

## MINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

UNITED PROVINCES

For the year ending March 31, 1941

15019



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SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA 1942

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## REPORT

ON THE

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

## UNITED PROVINCES

For the year ending March 31, 1941



#### ALLAHABAD:

SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA 1942

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## Annual Report on the Administration of the Department of Labour, United Provinces for March, 1941

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## CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTORY

The assumption of office by the Congress Government in the United Provinces in July, 1937, was heralded by serious labour troubles in Cawnpore. In pursuance of the announcement by the Hon'ble Premier of the appointment of a special officer to deal with labour disputes as they arise from day to day, the Government appointed Dr. Raj Bahadur Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.), Government Statistician, to act as Labour Officer from 5th August, 1937. The functions of the Labour Officer were to promote harmonious relations between employers and their employees, to create mutual understanding and good will and to prevent disputes. The Labour Officer was also required to collect, compile and publish statistics of labour conditions and welfare.

- 2. In pursuance of an agreement between the Employers' Association and the Mazdoor Sabha following the general strike in 1937, Government appointed an Inquiry Committee to inquire into the question of wages and conditions of employment in the textile industry at Cawnpore with Sjt. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman. The report of this Committee was published in April, 1938. Amongst other things the Committee recommended a general increase in wages in textile mills at Cawnpore. The Employers' Association of Northern India in a statement published on 24th May, 1938, strongly criticized the recommendations of the Committee and rejected their plea for a general increase in wages. This was followed by a prolonged general strike which came to an end in July, 1938, after protracted negotiations lasting for about 50 days. One of the conditions of the termination of the strike being the appointment of a senior I.C.S. Officer as Labour Commissioner, Mr. P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed as Labour Commissioner on 4th July, 1938, in addition to his duties as Secretary to Government.
- 3. The services of Mr. Kharegat were placed at the disposal of the Government of India as Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in March, 1939. Since then the post of Labour Commissioner has changed hands several times. The following officers have held the post during the period noted against each:

Mr. Vishnu Sahay, I.C.S., Cane Commissioner-20th March to 14th June, 1939.

Mr. J. Nigam, i.c.s., Director of Industries and Commerce, United Provinces--15th June to 14th October, 1939.

Mandal undertook not to declare a strike until all other avenues of settlement had been emplored or without 15 days's notice to the Kapra Committee. The parties finally agreed to refer any differences arising between them regarding the agreement to the Labour Commissioner for conciliation.

## The Tobacco Manufacturers, Ltd., Saharanpur

3. The Cigarette Worker's Union, Saharanpur, declared a stay-instrike at the Tobacco Manufacturers, Ltd., Saharanpur, on and from the 15th February, 1940, because the factory owners did not accede to their demands regarding an increase in wages and improvement in conditions of work. The Labour Officer and the Labour Commissioner made personal inquiries into the dispute and submitted a detailed report to Government on the basis of which the strike was called off in June, 1940. A special feature of this trike was that the Union had called a simultaneous strike at the other branches of the Company at Monghyr and Calcutta.

## Trouble in the Sugar Mills at Gorakhpur

4. In the middle of January, 1941, trouble was reported to be brewing in certain sugar mills of the Gorakhpur District, following the dismissal of a number of workers who had taken part in the last general etrike, and a general reduction of staff by the mills. I made detailed inquiries into the matter from the mills concerned who reported that there was no victimization but that where the services of certain men were dispensed with, their discharge or dismissal was on quite other grounds. The factory owners moreover agreed to give preference to old hands at the time of filling future vacancies and to restrict retrenchment and dismissals of old hands to the absolute minimum.

## Dear Food Allowance

- 5. Workers employed in the textile and oil mills in Cawnpore in particular and in the province in general were granted a dearness allowance as per schedules appended (Appendices A, B and C). The Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, however, started an agitation for a 40 per cent. dearness allowance and organized a number of meetings in this connexion. A "Dearness Allowance Week" was also celebrated from 23rd to 30th March, 1941, when workers were asked to join the Sabha in large numbers and put forward a number of demands.
- 6. There were 25 strikes involving approximately 13,138 workers and a loss of 229,903 working days. Particulars of these strikes have been given in Appendix E to this report. Most of these strikes were settled by the intervention of the Labour Commissioner or the Labour Officer.
- 7. The extent of work undertaken by the Department in regard to the disposal of individual complaints received from workmen and their organizations will be seen from the appended statement showing the number of complaints received and disposed of by the Labour Office during the year ending 31st March, 1941 (Appendix F).

## CHAPTER III moist and wall such a self chapter III

poset of the Unions appears to be the general fund. No Union includes a notified fact food. Out of the 48 Trade Unions on the register or alls

## Administration of Labour Laws in the United Provinces

## Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929

1. Reports on all industrial disputes are received in the office from District Magistrates and particulars of these are forwarded to the Provincial Government and the Government of India.

No Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation has been appointed in the United Provinces under the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929, since 1938 when a Court of Inquiry was appointed to report whether certain workers had been victimized by certain mills in Cawnpore. The Labour Commissioner and the Labour Officer were notified as Conciliation Officers for all industries, businesses and undertakings within the United Provinces other than those carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government or by a railway company, under section 18A of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 (VII of 1929) as amended by the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1938 (XVII of 1938) in 1940, vide Industries Department notification no. 2079/XVIII—400/L, dated the 12th September, 1940.

