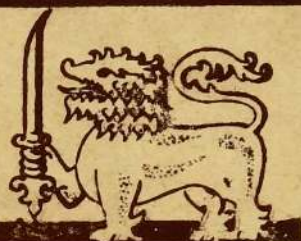


Ceylon **LABOUR GAZETTE**

C. E. E. F.

27 AUG 1951



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Statistics of the Month in Brief

Guide to Employers—XIV

Judgment in appeal in a Workmen's Compensation Case

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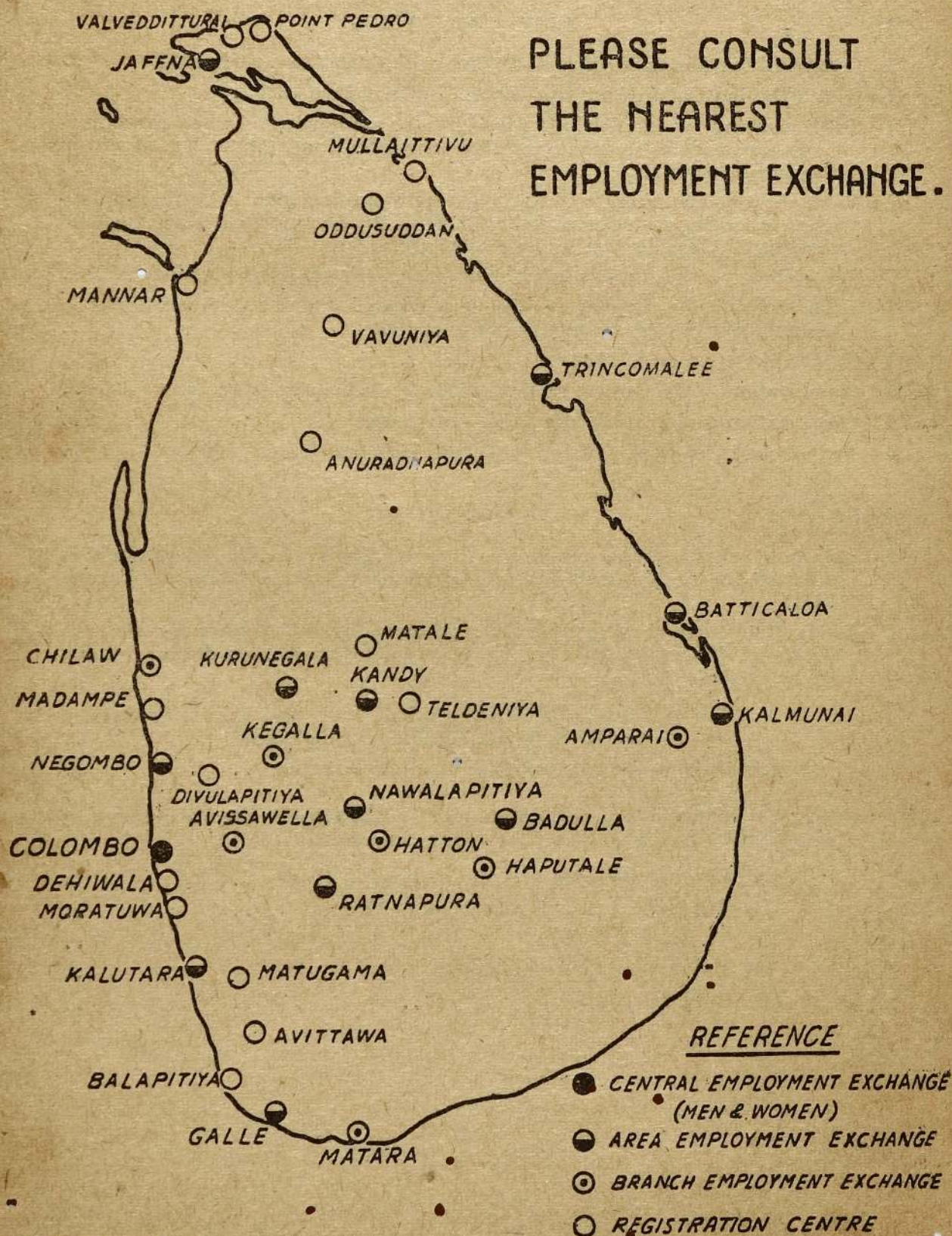
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CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

Vol. II, No. 8

AUGUST, 1951

INCREASE IN ESTATE POPULATION

The problem of increasing population is world-wide in its implications and in recent years attention has been drawn to it in many countries. In this country also it is acute; in fact it can probably be said that here it is more acute than in many other places since Ceylon's rate of increase of population is amongst the highest in the world. If the present rate is sustained the available resources of the country will not be adequate to maintain its population on a reasonable standard of living.

2. It is proposed in this article to analyse the increase in one section of the population, viz., the Estate Population in relation to employment opportunities which hitherto has been available to it. The conclusions that arise can broadly speaking be regarded as applying to the country as a whole.

3. The acreage under cultivation and the total production of tea and rubber for the years 1937 to 1950 as are follows:—

<i>Acreage under Cultivation</i>				<i>Production</i>			
<i>Years</i>	<i>Tea</i>		<i>Rubber</i>		<i>Tea</i> <i>in 1,000 lb.</i>		<i>Rubber</i> <i>Tons</i>
1937 ..	556,650	..	604,068	..	289,061	..	72,500
1938 ..	555,452	..	604,111	..	295,876	..	50,500
1939 ..	553,845	..	604,197	..	296,504	..	60,000
1940 ..	552,103	..	603,747	..	295,664	..	90,000
1941 ..	551,548	..	603,105	..	296,231	..	99,500
1942 ..	549,800	..	603,033	..	296,596	..	101,500
1943 ..	549,571	..	602,602	..	296,711	..	105,500
1944 ..	549,625	..	637,083	..	296,807	..	98,500
1945 ..	549,886	..	636,936	..	296,850	..	97,500
1946 ..	552,853	..	635,251	..	297,147	..	94,000
1947 ..	554,072	..	634,142	..	296,902	..	89,000
1948 ..	555,083	..	633,215	..	298,791	..	95,000
1949 ..	555,576	..	655,111	..	298,559	..	89,500
1950 ..	561,431	..	655,225	..	306,215	..	113,500

4. It is evident that there has been no appreciable increase in the acreage under cultivation since 1937. Even the production figures since 1942 do not show any significant increase during this period to indicate an increase in employment opportunities in this field. The statistics of employment on estates employing Indian labour for this period show that there has been, in fact, no appreciable increase in employment on estates since 1942. These figures are given below.

Indian Population on Estates

As is generally known, the majority of workers on tea and rubber estates are Indian labourers. Reliable statistics of the Indian population on estates and of employment on estates employing Indian labour are available. For the years 1923-1949 the figures are—

1923	..	640,933	..	1937	..	664,000
1924	..	532,993	..	1938	..	677,000
1925	..	589,724	..	1939	..	679,000
1926	..	645,300	..	1940	..	683,000
1927	..	691,855	..	1941	..	681,000
1928	..	717,480	..	1942	..	673,000
1929	..	731,177	..	1943	..	673,000
1930	..	740,863	..	1944	..	649,000
1931	..	685,527	..	1945	..	647,000
1932	..	664,322	..	1946	..	693,000
1933	..	618,314	..	1947	..	721,000
1934	..	650,564	..	1948	..	742,000
1935	..	679,201	..	1949	..	757,000
1936	..	665,000	..			

