servants conferred upon trade unions in England by Section 4 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, the Committee agree with the Government of India that under present conditions this principle should not be embodied in the proposed Indian law. Perhaps no provision in modern English legislation has aroused more criticism and resentment than this section. To quote Sidney and Beatrice Webb, whose pronounced sympathies for the trade union movement are well known, "the Trade Disputes Act, which remains the main charter of trade unionism, explicitly declares, without any qualification or exception, that no civil action shall be entertained against a Trade Union in respect of any wrongful act committed by or on behalf of the union; an extraordinary and unlimited immunity, however great may be the damage caused and however unwarranted the act, which most lawyers, as well as all employers, regard as nothing less than monstrous". The Committee would point out that the provision in question was incorporated in the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Royal Commission which was appointed in 1903 to consider the state of the law as to trade unionism. That Commission reported in favour of the trade unions accepting full responsibility for their own actions and the Committee wish to draw the particular attention of the Government of India to the following extract from the Commission's Report—

"There is no rule of law so elementary, so universal, and so indispensable as the rule that a wrong-doer should be made to redress his wrong. If trade unions were exempt from this liability, they would be the only exception, and it would then be right that that exception should be removed. That vast and powerful institutions should be permanently licensed to apply the funds they possess to do wrong to others, and by that wrong inflict upon them damage, perhaps to the amount of many thousand pounds, and yet not be liable to make redress out of those funds would be a state of things opposed to the very idea of law and order and justice. On what grounds can such a claim be supported? Trade unions which originally were looked upon as illegal combinations have made out their claim to enfranchisement and existence. But having done so they cannot put their claim higher than to say that they are institutions which are beneficial to the community as a whole. But so are many other institutions—banks, railways, insurance companies, and so on. It may have been right to provide, as has been done, that the Courts shall not have power directly to enforce agreements between trade unions and their members in the same manner as they can in the case of shareholders and

policy holders in the institutions above mentioned. But when trade unions come in contact by reason of their own actions with outsiders, and ex-*hypothesi* wrong those outsiders, there can be no more reason that they should be beyond the reach of the law than any other individual partnership or institution. Such a claim has indeed in former times been made by the spiritual as against the civil authority, and has been consistently disallowed. What was denied to religion ought not in our judgment to be conceded to Trade Unionism."

The Committee are in full agreement with the views expressed in the above paragraph and strongly recommend that the principles contained therein should form the basis of the proposed provisions governing the immunities to be granted to trade unions from liabilities for the wrongful acts of their servants. They would however give their general support to the proposals contained in paragraph 26 of the Government of India letter, which are to the effect that the law of agency should be so defined that no act can be made the ground of a claim on trade union funds unless it is definitely proved that the governing body, as constituted by law, had sanctioned the act, but the Committee would be glad of another opportunity of examining the detailed proposals of the Government of India after these have been definitely formulated.

PICKETING

As pointed out in the Government of India letter, paragraph 27, the English law on the subject of picketing in general is contained in Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875 which reads that every person who, with a view to compel any other person to do or to abstain from doing any act, wrongfully and without legal authority, uses violence to or intimidates, or injures the property of, such other person, or follows him about or hides his tools, etc., or watches or besets his house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

Peaceful picketing.—By the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, section 2, it was provided that "it shall be lawful for one or more persons acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working."

It will be noted that the immunity afforded by this section is strictly limited to peaceful picketing. Watching and besetting or trespass or any other improper act is still unlawful. And where there is no trade dispute in contemplation or furtherance, attendance at or near the house or place where a person resides or works merely to obtain or communicate information would appear to be unlawful. In the peculiar conditions of India, social and industrial, the Committee

agree with the Government of India that in the present stage of the labour movement it would be most undesirable to countenance picketing in any form. They further agree that apart from the provisions of the Indian Penal Code dealing with picketing, a definite responsibility should be laid on unions or their executives for the prevention of the issue of any orders authorising picketing in any form by members of the union. And in the event of the unions, through their executives or members, authorising or taking part in picketing, the Committee are strongly of the opinion that they should be held responsible for their actions and their union funds made liable accordingly.

In conclusion, I am directed to express the regret of the Committee that it has not been possible to submit their views at an earlier date. They observe that the Government of India asked that the considered opinions of the local Governments should be communicated by the end of November 1921, and the Committee desire respectfully to protest against the idea that a matter of such importance can be adequately considered by all the bodies interested in the short space of two months. As mentioned in paragraph 28 of the Government of India's letter, the subject is entirely novel in India, and the proposals are likely to have an important bearing on the social and industrial organisation of the country. The letter covers legal issues of great importance, not only to industrial and commercial concerns, but also to the community at large whose welfare directly and indirectly cannot but be affected by the legislation that is likely to be passed as a result of this reference; and the Committee feel strongly that there must be no undue haste in a matter of such importance.

India and the Lancashire Cotton Trade

The following views of Sir Charles Macara on the Lancashire cotton trade appeared in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian* :—

"In India there are now about 7,000,000 spindles to meet the requirements of a population of more than 300 millions. It takes about 12 millions of our 60 million spindles to meet the needs of our people at home. And it has taken India well on towards a century to get its 7,000,000 spindles. We have to remember also that the Indian spinner is greatly handicapped in his initial outlay. Where before the war it cost us at the rate of two guineas a spindle to put up our mills, it cost the millowner of Bombay four guineas, and the proportion is about the same to-day.*"

* The cost of erecting a Ring Spindle Mill in England to-day is about £7 per spindle. In India the cost would be nearer £14 per spindle.