## Workmen's Compensation Act

2. Monthly reports of accidents in factories, railways, electric works and other industries are received from District Magistrates on a standard form prescribed by this office.

From April, 1940 to March, 1941, compensation amounting to Rs.69,179-7-9 was awarded or paid by registered agreement in 176 cases—62 of fatal accident, 14 of permanent total disablement, 91 of permanent partial disablement, and 8 of temporary disablement. The nature of the injury in one case is being inquired into. Out of these cases 34 occurred on railways, 5 in electric works, 43 in textile mills, 41 in sugar mills and 53 in other industries. Particulars of workmen's compensation awarded under various heads and under various occupations are given in Appendix G.

## Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926

3. A perusal of the statistics of Trade Unions in the United Provinces for the year 1939-40 shows that the workers on the whole still fail to appreciate the advantages of Trade Unions There has no doubt been an increase in membership which rose to 15,811 in 1940 as against 11,752 in the previous year, but the financial condition of many of the Unions is far from satisfactory. The most common weaknesses of the Unions are: (1) absence of investment in securities, (2) a large proportion of unpaid

subscriptions, and (3) meagre cash balances. The only fund at the disposal of the Unions appears to be the general fund. No Union maintains a political fund. Out of the 48 Trade Unions on the register on 31st March, 1940, four Unions did not submit their annual returns for that year because they had ceased to exist. These were removed from the register. Besides these 14 more did not submit their annual returns for other reasons and of these the registration of nine was cancelled. Many Unions submitted defective returns with the result that correct returns were obtained only after protracted correspondence. One was removed as it was registered with the Central Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi.

Eleven new Trade Unions were registered in the course of the year. Thus the total number of the Unions on the register at the close of the year was 45.

Only five Unions have so far submitted their annual returns for the year ending 31st March, 1941. As these statements were not in order instructions have been issued to the Unions concerned to make the necessary corrections. The annual returns of many Unions have been delayed as their officers were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

A separate report on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in the United Provinces for the year ending 31st March, 1940, was published for the first time in 1941.

4. Full facts concerning the administration of the Factories Act, 1934, the United Provinces Maternity Benefit Act, 1938, and the Employment of Children's Act, 1938 are contained in the annual report on the administration of factories in the United Provinces, while the report on the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, is published separately.

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#### CHAPTER IV

#### WELFARE WORK

LABOUR welfare work has been organized at Cawnpore on behalf of Government in accordance with the instructions conveyed in G. O. no. R-191/XVIII—848 dated the 5th October, 1937, in which a grant of Rs.10,000 was made for welfare work during the financial year 1937-38. Some work was already being done in Cawnpore by a small group of employers but this scarcely affected the mass of the labourers.

- 2. Five labour welfare centres have been opened at Cawnpore. Each centre provides facilities for free medical aid, including free medicines, a free reading-room and library and some indoor and outdoor games. An Organizer and an Assistant are appointed at each welfare centre to organize the activities of the centre and to carry on propagnda among the workers residing in its neighbourhood. Three qualified wholetime Medical Officers are in charge of these centres and a compounder is provided for each.
- 3. The dispensaries at the welfare centres have been rendering very material help to working-class people in their mohallas where medical attention was not so easily available in the past. The attendance at each of the five dispensaries is never less than 100 patients a day, while some dispensaries are attended by as many as 300 patients in a day. All medicines are given free and Medical Officers pay free visits to the houses of patients who are unable to attend the dispensaries. The doctors are not permitted to engage in private practice.
- 4. Arrangements have been made with the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board to start a tea stall at each centre where the workers visiting the centre are served tea free of charge. On an average over 3,000 persons took advantage of this arrangement every day in 1939, the average in 1940, was over 4,000 cups a day. The Tea Board was also good enough to supply a radio set and an adda-gram to each centre to enable the workers visiting the centre to hear the latest music and news. These arrangements have considerably increased the attraction and usefulness of the welfare centres.
- 5. A talkie cinema apparatus was purchased in 1938 from welfare funds to give free cinema shows to workmen and their families. These have proved to be extremely popular and are always well attended. The shows are also utilized for propaganda in favour of temperance, education cleanliness, co-operation, etc., and short talks on these subjects are given by the Medical Officer, the Honorary Chief Organizer or other officials of the department with the help of the microphone attached to the apparatus during the time taken in changing reels. Numerous demands have been

received for the extension of this form of recreation in Cawnpore as well as in other industrial towns of the province.

There is unfortunately a great dearth of educational films which interest as well as instruct working-class people. The films at present prepared by the Red Cross Society and the Health Department offer little to interest and attract them. The desirability of giving financial assistance to film companies to produce educational, health or temperance pictures may be considered.

