



Lectures on Industrial Administration delivered at Cambridge, July 1919—Edited by B. Muscio (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., London).

The Industrial Clinic—A Handbook dealing with health in work by several writers. Edited by Edgar L. Collis (John Bale, Sons, London).

Arbitration and Awards by D. F. De L'Hoste Ranking, Ernest Evan Spicer and Earnest C. Pegler (H. Foulls Lynch & Co., Ltd., London).

British Incomes and Property—Sir Josiah Stamp (P. S. King & Son, London).

Factory Accounts in principle and practice—J. M. Fells (Crosby Lockwood & Son, London).

Insurance against Unemployment—Joseph L. Cohen (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London).

A History of Trade Unionism in Australia—J. T. Sutcliffe (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London).

Examples of Industrial Education—Frank Mitchell Leavitt (Cinn & Co., London).

Arbitration and Conciliation in Australasia—M. T. Rankin (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London).

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THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Employment

IMPROVEMENT is the keyword which best summarises the general labour situation of the last four weeks. The attendance of labour at the mills and in other industries was again an improvement over that of the immediately preceding month. The average absenteeism for the month ended 12th August, in representative mills, was 14.11 per cent. as against 14.44 per cent. in the month ended 12th July and 18.85 in the month ended 12th June 1922. In the engineering industries also the attendance improved by about 2 per cent. The supply of labour was equal to the demand. Most of the workers who proceeded to their homes before the rains in April and May have now returned to their occupations. There is no difficulty in obtaining unskilled labour. There is, however, a considerable demand in the engineering industry for boiler makers, pattern makers and blacksmiths, particularly the latter. As compared with the corresponding month of last year the demand for labour is, if anything, greater.

The monsoon continues to be satisfactory and this means a greater demand for labour in agriculture and a correspondingly less supply in industries, as the worker in Indian industry is still at heart an agriculturist. The combined rainfall of June and July over the plains of India as a whole was 7 per cent. above normal. This was due mainly to a abundant rain in North-East India, the United Provinces, Central India as well as in the Bombay Presidency on the whole.

The Cost of Living

In July 1922 the cost of living index, as described elsewhere in the *Labour Gazette*,

was 2 points above the level of the preceding month. The upward movement was due mainly to an increase in the prices of food-grains, vegetables and some other articles, and it may be recalled that last year there was also a temporary rise in the percentage mainly due, as in the present instance, to a seasonal increase in the prices of these articles. 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 165 for all articles and 160 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) fell in July 1922 by about 2 points or one per cent. The level was about 188. In food articles there has been a slight rise which is seasonal and in non-food articles there has been a fall, especially in the groups, raw cotton and metals. The levels of the food and non-food groups in July were the same, 188. As compared with the corresponding month of last year the general index has fallen by 6 per cent. The price of wheat in Bombay was upward in the first half of the month and remained stationary during the latter part. The fall in the general price level from the high-water mark (in January 1920) is about 19 per cent. During the month careful investigations have been made in the Labour Office as to the general trend of prices. If seasonal fluctuations

be eliminated, the trend of prices has been from the middle of 1918 steadily downward, the downward course being especially marked from the middle of 1920. Prices are at the moment still falling and this is in harmony with general expectations. It is necessary for Indian prices to adjust themselves to world levels with the least possible delay. The high prices received for Indian products towards the end of the War and immediately after the Armistice can no longer be looked for and a new level in the future of Indian prices may be anticipated. Whether it may be expected that such a movement will carry prices to pre-war levels depends upon the operation of many factors so far removed in point of time that forecasts would be at the moment mere guess work. One cannot refute a prophecy. One can only disbelieve it.

Industrial Disputes

Charts Nos. 9 and 10 on industrial disputes show clearly the increase in the number of workpeople affected by strikes during July. There were 14 disputes involving 13,000 workpeople and the estimated aggregate duration was approximately 58,800 working days. In the preceding month the "time loss" was exceptionally low, 4,250 and in May 54,900. On the 1st of August there was a strike for one day only of 61,000 workers in Bombay, but this will be referred to in the next issue.

Labour Legislation

The Bombay Millowners' Association have drawn the attention of Government to section 22 of the Indian Factories Act when read in conjunction with sections 2(8) and 27 of the amending Act regarding the substitution of a Hindu or Mahomedan holiday for the usual weekly holiday (Sunday). The difficulty has been referred to on page 25 of this issue.

The definition of a "week" in the Indian Factories Act appears to follow precisely that given in section 156 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, of the United Kingdom. The latter Act, however, does not limit the hours of work for employees in general. These are fixed by mutual consent of the parties concerned. But the Indian Factories Act as amended limits the hours of work to sixty in any one week, and

it is this limitation of working hours in conjunction with the present definition of a week that gives rise to the difficulty in substituting a preceding holiday for a Sunday.

The Government of India have decided that the existing anomaly should be removed with the least possible delay. This can be effected by defining a week as "the period between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on the succeeding Wednesday night." The Government of India are proposing to introduce a Bill for Workmen's Compensation on the 6th September in the Legislative Assembly. It is understood that the English legislation will be the model for the proposed new Bill. In this connexion the Bombay Millowners' Association in their reply to this Government have pointed out that "the particular requirements of labour conditions in India should first be exhaustively examined and that such an investigation will show that the provisions of the English Acts, as a whole, are not applicable to India." The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have similarly pointed out that "it is only possible to follow the principles of the English Acts after very careful consideration of Indian conditions."

Mr. N. M. Joshi proposes to introduce a Resolution at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Assembly in Simla, regarding the regulation of hours of closing of shops, hours of employment, and the provision for employees of a weekly day of rest. Another Resolution proposes legislation on maternity benefits. It is understood that legislation on the registration and protection of trade unions is still under the consideration of the Government of India. No Bill, therefore, will be introduced on this in the September session.

A Resolution on recreation was placed on the agenda list of the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council which ran as follows:—

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

This, however, was not reached before the end of the session.

Cotton Mill Production

(1) Month of June

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	June			June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island ..	28	30	29	18	18	16
Ahmedabad ..	6	7	8	8	7	6
Other centres ..	5	6	5	2	3	3
Total, Presidency ..	39	43	42	28	28	25

(2) Three months ended June

	Millions of lbs. of yarn spun			Millions of lbs. of woven goods produced		
	Three months ended June			Three months ended June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
Bombay Island ..	83	87	86	44	55	49
Ahmedabad ..	16	20	23	18	23	21
Other centres ..	12	15	15	7	9	8
Total, Presidency ..	111	122	124	69	87	78

It will be seen from the former of these two tables that the figure of yarn production for June 1922 is slightly lower than that of last year, while the production of woven goods is considerably lower. The prices of long cloths and chudders are higher now than earlier in the year, while those of 'T' cloths are the same. Prices of whites Nos. 10s. and 20s. are, on the other hand, somewhat lower.

The Outlook

At the moment the outlook is indeed promising. The satisfactory nature of the monsoon has been referred to above. A loan of no less than 45·17 crores (6 per cent. tax free bonds for periods of 5 and 10 years) has been successfully raised. Exports of merchandise have recovered as will be seen from the tables on the balance of trade below. The monthly stocks of cotton goods in India are

steadily decreasing and fresh orders have been placed in Lancashire on a considerably large scale. Purchases have been delayed for so long a time that when they do come into the market such stocks as are available in district centres should be cleared fairly rapidly. These facts are very cheering features at the moment. On the other hand, however, a real revival cannot take place until affairs in Europe are satisfactorily settled.

The Balance of Trade

In July the noticeable feature of the balance of trade is a favourable balance of 32 lakhs of rupees.

India

	In lakhs of rupees					
	February 1922	March 1922	April 1922	May 1922	June 1922	July 1922
Exports (private merchandise) ..	+22.20	+27.61	+23.86	+27.50	+19.23	+34.40
Imports do ..	-19.93	-21.40	-17.84	-19.06	-16.40	—
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+2.27	+6.21	+6.02	+8.24	+2.83	+8.00
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	-2.95	-4.68	-3.88	-4.62	-	-6.52
Visible balance of trade including securities ..	-0.68	+1.53	+2.14	+3.62	+2.83	+1.48

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

Bombay

Exports (private merchandise) ..	+7.11	+9.28	+6.46	+8.97	+8.30	+8.50
Imports do ..	-6.90	-9.95	-7.42	-7.87	-6.17	-6.86
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	+0.21	-0.67	-0.96	+1.10	+2.13	+1.64
Imports of treasure ..	-2.78	-4.58	-3.45	-3.96	-4.07	-6.63
Exports of treasure ..	+2	+1	+2	+5	+36	+22
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	-0.78	-3.57	-1.43	-1.91	-0.71	-4.41

Karachi

Exports (private merchandise) ..	+1.51	+2.59	+1.69	+1.94	+1.12	+1.76
Imports do ..	-2.22	-2.09	-1.28	-1.02	-1.42	-1.40
Balance of Trade in merchandise ..	-0.71	+0.50	+0.41	+0.92	-0.30	+0.36
Imports of treasure ..	-3	-4	-1	-3	..	..
Exports of treasure ..	..	..	..	..	+2	+
Balance of transactions in treasure ..	-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.
September 1921 ..	1	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	March 1922 ..	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 $\frac{5}{8}$
February ..	1	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	August ..	1	3 $\frac{21}{32}$

These rates are supplied by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. It will be seen that in the first week of October 1921 the rate was as high as 1s. 5 $\frac{13}{32}$ d.

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

	In crores of rupees.			
	May 1922	June 1922	July 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in July 1922 as compared with the previous month.
Bombay ..	65	64	65	+1
Karachi ..	2	2	2	..
Calcutta ..	80	67	77	+10
Rangoon ..	11	10	8	-2

The rupee portion of the Paper Currency Reserve in Bombay shows an increase, as rupees are not required to a large extent for moving crops at the moment. This has steadily increased since the end of January when it was Rs. 20.1 crores. The latest figure shows the rupee portion of the Reserve in Bombay at no less than 25.45 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 61. The average market quotation of 65 cotton mill companies, for which quotations are available, are as follows:—

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

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

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey

By the death of Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey on 12th August, Bombay loses one of its foremost millowners. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey was a past Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association and of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau as well as a former member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Until only a few weeks ago Sir Vithaldas was a member of the Legislative Assembly. His career of eminent usefulness has been closely identified with the premier industry of Bombay and with the many problems connected with it, above all those connected with labour. He assisted the Social Service League in establishing the Workingmen's Institute at Parel. No one realised better than he the supreme importance of education in the 'bread and butter battle' of the life of the industrial worker. It is sufficient to say here that the City is the poorer by the death of one of the shrewdest and ablest of businessmen. A tireless worker, strong, independent and vigorous, he won golden opinions from all sorts of people and his career after all its storms and difficulties, ended in an atmosphere of peaceful and rosy sunset.

Labour Legislation in Japan

At the last session of the Parliament in Japan which closed on the 26th of March 1922, an Act was passed providing for the Collection of Statistical Information. This Act empowers the Government of Japan to make investigations concerning labour.

Among other measures passed during the session, was an Act concerning employment exchanges for seamen. Under the Act, which applies to employment exchanges for seamen on ships other than coasting vessels, persons intending to carry on the business of finding employment for seamen must obtain the sanction of the administrative authorities. No fees shall be charged by the exchanges, but existing exchanges which are charging fees are permitted to do so for the time being on conditions to be prescribed by an Imperial Ordinance.



THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR JULY 1922

A rise of two points

All articles .. 65 per cent.

Food only .. 60 per cent.

In July 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 two points above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was about 163 in June and 165 in July. The general index is 15 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920 and 5 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

As compared with the previous month, there was a general rise in the retail prices of food articles. Jowari rose by 7 points, rice by 4 points and gram by 3 points. There was however a fall of 6 points in the prices of wheat and turdal and of one point in bajri. The prices of tea, milk, and ghee remained at the level of the previous month, while salt, sugar and jagri (gul) rose by 7, 6 and 3 points. There was an increase of 15 per cent. in the price of potatoes and 3 per cent. in onions.

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

July 1914 = 100

July 1919 (three years ago) ..	186	December 1921 ..	179
July 1920 (two years ago) ..	190	January 1922 ..	173
October 1920 ..	193	February ..	165
July 1921 (a year ago) ..	177	March ..	165
August ..	180	April ..	162
September ..	185	May ..	163
October ..	183	June ..	163
November ..	182	July ..	165

H 350—2

The following table shows the price levels of articles of food in June and July 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	June 1922	July 1922	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of points in July over or below June 1922
Rice ..	100	132	136	+ 4
Wheat ..	100	160	154	- 6
Jowari ..	100	128	135	+ 7
Bajri ..	100	185	184	- 1
Gram ..	100	176	179	+ 3
Turdal ..	100	168	162	- 6
Sugar (raw) ..	100	202	205	+ 3
Sugar (refined) ..	100	216	222	+ 6
Tea ..	100	127	127	..
Salt ..	100	144	151	+ 7
Beef ..	100	200	198	- 2
Mutton ..	100	229	231	+ 2
Milk ..	100	191	191	..
Ghee ..	100	185	185	..
Potatoes ..	100	138	159	+21
Onions ..	100	181	186	+ 5
Cocconut oil ..	100	89	90	+ 1
All food articles (weighted average) ..	100	158	160	+ 2

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.	June 1922.	1922.	July 1914.	June 1922.	July 1922.
<i>Cereals—</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Maund	70	5.59	7.406	7.583	391.30	518.42	530.81
Wheat	"	21	5.59	8.938	8.625	117.39	187.70	181.13
Jowari	"	11	4.35	5.568	5.859	47.85	61.25	64.45
Bajri	"	6	4.31	8.000	7.943	25.86	48.00	47.66
Total and Average—Cereals ..	—	—	100	140	141	582.40	815.37	824.05
<i>Pulses—</i>								
Gram	Maund	10	4.30	7.583	7.693	43.00	75.83	76.93
Turdal	"	3	5.84	9.844	9.469	17.52	29.53	28.41
Total and Average—Pulses ..	—	—	100	174	174	60.52	105.36	105.34
<i>Other food articles—</i>								
Sugar (raw)	Maund	7	8.56	17.297	17.583	59.92	121.08	123.08
Sugar (refined)	"	2	7.62	16.495	16.932	15.24	32.99	33.86
Tea	"	1	40.00	50.792	50.792	1.00	1.27	1.27
Salt	"	5	2.13	3.057	3.224	10.65	15.29	16.12
Beef	Seer	28	0.32	0.641	0.641	8.96	17.95	17.95
Mutton	"	33	0.42	0.956	0.964	13.86	31.55	31.81
Milk	Maund	14	9.20	17.583	17.583	128.80	246.16	246.16
Ghee	"	1½	50.79	94.120	94.120	76.18	141.18	141.18
Potatoes	"	11	4.48	6.177	7.141	49.28	67.95	78.55
Onions	"	3	1.55	2.813	2.885	4.65	8.44	8.66
Cocoanut Oil	"	½	25.40	22.537	22.859	12.70	11.27	11.43
Total and Average—Other food articles ..	—	—	100	182	186	381.24	695.13	710.07
Total and Average—All food articles ..	—	—	100	158	160	1,024.16	1,615.86	1,639.46
<i>Fuel and lighting—</i>								
Kerosene oil	Case	5	4.37	7.625	7.656	21.85	38.13	38.28
Firewood	Maund	48	0.79	1.281	1.281	37.92	61.49	61.49
Coal	"	1	0.54	1.065	1.029	0.54	1.07	1.03
Total and Average—Fuel and lighting ..	—	—	100	167	167	60.31	100.69	100.80
<i>Clothing—</i>								
Chudders	Lb.	27	0.59	1.563	1.563	15.93	42.20	42.20
Shirtings	"	25	0.64	1.645	1.645	16.00	41.13	41.13
T. Cloth	"	36	0.58	1.500	1.500	20.88	54.00	54.00
Total and Average—Clothing ..	—	—	100	260	260	52.81	137.33	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	165	1,250.28	2,040.88	2,064.59

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 July 1922 at July price levels was Rs. 2,064.59, i.e., an increase of 65 per cent. (Rs. 1,250.28 = 100. Rs. 2,064.59 = 165).



BOMBAY COST OF LIVING INDEX

B

Alternative method of presentation.

Articles.	Approximate percentage weight assigned to each article based on proportion to aggregate expenditure in July 1914.	Index Number.		Weight × Index Number.	
		June 1922.	July 1922.	June 1922.	July 1922.
<i>Cereals—</i>					
Rice	31.4	132	136	4,144.8	4,270.4
Wheat	9.4	160	154	1,504.0	1,447.6
Jowari	3.8	128	135	486.4	513.0
Bajri	2.1	185	184	388.5	386.4
Total and Average Index No. ..	46.7	140	142	6,523.7	6,617.4
<i>Pulses—</i>					
Gram	3.1	176	179	545.6	554.9
Turdal	1.3	168	162	218.4	210.6
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.4	174	174	764.0	765.5
<i>Other food articles—</i>					
Sugar (raw)	4.8	202	205	969.6	984
Sugar (refined)	1.2	216	222	259.2	266.4
Tea	0.1	127	127	12.7	12.7
Salt	0.9	144	151	129.6	135.9
Beef	0.7	198	198	140.0	138.6
Mutton	1.1	229	231	251.9	254.1
Milk	10.3	191	191	1,967.3	1,967.3
Ghee	6.1	185	185	1,128.5	1,128.5
Potatoes	4.0	138	159	552.0	636
Onions	0.4	181	186	72.4	74.4
Cocoanut oil	1.0	89	90	89.0	90
Total and Average Index No. ..	30.6	182	186	5,572.2	5,687.9
<i>Fuel and lighting—</i>					
Kerosene oil	1.8	174	175	313.2	315
Firewood	3.0	162	162	486.0	486
Coal	0.1	197	190	19.7	19
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.9	167	167	818.9	820
<i>Clothing—</i>					
Dhoties	1.3	263	263	341.9	341.9
Shirtings	1.3	257	257	334.1	334.1
T. Cloth	1.7	257	257	436.9	436.9
Total and Average Index No. ..	4.3	259	259	1,112.9	1,112.9
House rent	9.1	165	165	1,501.5	1,501.5
Grand total of weights ..	100				
General Average or Cost of Living Index (July 1914 = 100) ..	.....	163	165	16,293.2	16,505.2

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JULY

BOMBAY *

The index number of wholesale prices for the City of Bombay shows that in July 1922, prices fell by about one per cent. as compared with the previous month. Comparing with the corresponding month of last year prices have fallen by six 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 July 1922 as compared with	
		the preceding month (June 1922).	the corresponding month of last year (July 1921).
1. Cereals	7	+ 1	- 9
2. Pulses	2	+ 4	- 11
3. Sugar	3	..	- 6
4. Other food	3	- 1	+ 23
Total food	15	+ 1	- 2
5. Oilseeds	4	- 1	- 12
6. Raw cotton	5	- 3	+ 43
7. Cotton manufactures	6	..	- 5
8. Other textiles	2	..	+ 1
9. Hides and skins	3	+ 4	- 9
10. Metals	5	- 7	- 27
11. Other raw and manufactured articles	3	- 2	- 9
Total non-food	28	- 2	- 7
General average	43	- 1	- 6

Comparing with the last month, the noticeable change in the food groups was in pulses,

* Karachi wholesale prices will be found on pages 38-40.

the price of which rose by about 4 per cent. There was a slight advance in the cereal group and a decline in the other food. No change was experienced in the price of sugar. The prices of rice and wheat fell during the month while those of barley, bajri, gram and turdal increased. The index number of food articles was about 188 in July against 187 in June, thus showing an increase of nearly one per cent.

