



## SWITZERLAND

Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt for March 1922.

GENEVA—*International Labour Office.*

Official Bulletin, Vol. V, Nos. 16—19.

Industrial and Labour Information, Vol. II, Nos. 4—6.

Do. do. Russian Supplement, Vol. II, Nos. 2 and 3.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4, for March and April 1922 (*League of Nations*).

International Labour Review, Vol. V, No. 5, for May 1922.

Technical Survey of Agricultural Questions (International Labour Conference, Geneva, October 1921).

*Legislative Series*:—Poland 2. Act and Decree: Settlement of Labour Disputes in Agriculture.

Poland 5-8. Decrees: Hours of Work.

Denmark 5-6. Act and Order: Closing of Shops.

Austria 4-5: Act and Order: Industrial Inspection.

Czecho-Slovakia 3. Act: Annual Leave for Miners.

Czecho-Slovakia 5. Act: Unemployment Benefit.

Czecho-Slovakia 6. Act: Freedom of Assembly.

Switzerland 1-2. Resolution and Order: Unemployment Benefit.

## Unofficial Publications and Books

## INDIA

The Social Service Quarterly, Vol. VII, No. 4, for April 1922. (*Social Service League, Bombay.*)

Third Annual Report (1921) of the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute. Published by the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.

The Report deals with the work of the Institute at the Tata Mills, the Standard Mills, and David Mills, and the Swadeshi Mills in regard to welfare work. There is a reference to the work of Joint Works Committees. The Social Service League started the work in 1918.

Report of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute (1920-1921). Published by S. B. Kulkarni, Superintendent, the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, Delisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.

The Report deals with the welfare work in the Mills under the Agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. The Social Service League's work is prospering among the operatives working in these mills. There are references to education, the creche and to Works Committees.

Proceedings of the Bengal Trade Union Conference (First Session, 1922). Printed and published by H. W. B. Moreno, the Central Press, 12, Wellesley Street, Calcutta.—The Report contains the list of Unions and Associations, 20 in number, represented at the Conference, the speeches of the Chairman of the Conference, Raja Manindra Chandra Sinha, M.B.E., and Mr. Moreno, Chairman of the Reception Committee. There are 23 Resolutions on Trade Union Legislation, the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, Workmen's Compensation, Arbitration and Conciliation Boards, the payment of overtime, liquor shops in the proximity of industrial areas, etc.

Indian Industries and Power, Vol. XIX, No. 9, for May 1922.

The Indian Textile Journal, Vol. XXXII, No. 379, for April 1922.

Journal of the Indian Economic Society, Vol. V, No. 1, for March 1922.

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# Labour Gazette

Published monthly by the Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay

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

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

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### THE MONTH IN BRIEF

#### Employment

THE attendance of labour at the mills and other industrial sources in Bombay during July showed a considerable improvement over that of the previous month. The average absenteeism for the month ended 12th July 1922 in representative mills was only 14.44 per cent, as against 18.85 per cent. in the month ended 12th June 1922. In the engineering industries the attendance also improved by about 5 per cent. The monsoon has been so far quite satisfactory, and this is the popular vein of Indian trade prosperity. It means lower prices for food products consumed by the working classes and also, other things being equal, a larger demand for labour in industrial concerns. The demand for labour, especially in the cotton mill industry, continues to be good.

#### The Cost of Living

In June 1922 the cost of living index as described elsewhere in the *Labour Gazette* was the same as in 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 156 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) rose by one point in June 1922. The level was about 190. This increase (an increase of less than one per cent.) was due to a rise in the prices of non-food

articles. The demand for raw materials, especially raw cotton, produced this change. Non-food articles stood at 191 as against 187 during the previous month and food articles, 167 as against 165. The drop in food prices was not unexpected owing to the satisfactory sature, so far, of the monsoon. The decrease in food prices is nearly 3 per cent. during the month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year the general index of all articles has fallen by 4 per cent. The fall from the high-water mark in January 1920 is nearly 38 per cent. The fall in the case of the United Kingdom and the United States from their high-water mark is respectively 51 and 44 per cent. The fall in the case of India has, it will be seen, been considerably less. The price of wheat continued, except in Ahmedabad, on a downward course. The price of wheat in Bombay and Karachi on the 30th of June was lower than in any of the previous months. The wholesale prices of bajri and jawari were also on a downward scale. The price of Indian made chudders and long cloth again showed an upward movement.

#### Industrial Disputes

The total number of industrial disputes in progress involving a stoppage of work was 10 in June 1922, and the number of workpeople involved in all disputes was about 2,000 as compared with 15,000 in the previous month. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during June this year was approximately 4,250 working days as compared with 54,950 days in May 1922 and 79,864 days in June 1921. There has been a considerable fall in the "time-loss" in June 1922 as compared with June of last year. The "time-loss" is the lowest on record since April 1921 when statistics were first collected.



### Labour Legislation

In this issue the latest Factory legislation is published for information as the new Act came into force on 1st July. In a subsequent issue will appear the rules of this Government under the new Act. The Government of India are considering the possibility of introducing legislation on the subject of weekly holidays under the Act. A further reference will be made to this in the next issue. At the session of the Bombay Legislative Council which met in Poona on the 21st, there were various interpellations on labour and also a Resolution on recreation for the working classes in the City of Bombay. These matters will also be referred to in a subsequent issue. The Government of India are drafting a Bill on Workmen's Compensation with a view to the introduction of the Bill in the Indian Legislature.

### Cotton Mill Production

#### (1) Month of May

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	May			May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island	27	29	30	13	18	17
Ahmedabad	5	7	8	4	7	8
Other centres	5	4	5	2	2	3
Total, Presidency	37	40	43	19	27	28

#### (2) Two months ended May

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Two months ended May			Two months ended May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island	55	57	57	26	37	33
Ahmedabad	10	13	15	10	16	15
Other centres	7	9	10	5	6	5
Total, Presidency	72	79	82	41	59	53

The high figure of yarn production for the present year is noticeable. The production of woven goods, however, as will be seen, is lower in the two months ended May than in the corresponding period of last year.

### The Outlook

The outlook at the moment is promising so far as the monsoon is concerned, but somewhat the reverse in regard to the purchase of our products in Europe. One does not realise the havoc wrought by the War especially in Russia, Poland, and Austria. The cost of living in Austria and Poland is said to be 871 and 585 times higher than that in July 1914. In Russia, prices have soared to an incredible extent. In Moscow it takes for a light dinner at the Empire Restaurant for two persons about thirty million paper roubles (nominally at the pre-war rate of exchange Rs. 476 lakhs). During the month, matters in Germany have made it almost impossible for products to be sold to her. The total amount which would have been payable by Germany for the period May 1st 1921 up to April 30th 1922 as Reparations under the Schedule of Payments of May 5th 1921 would have been approximately 2,670 million gold marks or Rs. 200 crores. The operation of this Schedule was modified by the Reparation Commission and the total amount actually paid by Germany during the period was 1,878 million gold marks or Rs. 141 crores. The former figure is exclusive of Germany's liability for costs of armies of occupation, whereas the latter includes 213 million gold marks or Rs. 16 crores applied to meeting such costs. Under an arrangement which the German Government has with German exporters, the latter turn over the foreign bills arising from their exports, receiving German paper currency, and thus supplying the Government with means for making the reparation payments. This, however, removes from the German money market the means by which importers are accustomed to settle their purchases abroad. Imports will have to be paid by private or public borrowing if the exports are devoted entirely to reparation payments. Leading bankers of Germany insist that it is impossible to procure necessary imports unless either given a respite from reparation payments or given a foreign loan.



These few facts show how unsettled is the market for India's products in these countries. India cannot escape the consequences of that economic solidarity which links her to the outside world.

### The Balance of Trade

In June the noticeable feature of the balance of trade is an adverse balance of one crore of rupees.

#### India

	In lakhs of rupees					
	January 1922	February 1922	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	June 1922
Exports (private merchandise)	+22.99	+22.20	+27.61	+23.86	+27.30	+19.23
Imports do.	-27.62	-19.93	-21.48	-17.84	-19.06	-16.40
Balance of Trade in merchandise	-4.63	+2.27	+6.13	+6.02	+8.24	+2.83
Balance of transactions in treasure	-2.48	-2.93	-4.68	-3.88	-4.62	-4.12
Visible balance of trade including securities*	-7.12	-59	+1.41	+4.14	+3.48	-1.11

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

#### Bombay

Exports (private merchandise)	+8.98	+7.11	+9.28	+6.46	+8.97	+8.30
Imports do.	-9.86	-6.90	-9.95	-7.42	-7.67	-6.17
Balance of Trade in merchandise	-88	+21	-67	-96	+1.10	+2.13
Imports of treasure	-2.65	-2.78	-4.58	-3.45	-3.96	-4.07
Exports of treasure	+23	+2	+1	+2	+5	+36
Balance of transactions in treasure	-2.42	-2.76	-4.57	-3.43	-3.91	-3.71

#### Karachi

Exports (private merchandise)	+1.29	+1.51	+2.59	+1.69	+1.94	+1.12
Imports do.	-3.02	-2.22	-2.09	-1.28	-1.02	-1.42
Balance of Trade in merchandise	-1.73	-71	+50	+41	+92	-30
Imports of treasure	-2	-3	-4	-1	-3	..
Exports of treasure	..	..	..	..	..	+2
Balance of transactions in treasure	-2	-3	-4	-1	-3	+2

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

### Business Conditions

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d
August 1921	1	3	$\frac{13}{32}$	February 1922	1	3	$\frac{5}{8}$
September ..	1	4	$\frac{5}{8}$	March ..	1	3	$\frac{7}{32}$
October ..	1	5	$\frac{13}{32}$	April ..	1	3	$\frac{5}{32}$
November ..	1	4	$\frac{9}{16}$	May ..	1	3	$\frac{5}{32}$
December ..	1	3	$\frac{7}{8}$	June ..	1	3	$\frac{11}{16}$
January 1922	1	3	$\frac{15}{16}$	July ..	1	3	$\frac{5}{8}$

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 1s. 5 $\frac{13}{32}$ d.

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

#### In crores of rupees.

	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in June 1922 as compared with the previous month.		
	April 1922	May 1922	June 1922
Bombay	75	65	64
Karachi	3	2	2
Calcutta	70	80	67
Rangoon	10	11	10

The rupee portion of the Paper Currency Reserve in Bombay shows an increase, as rupees are not required to a large extent for moving crops at the moment. This has steadily increased since the end of January when it was Rs. 20.1 crores. The latest figure shows the rupee portion of the Reserve in Bombay at 24.73 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 60. The average market quotation of 65



cotton mill companies, for which quotations are available, are as follows :—

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

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

### THE BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

The budget estimates of the International Labour Office for 1922 and 1923 are as follows :—

	1922	1923
	Francs (Swiss).	Francs (Swiss).
A. Salaries ..	4,698,462	5,028,712
B. Travelling expenses, subsistence and entertainment allowances ..	287,500	320,000
C. Establishment and office expenses ..	1,470,000	1,498,000
D. Correspondents and collection of information ..	584,000	602,000
E. Sessions of the Conference and of the Governing Body ..	375,000	490,000
F. Commissions and Enquiries ..	275,000	344,000
G. Capital Account ..	130,000	100,000
H. Emergency expenditure ..	319,363	350,000
Preparation of plans and/or purchase of option ..	20,000	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,159,325</b>	<b>8,732,712</b>
<b>Deduct—</b>		
Receipts ..	200,000	200,000
German Contribution, 1923 ..	....	343,750
	7,959,325	8,188,962
At par = Rs. ..	47·3 lakhs.	48·7 lakhs.

The Finance Committee in their Report (which was adopted by the Governing Body) point out : "The Committee recognise that it might be found desirable to add a limited number of new posts at the end of the year in the light of the experience of the current financial year and of the results of the Conference in October. They therefore recommend the addition of 200,000 francs to Sub-head H, on the understanding that this addition does not contain any implication that further posts will be created, but that the Governing Body will be free to judge of their necessity

or otherwise when they have sufficient data before them on which to form a judgment at the end of the year, when the Budget for 1923 will be finally reconsidered in accordance with the custom of past years.

In this connection the Committee wish to draw the attention of the Governing Body to the necessity of following a more consecutive financial policy. Hitherto there has been a tendency in the Governing Body, and more particularly in the Conference, to arrive at a decision involving the establishment of Commissions or the initiation of enquiries which involve expenditure, without reckoning the cost beforehand, without having before them any estimate of the cost or any report by the Finance Committee on the possible effect of such new expenditure on work already in hand. We suggest it should in future be made a definite rule, included in the Standing Orders—both of the Conference and of the Governing Body—that no decision involving expenditure should be taken without a report being first called for from the Finance Committee as to the cost entailed, and it is recommended that the Committee on Standing Orders be requested to draft rules to this effect."

### Salaries and Wages

#### Government's Expenditure

Of the actual expenditure of the Government of Bombay in 1921-22 4·8 per cent. was on the Imperial Services, 5·4 on the Provincial Services, 20·2 on clerks and other non-gazetted subordinates, and 1·6 on servants—32 per cent. in all. The remainder (68 per cent.) was on 'Other Government expenditure.'

### Monthly Index Numbers of Prices

The Labour Office was requested some time ago to cable the monthly index number of the cost of living and the index number of wholesale prices to the International Labour Office and to the British Ministry of Labour. The practice regularly followed in the case of index numbers cabled by Australia, New Zealand, and Canada will be followed in the present instance, and the figures will be cabled to the British Ministry of Labour which will in turn arrange to have them cabled to Geneva.



## THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR JUNE 1922

No change in general level, but a fall in food-grains.

All articles .. 63 per cent.

Food only .. 58 per cent.

In June 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 the same as in the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was about 163 in May and in June. 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, there was a general fall in the retail prices of food-grains, the exceptions being rice and bajri which remained stationary. The price of wheat fell 20 points, jowari 13 points, turdal 4 points and gram 3 points. On account of a decrease in supply, salt and raw sugar rose by 21 and 11 points, respectively. Refined sugar, however, fell by 6 points, while ghee, milk, tea, beef and mutton remained at about the same level. Potatoes and onions which were falling rapidly since January, experienced a check in May and rose considerably in June, the increases being about 41 and 10 per cent. respectively.

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

July 1914 = 100

June 1919 (three years ago) ..	174	November 1921 ..	182
June 1920 (two years ago) ..	181	December ..	179
October 1920 ..	193	January 1922 ..	173
June 1921 (a year ago) ..	173	February ..	165
July ..	177	March ..	165
August ..	180	April ..	162
September ..	185	May ..	163
October ..	183	June ..	163

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The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in May and June 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	May 1922	June 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of points in June over or below May 1922
Rice ..	100	132	132	—
Wheat ..	100	180	160	—20
Jowari ..	100	141	128	—13
Bajri ..	100	185	185	—
Gram ..	100	179	176	—3
Turdal ..	100	172	168	—4
Sugar (raw) ..	100	191	202	+11
Sugar (refined) ..	100	222	216	—6
Tea ..	100	127	127	—
Salt ..	100	123	144	+21
Beef ..	100	200	200	—
Mutton ..	100	230	229	—1
Milk ..	100	191	191	—
Ghee ..	100	185	185	—
Potatoes ..	100	98	138	+40
Onions ..	100	164	181	+17
Cocoanut oil ..	100	86	89	+3
All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	158	158	—

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

## BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

A

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Annual consumption (Mass Units). (In crores.)	Price.			Total Expenditure.		
			July 1914.	May 1922.	June 1922.	July 1914.	May 1922.	June 1922.
Cereals—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice .. ..	Maund	70	5.59	7.406	7.406	391.30	518.42	518.42
Wheat .. ..	"	21	5.59	10.063	8.938	117.39	211.32	187.70
Jowari .. ..	"	11	4.35	6.156	5.568	47.85	67.72	61.25
Bajri .. ..	"	6	4.31	8.000	8.000	25.86	48.00	48.00
Total and Average—Cereals ..	—	—	100	145	140	582.40	845.46	815.37
Pulses—	Maund	10	4.30	7.698	7.583	43.00	76.93	75.83
Gram .. ..	"	3	5.84	10.063	9.844	17.52	30.19	29.53
Turdal .. ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total and Average—Pulses ..	—	—	100	177	174	60.52	107.12	105.36
Other food articles—								
Sugar (raw) .. ..	Maund	7	8.56	16.328	17.297	59.92	114.30	121.08
Sugar (refined) .. ..	"	2	7.62	16.932	16.495	15.24	33.86	32.99
Tea .. ..	"	1	40.00	50.792	50.792	1.00	1.27	1.27
Salt .. ..	"	5	2.13	2.620	3.057	10.65	13.10	15.29
Beef .. ..	Seer	28	0.32	0.641	0.641	8.96	17.95	17.95
Mutton .. ..	"	33	0.42	0.964	.956	13.86	31.81	31.55
Milk .. ..	Maund	14	9.20	17.583	17.583	128.80	246.16	246.16
Ghee .. ..	"	1 1/2	50.79	94.120	94.120	76.18	141.18	141.18
Potatoes .. ..	"	11	4.48	4.396	6.177	49.28	48.36	67.95
Onions .. ..	"	3	1.55	2.542	2.813	4.65	7.63	8.44
Cocconut Oil .. ..	"	1/2	25.40	21.771	22.537	12.70	10.89	11.27
Total and Average—Other food articles ..	—	—	100	175	182	381.24	666.51	695.13
Total and Average—All food articles ..	—	—	100	158	158	1,024.16	1,619.09	1,615.86
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	1.065	1.065	0.54	1.07	1.07
Total and Average—Fuel and lighting ..	—	—	100	167	167	60.31	100.69	100.69
Clothing—								
Chaddies .. ..	Lb.	27	0.59	1.500	1.563	15.93	40.50	42.20
Shirtings .. ..	"	25	0.64	1.664	1.645	16.00	41.60	41.13
T. Cloth .. ..	"	36	0.58	1.438	1.500	20.88	51.77	54.00
Total and Average—Clothing ..	—	—	100	253	260	52.81	133.87	137.33
House rent .. ..	Per month	10	11.30	18.70	18.70	113.00	187.00	187.00
Grand Total and General Average ..	—	—	100	163	163	1,250.28	2,040.65	2,040.88

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 June 1922 at June price levels was Rs. 2,040.88, i.e., an increase of 63 per cent. (Rs. 1,250.28 = 100).

## BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

B

Alternative method of presentation.

Articles.	Approximate percentage weight assigned to each article based on proportion to aggregate expenditure in July 1914.	Index Number.		Weight x Index Number.	
		May 1922.	June 1922.	May 1922.	June 1922.
		Cereals—			
Rice .. ..	31.4	132	132	4,144.8	4,144.8
Wheat .. ..	9.4	180	160	1,692.0	1,504.0
Jowari .. ..	3.8	141	128	535.5	486.4
Bajri .. ..	2.1	185	185	388.5	388.5
Total and Average Index No. ..	46.7	145	140	6,761.1	6,523.7
Pulses—					
Gram .. ..	3.1	179	176	554.9	545.6
Turdal .. ..	1.3	172	168	223.6	218.4
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.4	177	174	778.5	764.0
Other food articles—					
Sugar (raw) .. ..	4.8	191	202	916.8	960.6
Sugar (refined) .. ..	1.2	222	216	266.4	259.2
Tea .. ..	0.1	127	127	12.7	12.7
Salt .. ..	0.9	123	144	127.7	129.6
Beef .. ..	0.7	200	200	140.0	140.0
Mutton .. ..	1.1	230	229	253.0	251.9
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	98	138	392.0	552.0
Onions .. ..	0.4	164	181	65.6	72.4
Cocconut oil .. ..	1.0	86	89	86.0	89.0
Total and Average Index No. ..	30.6	175	182	5,339.0	5,572.2
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	197	197	19.7	19.7
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.9	167	167	818.9	818.9
Clothing—					
Chaddies .. ..	1.3	254	263	330.2	341.9
Shirtings .. ..	1.3	260	257	338.0	334.1
T. Cloth .. ..	1.7	247	257	419.9	436.9
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.3	253	259	1,088.1	1,112.9
House rent .. ..	9.1	165	165	1,500.5	1,500.5
Grand total of weights ..	100				
General Average or Cost of Living Index (July 1914 = 100) ..	163	163	163	16,280.1	16,280.2

General Average or Cost of Living Index (July 1914 = 100)



### FAMILY BUDGETS

In the "Labour Gazette" for June an analysis of 293 family budgets was published. A valued correspondent has written to the press putting forward several criticisms regarding these budgets. In order to avoid misunderstanding it is necessary, therefore, to bring out the following facts:—

#### ACTUAL NOT 'IDEAL' BUDGETS

These budgets were not collected for the special purpose of ascertaining whether or not the wages paid to scavengers were sufficient. They were collected and compiled as a portion of the main enquiry of family budgets and formed 293 out of the total 3,100 budgets. The main enquiry is concerned with the *actual* facts of Bombay's industrial classes, *i.e.*, what the total income and expenditure are on each item as far as can be ascertained by a careful and intensive study of the families by Investigators. The typical budgets of the Labour Office are based on the general average of expenditure on different items. These do not indicate the minimum cost and quantity of commodities required for the maintenance of the types of families to which they refer. They reveal the general state of the families in each class at the time of the enquiry. These budgets are, in short, not estimates of what workers would like to spend or ought to spend but of what they actually do spend. They are not built up after a short enquiry but they deal with the real every-day facts of the scavengers' existence. That is why the size of the most representative family, *i.e.* 202 budgets of the 293 budgets collected, consisted of one man, his wife and 17 children under 14 and not two or three children as some critics would like to see adopted. The Labour Correspondent's budget for scavengers amounts to Rs. 55-4-0 while their pay, where there are two earners, is Rs. 42. The Labour Office Budgets show on the other hand the actual expenditure of the wages earned.

#### THE USE OF COEFFICIENTS

The coefficient scales are, of course, comparative scales representing the food requirements of different members of a family starting from 1'00 representing a man and decreasing according to the requirements of women and children.

It is not possible to build up a budget by taking the expenditure and consumption of the single man and the coefficient scales adopted by the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission, *viz.*,

Male over 14 .. ..	1'00
Female over 14 .. ..	0'83
Child 10 to 14 .. ..	0'83
Child 6 to 10 .. ..	0'7
Child under 6 .. ..	0'5

It also cannot be assumed, as does the Correspondent, that the children are between the ages of 10 and 14. As a matter of fact they are not. The ages of children, moreover, are not available in the budget returns. It is again impossible to construct a family budget of scavengers in Bombay from a single man's budget. The single man's expenditure on food includes in Bombay the profits of the landlord. Moreover, the single man living away from his family is less economical than the man living with his family.

#### THE STANDARD OF LIVING

In the case of the Bombay scavengers the standard of living is not what may be called the 'comfort' scale but is of the 'indigence' scale. Mr. Jack in his *Economic Life of a Bengal District* classified families into four divisions, *viz.*, (1) comfort, (2) below comfort, (3) indigence, and (4) above indigence. Bombay scavengers belong to the third class. The Correspondent takes (1) as the scale, *i.e.*, comfort, not (3) indigence. Calculations on a 'comfort' scale are far from reality.

#### THE EXPENDITURE ON CERTAIN ARTICLES

It will be noticed that in some cases the expenditure on milk is very small. Here the figure is an average arrived at after careful compilation. The family budgets show actual facts as already explained, and the actual fact in this case is that the scavengers do not purchase milk except in the smallest possible quantity, their children being entirely breast-fed. Similarly, the expenditure on fish, vegetables, firewood, blankets, etc., is the average expenditure arrived at from the total number of budgets. In some cases the expenditure on these articles may be high; in others it may be nil. The figures published in the June "Labour Gazette" were averages.



### OBJECTS OF THE ENQUIRY

To sum up, the objects of the investigation into working class budgets in Bombay are (a) to get as accurately as possible information as to what it actually costs the working classes to live in Bombay; (b) to obtain accurate information on the relative expenditure on the various articles. This is required for the examination of the weights in the cost of living index number. The information collected will check the relative importance assigned to each article, *e.g.*, rice, bajri, condiments, clothing, house rent, etc. (c). The budgets will also enable a comparison to be made as to the standard of living in Bombay of the working classes drawing various incomes. Similar enquiries have been conducted in most other countries, *e.g.*, the United Kingdom, several of the Dominions and the United States. These enquiries elucidate actual facts and are not, as the Correspondent, with the best of intentions, has believed, the minimum consumption for efficiency or comfort, *i.e.* the 'ideal' consumption of such families.

The work in the Labour Office has been undertaken by Investigators with judicial temper, adequate training, and experience. By reason of its scientific obligations to truth the Labour Office furnishes data on existing facts for the formation of sound public opinion.

### HONORARY CORRESPONDENTS

The following gentlemen are appointed Honorary Correspondents of the Bombay Labour Office in addition to those mentioned in the *Labour Gazette* for January 1922:—

Mr. B. S. Kamat, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Ganesh Khind Road, Poona.

Mr. A. N. Surve, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 53 Umerkhadi, P. O. No. 9, Bombay.

### WAGE CENSUS

#### THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

The Wage Census for the cotton mill industry in the Presidency has now been completed, and the Report and Tables are

being published. The statistics for no less than 250 occupations were obtained from about 75 per cent. of the mills in the Presidency. The percentage of returns received in the case of the Bombay mills is 99 per cent. In Ahmedabad the number of mills which sent returns was 67 per cent. of the total. The most difficult portion of the work was perhaps that for Bombay City and Island.

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have given the results their most careful consideration and have "conveyed their appreciation of the thorough manner in which the statistics have been compiled and the courtesy and consideration which the Labour Office has shown to them throughout the progress of the work. The value to the community as a whole of the tabulation and classification in so convenient a form of the daily earnings of the large proportion of the population of Bombay comprised by the operatives in the cotton mill industry requires no emphasis by the Committee to whom such figures will provide, *inter alia*, a basis for the standardization of wages in the mill industry, which they have had under consideration for some considerable time past." It has been decided in consultation with the trade to take a census for 1922, as the Committee are strongly of opinion that the wage census in this industry should be undertaken annually in future.

### PRICES AND WAGES

#### THE GERMAN COST OF LIVING INDEX

##### *Change in the Method of Compilation*

There are two arresting features in the German cost of living index published by the German Statistical Office. The first is that unlike Bombay and most other countries, Austria and Poland notably excepted, there is a great leap-up in prices. In the second of these features the Labour Office is perhaps more interested. The index has been reconstructed consequent on a meeting of officers of the provincial and municipal statistical departments held in January of this year. The 1913-14 base, as a result of the changes, has had to be recalculated.



The number of towns (*Gemeinden*) has been increased from 47 to 71, and these towns have been "weighted" according to population in order to give more weight to the towns of smaller size. The real basis of the weighting is the cost of food, fuel and lighting, and rent required by a family of five persons. The cost of clothing is excluded. The price of each commodity is the mean of the prices returned at two dates in each month. Hitherto the prices referred to those on one day in the middle of the month. In the Bombay cost of living index it will be remembered that the price of each article is the average of eight carefully ascertained prices (*i.e.*, prices taken twice weekly for each week in every month). This was described in the *Labour Gazette* of September 1921. The standard or theoretical budget of the German cost of living index has been revised in order to bring it into closer relation with present day consumption. The consumption of meat allowed for in the budget has been doubled and of fish halved. Petroleum has been dropped from the budget as it is no longer necessary. Under "fats" olive oil or other edible oils are excluded. The prices taken are open market prices. When the index number was begun in 1919-20 the controlled price for the rationed portion was taken and for the quantity by which the ration fell short of the assumed requirement—the illicit dealer's prices.

The results which are set out in the cost of living memorandum received from the German Statistical Office for May 1922, show that the cost of living is now 33 times the cost before the war. Since last year the rise has been exceedingly rapid. In the space of six months the cost of living has almost doubled, as the following table shows:—

Period.	Cost of Living* 100=1914		Food only 100=1914	
	Old method.	New method.	Old method.	New method.
1921 July (9 months ago) ..	963	1,124	1,274	1,491
.. December (6 months ago) ..	1,550	1,746	2,088	2,357
1922 March (3 months ago) ..	2,302	2,639	3,152	3,602
.. May ..	3,048	3,462	4,111	4,680

\* Includes food, fuel and lighting, and house rent.

## WHOLESALE PRICES IN JUNE

### BOMBAY

The index number of wholesale prices for the City of Bombay shows that in June 1922, prices rose by less than one per cent. as compared with the previous month. Comparing with the corresponding month of last year prices have fallen by four 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 June 1922 as compared with	
		the preceding month (May 1922).	the corresponding month of last year (June 1921).
1. Cereals ..	7	- 6	- 8
2. Pulses ..	2	-19	-18
3. Sugar ..	3	+ 1	-18
4. Other food ..	3	+ 5	+37
Total food ..	15	- 3	- 4
5. Oilseeds ..	4	+ 2	- 6
6. Raw cotton ..	5	+ 6	+60
7. Cotton manufactures ..	6	+ 2	- 5
8. Other textiles ..	2	..	+28
9. Hides and skins ..	3	- 2	- 4
10. Metals ..	5	+ 3	-20
11. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	3	..	-14
Total non-food ..	28	+ 2	- 7
General average ..	43	+ 1	- 4

Comparing with the last month, the most noticeable change in the food groups was in 'Pulses' which fell by about 19 per cent. 'Cereals' also declined by about 6 per cent.



There was an increase of one and 5 per cent. in the prices of Sugar and 'Other food.' The price of barley, bajri and jowari declined by 16, 10 and 9 per cent. respectively, while salt advanced by about 10 per cent. The index number of the food articles was 187 in June against 193 in May, thus showing a decrease of about 3 per cent.

The index number of the non-food articles was about 191 in June, which is 2 per cent. higher than the food index and about 2 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. The 'Metals' group which fell during the month of May rose in June by about 3 per cent. The only decline in the non-food articles was in 'Hides and Skins' which decreased by about 2 per cent. The changes in the other groups could be comprised within a range of two per cent.

The subjoined table compares June 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.	June 1921.	Sept. 1921.	Dec. 1921.	Mar. 1922.	May 1922.	June 1922.
I. Cereals ..	101	116	111	97	98	92
II. Pulses ..	99	106	113	104	101	81
III. Sugar ..	101	87	75	85	82	83
IV. Other food ..	99	102	109	142	129	136
Total food ..	101	105	98	103	100	97
V. Oilseeds ..	112	104	94	97	104	106
VI. Raw cotton ..	88	152	138	122	133	141
VII. Cotton manufactures ..	101	99	97	94	94	96
VIII. Other textiles ..	76	96	96	97	97	97
IX. Hides and Skins ..	88	113	85	105	87	84
X. Metals ..	103	103	86	83	80	82
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles ..	105	97	93	92	91	91
Total non-food ..	104	107	96	95	94	96
General average—all articles ..	101	106	97	98	96	97

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

#### Annual wholesale prices

July 1914 = 100

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

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

#### The Construction of the Index.

No.	Articles.	July 1914.	May 1922.		
			Total Number.	Average.	
1	Cereals (Rice, wheat, jowari, barley, and bajri).	6	600	1,012	169
2	Pulses (Gram and turdal).	2	200	258	129
3	Sugar (Refined and raw).	3	300	660	220
4	Other articles of food (Chee, salt, etc.)	3	300	692	231
5	Total all food	14	1,500	2,622	187
6	Oil seeds (Linseed, rapeseed, poppyseed, and sunely)	4	400	607	152
7	Raw cotton	3	300	607	202
8	Cotton manufactures (Long cloth, shirtings, chudders, etc.)	6	600	1,533	256
9	Other textiles (Silk)	2	200	277	139
10	Hides and skins	3	300	408	136
11	Metals (Copper braziers, steel bars, tinplates, etc.)	5	500	955	191
12	Other raw and manufactured articles (Kerosene and coal)	3	300	576	192
13	Total non-food	28	2,800	4,983	191
14	General Average	40	4,000	7,585	190



## COMPARATIVE PRICES

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

Bombay prices in May 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmed- abad	Sholapur
Cereals—				
Rice ..	100	127	108	103
Wheat ..	100	80	80	75
Jowari ..	100	81	93	63
Bajri ..	100	83	91	71
Average—Cereals..	100	93	93	78
Pulses—				
Gram ..	100	87	87	91
Turdal ..	100	94	99	78
Average—Pulses ..	100	91	93	85
Other articles of food—				
Sugar (refined) ..	100	99	118	108
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	98	98	103
Tea ..	100	90	126	105
Salt ..	100	76	105	120
Beef ..	100	98	68	59
Mutton ..	100	78	78	65
Milk ..	100	57	70	76
Ghee ..	100	76	97	113
Potatoes ..	100	98	123	202
Onions ..	100	127	98	131
Cocunut oil ..	100	129	155	123
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	93	103	110
Average—All food articles ..	100	93	100	99

Bombay prices in June 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmed- abad	Sholapur
Cereals—				
Rice ..	100	127	108	103
Wheat ..	100	86	90	85
Jowari ..	100	97	103	66
Bajri ..	100	83	91	69
Average—Cereals..	100	96	98	81
Pulses—				
Gram ..	100	85	88	92
Turdal ..	100	92	102	76
Average—Pulses ..	100	89	95	84
Other articles of food—				
Sugar (refined) ..	100	96	121	111
Jagri (Gul) ..	100	92	92	97
Tea ..	100	90	126	105
Salt ..	100	65	82	115
Beef ..	100	98	58	58
Mutton ..	100	78	78	65
Milk ..	100	57	70	76
Ghee ..	100	76	97	97
Potatoes ..	100	104	118	199
Onions ..	100	116	71	119
Cocunut oil ..	100	118	158	118
Average—Other articles of food ..	100	90	97	105
Average—All food articles ..	100	92	97	97

## RETAIL PRICE STATISTICS

## BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

On page 38 will be found statistics of food prices in May and June 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 June 1922 the unweighted index numbers of retail prices show that in Bombay and Sholapur, prices rose from the previous month, while in Karachi and Ahmedabad they were stationary. The price of Cereals fell in Bombay and Sholapur, remained stationary in Ahmedabad and rose by one point in Karachi. There was a fall in the prices of Pulses, in all the centres. A general rise in the "Other food" was recorded in Bombay, Karachi and Sholapur.

## Cost of Living Abroad

It will be seen from the table on page 39 that the rise in the cost of living, all items and in food only, are as follows:—

Country.	Increase per cent. over July 1914.	
	All items.	Food only.
Austria (Vienna) ..	87,100	1,04,200
Poland ..	52,258	81,169
Germany ..	3,362	4,590
France (Paris) ..	191	217
United States ..	67	36
India (Bombay) ..	63	58
New Zealand ..	50	45
Canada ..	45	38
Australia ..	40	43
South Africa ..	22	21

THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS  
BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT

## III\*

## The Self-Governing Dominions—continued

In the preceding articles it has been shown how statistics are collected under legislative enactment in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand. The powers in the case of the Dominions are extensive and clear. In the case of the United Kingdom the powers of the collection of statistics compulsorily are confined to data required under the Census of Production Act. In this article the procedure followed in the Dominions of Canada and South Africa is outlined.

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA

According to Section 3 of the Statistics Act of 1918 (8-9 George V, Ch. 43), the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the direction of the Dominion Statistician collects, abstracts, compiles and publishes statistical information relating to the commercial, social, economic and general activities of the people. Section 21 of the Act enacts as follows:—

"The Dominion Statistician shall, under the direction of the Minister, prepare a form for the collection of such data as may be, in his judgment, desirable for the proper presentation of industrial statistics, and the said form shall embody inquiries as to (1) the name of person, partnership or corporation; (2) kind of goods manufactured or business done; (3) capital invested; (4) principal stock or raw materials used, and total value thereof; (5) gross quantity and value of articles manufactured; (6) number of persons employed, distinguished as to sex, adults and children; (7) the power used or generated; (8) total wages and salaries paid; (9) number of days on which it was carried on; and (10) any other specified matter."