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	May 1921.	April 1922.	May 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Cereals—</i>						
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	Md.	4 11 3	6 0 2	6 8 9	6 10 8
Wheat	.. Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	10 2 0	9 12 0	9 12 0
Do.	.. Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	71 0 0	107 8 0	9 12 0
Do.	.. Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	66 8 0	77 8 0	110 0 0
Jowari	.. Rangoon	Md.	3 2 6	6 7 3	4 13 11	77 8 0
Barley	..	..	3 4 6	4 15 7	5 4 8	4 10 6
Bajri	.. Ghati	..	3 4 6	7 6 6	6 5 7	5 4 8
<i>Pulses—</i>						
Gram	.. Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	4 3 9	6 5 7	6 5 7	6 2 2
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	8 10 6	9 9 10	9 13 8
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Sugar	.. Mauritius No. 1	Cwt.	9 3 0	36 2 0	23 10 0	22 2 0
Do.	.. Java white	..	10 3 0	38 0 0	24 0 0	22 12 0
Raw (Gul)	.. Sangli	Md.	7 14 3	13 9 8	14 15 5	14 15 5
<i>Other food—</i>						
Turmeric	.. Rajapuri	..	5 9 3	10 9 10	16 0 10	16 3 1
Ghee	.. Deshi	..	45 11 5	77 2 3	91 6 10	91 6 10
Salt	.. Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 8 0

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

<i>Cereals—</i>						
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	..	100	128	139	142
Wheat	.. Delhi No. 1	..	100	181	174	174
Do.	.. Khandwa Seoni	..	100	158	239	244
Do.	.. Jubbulpore	..	100	166	194	194
Jowari	.. Rangoon	..	100	204	154	148
Barley	..	..	100	151	161	161
Bajri	.. Ghati	..	100	226	194	194
Average—Cereals	..	..	100	173	179	180
<i>Pulses—</i>						
Gram	.. Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	100	150	150	145
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	..	100	153	170	174
Average—Pulses	..	..	100	151	160	160
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Sugar	.. Mauritius No. 1	..	100	396	257	241
Do.	.. Java white	..	100	374	236	223
Raw (Gul)	.. Sangli	..	100	172	190	190
Average—Sugar	..	..	100	314	228	218
<i>Other food—</i>						
Turmeric	.. Rajapuri	..	100	190	288	290
Ghee	.. Deshi	..	100	169	200	200
Salt	.. Bombay (black)	..	100	128	149	170
Average—Other food	..	..	100	162	212	220
Average—All food	..	..	100	196	193	193

Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	May 1921.	April 1922.	May 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Linseed	.. Bold	..	8 14 6	14 8 0	14 8 0	15 2 0
Rapeseed	.. Cawnpore (brown)	Cwt.	8 0 0	12 0 0	11 4 0	11 8 0
Poppyseed	.. Do.	..	10 14 0	15 0 0	14 4 0	15 0 0
Gingily	.. White	..	11 4 0	17 0 0	15 12 0	16 4 0
<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>						
(a) Cotton—raw—						
Broach	.. Good	..	251 0 0	290 0 0	468 0 0	500 0 0
Oomra	.. Fully good	Candy	222 0 0	260 0 0	377 0 0	417 0 0
Dharwar	.. Saw-ginned	..	230 0 0	260 0 0	377 0 0	417 0 0
Khandesh	.. Machine ginned	..	205 0 0	215 0 0	360 0 0	362 0 0
Bengal	.. Do.	..	198 0 0	240 0 0	360 0 0	362 0 0
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Twist	.. 40S	Lb.	0 12 9	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 9 0
Grey shirtings	.. Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	14 12 0
White mulls	.. 6,600	..	4 3 0	11 12 0	11 4 0	11 4 0
Shirtings	.. Liepman's 1,500	..	10 6 0	32 0 0	27 0 0	26 8 0
Long cloth	.. Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 10 3
Chudders	.. 54" x 6 yds.	..	0 9 6	1 8 0	1 7 6	1 8 0

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

<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Linseed	.. Bold	..	100	163	163	170
Rapeseed	.. Cawnpore (brown)	..	100	150	141	144
Poppyseed	.. Do.	..	100	138	131	138
Gingily	.. White	..	100	151	140	144
Average—Oilseeds	..	..	100	150	144	149
<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>						
(a) Cotton—raw						
Broach	.. Good	..	100	116	186	200
Oomra	.. Fully good	..	100	117	170	188
Dharwar	.. Saw-ginned	..	100	..	..	..
Khandesh	.. Machine ginned	..	100	105	..	..
Bengal	.. Do.	..	100	121	182	183
Average—Cotton—raw	..	..	100	115	179	190
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Twist	.. 40S	..	100	251	204	196
Grey shirtings	.. Fari 2,000	..	100	269	253	248
White mulls	.. 6,600	..	100	281	269	269
Shirtings	.. Liepman's 1,500	..	100	308	260	255
Long cloth	.. Local made 36" x 37 1/2 yds.	..	100	268	274	276
Chudders	.. 54" x 6 yds.	..	100	253	247	253
Average—Cotton manufactures	..	..	100	272	251	250
Average—Textiles—Cotton	..	..	100	209	227	230

JUNE, 1922

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	May 1921.	April 1922.	May 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Other textiles—						
Silk	.. Canton No. 5	.. Pucca seer	5 4 0	8 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Do.	.. Nankin	.. "	17 12 0	20 14 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, Cow	.. Tanned	.. Lb.	1 2 6	1 6 8	1 10 8	1 13 11
Do. Buffalo	.. Do.	.. "	1 1 3	1 1 10	0 14 0	0 15 8
Skins, Goat	.. Do.	.. "	1 4 0	3 6 11	2 5 1	2 0 10
Metals—						
Copper braziers	.. —	.. Cwt.	60 8 0	97 0 0	86 0 0	81 0 0
Iron bars	.. —	.. "	4 0 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Steel hoops	.. —	.. "	7 12 0	17 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0
Galvanized sheets	.. —	.. "	9 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	15 8 0
Tin plates	.. —	.. Box	8 12 0	17 8 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	.. Bengal	.. Ton	14 12 0	43 0 0	29 0 0	30 0 0
Kerosene	.. Elephant brand	.. 2 Fins	4 6 0	8 7 0	7 10 0	7 10 0
Do.	.. Chester brand	.. Case	5 2 0	10 12 0	10 3 0	10 3 0

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

Other textiles—						
Silk	.. Canton No. 5	.. ..	100	167	105	105
Do.	.. Nankin	.. ..	100	118	172	172
Average—Other textiles	..		100	142	139	139
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, Cow	.. Tanned	.. ..	100	122	144	162
Do. Buffalo	.. Do.	.. ..	100	103	81	91
Skins, Goat	.. Do.	.. ..	100	274	185	164
Average—Hides and Skins	..		100	166	137	139
Metals—						
Copper brazier	.. —	.. ..	100	160	142	134
Iron bars	.. —	.. ..	100	375	275	275
Steel hoops	.. —	.. ..	100	226	200	200
Galvanized sheets	.. —	.. ..	100	278	167	172
Tin plates	.. —	.. ..	100	200	149	149
Average—Metals	..		100	248	187	186
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	.. Bengal	.. ..	100	292	197	203
Kerosene	.. Elephant brand	.. ..	100	193	174	174
Do.	.. Chester brand	.. ..	100	210	199	199
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	..		100	232	190	192
Total—Food	..		100	196	193	193
Total—Non-food	..		100	200	185	187
General Average	..		100	199	188	189