The index number of the non-food articles was about 188 in July, which is on the same level of the food articles and about two per cent. below the level of the previous month. The most noticeable change was in the "Metal" group which fell by about 7 per cent. The "Raw cotton" group, which had experienced an appreciable rise during the month of June, has fallen by about 3 per cent., "Hides and skins," which has been fluctuating since the end of last year, rose by 4 per cent. The changes in the other groups could be comprised within a range of 2 per cent.

The subjoined table compares July 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.	July 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Jan. 1921.	April 1922.	June 1922.	July 1922.
I. Cereals	102	105	99	98	92	93
II. Pulses	95	103	110	101	81	84
III. Sugar	88	78	79	86	83	83
IV. Other food	109	106	112	125	136	134
Total food	99	98	97	100	97	97
V. Oilseeds	119	90	92	100	106	105
VI. Raw cotton	96	118	116	125	141	137
VII. Cotton manufactures	101	102	97	94	96	96
VIII. Other textiles	96	96	97	97	97	97
IX. Hides and Skins	98	114	104	86	84	89
X. Metals	105	90	86	81	82	76
XI. Other raw and manufactured articles	97	95	92	90	91	89
Total non-food	103	101	96	93	96	95
General average—all articles	102	99	97	96	97	96

The main fact which emerges from this table is that the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay is now below the average of 1921. 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
Seven-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.	July 1922.			
			Total Numbers.	Average.		
1	Cereals (Rice, wheat, jowari, barley, and bajri).	6	Index Nos.	600	1,017	170
2	Pulses (Gram and turdal).	2	" "	200	267	134
3	Sugar (Refined and raw).	3	" "	300	659	220
4	Other articles of food (Ghee, salt, etc.)	3	" "	300	683	228
5	Total all food	14	" "	1,400	2,628	188
6	Oil seeds (Linseed, rapeseed, poppyseed, and gingely)	4	" "	400	603	151
7	Raw cotton	3	" "	300	587	196
8	Cotton manufactures (Long cloth, shirtings, chudders, etc.)	6	" "	600	1,531	255
9	Other textiles (Silk)	2	" "	200	277	139
10	Hides and skins	3	" "	300	427	142
11	Metals (Copper braziers, steel bars, tinplates, etc.)	5	" "	500	886	177
12	Other raw and manufactured articles (Kerosene and coal)	3	" "	300	564	188
13	Total non-food	28	" "	2,800	4,875	188
14	General Average	40	" "	4,000	7,501	188

H 350-3

COMPARATIVE PRICES

BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

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

Bombay prices in June 1922 = 100

Articles	Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	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	98	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
Cocoanut oil	100	118	158	118
Average—Other articles of food	100	90	97	105
Average—All food articles	100	92	97	97

Bombay prices in July 1922 = 100

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



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL INDEX NUMBERS

REASONS FOR THE DIFFERENCE IN THE GENERAL LEVEL

In India (Bombay), Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Italy and Germany the index number of wholesale prices is higher at present than the cost of living index. In other countries, such as the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Belgium, the wholesale price index is lower than the cost of living index. The extent of the difference between the two indexes also varies. In countries, such as India and Canada, the difference is small; in others, such as Italy and Germany, the wholesale price index is even more than twice the cost of living index. Why should this be so?

The retail price of a particular article will always, other things being equal, be higher than its wholesale price, both in the basic period and in the particular month for which the percentage or index number is calculated. This does not necessarily mean that the retail price has risen or fallen in the same proportion as the wholesale price. The wholesale price of rice in July 1914 was Rs. 4-11-3, in July 1922 Rs. 4-10 per (Indian) maund or the index in 1927 (July 1914 = 100). The retail price in the same periods were Rs. 5-9-6 and Rs. 7-9-4 or the index in 1926 (July 1914 = 100). Had the wholesale price in July 1922 been Rs. 4-4-10 and the retail price Rs. 5-4-0 per (Indian) maund the index numbers would have been 1367 for wholesale prices and 1490 for retail prices, i.e., in this case the index number for retail price of rice would have been higher than the wholesale index. In Bombay, at the moment, the wholesale price indexes of rice, wheat, salt and ghee are higher than their respective retail price indexes, while those of gram, turdal and raw sugar are lower.

For the same country and in the same series of index numbers there is not necessarily the same relation between the two levels. In July 1921 a comparison of the Board of Trade wholesale price index with the Ministry of Labour's cost of living index shows that the wholesale price index was higher than the cost of living index while in January 1921 it was lower. There may, in short, be a difference in the

structure of the two indexes. The articles entering into the wholesale index are not the same either in quality or number as those in the cost of living index. In the Bombay cost of living index there are seventeen food articles, and seven non-food articles including fuel and lighting, clothing, and house rent. In the wholesale price index there are but fifteen food articles. Non-food articles total twenty-eight. Moreover, the articles are not only different in quality but are weighted in the two indexes on different methods. While about eighty per cent. of the weights are assigned to food articles in the cost of living index, only about thirty-five per cent. is assigned by the method of multiple quotations or indirect weighting in the wholesale price index. This fact gives the due importance of those non-food articles in the Bombay statistics such as metals and textiles, the prices of which have risen considerably since July 1914 with the consequent result on the general index.

RETAIL PRICE STATISTICS

BOMBAY, KARACHI, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

On page 42 will be found statistics of food prices in June and July 1922 for Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. These are official prices supplied through the Director of Agriculture to the Labour Office, and are averages of prices taken eight times a month from retail shopkeepers patronised by the labouring classes.

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



LABOUR IN SHOLAPUR

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS

The retail prices of food grains in Sholapur were on an average of the twelve months ended June 1922 eleven per cent. below the level obtaining in Bombay. Since February this year the level in Sholapur has been much above this average, varying from 17 per cent. in February to 22 per cent. in March below the level in Bombay.

WAGE PAYMENTS

The mills in Sholapur have in operation a scheme by which their employees obtain food grains at rates considerably below the market prices for these articles. The scheme and the rates charged are as follows:—

Ordinary workers get 22 seers of grain (20 seers of jowari and 2 seers of turdal) every month and Rs. 3 are deducted from their wages on this account. Johnsons in the mills receive 31 seers of grain (29 seers of jowari and 2 seers of dal) and for this Rs. 4 are deducted. Half-timers get 11 seers for Rs. 1-2-0. In two of the six mills, however, 20 seers of grain are given to ordinary workers and Rs. 2 deducted. The difference in price when the cost of cereals is high, is of assistance to the workers.

These grain allowances are given to those workers who are actually working in the mills and they do not depend upon the number of members in a family. If, for example, a man, wife and child are working in the mills, they get allowances on the above scales, but no allowance is granted on account of members of the family who do not work at the mills. The number of workers in the mills in Sholapur according to the latest (1920) Factory Report was as follows:—Men 9,361, women 3,458, and children 1,796; total 14,615. At the present time the numbers employed are in excess of this figure.

RENTS OF CHAWLS

The monthly rents of privately owned chawls in Sholapur average from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 5. The predominant rate is Rs. 3-2-0. These figures, however, are based on 391 rooms in eight chawls in various parts of Sholapur town and may be taken as 'sample' rents paid by mill

workers. Some mills charge for their chawls Rs. 1-8-0 for a single room, Rs. 2-8-0 for a double room, and Rs. 3 for double rooms above the average. The large majority of workers live in privately owned chawls.

THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT

IV

In the Labour Gazette for May, June and July a description of the main enactments relating to the collection of statistics in vogue in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions was given.* In the present article it is proposed to deal with the statutory enactments providing for the collection of statistics in France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the United States of America and Japan.

FRANCE

In France the supply of labour statistics is enforced by legislation. The French Labour Code empowers the Inspectorate to collect statistics in regard to the staff employed in two cases, viz: (1) By article 33 (a), Book I, when an entrepreneur employs some workers in one or other of the clothing trades. (2) By articles 36 and 37 (Book I of the same Code) the heads of workhouses or workshouses are also required to supply a list of the names of children engaged in industrial work. All industrial establishments, except those to which the law of 2nd April 1919 (regarding the eight hour day) has not yet been applied, are obliged by articles 36 and 37 of the Labour Code, Book II, to furnish a copy of the list of hours of work which has been posted up.

Further, a law dated 30th July 1915, which is incorporated in the Labour Code, Book I, article 36 to 38 authorises the Inspectorate to verify whether a fair wage is paid to some workers and what this wage is. The carrying out of the above provisions is supervised by the Labour Inspector and with good results.

GERMANY

In Germany, returns of occupations are ordered by legislative enactments at somewhat

* See pages 21, 24 and 35 of the May, June and July Labour Gazette respectively.



long intervals. In regard to returns of occupations the latest such statute (dated 25th March 1907) is the "Act relating to the taking of a census of occupations and undertakings in the year 1907." According to section 2 of this Act, the statistical information is to be collected by the Governments of the Federated States, and the supply of the necessary forms for making returns and the elaboration of the material collected shall, as far as the same shall not be undertaken by the Governments of the Federated States, be carried out by the Imperial Government. Section 5 prescribes the penalty for refusing information or for making a false return. It reads:

"Any person knowingly giving an untruthful reply to any question put to him by virtue of this Act, or refusing to furnish any information which he shall be bound by virtue of this Act and of the Regulations issued and published for the application thereof (Section 4) to furnish, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty marks."

In regard to statistics of wages and salaries of manual and non-manual workers an Order of the Federal Government for securing a return—Order for securing the obtaining of wages statistics for the month of February 1920—was issued for the first time on 9th March 1920. Section 1 of this Act requires every employer of labour to whom the official forms for returns of wages and salaries have been delivered to fill up and transmit the same to the Statistical Office within the prescribed time. The penalty for refusing to furnish a return or for making a false return is mentioned in section 4 of the Order. It reads:

"Every person refusing to furnish the information demanded by virtue of the provisions of this Order, or knowingly furnishing untrue information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 20,000 marks."

In view of the satisfactory results of the above provisions, it is understood that the Federal Government has been considering the advisability of introducing an Act containing general provisions (*Rahmen Gesetz*—Skeleton Act) for collecting wages statistics in accordance with special provisions made from time to time, the returns being enforced by penalties.

Further, under section 139b, paragraph 5 of the Industrial Code, employers of labour are required to furnish to the Industrial

Inspectors or to the Police Authorities such statistical information in regard to their work-people as may from time to time be required by the Federal Government or the States.

A further extension in many directions of the provisions regarding the collection of statistics relating to the number of persons employed, hours of work, salaries and wages, is probable.

DENMARK

The Director of Labour and Factory Superintendence in Denmark is authorised by section 3 of the Law No. 143 of 29th April 1913 to obtain and publish annually, information concerning the number of workers, wages and sanitary conditions, etc., in all factories and works superintended by the public authorities. By section 40 of the Custom Law of 5th May 1908, the same Directorate undertakes on behalf of the Statistical Department the collection of information as to production, raw materials, etc. Under section 7 of the Law No. 110 of 29th April 1913, an authorised employment bureau is obliged to help in the collection of labour statistics. A general census in regard to trades, professions and industries has been taken (as required by the laws of 22nd March 1897, 26th January 1906, and 17th December 1913) inquiring into the number, sex and age of the workers, the wages paid and the gross value of production.

Under the Industrial Census Act, 1913, the statistics of handicrafts and industries are enforced by penalties. Thus, section 5 reads:

"Any person who fails to comply with the obligation to reply to the questions put to him in pursuance of section 3, or who wilfully gives incorrect information or who in any other way intentionally disregards the rules laid down in connection with the census, shall be liable to a fine of Kr. 2 to Kr. 20, which shall be imposed by the police authority in Copenhagen and in market towns, and elsewhere by the Sheriff. The said authorities may if necessary compel the supply of the required information by the imposition of daily fines of Kr. 2-20."

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Danish Employers' Association (embracing the greater part of the industrial concerns of the country) has been collecting information regarding labour wages paid by its members, which is submitted to the Department, and since 1916 this information is being published every three months.



NORWAY

Norway has three different laws in regard to returns of industrial undertakings. Firstly, the Statistics Compilation Act, 1907. Under this Act the Central Statistical Bureau made a census of factories in 1919, a census of craftsmen in 1910 and a census of production in 1916. But since the penalties for non-compliance were not effective, the results obtained were not satisfactory. Under this act persons carrying on business and other private persons (including companies) are bound to give information in regard to the nature, quantity and value of the goods exported or imported by them. The penalty for failure to supply information is not definitely stated. Thus, section 4 reads:

"Any person who, without sufficient excuse, fails to give the information required, or who gives false information, shall be fined, unless a heavier penalty is prescribed, under other provisions applying to the case."

Similarly, the Department of Commerce, Industry and Social Affairs instituted statistical investigations in 1914 of the conditions of labour and wages in the textile industry and in 1917 into the food stuffs industry.

Secondly, according to the Trust Commission Act, 1919,—Act respecting the giving of information to the Commission on Trusts, dated 14th April 1919,—every businessman or a company is bound to give all the information and submit all the documents which may be demanded by the Commission on trusts established by Royal Decree in February 1916. And section 2 of the Trust Commission Act, 1919 reads:

"Any person who fails to comply within a time limit fixed for each separate case with the duty of giving information which is laid down in the foregoing section or who is accessory to such failure shall be punished by a fine of not more than Kr. 100,000."

Any person who gives false information or is accessory to its being given, shall be punished in accordance with section 166 of the General Civil Penal Code."

Thirdly, the latest enactment is the Labour Commission and Socialisation Committee Act, 1920. The Labour Commission was appointed by Royal Decree of 6th December 1918 to investigate the question whether profit-sharing shall be introduced in private or state and

communal undertakings, and the Socialisation Committee was appointed on 23rd July 1919 to investigate the question of the socialisation of private undertakings. To both of these Committees, every person carrying on a business or a company and every state or communal undertaking is bound to give all the information and submit all documents of business.

Section 2 of this act lays down a penalty for non-compliance which is the same as that mentioned in section 2 of the Trust Commission Act, 1919.

SWEDEN

Employers in Swedish industry have since long been, under the obligation, on penalty of fines, to forward to the Board of Trade (*Kommerskollegium*) in the prescribed form statistical returns, which include the number of workers. Under the Act of 1913 relating to statistical returns—Royal proclamation respecting the duty of certain persons engaged in business to make statistical returns, dated 16th May 1913—every person who carries on mining or manufacturing or a handicraft or any occupation connected therewith, is bound to make statistical returns concerning his business, every fifth year from the year 1915. Section 4 mentions the penalty for failure to supply information. It reads:

"Any person who fails to discharge the obligation imposed upon him under section 1 shall be fined a sum not less than 5 and not exceeding 25 Kronor."

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Exhaustive statistics are collected by the Federal Government at each census in regard to statistics of manufactures and agriculture. Practically every state comprising the United States of America has made provision by legislative enactment for the collection of labour statistics. Thus, in California, a Labour Commissioner collects and publishes statistical details relating to persons employed in industrial undertakings, the hours and wages of labour, the cost of living, strikes, trade unions, agriculture and manufactures. In Kansas the Labour Commissioner has power to issue subpoenas and to examine witnesses under oath, and failure to attend or refusal of information is punishable by penalties.



He, or his authorised representative has free access to all factories, workshops or any other industrial establishment for purposes of collecting any information, and any person hindering such enquiry is liable to pay a prescribed fine. No use shall be made in the reports of the bureau of the names of individuals or firms supplying the information, and any employee of the bureau violating this provision is liable to pay a heavy fine.

The following sections prescribing the penalties for failure to give information or for obstructing the Labour Commissioner in the performance of his duty, are typical of the enactments in force in the various states.

Thus, in Kansas, according to section 8018 of the General Statutes of 1909

"Any person duly subpoenaed under the provisions of this Act who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to attend, or to refuse to answer any question propounded to him concerning the subject of such examination as provided in this Act, or if any person to whom a written or printed list of interrogatories has been furnished by said commissioner shall neglect or refuse to answer and return the same under oath, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon complaint of the commissioner before a court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, such person or persons shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Section 5 of the Californian Act, No. 1828 of 1906, enacts:

"Any person who wilfully impedes or prevents the commissioner, or his deputy, in the full and free performance of his or their duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction of the same shall be fined not less than ten (10) nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisoned not less than seven (7) nor more than thirty (30) days in the county jail, or both."

Section 11 of Act No. 267 of 1913, relating to the Department of Labour and Industry in Pennsylvania, enacts:

"Any corporation, firm, or individual doing business within the Commonwealth, who shall neglect or refuse for thirty days to answer questions by circular or upon personal application, or who shall refuse to obey the subpoena and give testimony according to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars."

JAPAN

At the last Parliamentary Session an Act was passed giving power to Government to collect statistical information including investigations concerning labour. A reference to this will be found on page 6.

INDIAN EMIGRATION

EMIGRATION STAFF

The Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, have, in their Resolution No. 392-R.A. of 28th July 1922, published the draft rules (*vide The Gazette of India* of 5th August 1922, Part I, page 934) which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922).

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS

Part I of the draft rules requires the Government of every country to which emigration is lawful, to appoint an Emigration Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Government of India, on a fixed salary, for one or more ports from which labourers are embarked. The duties of the Emigration Commissioner are as follows:—

(1) The diffusion of correct information regarding the country represented by him, and making all arrangements for securing emigrants and assisting the emigrants in their journey.