- 6. Another direction in which some headway has been made is the mobilization of working-class talent for their own recreation and education by encouraging debates, musical performances and the writing of poems, plays and short stories by factory workers. These parties are greatly enjoyed by large numbers of them and distinguished persons from outside are often invited to take part in such functions.
- 7. Special efforts have been made to organize and encourage outdoor games amongst workers and their children. Indigenous games like kabaddi, yadkafari,, lathi and wrestling have already become quite popular at the welfare centres and a number of competitions in these games have been held. Tournaments in hockey, football and volley-ball, etc., and sports are arranged between teams from the centres and the different mills and arouse the greatest keeness and rivalry.
- 8. In addition to the centres started in Cawnpore additional welfare centres have been started at Lucknow, Hathras, Firozabad and Allahabad during the last two years. All these centres have now been put on a satisfactory basis and are being run efficiently.
- 9. With a view to improve the utility of these welfare centres and to further the literacy movement amongst workmen it was recently decided to organize night schools for adults. The chief difficulty in organizing such schools for workmen is the little leisure enjoyed by the average factory worker, but the response has not been altogether disappointing and eight schools with 180 students are already being run successfully.
- 10. It is regretted that it was found impossible with the funds at the disposal of the department to give adequate attention to welfare work among women and children. During the year there was only one Health Visitor appointed who was quite unable to cope with the work which she had to do. Towards the end of the year His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hallett visited the centres at Cawnpore when at their suggestion a women's and children's section was added to the welfare centres and the appointment of five Assistant Health Visitors was sanctioned. These Assistants have been allotted one to each of the centres and it is hoped during the current year that it will be possible to extend the organization of work among women and children.
- 11. In addition to the efforts made to extend maternity and child welfare work among working-class families it was suggested that attention might be paid to the economic utilization of the leisure time of

working-class women. In pursuance of this suggestion a Lady Instructor was appointed in November, 1940, to impart instructions to women in sewing, knitting, needle work, etc. A number of women attended the classes for instruction and if the attendance increases it is proposed to open a number of such classes at the welfare centres and also at centres in other industrial towns to enable working-class women to earn a modest income to supplement their family earnings. It is proposed to arrange for the sale of these articles through Co-operative Societies.

- 12. Better Living Societies have been organized at each welfare centre. These societies have been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and include a large number of influential workers residing in the neighbourhood of the centre. The societies are supervised by the Welfare Superintendent and the Organizers and Assistant Organizers of each centre and in each Society sub-committees have been formed to settle-individual disputes and generally to improve living conditions in the various workmen's ahatas.
- After the outbreak of war in spite of the steps taken by Government to control the prices of essential commodities, there was neverthelessa considerable amount of profiteering among retail dealers. With a view to enable workers to obtain these essential commodities at reasonableprices a Co-operative Store was opened in May, 1940, at each of the five welfare centres. At the start only wheat, gram, and pulses were sold at these stores, the stocks having been obtained through Co-operative Marketing Societies and through the Agricultural Department. Subsequently it was found necessary to add other commodities in daily use, such as rice, sugar, gur, etc. These stores have proved very popular and have filled a long-felt need. Sales from May, 1940 to the end of March, 1941 amounted in value to Rs. 15.262. The stores were somewhat handi capped for want of working capital. The Registrar, Co-opertive Societies, lent the services of a Supervisor to look after the general working of thestores and through the United Provinces Co-operative Unions financial assistance was received to meet the salaries of weighmen and other incidental charges. The Government have recently consented to place funds at the disposal of the department to be used as working capital and to meet these incidental charges.
- 14. I would like to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by Pandit Suraj Prasad Avasthi, M.L.A., Honorary Chief Organizer, in advancing labour welfare activities until the end of 1940 when he joined the Non-co-operation Movement.
- 15. The statements appended at the end (Appendix H) will amply prove the extent and the usefulness of the welfare work undertaken by the department.

## CHAPTER V

#### GENERAL

#### Labour Bulletin

With a view to implement the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee laid down in Chapter XIV of its report for the collection, compilation and publication of detailed and accurate industrial and labour statistics and in view of the imperative need of publishing in a consolidated form detailed information about labour conditions and welfare work in and outside the province, a monthly journal called the "Labour Bulletin", was published on the lines of the "Labour Gazette", a monthly publication of the Labour Office, Bombay. The first issue of the Bulletin came out in January, 1941, with encouraging messages from His Excellency the Governor and a number of official and non-official persons. Besides special articles on technical subjects connected with labour and industries, the chief feature of the Bulletin is the publication of regular statistics of prices, cost of living, labour welfare, industrial disputes, Factories and Trade Unions. The Labour Bulletin is the only publication of its kind in Northern India.

## Standing orders for operatives

2. With a view to systematize and clarify the conditions of work in the mills it has been proposed to formulate standing orders for operatives on the lines of the orders settled by the Industrial Court in Bombay under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. A draft has been prepared and discussions are in progress with the Employers' Association of Northern India with a view to their adoption by the mills at Cawnpore and other industrial towns in the United Provinces.

## Housing scheme for mill workers at Cawnpore

3. The necessity for constructing suitable houses for mill workers at Cawnpore was stressed by the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee and has been further emphasized by the Employers' Association of Northern India. Discussions were held with the Employers' Association, the Cawnpore Municipal Board and the Improvements Trust for evolving a suitable housing scheme. The matter is still in the negotiation stage.

## Bureau of Economic Intelligence

4. A Board of Economic Enquiry with a Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research was established by the Government in 1931. The Bureau conducted special inquiries into agricultural prices, the marketing of agricultural produce, the cost of cultivation of crops and economic planning for the United Provinces from 1931 to 1937 and published

brochures on these subjects. After the appointment of the Statistician as-Labour Office in 1937, Government transferred the work to the Secretariat under the Director of Information.

The Bureau was transerred back to Cawnpore under the supervision and control of the Labour Commissioner in 1941. The Bureau has since been engaged in compiling a report on the family budgets and housing conditions of mill workers in Cawnpore on the basis of about 1,400-budgets collected by the Labour Office.