Thus as against a more or less steady volume of employment opportunities on estates, the population is increasing year by year and that too, in fairly appreciable numbers.

Employment on Estates

The statistics of employment on estates employing Indian labour are also available beginning from 1924. The table below gives the acreage under tea and rubber covered by the returns, the average number of workers employed per month and the number of unemployed and aged dependants as at end of each year for the period 1924-1950. The workers and dependants have been shown classified under Indians and Ceylonese.

Years	Acreage covered by Returns		Average Number of Labourers employed per Month		Unemployed and Aged Dependants as at end of each Year	
	Tea	Rubber	Indians	Ceylonese	Indians	Ceylonese
1924	.. 392,710	.. 284,040	.. 433,295	.. *	.. 125,347	.. *
1925	.. 398,569	.. 286,236	.. 465,432	.. *	.. 124,299	.. *
1926	.. 406,683	.. 302,314	.. 498,839	.. *	.. 146,461	.. *
1927	.. 416,985	.. 318,069	.. 526,653	.. *	.. 165,588	.. *
1928	.. 425,626	.. 325,845	.. 538,387	.. *	.. 180,185	.. *
1929	.. 437,296	.. 323,981	.. 562,553	.. 56,787	.. 179,116	.. 9,464
1930	.. 444,293	.. 318,043	.. 536,072	.. 53,491	.. 194,850	.. 8,489
1931	.. 446,985	.. 257,850	.. 506,031	.. 49,167	.. 181,944	.. 9,054
1932	.. 441,636	.. *	.. 471,826	.. 46,927	.. 176,509	.. 8,983
1933	.. 445,463	.. 178,583	.. 434,230	.. 52,889	.. 173,380	.. 10,261
1934	.. 447,594	.. 248,477	.. 472,650	.. 58,170	.. 186,788	.. 10,879
1935	.. 444,193	.. 251,023	.. 465,711	.. 54,955	.. 199,731	.. 9,776
1936	.. 441,441	.. 234,333	.. 464,119	.. 56,547	.. 200,772	.. 10,461
1937	.. 443,090	.. 267,342	.. 440,911	.. 72,997	.. 202,843	.. 10,511
1938	.. 449,366	.. 270,679	.. 465,517	.. 78,085	.. 209,686	.. 12,414
1939	.. *	.. *	.. 469,512	.. 81,750	.. 219,100	.. 14,421
1940	.. *	.. *	.. 458,939	.. 96,981	.. 213,186	.. 16,724
1941	.. *	.. *	.. 457,543	.. 100,009	.. 225,083	.. 18,646
1942	.. 439,556	.. 290,937	.. 448,911	.. 119,756	.. 226,037	.. 23,165
1943	.. 446,813	.. 305,727	.. 448,822	.. 125,866	.. 224,943	.. 23,768
1944	.. 450,805	.. 310,221	.. 449,053	.. 130,518	.. 226,503	.. 24,029
1945	.. 451,139	.. 310,260	.. 448,159	.. 133,912	.. 225,458	.. 24,138
1946	.. 449,495	.. 305,030	.. 458,462	.. 139,179	.. 235,276	.. 25,337
1947	.. 450,512	.. 297,411	.. 457,027	.. 136,511	.. 241,334	.. 26,853
1948	.. 446,129	.. 275,143	.. 457,275	.. 138,581	.. 263,791	.. 29,226
1949	.. 445,754	.. 274,802	.. 464,305	.. 138,335	.. 285,051	.. 30,389
1950	.. 450,896	.. 274,021	.. 458,459 †	.. 136,509 †	.. 301,672	.. 32,695

* Not available.

† Number employed as on December 31.

It will be noted that the employment figures have shown only a small increase since 1942. There has been however a very significant increase in the number of unemployed and aged dependants from 226,037 in 1942 to 301,672 in 1950 in the case of Indians and from 23,165 in 1942 to 32,695 in 1950 in the case of Ceylonese. The large increase in the Indian estate population has shown itself mainly in the form of an increase of the unemployed and aged dependants. Even in the future the same tendency will continue as there is no likelihood of any appreciable increase in the employment under tea and rubber growing and manufacturing unless more land is brought under cultivation of these crops which again is unlikely in view of the different international control schemes in force and the non-availability of much additional land suitable for the cultivation of tea and rubber.

Increase in Estate Population not due to Immigration

The large increase in the Indian estate labour population in recent years is not due to increased immigration from India. In fact since 1930, the departures of Indian labourers have generally been more than the arrivals. The table below shows the arrivals and departures of Indian labourers for the period 1923-1950.

Year	Number of Arrivals			Number of Departures			Excess of Arri- vals over Depar- tures	Excess of Depar- tures over Arri- vals
	Old (Palaials)	New (Puthals)	Total	Repatri- ated on Govern- ment Account	Left Ceylon Un- assisted	Total		
1923	46,272..	43,587..	89,859..	—	—	51,762..	38,097..	—
1924	62,474..	91,515..	153,989..	571..	56,118..	56,689..	97,300..	—
1925	57,570..	68,015..	125,585..	1,851..	53,203..	55,054..	70,531..	—
1926	51,330..	50,416..	101,746..	2,442..	61,265..	63,707..	38,039..	—
1927	66,055..	93,343..	159,398..	2,302..	87,481..	89,783..	69,615..	—
1928	62,139..	71,573..	133,712..	3,492..	93,596..	97,088..	36,624..	—
1929	59,404..	45,691..	105,095..	3,183..	101,228..	104,411..	684..	—
1930	56,639..	34,783..	91,422..	7,462..	98,728..	106,190..	—	14,768
1931	45,389..	22,948..	68,337..	*15,707..	75,866..	91,573..	—	23,236
1932	37,837..	13,032..	50,869..	*14,338..	58,157..	72,495..	—	21,626
1933	26,926..	5,972..	32,898..	*42,343..	46,626..	88,969..	—	56,071
1934	69,310..	71,297..	140,607..	2,304..	52,481..	54,785..	85,822..	—
1935	36,997..	6,021..	43,018..	6,252..	43,036..	49,288..	—	6,270
1936	35,832..	4,971..	40,803..	5,396..	39,747..	45,143..	—	4,340
1937	42,216..	9,211..	51,527..	10,322..	37,605..	47,927..	3,600..	—
1938	41,008..	6,202..	47,210..	3,004..	43,803..	46,807..	403..	—
1939	25,425..	3,834..	29,259..	2,975..	31,714..	34,689..	—	5,430
1940	2,955..	363..	3,318..	5,560..	12,578..	18,138..	—	14,820
1941	3,234..	350..	3,584..	8,410..	11,243..	19,653..	—	16,069
1942	6,585..	229..	6,814..	5,398..	33,183..	38,581..	—	31,767
1943	42,677..	2,076..	44,753..	1,368..	59,577..	60,945..	—	16,192
1944	49,354..	2,623..	51,977..	786..	59,683..	60,469..	—	8,492
1945	82,598..	3,844..	86,442..	572..	85,428..	86,000..	442..	—
1946	75,269..	3,325..	78,594..	282..	75,657..	75,939..	2,655..	—
1947	52,177..	2,400..	54,577..	242..	58,381..	58,623..	—	4,046
1948	47,621..	2,926..	50,547..	151..	47,115..	47,266..	3,281..	—
1949	42,188..	2,237..	44,425..	302..	46,538..	46,840..	—	2,415
1950	49,385..	1,525..	50,910..	267..	55,360..	55,627..	—	4,717

* Includes labourers repatriated under the Rubber Scheme 1930 and Tea Scheme 1932.