(2) The direction of propaganda work connected with emigration to the country by which he is appointed. The Emigration Commissioner may appoint Emigration Agents on a fixed salary—who shall be men of good character and preferably those who have actually worked in the country for which they are employed—for propaganda work and for assisting labourers to emigrate. Every Emigration Agent must possess a valid license issued by the Emigration Commissioner.

Further, the Emigration Commissioner shall, with the approval of the Local Governments concerned, divide into circles the area from which he wishes to secure emigrants for unskilled work, and appoint an Inspector of Emigrants on a fixed salary for each circle, to supervise the work of all persons engaged in assisting or inducing labourers to emigrate to the country which he represents.



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY

On pages 46 and 47 will be found a statement of each dispute in progress during July 1922, with the number of workpeople involved, the date when the dispute began and ended, the cause and the result. The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". A dispute, as counted by the Labour Office, is an interruption of work involving ten or more persons and of not less than twenty-four hours' duration. Detailed statistics have been collected since 1st April 1921, the date on which the Labour Office was instituted.

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

I.—Industrial Disputes classified by Trades

Trade.	Number of disputes in progress in July 1922.			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in July 1922.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in July 1922.*
	Started before 1st July.	Started in July.	Total.		
Textile	12	12	12,636	56,609
Engineering	1	1	100	400
Miscellaneous	1	1	600	1,800
Total, July 1922	14	14	13,336	58,809
Total, June 1922	2	8	10	2,130

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

There were 14 industrial disputes in July 1922, 12 of which were in cotton mills. The number of workpeople affected was about 13,000 and the working days lost (*i.e.*, the

number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days less workers replaced) 58,809, a large increase on the June 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

March to July 1922

	March 1922.	April 1922.	May 1922.	June 1922.	July 1922.
Number of strikes and lock-outs ..	8	15	15	10	14
Disputes in progress at beginning ..	1	..	2	2	..
Fresh disputes begun ..	7	15	13	8	14
Disputes ended ..	8	13	13	10	13
Disputes in progress at end ..	..	2	2	..	1
Number of workpeople involved ..	22,095	5,081	15,205	2,130	13,336
Aggregate duration in working days ..	300,829	18,352	54,930	4,250	58,809
Demands—					
Pay ..	3	9	10	3	4
Bonus ..	..	..	..	..	1
Personal ..	1	2	2	4	4
Leave and hours ..	1	..	1	1	4
Others ..	3	4	2	2	1
Results—					
In favour of Employees ..	..	2	..	2	..
Compromised ..	2	3	1	1	..
In favour of Employers ..	6	8	12	7	13

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 process
			In favour of employ-ees (Per cent.)	In favour of employ-ers (Per cent.)	Con-cluded (Per cent.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April 1921 ..	4	184,690	33	17	17	33
May 1921 ..	11	227,315	27	5	18	46
June 1921 ..	30	79,894	75	10	..	20
July 1921 ..	35	12,268	60	10	10	20
August 1921 ..	14	192,591	36	24	7	21
September 1921 ..	23	254,496	80	10	..	10
October 1921 ..	15	231,896	27	13	27	22
November 1921 ..	21	62,166	25	42	19	13
December 1921 ..	9	26,321	78	11	11	..
January 1922 ..	17	32,269	65	18	..	17
February 1922 ..	12	32,087	67	8	17	8
March 1922 ..	8	90,629	75	..	7	..
April 1922 ..	15	18,392	54	13	26	13
May 1922 ..	15	54,599	80	..	7	13
June 1922 ..	15	4,250	75	20	10	..
July 1922 ..	14	58,869	95	..	..	7
Total of table 4 in 7 columns	238	1,775,198	75	13	12	14

Trade Disputes in other Provinces

In Madras during June 1922 there was one strike affecting 78 men directly and the same number indirectly. It commenced on the 17th May and continued throughout June 1922. The strikers demanded an all-round increase in their wages.

No disputes were reported in the Punjab in July 1922.

E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE

On page 19 of the Labour Gazette for May a reference to the strike on the East Indian Railway was made. The strike extended from the 2nd February to the 15th April 1922.

STRIKES AND GRATUITY PAYMENTS

ALTERATION IN THE RULES

The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board), No. 571-F-17, dated 12th July 1922, is published for information:—

"The Governor-General in Council has recently been in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India in regard to the desirability of amending in one respect the rules relating to the grant of gratuities to subordinate railway employees. Under these rules gratuities are given as rewards for good, faithful and efficient service, and it is further a condition precedent to the grant of a gratuity that an employee must have completed fifteen years continuous service. So far the rules require no modification, but they proceed expressly to state that participation in a strike involving as it does absence from duty without leave constitutes a break in service and ipso facto cancels all previous service for purposes of gratuity. The Governor-General in Council considers that this provision of the rules goes too far, and with the approval of the Secretary of State for India has decided to amend it. It is necessary however to make one reservation. In connection with the proposals which were recently circulated for opinion in regard to legislation for the registration of trade unions, a suggestion has been made to the Government of India that strikes in public utility services should in some way be controlled, and in particular that unless adequate notice was given, such strikes should be declared illegal. The Governor-General in Council expresses no opinion on this suggestion. It will be examined in due course. In the meantime, he considers it necessary to reserve the right, in the event of any such legislation being passed, to declare that strikes entered into in contravention of the provisions of the law shall cancel previous service for purpose of gratuity. Subject to this reservation, he has decided to alter the rule relating to the effect on service for gratuity of participation in a strike. The rule as now amended will read as follows:—

Participation in a strike other than a strike declared to be illegal under any law for the



time being in force does not constitute a break in service for the purposes of these rules.

The revised rule, in so far as men now in service are concerned, will apply to all past strikes."

Employment of Children on Wharves, etc.

The Bill to regulate the employment of child labour in ports in British India, published on page 16 of the Labour Gazette for June 1922, passed into law (Act No. XV of 1922) and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 29th March 1922. The Government of Bombay in the Marine Department in Resolution No. 27-M, dated the 14th July 1922 have published, for the information of persons likely to be affected, the following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as required by section 6, sub-section (2) of this Act.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1-A) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

No person shall employ children under 12 years of age upon the handling of goods at piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks, warehouses or sheds within the limits of the ports in the Bombay Presidency to which the said Act extends.

The Recognition of Trade Unions

In regard to the "recognition of Trade Unions" Article 427 of the Peace Treaty (to which India was a signatory) defines certain methods and principles relating to labour. This article belongs to part XIII—the Labour Section—of the Treaty. The second of these principles lays down "the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers". Government have, so far as their employees are concerned, issued rules regarding the formation of such trade unions or associations. A reference to this question was made on page 26 of the Labour Gazette for March 1922.

HOUSING OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

STATISTICS OF PROGRESS

On page 23 of this issue of the Labour Gazette will be found the latest data regarding the construction of the much needed dwellings in Bombay City and Island. No question is of greater concern to Government at the present moment than the improvement of housing conditions in Bombay. This question was seriously grappled with by His Excellency the Governor, especially in connection with the development scheme. No question is of greater importance with perhaps the exception of compulsory primary education. In an interesting report by the Director of Development for the year ended 31st March 1922, the following is given with regard to the programme of industrial housing in Bombay:—

"The programme provides for the completion of 50,000 tenements in eight years as follows:—

Bombay Programme for Eight years.

Year	Number of dwells	Number of tenements
1921-22	15
1922-23	40
1923-24	75
1924-25	90
1925-26	100
1926-27	110
1927-28	120
1928-29	130
Total ..	60	5000

It was originally contemplated that, of the 50,000 tenements to be constructed, about 35,000 could be built on land in possession of the Improvement Trust or easily obtainable, and that for the remainder it would probably be necessary to reclaim part of the salt works in the north-east of the Island. The present estimate of the number of tenements which it will be possible to build in Improvement Trust estates is given below (on the next page).

Present estimate of Tenements on Improvement Trust estates.

Situation	Number of chawls	Number of tenements
Naigaum	42	3,360
Worli	163	13,040
Sion-Matunga	25	2,000
The flats	25	2,000
Sewri-Wadala	80	6,400
Dharavi	90	7,200
Total	425	34,000

leaving land for 200 chawls, or 16,000 tenements to be obtained elsewhere. So far, the only land it has been possible to acquire outside Improvement Trust Schemes is that at DeLisle Road, which provides for 33 chawls or 2,640 tenements, and cost Rs. 21 per square yard, a rate which it would not be economically possible to pay, except for an insignificant proportion of the total area required.

Unfortunately, owing to the inevitable delays connected with land acquisition, neither the Directorate nor the Improvement Trust were able to obtain possession of land as early as had been contemplated, and this has somewhat hampered progress during the first year. The position with regard to land on 31st March 1922 is shown in the subjoined table.

Situation	Number of chawls and tenements which land in possession of Directorate will accommodate		Date Directorate obtained possession
	Chawls	Tenements	
Naigaum	19	1,520	22nd March 1921.
DeLisle Road	33	2,640	12th November 1921.
Worli	43	3,440	20th October 1921.

Work on these 95 chawls (7,600 tenements) was in active progress at the end of the year and copies of the layout plans adopted are shown on plates 2, 3 and 4.

A second plot at Naigaum was handed over to the Directorate by the Improvement Trust shortly after the close of the period under review, as well as an additional large area at Worli; and these two together will provide for

another 100 chawls or 8,000 tenements, so that at the date of issue of this report, land is in possession of the Directorate which will accommodate a total of 195 chawls or 15,600 tenements. This will suffice to carry the programme well into the year 1924-25, but negotiations are in progress with the Improvement Trust for the provision of further land at the dates it will be required, and investigations are also being carried out as to the possibility of reclamation in the north-east of the Island. At the end of the year, the equivalent of 720 tenements had been completed as against the programme figure of 1,200, due mainly to delays caused by protracted acquisition proceedings; but it is confidently expected that the lost ground will be recovered during the current year, and that the work will be fully up to the programme by 31st March 1923.

During the year, the general design of the chawls has been very carefully reviewed in all details, and various modifications of previous plans have been introduced with a view either to improve the amenities, reduce the cost or speed up the output. A plan and elevation of the standard design adopted will be found on plates 5 and 5 (a) of this report. In the case of the chawls at Worli, pile foundations have been found necessary as the ground has recently been filled in by the Improvement Trust. The work at Naigaum and DeLisle Road is in charge of the Executive Engineer, No. 1 Housing District; No. 2 Housing District was constituted towards the end of July 1921 and the Executive Engineer of the District has, since his appointment on 10th October 1921, been in charge of the work at Worli. After the monsoon, it is proposed to organise a third Housing District which will take over part of the large area at Worli. The Directorate will be in a position to commence letting out tenements after the coming rains.

It is not commonly realised what a large undertaking the construction of 50,000 tenements really represents. If we assume 5 occupants per tenement, including children, the total population of the chawls, when completed, will amount to 2,50,000 which is about the same as the population of Ahmedabad or one-fifth of the present total population of Bombay City."

A further reference to the housing of industrial classes will be found on page viii, section 9—Chawls—Chapter VI of Part B—Housing Statistics of the Report on the Census of India, 1921, Vol. IX, Cities of the Bombay Presidency. At the urgent request of the Labour Office, buildings returned as chawls have been separately classified. The chapter on housing statistics is written jointly by Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, Superintendent of Census Operations, and Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.

Overcrowding in Bombay

In Bombay City there is one building for every 22·3 persons and in Ahmedabad for every 6·2 persons. The recently published Census Report (Vol. IX, Census of India, 1921—Cities of the Bombay Presidency) points out: "There is no comparison between overcrowding in Bombay and overcrowding in London. The Bombay conditions are far worse."

MATERNITY BENEFITS

1. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

A reference to maternity benefits paid in some mills in Bombay (City and Island) was made on page 29 of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1922.

(a) Bombay

In the second quarter of the present year, Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., have granted maternity benefits to 120 women operatives of their mills, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,384. In addition to this 45 new recipients will receive Rs. 650 as part allowance in the third quarter of this year.

(b) Sholapur

In Sholapur, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill maintains a Maternity Home for its women workers. Provision is made for twelve beds. Admission is restricted to (1) women working in the mills, or (2) those women whose husbands are working in the mills. The patients are attended by the medical officer at least twice a day, and nurses are in attendance day and night. The mother and the child are taken care of for at least 10 to 12 days during

which period adequate provision is made for food and other comforts.

The expectant woman is not allowed to do any work three weeks before and one month after childbirth, except that during the first period she is allowed to do light work such as stitching and knitting. Half the wages are paid during the month before and after childbirth. In this connection, it may also be mentioned that a loan of one month's pay is allowed to women workers who are in confinement. The loan has to be repaid in six monthly instalments, and interest at the rate of one pie per rupee per month is charged. Only those workers who are in regular service of the mill for at least two years at the time of childbirth and who take advantage of the Maternity Home are entitled to the above benefits.

REPORT OF THE LADY DOCTOR

The report of the Lady Doctor appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the question of maternity benefits has been received by Government and will be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the Session next month. The Lady Doctor is of opinion that one month before and one month after childbirth is sufficient for the industrial workers of this Presidency.

MATERNITY BENEFITS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The Local Government have made the following rules under the Fundamental Rule 101 (a) regarding Maternity Leave (Government Resolution No. 13, Finance Department, dated 22nd June 1922):—

(1) A competent authority may grant to a female Government servant maternity leave on full pay for a period which may extend up to the end of three months from the date of its commencement or to the end of six weeks from the date of confinement, whichever be earlier.

(2) Leave of any other kind may be granted in continuation of maternity leave if the request for its grant be supported by a medical certificate.

These rules apply to married female educational Government servants, mistresses in vernacular primary schools, matrons in the Jail Department, and Lady Superintendents.



QUESTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE

The following questions were asked and answered in the Bombay Legislative Council at its recent Poona session which extended from the 21st to 31st July 1922.

TRADE UNIONS, ETC.

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state if a reply containing the views of the Governor in Council has been forwarded to the Government of India on the following references :—

- (a) Registration and protection of Trade Unions;
- (b) The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act?

If the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, what is the approximate date on which the reply was sent?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied : The reply to (a) was sent on the 25th February 1922 and that to (b) on the 8th June 1922.

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state if a reply containing the views of the Governor in Council has been forwarded to the Government of India on the following references :—

- (a) * * *
- (b) * * *
- (c) Unemployment agencies;
- (d) Workmen's compensation?

If the answer to (a), (b), (c) and (d) is in the affirmative, what is the approximate date on which the reply was sent?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied : (c) Yes. On the 16th June 1922.

(d) Yes. On the 28th June.

COMMITTEE OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government of Bombay was represented on the committee of workmen's compensation which met on the 20th of June last to frame legislation on workmen's compensation?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied : No.

UNEMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by the Labour Office of this Government to enquire into the feasibility of providing unemployment agencies for the large number of industrial workers belonging to the backward classes, who come to Bombay to seek employment and to provide as far as possible housing accommodation in the City and outside?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied : The question of unemployment agencies has been considered by Government, but no evidence of the existence of unemployment in Bombay has been placed before it. As the Honourable Member is aware, the housing of the industrial classes is receiving attention.

THE FACTORY ACT

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : In view of the introduction of the new Factory Act in July of this year and the importance of better inspection, will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) how many inspectors will be devoted entirely to this work;
- (b) how many women inspectors it is proposed to appoint;
- (c) and how many of (a) and (b) will be Indians?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied : The whole question of Factory Inspection is under the consideration of Government.

INDIANIZATION OF BOILER AND FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT

Mr. C. M. Gandhi asked : Will Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by them to Indianise the Boiler and Factory Inspectors' Department, as was undertaken to be done by the Honourable the Revenue Member at the last session of the Council? If no steps have been taken up till now, will Government be pleased to state when they propose to do so?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied : The whole question of the revision of Factory and Boiler Inspection staff including



the appointment of Indians is at present under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile endeavours are made to fill in any acting or temporary vacancy by appointing suitable Indians whenever available.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHAWLS

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state the number of chawls built by the Improvement Trust and Development Directorate up to date and the approximate number of chawls to be built within the next three years in the City and Island of Bombay? Are any reliable data available of chawls built by millowners during the last three years and the number likely to be built by private agency, mainly millowners, within the next three years?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied : None of the chawls being constructed by the Development Directorate has yet been completed. The work done to date is equivalent to the construction of 19 complete chawls. According to the programme to which the Development Directorate is endeavouring to work, 60 chawls are to be completed by the 31st March 1923, another 75 by the 31st March 1924 and another 90 in the following year—making in all 225 chawls or 18,000 rooms by the 31st March 1925. The Improvement Trust have built to date 8,861 rooms in permanent chawls and they propose to build 3,900 rooms within the next three years. They have also provided 4,575 rooms in semi-permanent chawls.

The number of chawls built by the millowners in Bombay City including those under construction is 26, while the number of chawls likely to be built by them in the near future is, so far as is known, 18.

REPORT ON FAMILY BUDGETS

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state when copies of the report of family budgets collected by the Labour Office will be available?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied : I cannot say, but the report is expected in September.

REPORT ON WAGES IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the report on wages

paid in the cotton mill industry is published by Government? If not, when is it likely to be in the hands of the general public?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied : The report has not yet been received. It is expected in September.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "LABOUR GAZETTE"

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state the approximate revenue monthly received by Government for the advertisements in the *Labour Gazette*. Is it a fact that the paper is produced locally in Bombay Paper Mills?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied : April Rs. 553, May Rs. 776 and June Rs. 952 during the current financial year. The paper is produced in the Mundhwa Paper Mills, Poona.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE

Mr. G. B. Trivedi asked : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table a copy of the report of the Industrial Disputes Committee with the minutes of evidence?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied : A copy of the report and of the minutes are placed on the Council Table.

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Is it the intention of Government to introduce a bill in the next session of the Council on the lines suggested by the majority?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied : I cannot give a reply at present. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

STRIKE OF CULTIVATORS

Mr. S. K. Bole asked : Will the Government be pleased to state the present progress of the strike of cultivators in the Kolaba district and the causes which have led to the *impasse*?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied : The Agri tenants who form the bulk of the cultivating population in the Pen Taluka formed a very close organisation last year against their landlords making various demands



including reduction of rent, fixed system of remission of rent in bad years, entry of these remissions in the kabulayat, abolition of forced labour, responsibility of landlords for repairing of outer bandhs in salt rice lands, adoption of the Government measure for weighing rice and a new form of kabulayat in accordance with these conditions. The landlords refused to accede to these demands *in toto* with the result that the tenants of an area amounting to over 5,000 acres refused to cultivate the lands and it therefore remained waste. The Collector has been making constant efforts to getting the matter settled by conferences between both parties in his presence and by other ways, but without any definite result up to date.