Sections 36 and 37 prescribe the penalties for offences on the part of (1) officers engaged in the collection of statistics by the Department and (2) persons required to furnish information respectively.

Section 37 is very important. The Section reads as follows:—

"Every person who, without lawful excuse,—  
(a) refuses or neglects to answer, or wilfully answers falsely, any question requisite for obtaining any

\* The two previous articles were published in the May and June issues of the "Labour Gazette".

information sought in respect of the objects of this Act or any regulation, or pertinent thereto, which has been asked of him by any person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act or any regulation; or

(b) refuses or neglects to furnish any information or to fill up to the best of his knowledge and belief any schedule or form which he has been required to fill up, and to return the same when and as required of him under this Act or any regulation, or wilfully gives false information or practises any other deception thereunder;

shall, for every such refusal or neglect, or false answer or deception, be guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment."

Among the provinces of Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have made statutory provision for the collection of labour statistics. By 1917 labour departments were established in all the provinces west of New Brunswick, except Alberta.

## Quebec

In Quebec, a Bureau of Statistics was established by an Act of 1909 and revised in 1912. Article 795b of the Revised Statutes of 1909 provides for the establishment of "The Quebec Bureau of Statistics" under the authority of the Provincial Secretary.

Article 795d (Revised Statutes of 1909) enacts:

"The head of the Bureau shall collect, condense, and tabulate useful statistics and information respecting this Province, and more particularly respecting education, industry, commerce, agriculture, population, colonization, the natural products of the soil, and generally respecting everything which concerns the Province, and is of public interest."

All the public officers or persons under the control either of the Provincial Government or of any association or corporation, or receiving a subsidy from the Government, are required to answer all communications by the Bureau, and to collect and correctly classify the statistics called for by the Bureau.

Further, the Minister of Public Works and Labour, under article 2362 of the Revised Statutes of 1909, institutes inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures, and may collect useful facts and statistics relating thereto and





transmit the same to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. Article 2369 lays down the penalty for refusing to furnish information to the Department.

"Public institutions and public officers in this Province shall promptly answer official communications from the Department and shall diligently endeavour to supply correct information on all questions submitted to them. Any officer of any of the said institutions refusing or wilfully neglecting to answer any questions or to furnish any information relating to the interest of mechanics, or manufacturers, shall for every such offence incur a penalty of twenty dollars, which shall be recoverable in the name of His Majesty before any Competent Court."

And by article 795g any such person:

"Who wilfully gives false information or refuses or neglects to answer a question authorized by this section, or to collect, classify or deliver the statistics which it is in his power to collect classify or deliver when he has been duly called upon so to do by the Minister or by the head of the Bureau, shall be liable for each offence to a fine of not more than fifty dollars."

#### Ontario

In 1916 a Trades and Labour Branch attached to the Department of Public Works was created in Ontario, which absorbed within itself the Bureau of Labour created in the previous year.

Section 4 of the Bureau of Labour Act (Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of 1914) enacts:—

"It shall be the duty of the Bureau to collect, assort, systematise, and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages, and hours of labour, co-operation, strikes, lock-outs or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organizations, the relations between labour and capital, and other subjects of interest to workmen throughout Ontario."

The duties of the Trades and Labour Branch (established by the Trades and Labour Branch Act, 1916) include the collection of statistical and other information respecting trades and industries and employment bureaux. The penalty for refusing to furnish information to the Branch is laid down in clause (4) of section 11 of the Trades and Labour Branch Act, 1916. It reads:—

"Every person who refuses to furnish to the Branch . . . . any returns or information which may be lawfully required, or who hinders or obstructs the Superintendent or any officer of the Branch in the performance of his duties under this Act . . . shall incur a penalty not exceeding 20 dollars."

#### British Columbia

A Labour Department was established in British Columbia by the Department of Labour Act of 1917. According to section 5 of this Act, the Minister of Labour or any officer of the Department authorized by him is required to procure from all officers of any industrial society or trade union, such information in writing as to the membership, benefits, or advantages, enjoyed or obtainable and disqualifications and disabilities under the rules or constitution of any such society. The Minister and his deputies are vested with the necessary powers by the "Public Inquiries Act," to obtain information regarding all labour matters, and an annual report is to be submitted.

Section 8 of the Department of Labour Act, 1917, enacts:—

"Every person who for the space of one month after receipt of notice to furnish any information required under any of the provisions of this Act neglects or refuses to furnish the same, shall be liable on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and every person who furnishes information required under this Act, knowing it to be false, shall be liable to a like penalty."

#### THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Under the Census Act, No. 2 of 1910, a Director of the Census was appointed to take a census and to collect statistics.

Section 14 prescribes the penalties for persons not furnishing information. It reads:—

"Any person who

(a) fails to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question asked of him by a census officer, which he may be lawfully required to answer, or makes a false answer to such a question knowing the answer to be false;

(b) makes, signs, or delivers, or causes to be made, signed or delivered any false or incorrect form or return, knowing the same to be false;

(c) refuses a census officer such entry on or access to any land or premises as by this Act that officer is entitled to have, or obstructs or hinders a census officer in the performance of his duties as such;

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties mentioned in the last preceding section," i.e., a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or in default of payment, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, or such imprisonment without the option of a fine.



The Statistics Act, No. 38 of 1914, provides for the collection of statistics annually in relation to all or any of the following matters:— Population, vital, social and industrial matters, including rates of wages, cost of living, prices of commodities and rents of habitations, employment and non-employment, factories, mines and productive industries generally, railways, tramways, shipping and transport, etc.

Separate Regulations under the principal Act (the Statistics Act, No. 38 of 1914) have been issued for the collection of statistics regarding Local Government, motor vehicles, insurance companies, educational institutions, building societies, friendly societies, rent of habitations, prices of commodities, agricultural and pastoral industries.

Under a separate regulation issued under section 10 of the principal Act,

"The Secretary or other responsible officer of every Association or Organization of Employers in the Union, formed for the purpose of furthering the interests of the trade or industry with which they are connected, shall, not later than the 31st day of January in each year, furnish . . . . . a return on a prescribed form . . . . . giving . . . . .

(1) the full name and address of the Association;

(2) the class or industry represented;

(3) the total number of members of the Association on the last day of the month immediately preceding the date by which the return is required to be rendered."

Similarly, the Secretary or other responsible officer of every Trade Union or other Association of Employees shall furnish information in the prescribed form:

"(1) The full name and address of the Trade Union or Association.

(2) The rates of wages and the overtime rates in the various districts for each of the trades or occupations followed by members of the Union or Association in effect on the last day of the month immediately preceding the date by which the return required by these regulations is to be rendered; when those rates came into effect, and whether as the result of a strike, or otherwise.

(3) The hours of labour per week in the various districts at the date specified; when those hours came into effect and whether as the result of a strike or otherwise.

(4) The total number of members of the Union or Association and also (if available) the number un-

employed on the last day of the month immediately preceding the date by which the return required by these regulations is to be rendered."

The penalty for failure to furnish the information in both cases is the same. It is mentioned in clause 2 of the above Regulations. It reads:

"Any person of whom a return is required in terms of the above Regulation No. 1 who, without reasonable cause, makes default in complying with these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, or, in the case of a continuing default, to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day during which the default continues."

Returns regarding the prices of commodities are also enforced by similar penalties.

According to section 3 of the principal Act,

"Every prescribed person shall to the best of his knowledge, when required by the prescribed officer 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."

The punishment of persons for making false statements is mentioned in section 8 of the principal Act. It reads:

"Any person who makes in any form or document filled up or supplied in pursuance of this Act or in answer to any question asked him under authority of this Act, any statement which is false in any material particular, knowing the same to be false, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or, in the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, without the option of a fine."

Under a Statistics Act, a Central Statistical Office for the Union, with a Statistical Council and a Director of Census was established in Transvaal in April 1917. Under this Act officers are given powers of entry, for purposes of investigation upon any land or premises where an industrial undertaking is carried on. The supply of information is compulsory. The Statistical Council has since recommended the investigation of rates of wages, hours, conditions of labour, wholesale and retail prices, and machinery for setting up these investigations is now largely in operation.



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY

On page 41 will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during June 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 June 1922.

### I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade.	Number of disputes in progress in June 1922.			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June 1922.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in June 1922.*
	Started before 1st June.	Started in June.	Total.		
Textile ..	2	5	7	980	1,755
Engineering ..	..	1	1	350	350
Miscellaneous ..	..	2	2	800	2,145
Total, June 1922 ..	2	8	10	2,130	4,250
Total, May 1922 ..	2	13	15	15,205	54,950

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

There were 10 industrial disputes in June 1922, 7 of which were in cotton mills. The number of workpeople affected was about 2,130 and the working days lost (i.e., the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 4,250, a considerable decrease on the May 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 February to June 1922

	February 1922.	March 1922.	April 1922.	May 1922.	June 1922.
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	12	8	15	15	10
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	3	1	..	2	2
Fresh disputes begun ..	9	7	15	13	6
Disputes ended ..	11	8	13	13	10
Disputes in progress at end ..	1	..	2	2	..
Number of workpeople involved ..	9,999	22,095	5,081	15,205	2,130
Aggregate duration in working days ..	32,087	300,829	18,352	54,930	4,250
<b>Demands—</b>					
Pay ..	6	3	9	10	3
Bonus ..	1	..	..	..	..
Personal ..	..	1	2	2	4
Leave and hours ..	..	1	..	1	1
Others ..	5	3	4	2	2
<b>Results—</b>					
In favour of Employ-ees ..	1	..	2	..	2
Compromised ..	2	2	3	1	1
In favour of Employ-ers ..	8	6	8	12	7

The small number of working days lost is due to the short duration of strikes.

The "time loss" in June is, it will be seen, the lowest on record since the statistics have been collected by the Labour Office.

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 favour of employ-ers. (Per cent.)	In favour of employ-ees. (Per cent.)	Com-promised. (Per cent.)	In pro-gress. (Per cent.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April 1921 ..	6	184,450	33	17	17	33
May 1921 ..	11	227,115	27	9	18	46
June 1921 ..	10	79,804	70	10	..	20
July 1921 ..	10	12,268	60	10	10	20
August 1921 ..	14	192,001	36	36	7	21
September 1921 ..	21	256,498	80	10	..	10
October 1921 ..	15	231,896	27	13	27	33
November 1921 ..	31	62,009	29	42	19	10
December 1921 ..	9	26,321	78	11	11	..
January 1922 ..	17	33,389	65	18	..	17
February 1922 ..	12	32,087	67	8	17	8
March 1922 ..	8	300,829	75	..	25	..
April 1922 ..	15	18,352	54	13	20	13
May 1922 ..	15	54,930	80	..	7	13
June 1922 ..	10	4,250	70	20	10	..
Total or (cols. 4 to 7) Average ..	204	1,716,199	57	14	13	16

### International Labour Conference, 1922

#### India's Representatives

On page 36 of the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* it was pointed out that, owing to financial stringency, no advisers would accompany the Government delegates to Geneva this year. For the same reason no advisers will accompany either the employers' delegate or the workers' delegate.

Article 389 of the Peace Treaty provides for four delegates of each of the Member States, "of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members. Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting".

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### LABOUR IN INDIAN COTTON MILLS

#### POSITION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

It is interesting to note the progress of the cotton mill industry over 4 decades from the point of view of the labour employed. Below are the persons employed together with the looms and spindles in India :—

#### The Cotton Mill Industry, 1880-1920

Year.	Persons.	Looms.	Spindles.
1880-81 ..	47,955	13,285	1,471,730
1890-91 ..	111,996	23,845	3,197,740
1900-01 ..	156,355	40,542	4,942,250
1910-11 ..	230,676	84,627	6,346,675
1915-16 ..	275,671	108,417	6,675,688
1916-17 ..	277,370	110,812	6,670,162
1917-18 ..	284,054	114,805	6,614,269
1918-19 ..	290,255	116,994	6,590,918
1919-20 ..	305,511	117,558	6,714,265

The Bombay Presidency in 1919-20 employed 211,221 persons of which 156,507 were men, 41,645 women, and 13,069 children. The percentages are, therefore, 74, 20 and 6 respectively. The Presidency employs approximately 69 per cent. of the total labour employed in cotton mills in India. While Bombay City and Island employs the most men and women, Ahmedabad has pride of place in regard to the number of children employed. The following data for 1919-20 are of interest :—

#### Cotton Mills in the Bombay Presidency

	Bombay City.	Ahmed-abad.	Sholapur.	Rest of the Presi-dency.
Number of mills ..	85	64	6	22
Number of looms ..	60,475	22,731	4,331	6,252
Number of spindles ..	3,031,953	1,074,886	243,848	395,842
Average number daily employed ..	136,746	42,456	14,914	17,105
Men ..	105,796	29,422	9,672	11,617
Women ..	27,801	7,259	3,436	3,149
Children ..	3,149	5,775	1,806	2,339

The rest of the Presidency includes 5 mills in Broach, and 3 each in Dharwar, East Khandesh, Surat and Viramgam. There are also two mills in Kaira and one each in Poona, Belgaum and Sukkur. These, however, are small in size as compared with the mills in the City of Bombay.



## THE FACTORIES ACT

### THE NEW PROVISIONS

The Indian Factories Act of 1911 as amended in 1922 which came into force from the 1st of July 1922, has been published at pages 21-30 of this issue. The changes effected in the recent legislation on factories have been described in detail in previous issues of the *Labour Gazette*. A reference should be made to pages 27 to 31 of the March issue on the Indian Factories Amendment Act, 1922. The amended Act gives in section 2 (3), an extended definition of "factory" which brings within the scope of the Act all factories working with power and employing over 20 persons. Section 33 (1) requires that every person occupying a factory shall, on or before that date on which the factory commences working as such, send to the Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory and the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be directed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein and the name of the person who shall be deemed to be the manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

### DOUBLE SHIFTS AND THE REST PERIOD

Under section 21 of the new Act (see page 24) a rest period of not less than one hour at intervals of work not exceeding six hours is normally necessary. This has created some difficulty in the working of double shifts of eight hours each. In two mills, for example, there have been strikes and in one of these the hours of work were hitherto from 6.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. for the first shift, and from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. for the second. The hours now are from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. for the first shift with a recess from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and from 3 p.m. to 12 p.m. for the second with a recess from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Exemptions from the provisions of section 21 on rest periods can be granted by the Local Government in certain exceptional circumstances and in three cases only *viz* : in the case of (1) "any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons" (this is subject to the control of the Governor-General

in Council); (2) "an exceptional press of work" or (3) "work on urgent repairs".

These exceptions cannot apply in the present instance. The Bombay Millowners' Association hours are a ten-hour day and a sixty-hour week.

## REMITTANCES OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

### LARGE INCREASE IN VALUE

At thirteen post offices located in mill areas\* in the city of Bombay the number and value of money orders issued have recently been arrived at as compared with the number and value ten years ago. The following are the totals :—

Year.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
1920	306,256	70,94,193
1911	183,820	29,76,144

The increase in the number of money orders is 67 per cent. and in value 138 per cent. The growth in the value of remittances from nearly Rs. 30 lakhs to a shade over Rs. 70 lakhs in a decade is unmistakably striking. It is difficult to say what is the exact proportion of these money orders that were issued to the workers in the mills and other industrial concerns. The Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, however, writes that "it cannot be stated exactly what proportion of these money orders was sent by the mill-hands, but it can safely be assumed that the greater part of the business was from the workmen".

The mill-worker is, of course, first and last an agriculturist who comes to Bombay to earn sufficient to enable him to return to his village, for as long as and as soon as he can save rupees. He remits to his family and relations part of his earnings and the importance of these remittances to many villages in the Konkan and the Deccan may be gathered from these figures.

\* The mill areas where the thirteen post offices are situated are as follows :—Mahim, Byculla, Dadar, Falkland Road, Grant Road, Jacob Circle, Mazgaon, Parbhadevi, Parel, Sewree, Tardeo, Wadala and Fergusson Road.



## THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT

### Act No. XII of 1911, as amended by Act No. II of 1922

The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922 was published on pages 27 to 31 of the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*. In the following pages it is intended to give the present law on the subject by combining the Act of 1911 with that of 1922. The Amendment Act of 1922 came into force on 1st July 1922, and it extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas. Section 1 deals with (1) the title of the Act, (2) its extent, and (3) the date of commencement.

### CHAPTER I

#### PRELIMINARY

2. *Definitions*.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) *Child*.—"child" means a person who is under the age of fifteen years :

(2) *Employed*.—a person who works in a factory, whether for wages or not,—

(a) in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or

(b) in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or

(c) in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or

(d) in any other kind of work whatsoever, incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein :

*Explanation*.—The term "manufacturing process" shall be deemed to include the baling of any material for transport :

(3) *Factory*.—"factory" means—

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

(b) any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day in the year not less than ten persons are simultaneously employed and any such

process is carried on, whether any such power is used in aid thereof or not which have been declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a factory ;

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

(4) Repealed.

(5) *Mill-gearing*.—"mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, chain, wire, driving strap or band by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to any manufacturing process.

(6) *Occupier*.—"occupier" includes a managing agent or other person authorised to represent the occupier :

(7) *Prescribed*.—"prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or by rules made thereunder :

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

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

### CHAPTER II

#### INSPECTORS AND CERTIFYING SURGEONS

4. *Inspectors*.—(1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

(2) No person shall be appointed to be an Inspector under sub-section (1), or, having been so appointed, shall continue to hold the office of Inspector, who is or becomes directly or indirectly interested in a factory or in any process or business carried on therein or in any patent or machinery connected therewith.

(3) The District Magistrate shall be an Inspector under this Act.

(4) The Local Government may also, by notification as aforesaid, and subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, appoint such public officers as it thinks fit to be additional Inspectors for all or any of the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.



(5) In any area where there are more Inspectors than one, the Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, declare the powers which such Inspectors shall respectively exercise, and the Inspector to whom the prescribed notices are to be sent.

(6) Every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may indicate in this behalf.