JUNE, 1922

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Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	May 1921.	April 1922.	May 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—						
Rice	.. Larkana No. 3	.. Candy	39 0 0	60 0 0	65 0 0	61 0 0
Wheat, white	.. 5% barley	.. "	31 8 0	54 0 0	53 6 0	50 0 0
.. red	.. 30% red.	.. "	31 4 0	53 8 0	52 14 0	49 8 0
.. white	.. 5% barley	.. "	32 8 0	55 10 0	55 0 0	51 8 0
.. red	.. 3% dirt.	.. "	32 4 0	55 2 0	54 8 0	51 0 0
Jowari	.. 92% red.	.. "	25 8 0	48 0 0	41 0 0	35 0 0
Barley	.. 2% barley	.. "	26 8 0	39 8 0	36 0 0	37 0 0
Pulses—						
Gram	.. 1% dirt	.. "	29 8 0	53 0 0	44 0 0	45 8 0
Sugar—						
Sugar	.. Java, white	.. Cwt.	9 2 0	36 0 0	22 3 0	21 12 0
Do.	.. " brown	.. "	8 1 6	..	19 14 0	19 8 0
Other food—						
Salt	.. Imported	.. Bengal Maund.	4 7 4	2 11 6	2 5 9	3 3 1

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

Cereals—						
Rice	.. Larkana No. 3	.. ..	100	154	167	156
Wheat, white	.. 5% barley, 3% dirt	.. ..	100	171	169	159
.. red	.. 30% red.	.. ..	100	171	169	158
.. white	.. 5% barley, 3% dirt	.. ..	100	171	169	158
.. red	.. 92% red.	.. ..	100	171	169	158
Jowari	.. 2% barley, 1½% dirt	.. ..	100	188	161	137
Barley	.. 2% barley, 1½% dirt	.. ..	100	149	136	140
Averages—Cereals	..		100	168	163	152
Pulses—						
Gram	.. 1% dirt	.. ..	100	180	149	154
Sugar—						
Sugar	.. Java, white	.. ..	100	395	243	238
..	.. " brown	.. ..	100	395	245	240
Average—Sugar	..		100	61	53	72
Other food—Salt	..					

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	May 1921.	April 1922.	May 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed	.. 3% admixture	Mauud	2 11 3	4 14 0	4 4 0	4 6 0
Rapeseed	.. Black, 9% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	53 12 0	70 8 0	86 8 0
Gingelly	..	..	62 0 0	96 0 0	82 0 0	86 0 0
Textiles—						
Jute bags	.. B. Twills	.. 100 bags	58 4 0	56 4 0	45 4 0	52 0 0
Textile—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	.. Sind	.. Mauud	20 4 0	21 8 0	38 8 0	43 0 0
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	.. Pepperill	.. Piece	10 3 6	26 6 0	22 4 0	22 0 0
Shirtings	.. Liepmann's	..	10 2 0	50 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0
Yarns	.. 40s Grey (Plough)	.. Lb.	0 12 2	..	..	..
Other Textiles—						
Wool	.. Kandahar	.. Mauud	28 0 0	20 8 0	24 0 0	24 8 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed	.. 3% admixture	.....	100	180	157	162
Rapeseed	.. Black, 9% admixture	..	100	164	138	132
Gingelly	..	..	100	155	132	139
Average—Oilseeds	..	.....	100	166	142	144
Textiles—						
Jute bags	.. Twills	..	100	95	118	136
Textiles—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	.. Sind	..	100	106	190	212
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	.. Pepperill	..	100	258	218	215
Shirtings	.. Liepmann's	..	100	296	252	257
Yarns	.. 40s Grey (Plough)	..	100	..	..	..
Average—Cotton manufactures	..	.....	100	277	235	236
Average—Textiles—Cotton	..	.....	100	220	220	228
Other Textiles—Wool	..	.....	100	73	86	88

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	May 1921.	April 1922.	May 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hides—						
Hides, dry	.. Sind Punjab	.. Mauud	21 4 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0
..	..	..	21 4 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	..	.. Cwt.	60 8 0	92 0 0	84 0 0	81 0 0
Steel Bars	..	..	3 14 0	13 0 0	8 8 0	8 10 0
.. Plates	..	..	4 6 0	15 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	.. 1st Class Bengal	.. Ton	16 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Kerosene	.. Chester brand	.. Case	5 2 0	10 10 0	10 1 0	10 0 0
..	.. Elephant	.. 2 Tms	4 7 0	8 5 6	7 8 6	7 8 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Hides—						
Hides, dry	.. Sind Punjab	..	100	56	64	56
..	..	..	100	56	64	56
Average—Hides	..	....	100	56	64	56
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	..	....	100	152	139	134
Steel Bars	..	....	100	335	219	225
.. Plates	..	....	100	343	251	229
Average—Metals	..	....	100	277	203	195
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	.. 1st Class Bengal	..	100	219	219	219
Kerosene	.. Chester brand	..	100	207	196	195
Do.	.. Elephant	..	100	188	170	170
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	..	....	100	205	195	195
Total—Food	..	....	100	181	167	161
Total—Non-food	..	....	100	180	163	164
General Average	..	....	100	181	165	163