FREE QUARTERS TO MENIAL SERVANTS AND LABOURERS OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Mr. C. M. Gandhi asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of menial servants and labourers employed by the Bombay Port Trust?

(b) Have any of these been provided with quarters? If so, how many; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad replied: Information is being obtained.

MATERNITY BENEFITS AMONGST INDUSTRIAL WOMEN WORKERS

Mr. S. K. Bole asked: Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made regarding the enquiry conducted by the lady doctor in connection with maternity benefits amongst industrial women workers in Bombay?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied: The lady doctor has submitted a report and her services have been replaced at the disposal of the Dufferin Fund. It is hoped to place the report on the table at the next session.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Mr. S. K. Bole asked: Will Government be pleased to state the fall in the prices of food-grains in the following places, as compared with April 1921:—

(1) Bombay, (2) Ahmedabad, (3) Sholapur, (4) Karachi.

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied: In the following table the wholesale prices per maund of the principal food-grains at the end of April 1921 and 1922 at the four stations mentioned are compared:—

Food-grains	Bombay		Ahmedabad	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	5 14 3	6 8 9	9 8 0	7 8 0
Wheat	7 3 2	7 15 10	6 12 0	7 8 0
Jowari	5 8 1	4 13 11	*	5 8 0
Bajri	7 6 6	6 5 7	7 8 0	6 8 0
Turdal	8 6 7	9 9 10	12 8 0	9 8 0

Food-grains	Sholapur		Karachi	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice	6 3 3	7 7 1	7 3 0	8 2 0
Wheat	7 4 1	6 15 7	7 0 0	7 4 0
Jowari	7 1 0	3 12 1	6 2 0	4 8 0
Bajri	6 11 1	4 10 4	7 0 6	5 13 6
Turdal	8 3 3	6 15 1	6 7 0	6 0 0

* Not available.

DOUBLE SHIFT WORKING IN BOMBAY MILLS

RECESS PERIODS

The following are the hours of work in the mills of Bombay which work double shifts.

Name of Mill.	Shifts.	Hours of work.
The Textile Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	6 a.m. to 3 p.m. 3 p.m. to 12 p.m.
The Spring Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	6 a.m. to 3 p.m. 3 p.m. to 12 p.m.
The Simplex Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	6 a.m. to 3 p.m. 3 p.m. to 12 p.m.
The Hong-Kong Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	7 a.m. to 6 p.m. 6 p.m. to 1-30 a.m.
The Planet Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	6 a.m. to 3 p.m. 3 p.m. to 12 p.m.
The Ruby Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	7 a.m. to 6 p.m. 7-30 p.m. to 4-30 a.m.



Under section 21 of the amended Factory Act, a recess period of one hour is normally necessary after six hours' work. The recess periods in these mills are as follows:—

Name of Mill.	Shifts.	Recess period.
The Textile Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	9 a.m. to 10 a.m. 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.
The Spring Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	9 a.m. to 10 a.m. 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.
The Simplex Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	9 a.m. to 10 a.m. 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.
The Hong Kong Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	12 a.m. to 1 p.m. 9 p.m. to 10 p.m.
The Planet Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	9 a.m. to 10 a.m. 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.
The Ruby Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	12 a.m. to 1 p.m. 12 p.m. to 1 a.m.

NUMBER OF WORKERS

The numbers of workers in these mills are:

Name of Mill.	Shifts.	Number of			Total
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
The Textile Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	3,158 2,378	617	..	6,153
The Spring Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	2,976 2,511	530	..	
The Simplex Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	855 855	3	..	1,713
The Hong Kong Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	1,045 1,111	352	..	2,508
The Planet Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	2,073 1,420	527	..	4,020
The Ruby Mill	1st shift 2nd shift	580 250	215	13	1,058

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT

WEEKLY HOLIDAYS

Section 22 of the Indian Factories Act as amended in 1922 provides for the substitution of a holiday, religious or otherwise, for Sunday which is the normal weekly rest day under the Act. It reads:—

"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."

THE DIFFICULTY

Under section 2 (8) a "week" is defined as the period between Saturday midnight to midnight of the succeeding Saturday. Section 22 limits the hours of work in any one week to a maximum of sixty. Section 22 when interpreted in conjunction with these sections gives rise to a technical difficulty. It will be seen that there is no difficulty whatsoever when the substituted holiday succeeds the Sunday for which it is substituted, as in this case, the hours of work in that week will not exceed sixty, taking the hours of work per day to be ten. But on the other hand, if the holiday precedes the Sunday, then the hours of work, in the succeeding week in which the Sunday is a working day, will exceed sixty.

Such a difficulty, it is believed, was neither intended nor foreseen by the Indian Legislature before the Amendment Act was passed into law. The departure from a fixed weekly holiday which is allowed by section 22 was originally made to render possible the substitution of important religious holidays for Sundays as occasion required. The proviso to section 22 has reduced to a certain extent the freedom of substitution in as much as no person can be allowed to work for more than ten days without a holiday.

The Government of India are considering the possibility of introducing legislation to remove the difficulty arising from a preceding substitution for the Sunday. A further reference to this will be found on page 4.



THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT

Proposed Draft Rules under the Act as Amended

The Government of Bombay in the General Department in their Resolution No. 2343 of 24th July 1922 have published (on page 1631, Part 1, of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 3rd August 1922) the rules and orders which the Governor in Council proposes to make under the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911 as amended by Act II of 1922, in supersession of all rules framed under Act XII of 1911. They are published under section 39 of Act XII of 1911 as amended by section 24 of Act II of 1922 for the information of all persons interested; and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st November 1922, and that any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to Government in the General Department before that date will be considered by the Governor in Council. The proposed draft rules are as follows:—

PROPOSED DRAFT RULES

RULES DEFINITIONS

1. These rules and orders may be cited as the Factories (Amended) Rules, Bombay, 1922.
2. In these rules and orders:—
 - (a) "The Act" means the Indian Factories Act of 1911 as amended by the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922.
 - (b) Words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.
 - (c) "Inspector" means the Inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1) of the Act, except in so far as the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette may direct otherwise.
 - (d) "Transmission machinery" includes every shaft, wheel, drum or pulley (including any system of fast and loose pulleys), coupling, clutch, strap, band, belt, chain, rope or other device incidental to the transmission of motion between any prime-mover and any machine or appliance, or by means of which the machine or appliance receives its motion.

(e) "District Magistrate" includes the Director of Industries, Bombay, who shall be considered for the purpose of these rules and orders to be District Magistrate for the Island of Bombay.

INSPECTION

Section 37 (2) (a)

3. The Inspector shall be primarily responsible for the administration of the Act within such area as is assigned to him by the Director of Industries. He shall inspect every factory other than a seasonal factory, within the area at least twice yearly and every seasonal factory within the area at least once during each season of work. He shall also make such further inspections as may appear to be necessary to him or to the authority to whom he is subordinate in order that he may satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and of these rules are duly observed.

4. The manager of each factory shall maintain a bound inspection book and shall produce it when so required by the Inspector or Certifying Surgeon. A list (in Form J*) of the exemptions granted to the factory shall be pasted in it.

5. (a) In addition to and without prejudice to any other powers or duties which the Inspector may exercise under the Act or rules he shall at each inspection of a factory satisfy himself:—

- (1) that the provisions made in the Act and rules to secure the health and safety of the operatives are observed;
- (2) that the children employed in the factory have been duly certified and that none are employed who are obviously unfit;
- (3) that the register of all the persons employed in such factory of their hours of work and of the nature of their employment is kept in the prescribed Form D*;
- (4) that the periodical stoppages of work and the holidays provided by the Act are granted and that the limits of hours of work laid down therein are not exceeded;
- (5) that the provisions of section 31 and of the rules relating to the payment of overtime are duly observed in factories exempted from the provisions of section 27;

(Continued on page 27)

* Not published.

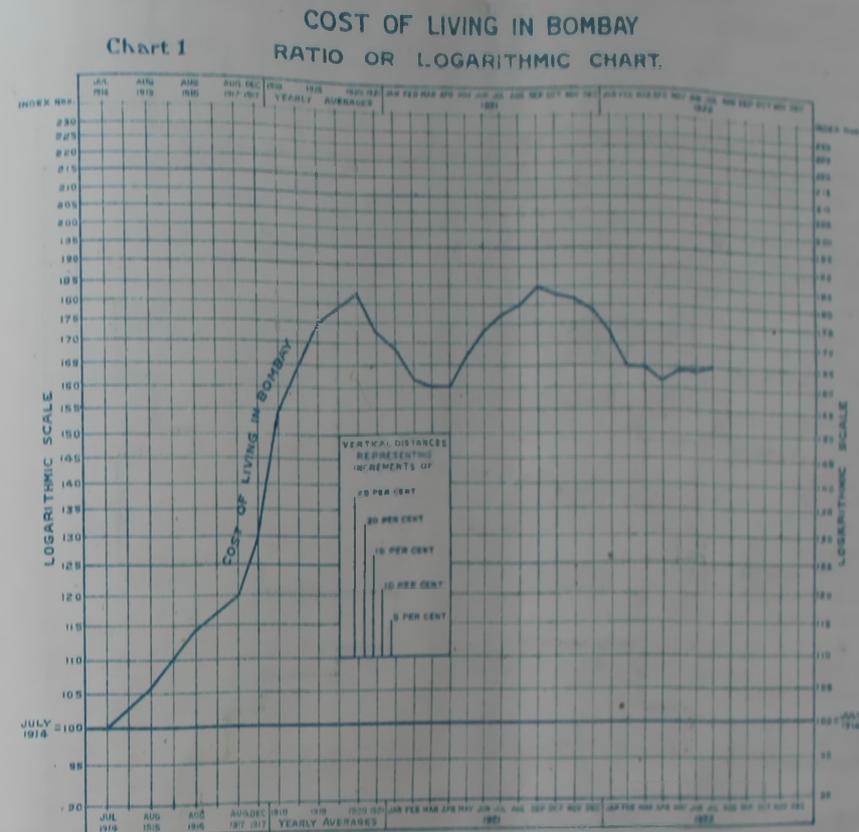


CHART No 2

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1922

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

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

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 3

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON 1921

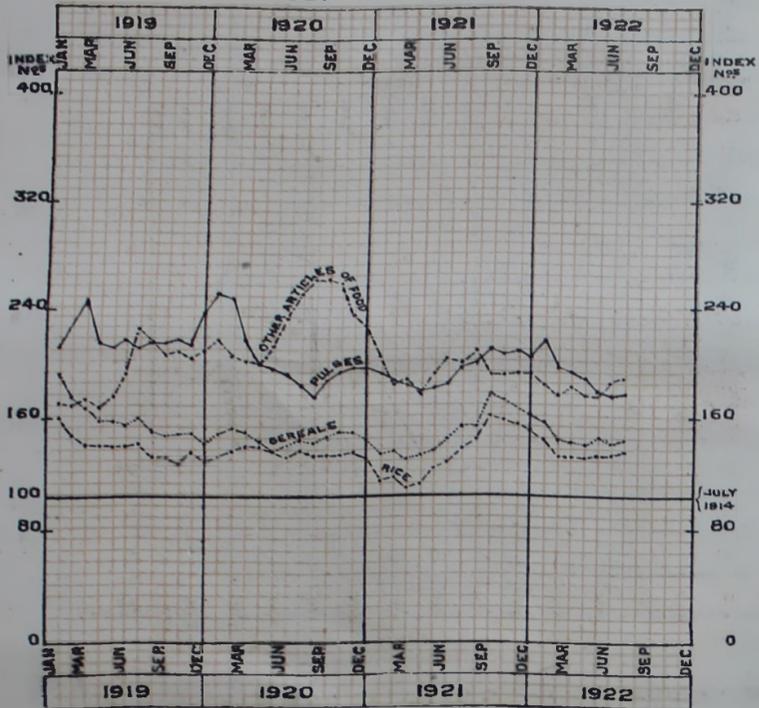
Abbreviations:— S...Scanty F.....Fair N.....Normal EX.....Excess.

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

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

CHART No 4.

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



Note: "Pulses" Average price of Gram and Turdal.
 "Rice" Clean.
 "Cereals" Average price of rice, wheat, Jawar and Bajri.
 "Other articles of food" Average price of sugar, tea, salt, beef, mutton, milk, ghee, 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.

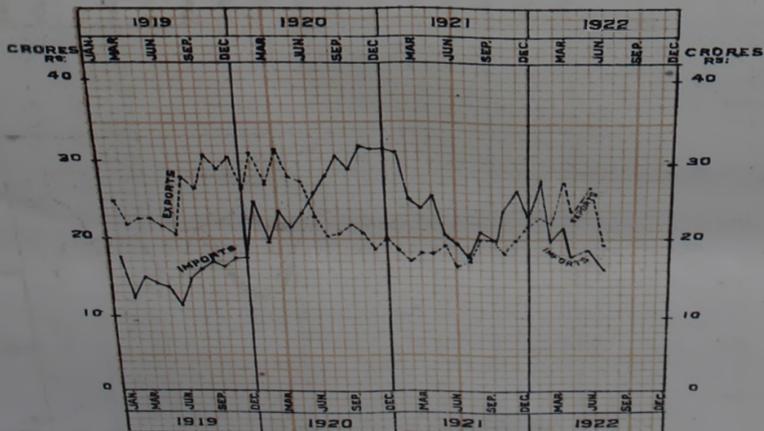
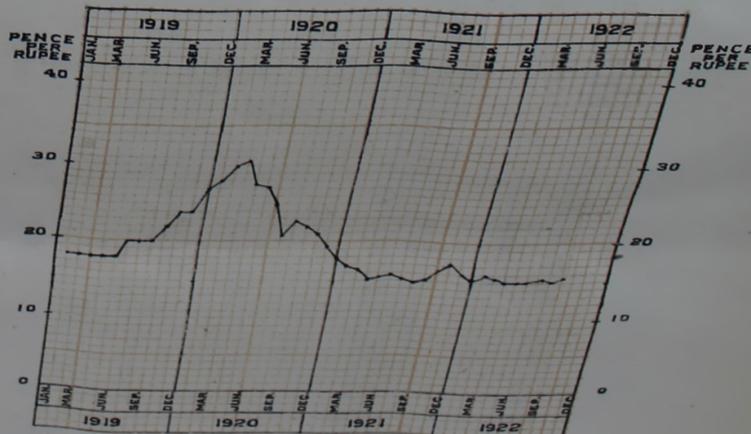


CHART No 7.