Palaials : Persons who had been in Ceylon previously.

Puthals : Persons coming to Ceylon for the first time.

Improved Health Services on Estates

Improved health services on estates appears to be the main reason for the increase in estate population. It may be noted that the death rate, infantile mortality rate and maternal mortality rate have all been very greatly reduced in recent years. The death rate of estate Indian labour was 35.2 per 1,000 of the population in 1924 as against 12.4 in 1949. The infantile mortality rate fell from 247 per 1,000 live births in 1924 to 111 in 1949. The maternal death rate too fell from 20 per live births in 1927 to 5.1 in 1949. The statement below shows the population, birth rate, death rate, infantile mortality rate and maternal death rate of Indian estate labour and for the Island as a whole for the period 1924-1949.

Year	Population		Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population		Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Estate Mean	Island Mid-Year	Estate	Island	Estate	Island	Estate	Island	Estate	Island
1924..	532,993..	4,765,578	41.2	37.5	35.2	25.8	247	186	—	19.2
1925..	589,724..	4,846,850	36.2	39.9	31.2	24.3	216	172	—	18.5
1926..	645,300..	4,928,122	43.1	42.0	30.0	25.3	209	174	—	19.0
1927..	691,855..	5,009,394	34.8	41.0	28.2	22.6	228	160	20.0	17.0
1928..	717,480..	5,090,666	34.5	41.9	27.6	26.0	211	177	19.5	19.2
1929..	731,177..	5,171,938	34.3	38.3	25.1	26.1	213	187	20.6	20.4
1930..	740,863..	5,253,210	33.5	39.0	22.1	25.4	194	175	22.9	21.4
1931..	685,527..	5,325,354	34.2	37.4	20.8	22.1	184	158	20.4	20.8
1932..	664,322..	5,386,106	36.6	37.0	18.7	20.5	188	162	17.2	19.2
1933..	618,314..	5,415,516	39.4	38.6	18.9	21.2	181	157	16.9	18.6
1934..	650,564..	5,551,623	35.9	37.2	21.1	22.9	200	173	17.9	20.1
1935..	679,201..	5,598,467	37.9	34.4	26.7	36.6	198	263	21.2	26.5
1936..	665,000..	5,631,000	37.9	34.1	19.4	21.8	172	166	17.0	21.6
1937..	664,000..	5,712,000	38.4	37.8	19.0	21.7	169	158	18.2	19.9
1938..	677,000..	5,810,000	37.5	35.9	18.5	21.0	171	161	16.2	20.1
1939..	679,000..	5,897,000	38.6	36.0	19.2	21.8	169	166	15.0	18.2
1940..	683,000..	5,951,000	41.8	35.8	17.9	20.6	149	149	13.7	16.1
1941..	681,000..	6,020,000	45.9	36.5	15.4	18.8	119	129	12.6	15.3
1942..	673,000..	6,021,000	41.1	36.7	14.4	18.6	120	120	8.7	14.4
1943..	673,000..	6,134,000	45.6	40.6	15.8	21.4	122	132	9.0	13.3
1944..	469,000..	6,276,000	42.7	37.1	16.6	21.3	129	135	8.8	13.7
1945..	647,000..	6,496,000	41.5	36.7	17.1	22.0	126	140	10.2	16.5
1946..	693,000..	6,695,000	41.6	38.4	16.9	20.3	134	141	10.8	15.5
1947..	721,000..	6,879,000	40.4	39.4	13.0	14.3	109	101	6.4	10.6
1948..	742,000..	7,086,000	44.6	40.6	14.2	13.2	112	92	6.8	8.3
1949..	757,000..	7,297,000	39.1	39.9	12.4	12.6	111	87	5.1	6.5

As indicated earlier the above analysis of the increase in the Indian estate population in relation to the employment opportunities available to this section of the population will with some modification apply to the rest of the population as well. The problem of finding additional avenues of employment for the yearly increase in population is one that merits serious consideration.

S. RASARATNAM,

Contributed by:

Labour Statistical Officer.

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Note.—The following is a summary of the principal statistics published this month. Further details will be found in the tables and appendices appearing in this issue—

Cost of Living

The Colombo working class cost of living index number for July, 1951, was 281, three points lower than that for June, 1951. The cost of living index number for estate labourers for July, 1951, was 286 as against 285 in June, 1951.

Registrants for Employment or Better Employment

The total number of registrants for employment or better employment according to registers of the employment exchanges as at end of

May, 1951, and June, 1951, was as given below. It will be noted that there has been a decrease of 1,017 in the number of registrants for employment or better employment in June as compared with the figures for the previous month.

		<i>May 1951</i>	<i>June 1951</i>
Technical and clerical	..	5,669	5,573
Skilled	..	8,768	8,505
Semi-skilled	..	12,151	12,179
Unskilled	..	29,428	28,742
		<u>56,016</u>	<u>54,999</u>

The number of persons placed in employment during these two months is shown below:—

		<i>May 1951</i>	<i>June 1951</i>
Technical and clerical	..	264	149
Skilled	..	89	220
Semi-skilled	..	151	157
Unskilled	..	375	1,008
		<u>879</u>	<u>1,534</u>

Strikes

There were altogether eight strikes in the month of May, 1951, involving 1,325 workers and a loss of 2,335 man-days. All these strikes were on estates.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In July there was an excess of arrivals over departures of Indian estate labourers from the Island amounting to 3,259. Generally, there is an excess of departures over arrivals for the first five months of the year, while for the rest of the year there is normally an excess of arrivals over departures.

Wage Rates

The minimum wages payable for the month of August, 1951, to all workers in trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be the same as for the previous month.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

First Report of the British National Insurance Scheme

The working of the U. K. National Insurance Scheme during the 21 months since its introduction on July 5, 1948, is reviewed by the government actuary in his first interim report, now available for distribution.

At March 31, 1950, there were $23\frac{1}{2}$ million contributors to the scheme. Of this number, nearly $21\frac{1}{2}$ million were employed, slightly under $1\frac{1}{2}$ million self employed, and about half-a-million non-employed. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ million persons were brought into national insurance for the first time under the new scheme.