Cost of living index numbers for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India (Bombay.)	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Italy (Rome) (c).	Belgium.	Norway.	Switzerland.	South Africa.	France (Paris).	Germany.	U. S. of America.
Items included in the index.	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent.	Food, rent, fuel, light, clothing, etc.	Food, fuel, light, rent, household utensils and furnishing.	Food and Rent.	Food, fuel, light and rent.	Food, clothing, heat, light, rent and miscellaneous.	Food, clothing, light, fuel, and household utensils.	Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, tax, etc.	Food, heating and lighting.	Food, fuel, light and rent.	(a)	Food, heating and lighting and rent.	Food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and miscellaneous items.
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	(b) 100	(d) 100	100	(f) 100	100	100	100	(g) 100
1915	125	125	97	119	107	99	..	(e) 117	119	103	..	..	105
1916	148	148	102	115	113	116	..	146	140	106	..	..	118
1917	180	180	130	116	119	146	..	190	180	114	..	..	142
1918	203	203	146	118	128	197	..	253	229	118	..	..	174
1919	208	208	155	132	133	205	..	275	261	126	238	..	177
1920	189	252	190	..	149	313	453	..	253	155	..	842	217
1921 January	169	265	179	..	159	374	450	..	237	153	..	944	..
February	162	251	175	..	160	379	434	311	234	149	..	901	..
March	160	241	169	161	160	384	411	301	231	147	338	901	..
April	160	233	165	..	159	411	399	301	212	144	..	894	..
May	167	228	161	..	159	396	389	297	210	141	..	880	..
June	173	219	153	152	158	390	384	302	214	136	307	896	180
July	177	219	152	..	157	387	379	..	209	133	..	963	..
August	180	222	155	..	156	391	384	..	206	130	..	1,045	..
September	185	220	158	145	155	400	386	296	200	130	295	1,062	177
October	183	210	155	..	155	415	391	..	198	128	..	1,146	..
November	182	203	153	..	154	423	394	..	192	127	..	1,397	..
December	179	199	152	140	152	423	393	283	189	124	297	1,550	174
1922 January	173	192	152	..	151	430	387	..	179	122	..	1,640	..
February	165	188	149	..	150	426	380	..	177	120	..	1,989	..
March	165	186	148	..	148	..	371	257	167	120	291	2,302	167
April	162	182	146	..	..	420	..	..	..	122	..	2,804	..
May	163	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

THE KANSAS COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Since the establishment of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations in February 1920, it has adjudicated 33 industrial controversies (involving questions of wages, working conditions, and disagreements over contracts), most of which were submitted by organised labour, or unorganised workers; and only one case was brought by employers. In a few cases the Court itself conducted the investigation on its own initiative. In all cases except one, the orders of the Court were complied with by both parties in the controversy. The employers and the associated industries of Kansas are found to be

the chief opponents of the Industrial Court. Among the regulations imposed by the Court in favour of the workers are (1) the establishment of a basic working day of 8 hours; (2) the application of the principle that sufficient work should be furnished to the regular employees in each and every month, so that the monthly earnings of regular workers will be sufficient to constitute a fair wage under the Kansas Industrial Law; (3) equal pay for both men and women; (4) a minimum schedule of wages, and (5) adjudication of wage disputes on the principle that "in order to ensure skilled and faithful workers in industry, a fair wage must be paid and healthy and moral surroundings provided."

Retail prices of Articles of food in April and May 1922

Articles.	Price per	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
		April 1922.	April 1922.	April 1922.	April 1922.	May 1922.	May 1922.	May 1922.	May 1922.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—	Maund ..	7 6 6	9 14 9	8 0 0	7 7 1	7 6 6	9 6 7	8 0 0	7 10 6
Rice	.. ..	9 4 10	8 13 3	8 3 3	7 4 1	10 1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat	.. ..	6 2 6	5 9 10	5 11 5	4 3 11	6 2 6	5 0 0	5 11 5	3 13 11
Jowari	.. ..	7 1 9	6 12 11	7 4 4	5 7 1	8 0 0	6 10 8	7 4 4	5 11 3
Bairi	.. ..							
Pulses—	Gram ..	8 4 4	7 1 1	7 4 4	7 1 0	7 11 1	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 15 9
Turdal	.. ..	10 1 0	9 7 8	10 0 0	7 8 2	10 1 0	9 6 7	10 0 0	7 13 2
Other articles of food—	Sugar (refined) ..	16 10 8	17 1 1	20 0 0	17 12 5	16 14 11	16 12 1	20 0 0	18 4 7
Jagri (gul)	.. ..	16 5 3	16 2 9	16 0 0	16 13 6	16 5 3	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 13 6
Tea	.. ..	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 10 5	0 10 5	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 12 5	0 10 5
Salt	.. ..	2 14 2	2 5 8	3 5 4	3 7 11	2 9 11	2 0 0	2 12 2	3 5 9
Beef	.. ..	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
Mutton	.. ..	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Milk	.. ..	17 9 4	10 0 0	12 4 11	13 5 4	17 9 4	10 0 0	12 4 11	13 5 4
Ghee	.. ..	94 1 11	69 9 0	80 0 0	91 6 10	94 1 11	71 1 9	91 6 10	106 10 8
Potatoes	.. ..	4 7 0	4 15 5	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 6 4	4 5 2	5 6 9	8 14 3
Onions	.. ..	2 8 8	3 4 3	3 12 11	3 5 4	2 8 8	3 3 9	2 8 0	3 5 4
Cocoanut oil	.. ..	21 12 4	30 7 7	35 8 11	26 10 8	21 12 4	28 1 1	33 10 11	26 10 8

NOTE.—1 lb. = 39 tolas, 1 maund = 82 ²/₇ lbs.; 1 seer = 2 ²/₃₅ lbs.; 80 tolas = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 Indian maund.