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

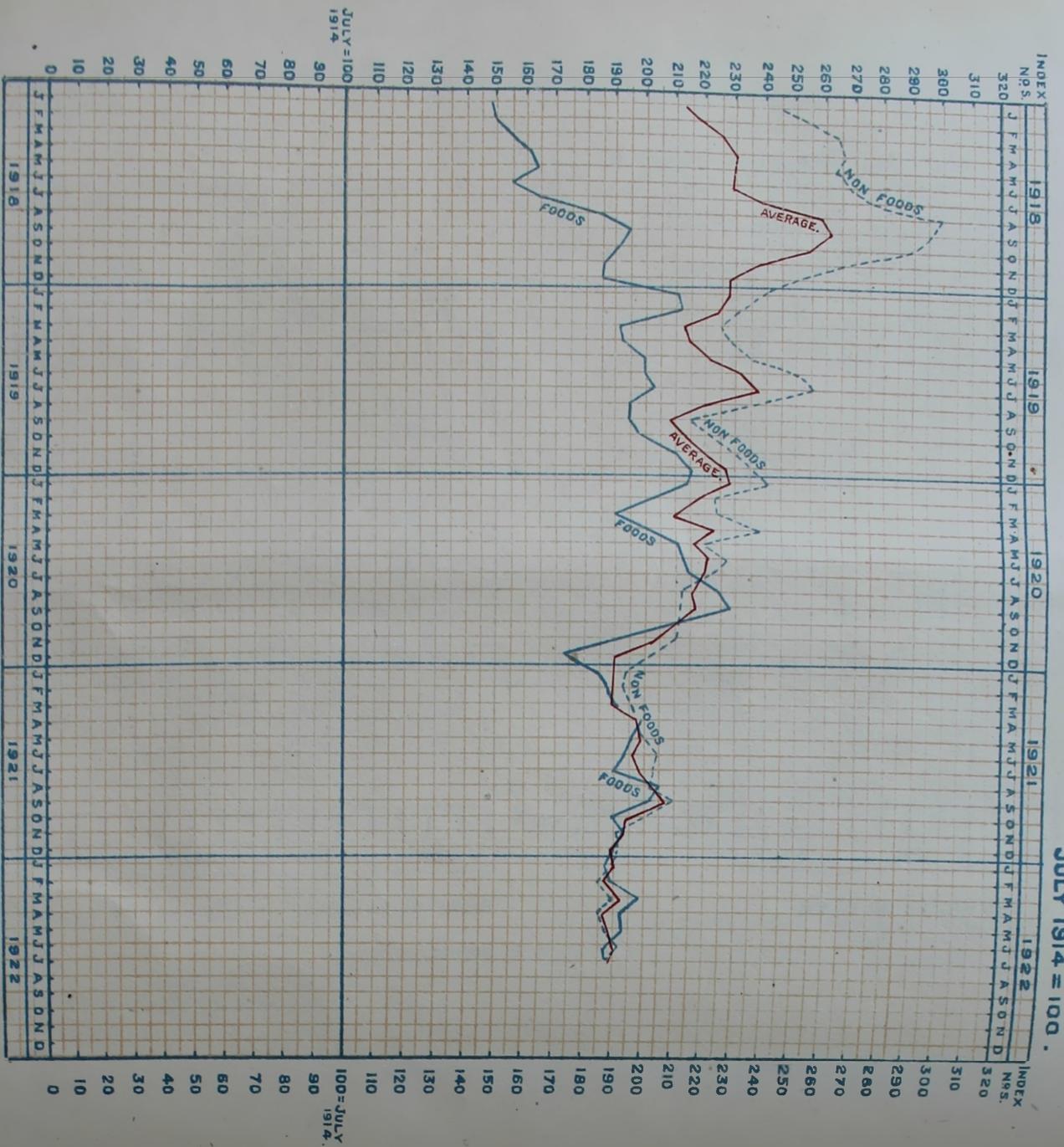


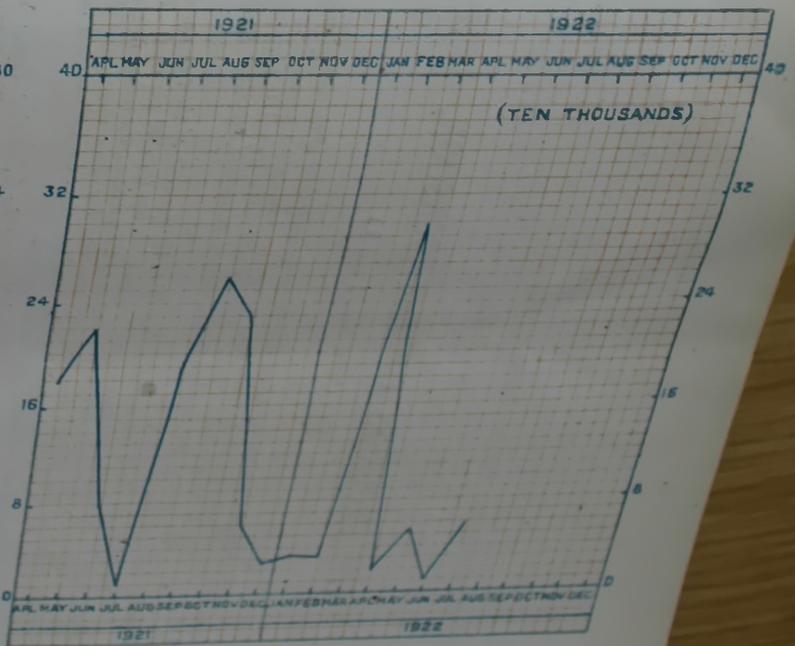
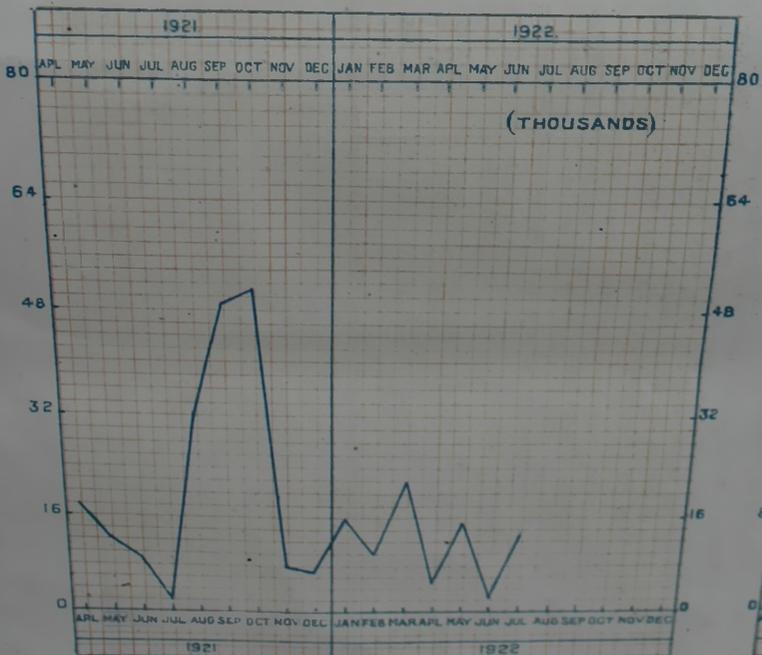
CHART No. 9

STRIKES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY 1921-1922.

CHART No. 10

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST



NOTE: - Each square above = 2,000.

NOTE: - (1) THE SMALL NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN JULY 1921 AND JUNE 1922 IS DUE 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 August 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 August.)			(1st June to 20th August.)	
Bombay	60.47	+ 7.04	Surat	29.89	- 1.07
Ahmednagar	7.76	- 2.70	Ahmedabad	20.84	- 1.96
Sholapur	11.57	- 0.50	Rajkot	7.25	- 12.13
Bijapur	4.43	- 2.89	Bhavnagar	9.37	- 5.75
Poona	12.20	- 3.04			

(6) that the abstracts and notice (Form C*) required by section 36 of the Act are duly affixed and that the registers required by these rules are properly maintained.

(b) He shall further enquire into the cause of all accidents which have taken place since the last inspection.

(c) Finally, he shall note how far the defects pointed out at previous inspection have been removed and how far orders previously issued have been complied with. A note of all defects and illegalities discovered together with orders for their remedy or removal passed by him under the Act or these rules shall then be prepared in triplicate. One copy shall be entered in the inspection book. In confirmation of such orders the Inspector shall subsequently send to the occupier or manager a note of all defects and illegalities discovered in Form O* and a copy of the said list shall be sent, at the same time, to the District Magistrate concerned, and to the authority to whom the Inspector is subordinate.

6. When in any area an inspection is made by the District Magistrate or an Additional Inspector, he shall follow as far as it is applicable the procedure noted above and shall send a copy of his orders and remarks to the Inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act.

7. The Inspector shall keep a file of the records of his inspections in Form N* and of any other inspection made by other officers and shall submit to the authority to whom he is subordinate for the purposes of this Act, on the tenth day of each month, a diary in Form M* accompanied by Form N*, showing the work done in the preceding month. A copy of the said diary shall be retained by the Inspector.

8. In the case of factories situated in places coming under the Municipal Act, if it appears that there has been a disregard of the provisions of any Municipal or other local Act relating to sanitary arrangements, removal of objectionable rubbish, the cleaning and fencing of water tanks, or the like matters, the Inspector shall, without prejudice to any action which he is empowered to take under the Act and rules, draw the attention of the Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector of the Municipality to the breach of the sanitary regulations in question.

DUTIES OF A CERTIFYING SURGEON AND OF PERSONS AUTHORISED TO EXERCISE HIS FUNCTIONS Section 37 (2) (c) and (d)

9. (a) The duties of a Certifying Surgeon and of a person authorised under section 8 of the Act to exercise his functions shall comprise the examination of children desirous of being employed and the re-examination of children in respect of whom a notice under section 8-A has been served upon the manager,

and who desire to be re-employed. Certificates of age and fitness shall be given to such children as are found qualified to receive them. No fee shall be charged for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof.

(b) The Certifying Surgeon or person authorised as aforesaid shall fix suitable places and times for the attendance of persons wishing to obtain certificates of age and physical fitness. Notice of the place and the times thus fixed shall be given to the managers of factories within the local limits for which he is appointed.

10. (1) Every Certifying Surgeon shall keep a bound book containing certificates in Form E* in foil and counterfoil. The forms shall be numbered consecutively and shall be printed on cloth-backed paper.

(2) Every certificate granted under section 7 of the Act to a person desirous of being employed in a factory shall be prepared by filling up the foil and counterfoil, on which shall also be impressed the left thumb mark of the person in whose name the certificate is granted.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon shall, when satisfied as to the correctness of the entries made therein, sign the foil and initial the counterfoil, and shall deliver the foil to the person in whose name the certificate is granted. The foil so delivered shall be the certificate granted under section 7 of the Act.

(4) If the Certifying Surgeon refuses to grant to any person a certificate under this rule, no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the Certifying Surgeon otherwise gives permission in writing at the time of refusing to grant the certificate.

(5) A Certifying Surgeon revoking a certificate under section 7, sub-section (2), shall cause the word "revoked" to be stamped in red ink on the foil and counterfoil.

11. Every person authorised under section 8 of the Act to exercise provisionally the functions of a Certifying Surgeon shall grant certificates in the manner provided for in the last foregoing rule. The word "Provisional" shall be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

12. (1) When a person, to whom a certificate under section 7 of the Act has been granted, loses such certificate, he may apply to the Certifying Surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the Certifying Surgeon, after making such enquiry as he deems fit from such person's employer (or if unemployed from such person's last employer) and from other sources, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "Duplicate"



shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialed by the Certifying Surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "Duplicate" and initialed.

(2) For every copy of a certificate granted under clause (1) of this rule, a fee of eight annas shall be charged, which shall be credited to Government. The Certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register in Form F* of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

(3) No duplicate of a certificate granted under section 7 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

13. (1) The Certifying Surgeon shall ordinarily visit every factory within the local limits for which he is appointed, in which children are known to be employed, at least once in four months and shall give previous notice of his visits. At each of these visits the manager shall produce before him at such time as the Certifying Surgeon may fix all children employed in the factory, whether actually at work or not, who are not in possession of certificates granted under section 7 of the Act.

(2) The Certifying Surgeon shall personally examine every child, who is in possession of a "Provisional" certificate, granted under section 8, and shall, if satisfied that a certificate should be granted, destroy the provisional certificate and issue his own certificate in place of it.

(3) If on such examination the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that the person in possession of a "Provisional" certificate, granted under section 8, is under the age of twelve years or is not fit for employment in a factory, he shall impound the certificate, write on it the word "Cancelled" and sign the same, and shall forward the certificate with such remarks, if any, as he may offer to the Inspector of Factories for information, and inform the person who issued it.

14. The Certifying Surgeon at his periodical visits shall satisfy himself as to the fitness of the children employed in the factory and shall revoke the certificates of any whom he deems to be unfit.

15. The Certifying Surgeon shall enter in the inspection book a note detailing the results of each visit to the factory. A copy of this note shall be forwarded to the Inspector and to the authority to whom the Certifying Surgeon is subordinate for the purposes of this Act.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

Section 37 (2) (e)

16. In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such

walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases shall be limewashed at least once in each year, dating from the period when last limewashed. All the beams, rafters, doors, window-frames and other wood-work with the exception of floors shall be either limewashed at least once a year dating from the period when last limewashed or shall be painted or varnished once in seven years dating from the period when last painted or varnished and shall be kept in a cleanly state. The dates on which limewashing, painting or varnishing is carried out shall be duly entered in Form G,* which shall be shown to the Inspector when required.

17. Rule 16 shall not apply to the following :—

- (i) Rooms used only for the storage of articles ;
- (ii) walls or tops of rooms which are made of galvanised iron, tiles or glazed bricks ;
- (iii) rooms in which manufacturing process is carried on in any gas works, forage presses, chemical works and cement factories ;
- (iv) engineering workshops or foundries in which 2,000 cubic feet of air space is provided for each person employed ;
- (v) walls in oil mills below a height of 5 feet from the ground ;
- (vi) any other factory or parts thereof in which limewashing or painting is in the opinion of the Local Government unnecessary to satisfy the requirements of section 9 (a) of the Act as to cleanliness.

18. No rubbish, filth or *debris* shall be allowed to accumulate or to remain on any premises in a factory in such a position that effluvia therefrom can arise within the factory.

19. The compound surrounding every factory shall be maintained in a strictly sanitary and cleanly condition.

20. Proper arrangements shall be made for maintaining in a clean and drained condition the area round the place where drinking water is distributed to the operatives.

PREVENTION OF OVERCROWDING

Section 37 (2) (f)

21. Particulars of each room of the factory in which persons are regularly employed shall be entered in Form H,* which shall be shown to the Inspector when required.

PROVISION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Section 37 (2) (h)

22. (1) Every factory which has not been exempted under the proviso to section 13 of the Act, shall be

* Not published.



provided with latrine accommodation, which shall be in a place detached from the other factory buildings and on the following scale, viz. :—

	Seats.
When the number of operatives does not exceed 20	1
When the number of operatives exceeds 20 but does not exceed 35.	2
Where the number of operatives exceeds 35 but does not exceed 50.	3
Where the number of operatives exceeds 50 but does not exceed 150.	4
Where the number of operatives exceeds 150 but does not exceed 200	5
Where the number of operatives exceeds 200	1 for every 50 or fraction of 50.

(2) If females are employed, separate latrines screened from those of males and marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "for women only" shall be provided. Those for males shall be similarly marked "for men only."

(3) In factories which employ more than 100 hands and which do not provide flushing arrangements in the latrines, one urinal shall be provided for every 100 operatives or fraction of 100.

23. The walls of the latrines unless made of corrugated iron shall be limewashed inside and out at least twice in every year and the date of the limewashing shall be noted in Form G.*

24. All latrines and urinals shall be kept in a sanitary state.

25. If in the opinion of the Inspector, in the case of a factory situated in a place detached from other buildings and from which access to the open country on at least two sides of it is obtainable, such latrine accommodation is unnecessary to ensure the health of the operatives, or to prevent a local nuisance, he may exempt such factory from the provisions of rules 22 to 24, by order in writing kept in Form J.*

DRINKING WATER

Section 37 (2) (i)

26. Drinking water shall in all cases be supplied to the employees free of cost.

27. Wherever practicable, drinking water shall be supplied—

- (a) from taps connected with any public water-supply from which a sufficient supply of water can at all times be drawn as required, or

* Not published.

(b) from a well or wells so situated as not to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or impurities.

28. If in any factory, it is not practicable to supply water in accordance with the methods prescribed by rule 27, or if the public water-supply is intermittent, then there shall be provided a storage of water, fit for drinking, supplying at least as many gallons per day as there are persons employed in the factory.

PROVISION OF MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Section 16 and section 37 (1)

29. Every building of more than one storey shall be provided with at least two sets of stairs or steps permanently fixed either inside or outside the building so as to afford direct and unimpeded access from every part of the factory to the ground level and such stairs shall be provided with a suitable and sufficient hand rail or other convenient support.

30. In factories of more than one storey every window or door giving access to an external staircase shall be so arranged as to open immediately from the inside.

31. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 29, ginning factories shall be provided with at least two suitable earthen ramps or two flights of stairs made of brick-work or other fire resisting material.

FENCING AND GUARDING OF MACHINERY

Section 37 (2) (j)

32. The following parts of transmission machinery shall be securely fenced if in motion and likely to cause danger :—

(i) All shafts, couplings, collars, clutches, toothed wheels, pulleys, driving straps, chains and ropes, except such as are in the opinion of the Inspector by construction or position equally safe to every person employed as they would be if securely fenced or guarded.

(ii) All projecting set screws, keys, nuts or bolts on revolving parts, except such as are countersunk or otherwise made equally safe.

(iii) The underside of all heavy overhead main driving belts or ropes if there is any probability of persons having to pass under them.

TEXTILE FACTORIES

33. (i) Cotton openers, combined openers and scutchers, scutchers and lap-machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines and spinning mules shall be driven from countershafts which must be provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.



(ii) In all openers, combined openers and scutchers, scutchers, scutcher lap-machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines, the covers of the beaters and doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines shall be secured by a self-locking apparatus maintained in efficient order in such a manner as to make it impossible to open such cover or door when the machine is working. A similar device shall be applied to the doors or casings over the jack box motion and adjacent parts of all slubbing, intermediate and roving frames set up after the date of the introduction of Act XII of 1911.

(iii) In all openers, combined openers and scutchers, scutchers, scutcher lap-machines, hard waste breakers and similar machines, the door giving access to the dust chamber shall be provided with guards which shall, while admitting light, yet prevent contact between any portion of an operative's body and the beater grid bars.

34. Every ring-throistle-frame, flyer-throistle-frame and doubling frame, the tin rollers of which revolve in the usual direction, *i.e.*, in such a manner as to draw upwards between them any object coming into contact with them from beneath, shall be guarded in the following manner :—

(i) A guard or guards shall be permanently fixed along the whole length of each side of every such frame and not further under the frame than the outer edge of the spindle rail.

(ii) These guards shall consist of strong horizontal iron bars not less than one and a quarter inches in width and one quarter of an inch in thickness secured to suitable uprights spaced not more than four feet apart; the bars should be so placed that the vertical space between the topmost bar and the bottom of the spindle rail and between the lowest bar and the floor and between any bar and the next bar shall be not more than six inches. If any line of bars consists of more than one piece, the pieces forming the line shall overlap each other by at least two and a half inches and shall be effectively secured.

(iii) Whenever under the tail-end of any such frame there is a clear space exceeding 8 inches from the floor, a like guard shall similarly be fixed midway across such end.

(iv) Every such frame erected after 1st July 1915 shall be guarded in the above manner before being brought into use. In the case of frames erected before this date, the existing guards may be retained only so long as they shall not become insecure and require renewal. No new guards of any but the approved pattern shall be fitted to any frame whatever.

35. In respect of carding machines :—

(i) All feed roller wheels and doffer wheels, side shaft wheels, calendar wheels and collar wheels shall be efficiently fenced.

(ii) Licker-in covers shall be screwed down so that they cannot readily be lifted while the machine is in motion.

36. In respect of calendering machines :—

All calendering machines shall be provided with an efficient 'nip' guard along the whole length on the intake side of each pair of bowls, and shall be so fitted and maintained while the machine is in use as to prevent access of any person's fingers to the point of contact of the rollers or bowls.

37. All belts and hoist ropes or chains shall be regularly examined to see that they are at proper tension.

ADDITIONAL FENCING IN GINNING FACTORIES

38. In addition to the provisions of anything hereinbefore contained, the following special provisions shall apply to cotton ginning factories to the extent therein indicated :—

(a) The line shaft or second motion in cotton ginning factories when below floor level shall be completely enclosed by a continuous wall or unclimbable fencing with only so many openings as are necessary for access to the shaft for removing cotton seed, cleaning and oiling; and such openings shall be provided with gates or doors which shall be kept closed and locked.

(b) The toothed rollers of the opener shall be guarded by securely fixing across the machine not more than 8 inches above the lattice a stout wooden plank or strong metal guard not less than 15 inches in width so arranged that under no circumstances can a man's hand get into the rollers.

(c) The spur gearing at the side of the opener shall be completely covered by a strong metal guard.

(d) The crank shaft pulleys and roller-pulleys of all gins shall be securely guarded by strong box guards and hinged top covers.

(e) All ginning machines and openers shall be provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifters.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING TO MACHINERY OR BOILERS

39. As far as possible all important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers :



Provided that when the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted, the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again, until such belts have been completely adjusted.

40. Replacing or adjusting of fast running belts shall be done only by an experienced and specially trained person.

41. All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work and provided with hooks or an effective non-skid device.

42. Every person who goes up to replace a belt, or to oil bearings of shafts shall wear tight trousers, and shall not wear any loose clothing which is liable to be caught in the machinery. The tight trousers shall be provided by the occupier free of cost.

43. All kiers, digesters or steam jacketed pans or other vessels worked under pressure shall be fitted with safety valves and pressure gauges.

REST INTERVAL

Section 21 and section 37 (1)

44. On receiving a request from not less than one-quarter of the adult employees in any factory asking that the provisions of section 21 (1) (a) (ii) shall apply to the factory, the Inspector shall take steps to ascertain the desire of all the adult employees. If he is satisfied that not less than three-quarters of the adult employees desire that the provisions of section 21 (1) (a) (ii) should apply, he shall record the fact in the Inspection Book under his signature, together with a brief account of the steps taken to ascertain the wishes of the employees.