The Bureau has continued the collection, compilation and publication of wholesale prices started in 1931 and has also drawn up a scheme for the collection of information regarding some other industrial commodities. The Bureau has also recently undertaken an inquiry into the fertility of mill workers at Cawnpore.

### National Service Labour Tribunal

5. In August, 1940, the Government of India extended the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, to the United Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and constituted at Cawnpore the National Service Labour Tribunal for these three provinces with the Labour Commissioner, United Provinces, as its Chairman. The Tribunal began to function from August, 1940 and ten meetings of the Tribunal were held before the end of the year. chief aim of the Tribunal is to intensify India's War effort by ensuring the supply of technical personnel to munition and other factories engaged in war work of national importance. In order to ensure that the technical personnel and the managerial staff (a list of which is given in the Schedule to the Ordinance) available in the area under their jurisdiction is distributed in the most effective way possible, the Tribunal took a census of technical personnel. Action was also taken to register the managerial and supervisory staff of all industrial undertakings. information required has since been obtained and compilation work is in progress.

The Tribunal also selected candidates for training in England under the Bevin Training Scheme. Fifteen candidates were selected and cent to the United Kingdom for training in two batches.

In October, 1940, the work of recruiting war technicians was entrusted to the Tribunal. A large number of these candidates have been recruited and posted for training to the various institutions and workshops opened by the Government of India for the purpose.

Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, United Provinces

6. The office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was transferred from the charge of the Director of Industries and Commerce, United Provinces, vide G. O. no. U-461-(8)/XVIII—88(L), dated the 11th April, 1940, and the Labour Commissioner was appointed as its administrative head.

The office is responsible for the administration of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, the United Provinces Maternity Benefit Act, 1938, and the Employment of Children's Act, 1938. The annual reports on the administration of these Acts are published separately. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, United Provinces, is the Technical Head of the office and is assisted by eight Inspectors. Throughout the period under review Mr. K. K. Batliwala, M.I.MAR.E., A.INST. NAV.A., was the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers.

#### Statistics

7. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, statistics under all the heads under which information could be collected and compiled without legislation were collected and compiled.

An inquiry into family budgets and housing conditions of mill workers at Cawnpore was conducted in 1938-39 by the Labour Office, and about 1,400 family budgets were collected. In the first instance 300 budgets were scrutinized and two pro forma reports, one on the cost of living, and the other on housing conditions were submitted to Government by the Bureau of Economic Intelligence. The remaining budgets are being compiled by the Bureau and a report will be prepared on the subject in due course.

An interim cost of living index number was prepared on the basis of three hundred budgets. Twenty-one items, divided into five groups (viz. food, fuel and light, clothing, house rent, and miscellaneous), were included in the index, with August, 1939, as the base. A full note on the method used for the compilation of the index is given at pages 97—100 of the January, 1941 issue of the Labour Bulletin, the monthly publication of the department. Cost of living index numbers from August, 1939, to March, 1941, are given in Appendix I of the report.

Details of the nature of complaints received in the Labour Office from individual workers or their organizations are kept and analyzed in the office. A summary of these is given in Appendix F.

Statistics of factories registered and cancelled, of prosecutions of factories under the Factories Act, 1934, as also of complaints received under the Payment of Wages Act and the action taken on these complaints, are also regularly compiled and published in the Bulletin.

J. E. PEDLEY, c.i.e., M.C., 1.C.S.,

Labour Commissioner, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

#### APPENDIX A

Dearness allowance granted to the empyloyees of cotton and woollen mills

		Income			Allov	war	ice
					As.	p.	
Under Rs.19	per me	ensem			2	0	per rupee.
Over Rs.19 a	nd und	ler Rs.25			1	6	,,
,, Rs.25	,,	Rs.32-8	15.		1	0	,,
,, Rs.32-8	,,	Rs.40			0	9	,,
" Rs.40	,,	Rs.59	200		0	6	,,
" Rs.59	,,	Rs.75			0	6	,,

#### APPENDIX B

Dearness allowance granted to the employees of jute mills of Cawnpore

	Ca	tegorie	es		As	. p	
A.	Under Rs.14.			 25-1	2	0	in the rupe
B.	Over Rs.14 a	nd und	er Rs.18		 1	6	- ,,
C.	,, Rs.18	,,	Rs.24	 B	1	0	,,
D.	,, Rs.24	,,	Rs.30	 9-13	0	9	.,
E.	" Rs.30	.,,	Rs.40		 0	6	,,
F.	" Rs.40	,,	Rs.50		0	6	,,
G.	" Rs.50	,,	Rs.75		0	6	

<sup>\*</sup>Members of the Employers Association of Northern India, Cawnpore.

#### APPENDIX C

Dearness allowance granted to the workers employed in oil mills in the United Provinces

- (1) Workers getting annas 4 per day will get annas 5 per day.
- (2) Workers getting annas 5 per day will get annas 6 per day.
- (3) Workers getting between annas 5 per day and Rs.15 per mensem will get an increase of annas 2 per rupee.
- (4) Workers getting between Rs.15 and Rs.25 per mensem will get an increase of 1 anna 6 pies per rupee.
- (5) Workers getting between Rs.25 and Rs.50 per mensem will get an increase of anna 1 per rupee.

#### APPENDIX D

Dearness allowance granted by some of the printing presses at Cawnpore

Allowanaa

THEOME	Allowance
Rs.10 per mensem or under	 2 annas 6 pies per rupe
Rs.10 to Rs.25 per mensem	 1 anna 6 pies Bo.
Over Rs.25 per mensem	lanna Do.