5. *Powers of Inspector.*—Subject to any rules in this behalf, an Inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(a) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit any place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a factory;

(b) make such examination of the premises and machinery and of any prescribed registers, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act; and

(c) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that no one shall be required under this section to answer any question or give any evidence tending to criminate himself.

6. *Certifying surgeons.*—The Local Government may appoint such qualified medical practitioners as it thinks fit to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to them respectively.

7. *Grant of certificate.*—(1) A certifying surgeon shall, at the request of any person desirous of being employed in a factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed, or of the parent or guardian of such person, or of the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, examine such person and grant him a certificate in the prescribed form, stating his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, and whether he is fit for employment in a factory.

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

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

8. *Delegation of certifying surgeon's functions.*—A certifying surgeon may authorise any registered practitioner to exercise the functions assigned to him by section 7, and may revoke such authority:

Provided that no certificate granted under this section shall, unless confirmed, on personal examination of the person named therein, by the certifying surgeon who conferred the authority, be valid for a period of more than three months.

*Explanation.*—In this section the expression 'registered practitioner' means any person registered under the Medical Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. C. 90) or any Act amending the same or under any Act of any Legislature in British India providing for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, and includes, in any area where no such last-mentioned Act is in force, any person declared by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a registered practitioner for the purposes of this section.

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

### CHAPTER III

#### HEALTH AND SAFETY

9. *Sanitary provisions.*—The following provisions shall apply to every factory:—

(a) it shall be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;

(b) it shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;

(c) it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities, generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health;

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

10. *Provision as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.*—If in a factory, in which any process is carried on by which dust or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to the Inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the Inspector may serve on the



manager of the factory an order in writing directing that a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation be provided, maintained and used before a specified date.

11. *Lighting.*—(1) Every factory shall be sufficiently lighted.

(2) In the case of any factory which is not in the opinion of the Inspector so lighted, the Inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for the attainment of a sufficient standard of lighting, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

12. *Purity of water used for humidifying.*—(1) In any factory in which humidity of the atmosphere is produced by artificial means, the water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be taken either from a public supply of drinking water or from some other source of water ordinarily used for drinking, or shall be effectively purified before being used for the purpose of producing humidity.

(2) In the case of any factory in which any water required under sub-section (1) to be effectively purified is not in the opinion of the Inspector so purified, the Inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures which he considers necessary for effectively purifying the water and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

13. *Provision of latrines and urinal accommodation.*—Every factory shall be provided with sufficient and suitable latrine accommodation, and if the Local Government so requires, with separate urinal accommodation for the persons employed in the factory:

Provided that the Inspector may, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may lay down in this behalf, by an order in writing exempt any factory from the provisions of this section.

14. *Water-supply.*—In every factory there shall be maintained a sufficient and suitable supply of water fit for drinking for the use of the persons employed in the factory.

15. *Doors of factory to open outwards.*—In every factory, the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act, the doors of each room in which more than thirty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

16. *Provision of means for escape in case of fire.*—(1) Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

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(2) In the case of any factory, which is not in the opinion of the Inspector so provided, the Inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures which he considers necessary for providing such means of escape, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

17. *Precautions against fire.*—No person shall smoke or use a naked light or cause or permit any such light to be used, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in any factory.

18. *Fencing.*—(1) (a) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power or electrical power in any part of the factory and every part of any water-wheel or engine worked by any such power,

(b) every hoist or teagle and every hoist-well, trap-door or other similar opening near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(c) every part of the machinery and electrical fittings including live wires and switches which the Local Government may by rule require to be kept fenced, shall be securely fenced.

(2) If in any factory there is any other part of the machinery or mill-gearing which may in the opinion of the Inspector be dangerous if left unfenced, the Inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for fencing such part in order to remove the danger, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

(3) All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or are under examination in connection with repair or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machinery.

(4) Such provision as may be prescribed shall be made for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery or boilers of any factory.

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

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

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



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

19. *Prohibition of employment of women and children in certain dangerous work.*—No woman or child shall be allowed to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of a factory while the same is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power, as the case may be, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of any power above described.

19A. *Power to prohibit presence of children in factories.*—Where, in the opinion of the Inspector, the presence in any factory or any part thereof of children, who, by reason of their age, cannot, under the provisions of this Act, be lawfully employed therein, involves danger to, or injury to the health of, such children, he may serve on the manager of such factory an order in writing prohibiting the admission of such children to the factory or part thereof.

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

20. *Prohibition of employment of women and children where cotton-openers are at work.*—No woman or child shall be employed in the part of a factory for pressing cotton in which a cotton-opener is at work:

Provided that, if the feed-end of a cotton-opener is in a room separated from the delivery-end by a partition extending from the floor to the roof or to such height as the Inspector may, in any particular case, specify, women and children may be employed in the room in which the feed-end is situated.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND HOLIDAYS

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

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

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

(ii) at the request of the employees concerned, periods of rest of not less than half an hour each so arranged that, for each period of

six hours' work done, there shall be periods of rest of not less than one hour's duration in all, and that no person shall work for more than five hours continuously, and

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

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

22. *Weekly holiday.*—(1) No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless—

(a) he has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and

(b) the manager of the factory has previous to the Sunday or the substituted day, whichever is earlier, given notice to the Inspector of his intention so to employ the said person and of the day which is to be substituted and has at the same time affixed a notice to the same effect in the place mentioned in section 36.

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

(2) Repealed.

(3) Repealed.

(4) Repealed.

23. *Employment of children.*—With respect to the employment of children in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under section 7 or section 8 showing that he is not less than twelve years of age and is fit for employment in a factory and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate;

(b) no child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening;

(c) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than six hours in any one day.

NOTE.—The provisions of clause (a) of section 23 shall not apply to any child lawfully employed in a factory on or before the first day of July 1921.

24. *Employment of women.*—With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) no woman shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening;



(b) no woman shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

25. *Prohibition of employment of persons in two factories on same day.*—No person shall employ, or permit to be employed, in any factory any woman or child or, save in such circumstances as may be prescribed, any other person whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to have already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

26. *Hours of employment to be fixed.*—The manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each person employed in such factory, and no person shall be employed except during such hours.

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

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

#### CHAPTER V

##### EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31. *Payment for overtime.*—Where, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 30, any factory has been exempted from the provisions of section 27, every person employed in such factory for more than sixty hours in any one week shall be paid, in respect of the overtime, at a rate which shall be at least one and a quarter times the rate at which he is normally paid.

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

#### CHAPTER VI

##### NOTICES AND REGISTERS

33. *Person occupying factory to give notice.*—(1) Every person occupying a factory shall, on or before the date on which the factory commences working as such, send to the Inspector a written notice containing:

(i) the name of the factory and of the place where it is situate,

(ii) the address to which he desires his letters to be directed,

(iii) the nature of the work performed in such factory,

(iv) the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and



(v) the name of the person who shall be deemed to be the manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

Provided that in the case of a seasonal factory such notice shall be sent on or before the date of starting work for each season.

(2) If the manager of the factory is changed, the occupier shall send to the Inspector, within seven days from the date on which the change is made, written notice of the change.

(3) During any period for which no person has been designated as manager of a factory under this section, the occupier shall himself be deemed to be the manager of the factory for the purposes of this Act.

34. *Notice to be given of accident.*—When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, the manager shall send notice of the accident, to such authorities in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.

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

36. *Affixing of abstract and notices.*—(1) There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory, in English and in the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory, the prescribed abstracts of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, and also a notice containing the standing orders of the factory upon the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the time of beginning and ending work on each day;
- (b) the periods of rest fixed under section 21;
- (c) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any);
- (d) the hours of employment of all persons employed, and
- (e) the weekly holidays fixed under section 22.

(2) A copy of the said notice shall be sent to the Inspector within one month of the commencement of this Act, or, in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Act, within one month of commencing work.

(3) The said notice shall be correctly maintained and kept up to date, and intimation of any change therein shall be sent by the manager to the Inspector within seven days.

(4) Repealed.

## CHAPTER VII

### RULES

37. *Power to make rules.*—(1) Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

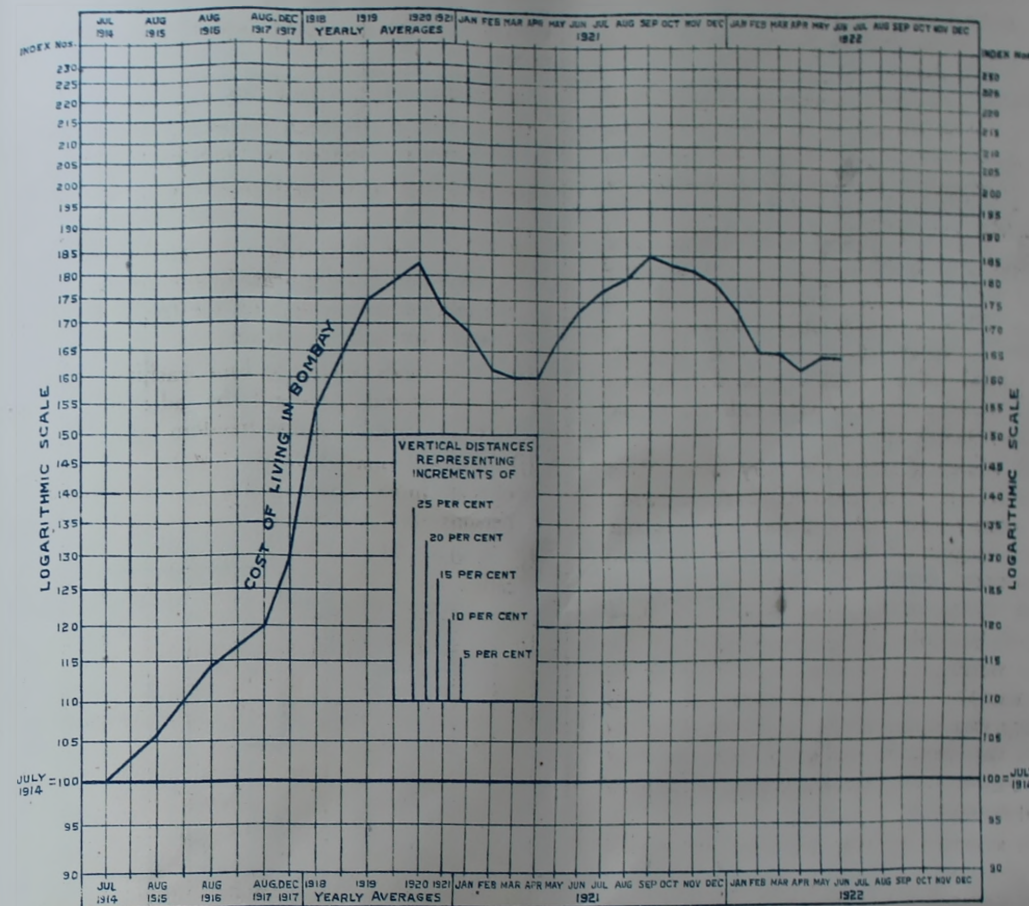
(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the inspection of factories;
- (b) the manner in which Inspectors are to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Act;
- (c) the duties to be performed by certifying surgeons;
- (d) the form of the certificate prescribed by section 7, the grant of a duplicate in the event of loss of the original certificate, and the fee, if any, to be charged for such duplicate;
- (e) the methods, including lime-washing, painting, varnishing and washing, to be adopted in order to secure cleanliness and freedom from effluvia;
- (f) the proportion which the number of cubic feet of space in any room shall bear to the number of persons employed at one time therein;
- (g) standards of ventilation, and artificial humidification, and the methods to be adopted in order to secure their observance;
- (h) standards of latrine and urinal accommodation;
- (i) standards of water-supply;
- (j) the parts of the machinery and electrical fittings to be kept fenced in accordance with section 18, sub-section (1), clause (c), and the provisions to be made for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery, electrical fittings or boilers;
- (jj) the definition of "persons" under section 29 who shall be deemed to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or persons employed in a confidential capacity.
- (k) the form of the notice prescribed by section 34, and the time within which and the authorities to whom it shall be sent;
- (l) the form of the register prescribed by section 35;
- (m) the abstracts of the Act and of the rules required by section 36;
- (n) the procedure to be followed in presenting and hearing appeals under this Act, including the appointment and remuneration of assessors; and
- (o) the manner of service of notices and orders upon occupiers or managers of factories.

(Continued on page 27.)

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

Chart 1



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

NOTES

- The whiter the chart the better the season. Red areas indicate deficient, and Black areas excessive rains.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

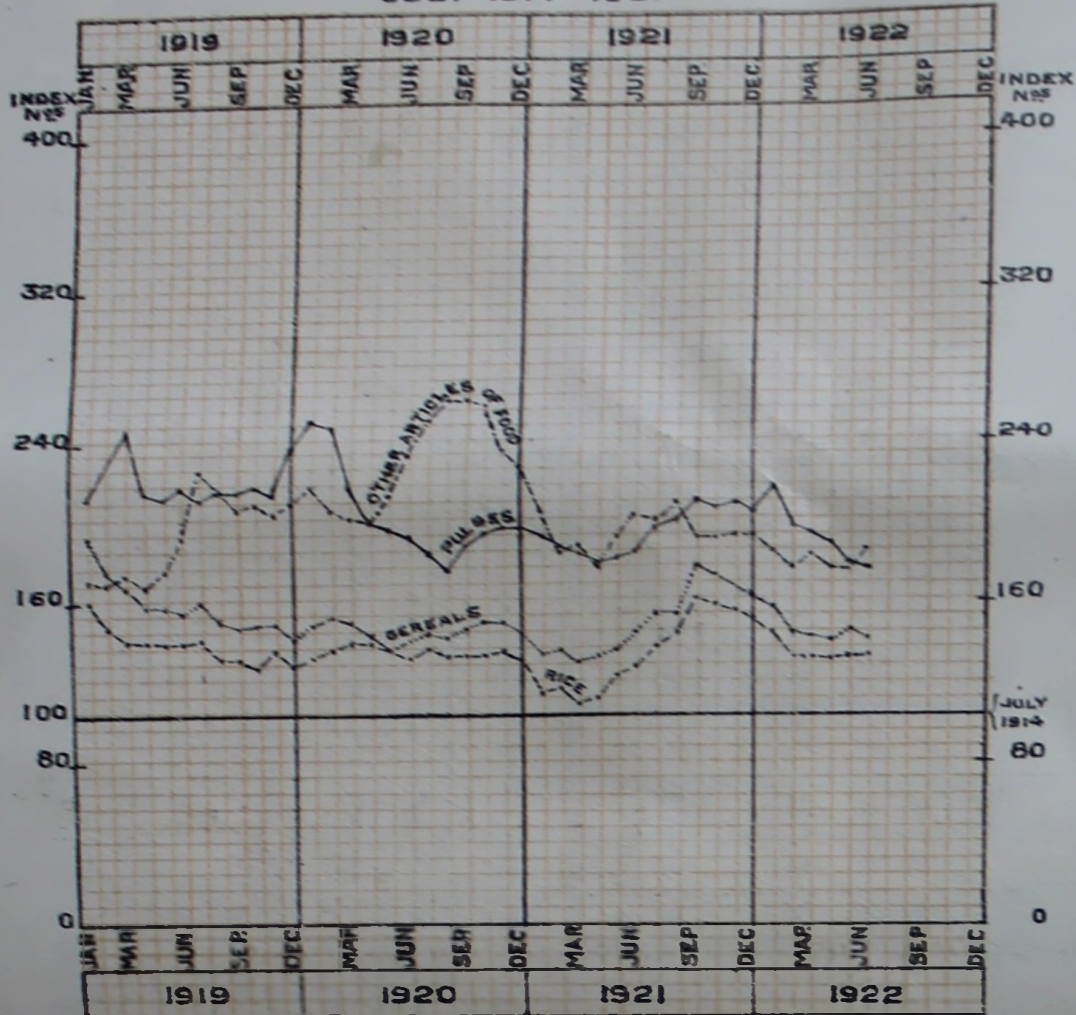
PROVINCE OR STATE	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				
	8 <sup>TH</sup>	15 <sup>TH</sup>	22 <sup>ND</sup>	29 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	13 <sup>TH</sup>	20 <sup>TH</sup>	27 <sup>TH</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	10 <sup>TH</sup>	17 <sup>TH</sup>	24 <sup>TH</sup>	31 <sup>ST</sup>	7 <sup>TH</sup>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

NOTES

- The whiter the chart the better the season. Red areas indicate deficient, and black areas excessive rains.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