45. Where no entry signed by the Inspector under Rule 44 has been made in the Inspection Book the provisions of section 21 (1) (a) (i) shall apply to the factory.

46. Where in any factory to which the provisions of section 21 (1) (a) (ii) apply the Inspector is satisfied that not less than three-quarters of the adult employees desire that that section should no longer apply, he shall record the fact in the Inspection Book under his signature together with a brief account of the steps taken to ascertain the wishes of the employees. Section 21 (1) (a) (ii) shall thenceforth cease to apply to that factory.

HOLIDAYS

Section 22 and sections 37 (1) and 38

47. Before the end of each calendar month a return shall be sent to the Inspector of the area in which the factory is situated giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the succeeding month and this return shall be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return

relates, and if any change of date is subsequently made notice shall be given to the Inspector accordingly.

48. Without prejudice to any other conditions that may be imposed in granting exemption from the provisions of section 22 under sections 30 or 32, in every factory so exempted, provision shall be made for compensatory periods of rest.

49. The approved compensatory periods of rest shall be entered in Form J*.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Section 23 and section 37 (1)

50. Where under the provisions of section 23 (a) of the Act, a child at work wears a token instead of a certificate, the token shall have the number of the child in the General Register (Form D*) stamped upon it. The token shall be attached around the neck of the child.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN MORE THAN ONE FACTORY

Section 25 and section 37 (1)

51. The Inspector may sanction the employment of men in more than one factory on the same day if he is satisfied that such men—

(a) are not employed for more than ten hours in all in any one day;

(b) receive the weekly holiday prescribed by section 22.

52. A note, under the initials of the Inspector, shall be made in the remarks column of Part I of the General Register (Form D*) against all men permitted to work in more than one factory under the preceding rule.

PERSONS EXEMPTED UNDER SECTION 29

53. The following persons shall be deemed to hold positions of supervision or management :—

(a) the manager of the factory,

(b) assistant managers,

(c) any other person who, in the opinion of the Inspector, holds a position of supervision or management.

54. All clerks, accountants and time-keepers shall be deemed to be employed in a confidential capacity.

55. A list of all persons employed in the factory to whom the provisions of section 29 of the Act have been applied, shall be kept in Form J*.

REGISTERS AND RETURNS

Sections 33, 35, 36 and 38

56. The written notice prescribed under section 33 of the Act shall be in the Form B*.

57. The register prescribed under section 35 of the Act shall be in the Form D*, shall be written up afresh from 1st January in each year, and shall always be available for inspection.

* Not published.



58. The notice and return prescribed under section 36 of the Act shall be in the Form C*.

59. The abstract of the Act and rules required by section 36 of the Act to be affixed shall be in the form prescribed. (The form will depend on the rules adopted.)

60. The manager of every factory other than a cotton ginning and pressing factory shall furnish to the Inspector of the area in which the factory is situated on or before January 15th in each year an annual return in duplicate in Form A*.

61. The manager of every cotton ginning or pressing factory shall submit the annual return in duplicate in Form A* within fifteen days of the close of the working season.

ACCIDENTS

Section 34 and section 37 (2) (j) and (k)

62. Notices of accidents resulting in death or causing such severe injury that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegram, telephone or by special messenger within one hour of the occurrence to—

- (i) the Inspector of the area in which the factory is situated, and
- (ii) The District Magistrate or if he by general order so directs, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

63. In case of any accident resulting in death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the officer in charge of the police station for the area in which the factory is situated.

64. If, in the case of an accident, the injured person dies within seven days of the accident, information of his death shall be sent by telegram, telephone or by special messenger within 24 hours of the occurrence to—

- (i) the Inspector,
- (ii) the District Magistrate or if he by general order so directs, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and
- (iii) the officer in charge of the police station for the area in which the factory is situated.

65. If the notice is sent by special messenger, it shall be in Form K,* and if it is sent by telegraph or telephone, it shall be confirmed by a written report in that Form.

66. Notices of accidents of a minor character, but which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be given in the same Form K* within 24 hours of the expiry of that time to both the Inspector and the District Magistrate, or if the latter by general order so directs, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

* Not published.

67. If the Inspector has reason to believe that a fatal or serious accident has occurred in any factory, whether he has received a notice under section 34 of the Act or not, the Inspector shall proceed to make an investigation either by himself or in co-operation with any official deputed by the District Magistrate or the Police authorities, or with both, in order to determine as soon as possible the cause of and responsibility for the accident. If it should be found that the death or serious injury resulted from the occupier or manager of the factory or other person having neglected to observe any provision of this Act or rule or order made thereunder, the Inspector shall, if he considers that a prosecution should be instituted under the Act, give the previous sanction in writing required by section 48, and forward the same to the District Magistrate with a request that a prosecution may be instituted. If the Inspector considers that action should be taken under the Indian Penal Code, he shall record his opinion and send it to the District Magistrate for such action as he may think fit.

At the same time he shall record his opinion whether, if in the event of the accused being convicted and fined, any portion of the fine recovered should be given to the person injured or his dependants by the Court in the manner contemplated by section 43A of the Act or under section 545 of the Criminal Code, as the case may be.

PROCEDURE IN APPEALS

Section 37 (2) (n)

68. An appeal presented under section 50 of the Act shall lie to the Chief Inspector of Factories or in cases where the order appealed against is an order passed by that officer, to the District Magistrate, and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order and bearing a Court-fee stamp in accordance with Article 11 of Schedule II of the Court Fees Act, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against. The Millowners' Associations at Bombay and Ahmedabad in the case of the textile industry and the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, in respect of other industries are hereby prescribed as the bodies empowered to appoint one of the two assessors referred to in sub-section (3) of the same section.

69. On receipt of the memorandum of appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body, if any, declared to be the body representative of the industry concerned under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Act, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated by such body the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date for the hearing of the



appeal and shall give due notice of such date to the appellant and to the Inspector whose order is appealed against, and shall call upon the two assessors to appear upon such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

70. An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of Rule 68 shall receive for the hearing of the appeal, a fee to be fixed by the appellate authority subject to a maximum of fifty rupees per diem. He shall also receive reasonable travelling expenses to be fixed by the appellate authority. The fees and travelling expenses shall be paid by Government, but where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees and travelling expenses of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

MANNER OF SERVICE OF NOTICE

Section 37 (2) (o)

71. The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of any notice, order or extract of an Inspector's report sent under the Act or under these rules, shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

INSPECTOR'S REGISTER OF FACTORIES

72. The Inspector shall maintain a register of all factories under his charge in Form L*. On receiving a notice under section 33 of the Act, the Inspector shall, unless it appears to him that the premises do not constitute a factory, place the factory on his Register of Factories.

73. When the Inspector has reason to believe that any premises situated within the local limits for which he is appointed and not already registered as a factory ought to be included in his register, he shall send to the occupier of the premises a notice intimating his intention of placing such premises on his Register of Factories.

74. Any person served with a notice under Rule 73 may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the Inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The Inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall communicate his decision to the person concerned.

75. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the Inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his Register of Factories. The Inspector may without such notice of his own motion at any time remove

any factory from his register if satisfied that it is no longer used as such.

76. Seasonal factories shall not be removed from the register if there is a probability of their starting work again within a reasonable time.

Section 37 (1)

77. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 51, the morning and evening hours mentioned in section 23, clause (b), and section 24, clause (d), are fixed for the Presidency proper and Sind as follows:—

From November 1st to March 31st inclusive

Half past six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening.

From April 1st to October 31st inclusive

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

78. In every factory a muster roll shall be kept which shall show the time of beginning and ending of each period of employment during the day for men and women.

A subsidiary muster roll shall be kept for children employed in each factory and shall show the same information as regards the hours of employment for children.

All intervals by which work is interrupted shall be recorded in these muster rolls, and note shall also be made of the dates, whether Sundays or week days, on which the factory or any department thereof is closed.

79. The manager or occupier of every factory exempted under sub-section (1) of section 30 from the provisions of section 27 shall keep a muster roll in Form B* showing the normal piece work rate of pay or the rate of pay per hour, per day or per week of sixty hours of all exempted employees. In this muster roll shall be correctly entered the overtime hours of work and payments therefor of all exempted persons. This muster roll shall always be available for inspection.

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

81. Where, under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 30, any factory requires exemption from the provisions of sections 21, 22, 27 or 28, the following conditions shall be observed:—

* Not published.



(a) Within 24 hours of the commencement of the work on urgent repairs written notice shall be sent to the Inspector describing briefly the nature of the urgent repairs and the period of their duration.

(b) In all cases of urgent repairs in which the provisions of sections 21, 22, 27 or 28 are not observed every person employed in the 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.

82. Where women are exempted from the provisions of section 27 under the provisions of section 30, the total overtime permitted shall not exceed six hours during the week.

83. Where men are exempted from the provisions of section 27 and section 28, the overtime permitted shall not be such as to make the hours of work exceed seventy-two in any one week. Nothing in this rule applies to work on urgent repairs carried out under the conditions laid down in rule 81.

84. Copies of the Act and these rules and of the abstract referred to in rule 59 in English and the vernacular language of the district can be purchased from the Inspector notified under sub-section (5) of section 4 as the Inspector to whom notices are to be sent.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922

The following Resolution No. 2343 of 14th July 1922 of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, is published for information.

"The attention of factory owners is invited to section 18 of Act II of 1922 amending the Indian Factories Act, 1911. This section gives power to the local Government to exempt certain classes of work in factories and certain classes of factories from the provisions of the law regarding the daily period of rest, the weekly holiday, the sixty-hour week and the eleven-hour day. Occupiers or managers of factories desirous of claiming exemption for all or any section of their employees from any of the provisions of the amended sections 21 (rest interval), 22 (weekly holiday), 27 (sixty-hour week) or 28 (eleven-hour day) should forward

their applications to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st of August 1922, with a statement showing clearly the nature of exemptions required and the grounds on which they are claimed.

2. Copies of the *amending Act* are obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta (price annas 3 pies 9, plus postage). Copies of the Factories Act, as it will be in force on the 1st of July, may be obtained on payment either from the Superintendent of Government Printing (Bombay), Poona, or from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Old Custom House, Bombay."

NOTICE

The "Labour Gazette" is a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour. It is edited and published monthly by the Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay.

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Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	July 1921.	June 1922.	July 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 13 6	6 10 8	6 6 10
Wheat	.. Delhi No. 1	.. Cwt.	5 9 6	11 2 0	..	..
Do.	.. Khandwa Seoni	.. Candy	45 0 0	75 8 0	105 0 0	105 0 0
Do.	.. Jubbulpore	..	40 0 0	72 8 0	77 8 0	76 0 0
Jowari	.. Rangoon	.. Md.	3 2 6	6 7 3	4 3 9	4 3 9
Barley	..	..	3 4 6	5 4 8	4 7 1	4 10 6
Bajri	.. Ghati	..	3 4 6	7 15 0	5 11 5	5 14 10
<i>Pulses—</i>						
Gram	.. Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	4 3 9	6 5 7	5 8 1	5 11 5
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	..	5 10 5	8 10 6	7 3 5	7 7 3
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Sugar	.. Mauritius No. 1	.. Cwt.	9 3 0	25 2 0	22 6 0	21 12 0
Do.	.. Java white	..	10 3 0	26 0 0	22 12 0	22 13 0
Raw (Gul)	.. Sangli	.. Md.	7 14 3	13 9 8	15 3 10	15 10 4
<i>Other food—</i>						
Turmeric	.. Rajapuri	..	5 9 3	13 5 4	17 0 1	17 6 8
Ghee	.. Deshi	..	45 11 5	62 13 9	91 6 10	85 11 5
Salt	.. Bombay (black)	..	1 7 6	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 11 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

<i>Cereals—</i>						
Rice	.. Rangoon Small-mill	..	100	146	142	137
Wheat	.. Delhi No. 1	..	100	199	..	..
Do.	.. Khandwa Seoni	..	100	168	233	233
Do.	.. Jubbulpore	..	100	181	194	190
Jowari	.. Rangoon	..	100	204	134	134
Barley	..	..	100	161	135	142
Bajri	.. Ghati	..	100	242	174	181
Average—Cereals	..	..	100	186	169	..
<i>Pulses—</i>						
Gram	.. Punjab yellow (2nd sort)	..	100	150	130	135
Turdal	.. Cawnpore	..	100	153	128	132
Average—Pulses	..	..	100	151	129	134
<i>Sugar—</i>						
Sugar	.. Mauritius No. 1	..	100	275	244	237
Do.	.. Java white	..	100	255	223	224
Raw (Gul)	.. Sangli	..	100	172	193	198
Average—Sugar	..	..	100	234	220	220
<i>Other food—</i>						
Turmeric	.. Rajapuri	..	100	239	305	312
Ghee	.. Deshi	..	100	181	200	188
Salt	.. Bombay (black)	..	100	136	187	183
Average—Other food	..	..	100	185	231	228
Average—All food	..	..	100	191	157	168



Wholesale Market Prices in Bombay (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	July 1921.	June 1922.	July 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Cwt.	8 14 6	17 6 0	15 4 0	15 3 0
		"	8 0 0	13 4 4	11 5 0	11 4 0
Oilseeds—	Bold	"	10 14 0	18 0 0	14 12 0	15 0 0
Linseed	Cawnpore (brown)	"	11 4 0	17 12 0	17 14 0	17 4 0
Rapeseed	Do.	"				
Poppyseed	White	"				
Gingily		"				
Textiles—Cotton—		Candy	251 0 0	333 0 0	518 0 0	520 0 0
(a) Cotton—raw—	Good	"	222 0 0	310 0 0	448 0 0	425 0 0
Broach	Fully good	"	230 0 0	"	"	"
Oomra	Saw-ginned	"	205 0 0	"	"	"
Dharwar	Machine ginned	"	198 0 0	276 0 0	393 0 0	375 0 0
Khandesh	Do.	"				
Bengal		"				
(b) Cotton manufactures—	40S	Lb.	0 12 9	1 13 0	1 10 0	1 9 6
Twist	Fari 2,000	Piece	5 15 0	15 8 0	13 12 0	13 12 0
Grey shirtings	6,600	"	4 3 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
White mulls	Liepman's 1,500	"	10 6 0	31 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
Shirtings	Local made 36" x 37½ yds.	Lb.	0 9 6	1 10 6	1 11 3	1 11 6
Long cloth	54" x 6 yds.	"	0 9 6	1 8 6	1 9 0	1 9 0
Chudders		"				

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Oilseeds—			100	195	171	171
Linseed	Bold		100	166	141	141
Rapeseed	Cawnpore (brown)		100	160	136	138
Poppyseed	Do.		100	158	159	153
Gingily	White					
Average—Oilseeds			100	171	152	151
Textiles—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton—raw—						
Broach	Good		100	133	206	207
Oomra	Fully good		100	140	202	191
Dharwar	Saw-ginned		100	"	"	"
Khandesh	Machine ginned		100	"	"	"
Bengal	Do.		100	139	199	189
Average—Cotton—raw			100	137	202	196
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Twist	40S					
Grey shirtings	Fari 2,000		100	226	204	200
White mulls	6,600		100	261	232	232
Shirtings	Liepman's 1,500		100	286	287	287
Long cloth	Local made 36" x 37½ yds.		100	299	260	260
Chudders	54" x 6 yds.		100	281	287	289
			100	259	263	263
Average—Cotton manufactures			100	269	256	255
Average—Textiles—Cotton			100	225	238	235



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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	July 1921.	June 1922.	July 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Other textiles—						
Silk	Canton No. 5					
Do.	Nankin	Pucca seer	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, Cow	Tanned		17 12 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Do. Buffalo	Do.					
Skins, Goat	Do.	Lb.	1 2 6	1 10 6	1 13 11	1 12 7
Metals—						
Copper braziers			1 1 3	0 13 8	1 0 9	1 2 7
Iron bars			1 4 0	3 0 11	1 13 10	2 0 11
Steel hoops		Cwt.				
Galvanized sheets			60 8 0	90 0 0	79 8 0	79 0 0
Tin plates			4 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	8 0 0
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	Bengal		7 12 0	25 0 0	15 8 0	15 0 0
Kerosene	Elephant brand	Ton	9 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Do.	Chester brand	2 Tins	8 12 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
		Case	14 12 0	31 8 0	30 0 0	28 0 0
			4 6 0	8 7 0	7 10 0	7 10 6
			5 2 0	10 12 0	10 3 0	10 3 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Other textiles—						
Silk	Canton No. 5		100	105	105	105
Do.	Nankin		100	172	172	172
Average—Other textiles			100	139	139	139
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, Cow	Tanned		100	143	162	155
Do. Buffalo	Do.		100	79	97	108
Skins, Goat	Do.		100	245	149	164
Average—Hides and Skins			100	156	136	142
Metals—						
Copper braziers			100	149	131	131
Iron bars			100	275	263	200
Steel hoops			100	323	200	194
Galvanized sheets			100	278	167	167
Tin plates			100	194	194	194
Average—Metals			100	244	191	177
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	Bengal		100	214	203	190
Kerosene	Elephant brand		100	193	174	175
Do.	Chester brand		100	210	199	199
Average—Other raw and manufactured articles			100	206	192	188
Total—Food			100	191	187	188
Total—Non-food			100	203	191	188
General Average			100	199	190	188

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	July 1921.	June 1922.	July 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—						
Rice	Larkana No. 3	Candy	39 0 0	67 0 0	60 0 0	61 0 0
Wheat, white	5 % barley 3 % dirt.	"	31 8 0	62 0 0	47 12 0	47 0 0
" red	30 % red. 5 % barley 3 % dirt.	"	31 4 0	61 8 0	47 4 0	46 8 0
" white	92 % red. 2 % barley	"	32 8 0	63 14 0	49 4 0	48 8 0
" red	1 1/2 % dirt. 2 % barley 1 1/2 % dirt.	"	32 4 0	63 6 0	48 12 0	48 0 0
Jowari	Export Quality	"	25 8 0	57 0 0	32 8 0	34 0 0
Barley	3 % dirt	"	26 8 0	46 0 0	37 0 0	36 0 0
Pulses—						
Gram	1 % dirt	"	29 8 0	60 0 0	43 0 0	42 8 0
Sugar—						
Sugar	Java, white	Cwt.	9 2 0	23 4 0	21 12 0	21 12 0
Do.	" brown	"	8 1 6	"	20 0 0	20 4 0
Other food—						
Salt		Bengal Maund.	2 2 0	1 10 2	1 10 6	1 11 0