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

Cereals—		132	149	130	141	132	141	130	145
Rice	.. ..	166	210	174	141	180	191	170	147
Wheat	.. ..	141	154	150	148	141	138	150	135
Jowari	.. ..	165	162	154	155	185	158	154	162
Bairi	.. ..							
Average—cereals	.. ..	151	169	152	146	160	157	151	147
Pulses—	Gram ..	192	186	182	164	179	175	167	163
Turdal	.. ..	172	142	163	129	172	142	163	134
Average—pulses	.. ..	182	164	173	147	176	159	165	149
Other articles of food—	Sugar (refined) ..	219	235	222	178	222	230	222	183
Jagri (gul)	.. ..	191	232	180	217	191	230	180	217
Tea	.. ..	127	129	160	100	127	129	160	100
Salt	.. ..	135	179	221	157	123	152	183	151
Beef	.. ..	200	200	133	240	200	200	117	240
Mutton	.. ..	230	200	200	167	230	200	200	167
Milk	.. ..	191	225	180	183	191	225	246	183
Ghee	.. ..	185	163	180	163	185	167	206	190
Potatoes	.. ..	99	92	124	80	98	80	142	222
Onions	.. ..	164	180	190	133	164	178	125	133
Cocoanut oil	.. ..	86	124	178	100	86	114	168	100
Average—other articles of food	.. ..	166	178	185	167	165	173	177	171
Average—all food articles (unweighted)	.. ..	164	174	176	160	165	168	170	163



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)	(7)
No. of articles.	43	45	44	150	60	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	99	..	..	100	97	106	104	..	100	..
1915	..	127	123	..	..	109	107	147	123	..	101	..
1916	..	160	160	..	..	134	123	138	134	..	124	..
1917	..	206	204	..	..	175	141	153	151	..	176	..
1918	..	237	226	225	..	205	153	178	175	..	196	..
1919	..	222	242	235	..	216	165	189	178	..	212	206
1920	..	211	308	310	326	353	258	..	..	225	253	248
March	..	224	313	306	332	353	261	..	..	225	265	263
April	..	217	306	304	333	348	263	..	..	216	272	284
May	..	220	299	292	324	333	256	..	219	204	262	250
July	..	217	298	288	320	325	244	..	219	195	250	234
August	..	191	232	209	251	229	208	..	216	134	177	163
1921	..	191	215	192	230	211	199	..	210	129	167	154
January	..	190	208	189	215	203	194	..	190	208	124	162
February	..	198	200	184	209	198	189	166	179	205	117	154
March	..	199	191	182	206	193	182	..	174	201	115	151
April	..	197	183	179	202	187	179	..	170	200	117	148
May	..	199	186	178	198	186	176	150	167	200	120	148
June	..	203	183	179	194	184	174	..	168	197	120	152
July	..	207	176	183	191	181	172	..	168	197	120	152
August	..	195	163	170	184	171	169	138	164	195	122	150
September	..	193	161	166	176	168	168	..	159	190	123	149
October	..	190	157	162	171	162	170	..	155	189	123	149
November	..	190	156	159	167	159	168	131	154	186	123	148
December	..	186	156	158	165	156	169	..	154	181	124	151
1922	..	192	157	159	163	156	166	..	..	180	126	152
January	..	188	..	..	164	158	..	..	..	..	..	152
February	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March
April
May

Country.	Switzer-land	Belgium.	Egypt (Cairo)	France.	Italy. (a)	Japan.	Germany. (d)	Nether-lands. (d)	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
No. of articles.	71	209	24	45	..	56	77	..	93	47	33
1913 Average	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	(e)	100	100
1914	102	95	95	105	105	100	116	..
1915	102	140	133	97	142	(f) 159	145	138
1916	124	188	201	117	153	(f) 233	185	164
1917	169	262	299	148	179	341	244	228
1918	207	339	409	196	217	345	339	293
1919	226	356	366	239	415	322	330	294
1920	554	..	..	..	351	354	..
March	587	..	..	..	354	354	..
April	553	..	..	..	368	361	..
May	493	..	..	..	382	386	..
June	255	..	..	..	..	..
1921	407	642	201	1,439	344	267	341
January	378	613	195	1,376	319	250	290
February	361	604	191	1,338	312	237	280
March	..	208	..	182	345	584	190	1,326	297	229	270
April	..	186	..	181	345	584	190	1,326	176	229	270
May	..	185	..	179	330	547	191	1,308	182	294	218
June	..	179	..	166	326	509	192	1,368	182	294	218
July	..	177	..	164	331	520	196	1,428	176	300	211
August	..	181	347	166	332	542	199	1,917	180	297	198
September	..	184	364	176	344	580	207	2,067	180	287	182
October	..	182	368	186	331	599	219	2,460	169	286	175
November	..	178	368	181	332	595	214	3,416	165	276	174
December	..	176	368	170	326	595	210	3,487	165	269	172
1922	..	171	361	169	314	577	206	3,665	161	260	170
January	..	171	350	169	307	563	204	4,103	162	253	166
February	..	163	347	..	308	533	200	5,433	161	240	164
March
April

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

Principal Trade Disputes in progress in May 1922

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
Textile Trades.			1922.	1922.		
1. The Jacob Sassoon Mills, Sopari Baug Road, Parcel, Bombay.	300 (Weavers, Shed No. I).	50 (Weavers, Shed No. II).	22 April	3 May	Reinstatement of a jobber whose resignation was wrongly taken to be dismissal. <i>Later demands.</i> (1) Demand for the dismissal of the Assistant Weaving Master. (2) Men working in the mill should be promoted instead of engaging outsiders. (3) (a) 50s. yarn should be paid at the rate of 28 pies; (b) 20s. yarn should be paid at one pie more; (c) for over 20s. counts $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies more should be paid. (4) Heavy sorts should be worked. (5) Higher rates for lighter sorts. (6) Moderate working of humidifiers. <i>Additional demands.</i> (1) An all-round increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per pound. (2) Rates of wages should be entered on the tally boards. (3) Pay sheets should be shown 10 days before the pay day. (4) If the demands were not granted two months' wages should be paid in lieu of notice.	Work resumed and new men engaged in place of those who did not return to work.
2. The Raipur Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	240 (Weavers).	....	25 April	9 May	Increase in the piece rates of one pie per yard.	Work resumed unconditionally.
3. The Morarji Gocaldas Mill, Sopari Baug Road, Parcel, Bombay.	600 (Ring Department).	600 (Carding, Blowing and Frame Departments).	8 May	19 May	General increase in wages	Work resumed unconditionally.
4. The Simplex Mill, Jacob Circle, Bombay.	800 (Weavers).	....	8 May	17 May	(1) Demand for the removal of a weaving master who (a) fined heavily for spoiling cloth; (b) introduced light sorts which meant less wages for the weavers; and (c) dismissed a head jobber. (2) Demand for higher rates for lighter sorts. (3) Demand for the reinstatement of the head jobber. (4) Demand that the weavers should not be fined so heavily.	Work resumed unconditionally and new men engaged in place of those who did not return to work.

Principal Trade Disputes in progress in May 1922—continued.