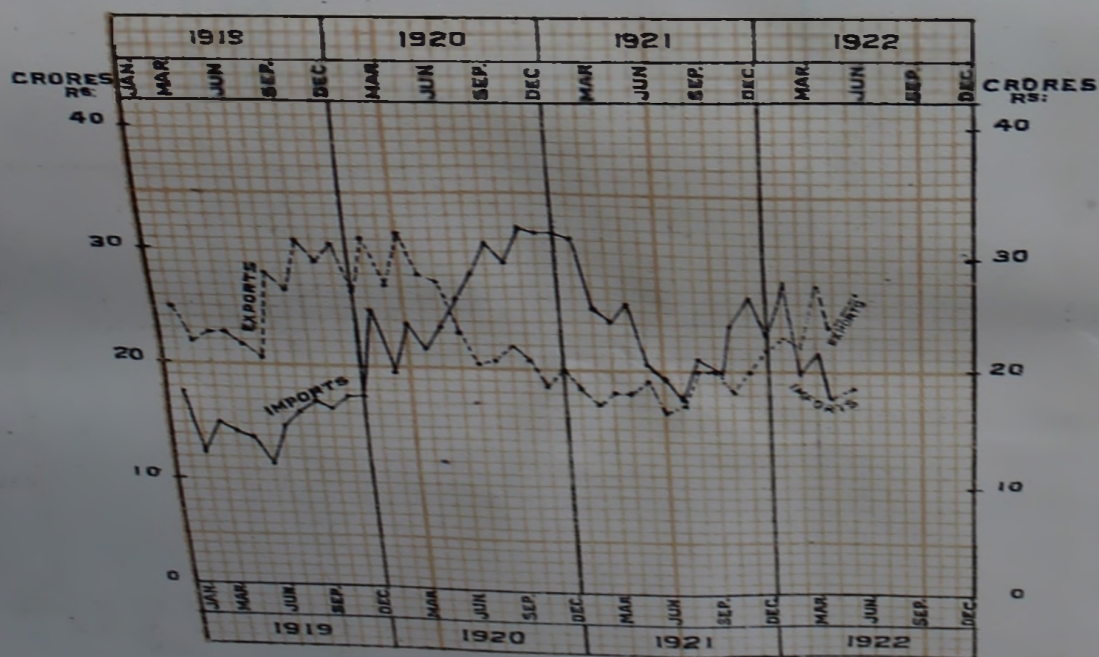
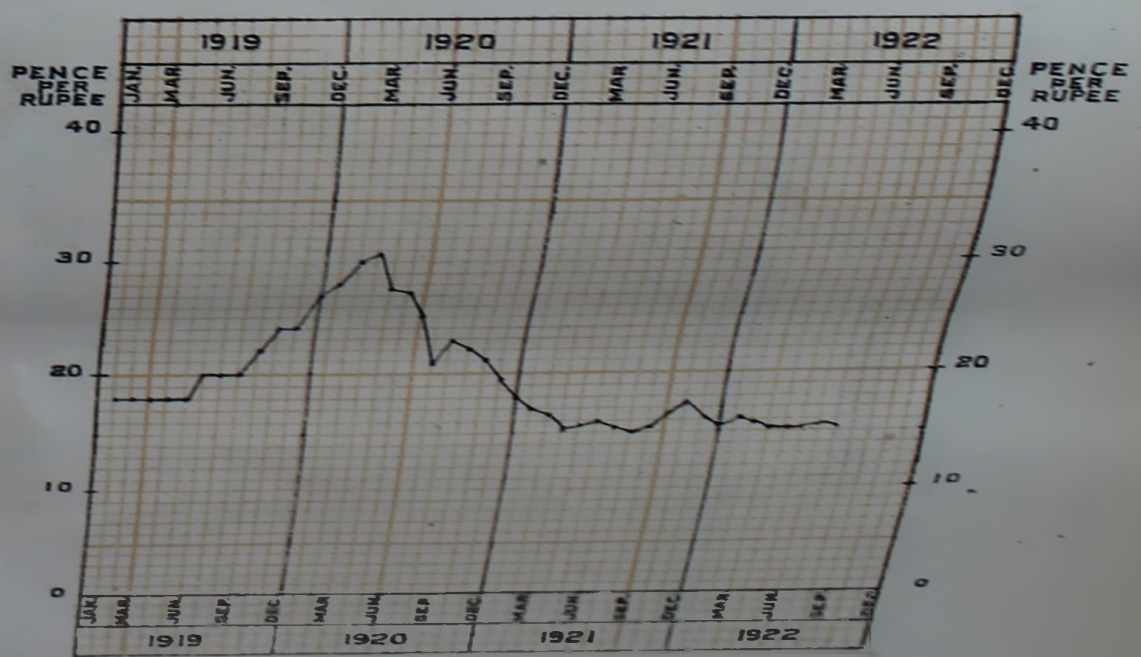


CHART No 7.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN BOMBAY.

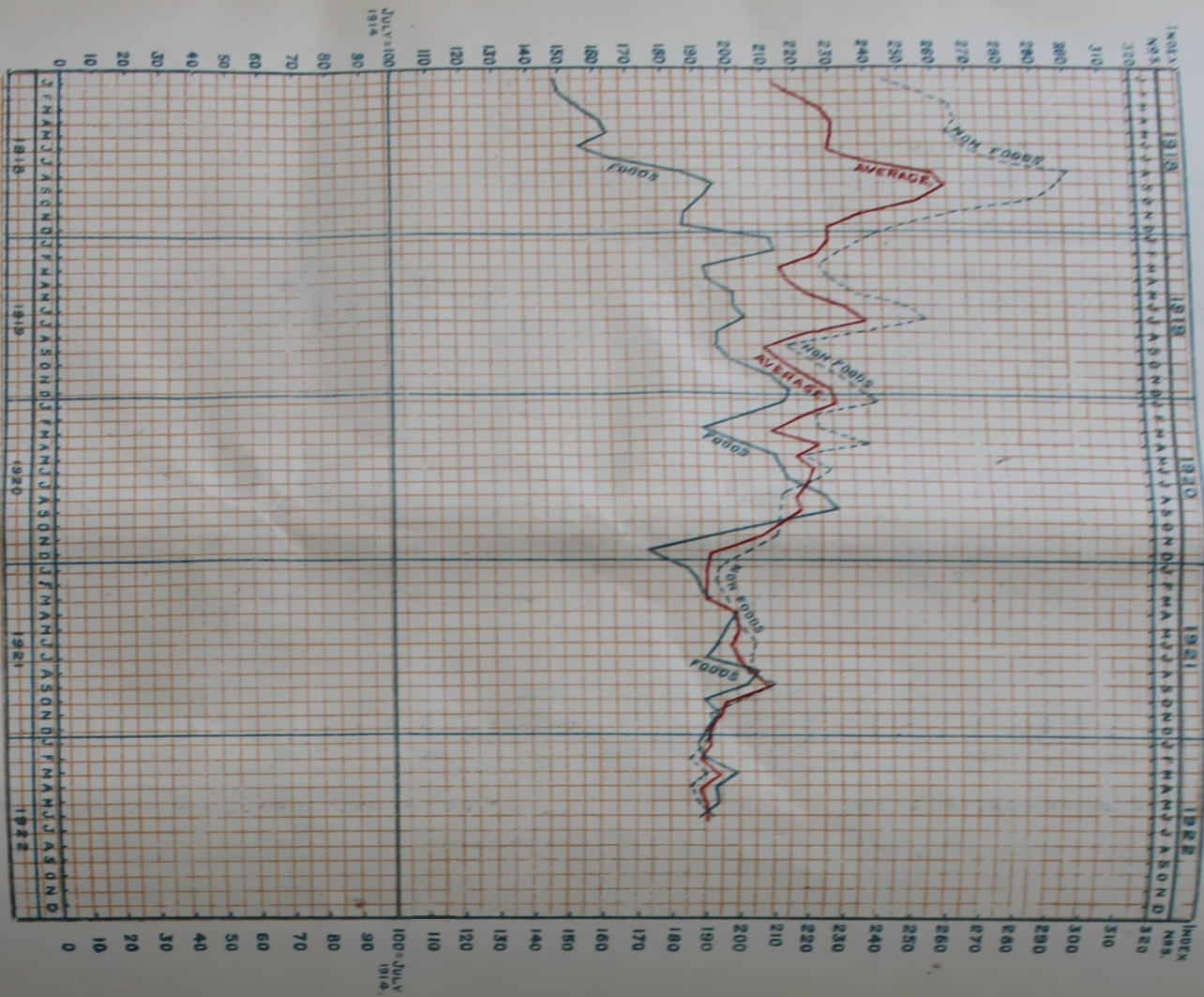


NOTE: (1) The reason for the fall of Exchange will be evident from the preceding chart. When the balance of trade is adverse (imports greater than exports) Exchange also tends to be adverse from India's point of view. This is the Telegraphic Transfer rate on London.  
 (2) Each square equals 1 penny



# FOODS AND NON FOODS WHOLESALE PRICES BOMBAY.

CHART No 8

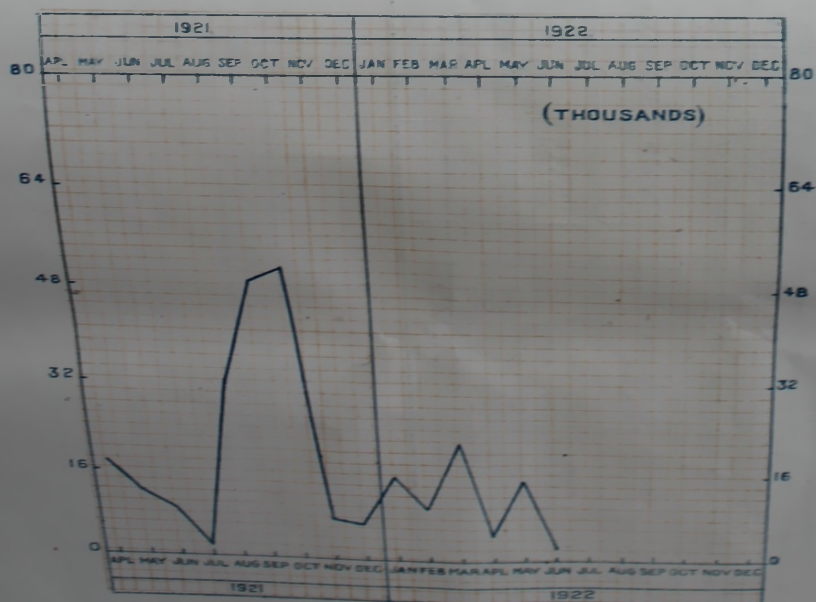


JULY 1914 = 100.

CHART No 9

## STRIKES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY 1921-1922.

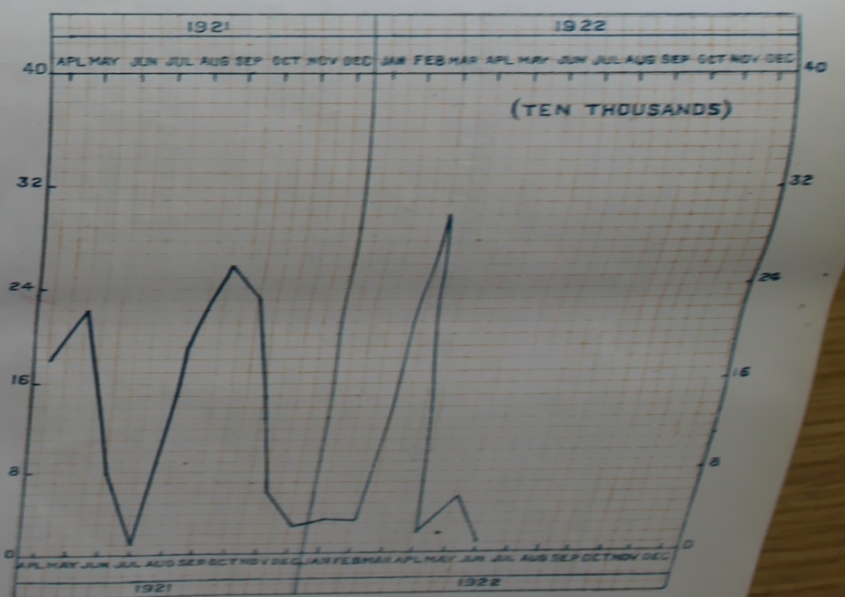
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED



NOTE: - Each square above = 2,000.

CHART No 10

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



NOTE: - (1) The small number of working days lost in July 1921 and June 1922 is owing to the short duration of strikes.  
(2) Each square above = 10,000.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON, 1922

(See Charts Nos. 2 and 3.)

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

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

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

Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.	Station.	Rainfall in inches.	Departure from normal.
	(1st June to 20th July.)			(1st June to 20th July.)	
Bombay ..	42.75	+ 5.35	Surat ..	20.35	+ 0.54
Ahmednagar ..	6.69	- 0.97	Ahmedabad ..	7.52	- 4.82
Sholapur ..	8.87	+ 1.16	Rajkot ..	3.54	- 8.07
Bijapur ..	3.17	- 1.60	Bhavnagar ..	5.92	- 2.71
Poona ..	7.79	- 1.93			

38. Returns.—The Governor-General in Council may make rules requiring occupiers or managers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may in his opinion be necessary for the effectual carrying out of this Act.

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

39. Prior publication of rules.—(1) The power to make rules conferred by section 37, except clauses (k), (l) and (m) of sub-section (2) thereof, and by sections 38 and 38A is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under sections 37, 38 and 38A will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

40. Commencement of rules.—Rules made under this Chapter shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE

41. Penalties.—If in any factory—

(a) any person is employed or allowed to work contrary to any of the provisions of this Act;

(b) any of the provisions of section 9 are not complied with;

(c) latrine or urinal accommodation in accordance with the provisions of section 13 is not provided;

(d) a supply of water for the persons employed is not maintained in accordance with the provisions of section 14;

(e) any door is constructed in contravention of section 15;

(f) any of the provisions of section 18, sub-sections (1), (3) and (4), regarding fencing and the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery, electrical fittings or boilers are not complied with;

(g) any order of an Inspector under section 10, section 11, section 12, section 16, section 18, section 18A or section 19B is not complied with;

(h) the register prescribed by section 35 is not kept up to date;

H 230—7

(i) any of the provisions of section 36 are not complied with;

(j) any notice or return required by this Act or by rules made thereunder to be furnished is not furnished;

the occupier and manager shall be jointly and severally liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees;

Provided that in cases where an appeal is allowed by section 50 no prosecution under clause (g) of this section shall be instituted until either the time prescribed by section 50 for the presentation of an appeal has expired or such appeal, if made, has been determined.

42. Exemption of occupier or manager from liability in certain cases.—(1) Where the occupier or manager of a factory is charged with an offence against this Act, he shall be entitled upon complaint duly made by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier or manager of the factory proves to the satisfaction of the Court—

(a) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and

(b) that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance,

that other person shall be convicted of the offence and shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager, and the occupier or manager shall be discharged from any liability under this Act.

(2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Inspector at any time prior to the institution of the proceedings—

(a) that the occupier or manager of the factory has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and

(b) by what person the offence has been committed, and

(c) that it has been committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the occupier or manager and in contravention of his orders

the Inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager of the factory, and such person shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager.

43. Penalties for certain offences.—Any person who—

(a) wilfully obstructs an Inspector in the exercise of any power under section 5, or fails to produce



on demand by an Inspector any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder, or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an Inspector ;

(b) smokes, or uses a naked light, or causes or permits any such light to be used, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in contravention of section 17 ; or

(c) does or omits to do any other act prohibited or prescribed by this Act or any order or rule made thereunder ;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

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

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

**44. Using false certificate.**—Any person who knowingly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under section 7 or section 8, a certificate granted to another person under either of those sections, or who having procured such a certificate, knowingly allows it to be used, or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

**45. Limit to penalty in case of repetition of offence.**—A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this Act for the offence, except—

(a) where the repetition of the offence occurs after a prosecution has been instituted in respect of the original offence, or

(b) where the offence is one of employing or allowing to be employed two or more persons contrary to the provisions of this Act.

**46. Presumption as to employment.**—If a child over the age of six years is found inside any room or part of a factory in which room or part children are employed and in which any manufacturing process or work incidental to any manufacturing process is being carried on, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed in the factory.

**47. Evidence as to age.**—(1) When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is in the opinion of the Court apparently under or over such age, it shall be on the accused to prove that such person is not under or over such age.

(2) A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

**48. Cognizance of offences.**—(1) No prosecution under this Act except a prosecution under section 43, clause (b), shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the Inspector.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder, other than an offence against section 43, clause (b), or section 44.

**49. Limitation of prosecutions.**—No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder, unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

## CHAPTER IX

### SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

**50. Appeals.**—(1) Any person on whom an order under section 10, section 11, section 12, section 16, section 18, section 18A or section 19A has been served may, within fourteen days from the date of service of the order, appeal against such order to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.

(2) Where an Inspector refuses to approve a system of shifts, he shall, if required by the manager of the factory, record his order or refusal with the reasons therefor, and the manager of the factory may, within fourteen days from the date of such order, appeal against it to the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.

(3) In the case of any appeal under sub-section (1) the appellate authority may, and if so requested by the appellant in the petition of appeal shall, hear the appeal with the aid of two assessors, one of whom shall be appointed by the said authority and the other by such body representing the interest of the industry concerned as the Local Government may in this behalf prescribe :



Provided that if no assessor is appointed by such body within the prescribed period, or if the assessor so appointed fails to attend at the time and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal, the said authority may proceed to hear the appeal without the aid of such assessor, or, if it thinks fit, without the aid of any assessor.

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

**51. Special provision regarding computation of time.**—(1) In respect of any area in which the hours of the day are not ordinarily reckoned according to local mean time, the times and hours referred to in section 2, sub-section (8), section 26 and section 36 shall be reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that, for any specified area and during any specified months, for the morning and evening hours mentioned in section 23, clause (b) and section 24, clause (a), such one of the following sets of morning and evening hours, as it deems suitable, reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarily observed in such area, shall be substituted, namely :

five o'clock in the morning and half past six o'clock in the evening ;

six o'clock in the morning and half past seven o'clock in the evening ;

half past six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening ;

seven o'clock in the morning and half past eight o'clock in the evening.

**52. Computation of hours of employment.**—In computing the hours referred to in section 23, clause (c), section 24, clause (b), section 27, section 28 and section 31, any interval by which work is interrupted for half an hour or more shall be excluded.

**53. Power to declare parts of a factory to be separate factories.**—The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, by special order in writing, direct with respect to any factory or class of factories, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory shall for all or any of the purposes of this Act be treated as if they were separate factories.

**54. Application to Crown factories.**—This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown :

55. Repealed.

**56. Power to exempt from Act.**—In case of any public emergency, the Local Government may, by an order in writing exempt any factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as it thinks fit.

**57. Exercise of powers by Governor-General in Council.**—The Governor-General in Council may, if he thinks fit, exercise any power which is by this Act conferred upon the Local Government.