Expressed as percentages of July 1914

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Cereals—						
Rice	Larkana No. 3	"	100	172	154	156
Wheat, white	5 % barley, 3 % dirt 30 % red.	"	100	197	152	149
" red	5 % barley, 3 % dirt 92 % red.	"	100	197	151	149
" white	2 % barley, 1 1/2 % dirt	"	100	197	152	149
" red	2 % barley, 1 1/2 % dirt	"	100	197	151	149
Jowari	Export Quality	"	100	224	127	133
Barley	3 % dirt	"	100	174	140	136
Averages—Cereals			100	194	147	146
Pulses—						
Gram	1 % dirt	"	100	203	146	144
Sugar—						
Sugar	Java, white	"	100	255	238	238
"	" brown	"	100	"	247	250
Average—Sugar			100	255	243	244
Other food—Salt			100	77	78	79

Wholesale Market Prices in Karachi (Non-foods)

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	July 1921.	June 1922.	July 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed						
Rapeseed	3 % admixture	"				
Gingelly	Black, 9 % admixture	"				
Textiles—						
Jute bags—						
Textile—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw						
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills						
Shirting						
Yarns						
Other Textiles—						
Wool						

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

Oilseeds—						
Cotton seed						
Rapeseed	3 % admixture	.....	100	192	157	153
Gingelly	Black, 9 % admixture	"	100	176	135	135
Average—Oilseeds			100	176	151	145
Textiles—						
Jute bags	Twills	"	100	96	128	128
Textiles—Cotton—						
(a) Cotton, raw	Sind	"	100	155	209	205
(b) Cotton manufactures—						
Drills	Pepperill	"	100	218	213	218
Shirtings	Liepmann's	"	100	296	252	257
Yarns	40s Grey (Plough)	"	100	"	"	"
Average—Cotton manufactures			100	257	233	238
Average—Textiles—Cotton			100	223	225	227
Other Textiles—Wool			100	70	86	86

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

Article.	Grade.	Rate per	July 1914.	July 1921.	June 1922.	July 1922.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hides—						
Hides, dry	.. Sind	.. Maund ..	21 4 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	
" "	.. Punjab	.. " ..	21 4 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0
						10 8 0
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	..	.. Cwt. ..	60 8 0	93 0 0	82 0 0	80 8 0
Steel Bars	..	.. " ..	3 14 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	7 12 0
.. Plates	..	.. " ..	4 6 0	12 0 0	9 8 0	9 0 0
Other raw and manufactured articles—						
Coal	.. 1st Class Bengal	.. Ton ..	16 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Kerosene	.. Chester brand	.. Case ..	5 2 0	10 10 0	10 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.	July 1921.	June 1922.	July 1922.
			100			
Hides—						
Hides, dry	.. Sind	..	100	61	52	49
" "	.. Punjab	..	100	61	52	49
Average—Hides	..	..	100	61	52	49
Metals—						
Copper Braziers	..	..	100	154	136	133
Steel Bars	..	..	100	245	206	200
.. Plates	..	..	100	275	217	206
Average—Metals	..	..	100	225	186	180
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	188	158	157
Total—Non-food	..	..	100	173	162	159
General Average	..	..	100	179	160	159

Wholesale prices index numbers in Bombay by groups from January 1920

Prices in July 1914 = 100

Months.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Sugar.	Other food.	Total food.	Oil-seeds.	Raw cotton.	Cotton manufactures.	Other textiles.	Hides and skins.	Metals.	Other raw and manufactured articles.	Total non-food.	General average.
1920														
January	184	178	323	202	215	210	202	317	153	196	297	200	241	231
April	162	178	329	178	201	173	149	314	270	214	279	191	238	224
July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	179	164	288	208	222	220
August	163	155	456	184	225	173	132	306	183	133	257	209	212	217
September	164	156	470	184	228	189	139	295	186	119	257	209	212	218
October	167	156	385	163	208	178	135	293	186	145	247	216	211	210
November	166	160	312	158	193	164	134	287	184	188	240	202	209	204
December	154	160	255	141	173	148	122	284	181	175	239	204	203	192
1921														
January	158	160	306	146	185	138	120	274	163	148	233	216	195	191
February	159	145	324	149	188	133	110	265	163	172	234	216	193	191
March	156	139	338	150	189	129	108	256	163	152	246	216	190	190
April	173	149	329	164	199	146	112	267	163	169	247	216	198	198
May	173	151	314	162	196	150	115	272	142	166	248	222	200	199
June	184	158	267	169	194	161	126	270	109	141	239	222	205	197
July	186	151	234	185	191	171	137	269	138	156	244	206	203	199
August	216	166	229	181	205	160	137	267	138	160	242	210	202	203
September	212	169	230	174	202	150	217	265	138	180	240	206	211	207
October	192	164	207	180	189	130	169	273	138	182	209	202	199	195
November	196	175	203	190	193	129	170	263	138	163	204	198	192	193
December	188	180	200	185	189	136	198	259	138	136	200	198	191	190
1922														
January	182	175	210	190	188	132	166	258	139	167	199	196	190	190
February	179	168	203	211	189	136	156	244	139	148	192	208	185	186
March	177	166	224	241	198	140	174	251	139	168	192	196	189	172
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
July	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	139	142	177	188	181	188

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, June and July 1922

The prices quoted are for local weights and measures

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

Retail prices of Articles of food in June and July 1922

Articles.	Price per	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
		June 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.	July 1922.	July 1922.	July 1922.	July 1922.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cereals—									
Rice	Maund	7 6 6	9 6 7	8 0 0	7 10 6	7 9 4	9 6 7	8 0 0	7 10 6
Wheat	"	8 15 0	7 11 4	8 0 0	7 9 0	8 10 0	7 5 0	8 0 0	7 9 0
Jowari	"	5 9 1	5 6 1	5 11 5	3 11 3	5 13 9	5 6 5	5 11 5	3 8 11
Bajri	"	8 0 0	6 10 8	7 4 4	5 8 7	7 15 1	6 7 11	7 4 4	5 8 7
Pulses—									
Gram	"	7 9 4	6 7 5	6 10 8	6 15 9	7 11 1	6 1 1	6 10 8	7 4 1
Turdal	"	9 13 6	9 1 3	10 0 0	7 8 2	9 7 6	9 0 3	10 0 0	8 2 3
Other articles of food—									
Sugar (refined)	"	16 7 11	15 14 9	20 0 0	18 4 7	16 14 11	16 0 0	20 0 0	18 4 7
Jaggi (gul)	"	17 4 9	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 13 6	17 9 4	15 8 7	16 0 0	16 13 6
Tea	Lb.	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 12 5	0 10 5	0 9 11	0 8 11	0 12 5	0 10 5
Salt	Maund	3 0 11	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 5	3 3 7	1 15 5	2 8 0	3 7 6
Beef	Seer	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Mutton	"	0 15 4	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 15 5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Milk	Maund	17 9 4	10 0 0	12 4 11	13 5 4	17 9 4	8 10 5	12 4 11	13 5 4
Ghee	"	94 1 11	71 1 9	91 6 10	91 6 10	94 1 11	71 1 9	91 6 10	91 6 10
Potatoes	"	6 2 10	6 6 5	7 4 4	12 4 11	7 2 3	6 15 4	10 0 0	13 4 7
Onions	"	2 13 0	3 4 3	2 0 0	3 5 4	2 14 2	3 1 8	2 0 0	3 5 4
Cocunut oil	"	22 8 7	26 10 8	35 8 11	26 10 8	21 13 9	26 10 8	35 8 11	26 10 8

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

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

Articles	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.
Cereals—								
Rice	132	141	130	145	136	141	130	145
Wheat	160	183	170	147	154	174	170	147
Jowari	128	148	150	129	135	149	150	124
Bajri	185	158	154	157	184	154	154	157
Average cereals	151	156	151	145	152	155	151	143
Pulses—								
Gram	176	170	167	163	179	159	167	169
Turdal	166	136	163	129	162	135	163	139
Average pulses	172	153	165	146	171	147	165	154
Other articles of food—								
Sugar (refined)	216	219	222	193	205	220	222	183
Jaggi (gul)	202	290	180	217	222	223	180	217
Tea	127	129	160	100	127	129	160	100
Salt	144	152	166	159	151	150	166	156
Beef	230	200	100	240	198	200	100	240
Mutton	229	200	200	167	231	200	200	167
Milk	191	225	246	183	191	195	246	183
Ghee	185	167	206	163	185	167	206	163
Potatoes	138	118	191	308	159	128	348	138
Onions	181	180	100	133	186	171	100	133
Cocunut oil	89	108	178	100	90	108	178	100
Average other articles of food	173	175	177	178	177	172	184	181
Average—all food articles (unweighted)	168	168	170	166	170	165	174	169

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Foreign Countries

Country.	India (Bombay)	United Kingdom.				Canada.	South Africa.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States of America.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)					(6)	(7)	
No. of articles.	43	45	44	150	60							
1913 Average	100	100	100	100	100	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1914	100	100	100	100	100	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1915	127	123	123	123	123	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1916	160	160	160	160	160	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1917	206	204	204	204	204	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1918	222	226	225	225	225	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1919	242	242	235	235	235	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1920 March	211	308	310	310	310	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
April	224	313	306	326	326	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
May	217	306	304	332	332	272	188	92	140	96	325	88
1921 January	191	232	209	333	348	261	188	92	140	96	325	88
February	191	215	192	251	229	282	188	92	140	96	325	88
March	190	208	189	230	211	208	188	92	140	96	325	88
April	198	200	184	215	211	199	188	92	140	96	325	88
May	199	191	184	209	205	194	188	92	140	96	325	88
June	197	183	179	206	193	188	166	190	210	134	177	100
July	199	186	179	202	193	182	166	190	208	129	167	100
August	203	183	179	198	187	179	174	170	201	117	154	146
September	207	176	183	191	184	174	150	167	200	117	151	145
October	195	163	170	184	181	172	168	200	120	126	148	145
November	193	161	166	171	171	169	168	197	120	126	148	145
December	190	157	162	176	168	168	138	164	197	120	152	146
1922 January	190	156	159	171	162	168	150	159	190	122	150	145
February	186	156	158	167	159	168	131	155	189	123	149	145
March	192	157	160	165	156	169	131	154	186	123	148	142
April	188	159	159	163	158	166	128	153	181	124	151	146
May	189	159	162	164	158	166	128	155	180	126	152	147
June	190	160	163	163	159	167	128	155	180	125	143	149
July	188	160	163	163	159	167	128	155	177	127	148	149

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	(6)	100	100
1914	100	100	100	100	95	95	105	105	100	116	100
1915	127	123	102	140	133	97	142	145	159	145	138
1916	160	160	124	188	201	117	153	222	233	185	164
1917	206	204	169	262	299	148	179	286	341	244	228
1918	222	226	207	339	409	196	217	392	345	339	293
1919	242	242	225	356	366	239	415	297	322	330	294
1920 March	211	308	24	554	..	321	..	..	351	254	..
April	224	313	24	587	..	300	..	..	354	254	..
May	217	306	24	553	..	248	..	..	368	261	..
1921 January	191	232	24	407	642	201	1,439	..	344	267	341
February	191	215	24	378	613	195	1,376	197	319	250	290
March	190	208	24	361	604	191	1,338	188	312	237	280
April	198	200	24	345	584	190	1,326	176	297	229	270
May	199	191	24	330	547	191	1,308	182	294	218	257
June	197	183	24	326	509	192	1,368	182	294	218	254
July	199	186	24	331	520	196	1,428	176	300	211	254
August	203	183	24	332	542	199	1,517	180	297	198	224
September	207	176	24	344	580	207	2,067	180	287	182	202
October	195	163	24	344	580	219	2,460	169	286	175	186
November	193	161	24	331	599	219	2,460	165	276	174	188
December	190	157	24	332	595	214	3,416	165	269	172	178
1922 January	190	156	24	314	563	210	3,467	161	260	170	177
February	186	156	24	307	533	201	5,433	162	236	165	177
March	192	157	24	307	533	198	6,355	162	231	164	179
April	188	159	24	314	527	195	6,458	165	..	..	..
May	189	159	24	317	524	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	190	160	24	..	..	..	..



Cost of living index numbers for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India (Bombay.)	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Italy (Rome) (c).	Belgium.	Norway.	Switzerland.	South Africa.	France (Paris).	Germany.	U. S. of America.
Items included in the index.	Food, fuel, light, clothing and rent.	Food, fuel, light, 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 ..	125	125	125	119	107	117	99	117	119	103	..	..	105
1916 ..	148	148	148	115	113	116	..	146	140	106	..	..	118
1917 ..	180	180	180	116	119	146	..	190	180	114	..	..	142
1918 ..	203	203	203	146	118	128	..	253	229	118	..	..	174
1919 ..	208	208	208	155	132	205	..	275	261	126	238	..	177
1920 ..	189	252	180	..	149	313	453	..	253	155	..	842	217
1921 January ..	169	265	179	..	159	374	450	..	237	153	..	944	..
.. February ..	162	251	175	..	180	379	434	311	234	149	..	901	..
.. March ..	160	241	169	161	160	384	411	301	231	147	338	901	..
.. April ..	160	233	165	..	159	411	399	301	212	144	..	894	..
.. May ..	167	228	161	..	159	396	389	297	210	141	..	880	180
.. June ..	173	219	153	152	158	390	384	302	214	136	307	896	..
.. July ..	177	219	152	..	157	387	379	..	209	133	..	1,124	..
.. August ..	180	222	155	..	156	391	384	..	206	130	..	1,124	..
.. September ..	185	220	156	145	155	400	386	296	200	130	295	1,308	177
.. October ..	183	210	155	..	155	415	391	..	198	128	..	1,594	..
.. November ..	182	203	153	..	154	423	394	..	192	127	..	1,594	..
.. December ..	179	199	152	140	152	423	393	283	189	124	297	1,746	174
1922 January ..	173	192	152	..	151	430	387	..	179	122	..	1,825	..
.. February ..	165	188	149	..	150	426	380	..	177	120	..	2,209	..
.. March ..	165	186	148	137	148	415	371	257	167	120	291	2,630	167
.. April ..	162	182	146	..	146	420	367	..	167	122	..	3,175	..
.. May ..	163	181	145	..	146	425	365	..	157	122	..	3,482	..
.. June ..	163	180	145	..	..	..	366	249	..	121	317	..	..
.. July ..	165	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. August ..	165	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Retail food index for India and foreign countries

Name of country.	India	United Kingdom.	Canada.	South Africa.	Australia.	New Zealand.	United States of America.	France (b)	Italy (c)	Belgium.	Finland.	Germany.	Holland (g)	Norway.	Sweden (b)	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	100	100	(a) 100	100	100	100
1915 ..	132	105	107	131	112	98	120	95	..	..	..	..	114	..	124	128	119
1916 ..	161	114	116	130	119	109	129	111	..	..	..	..	117	160	142	146	141
1917 ..	204	157	128	126	127	143	183	137	..	..	..	..	146	214	181	166	179
1918 ..	210	175	134	131	139	164	206	203	..	..	..	..	176	279	268	187	222
1919 ..	209	186	139	147	144	186	261	206	..	..	..	..	176	279	268	187	222
1920 ..	258	227	187	194	167	215	373	318	459	982	1,156	204	289	310	212	250	250
1921 January ..	163	278	195	172	186	178	169	410	367	493	1,174	1,265	193	334	283	239	239
.. February ..	156	263	190	165	184	175	155	382	376	482	1,107	1,191	194	308	262	221	221
.. March ..	154	249	178	160	181	166	153	358	386	434	1,137	1,188	193	300	253	..	218
.. April ..	154	238	171	156	173	169	149	328	432	417	1,107	1,171	188	300	248	..	211
.. May ..	162	232	165	152	168	167	142	317	421	407	1,119	1,152	184	292	237	..	208
.. June ..	169	218	150	144	165	166	141	312	409	419	1,147	1,175	180	290	234	..	213
.. July ..	176	220	148	139	164	145	139	307	463	427	1,324	1,491	180	297	234	..	207
.. August ..	177	226	154	134	154	163	152	317	417	427	1,324	1,491	180	297	234	..	204
.. September ..	183	225	159	133	154	161	150	329	430	423	1,359	1,524	179	290	228	..	198
.. October ..	180	210	155	131	150	156	150	331	461	434	1,357	1,757	168	288	218	..	196
.. November ..	179	200	149	129	147	152	149	326	459	442	1,286	2,189	154	281	211	..	189
.. December ..	176	195	148	125	143	150	147	323	458	438	1,198	2,357	150	268	202	..	187
1922 January ..	165	185	149	121	142	147	139	319	469	417	1,123	2,463	148	257	190	..	176
.. February ..	162	179	143	119	140	145	139	307	463	399	1,115	3,020	150	245	189	..	173
.. March ..	161	177	142	119	141	141	136	294	446	382	1,093	3,602	143	238	185	..	162
.. April ..	157	173	138	121	143	144	136	304	455	378	1,124	4,356	137	234	182	..	158
.. May ..	158	172	138	120	147	145	136	317	..	379	1,092	4,680	..	..	178	..	153
.. June ..	158	170	137	118	..	145	137	307	454	..	..	..	..	230	..	..	..
.. July ..	160	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	..	..	..

(a) Average for the year 1914 (b) Includes fuel and lighting. (c) Unofficial. (d) January to June 1914. (e) 15th April 1914. (g) Figures from 1914 to 1916 are annual averages.

