

average earnings per head of workers in the occupations in these departments as between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

93. The second point is that none of the selected mills in Bombay returned any "double-side" workers in the Slubbing, Inter and Roving Departments for the 1926 Census. In Ahmedabad, work in the Roving Department in all the 16 mills covered by the Enquiry was generally done on the "double-side" system. In the Slubbing Department operatives were required to work two sides of a frame in seven mills and in the Inter Department in eight mills. According to the rational method of work, the saving effected in wages by retrenching a number of operatives and allocating more spindles or machines to the remaining operatives is divided proportionately between the workers and the mill. Naturally an operative who works two sides of a frame gets more wages than the operative who minds one side only. These facts require to be borne in mind when comparing the average earnings of Slubbing, Inter and Roving Frame Tenters as between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

94. With regard to the comparison of the average earnings of Spinners (siders) and Weavers between Bombay and Ahmedabad, the character of the production in the two centres has an important bearing on the question. As the forms returned for the Enquiry for workers on Time Rates of wages gave no indication whatever with regard to qualities and quantities of yarn spun by individual operatives no figures are available to show the character of the production in the Spinning Sections in any of the mills covered by the Enquiry. With regard to Weaving, the Ahmedabad mills supplied full information in connection with the counts of the Warp and Weft yarns used in the different kinds of cloth woven in May 1926, but as the Bombay Millowners Association and the Sholapur Millowners did not consider it necessary for the individual mills to furnish the necessary data with regard to this it has not been possible to secure any comparative figures for the character of the production in the Weaving Department as between the three centres from the returns themselves. The "character of the production" has a very vital bearing on questions connected with rates of wages. Those mills which weave finer cloths pay better wages in every centre than those mills which manufacture comparatively inferior sorts. As is well known, the cotton mills in Ahmedabad use comparatively more Uganda cotton than the Bombay mills in their mixing and, speaking generally, they produce yarns of higher counts and cloths of finer textures. This is amply illustrated by the figures in the two tables given below. The first table shows the percentages of the production of different counts of yarn spun to total production both in Bombay and in Ahmedabad and the second table shows the quantities of woven goods produced in Bombay and in Ahmedabad under the heads "Dhoties," "Shirting and Longcloth," and "Other Sorts," and the percentage which the production in each group bears to the total production at the centre. Both sets of figures relate to the year 1926 which was not disturbed by any general strikes at either centre.