**58. Protection to persons acting under Act.**—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

59. Repealed.

## SCHEDULE

(See section 19B)

### PART I

1. Work at a furnace where the reduction or treatment of zinc or lead ores is carried on :

2. The manipulation, treatment, or reduction of ashes containing lead, the desilverising of lead or the melting of scrap lead or zinc :

3. The manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than ten per cent. of lead :

4. The manufacture of any oxide, carbonate, sulphate, chromate, acetate, nitrate, or silicate of lead :

5. Mixing or pasting in connection with the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators :

6. The cleaning of work-rooms where any of the processes aforesaid are carried on.

### PART II

1. Where dust or fume from a lead compound is produced in the process, provision must be made for drawing the fume or dust away from the persons employed by means of an efficient exhaust draught so contrived as to operate on the dust or fume as nearly as may be at its point of origin :

2. The persons employed must undergo the prescribed medical examination at the prescribed intervals, and the prescribed record must be kept with respect to their health :

3. No food, drink, or tobacco, shall be brought into, or consumed in, any room in which the process is carried on, and no person shall be allowed to remain in any such room during meal times :

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

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



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

### LABOUR IN JAVA

#### TWO RECENT REPORTS

The creation of a Labour Office recently for Java was referred to in the *Labour Gazette* for April (see page 49). The Director of the Labour Office has forwarded two reports (in Dutch) which have just been published by the Government of the Dutch East Indies. One report is on the feasibility of a minimum wage for workmen in Java (*Verslag van de arbeidscommissie betreffende de wettelijke vaststelling van minimum-loonen voor werknemers op Java en madoera*); the other is a report on the creation of machinery for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes (*Advies van de arbeidscommissie nopens de instelling van arbeidsraden voor Indie*). The Committee on the minimum wage collected statistics of food prices and wages over the last fifteen years. This material proved unreliable. The investigation by means of printed questions sent to all managers of estates and factories also failed to provide the necessary data. The contract prices for the feeding of prisoners provided a basis for comparison of the prices of food-stuffs in different years. The conclusion arrived at was that the cost of living of a workman in Java rose from 1905 about 100 per cent. but that the wages paid had not risen to the same extent, in some cases they were even lower. The Committee recommend a compulsory minimum wage for each district. The Committee was unable to advise the taking of the family's requirements as a basis since this might bring the minimum to three times the present wages which would dislocate industry. A one-man living wage was recommended for adoption. Another recommendation was the institution by employers of shops with reasonable prices under Government control. The Report has been referred to the Director of the newly created Labour Office for consideration.

In regard to the second report—the report on industrial disputes—the Committee divided the problem into two parts:—(1) what is the duty of Government to prevent or at least minimise

labour conflicts? and (2) what machinery should perform this duty and in what way? In regard to the first question the promotion of good feeling and co-operation is emphasised. The restriction of the liberty to declare a lock-out or a strike is regarded as useless as Government has no power of compelling parties. There may, however, arise conflicts which would dislocate the whole economic texture and make life impossible. In such cases Government has to step in. To prevent such extreme measures the Committee believes that Government would do well to promote the creation of machinery. In regard to this latter point the Committee recommended the creation of a Labour Office which should deal with legislation, factory inspection, etc. Works Committees are also recommended. Since the Report was presented a Labour Office has been created and the Director has been asked to examine the Report. Java's labour problems are in many respects similar to our own.

### Japan and the Genoa Recommendations

The following information has been received by the International Labour Office from the Delegation of the Japanese Government to the Governing Body with regard to the attitude of Japan towards the Genoa Recommendations:—

*Recommendations concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry and in inland navigation.*—The Japanese Government has decided to take no special action on these Recommendations but to connect this question with that of the hours of work of seamen.

*Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes.*—Although the compilation of Maritime Laws and Regulations (*Kaiji Hoki Ruisan*), already in existence, is in conformity with this Recommendation, the Government intends to bring it into harmony with present conditions.

*Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen.*—The Government is of the opinion that this should be organised in connection with workers' insurance generally and that the Act concerning seamen's employment exchanges should be first put into force.



### Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1921.	May 1922.	June 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 14 6	6 10 8	6 10 8
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	Cwt.	5 9 6	10 12 0	9 12 0	6 10 8
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	Candy	45 0 0	69 8 0	110 0 0	105 0 0
Do.	Jubbulpore	"	40 0 0	69 8 0	77 8 0	77 8 0
Jowari	Rangoon	"	3 2 6	6 14 1	4 10 6	4 3 9
Barley	—	"	3 4 6	5 4 8	5 4 8	4 7 1
Bajri	Ghati	"	3 4 6	7 15 0	6 5 7	5 11 5
<i>Pulses—</i>						
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	"	4 3 9	6 14 1	6 2 2	5 8 1
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	5 10 5	8 10 6	9 13 8	7 3 5
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Sugar	Mauritius No. 1	Cwt.	9 3 0	29 10 0	22 2 0	22 6 0
Do.	Java white	"	10 3 0	31 0 0	22 12 0	22 12 0
Raw (Gul)	Sangli	Md.	7 14 3	13 9 8	14 15 5	15 3 10
<i>Other food—</i>						
Turmeric	Rajapuri	"	5 9 3	10 14 2	16 3 1	17 0 1
Ghee	Deshi	"	45 11 5	80 0 0	91 6 10	91 6 10
Salt	Bombay (black)	"	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article.	Grade.	July 1914.	June 1921.	May 1922.	June 1922.
<i>Cereals—</i>					
Rice	Rangoon Small-mill	100	147	142	142
Wheat	Delhi No. 1	100	192	174	233
Do.	Khandwa Seoni	100	154	244	194
Do.	Jubbulpore	100	174	194	134
Jowari	Rangoon	100	218	148	135
Barley	—	100	161	161	135
Bajri	Ghati	100	242	194	174
Average—Cereals		100	184	180	169
<i>Pulses—</i>					
Gram	Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	100	163	145	130
Turdal	Cawnpore	100	153	174	128
Average—Pulses		100	158	160	129
<i>Sugar—</i>					
Sugar	Mauritius No. 1	100	325	241	244
Do.	Java white	100	304	223	223
Raw (Gul)	Sangli	100	172	190	193
Average—Sugar		100	267	218	220
<i>Other food—</i>					
Turmeric	Rajapuri	100	195	290	305
Ghee	Deshi	100	175	200	200
Salt	Bombay (black)	100	136	170	187
Average—Other food		100	169	220	231
Average—All food		100	194	193	187

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1921.	May 1922.	June 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Linseed	.. Bold	.. Cwt.	8 14 6	15 4 0	15 2 0	15 4 0
Rapeseed	.. Cawnpore (brown)	.. "	8 0 0	13 0 0	11 8 0	11 5 0
Poppyseed	.. Do.	.. "	10 14 0	16 4 0	15 0 0	14 12 0
Gingily	.. White	.. "	11 4 0	..	16 4 0	17 14 0
<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>						
(a) Cotton—raw—						
Broach	.. Good	.. Candy	251 0 0	312 0 0	500 0 0	518 0 0
Oomra	.. Fully good	.. "	222 0 0	290 0 0	417 0 0	448 0 0
Dharwar	.. Saw-ginned	.. "	230 0 0	..	..	..
Khandesh	.. Machine ginned	.. "	205 0 0	..	..	..
Bengal	.. Do.	.. "	198 0 0	246 0 0	362 0 0	393 0 0
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Twist	.. 40S	.. Lb.	0 12 9	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 10 0
Grey shirtings	.. Fari 2,000	.. Piece	5 15 0	15 8 0	14 12 0	13 12 0
White mulls	.. 6,600	.. "	4 3 0	12 0 0	11 4 0	12 0 0
Shirtings	.. Liepman's 1,500	.. "	10 6 0	31 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0
Long cloth	.. Local made 36"×37½ yds.	.. Lb.	0 9 6	1 10 0	1 10 3	1 11 3
Chudders	.. 54"×6 yds.	.. "	0 9 6	1 8 6	1 8 0	1 9 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Linseed	.. Bold	.. "	100	171	170	171
Rapeseed	.. Cawnpore (brown)	.. "	100	162	144	141
Poppyseed	.. Do.	.. "	100	149	138	136
Gingily	.. White	.. "	100	..	144	159
Average—Oilseeds	..	..	100	161	149	152
<i>Textiles—Cotton—</i>						
(a) Cotton—raw—						
Broach	.. Good	.. "	100	124	200	206
Oomra	.. Fully good	.. "	100	131	188	202
Dharwar	.. Saw-ginned	.. "	100	..	..	..
Khandesh	.. Machine ginned	.. "	100	..	..	..
Bengal	.. Do.	.. "	100	124	183	199
Average—Cotton—raw	..	..	100	126	190	202
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Twist	.. 40S	.. "	100	..	..	..
Grey shirtings	.. Fari 2,000	.. "	100	234	196	204
White mulls	.. 6,600	.. "	100	261	248	232
Shirtings	.. Liepman's 1,500	.. "	100	286	269	287
Long cloth	.. Local made 36"×37½ yds.	.. "	100	304	255	260
Chudders	.. 54"×6 yds.	.. "	100	275	276	287
Average—Cotton manufactures	..	..	100	259	253	263
Average—Textiles—Cotton	..	..	100	270	250	256
			100	222	230	238

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1921.	May 1922.	June 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Other textiles—</i>						
Silk	.. Canton No. 5	.. "	..	..	..	..
Do.	.. Nankin	.. Pucca seer	5 4 0	..	..	..
			17 12 0	20 0 0	5 8 0	30 8 0
<i>Hides and Skins—</i>						
Hides, Cow	.. Tanned	.. Lb.	1 2 6	1 12 0	1 13 11	1 13 11
Do. Buffalo	.. Do.	.. "	1 1 3	0 12 7	0 15 8	1 0 9
Skins, Goat	.. Do.	.. "	1 4 0	2 7 8	2 0 10	1 13 10
<i>Metals—</i>						
Copper braziers	..	.. Cwt.	60 8 0	95 0 0	81 0 0	79 8 0
Iron bars	..	.. "	4 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0
Steel hoops	..	.. "	7 12 0	22 0 0	15 8 0	15 8 0
Galvanized sheets	..	.. "	9 0 0	25 0 0	15 8 0	15 0 0
Tin plates	..	.. Box	8 12 0	17 8 0	13 0 0	17 0 0
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>						
Coal	.. Bengal	.. Ton	14 12 0	39 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kerosene	.. Elephant brand	.. 2 Tins	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

<i>Other textiles—</i>						
Silk	.. Canton No. 5	.. "	100	105	105	105
Do.	.. Nankin	.. "	100	113	172	172
Average—Other textiles	..	..	100	109	139	139
<i>Hides and Skins—</i>						
Hides, Cow	.. Tanned	.. "	100	151	162	162
Do. Buffalo	.. Do.	.. "	100	73	91	97
Skins, Goat	.. Do.	.. "	100	198	164	149
Average—Hides and Skins	..	..	100	141	139	136
<i>Metals—</i>						
Copper brazier	..	.. "	100	157	134	131
Iron bars	..	.. "	100	275	275	263
Steel hoops	..	.. "	100	284	200	200
Galvanized sheets	..	.. "	100	278	172	167
Tin plates	..	.. "	100	200	149	194
Average—Metals	..	..	100	239	186	191
<i>Other raw and manufactured articles—</i>						
Coal	.. Bengal	.. "	100	264	203	203
Kerosene	.. Elephant brand	.. "	100	193	174	174
Do.	.. Chester brand	.. "	100	210	199	199
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	..	..	100	222	192	192
Total—Food	..	..	100	194	193	187
Total—Non-food	..	..	100	205	187	191
General Average	..	..	100	197	189	190

## Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1921.	May 1922.	June 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—						
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	61 0 0	61 0 0	60 0 0
Wheat, white	5% barley	"	31 8 0	56 8 0	50 0 0	47 12 0
	3% dirt.	"				
" red	30% red.	"	31 4 0	56 0 0	49 8 0	47 4 0
	5% barley	"				
" white	3% dirt.	"	32 8 0	58 2 0	51 8 0	49 4 0
	92% red.	"				
" red	2% barley	"	32 4 0	57 10 0	51 0 0	48 12 0
	1 1/2% dirt.	"				
Jowari	2% barley	"	25 8 0	50 0 0	35 0 0	32 8 0
Barley	Export Quality	"	26 8 0	45 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0
	3% dirt	"				
Pulses—						
Gram	1% dirt	"	29 8 0	55 0 0	45 8 0	43 0 0
Sugar—						
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	26 0 0	21 12 0	21 12 0
Do.	" brown	"	8 1 6	"	19 8 0	20 0 0
Other food—						
Salt	Bengal	Maund.	2 2 0	1 10	1 10 6	1 10 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Cereals—					
Rice	Larkana No. 3		100	156	156
Wheat, white	5% barley, 3% dirt		100	179	159
	30% red.				
" red	5% barley, 3% dirt		100	179	158
	92% red.				
" white	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt		100	179	158
" red	2% barley, 1 1/2% dirt		100	179	151
Jowari	Export Quality		100	196	137
Barley	3% dirt		100	170	140
Averages—Cereals			100	177	152
Pulses—					
Gram	1% dirt		100	186	154
Sugar—					
Sugar	Java, white		100	285	238
"	" brown		100	"	241
Average—Sugar			100	285	240
Other food—Salt			100	77	78

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1921.	May 1922.	June 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed	3% admixture	Maund	2 11 3	4 12 0	4 6 0	4 4 0
Rapeseed	Black, 9% admixture	Candy	51 0 0	84 12 0	67 8 0	69 0 0
Gingelly	"	"	62 0 0	96 0 0	86 0 0	100 0 0
Textiles—						
Jute bags—	B. Twills	100 bags	38 4 0	36 8 0	52 0 0	49 0 0
Textile—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	Maund	20 4 0	26 10 0	43 0 0	42 4 0
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill	Piece	10 3 6	22 0 0	22 0 0	21 12 0
Shirting	Liepmann's	"	10 2 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	25 8 0
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	Lb.	0 12 2	"	"	"
Other Textiles—						
Wool	Kandahar	Maund	28 0 0	22 0 0	24 8 0	24 0 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—					
Cotton seed	3% admixture		100	176	162
Rapeseed	Black, 9% admixture		100	166	132
Gingelly	"		100	155	139
Average—Oilseeds			100	166	144
Textiles—					
Jute bags	Twills		100	95	136
Textiles—Cotton—					
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind		100	131	212
(b) Cotton manufactures—					
Drills	Pepperill		100	215	215
Shirtings	Liepmann's		100	296	257
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)		100	"	"
Average—Cotton manufactures			100	255	236
Average—Textiles—Cotton			100	214	228
Other Textiles—Wool			100	79	88

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1921.	May 1922.	June 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hides—						
Hides, dry	Sind	Maund	21 4 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
" "	Punjab	"	21 4 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	....	Cwt.	60 8 0	94 0 0	81 0 0	82 0 0
Steel Bars	....	"	3 14 0	11 0 0	8 10 0	8 0 0
" Plates	....	"	4 6 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 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 0 0	10 0 0
"	Elephant	2 Tins	4 7 0	8 5 6	7 8 6	7 8 6

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	June 1921.	May 1922.	June 1922.
			100	52	56	52
Hides—						
Hides, dry	Sind		100	52	56	52
" "	Punjab		100	52	56	52
Average—Hides	....		100	52	56	52
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	....		100	155	134	136
Steel Bars	....		100	284	223	206
" Plates	....		100	320	229	217
Average—Metals	....		100	253	195	186
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	1st Class Bengal		100	219	219	219
Kerosene	Chester Brand		100	207	195	195
Do.	Elephant		100	188	170	170
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles	....		100	205	195	195
Total—Food	....		100	179	162	158
Total—Non-food	....		100	174	164	162
General Average	....		100	176	163	160

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

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Sugar.	Other food.	Total food.	Oil-seeds.	Raw cotton.	Cotton manufactures.	Other textiles.	Hides and skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Total non-food.	General average.
<b>1920</b>														
January	184	178	323	202	215	210	202	312	153	196	297	200	241	231
April	162	178	329	178	201	173	149	314	270	214	279	191	238	224
June	161	152	420	170	213	173	159	310	178	172	294	198	227	222
July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	179	164	288	208	222	220
August	163	155	456	184	225	173	132	306	183	133	257	209	212	217
September	164	156	470	184	228	189	139	295	186	119	257	209	212	218
October	167	156	385	163	208	178	135	293	186	145	247	216	211	210
November	166	160	312	158	193	164	134	287	184	188	240	202	209	204
December	154	160	255	141	173	148	122	284	181	175	239	204	203	192
<b>1921</b>														
January	158	160	306	146	185	138	120	274	163	148	233	216	195	191
February	159	145	324	149	188	133	110	265	163	172	234	216	193	191
March	156	139	338	150	189	129	108	256	163	152	246	216	190	190
April	173	149	329	164	199	146	112	267	163	169	247	216	198	198
May	173	151	314	162	196	150	115	272	142	166	248	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
<b>1922</b>														
January	182	175	210	190	188	132	166	258	139	167	199	196	190	190
February	179	168	203	211	189	136	156	244	139	148	192	208	185	186
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
June	169	129	220	231	187	152	202	256	139	136	191	192	191	190

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, May and June 1922

The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

Articles.	Grade.	Rate per	Equiva- lent in tolas.	July	May	June	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in June over or below	
				1914.	1922.	1922.	July 1914.	May 1922.
				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	10 8	9 6	+3 8	-1 2
Jowari	Madras	"	208	4 3	6 5	5 9	+1 6	-0 8
Bajri	Ghati	"	200	4 7	8 0	8 0	+3 5	..
Gram	Punjab red	"	208	4 4	8 0	7 11	+3 7	-0 1
Turdal	Cawnpore	"	204	5 11	10 3	10 0	+4 1	-0 3
Sugar (raw)	Sangli, middle quality	Seer by weight	28	1 2	2 3	2 5	+1 3	+0 2
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 6	2 10	+1 1	+0 4
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 5	+4 5	-0 1
Milk	Medium	Seer by measure	56	2 9	4 11	4 11	+2 2	..
Chi	Belgaum, Deshi	" by weight	28	7 1	13 2	13 2	+0 2	+0 3
Potatoes	Mettupalayam	"	28	0 8	0 7	0 10	+0 2	+0 1
Onions	Nasik	"	28	0 3	0 4	0 5	+0 2	+0 1
Cocoanut oil	Middle quality	"	28	3 7	3 1	3 2	-0 5	+0 1

Retail prices of Articles of food in May and June 1922

Articles.	Price per	Bombay.	Karschi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
		May 1922.	May 1922.	May 1922.	May 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.	June 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 6 7	8 0 0	7 10 6	7 6 6	9 6 7	8 0 0	7 10 6
Rice	..	10 1 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 9 0	8 15 0	7 11 4	8 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat	..	6 2 6	5 0 0	5 11 5	3 13 11	5 9 1	5 11 5	3 11 3	5 8 7
Jowari	..	8 0 0	6 10 8	7 4 4	5 11 3	8 0 0	6 10 8	7 4 4	5 8 7
Bajri	..	7 11 1	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 15 9	7 9 4	6 7 5	6 10 8	6 15 9
Pulses—	..	10 1 0	9 6 7	10 0 0	7 13 2	9 13 6	9 1 3	10 0 0	7 8 2
Gram	..								
Turdal	..								
Other articles of food—	..	16 14 11	16 12 1	20 0 0	18 4 7	16 7 11	15 14 9	20 0 0	18 4 7
Sugar (refined)	..	16 5 3	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 13 6	17 4 9	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 13 6
Jagri (gul)	..	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 12 5	0 10 5	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 12 5	0 10 5
Tea	..	2 9 11	2 0 0	2 12 2	3 5 9	3 0 11	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 5
Salt	..	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Beef	..	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 15 4	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Mutton	..	17 9 4	10 0 0	12 4 11	13 5 4	17 9 4	10 0 0	12 4 11	13 5 4
Milk	..	94 1 11	71 1 9	91 6 10	106 10 8	94 1 11	71 1 9	91 6 10	106 10 8
Ghee	..	4 6 4	4 5 2	5 6 9	8 14 3	6 2 10	6 6 5	7 4 4	12 4 11
Potatoes	..	2 8 8	3 3 9	2 8 0	3 5 4	2 13 0	3 4 3	2 0 0	3 5 4
Onions	..	21 12 4	28 1 1	33 10 11	26 10 8	22 8 7	26 10 8	35 8 11	26 10 8
Cocconut oil	..								