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



WAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

PRESENT AND PRE-WAR LEVELS

The following information is based on an answer given to a recent question in the House of Commons:—

Rates of wages of typical classes of time-workers in certain industries

Industry.	July 1914.	June 1919.	June 1920.	June 1921.	June 1922.	Percentage increase over July 1914.
Building (a) (40 large towns)—	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	
Bricklayers ..	40s. 7d.	75s. 6d.	97s. 8d.	93s. 8d.	71s. 10d.	77
Painters ..	36s. 3d.	72s. 8d.	95s. 2d.	93s. 8d.	71s. 9d.	98
Labourers ..	26s. 11d.	61s. 4d.	84s. 8d.	80s. 7d.	54s. 1d.	101
Engineering (a) (16 of the principal districts)—						
Fitters and Turners ..	38s. 11d.	77s. 0d.	89s. 5d.	89s. 3d.	72s. 9d.	87
Labourers ..	22s. 10d.	58s. 3d.	70s. 8d.	70s. 6d.	55s. 8d.	144
Shipbuilding (a) (13 of the principal districts)—						
Shipwrights (e) ..	41s. 4d.	78s. 10d.	91s. 3d.	84s. 10d.	58s. 7d.	42
Ship Joiners (e) ..	40s. 0d.	77s. 10d.	102s. 4d.	94s. 7d.	60s. 5d.	51
Labourers (e) ..	22s. 10d.	58s. 0d.	70s. 6d.	64s. 0d.	40s. 1d.	76
Railway Service—						
Engine Drivers (c) ..	(b) 45s.—50s.	78s.—83s.	84s.—102s.	85s.—103s.	72s.—90s.	60—80
Ticket Collectors ..	(b) 23s.—27s.	56s.—60s.	66s. 6d.—74s.	67s. 6d.—75s.	54s. 6d.—62s.	137—130
Goods Porters ..	(b) 19s.—23s.	52s.—56s.	62s.—68s. 6d.	63s.—69s. 6d.	50s.—56s. 6d.	163—146
Dock Labour (10 of the principal ports)—						
Ordinary cargo workers ..	Per day. 4s. 6d.—6s. 8d.	Per half-day. 5s. 10d.—7s.	Per day. 15s.—17s. 6d.	Per day. 15s.—17s. 6d.	Per day. 11s.—13s. 6d.	144—102
Shipping (d) (Foreign-going vessels)						
Able seamen ..	Per month. £5—£5 10s.	Per month. £14 10s.	Per month. £14 10s.	Per month. £12 10s.	Per month. £10	100—82
Firemen ..	Per month. £5 10s.—£6.	Per month. £15	Per month. £15	Per month. £12 10s.	Per month. £10 10s.	91—75
Road Transport (a)—						
Tram Drivers (50 of the principal districts) ..	Per week. 30s. 7d.	Per week. 60s. 3d.	Per week. 73s. 3d.	Per week. 73s. 3d.	Per week. 63s. 3d.	107
One-horse carters (12 large towns).	25s. 7d.	56s.	65s.	66s. 1d.	57s. 2d.	123
Printing (a) (27 large towns)—						
Hand Compositors and Machine Minders on Book and Jobbing Work ..	35s. 8d.	69s. 6d.	88s. 0d.	93s. 4d.	86s. 2d.	142
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers ..	33s. 11d.	69s. 4d.	87s. 6d.	93s. 4d.	86s. 6d.	155
Agriculture (England and Wales)—						
Ordinary Labourers ..	(b) 14s.—22s.	36s. 6d.—42s. 6d.	42s.—46s. 6d.	46s.—52s.	30s.—36s.	114—64

(a) The rates quoted are the unweighted averages of the recognised rates of wages in the principal towns or districts. (b) Approximate figures. (c) Some of the drivers are paid mileage allowances in addition to the rates shown. (d) Food is provided in addition to the rates quoted. (e) The figures for the Shipbuilding industry relate to time-workers. A large proportion



Principal Trade Disputes in progress in July 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 Textile Mill, Parbhadevi Road, Bombay.	800 (First shift.)	....	1922. 1 July	1922. 2 July	Resentment at the change in working hours under the amended Factory Act which necessitates a rest period of one hour in each shift.	Work resumed unconditionally.
2. The Western India Mill, Kalachowki Road, Bombay.	350 (Spinning Department.)	950	1 July	7 July	Demand for an increase in wages of Rs. 2 per month.	Work resumed unconditionally.
3. The Spring Mill, Naigaum Road, Dadar, Bombay.	400 (Second shift.)	2,250 (Second shift.)	2 July	3 July	Resentment at the change in working hours under the amended Factory Act which necessitates a rest period of one hour in each shift.	Work resumed unconditionally.
4. The Raja Bahadur Shival Motilal Mills, near Railway Station, Poona.	200 (Silk Weaving Department.)	....	2 July	12 July	Reduction of bonus by 50 per cent. from 1st July 1922. [From January 1921 time workers used to receive a bonus of 70 per cent. and piece workers 80 per cent. The reduction was announced on 30th June 1922.]	Strikers paid off.
5. The Ahmedabad Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Jamalpur, Ahmedabad.	100 (Weavers.)	....	3 July	5 July	Demand for (1) good yarn or (2) one anna more per bundle of 24 yards as an alternative.	Work resumed unconditionally.
6. The Madhewji Dharamsi Mill, Foras Road, Bombay.	200 (Finishing and Folding Departments.)	....	3 July	12 July	Alleged dislike of the use of tallow by Hindu workers in the "backfilling" machine. [There is only one backfilling machine in the Department and Hindus have been working it for several years without protest.]	Work resumed unconditionally.
7. The Textile Mill, Parbhadevi Road, Bombay.	5,900 (Both shifts.)	....	4 July	14 July	Resentment at the change in working hours under the amended Factory Act which necessitates a rest period of one hour in each shift.	Work resumed unconditionally.
8. The New Great Eastern Mill, Chinchpoojy, Parel Road, Bombay.	36 (Twisting Department.)	....	6 July	8 July	1. Increase in wages. 2. Compensation for the loss in wages due to delay in the supply of materials.	Work resumed. (The Manager promised to give compensation if justified.)
9. The Spring Mill, Naigaum Road, Dadar, Bombay.	400 (Ring Spinning Department.)	....	8 July	9 July	Resentment at the change in working hours under the amended Factory Act which necessitates a rest period of one hour in each shift.	Work resumed.



Principal Trade Disputes in progress in July 1922—continued.

Name of concern and locality.	Approximate number of workpeople involved.		Date when dispute		Cause.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Began.	Ended.		
<i>Textile Trades—contd.</i>						
10. The Industrial Mills, Surat.	200 (Spinning Department.)	..	1922. 10 July	1922. 18 July	Reprimanding of an operative for spoiling yarn.	Work resumed and new men engaged in place of those who did not return to work.
11. The Raja Bahadur Shival Motilal Mills, near Railway Station, Poona.	500 (Cotton Department.)	..	12 July	13 July	Reinstatement of two dismissed head jobbers.	Work resumed unconditionally.
12. The Raja Bahadur Shival Motilal Mills, near Railway Station, Poona.	350 (Cotton Department.)	..	18 July	....	Reinstatement of two dismissed head jobbers.	....
<i>Engineering Trade.</i>						
13. The N. W. Railway Loco. Workshop, Kotri, Karachi.	100	..	8 July	13 July	(1) Transfer of a boiler maker from Kotri to Karachi. (2) Demand for local and house rent allowances paid to workers in the Carriage and Waggon Departments. (3) Objection to the deduction of half day's pay every Sunday.	Work resumed on a promise to consider the demands.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
14. The Bombay Municipality, opposite Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay.	600 (Coolies of the Road Department.)	..	24 July	27 July	Demand for one rupee four annas a day instead of fourteen annas.	Work resumed unconditionally.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN DENMARK

The new Conciliation Act in Denmark, which has for its object the improvement of the legislation of 1910 (amended in 1918 and 1919), came into force on the 1st January 1922. The Act provides for a permanent Court of Arbitration and a Public Conciliator. The Permanent Court consists of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers elected by their respective national federations, with a president and two or three vice-presidents of judicial qualifications who are paid officials. The Court has jurisdiction over industries, handicrafts, agriculture, transport, and commerce, and general office work. Up to the year 1920, 363 cases were dealt with by the Court, of which 70 per cent. were settled, 20 per cent.

disposed of in the preliminary proceedings, and 10 per cent. withdrawn.

The Public Conciliator is permitted to intervene or not intervene in disputes at his own discretion. The Act clearly defines his functions as being "to endeavour to adjust disputes between employers and workpeople." He is a paid official appointed by the Minister of the Interior on the nomination of the Permanent Arbitration Court, for a period of two years. When a dispute, which will affect the community as a whole, occurs, or is likely to occur, and when negotiations have failed, the Conciliator may on his own initiative or at the request of one of the parties, summon both the parties to a conference, at which he may propose terms of settlement, which shall not be published without the consent of both the parties, unless a stoppage of work takes place.



Aug., 1922

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

Count or Number.	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	5,266	7,107	6,289	15,847	18,734	18,822
Nos. 11 to 20	19,115	20,479	20,006	55,444	59,181	59,249
Nos. 21 to 30	13,023	13,950	14,421	36,257	39,845	41,736
Nos. 31 to 40	1,168	1,030	1,201	3,250	3,540	3,746
Above 40	127	174	199	375	452	542
Waste, etc.	6	21	13	31	39	34
Total	38,705	42,761	42,129	111,204	121,791	124,129

Bombay Island

Count or Number.	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	4,866	6,478	5,796	14,841	17,153	17,323
Nos. 11 to 20	14,930	14,639	14,308	44,009	42,848	41,790
Nos. 21 to 30	7,986	8,276	8,615	22,872	24,736	25,080
Nos. 31 to 40	495	537	502	1,380	1,634	1,550
Above 40	92	86	116	270	257	314
Waste, etc.	1	14	3	18	20	6
Total	28,370	30,030	29,340	83,390	86,648	86,063

Ahmedabad

Count or Number.	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Nos. 1 to 10 Pounds	132	203	131	338	471	337
Nos. 11 to 20	1,682	2,660	2,907	4,546	7,465	8,534
Nos. 21 to 30	3,736	3,896	4,075	9,899	11,029	12,289
Nos. 31 to 40	549	394	605	1,459	1,589	1,826
Above 40	23	64	59	68	122	166
Waste, etc.	1
Total	6,122	7,217	7,777	16,310	20,677	23,152

Aug., 1922



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

Description.	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chadars Pounds	1,548	1,492	1,155	3,186	3,981	3,141
Dhotis	5,516	6,984	5,926	13,226	21,818	20,370
Drills and jeans	1,284	1,155	1,155	3,186	3,981	3,141
Cambrics and lawns	266	93	55	365	144	100
Printers	55	798	595	1,353	1,393	1,390
Shirtings and long cloth	266	93	55	365	144	100
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	9,346	328	60	9,674	388	66
Tent cloth	1,576	8,413	413	10,402	9,639	9,246
Other sorts	153	1,593	7,375	8,121	9,561	8,944
	685	80	910	1,575	1,670	1,684
Total	20,429	20,738	18,313	49,086	65,236	59,539
Coloured piece-goods	7,463	7,396	6,076	19,307	21,109	17,333
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	188	137	107	432	274	241
Hosiery	10	16	12	28	32	22
Miscellaneous	65	74	84	149	158	149
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	8	8	9	25	17	17
Grand Total	28,163	28,369	24,601	69,207	87,155	77,599

Bombay Island

Description.	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chadars Pounds	680	882	595	1,517	2,321	1,694
Dhotis	1,449	2,299	1,839	3,273	6,511	6,111
Drills and jeans	1,161	764	549	3,326	2,367	1,899
Cambrics and lawns	41	66	66	173	210	153
Printers	15	73	47	135	25	108
Shirtings and long cloth	15	15	15	45	45	45
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	5,847	6,071	5,627	13,562	19,879	24,224
Tent cloth	1,307	714	53	3,444	3,811	2,424
Other sorts	146	60	861	920	1,457	2,761
	289	484				
Total	10,894	12,024	10,326	26,457	36,784	33,866

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

Description.	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Coloured piece-goods Pounds ..	6,523	6,391	5,148	16,731	17,762	14,123
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	184	127	98	537	465	328
Hosiery	8	11	10	22	25	26
Miscellaneous	65	74	83	169	239	256
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	8	9	9	71	19	26
Grand Total	17,682	18,636	15,674	43,987	55,294	48,625

Ahmedabad

Description.	Month of June			Three months ended June		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Chadars Pounds ..	748	485	449	1,449	1,360	1,221
Dhotis	3,236	3,577	3,079	7,712	12,010	11,162
Drills and jeans	59	13	3	130	139	68
Cambrics and lawns	37	12	11	57	38	82
Printers	140	225	229	470	785	866
Shirtings and long cloth	2,581	1,693	1,730	5,877	5,976	5,135
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	236	201	170	535	772	449
Tent cloth .. ..	....	10	1	....	10	2
Other sorts	177	251	235	430	753	561
Total	7,214	6,467	5,907	16,660	21,843	19,546
Coloured piece-goods	425	421	398	1,129	1,418	1,361
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	1	1	1	1	4	2
Hosiery	4	5	1	9	19	9
Miscellaneous .. ..	....	....	1	....	....	2
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total	7,644	6,894	6,308	17,799	23,284	20,920

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.)

Canada.—On the 8th June 1922 the Minister of Labour issued an Order-in-Council to secure more effective measures for observing the fair wage policy, which is based on a resolution adopted by the Canadian Parliament in 1900. The resolution declares that all Government contracts should contain such labour conditions as will prevent abuses through sub-letting and "that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out". If the Department of Labour is unable to furnish to the Department concerned a schedule of current wages and hours, it may recommend the insertion of a general clause providing for the current wages and hours as fixed by the custom of the trade. Sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained.

In the event of any dispute as to wages or hours the decision of the Minister of Labour shall be final; and until the Minister's decision is complied with no payments may be made to the contractor.

France.—In the course of his lecture, before the Society for the Promotion of National Industry, on the subject of the suppression of syphilis, Mr. Louis Le Chatelier, Honorary President of the French Engineering Society, pointed out that labour accidents are more frequent and serious, and that cures take longer and are more costly in the case of syphilitic workers. In France, the total wages bill of industrial workers amounts to 30 milliard francs. The cure of syphilitic workers only would mean a saving of 1,500 million francs per annum, and the cure of all French syphilitics, not of workers only, would cost less than 1,000 million francs once for all. These figures will show the marked disproportion between the cost to the country of abolishing syphilis and the

resulting benefits. Large dispensaries which are "curative factories" have been established, capable of making 140 blood tests or 60 injections in a single three hours session.

Mr. Le Chatelier is of the opinion that manufacturers, being directly interested in fighting this scourge, should undertake a campaign for abolishing syphilis and that they should by their joint effort establish a prophylactic institute with dispensaries in each industrial centre of half a million to a million inhabitants. Public opinion would then take up the general organisation for the treatment of all persons. He pointed out how similar action on the part of manufacturers in the mining industry resulted in the disappearance of anchylostomiasis.

Germany.—It has been realised in Germany that the collection of wage statistics, together with statistics on the cost of living, are urgently necessary for the formation of a reasonable wage policy. Accordingly, a Bill on wage statistics has been introduced in the Reichstag by the Federal Government for the taking of censuses of wages and salaries. It proposes the appointment of an advisory council nominated by the Federal Economic Council from among representatives of employers and workers, for the purpose of drawing up the census schedule. Contraventions are punishable by fines up to 100,000 marks. Thus, the Act enables a regular census to be taken. The work is to start with small monthly enquiries in certain branches of industry, and more extensive enquiries covering the whole country and some 15,000 typical undertakings will be made periodically.

Spain.—The International Labour Office has been unofficially informed that the Spanish Senate has recently approved the ratification of the Washington Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, and the adoption of the Recommendation concerning unemployment. According to the former, a woman employed in any industrial or commercial undertaking (1) shall not be permitted to work during the six weeks following her confinement; (2) shall have the right to leave her work if she produces a medical certificate stating that her confinement will probably take place



within six weeks; and (3) shall, while she is absent be paid benefits sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child. The Recommendation concerning unemployment requires each Member-State (1) to take measures to prohibit the establishment of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit and (2) to establish an effective system of unemployment insurance.

United States of America.—The *Commerce Monthly* for July 1922 furnishes interesting statistics in regard to the working hours in the United States. Only one-half of the wage-earners in manufacturing industries were working over 48 hours a week in 1919 as compared with seven-eighths in 1914. In 1919, 1,111,000 wage-earners were working 44 hours or less a week, 346,000 between 44 and 48 hours, and 2,962,000, 48 hours. The following table shows the prevailing hours according to the average number of wage-earners in 1914 (pre-war) and 1919:—

Hours per week	Average number of wage-earners		Per cent. of total	
	1914	1919	1914	1919
	(000)	(000)		
48 and under	833	4,419	12	49
Between 48 and 54	946	1,496	13	16
54	1,818	828	26	9
Between 54 and 60	1,543	1,249	22	14
60	1,488	828	21	9
Over 60	408	276	6	3
Total	7,036	9,096	100	100

Japan.—At the last session of Parliament the House of Representatives passed resolutions requesting the Government to introduce legislation for the protection of workers thrown out of employment as a result of the Washington disarmament decision and to establish a separate Department for Agriculture and Commerce. The Premier expressed his intention to provide in the 1923 Budget for the creation of this new department.

The Opposition Parties brought in Bills for the amendment of the Factory Act, for regulating the organisation and powers of trade

unions, for amending the Public Peace and Safety Act, and a Bill on Agricultural Associations. These Bills were not read a second time, but the Government announced its intention of making enquiries with a view to the amendment of the Factory Act.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Official Publications

INDIA

Annual Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the United Provinces for the year 1921.—

The number of factories on the register during the year 1921 was 225. During the year 11 fatal, 101 serious and 708 slight accidents were reported, and six prosecutions were made.

Annual Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in Burma for the year 1921.

The International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921.—Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labour, No. 26.

Report on the working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March 1922.

Census of India, 1921, Vol. IX—Cities of the Bombay Presidency, Part I, Report by L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay.

UNITED KINGDOM

Third Report of the Departmental Committee on Lighting in Factories and Workshops. Cmd. 1686.

POLAND

Statistique du Travail, Nos. 1—5, January to May 1922 (Office Central de Statistique, Warsaw).

GENEVA (International Labour Office).

International Labour Review, Vol. V, No. 7, for July 1922.

Official Bulletin, Vol. V, Nos. 24—26.

Industrial and Labour Information, Vol. II, No. 12; Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2.

Do. do. Russian Supplement, Vol. II, No. 6.

Questionnaire No. 1, first item on the Agenda of the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference.

(a) Reform of the Constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

(b) Periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference. *Statistics of Unemployment in various Countries, 1910—1922.*

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. III, Nos. 5 and 6, for May and June 1922 (League of Nations).

JAVA

Statistiek van Groot-en Kleinhandelsprijzen, No. 8.

The recently created Labour Office in Java has forwarded this interesting table of index numbers published by the Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department, Batavia, containing wholesale and retail prices up to June 1922.

Books

The Working Life of Women in the Seventeenth Century by Alice Clark (George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., London).

Workmen's Compensation Insurance with a summary of the statutory law relating thereto by C. E. Golding (Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., London).

The Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906. With the Statutes relating to cases decided on the previous Workmen's Compensation Acts in England, Scotland and Ireland; the County Court Rules of Procedure under the Act of 1906; the Home Office Regulations and Forms; together with Notes and Cases decided in the Canadian Courts and an appendix of Canadian Statutes by His Honour Judge Ruegg. (Butterworth & Co., London).

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