The annual cost of retirement pensions is at present £250 million. This amount represents two-thirds of the total expenditure on benefits under the scheme. (Other benefits are unemployment, sickness, maternity, widows' and guardians' allowances, retirement, and death.) It is expected that the cost of retirement pensions will double during the next 30 years because of the increase in the aged population. As contribution income will remain relatively stationary, this additional cost will fall almost wholly on the Exchequer.

The scheme inherited assets of nearly £900 million from the old insurance schemes. During the 21 months period, income, including Exchequer contribution of about £228 million, exceeded expenditure by about £225 million, and in the year 1949-50, by about £140 million. This was due mainly to low unemployment (between one-and-a-half and two per cent. in the year under review), which affects the cost of unemployment benefit and also results in larger contribution receipts. The balance in the funds at March 31, 1950, were over £1,100 million.

The income of the fund in the financial year 1949-50 was about £525 million (apart from some £40 million collected on behalf of the National Health Service). Of this, some £185 million were contributed by the insured and £175 million by employers, and £135 million were paid from the Exchequer. Nearly £30 million came from interest on the funds.

I. L. O. Man-Power Expert

Mr. John I. Saks, I. L. O. Expert on Man-power, arrived in Ceylon last month at the invitation of the Ministry of Labour to carry out a Man-power Survey of the Island. The first part of the Survey will be concerned with long-term estimates of potential labour resources and needs. The second part will be the introduction and maintenance of a programme for the collection and dissemination of employment information dealing with short-term man-power needs and supply and to help train local officials to continue this programme in the future.

The results of the Survey are expected to be useful, *inter alia*, in any long-range development programmes of the Government.

Mr. Saks is expected to be in the Island for some time in connection with this work.

Trade Union Registrations

The following new Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 116), in the month of July, 1951:—

- | | | |
|---------|----|--|
| No. 410 | .. | Association of Government Entomological Officers. |
| No. 411 | .. | Government Archaeological Department Workers' Union. |
| No. 412 | .. | Sri Lanka Launderers' Union. |
| No. 413 | .. | Gintota Government Plywood Factory Workers' Union. |
| No. 414 | .. | All Ceylon Co-operative Stores and Societies Employees' Union. |
| No. 415 | .. | Government Laboratory Sub-Assistants' Union. |

THE BUILDING TRADE

Description of the Building Trade

The notification under section 6 (2) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, published in *Government Gazette* No. 10,054 of December 16, 1949, gives a comprehensive description of the trade. The trade as described is confined to the work in connection with building construction carried on at or near the site of any building operations, and includes the work of the following workers as well as of workers engaged in any other operations connected with or incidental to the work of those workers :—

- (a) *Masons (Building)*—that is to say workers who perform one or more of the following tasks :—

Brick-laying ; Cabook masonry ; Stone dressing ; Drain laying ; Casting or fixing cement products ; Plastering or moulding ; Tiling of walls or floors ; Installation of proprietary materials ; Terrazzo casting and polishing ; Laying cement or concrete floors.

- (b) *Carpenters (Building)*—that is to say workers who perform any one or more of the following tasks :—

Shoring ; Shuttering ; Making of wooden moulds ; Making and fitting of doors and windows ; Making and fitting of wooden trusses and roof frame work ; Fixing of ceilings, utilizing wooden frame work ; Laying of wooden floors ; Fixing wooden interior fittings such as cupboards, stair cases, panels, &c. ; Fixing glass work ; Fixing partitions, asbestos sheets and similar materials ; Installation of proprietary materials ; Fixing asbestos, zinc or similar sheeting as partitions or on roofs.

- (c) *Plumbers*—that is to say workers who perform any one or more of the following tasks :—

Installing water services ; Installing metal piping and the repairing of pipes, cisterns and any installations described hereinbefore. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to apply to the task of installing electrical conduits.

- (d) *Painters and Decorators*—that is to say workers who perform the tasks of painting or decorating buildings but excluding persons engaged in applying anti-corrosive paints and anti-termite solutions, and work of an unskilled nature.

- (e) *Tilers (roofing)*.

- (f) *Erectors (construction steel)*.

- (g) *Equipment Maintenance Men*.

- (h) *Scaffolders*—that is to say workers engaged in the erection of temporary structures of poles, bamboos and planks for providing workers with platforms to stand on while constructing or repairing buildings.

* "Guide to Employers" will be continued as a series in this *Gazette*. The guide, which will be as comprehensive as possible, will be in respect of trades for which Wages Boards have been established and decisions have been made.

- (i) *Mechanical Equipment Operators.*
- (j) *Tinkers*—that is to say workers engaged in making and fixing guttering of light materials ; fixing ready-made guttering and down pipes (metal). In this paragraph "light material" means metal of less than 10 wire guage.
- (k) *Kanganies.*
- (l) *Unskilled Labourers.*

Decisions of the Wages Board for the Trade

The Wages Board for the trade has prescribed the intervals at which wages should be paid, the normal working day, the minimum rates of wages for time work, the overtime rate, a weekly holiday, and annual holidays.

Intervals for Payment of Wages

The wages for workers in this trade have to be paid weekly and within three days of the end of each week.

Normal Working Day

The number of hours constituting a normal working day (inclusive of one hour for a meal) has been fixed at nine on any day other than a Saturday, and at six and a half on a Saturday.

Minimum Rate of Wages for Time Work

The minimum rate of wages for time work consists of a basic rate and a special allowance as set out in a notification under section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance published in *Government Gazette* No. 10,141 of August 25, 1950, as amended by notification in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951.

Workers in the trade have been grouped into four categories for purposes of fixing the basic rates of wages as follows :—

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Rate for a normal working day Rs. c.</i>
Unskilled—	
Male labourers not under 18 years of age	1 24
Female labourers not under 18 years of age	1 0
Unskilled labourers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age	0 80
Semi-skilled, Grade II—	
Painters, decorators, tilers (roofing), scaffolders, mechanical equipment operators	1 44
Semi-skilled, Grade I—	
Kanganies	1 60
Skilled—	
Masons (building), carpenters (building), plumbers ; erectors (construction steel) ; equipment maintenance men ; tinkers	1 80

The rate of special allowance paid in addition to the basic rate in respect of any day depends on the cost of living index number prepared by the Commissioner of Labour for the preceding month. The rates of special allowances prescribed for a day are 82 cents for unskilled workers and 92 cents for the other three categories of workers when

the index number for the preceding month is 200. Increases of 3 cents for a day are made in the rates for every complete unit of 5 points by which the index number exceeds 200. Similar decreases of the same amount are made in respect of each complete unit of 5 points by which the index number falls below 200.

Notification regarding Special Allowances

The Commissioner of Labour publishes a notice showing the rates of special allowances for each month in the *Government Gazette* and in the newspapers some time between the 26th and the end of the preceding month.

Overtime Rate

Overtime is payable in respect of work done for any period in excess of the normal working day. The minimum rate payable is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the minimum hourly rate of the worker ascertained by dividing the minimum daily rate (basic rate plus special allowance) by 8, for each hour of work in excess of the normal working day.