N.B.—This has now been withdrawn by the press concerned.

APPENDIX E

Particulars of strikes for the year ending 31st March, 1941

	Work	ers inv	olved	Durat	ion of strike				
Establishment	Direct-	Indi-	m1	Da	ites	Days	Working days lost	Immediate cause	Result of the strike
	ly	rectly	Total	From	То	Days			
1. Tobacco Manufactures (India) Ltd., Saharan- pur.	1,300		1,300	Continued from 15th February, 1940.	26th April, 1940.	130	144,300 (Ex. 19)	Rejection of the damand of the Union regard- ing pay and privileges and certain conditions of labour.	Partially successful.
2. Cooper Allen & Co., North-West Tannery, Cawnpore.	29	3	32	18th April, 1940.	18th April, 1940.	5½ hours	20	Misunderstanding owing to suspension of three workers.	Unsuccessfu
3. Allahabad Railway Licensed coolies and goods-shed palledars at Allahabad Junction and Allahabad City Station.	500		500	16th May, 1940.	25th May, 1940.	40	20,000	The coolies desired a substantial reduction in the license fee and to overthrow the contract system. The palledars struck in sympathy and also demanded for themselves regular payment of their wages by the contractor which had hitherto been paid after considerable delay each month.	Successful.

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4. Sahjanwa Jute Mills, Sahjanwa, Gorakhpur	• • •		1,600	10th Jun 1940.	e,   1st July, 1940	21	28,800 (Ex. 3)	(1) Low wages, many workers were paid Rs.1-6 per week. (2) High rent of workers' quarters. (3) Low hourly wages for extra work.	Ditto.
5. Dulichand Umrao Lal Oil Mills, Cawnpore.	60		60	13th June 1940.	, 20th June, 1940.	7	360 (Ex. 1)	Dismissal of worker.	Unsuccessful.
6. Woodworkers Factory Doiwala, Dehra Dun.	60	•••	60	16th July 1940.	8th August, 1940.	23	1,200 (Ex. 3)	The workers were not paid their wages for the month of May and June, 1940.	Ditto.
7. The Muir Mills Co.	600		600	22nd July 1940.	, 25th July, 1940.	3	1,800	Demand for an increase in wages.	Ditto.
8. Misra Hosiery Mills, Industrial Area, Cawn- pore.	20	110	20	23rd July 1940.	23rd July, 1940,	anese	Nil	There was a little mis- understanding owing to which the workers suspended their work, but only a short time after they resumed work.	Ditto.
11. As K. Acts Mills Co.,	1	Indust	rial dis	putes durin	g the year endi	ng 31st	March, 1	.941—(continued)	Tames supp
9. Lallamal Hardeo Dass Cotton Spinning Mills, Hathras.	41	1000	41	8th Augus 1940.	10th August, 1940.	2	82	A deduction of I anna in the rupee from the fifteen days' wages on the 7th August, 1940.	Successful.
10. Hosiery Mills, Dayalbagh, Agra.	121	k 45- 101		20th Augu 1940,	1940.		605	Want of work owing to shortage of yarn. The workers wanted full wages for the day they were not given work while the mills wanted	Partially successful.
	dod	a Arial	Palati	as amount	resident cardino	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0-11 JURI	them to give them food and lodging only.	

	Wor	kers inv	rolved	Duration	of strike			water or many, this	
Establishment	Di- Indi-		Total	Day Valle Da	te 27 Vallage	Days	Working days lost	// Immediate cause	Result of the strike
the complement Aids.	rectly	rectly	Total	From	То			in the righter from the officerrought wages on the 7th August, 1940.	
11. J. K. Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore.	61	ngiren	63	24th August, 1940.	24th August, 1940.	30 mi- nutes.	3·4 (taking a day to be of 9 hours).	Workers were influenced by a mistry who stayed out along with the workers because he was taken to task for machines standing.	Unsuccessful
12. Bidi workers, Mohalla Katra, Jhansi.	60	140	200	3rd September, 1940,	3rd September, 1940.	1	200	The proprietors asked the workers to use their own thread for	Successful.
e de l'année Mallaches	100		0.00	22m2 - July 1300	2566 - 4167,	2	1704	wrapping the bidis and to agree to a reduction in wages by one pice per thousand bidis.	Dipro
<ol> <li>Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.</li> </ol>			5,000	4th September, 1940.	9th September, 1940.	5	20,000 (excluding one	Misunderstanding of the factory order posted in the shops intimating	Partially successful.
a Dines on Fourth	ni I			10to			Sunday.)	to the workers of the inception of the National Labour Tribunal; erroneous translation of the word 'prosecution' conveying the sense of conviction' and demand for war bonus.	E 05076 65 (0)

