

Vishnu Mills, Mr. A. V. Haldipar, representing the Sholapur Mill, and Mr. M. B. Desai, representing the Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Mill. The Narsingirji Mill was not represented. The chief topic of discussion was the method of incorporating the Grain Allowance. As it did not appear necessary to provide a separate column for this, it was decided that those workers who earned the allowance should be specially indicated with the symbols G1, G2, and G3 in red according to the quantity of grain earned. For the purposes of the tabulation of the figures, it was agreed that the Labour Office should take the average price of *jowari* and *dal* for the year and add, to the wages of those who earned the allowance, the difference between the average price of the quantities of grain given and the amount deducted from the workers' cash earnings.

14. With regard to the question as to which mills should be included in the Census it was decided that the Laxmi Mill which employed about 3,500 hands and a section of the Sholapur Mill which is, to all intents and purposes, a separate mill doing both spinning and weaving and which employed a little over 2,000 hands should be the two mills selected for the Census for that centre. The representatives of the mills who attended the meeting were of the opinion that the tabulation of the figures returned by these two mills would give a fair average of the wages paid in Sholapur. With regard to the form to be adopted for the Enquiry it was decided to use the same forms that were to be used in Bombay with the omission of the columns for the dimensions of cloth produced from the form for weavers as it was considered that the work involved in giving this information would be out of all proportion to its utility.

OTHER CENTRES

15. In the 1921 Enquiry, ten out of twenty-one working mills in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency other than the mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur furnished information. Returns were also received from all the four working mills in the Baroda State and from three out of six working mills in other Native States situated in the territory of the Bombay Presidency. In the tabulations of the returns for that enquiry, separate averages were presented for the mills in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and for all the remaining mills in the Bombay Presidency irrespective of the fact whether they were situated in British Districts or in the States. In the 1923 Enquiry, separate averages were further worked out for the nine working mills in Baroda State, all of which furnished returns. For the purposes of the 1926 Enquiry it was considered that there was no practical utility in presenting averages for a group of mills so widely situated as at Gokak Falls and in Cutch and that it would be impossible to adopt the Muster roll basis for the Census, owing to the tremendous trouble which would be involved in tabulation, if further averages were to be presented for centres having only one to three or four mills. It was therefore decided to limit the scope of the 1926 Enquiry only to selected mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.