Weekly Holiday

All workers must be allowed Sunday as a holiday. Any such worker who is employed on a Sunday has not only to be allowed a holiday within the six days following that particular Sunday but also to be paid at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the minimum time rate of wages for working on a Sunday. A worker who, through his own unwillingness, fails to work for nine hours (including the meal hour) on a Sunday may be paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the hourly rate for each hour he has worked.

The minimum hourly overtime rate payable in respect of overtime on a Sunday is twice the hourly rate."

Annual Holidays

According to the decisions of the Wages Board, the workers in the trade are entitled to a number of holidays with pay each year based on the out-turn of the individual workers in the preceding year, which is referred to as the "qualifying year". The "qualifying year" is not a fixed period of time applicable to the trade. It is personal to each worker in the trade and is a period of 12 months of continuous employment beginning from the date on which he commenced working for that employer.

The retrospective effect of this decision has been restricted to the year preceding September 1, 1950. This means that the qualifying year of all workers who had been in the employment of an establishment for 12 months or more on September 1, 1950, will be September to August 31 in each year. In the case of a worker who had been less than 12 months in employment on that date, the qualifying year would end when he has completed 12 months of service, e.g., a worker who had been 4 months in the service would complete 12 months at the end of April every year. His qualifying year would, therefore, be May 1 to April 30.

The computation of the number of holidays a worker is entitled to is straightforward. A worker who has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for more than 232 days in the qualifying year is entitled to one holiday for each unit of four days worked in excess of 232 days. The maximum number of days

worked which need be taken account of is 288 days and this in effect limits the obligation of the employer to a maximum of 14 holidays per year.

Certain holidays and other days of absence must be included as working days for the purpose of this computation and employers are advised to make a careful study of the holiday regulations which have been published in *Government Gazette* No. 10,141 of August 25, 1950.

The holidays earned by a worker must be given in the 12 months immediately succeeding the qualifying year in which they were earned. Such holidays *must be allowed and taken on consecutive days*. The specific period at which the holidays are taken may be mutually arranged.

The worker must be paid the remuneration in respect of his holidays and such remuneration should be paid to him before such holiday or holidays but not earlier than seven days before such holiday or holidays. The remuneration for each holiday should be the average daily wage of the worker obtained by dividing the total wage (excluding overtime and bonuses) earned by the worker for the days on which he has actually worked in the last 60 days of the qualifying year by the number of such days.

A worker who leaves his employment of his own accord or is discontinued or dismissed from employment, is entitled to take and should be paid one day's wage for each holiday to which he was entitled to at the date of such leaving, discontinuance or dismissal.

Payment of Wages

The law requires an employer to pay the wages in cash directly to the worker. No deduction may be made other than an authorized deduction. Authorized deductions are limited to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent. of the wages earned by the worker in the relevant wage period. The restrictions in regard to deductions are not applicable where a deduction is one authorized to be made from such wages in the Income Tax Ordinance or any other written law or where it is a case of retention or payment of the whole or any part of such wages made in pursuance of or compliance with any order, process or decree made or issued by any court of law.

Authorized Deductions

The purposes for which deductions have been authorized are set out in section 2 of the Wages Boards Ordinance and in regulation 2 (1) of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943, published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,209 of December 3, 1943, as amended by regulation published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,496 of December 21, 1945. This regulation was reproduced at pages 15 and 16 of the August, 1950, issue of this *Gazette* (Vol. I, No. 8).

The schedule to the amending regulation referred to in the previous paragraph gives a list of foodstuffs and services for which deductions are authorized and a list of offences for which fines may be imposed.

It should be noted that in respect of deductions for services specific written authority must be obtained by such employer from the Commissioner of Labour.

Amounts deducted as fines must be applied by the employer to such purposes beneficial to the worker as may be approved by the

Commissioner of Labour. Each employer should make an application for approval to the Commissioner of Labour stating the purposes for which it is intended to apply the proceeds of fines imposed.

Where a deduction is made in respect of an advance of wages not already earned, such deduction has to be made in equal instalments spread over a period of six months.

As indicated earlier the aggregate of the deductions should not exceed 50 per cent. of the wages and an order of priority for making authorized deductions has been prescribed in regulation 4 of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943, published in *Government Gazette* No. 9,209 of December 3, 1943.

Record of Wages

Every employer in the trade is required by section 36 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, as amended by section 2 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1945, to keep a register of wages and other prescribed particulars. This register should be substantially in Form II set out in the Schedule to the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943. A note on this form appeared in the September, 1950, issue of this *Gazette* (Vol. I, No. 9).

Exhibition of Notices

The obligation to exhibit notices setting out the latest decisions of the Wages Board for the trade and the authorized deductions is as important as the obligation to maintain a record of wages. This is a requirement under section 37 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, as amended by section 11 of Ordinance No. 40 of 1943, and under Regulation 23 of the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943. The notices should be substantially in Form III set out in the Schedule to the Wages Boards Regulations, 1943, and must be exhibited in all three languages, Sinhalese, Tamil and English. A note on this will be found in the September, 1950, issue of this *Gazette* (Vol. I, No. 9).

Notifications

Notifications relating to the decisions of the Wages Board for the Building Trade have been published in *Government Gazette* No. 10,141 of August 25, 1950, and *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951. Extracts of the *Gazette* notifications are available for sale at the Government Publications Bureau, Secretariat, Colombo. They are not available at the Office of the Commissioner of Labour.

If we don't stand for something, we will fall for anything.

Irene Dunne.

Sometimes an open mind is one that is too porous to hold a conviction.

Banking.

A JUDGMENT IN APPEAL IN A WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASE

Present : **Pulle J.**

MUTTIAHPILLAI ESTATES LIMITED, Appellant, v. **S. P. VELU-
PILLAI**, Respondent

S. C. 492—Workmen's Compensation Case No. C. 30/7201/44E

*Workmen's Compensation Ordinance—Substitution of limited liability Com-
pany—Director's authority to bind Company*

In the course of an inquiry under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance a limited liability company was substituted as respondent, and the Manager and Director of the Company in his capacity as such Manager and Director intimated to the Commissioner that he had no objection to representing the Company, that he had sufficient notice on behalf of the Company and that he was prepared to defend the claim as representing the Company.

Held, that the Commissioner was entitled to presume that the Director had authority to bind the Company and that therefore the Company could not repudiate the claim.

APPEAL from an order of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, K.C., for the appellant.

E. B. Wickremanayake, K.C., for the respondent.

March 16, 1951. **PULLE J.**—

The appeal in this case is one taken under section 48 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 117), from an award made in favour of the workman on the 19th April, 1950, in respect of an accident which occurred on the 10th July, 1944. The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation received information of the accident from the workman only in August, 1949, but acting under section 16 (2) he admitted the claim, although it had not been instituted in due time, because he was satisfied that the failure was due to sufficient cause.

It has to be borne in mind that the award was made against the appellants who are styled "Muttiah Estates Limited", a private Company within the meaning of section 27 sub-section (1) of the Companies Ordinance, No. 51 of 1938. It was incorporated on the 12th December, 1947, more than three years after the accident. Admittedly the Company was not the employer and it was not in existence at the date of the accident. It becomes, therefore, necessary to examine carefully the circumstances under which the award came to be made against the Company.