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.		Date when dispute.		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
<i>Textile Trades—contd.</i>			1922.	1922.		
5. The New Great Eastern Mill, Chinch-poojy, Bombay.	500 (Weavers).	....	10 May	13 May	Alleged loss of wages as the strikers (1) did not get sufficient yarn and (2) were required to weave narrower cloth on the same looms.	Work resumed unconditionally.
6. The Crescent Mill, Ferguson Road, Parel, Bombay.	550 (Weavers).	1,950	15 May	26 May	(1) Demand for an all-round increase of one pie in the piece rates. (2) Allegation of less wages for April 1922.	Work resumed unconditionally.
7. The Pearl Mill, Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay.	500 (Weaving Department)+170 (Frame Department). Total=670.	....	15 May	26 May	(1) Demand for general increase in the piece rates. (2) Allegation of less wages for April 1922. <i>Later demand.</i> An all-round increase of two pies per pound.	Work resumed unconditionally.
8. The Currimbhoy Mill, Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay.	425 (Weavers).	....	16 May	26 May	Demand for general increase in the piece rates. <i>Later demand.</i> Demand for an increase of one pie per pound.	Work resumed unconditionally.
9. The Globe Mill, Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay.	400 (Ring Department on 19th May) + 375 (Weaving Department on 24th May). Total=775.	1,125	19 May	25 May	Demand for an increase of Rs. 2 in the monthly wages (for the Ring Department). Demand for an increase of one pie per pound in the piece rates (for the Weaving Department).	The strikers from the Ring Department received an increase of eight annas per month. Those from the Weaving Department resumed work unconditionally.
10. The Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mill, Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay.	3,500	....	20 May	21 May	(1) Allegation that the mill was started fifteen minutes before time in the morning and stopped fifteen minutes late at the recess hour. (2) Demand for the closing of the mill on Sunday, the 21st May, although Thursday, the 17th May, was a holiday.	Work resumed unconditionally.
11. The Pabney Mill, Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay.	300 (Roving Department).	....	21 May	26 May	Demand for an increase in the monthly wages.	Work resumed unconditionally.
12. The Standard Mill, Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, Bombay.	140 (Roving Department).	1,860	23 May	30 May	Demand for an increase of one pie per hank.	Work resumed unconditionally.
13. The Ahmedabad Fine and Weaving Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	20 (Weavers).	....	31 May	....	Allegation that the strikers were fined for damaging cloth, whereas the damage was due to defective machinery.	....
14. The Viramgam Whittle Mills, Viramgam, District Ahmedabad.	200 (Weavers).	....	31 May	....	Constant fining of men of the Weaving Department by the Weaving Master.	....
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> 15. The Kirkee Arsenal, Kirkee, District Poona.	600 (Workshops and Armoury).	....	2 May	13 May	Stoppage of the grain compensation.	Work resumed unconditionally.

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

Count or Number.		Month of April		
		1920	1921	1922
		(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	Pounds	5,296	5,576	6,104
Nos. 11 to 20	"	18,012	19,528	18,429
Nos. 21 to 30	"	11,546	12,315	13,148
Nos. 31 to 40	"	991	1,228	1,294
Above 40	"	130	126	158
Waste, etc.	"	3	10	10
Total		35,978	38,783	39,143

Bombay Island

Count or Number.		Month of April		
		1920	1921	1922
		(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	Pounds	5,054	5,133	5,596
Nos. 11 to 20	"	14,738	14,396	12,964
Nos. 21 to 30	"	7,352	7,938	7,608
Nos. 31 to 40	"	429	521	530
Above 40	"	90	82	85
Waste, etc.	"	1	4	1
Total		27,664	28,074	26,784

Ahmedabad

Count or Number.		Month of April		
		1920	1921	1922
		(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10	Pounds	76	141	83
Nos. 11 to 20	"	1,469	2,456	2,589
Nos. 21 to 30	"	3,181	3,415	4,112
Nos. 31 to 40	"	439	595	639
Above 40	"	27	20	54
Waste, etc.	" .. ..	....	1	....
Total		5,192	6,628	7,477

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

Bombay Presidency

Description.	Month of April		
	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chadars Pounds ..	934	1,243	867
Dhotis	4,356	8,036	7,165
Drills and jeans	1,185	860	724
Cambrics and lawns	50	78	120
Printers	312	368	474
Shirtings and long cloth	6,668	11,232	8,014
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	1,162	1,512	1,004
Tent cloth	32	73	96
Other sorts	597	960	1,377
Total	15,296	24,382	19,841
Coloured piece-goods	6,345	6,829	5,361
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	199	166	124
Hosiery	12	13	14
Miscellaneous	10	61	68
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	55	3	9
Grand Total	21,917	31,454	25,417

Bombay Island

Description.	Month of April		
	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chadars Pounds ..	399	615	498
Dhotis	1,026	2,193	2,020
Drills and jeans	1,073	730	659
Cambrics and lawns	27	66	67
Printers	3	3	26
Shirtings and long cloth	4,044	7,875	6,119
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	931	1,123	888
Tent cloth	24	49	90
Other sorts	328	529	1,013
Total	7,262	13,183	11,380

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

Bombay Island—continued

Description.	Month of April		
	1920	1921	1922
Coloured piece-goods	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	5,443	5,431	4,323
Hosiery	198	199	122
Miscellaneous	8	7	11
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	10	61	68
Grand Total	13,576	12,844	15,913

Ahmedabad

Description.	Month of April		
	1920	1921	1922
Grey and bleached piece-goods—	(000)	(000)	(000)
Chadars Pounds ..	479	539	317
Dhotis	2,584	4,797	4,107
Drills and jeans	66	104	55
Cambrics and lawns	7	6	42
Printers	196	303	317
Shirtings and long cloth	1,924	2,587	1,391
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	192	377	97
Tent cloth	151	252	185
Other sorts	151	252	185
Total	5,599	8,965	6,511
Coloured piece-goods	483	646	430
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	3	2	3
Hosiery	3	5	1
Miscellaneous	3	5	1
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	3	5	1
Grand Total	6,085	9,618	6,945



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.—Mr. C. W. Bowerman has introduced a Bill into the House of Commons, for the compulsory registration of theatrical employers. Under the Bill any theatrical employer will be guilty of an offence.