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14. New Ramchand Cotton Mills, Hathras.	300	600	900	14th Septem- ber, 1940.	21st Septem- ber, 1940.	9	5,400 (Ex. 1).	Demand for an increase in wages.	Ditto.
15. Coopper Allen & Co., Cawnpore.	287		287	17th October, 1940.	17th October, 1940.	1	287	Workers' objection to do heavy work,	Successful,
<ol> <li>Curzon Tent Factory (Owners H. Bevis and Co.) Bansmandi, Cawnpore.</li> </ol>	95		95	10th November, 1940.	18th November, 1940.	8	570 (Ex. 2)	Demand for an increment in wages.	Partially suc- cessful.
7. The Cawnpore Tan- nery Ltd., Bhannana- purwa, Cawnpore.	369	er un non	369	17th November, 1940.	18th November, 1940.	1	369	Workers did not want to work on Sundays.	Successful.
8. Curzon Tent Fac- tory, Bansmandi, Cawnpore.	125		125	23rd Novem- ber, 1940.	4th December, 1940.	11	1,125 (Ex. 2)	Demand for an increase in wages by the workers.	Successful.
9. The New Ramchand Cotton Mills, Hathrus.		00 P	130	26th December, 1940.	31st December, 1940.	5	455 (Ex. 1)	Demand for an increase in wages by the Workers.	Unsuccessful.
0. Messrs. Hiralal Jhabbu Lal, Shellac godown. Gasain Tola, Mirzapur.	75	50	125	4th February, 1941.	7th February, 1941.	4	500	Dismissal by the employers of one labourer.	Unsuccessful.
l. Eastern Tanneries, Ltd., Jajmau, Cawn- pore.	141	169	310	10th Febru- ary, 1941. 12 o'clock.	13th Febru- ary, 1941.	112	465 (Ex. 1)	Workers objection to the introduction of the daily wage system.	Unsuccessful.
22. Himalya Works Moradabad.	75	100	75	10th Febru- ary, 1941.	14th February, 1941.	4	300	Some Muslim workers wanted to offer prayers	Partially suc- cossful.
23. Bijli Mills, Hathras: Day shift	74	372	446	14th Febru-	17th Febru-	14	1,577	during working hours.  Prohibition of smoking	Partially suc-
Night shift		454	454	ary, 1941. 1 p.m.	ary, 1941. 7 a.m.	2	(Ex. 1)	in the mill premises and of taking bath during working hours.	cossful.

they state the contract of the	Worl	kers inv	volved	Duration	of strike	10	() (* 1) () (* 1)	rombicant of smoring in the will promise and of baking both	Result
Establishment	Direct-		Total	De	ates	Days	Working days lost	Immediate cause	of the strike
Div Musikke House	ly	rectly		From	To		1.00	our Madin waters	(11-0)(12- 125-1
24. Messrs. Ghaus Mo- hammad Khairuddin Shellac Godowns, Katra, Mirzapur.	95	80	175	24th Febru- ary, 1941.	2nd March, 1941 (inclu- sive).	7	1,225	Demand by the labourers for the dismissal of the Jamadar.	Unsuccessful,
25. The New Ramchand Cotton Mills, Hathras.	and	the first	the i	1st March, 1941 (both days	6th March, 1941.	5	260 (Ex. 1)	Demand for an increase in wages.	Partially suc- cessful.
Mark The Constitutions send	rema	aining d	lays).	inclusive).	Let Describe		(128-11)	sessing the an authors, in	ada segar
Total		1	3,138	250 500 Min	1040		229,903	a space	

N.B.—Figures in brackets in column 9 show the number of Sundays or other holidays which intervened during the period of the strike and were excluded in the calculation of working days lost.

APPENDIX F
Statement of complaints received in the Labour Office during the year 1940-41

	Establishment			Dismissal	Retrench- ment	Warning notices	Non- payment of wages	Assault	Other	Total
1.	J. K. Jute Mills			12		1	4	5	5	27
2.	Muir Mills			16					2	. 18
3.	Victoria Mills			16						16
4.	J. K. Cotton Mills	,,		9			1	1	2	13
5.	Elgin Mills	of California		7			2		2	11
6.	Cawnpore Cotton Mills			9					1	10
7.	Ramkola Chini Mills			5			1		2	8
8.	U. P. Electric Supply Co., Luc	cknow				1	2		4	7
9.	H. Bevis & Company			3			4			7
10.	Atherton West Cotton Mills			4					2	6
11.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills			4			1	2		6
12.	Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills	1		2			2		2	6
13.	Dulichand Umrao Lal Oil Mi	lls		3	10.524	pore.	or musical		2	6
14.	Cawnpore Textiles Mills	.,		3	go a lineen	Marining I	N.M.		U() 1	5
15.	Cooper Allen		.,	3					2	5

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## APPENDIX F-(concluded)

	Establishment		Dismissal	Retrench- ment	Warning notices	Non- payment of wages	Assault	Other causes	Total
16.	Dhanpur Sugar Mills		1			2		2	5
17.	Benares Electric and Power Co., Benare	es	2			1		1	4
18.	Laxmiratan Cotton Mills	٠	1			1		1	3
19.	J. K. Iron and Steel Mills		1			2			3
20.	Padrauna Sugar Factory	• · ·	2		1				3
21.	Punjab Sugar Works		1			1		1	3
22.	Army Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur		2	38E	and the state of	1	46.00	E	3
23.	J. K. Hosiery							3	3
24.	Lal Imli		1		1				2
25.	J. K. Manufacturers		1					1	2
26.	Others		43			36	2	16	97
	Total		151		5	61	10	52	279