NOTE.—1 lb. = 39 tolas, 1 maund = 82 2/3 lbs.; 1 seer = 2 2/3 lbs.; 80 tolas = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 Indian maund.

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

Cereals—	132	141	130	145	132	141	130	145
Rice	180	190	170	147	160	183	170	147
Wheat	141	138	150	135	128	148	150	129
Jowari	185	158	154	162	185	158	154	157
Bajri								
Average—cereals ..	160	157	151	147	151	158	151	145
Pulses—	179	175	167	163	176	170	167	163
Gram	172	142	163	134	168	136	163	129
Turdal								
Average—pulses ..	176	159	165	149	172	153	165	146
Other articles of food—	222	230	222	183	216	219	222	183
Sugar (refined)	191	230	180	217	202	230	180	217
Jagri (gul)	127	129	183	151	144	152	166	159
Tea	123	152	183	100	127	129	180	217
Salt	200	200	183	151	144	152	166	159
Beef	200	200	183	151	144	152	166	159
Mutton	230	200	117	240	200	100	240	167
Milk	191	225	200	167	200	200	159	159
Ghee	185	167	246	183	229	200	100	240
Potatoes	98	80	206	183	191	200	200	167
Onions	164	178	142	190	185	225	246	183
Cocconut oil	86	114	125	222	138	167	206	163
Average—other articles of food ..	165	173	177	171	173	177	178	178
Average—all food articles (unweighted)	165	168	170	163	168	168	170	166

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, clothing and rent.	Food, rent, fuel, clothing, etc.	Food, fuel, light, 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.	(g)	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	(e) 100	(f) 100	100	100	100	(h) 100
1915 "	117	125	97	119	107	99	117	146	119	103	105	105	105
1916 "	180	148	102	115	113	116	116	146	140	106	118	118	118
1917 "	203	180	130	116	119	146	146	146	180	114	114	114	114
1918 "	208	155	146	118	128	197	205	253	229	118	118	118	118
1919 "	252	179	155	132	133	205	275	261	261	126	238	126	177
1920 "	189	252	190	149	149	313	453	253	253	155	155	155	217
1921 January	169	265	179	159	160	374	450	311	311	234	149	901	944
February	162	241	169	161	160	384	411	301	301	212	144	901	901
March	160	233	165	152	159	399	399	297	297	210	141	890	180
April	167	228	161	158	158	396	384	302	302	214	141	896	896
May	173	219	153	157	157	387	379	209	209	136	136	963	963
June	177	219	155	156	156	391	384	206	206	130	130	1,045	1,045
July	180	222	158	145	155	400	386	296	296	130	130	1,062	1,062
August	185	220	155	155	155	415	391	198	198	128	128	1,146	1,146
September	183	210	153	154	154	423	394	192	192	127	127	1,397	1,397
October	182	209	152	140	152	423	393	283	283	124	124	1,550	1,550
November	179	199	152	151	151	430	387	179	179	122	122	1,640	1,640
December	173	192	149	150	150	426	380	177	177	120	120	1,989	1,989
1922 January	165	186	148	148	148	415	371	257	257	120	120	2,302	2,302
February	165	182	146	146	146	420	367	167	167	122	122	2,804	2,804
March	162	181	145	145	145	420	367	158	158	122	122	3,048	3,048
April	163	180	145	145	145	420	367	158	158	122	122	3,17	3,17
May	163	180	145	145	145	420	367	158	158	122	122	3,17	3,17
June	163	180	145	145	145	420	367	158	158	122	122	3,17	3,17
July	163	184	145	145	145	420	367	158	158	122	122	3,17	3,17

(a) From 1914 to 1919 figures relate to second quarter. (b) First half of 1914. (c) Unofficial. (d) April 1914. (e) From 1915 to 1919 June figures are given. (f) June 1914 = 100. (g) Expenditure of a family of four persons. (h) Average 1913 is the base.

Note.—The absolute maxima for the different countries are indicated in heavier type.

Retail food index for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India	United Kingdom.	Canada.	South Africa.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States of America.	France (b)	Italy (c)	Belgium.	Finland.	Germany	Holland (d)	Norway.	Sweden (e)	Denmark.	Switzerland.
No. of articles.	17	20	29	18	46	59	43	13	9	22	37	..	27	..	51	..	..
No. of stations.	Bombay.	630	60	9	30	25	51	Paris.	Rome.	1,028 budgets.	20	47	Amsterdam.	30	44	100	23
1914 July	100	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100	100	(d) 100	(e) 100	100	00	100	(a) 100	100	100	100
1915 "	132	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	..	..	114	..	124	128	119
1916 "	161	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	..	..	117	160	142	146	141
1917 "	204	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	..	..	146	214	181	166	179
1918 "	210	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	..	176	279	268	187	222
1919 "	209	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	..	204	299	310	212	250
1920 "	258	258	227	197	194	167	215	373	318	459	982	1,156	210	319	297	253	279
1921 January	165	278	195	172	186	178	169	410	367	493	1,174	1,265	193	334	283	278	224
February	156	263	190	165	184	175	155	382	376	482	1,107	1,191	194	308	262	221	218
March	154	249	171	160	181	165	153	358	386	434	1,137	1,188	193	300	253	211	211
April	154	238	173	156	173	169	149	328	432	417	1,107	1,171	188	300	248	208	208
May	162	232	165	152	168	167	142	317	421	407	1,119	1,152	184	292	237	213	213
June	169	218	150	144	165	166	141	312	409	419	1,147	1,175	180	290	234	207	207
July	174	220	148	139	161	164	145	306	402	410	1,278	1,274	180	295	232	204	204
August	177	226	154	134	154	163	152	317	417	427	1,324	1,399	179	297	234	204	204
September	183	225	159	133	154	161	150										



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.	42	45	44	150	60	272	188	52	140	96	325	88
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	100	100	99	100	100	100	97	106	104	100	100	100
1915	127	123	123	123	109	107	147	123	123	101	101	100
1916	160	160	160	160	134	123	138	134	134	124	124	100
1917	206	204	204	204	175	141	153	151	151	176	176	100
1918	227	226	225	225	205	153	178	175	175	196	196	100
1919	222	242	235	235	216	165	189	178	178	212	206	100
1920 March	211	308	310	326	353	258	258	258	258	225	253	246
April	224	313	306	332	353	261	261	261	261	225	265	263
May	217	306	304	333	348	263	263	263	263	216	272	264
1921 January	191	232	209	251	229	208	208	208	216	134	177	163
February	191	215	192	230	211	199	199	199	210	129	167	154
March	190	208	189	215	203	194	194	190	208	124	162	150
April	196	200	184	209	198	189	166	179	205	117	154	143
May	199	191	182	206	193	182	166	174	201	115	151	142
June	197	183	179	202	187	179	166	170	200	117	148	139
July	199	186	178	196	186	176	150	167	200	120	148	141
August	203	183	179	194	184	174	166	168	197	120	152	143
September	207	176	183	191	181	172	168	168	197	120	152	143
October	195	163	170	184	171	169	138	164	195	122	150	141
November	193	161	166	176	168	168	168	159	190	123	149	140
December	190	157	162	171	162	170	168	155	189	123	149	138
1922 January	190	156	159	167	159	168	131	154	186	123	148	138
February	186	156	158	165	156	169	166	154	181	124	151	142
March	192	157	160	163	156	166	166	153	180	126	152	142
April	188	159	159	163	158	166	166	128	178	125	152	142
May	189	159	159	164	158	166	166	128	178	125	152	142
June	190	159	159	164	158	166	166	128	178	125	152	142

Country.	Switzer-land.	Belgium.	Egypt (Cairo).	France.	Italy. (a)	Japan.	Germany. (d)	Nether-lands. (d)	Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.
No. of articles.	71	209	24	45	..	56	77	..	93	47	33
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(e)	100	100
1914	100	100	100	102	95	95	105	105	100	116	100
1915	100	100	100	102	140	133	97	142	159	145	138
1916	100	100	100	124	186	201	117	153	222	185	164
1917	100	100	100	169	262	299	148	179	341	244	228
1918	100	100	100	207	339	409	196	217	392	345	293
1919	100	100	100	226	356	366	239	415	297	322	294
1920 March	100	100	100	554	821	821	351	354	354	354	341
April	100	100	100	587	800	800	354	354	354	354	341
May	100	100	100	553	748	748	354	354	354	354	341
1921 January	100	100	100	407	642	201	1,439	197	344	267	341
February	100	100	100	378	613	195	1,376	197	319	250	290
March	208	182	182	361	604	191	1,338	188	312	237	280
April	186	181	181	345	584	190	1,326	176	297	229	270
May	185	179	179	330	547	191	1,308	182	294	218	257
June	179	166	166	326	509	192	1,368	182	294	218	254
July	177	164	164	331	520	196	1,428	176	300	211	254
August	181	166	166	332	542	199	1,917	180	297	198	224
September	184	166	166	344	580	207	2,067	180	287	182	202
October	182	166	166	331	599	219	2,460	169	286	175	186
November	178	166	166	332	595	214	3,416	165	276	174	186
December	176	166	166	326	595	210	3,487	165	269	172	188
1922 January	171	169	169	314	577	206	3,665	161	260	170	178
February	171	169	169	307	563	204	4,103	162	253	166	172
March	163	153	153	307	533	201	5,433	161	240	164	182
April	161	153	153	314	527	198	6,355	162	236	165	178
May	161	153	153	314	527	198	6,458	162	236	165	178
June	161	153	153	314	527	198	6,458	162	236	165	178

\* 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 June 1922

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
<i>Textile Trades.</i>						
1. The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	20 (Weavers).	..	31 May 1922	2 June 1922	Allegation that the strikers were found for damaging cloth, whereas the damage was due to defective machinery.	Work resumed on condition that fine loss should be inflicted for damage due to defective machinery.
2. The Virangam Whittle Mills, Virangam District Ahmedabad.	200 (Weavers).	..	31 May	5 June	Constant firing of men of the Weaving Department by the Weaving Master.	Work resumed on condition that the Weaving Master should receive only a nominal amount by way of fine for damage done to cloth.
3. The Madhewji Dharamsi Mill, Foras Road, Bombay.	80 (Finishing and Folding Departments).	..	7 June	8 June	1. Legal proceedings against workers who assaulted a worker for doing night duty to which the former objected. 2. Demand for the removal of a jobber who helped in tracing the assaults.	Work resumed unconditionally.
4. The Planet Mill, Fergusson Road, Bombay.	70 (Women from the Winding Department).	..	8 June	10 June	1. Reinstatement of three women and an oilman of the Winding Department who had been dismissed. 2. Removal of a head-woman who was alleged by the strikers to be quarrelsome.	Work resumed unconditionally by 30 strikers; the rest were dismissed.
5. The Ahmedabad Cotton and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dudheshwar Road, Ahmedabad.	90 (Frame Department).	..	17 June	19 June	Demand for wages for the time lost when the engine was out of order.	Payment granted for the period of breakdown.
6. The Virangam Old Mills, Virangam, District Ahmedabad.	120 (Weavers).	..	21 June	28 June	Reinstatement of two men dismissed by the Agents.	Work resumed unconditionally.
7. The Bradbury Mill, Ripon Road, Bombay.	300 (Weavers).	..	27 June	28 June	1. General increase in the rates of wages. 2. Demand for the removal of the Assistant Weaving Master who, the strikers alleged, ill-treated them.	Work resumed unconditionally.
<i>Engineering Trade.</i>						
8. Constructional Work of the Imperial Mill Power House, Jacob Circle, Bombay.	350 (Coolies, Carpenters and others).	..	9 June	10 June	Against night work.	Strikers paid off.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
9. The British India Press, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.	600	..	1 June	5 June	Demand for cancellation of a month's notice served on a compositor.	Work resumed unconditionally.
10. The Bombay Municipality Drainage Department, Babula Tank Road, Bombay.	200 (Coolies).	..	12 June	15 June	Demand for an increase of Rs. 5 in the monthly wages.	The strikers expressed regret for having gone on strike and resumed work.

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

Count or Number.	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	5,285	6,051	6,429	10,581	11,627	12,533
Nos. 11 to 20 .. ..	18,317	19,174	20,814	36,329	38,702	39,243
Nos. 21 to 30 .. ..	11,688	13,580	14,167	23,234	25,895	27,315
Nos. 31 to 40 .. ..	1,091	1,282	1,251	2,082	2,510	2,545
Above 40 .. ..	118	152	185	248	278	343
Waste, etc. .. ..	22	8	11	25	18	21
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>36,521</b>	<b>40,247</b>	<b>42,857</b>	<b>72,499</b>	<b>79,030</b>	<b>82,000</b>

## Bombay Island

Count or Number.	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	4,921	5,542	5,931	9,975	10,675	11,527
Nos. 11 to 20 .. ..	14,341	13,813	14,518	29,079	28,209	27,482
Nos. 21 to 30 .. ..	7,534	8,522	8,857	14,886	16,460	16,465
Nos. 31 to 40 .. ..	456	576	518	885	1,097	1,048
Above 40 .. ..	88	89	113	178	171	198
Waste, etc. .. ..	16	2	2	17	6	3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>27,356</b>	<b>28,544</b>	<b>29,939</b>	<b>55,020</b>	<b>56,618</b>	<b>56,723</b>

## Ahmedabad

Count or Number.	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds .. ..	130	127	123	206	268	206
Nos. 11 to 20 .. ..	1,395	2,349	3,038	2,864	4,805	5,627
Nos. 21 to 30 .. ..	2,982	3,718	4,102	6,163	7,133	8,214
Nos. 31 to 40 .. ..	471	600	582	910	1,195	1,221
Above 40 .. ..	18	38	53	45	58	107
Waste, etc. .. ..	....	....	....	....	1	....
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>10,188</b>	<b>13,460</b>	<b>15,375</b>

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

Description.	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
<b>Grey and bleached piece-goods—</b>						
Chadars Pounds .. ..	704	1,246	1,119	1,638	2,489	1,986
Dhotis .. ..	3,356	6,798	7,279	7,712	14,834	14,444
Drills and jeans .. ..	1,139	905	726	2,324	1,765	1,450
Cambrics and lawns .. ..	49	95	84	99	173	204
Printers .. ..	253	329	507	565	697	981
Shirtings and long cloth .. ..	5,868	8,225	9,349	12,536	19,457	17,363
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings .. ..	1,345	1,532	1,030	2,507	3,044	2,034
Tent cloth .. ..	85	114	83	117	187	179
Other sorts .. ..	562	892	1,228	1,159	1,872	2,605
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>13,361</b>	<b>20,136</b>	<b>21,405</b>	<b>28,657</b>	<b>44,518</b>	<b>41,246</b>
<b>Coloured piece-goods</b> .. ..	<b>5,499</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>11,844</b>	<b>13,713</b>	<b>11,257</b>
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods .. ..	157	185	116	356	351	240
Hosiery .. ..	8	15	9	20	28	23
Miscellaneous .. ..	94	104	106	104	165	174
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	8	8	9	63	11	18
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>19,127</b>	<b>27,332</b>	<b>27,541</b>	<b>41,044</b>	<b>58,786</b>	<b>52,958</b>

## Bombay Island

Description.	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
<b>Grey and bleached piece-goods—</b>						
Chadars Pounds .. ..	438	824	601	837	1,439	1,099
Dhotis .. ..	788	2,019	2,252	1,824	4,212	4,272
Drills and jeans .. ..	1,092	873	691	2,165	1,603	1,350
Cambrics and lawns .. ..	24	71	45	51	137	61
Printers .. ..	7	35	35	10	10	12,873
Shirtings and long cloth .. ..	3,771	5,924	6,754	7,815	13,799	1,710
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings .. ..	1,206	1,312	822	2,137	2,435	163
Tent cloth .. ..	79	103	73	103	152	1,900
Other sorts .. ..	303	444	887	631	973	....
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>11,577</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>15,563</b>	<b>24,760</b>	<b>23,540</b>

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

Description.	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Coloured piece-goods Pounds ..	4,765	5,940	4,652	10,208	11,371	8,975
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods .. ..	155	179	108	353	338	230
Hosiery .. ..	6	7	5	14	14	16
Miscellaneous .. ..	94	104	105	104	165	173
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	8	7	8	63	10	17
Grand Total .. ..	12,729	17,814	17,038	26,305	36,658	32,951

## Ahmedabad

Description.	Month of May			Two months ended May		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chadars Pounds ..	222	336	455	701	875	772
Dhotis .. ..	1,892	3,636	3,976	4,476	8,433	8,083
Drills and jeans .. ..	5	22	10	71	126	65
Cambrics and lawns .. ..	13	20	29	20	26	71
Printers .. ..	134	257	320	330	560	637
Shirts and long cloth .. ..	1,372	1,696	2,014	3,296	4,283	3,405
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings .. ..	107	194	182	299	571	279
Tent cloth .. ..	....	....	1	....	....	1
Other sorts .. ..	102	250	141	253	502	326
Total .. ..	3,847	6,411	7,128	9,446	15,376	13,639
Coloured piece-goods .. ..	221	351	533	704	997	963
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods .. ..	....	1	1	....	3	1
Hosiery .. ..	2	9	5	5	14	8
Miscellaneous .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total .. ..	4,070	6,772	7,667	10,155	16,390	14,612

## CURRENT NOTES FROM ABROAD

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

**United Kingdom.**—The Trade Union Act (1913) Amendment Bill, introduced by Colonel Meysey-Thompson, was read a second time in the House of Commons on the 19th May 1922. The object of the Bill is to amend those provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1913, which relate to the use of trade union funds for certain political purposes. The main provisions of the Bill would require (a) that the application of trade union funds for these purposes should be approved by a 20 per cent. majority in a ballot at which at least 50 per cent. of the members entitled to vote have voted; and (b) that members willing to submit to a levy for political objects should give notice of their willingness in writing, such notice to be renewable every year. This would reverse the provision of the existing Act, under which members unwilling to submit to a political levy must give written notice.