“Who absconds with intent to defraud, or to avoid the payment of wages, salary or other fees, who recurrently fails to pay salaries or wages and also railway fares to the town where the theatrical performers were originally engaged by him.

Who carries on the business of a theatrical employer without being registered or after cancellation of his certificate of registration.

Who supplies false, or misleading, or incorrect particulars to the registration authority.”

A person convicted under the Bill is liable to pay a fine not exceeding £50, with or without imprisonment, up to a maximum period of 6 months. Further, the court may also declare the convicted person unfit to be a theatrical employer, and order the cancellation of his certificate; and in such a case according to the Bill, such person shall not “at any time thereafter” register himself as a theatrical employer, or act as servant or agent for a theatrical employer.

According to the Statistical Bulletin for March 1922 (issued by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, London, and recently received in the Labour Office) the March figures of production for both pig iron and steel are the most encouraging that have appeared for a long time. In the case of pig iron production was better than in any month since February 1921, and in the case of steel it was the best since December 1920. Pig iron output is, however, still only 60 per cent. of the monthly average output in 1920, and steel only 73 per cent., so that there is still much leeway to make up. The check to progress that must result from the disputes in the shipbuilding and engineering

industries is therefore particularly to be regretted, especially as the Railway Companies have made them an excuse for postponing any decision on the application for a further reduction in rates.

South Africa.—The South African strikes were described on page 52 of the May issue of the “Labour Gazette”. The coal strike lasted for 76 days, the gold strike 67 days and the general strike 11 days. A Commission has been appointed by Government with general terms of reference.

The following statement has been received from the Director of Census and Statistics, Union of South Africa, Pretoria, and is of interest with reference to the figures relating to British Indians.

Nationality of new arrivals and permanent departures, January to December 1921, and January to February 1922.

NATIONALITY.	January-December 1921.		January-February 1922.	
	New Arrivals.	Permanent Departures.	New Arrivals.	Permanent Departures.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
WHITE PERSONS—				
British	16,109	10,424	1,978	1,565
American	419	272	51	33
Belgian	941	342	118	78
Hollander	419	13	31	29
French	150	98	29	18
German	276	107	40	16
Greek	72	45	7	14
Italian	195	106	22	10
Portuguese	147	142	25	34
Russian	1,409	84	76	7
Norwegian and Swedish	171	192	21	13
Swiss	120	41	10	6
Other Nationalities ..	678	58	190	10
Total White Persons	21,106	12,041	2,598	1,833
ASIATIC AND OTHER COLOURED PERSONS—				
British	679	3,606	100	687
Other Nationalities ..	95	122	4	6
	21,880	15,769	2,702	2,526

United States of America.—The International Seamen's Union of America has declared its intention of admitting Japanese



and Chinese seamen to membership in the union and its affiliated organisations. Branch unions will be established in the principal seaports of China and Japan, and steps will be taken to organise Oriental seamen. This is the first time in the history of the American Labour movement that a union chartered by the American Federation of Labour has admitted Orientals.

According to the twentieth Annual Report of the United States Steel Corporation, the average number of employees during 1921 was 191,700 compared with 267,345 in 1920. The total salaries paid amounted to \$332,887,505 in 1921 as against \$581,556,925 in 1920. The average earnings per employee per day during 1921, exclusive of general administrative and selling staff was \$5.61 in 1921 as against \$6.96 in 1920. During the year 1921, 708 retiring employees were granted pensions, the total amount thus disbursed since 1911 amounting to \$6,828,460. During 1921 the amount spent on safety work was \$1,061,685, which is \$358,771 less than the previous year. The average number of accidents of all kinds per 100 employees showed a decrease of 19.6 per cent. in 1921.

Austria.—The Labour Chamber (*Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien*) established at Vienna in accordance with the Acts of 6th February and 1st October 1920, as the legal representative of manual and non-manual workers employed by the Federated States of Vienna and Lower Austria, has recently created a section for labour law. Its object is to promote the legal protection of workers. It will record and critically examine sentences delivered by Austrian and foreign courts on labour questions, and foreign legislation on such questions. A special Bulletin will be started in which the labour law section will publish articles and studies in the trade union press. Other functions include the drafting of Bills, the organisation of special courses for the instruction of workers in labour law, and advising workers' trade unions on legal questions.

Sweden.—In accordance with Article 2 of the Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, the Swedish Government have ordered the early revocation

of the licenses granted to private fee-charging agencies for finding employment for seamen, under the Decree of 5th May 1916, the last date being the 1st July 1922. In the case of an employment agency where the finding of employment for seamen is part of its activities, the license shall be limited to exclude the placing of seamen. The local Governments are required to furnish a return before 1st July 1922, showing the number of licenses still in force, together with information as to the condition in which each license was granted. The report should also contain a return of the number of licenses granted or revoked during each of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Peru.—The Director General of Statistics, Peru, has investigated the cost of living in Lima between the pre-war year, i.e., 1913 (which is taken as the base) and the middle of 1921. The figures used in the index number were based on the family budget of a working man or low-salaried employee whose total annual income from all sources varied between 150 to 200 libras (Rs. 187 to Rs. 250 at par per mensem). It was believed that this would include a majority of the population. The budget expenditures were divided into the following four groups:—Food, clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous with respective weightings of 55, 18, 12 and 15 per cent. The index numbers for rent were for the type of dwelling within the means of the working class. The greatest increase in the cost of living was in the price of clothing, which advanced more than 200 per cent. in the period under consideration. The index number reached its maximum in 1920, since when the cost of living has declined. As compared with the pre-war year the cost of living has more than doubled.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Official Publications

INDIA

Publications of the Department of Statistics, Calcutta.—

Accounts relating to the trade by land of British India with foreign countries, December 1921.

Return showing the total gross Indian sea and land customs revenue in the month of April 1922, compared

with the corresponding month of the preceding five years.

Return showing the imports into and exports from the chief ports of India of wheat, jute, cotton and rice for weeks ending 29th April, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May 1922.

Return showing the quantity of certain selected articles imported into and exported from the Calcutta block by all routes during the months April 1921 to February 1922.

Monthly Statistics of Cotton, Spinning and Weaving in Indian mills for February and March 1922.

Final General Memorandum on wheat oil and salt.

Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (raw), Salt, etc., in India by districts for the fortnights ending 31st March and 15th April 1922.

Final General Memorandum on the winter oilseeds (rape, mustard, linseed) crop of 1921-22.

Third Wheat Forecast, 31st May 1922.

Joint Stock Companies, March 1922, and twelve months April 1921 to March 1922.

Joint Stock Companies, April 1922.

Bombay Legislative Council Debates from 27th February—18th March 1922, Vol. V, Parts II, III and IV.

Bengal Legislative Council Proceedings, 17th January to 23rd February 1922, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2.

Assam Legislative Council Debates, 16th to 29th March 1922, Vol. II, Nos. 3 and 4.

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Proceedings, 31st January to 6th March 1922, Vol. IV, Nos. 6—15.

The Indian Trade Journal from 11th March to 8th June 1922. (Issued weekly by the Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.)

Monthly Rainfall of India for 1920 published by the various Provincial Governments and issued by the Meteorological Department.

Memorandum on the probable character of weather in North-West India in January and March 1922.

Report on the Administration of Bombay for the year 1920-21.—The Report deals with the main features of administration during the year ending 31st March 1921, including a review of trade, commerce, finance and labour and other matters. The printing of the Report exhibits a high standard of workmanship in the Government Central Press.

UNITED KINGDOM

His Majesty's Stationery Office, London:—

Report on Conciliation and Arbitration, 1920 (Industrial Courts Act, 1919, Conciliation Act, 1896—185 of 1921).

This Report deals with the work of the British Ministry of Labour in regard to the methods of settlement of labour disputes under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, i.e., (1) Conciliation; (2) Arbitration; (3) Investigation or Court of Enquiry. In view of the unanimous Report of the Sir Stanley Reed Industrial Disputes Committee which recommends certain steps for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency, this Report is of unusual interest. In order to bring to light the whole of the relevant facts the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, lays it down that "the Minister may make rules regulating the procedure of any Court of enquiry, including rules as to summoning witnesses, and enabling the Court to call for such documents as the Court may determine to be relevant to the subject matter of the enquiry." Secondly, "a Court of Enquiry may, if and to such extent as may be authorised by rules made under this section, by order require any person who appears to the Court to have any knowledge of the subject matter of the enquiry to furnish in writing or otherwise such particulars in relation thereto as the Court may require, and, where necessary, to attend before the Court and give evidence on oath." These powers were advisedly included in the Act to bring out fully and clearly the primary and secondary issues involved in a dispute.

Labour Gazette, Vol. XXX, No. 5, for May 1922.

The Board of Trade Journal, Vol. CVIII, Nos. 1326-1329.

Industrial Council. Report of an Inquiry into Industrial Agreements. (Cd. 6652, 1913.)

Decisions of the Industrial Court, Vols. I, II and III. (S. O. Publication.)

Interim Report on Industrial Efficiency and Fatigue, 1917. Cd. 8511.

Final Report on Industrial Efficiency and Fatigue, 1918. Cd. 9065.

Interim Report on Joint Industrial Councils, 1918. Cd. 8606.

Second Report on Joint Industrial Councils, 1918. Cd. 9002.

Third Report on Works Committee, 1918. Cd. 9085.

Supplementary Report on Works Committee, 1918. Cd. 9091.

Final Report on Works Committee, 1918. Cd. 9153.

Fourth Report on Conciliation and Arbitration, 1918. Cd. 9099.

CANADA

"Labour Gazette," Vol. XXII, No. 4, for April 1922 (Department of Labour).

AUSTRALIA

The New South Wales Industrial Gazette, Vol. XXI, No. 4, 29th April 1922. (Issued monthly by the Department of Labour and Industry.)

The Official Year Book of New South Wales, 1920.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Statutes of the Transvaal, 1909 (Government Printing and Stationery Office, Pretoria).

Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, No. 4—1921.

NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Official Year Book, 1921-22.

An Act to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act No. 68 of 1910, No. 7 of 1913, and No. 33 of 1911, being the Acts to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908.

Regulations under the Industrial, Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, and its Amendments.

Amending Regulations.

Labour Disputes Investigation Act No. 75 of 1913, an Act to provide for the investigation of Labour Disputes with a view to the settlement thereof.

Regulations under the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Federal Reserve Bulletin for April 1922 (Federal Reserve Board).

The Industrial Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 6, for March 1922. (Issued by the Industrial Commissioner of New York State.)

—Monthly Labour Review, Vol. XIV, Nos. 3 and 4, for March and April 1922.

Monthly Labour Review, Vol. XII, Index and Contents, January to June 1921.

Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics:—

No. 249—Comparison of Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States up to December 31st, 1917. To the Bulletin is appended an interesting chart describing the principal features of laws relating to Workmen's Compensation and Insurance in the various States.

1922—15

Whole No. 233—Operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada.

No. 288—Wages and Hours of Labor in Cotton-goods manufacturing, 1920.

The Eight Hour Day in Federal and State Legislation—Bulletin No. 5 of the United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Summary of the State and Federal "Eight Hour Laws" in effect in the United States in 1920.

Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Vol. V, November 1917, No. 5.

Special Bulletin of the Department of Labor, New York State, No. 110—Women who work.

Special Bulletin of the Department of Labor, New York State—No. 103, February 1921—Containing summaries of decisions of texts of opinions by the Courts in cases arising under the New York State Labor Law and on industrial disputes, January 1915 to January 1921.

Labor Laws of the United States with decisions of laws relating thereto.

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1919. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation systems in Europe, in two volumes (Department of Commerce and Labor).

GERMANY

Reichs-Arbeitsblatt Nos. 1—9, 15th January to 15th May 1922.

Wirtschaft und Statistik. 2 Jahrg. Nos. 8 and 9.

BELGIUM

Revue du Travail, Vol. 23, No. 4, for April 1922 (Ministry of Industry).

FRANCE

Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Vol. 29, Nos. 1-3, for January, February and March 1922 (Ministère du Travail).

NETHERLANDS

Maandschrift, 30th April 1922.

ITALY

Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, Vol. XXXVII, No. 2, for January 1922.

Citta di Milano—Bollettino Municipale Mensile di Cronaca Amministrativa e di Statistica; Anno XXXVIII, No. 3; 31 Marzo 1922.