APPENDIX G
Statistics of Accidents and Workmen's Compensation for the year 1940-41

											mber of accidents pertaining to					Number of cases according to nature of accidents				
August 1990 Organism, 1980 Ostalian, 1980 Xarkin last, 1980		Males	Females	Total	Adults	Minors	Reported over 15	Not known	Railways	Electric works	Textile	Sugar	Other indus-	Fatal	Permanent total disablement	Permanent par- tial disable- ment.	Temporary dis- ablement	The sum of compensation awarded or agreement registered		
op in		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19-118		
1940								40						140				Rs. a. p.		
April May June	::	17 12 5		17 12 5	3 10 2			14		0 10	9 3	1 6 2	3 1 1 1	6 2 5	2 3	9 6	i	6,793 4 0 3,519 8 9 5,870 0 0		
July August	::	18 14		18 14	10		2 7 7	1 3	3 4	1	5 2	2	7 7	7 5	1.5	10 8	1	6,385 9 0 5,419 13 1		
September October		25 20	1	26 20	9	i	13	4 2	4		4 6	8	10	5	3	16 10	2	6,479 13 5 11,423 12 6		
November December, 1941	::	16 13	::	16 13	5		9 7	3	2 2		1	6 4	5	7 8		8 5	1	5,984 8 0 8,048 0 0		
January* February	::	12		12	1:		10 7	2 3	3 3	``1	1	1 2 5	4 3	1 4	2	8 4	2	3,271 2 0 3,609 5 0		
March		13		13	1		6	ar ind	2	g Ra	4		2	2	4	7		2,374 12 0		
Total		175	1	176	65	1	76	37	34	5	43	41	53	62	14	91	8	69,179 7 9		

<sup>\*</sup>Nature of injury in one case of January, 1941, is being enquired into.

APPENDIX H

Statistics of Government Labour Welfare activities during the year 1940-41

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77710		Dispen- sary	d to	Library	and read	ing room	The second second	es and asium		Coop	ting of erative eleties			Other activities
Months		Number of persons treated	Milk distributed to children (in seers)	Atten- dance	Number of per- sons to whom books were issued	Number of persons to whom literature was read	Indoor	Outdoor	Gymnasium	Number	Attendance	Night school	Tea cups	L=Lecture and talk D=Debates B=Baby show M=Music par- ties
April, 1940		2,020	.30	2,124	195	170	1,050	940	244	1	70	465	en en en en	L=11.
May, 1940		1,969	1.	2,081	234	200	1,111	725	150	2	46			L=13, D=3.
June, 1940		1,734		2,229	392	1,416	743	618		3	85	531	7,995	B=1, L=110, M=1.
July, 1940	••	2,221		2,608	600	1,029	822	640				483	15,500	L=51.
August, 1940		2,580		2,291	615	2,225	623	705				591	15,500	D=1, L=30.
September, 1940		2,849		2,293	431	2,248	564	696	1.		7.	581	15,000	L=46.
October, 1940		1,974		1,908	291	2,433	588	629				477	14,000	L=19, D=6.
November, 1940		1,817	42	2,290	295	2,413	527	649				560		B=I, L=13.
December, 1940		1,463		2,043	262	1,779	493	544				452	17,600	L=19.
January, 1941		1,396	0.70	2,260	281	2,055	511	868				526	18,500	L=21.
February, 1941		1,221	35	1,727	250	2,196	466	279	1			432	17,650	B=1, L=23,
March, 1941		2,031	42	1,989	288	2,543	450	623	1	1		386	17,400	B=1, L=27.
Total		23,275	119	25,843	4,137	20,707	7,948	7,916	394	6	201	5,484	139,145	

	Eak	Dispen- sary	d to	Library	and read		Games	and gy sium	mna-	co-or	ting of erative ieties	Sacre		Other activities D=Debate.
Months		Number of persons treated	Milk distributed to children (in seers)	Atten- dance	Number of per- sons to whom books were issued	Number of persons to whom literature was read	Indoor	Outdoor	Gymnasium	Number	Attendance	Night schools	Tea cups	L=Lecturers and talks. M=Music parties. P=Picnics. C=Cinemas.
April, 1940		3,194	1241	1,435	4	368	1,121	564	237	6	92			D=4, L=12. M=6, P=1.
May, 1940		3,187	3641	1,591	5	443	1,117	517	246	15	156			D=3, L=12, M=8.
June, 1940		3,044	316	1,537	10	473	1,324	538	255	8	89			D=5, L=12, M=5, P=1.
July, 1940		3,895	366	1,720	62	479	1,370	477	261	9	98			D=6, L=12, M=13.
August, 1940		2,460	2963	1,786	54	354	1,628	147	289	8	82			D=2, L=9, M=7.
September, 1940		3,347	3503	1,325	18	348	1,124	391	272	3	22			D=3, L=10, M=5, P=1.
October, 1940		2,131	3071	1,450	31	320	1,243	336	234					D=4, $L=12$ , $M=6$ .
November, 1940		1,650	3311	1,470	11	271	1,207	351	230					D=3, L=11, M=3.
December, 1940		1,165	3034	1,214	12	258	917	184	160					D=1, L=8, M=4, C=4.
January, 1941		1,124	3393	1,184	15	254	590	269	157					D=4, L=5, M=2, P=1,
February, 1941		1,330	2741	915	26	235	801	361	148				Table of the	D=1, L=3, M=5.
March, 1941		1,824	250	929	13	256	741	236	152				*	D=3, L=5, M=4, P=1,
Total		28,351	3,624	16,556	261	4,059	13,183	4,371	2,641	49	539			