**Cost of Living.**—A Committee representing all Civil Service Associations which have among their members officers in receipt of a basic salary of £500 and above per annum, has recently conducted an enquiry into the expenditure of the middle-class household. The percentage of expenditure on different incomes is of unusual interest. More than 1,000 returns according to the *Times* were collected from members in an extremely detailed tabular form comprising 10 principal heads and 123 sub-heads setting out their family expenditure on food, clothing, housing, education, insurance, travelling, medical attendance, income-tax, etc., during the past twelve months.

The comparatively large expenditure on income-tax, food, and housing is of considerable interest. The returns were investigated and analysed by a sub-committee of persons specially qualified in statistical work. Under food was included food taken at home and refreshments (lunches) away from home. Children's food at school was included under 'Education'.

'Housing' included rates, lighting, domestic assistance, furniture, linen, crockery, glass, etc. 'Clothing' included boots and dyeing. 'Miscellaneous' excluded repayments of loans and mortgages.

## Expenditure by Groups

Range of total Expenditure.	£751	£1,001	£1,251	£1,501	£1,751	Over
	to £1,000	to £1,250	to £1,500	to £1,750	to £2,000	£2,000
Income-tax .. ..	15.2	16.7	17.3	18.2	19.8	21.7
Food .. ..	24.6	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.0	16.2
Housing .. ..	22.6	22.2	20.9	22.8	22.5	19.1
Clothing .. ..	10.6	9.9	10.2	9.3	9.2	7.8
Education .. ..	3.1	5.8	6.4	8.2	4.2	11.6
Medical attendance ..	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.1
Relaxations and holidays ..	10.6	9.3	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.2
Insurance .. ..	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.6	5.7
Travelling .. ..	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.2
Miscellaneous .. ..	4.8	5.1	6.2	5.2	9.0	7.6

The Committee also pointed out that the returns which were examined disclosed the fact that at the end of the year ending September 1921 almost one-third of those making their returns had been obliged to draw upon their savings or to incur additional indebtedness.

**Canada.**—The Labour Office has received a copy of the *Eleventh Annual Report on Labour Organisation in Canada for the calendar year 1921*, published by the Department of Labour. This report, containing the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all known central labour organisations operating in Canada, as well as those of local branch unions in the Dominions, forms a most complete labour directory. The report also includes (1) a list of Canadian labour papers and of trade union organisations having official journals and the names of the different publications and (2) a list of conventions of labour bodies to be held during the year.

Trade Union activities in Canada were seriously affected by the industrial depression which prevailed during 1921 throughout North America. It was observed that many who joined the unions during the war solely for the purpose of sharing in the benefits resulting from collective bargaining ceased to be members rather than continue to pay their contributions.



Unemployment among their members was also partly responsible for the decrease in membership. The trade union organisation made considerable progress during the four years 1916 to 1919 inclusive, the membership increasing each year, till the total of all members of all classes of labour bodies reached 378,047. In 1920, while there was a reduction in membership of 4,205, the branches increased to 71. In 1921 the unions suffered heavy losses both in membership and in local branches, the largest loss of 44,351 members and 232 branches having occurred in the international organisations.

A notable feature of the labour organisation in Canada is the scheme of delegate bodies known as federations, district councils and trade and labour councils, each with a distinct function of its own, all of which are very important adjuncts of the labour movement embracing in some cases all the members in Canada of a particular craft or of kindred trades. There are in Canada 61 federations, 42 district councils and 60 trades and labour councils.

**United States of America.**—As a result of a 20 per cent. reduction in January 1922 in the wages of cotton mill operatives in a number of New England cotton mill centres, and a simultaneous increase in the working hours from 48 to 54 per week, a series of strikes occurred in these centres. In the middle of April it was estimated that 85,000 workers were on strike. The strikers are being directed by the United Textile Workers, which is affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, and the Amalgamated Textile Workers, an independent union.

Large employers in Baltimore are discussing the question of establishing a labour statistical bureau at Johns Hopkin's University to "make a scientific study of local labour conditions" and to ascertain the causes for labour "turn-over" or the drifting of workers from one plant to another.

**Japan.**—The monthly movements in wholesale prices in Japan since 1913 are published monthly in a note entitled *Index Numbers of Average Monthly Wholesale Prices in Tokio* received from the Bank of Japan. The return for April 1922 shows that the index was 198 in April against 201

in March (Average 1913=100). Following a course similar to that in other countries, prices in Japan rose to a maximum in March 1920, the index number on the same base being then 322. From that date, however, the prices began with a regular fall, which continued until the second half of last year. This continuous fall was broken only by a short rise during the autumn of last year. The downward movement, however, was renewed in October 1921 and still continues. The fall at present (April 1922) from the highest peak is about 39 per cent. as against 18 per cent. in the case of India and 50 per cent. in the case of the United Kingdom. The index includes 19 food articles and 37 non-food articles and the general index is the simple arithmetical average of the individual index numbers of the various commodities.

**Germany.**—The rapid rise in the cost of living has resulted in a recent general advance in wages. The June issues of the German Labour Gazette (*Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*) show that this is so, especially in the engineering and allied trades. Employment was considered quite satisfactory. The fall in prices outside Germany, and in Germany the rapid increase in wages, in the cost of raw materials and transport charges have made it difficult for her to compete in world markets. Evidence of this comes especially from South American markets which turned to Germany for supplies after the war. The German textile trades are active as are the boot, pottery, and rubber trades. The competition of Belgian and Czech manufacturers is being experienced in the glass trade. These factors make it impossible for wages to keep pace with the cost of living.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has issued an Order declaring that a right to strike is inadmissible for public officials, especially for police officers. Even a declaration of neutrality or sympathy on the part of an organisation of public officials constitutes a breach of official duty. The bye-laws of all trade unions which include police officers among their members must unequivocally affirm these principles. The National Police Union has published the following declaration:—"The use of the strike weapon for the



purpose of achieving trade union aims is rejected by the National Union as incompatible with the principles governing the rights of public officials. In all economic conflicts the police must observe the strictest neutrality. In this sense it is a matter of principle with the National Police Union to abstain from exercising any influence on the official activities of the police authorities and officers. These lines of action were recognised by the provincial branches, and were observed during the recent railway strike."

## BOOKS RECEIVED

### Official Publications

#### UNITED KINGDOM

His Majesty's Stationery Office, London:—

*The Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXX, No. 6, for June 1922.

*The Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. CVIII, Nos. 1330-1333.

Report to the Minister of Labour of the Committee appointed to enquire into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Acts (Cmd. 1645: 1922)

Report from to H. M. representatives abroad as to the legislation in foreign countries respecting a weekly rest day (Cd. 4468: 1909).

Memorandum by the Government Actuary on the Washington Draft Convention concerning the Employment of Women before and after Childbirth. (Cd. 1293: 1914)-Ministry of Health.

Medical Research Committee Reports on the Incidence of Phthisis in relation to occupations.

Medical Research Committee—An enquiry into the composition of dietaries of munition workers.

A report on the causes of wastage of labour in munitions factories employing women.

Interim and Second Reports on an investigation of industrial fatigue by psychological methods by A. F. Stanley Kent (Cd. 8335: 1916).

Reports of Departmental Committees appointed to enquire into:—

- (1) Precautions against Anthrax (Cd. 9057, 9171, 9172: 1918).
- (2) Workmen's Compensation (Cd. 816: 1920).
- (4) The night employment of male young persons in factories and workshops (Cd. 6503, 6711: 1912 and 1913).

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(5) Dangers attendant on use of lead in (a) Potteries (Cd. 5219, 5278, 5385: 1910) (b) Painting. (Cd. 7882, 1915: 630, 1920: 631, 1920: 632, 1920).

(6) The Provision of washing and drying accommodation at mines under paragraph 77 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911 (Cd. 6724, 1913).

(7) The employment of women and young persons on the two shift system (Cd. 1037, 1038: 1920).

(9) Lighting in Factories.

Memorandum on industrial lead poisoning.

Memorandum on ventilation of factories and workshops.

Memoranda on (1) Welfare and Welfare supervision and (2) First aid in factories and workshops.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany.

Second Annual Report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to 30th September 1921 (Medical Research Council).

Report of the Food Investigation Board for the year 1920.

Report (political and economic) of the Committee to collect information on Russia (Cmd. 1240: 1921).

First and Second Interim Reports of the Inter-departmental Committee on Health and Unemployment Insurance (Cmd. 1644).

Report on Trade Unions in 1908 and 1910 with comparative statistics for 1901—1910 (Cd. 6109).

#### CANADA (Department of Labour)

*The Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, for May 1922.

Eleventh Annual Report on Labour Organisation in Canada for the calendar year 1921.

Labour Legislation in Canada for the calendar year 1921.

#### AUSTRALIA

*The New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. XXI, No. 5, 31st May 1922 (Issued monthly by the Department of Labour and Industry).

#### NEW ZEALAND

*Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Vol. 9, No. 4, for April 1922 (Census and Statistics Office, Wellington).

*Pronouncements of the Court Re Cost of Living and General Order Amending Awards*, May 1922, (Department of Labour).



## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

*Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics*, No. 5, for May 1922 (Office of Census and Statistics, Pretoria).

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Federal Reserve Bulletin*. Final Edition. May 1922 (Issued by the Federal Reserve Board).

## GERMANY

*Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* Nos. 10 and 11, 31st May and 15th June 1922.

Cost of Living Index in May 1922 (*Auszug aus der vom Statistischen Reichsamte herausgegebenen Zeitschrift "Wirtschaft und Statistik" Die Teuerung im Mai 1922*).

## FRANCE

*Statistique des Greves* (Ministère du Travail), Paris 1921 (Imprimerie Nationale). Statistics of Strikes in the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892, and the circular on strikes and settlements, 1905, are printed as an appendix.

(*Conseil Supérieur du Travail*) Superior Council of Labour, 25th Session—Proceedings, Paris, 1922 (Imprimerie Nationale).

## HOLLAND

*Maandschrift* for May 1922

JAVA (*Dutch East Indies*)

*Advies van de arbeidscommissie nopens de instelling van arbeidsraden voor Indië*. (Report on the creating of machinery for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes).

*Verslag van de arbeidscommissie betreffende de wettelijke vaststelling van minimum-loonen voor werknemers op Java en madoera* (Report on the question whether it be recommendable to fix minimum wages for workmen in Java).

## BELGIUM

*Revue du Travail*, Vol. 23, No. 5, for May 1922 (Ministère du Travail).

## SWITZERLAND

*Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt*, for May and June 1922. The June issue contains an interesting account of the cost of living index, May 1922, as calculated by the Federal Labour Office. Hitherto four index numbers have been prepared for food, fuel and lighting. An attempt to arrive at an official index number for the whole country is now made by the Bureau of Social Statistics established at the Office Federal du Travail on 1st April 1922. The index number is given separately for the three separate groups of workers, (1) Officials and employees; (2) skilled and semi-

skilled workers; and (3) unskilled workers. In spite of considerable differences in the method of compilation and in local conditions the index numbers published previously and now are remarkably similar.

## GENEVA (International Labour Office)

*Official Bulletin*, Vol. V, Nos. 20—23.

*Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. II, Nos. 7—11.

*Industrial and Labour Information* Russian Supplement, Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5.

*International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 6, for June 1922.

*The Third International Labour Conference*, October-November 1921, with a foreword by Viscount Burnham.

## Unofficial Publications

## INDIA

*Report by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., to the All-India Trade Union Congress on the International Labour Conference, 1921, held at Geneva*, published by the Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Mr. Joshi makes three suggestions:—(1) that more representatives should accompany the Labour Delegate than hitherto; (2) that the delegation of Indian Labour should include at least one woman; and (3) that the personnel of the Labour delegation should be so arranged that there will be among them at least one person who had attended one previous conference.

*The Indian Clerk*, published at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, B.A.

This is the first issue which contains a statement of accounts of the "Clerks' Union". Mr. S. H. Jhabvala is the Editor.

*The Report of the Annual General Meeting of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association*, dated 1st July 1922, printed at the Gujarat Printing Press, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.C., the Chairman of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, describes the Strikes Compensation Scheme\* which is in operation in Ahmedabad. The idea is to insure the signatories to the agreement against labour strikes arising out of illegitimate and unreasonable labour demands. The President refers to the new Factory Act and other matters and suggests that the cotton excise duty should be utilized by Provincial Governments for the improvement of sanitation and the spread of education among work-people.

\* Details of this scheme will be published in the next issue of the *Labour Gazette*.



## UNITED KINGDOM

*The Labour Magazine*, Vol. I, No. 1, for May 1922.

This is the first joint monthly journal of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party. It contains an article on 'The Present Position of Trade Unions' by Mr. Fred Bramley, Assistant Secretary, General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. LXXXV, Part II, for March 1922.

*The Economist*, Vol. XCIV, Nos. 4105—4111.

*The Economic Journal*, Vol. XXXII, No. 126, for June 1922.

*The Round Table*, MCMXXII, No. 47, for June 1922.

*Statistical Bulletin*, Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4, for March and April 1922 (National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers).

Monthly Review of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., for 30th April and 31st May 1922.

Monthly Review of Barclay's Bank, Ltd., London, May 1922.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*The American Economic Review*, Vol. XI, Nos. 3 and 4, for September and December 1921; Vol. XII, Nos. 1 and 2, for March and June 1922.

Vol. XI, No. 3—September 1921:—

The movement of Real Wages, 1890—1918—Douglas and Lamberson.

Family Budgets and Wages—M. L. Stecker.

Vol. XII, No. 1, March 1922—

Supplement to March 1922 issue—Papers and Proceedings of 34th Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association.

Industrial Accident and Compensation Statistics—C. H. Verrill.

*The American Federationist*—Vol. XXIX, Nos. 5 and 6, for May and June 1922 (American Federation of Labour).

*The Journal of Industrial Hygiene*—Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2, for May and June 1922 (Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts).

*Commerce Monthly*—Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2, for May and June 1922 (National Bank of Commerce, New York).

*Midmonth Review of Business*.—17th April 1922 (Irving National Bank of New York).

*The Guaranty Survey* for 24th April and 29th May 1922 (Guaranty Trust Co. of New York).

## JAPAN

Index Numbers of Average Monthly wholesale prices in Tokio, April 1922 (The Bank of Japan Tokio).

## Books

*Child Labour in the United Kingdom*—F. Keeling (P. S. & Son, London).

*Industrial Training*.—N. B. Dearle (P. S. King & Son, London). The book is mainly, though not entirely, a description of the methods and conditions prevailing in London.

*The Industrial Unrest and the Living Wage*.—(P. S. King & Son, London). A series of lectures including Trade Unionism and the Living Wage by Dr. Gilbert Slater, Profit-Sharing and Co-operation in relation to the Standard of Life by Professor D. H. MacGregor and Wage Movements in other countries by Miss Constance Smith.

*A History of the English Agricultural Labourer, 1870—1920*.—F. E. Green (P. S. King & Son, London).

*The Re-organisation of Industry Series*—Ruskin College, Oxford (Agents, P. S. King & Son, London).

III *Some Economic Aspects of International Relations*.

V *The Trade Unions—Organisation and Action*.

VII *The Trade Unions and Output*.

*Use of Factory Statistics in the Investigation of Industrial Fatigue*.—P. S. Florence. Columbia University Studies in Political Science, Vol. LXXXI, No. 3 (Longmans, Green & Co., New York).

*The International Protection of Labour*.—B. E. Lowe (Macmillan & Co., New York).

*Is Trade Unionism Sound*.—J. H. Bunting (Benn Brothers, Ltd., London).

*Life and Labour in the Nineteenth Century*.—C. R. Fay (Cambridge University Press).

*History and Problems of Organised Labour*.—Frank Tracy Carlton (D. C. Heath & Co., London).

*Labour and the Moneyed Man*.—George Radford, (Hodder & Stoughton & Co., Ltd., London).

*Prices and Wages*.—Percy and Albert Wallis (P. S. King & Son, London).

*History of Labour in the United States* by John R. Commons and Associates, Vols. I and II (Macmillan & Co., New York).

*The Human Machine and Industrial Efficiency*.—Frederick S. Lee (Longmans, Green & Co.).

*The Weapon of the Strike*.—Arthur Paterson (Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London).

*Women in Trade Unions*.—Barbara Drake (Labour Research Department and George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London).