	Dispen- sary	d to	Library	and read	ing room		and g	ym-	co-or	ting of perative leties			Other activities D=Debates.	
Months	Number of persons treated	Milk distributed children (seers)	Attendance	Number of persons to whom books were issued	Number of persons to whom literature was read	Indoor	Outdoor	Gymnasium	Number	Attendance	Night schools	Tea cups	L=Lectures and talks. M=Music par- ties. P=Picnics. C=Cinemas.	
April, 1940	 2,057	•••	1,222	31	562	1,248	1,100	562	3	63			D=3, L=16, M=2.	
May, 1940	 1,541		1,243	•••13	574	1,355	1,226	685					D=4, L=19, M=3, P=2.	
June, 1940	 1,516		1,579	*	630	1,407	576	613	11	327	w		D=5, L=6, M=4.	
July, 1940	 2,276		1,668	126	673	1,618	599	728	4	80			D=4, L=12, M=3, P=1.	
August, 1940	 3,328		1,517	120	621	1,682		740	6	131			D=4, L=16, M=5, P=1.	
September, 1940	 5,374		1,622	64	617	1,714	• • •	709	6	116			D=2, L=14, M=3, P=1.	
October, 1940	 3,886		1,675	74	555	1,692		563	5	96			D=4, L=10, M=3.	
November, 1940	 2,811		1,657	18	693	1,655		398	3	60	203		D=3, L=11, M=4.	
December, 1940	 2,100		1,753	42	460	1,809	271	503	5	93	628		D=5, L=7. M =3. C=4.P=1.	
January, 1941	 1,807		1,786	28	552	1,850		527	4	69	465		D=4, L=8, M=3.	
February, 1941	 1,653	147	1,565	63	505	1,664		734	5	144	383	Esta entr	D=3, L=7, M=3.	
March, 1941	1,999	1442	1,775	27	455	1,964	256	1,006			384		D=5, L=13, M=1.	
Total	 30,258	2911	19,062	562	6,897	19,658	4,028	7,768	52	1,179	2,063	1		

	Dispen- sary	d to	Library s	and rea	ding room	g	ames a		00-0	tings of perative cieties			Other activities
Months	Total number of pers- sons treated	Milk distributed children	Atten- dance	Borrowers of books,	Number of persons to whom literature was read out	Indoor games	Outdoor games	Gymnasium	Number	Attendance	Night schools	Tea cups	D = Debates. $L = Lectures$ and
April, 1940	18,157	633	15,290	393	1,878	3,370	1,819	2,243	50	1,164	2,003	112,460	D=3, L=69, M=3 C=8.
	16,555	2511	13,948	299	1,434	2,888	886	1,255	41	914	1,443	100,360	D=1, L=94, M=3
June, 1940	17,980		14,670	169	1,306	3,133	1,620	1,484	20	521	653	108,175	C=13. L=101, M=2, C=
July, 1940	22,567		15,197	309	1,484	3,532	2,182	1,607	23	456	1,178	129,820	$ \begin{array}{c} 10, P=2. \\ D=1, L=71, M= \end{array} $
August, 1940	23,611		15,465	540	1,584	3,796	3,030	2,331	31	814	632	145,020	15, C=10, P=1. D=3, L=98, M=
September, 1940	20,442		15,504	605	1,496	4,389	3,918	2,186	37	841	965	145,350	10, C=11. B=1, D=3, L=78
October, 1940	17,690	864	14,136	670	1,387	3,639	3,702	2,167	21	417	933	122,470	M=14,C=9, P=1 D=3, L=74, M=
November, 1940	14,984	1,310	14,593	586	1,429	3,459	4,074	2,269	30	485	782	132,975	14, C=14. B=1, D=3, L=44
December, 1940	13,207	1,6461	13,646	558	1,645	3,147	3,619	2,069	20	326	1,125	134,850	M=17, C=8. B=2, D=3, L=38
January, 1941	12,915	1,662	8,284	368	1,208	3,134	3,675	1,766	14	251	1,052	127,700	M=13, C=9, P=1
February, 1941	10,346	1,531	10,683	219	1,152	2,507	3,277	1,294	14	265	764	110,875	D=3, L=42, M= 43, C=15, P=2.
March, 1941	18,382	1,795	12,849	381	1,329	3,399	4,041	1,302	20	331	1,368	122,425	B=1, D=2, L=17 M=19, P=1. D=3, L=11, M=5
Total	206,836	9,6927	164,265	5,097	17,332	40,393	35,843	21,973	321	6,785	12,898	1,492,480	C=8, P=1.

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## APPENDIX I Working class cost of living Index Numbers in Caunpore

4647		Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscella- neous	Cost of living
Weight number.	20.	42	6	8	7	6	69
August, 1939	2.	100	100	100	100	100	1(0
September, 1939		106	104	106	100	- 99	105
October, 1939		105	106	110	100	100	105
November, 1939		105	105	110	100	100	105
December, 1939	F	114	110	119	100	107	112
January, 1940		115	115	124	100	106	114
February, 1940		111	113	125	100	109	112
March, 1940	. i	108	107	123	100	111	109
April, 1940		111	109	120	100	105	110
May, 1940	2	109	108	116	100	108	109
June, 1940	0.1	108	108	117	100	110	108
July, 1940		109	112	116	100	110	109
August, 1940		114	114	115	100	107	112
September, 1940		115	114	116	100	106	113
October, 1940	· .	115	112	114	100	106	112
November, 1940		115	112	112	100	104	112
December, 1940	ā.	113	112	111	100	103	111
January, 1941		111	114	113	100	103	110
February, 1941		108	115	114	100	103	108
March, 1941		104	115	117	100	103	106