The employer, whom the workman sought to hold responsible for the accident was S. R. Muthiahpillai, the proprietor of an estate called the Nalluwela Group, Balangoda. It was alleged that the accident occurred in the course of the business of that estate of which the workman was the Superintendent. In reply to a communication from the Commissioner dated the 19th August, 1949, a letter bearing the note head "Muthiahpillai Estates Limited" dated the 26th August, 1949, and signed by the Manager of one of the estates informed the Commissioner that the workman "though employed by us at that time, went in the lorry, in which he met with the accident, for his own purpose and as he was not injured as a result of an accident on the business premises of the employer or arising out of and in the course of his employment, I did not report the matter to you". On the 11th February, 1950, S. R. Muttiahpillai himself wrote to the Commissioner disclaiming liability on grounds which I need not set out. The position, therefore, was that the workman's claim involved in the first instance a contest between him and S. R. Muttiahpillai. At the inquiry S. R. Muttiahpillai was presumably absent because he was represented by

one M. Rajendran, one of the Directors of Muttiahpillai Estates Limited. A preliminary issue was tried as to whether the claim could be entertained in spite of the fact that it was instituted out of time. The Commissioner answered this issue in favour of the workman and proceeded under regulation 17 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Regulations, 1935, to frame three other issues relating to—

- (a) whether the injury was caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment;
- (b) the nature and extent of the disablement; and
- (c) the amount of compensation.

The evidence of the workman was then taken and it was apparently discovered at this stage that M. Rajendran did not hold an authority in writing from S. R. Muttiahpillai to represent him. At this stage the Proctor for the workman moved to substitute for S. R. Muttiahpillai the Muttiahpillai Estates Limited and on this application the Company was substituted without any opposition by M. Rajendran. Had the matter rested at this point I should have had no hesitation in holding that the procedure adopted by the Commissioner was unwarranted and that the award was without jurisdiction. It is true that S. R. Muttiahpillai was the senior Director of the Company but that was not a ground for substituting the Company in his place.

After the substitution M. Rajendran in his capacity of Manager and Director of the Company intimated to the Commissioner that he had no objection to representing the Company, that he had sufficient notice on behalf of the Company and that he was prepared to defend the claim as representing the Company. Further evidence was taken and the award against which the present appeal has been taken was made. No issue was framed as to whether the Company was liable in respect of an accident which occurred before its incorporation and M. Rajendran purporting to act as a Director of the Company fully acquiesced in the procedure which led ultimately to the award against the Company.

The substantial point which arises is whether the Company can repudiate the award. This raises the question as to the capacity in which M. Rajendran acted in the proceedings. It is not disputed that he was one of the Directors of the Company and he specifically intimated to the Commissioner that his status in the proceedings was that of Manager and Director of the Company. It is submitted in the petition of appeal that the proceedings held were null and void inasmuch as the appellant company was not represented by any duly authorized person.

S. R. Muttiahpillai, the original party to the case, has filed an affidavit on behalf of the Company stating in a general way that no person was authorized to represent the Company before the Commissioner. No explanation, however, has been offered as to how a director in the person of M. Rajendran, having *prima facie* authority as an agent to bind the Company came to be involved in the proceedings. On the material before me I am compelled to reject the submission that Rajendran was not legally empowered to bind the Company by the representations he made to the Commissioner and on which he and the workman acted. Upon being satisfied that Rajendran was the Director, the Commissioner and the workman were both entitled to presume that he had authority to bind the Company. Once the authority of Rajendran to bind the Company is established, it follows that on the only issues which were tried the Commissioner's findings cannot be disturbed as they were purely on issues of fact. I am inclined to the view that Rajendran has receded to the background and either the Company or S. R. Muttiahpillai or both are seeking to re-open issues which have definitely been answered in favour of the workman.

In my opinion the appeal fails and is dismissed with costs.

Appeal dismissed.

TABLE I—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—COLOMBO WORKING CLASS

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939 = 100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscel- laneous	Final Index Number
Group Weights	52.40 ..	6.28 ..	15.96 ..	8.36 ..	17.00 ..	(Nov. 1938-Apr. 1939 = 100)

INDEX NUMBERS

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939 = 100

1939	..	112	..	102	..	97	..	112	..	104	..	108
1940	..	115	..	103	..	97	..	128	..	111	..	112
1941	..	129	..	108	..	96	..	153	..	116	..	122
1942	..	183	..	171	..	93	..	194	..	144	..	162

Index
Number
Nov., 1942
= 100

Base : November, 1942 = 100

Group Weights	63.66	..	7.26	..	7.06	..	8.78	..	13.24	= 100				
1943	..	103	..	94	..	105	..	138	..	118	..	107	..	197
1944	..	102	..	94	..	105	..	156	..	127	..	109	..	200
1945	..	110	..	94	..	112	..	165	..	158	..	121	..	221
1946	..	113	..	111	..	124	..	180	..	155	..	125	..	229
1947	..	126	..	121	..	136	..	213	..	157	..	138	..	252
1948	..	138	..	101	..	148	..	189	..	157	..	142	..	260
1949	..	144	..	97	..	129	..	156	..	148	..	141	..	258
1950	..	154	..	102	..	129	..	155	..	154	..	149	..	272
January	..	155	..	96	..	129	..	152	..	151	..	148	..	271
February	..	154	..	97	..	129	..	150	..	155	..	148	..	271
March	..	151	..	95	..	129	..	149	..	151	..	145	..	266
April	..	150	..	96	..	129	..	151	..	154	..	145	..	266
May	..	151	..	95	..	129	..	151	..	153	..	146	..	266
June	..	154	..	96	..	129	..	151	..	154	..	148	..	271
July	..	155	..	96	..	129	..	153	..	155	..	149	..	272
August	..	156	..	97	..	129	..	151	..	158	..	150	..	274
September	..	162	..	106	..	129	..	155	..	158	..	155	..	283
October	..	158	..	113	..	129	..	158	..	155	..	152	..	279
November	..	155	..	116	..	129	..	166	..	154	..	151	..	277
December	..	151	..	115	..	129	..	175	..	152	..	149	..	273

1951—

January	..	157	..	113	..	129	..	177	..	155	..	153	..	281
February	..	159	..	111	..	129	..	184	..	154	..	155	..	284
March	..	157	..	113	..	129	..	195	..	156	..	155	..	284
April	..	156	..	113	..	129	..	196	..	158	..	155	..	283
May	..	155	..	116	..	129	..	198	..	161	..	155	..	283
June	..	155	..	113	..	129	..	199	..	162	..	155	..	284
July	..	152	..	112	..	129	..	201	..	162	..	153	..	281

TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE LABOUR

Base : July-September, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year	Food	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Miscel- laneous	Final Index Number
Group weights	64	12	8	16	
INDEX NUMBERS					(July-Sept., 1939 = 100)
Base : July-September, 1939 = 100					
1939 ..	100	100	100	100	100
1940 ..	106	113	107	105	107
1941 ..	119	126	108	115	119
1942 ..	160	139	117	135	154
Base : October, 1942 = 100					Index Number October, 1942 = 100
Group weights	701	119	14	166	
1943 ..	108	149	104	116	115 .. 199
1944 ..	110	202	105	114	122 .. 211
1945 ..	115	196	104	137	128 .. 222
1946 ..	118	214	106	131	131 .. 228
1947 ..	124	220	112	139	138 .. 239
1948 ..	142	224	112	128	149 .. 259
1949 ..	154	182	111	126	152 .. 264
1950 ..	164	162	108	134	158 .. 274
January	165	160	108	127	157 .. 273
February	168	155	108	134	160 .. 277
March	166	155	108	135	159 .. 275
April ..	166	157	108	134	159 .. 275
May ..	161	158	108	134	155 .. 269
June ..	162	162	108	132	156 .. 271
July ..	162	164	108	135	158 .. 272
August	164	164	108	142	160 .. 277
September	166	163	108	138	160 .. 278
October	163	165	108	134	158 .. 273
November	164	166	108	133	158 .. 274
December	158	170	108	134	155 .. 268
1951—					
January	161	172	108	134	157 .. 272
February	172	181	108	137	166 .. 288
March	174	185	108	134	168 .. 291
April	173	194	108	137	169 .. 292
May	168	202	108	135	166 .. 287
June	163	217	108	136	164 .. 285
July	161	230	108	141	165 .. 286

TABLE III

Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to Registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island

<i>Years</i>		<i>Technical and Clerical</i>		<i>Skilled</i>		<i>Semi- skilled</i>		<i>Unskilled</i>		<i>Total</i>
1939	..	3,712	..	11,964	..	5,034	..	5,967	..	26,677
1940	..	4,734	..	13,130	..	4,800	..	4,981	..	27,645
1941	..	5,274	..	8,882	..	2,351	..	3,951	..	20,458
1942	..	6,589	..	9,411	..	1,882	..	1,451	..	19,333
1943	..	2,282	..	2,872	..	1,312	..	1,869	..	8,335
1944*	..	295	..	358	..	227	..	173	..	1,053
1945	..	2,258	..	11,025	..	3,267	..	4,816	..	21,366
1946	..	5,636	..	10,012	..	7,527	..	13,369	..	36,544
1947	..	2,883	..	7,325	..	8,113	..	16,423	..	34,744
1948	..	4,474	..	13,027	..	12,443	..	36,712	..	66,656
1949	..	5,132	..	11,994	..	13,591	..	39,015	..	69,732
1950	January	5,484	..	11,896	..	13,794	..	39,104	..	70,278
	February	5,633	..	11,685	..	13,789	..	39,030	..	70,137
	March	5,676	..	11,728	..	13,779	..	39,348	..	70,531
	April	5,528	..	11,523	..	13,289	..	38,231	..	68,571
	May	5,427	..	11,564	..	13,403	..	38,292	..	68,686
	June	5,427	..	11,285	..	13,051	..	37,987	..	67,750
	July	5,433	..	11,152	..	13,274	..	37,643	..	67,502
	August	5,500	..	11,364	..	13,427	..	37,806	..	68,097
	September	5,601	..	11,251	..	13,655	..	37,622	..	68,129
	October	5,788	..	11,292	..	13,938	..	37,661	..	68,679
	November	5,656	..	11,053	..	14,195	..	37,276	..	68,140
	December	5,627	..	10,525	..	13,523	..	35,447	..	65,122
1951	January	6,072	..	10,421	..	13,439	..	34,568	..	64,500
	February	6,330	..	10,300	..	13,384	..	33,729	..	63,743
	March	6,288	..	9,753	..	13,191	..	31,721	..	60,953
	April	6,077	..	9,215	..	12,757	..	30,485	..	58,534
	May	5,669	..	8,768	..	12,151	..	29,428	..	56,016
	June	5,573	..	8,505	..	12,179	..	28,742	..	54,999

* Up to 1944 there was only 1 Employment Exchange in Colombo. In 1945 Exchanges were opened in all the principal towns of the Island.

TABLE IV

Table showing the number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to Registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges

Classification by Exchange Areas

Years	Colombo	Negombo	Kelutara	Galle	Kandy	Navalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Total
1939 ..	26,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,677
1940 ..	27,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,645
1941 ..	20,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,458
1942 ..	19,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,333
1943 ..	8,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,335
1944 ..	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
1945 ..	10,784	378	2,123	1,239	2,363	259	431	841	120	46	65	—	1,497	21,366*
1946 ..	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	720	852	816	119	438	727	—	611	36,544†
1947 ..	21,589	2,289	1,643	2,133	4,955	564	430	481	170	490	—	—	—	34,744
1948 ..	42,209	7,235	2,414	2,995	4,577	1,066	851	1,526	607	704	1,189	—	283	66,656
1949 ..	44,552	5,041	4,125	5,429	3,195	953	1,052	2,185	727	1,170	607	—	696	69,732
1950 Jan.	43,323	5,331	4,344	5,405	4,012	965	1,002	2,301	708	1,379	744	—	764	70,276
Feb.	43,007	5,246	4,365	5,352	4,368	959	980	2,332	663	1,387	866	—	612	70,137
Mar.	43,108	5,314	4,551	5,451	4,350	933	1,074	2,126	589	1,471	997	—	567	70,531
Apr.	41,566	5,088	4,324	5,377	4,566	881	1,038	2,060	501	1,273	1,274	—	623	68,571
May	41,998	4,817	4,194	5,714	4,526	885	1,009	1,849	530	1,283	1,414	—	467	68,686
Jun.	41,174	4,536	3,881	6,011	4,766	918	1,000	1,853	580	1,073	1,458	—	500	67,750
Jul.	42,113	4,433	3,967	6,322	3,297	923	1,031	1,989	573	996	1,441	—	417	67,502
Aug.	43,020	4,342	3,915	6,370	3,052	1,047	990	1,943	570	1,057	1,327	—	464	68,097
Sept.	44,025	4,214	3,802	6,294	2,848	964	986	1,903	576	929	1,144	—	439	68,129
Oct.	44,675	4,087	3,916	6,294	2,955	959	942	1,768	530	1,032	1,109	—	432	68,679
Nov.	44,032	3,969	3,823	6,295	3,152	937	1,026	1,393	538	979	1,146	—	350	68,140
Dec.	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,032	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	928	980	—	348	65,122
1951 Jan.	41,634	3,756	3,236	5,992	2,718	949	1,142	2,059	565	1,011	1,050	—	388	64,500
Feb.	41,380	3,855	3,135	5,609	2,660	863	1,102	2,086	576	996	543	567	371	63,743
Mar.	39,668	3,669	2,881	5,161	2,697	839	1,102	1,987	523	1,028	431	567	350	60,953
Apr.	38,483	3,547	2,728	4,876	2,017	784	1,085	2,020	490	962	442	677	323	58,534
May	37,026	3,503	2,572	4,644	1,925	626	1,039	1,758	475	837	345	952	314	56,016
June	35,964	3,438	2,619	4,689	1,926	607	1,067	1,706	492	850	304	1008	329	54,999

* Total includes 127 registered at Matugama, 164 at Chilaw, 272 at Matale, 97 at Avissawella, and 555 at Veyangoda.

† Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, and 240 at Avissawella. (These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

TABLE V

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

Year			Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi- Skilled		Unskilled		Total
1939	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	2,583
1940	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	5,089
1941	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	9,071
1942	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	8,129
1943	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	4,170
1944	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	1,875
1945	..	—	..	369	..	1,104	..	411	..	2,653	4,537
1946	..	—	..	1,303	..	3,012	..	1,341	..	10,130	15,786
1947	..	—	..	915	..	1,417	..	911	..	4,161	7,404
1948	..	—	..	1,355	..	1,563	..	1,311	..	3,118	10,347
1949	..	—	..	1,807	..	1,616	..	1,767	..	9,590	14,780
1950	..	—	..	2,059	..	1,509	..	1,438	..	5,773	10,779
1950	..	January	..	114	..	136	..	125	..	442	817
		February	..	86	..	135	..	107	..	521	849
		March	..	165	..	174	..	124	..	449	912
		April	..	91	..	80	..	72	..	269	512
		May	..	134	..	108	..	90	..	541	873
		June	..	166	..	131	..	189	..	449	935
		July	..	97	..	120	..	136	..	426	779
		August	..	222	..	122	..	91	..	774	1,209
		September	..	282	..	179	..	131	..	540	1,132
		October	..	279	..	195	..	114	..	568	1,156
		November	..	304	..	69	..	152	..	399	924
		December	..	119	..	60	..	107	..	395	681
1951	..	January	..	157	..	88	..	115	..	339	699
		February	..	170	..	60	..	170	..	353	753
		March	..	118	..	103	..	128	..	270	619
		April	..	190	..	111	..	157	..	329	787
		May	..	264	..	89	..	151	..	375	879
		June	..	149	..	220	..	157	..	1,008	1,534

TABLE VI

Table showing the number of Persons Registered and the number placed in employment during the Month of June, 1951

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Central	.. 340	.. 76	.. 470	.. 141	.. 532	.. 82	.. 1,803	.. 742	.. 3,145	.. 1,041
Negombo	.. 32	.. 3	.. 54	.. 49	.. 93	.. 24	.. 309	.. 72	.. 488	.. 148
Kalutara	.. 40	.. 1	.. 47	.. 2	.. 165	.. 6	.. 128	.. 12	.. 380	.. 21
Galle	.. 69	.. 1	.. 48	.. 2	.. 126	.. 2	.. 432	.. 14	.. 675	.. 19
Kandy	.. 109	.. 14	.. 72	.. 14	.. 208	.. 7	.. 264	.. 40	.. 653	.. 75
Nawalapitiya	.. 1	.. —	.. 26	.. —	.. 31	.. —	.. 60	.. —	.. 118	.. —
Kurunegala	.. 30	.. 12	.. 17	.. —	.. 96	.. 2	.. 69	.. 12	.. 212	.. 26
Jaffna	.. 66	.. 19	.. 15	.. —	.. 102	.. 8	.. 67	.. 9	.. 250	.. 36
Ratnapura	.. 14	.. —	.. 6	.. 1	.. 39	.. —	.. 19	.. —	.. 78	.. 1
Badulla	.. 37	.. 4	.. 23	.. 1	.. 51	.. 11	.. 69	.. 8	.. 180	.. 24
Batticaloa	.. 2	.. 2	.. 6	.. 1	.. 13	.. 4	.. 18	.. —	.. 39	.. 7
Kalmunai	.. 15	.. 5	.. 40	.. 7	.. 22	.. —	.. 212	.. 93	.. 289	.. 105
Trincomalee	.. 19	.. —	.. 15	.. —	.. 38	.. —	.. 29	.. 2	.. 101	.. 2
Women's	.. 69	.. 12	.. 28	.. 2	.. 73	.. 11	.. 106	.. 4	.. 276	.. 29
Total	.. 843	.. 149	.. 867	.. 220	.. 1,589	.. 157	.. 3,585	.. 1,008	.. 6,884	.. 1,534

TABLE VII—STRIKES IN CEYLON SINCE 1939

Year	Plantations			Others		
	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days Lost
1939	.. 18*	.. Not available	.. Not available	.. 4*	.. Not available	.. Not available
1940	.. 36	.. 9,732†	.. do.	.. 8	.. do.	.. do.
1941	.. 27	.. 4,156	.. do.	.. 15	.. do.	.. do.
1942	.. 8	.. 949	.. do.	.. 14	.. do.	.. do.
1943	.. 22	.. 2,436	.. 5,234	.. 31§	.. 4,550	.. 4,359
1944	.. 26	.. 3,643	.. 4,048‡	.. 66‡	.. 12,399	.. 25,937
1945	.. 28	.. 3,514	.. 4,285	.. 53*	.. 28,875	.. 153,388‡
1946	.. 37	.. 15,259	.. 31,830‡	.. 69	.. 39,237	.. 250,866
1947	.. 53	.. 11,849	.. 199,657	.. 52	.. 43,485	.. 544,174
1948	.. 33	.. 23,100	.. 49,933‡	.. 20	.. 1,065	.. 2,497‡
1949	.. 66	.. 477,412	.. 681,340	.. 23	.. 2,874	.. 14,576‡
1950	.. 81	.. 22,684	.. 83,853	.. 28	.. 5,471	.. 22,617
1950 January	.. 13	.. 1,995	.. 8,980	.. 2	.. 25	.. 25
February	.. 5	.. 685	.. 1,164	.. 4	.. 790	.. 960
March	.. 3	.. 705	.. 874	.. 2	.. 288	.. 2,377
April	.. 1	.. 103	.. 390	.. 3	.. 459	.. 380
May	.. 9	.. 1,798	.. 3,468	.. 5	.. 1,513	.. 1,333
June	.. 7	.. 1,312	.. 3,087	.. 5	.. 1,739	.. 7,560
July	.. 8	.. 3,155	.. 4,861	.. Nil	.. Nil	.. Nil
August	.. 2	.. 279	.. 529	.. 1	.. 50	.. 75
September	.. 11	.. 1,784	.. 2,203	.. 2	.. 335	.. 173
October	.. 5	.. 5,979	.. 6,822	.. —	.. —	.. —
November	.. 8	.. 2,229	.. 6,755	.. Nil	.. Nil	.. Nil
December	.. 9	.. 2,660	.. 44,720	.. —	.. —	.. —
1951 January	.. 5	.. 2,246	.. 20,455	.. 3**	.. 223	.. 1,182
February	.. 6	.. 2,058	.. 10,909	.. 3	.. 614	.. 1,696
March	.. 8	.. 1,199	.. 3,895	.. 5	.. 2,218*	.. 274*
April	.. 4	.. 1,123	.. 5,621	.. 6	.. 527*	.. 4,660*
May	.. 8	.. 1,325	.. 2,335	.. —	.. —	.. —

* These figures do not include information in respect of one strike. They will be amended to include this information when available.

† Number of workers involved in one strike is not available.

‡ Number of workers involved and man-days lost in respect of one strike are not available.

§ Number of man-days lost in one strike is not available.

|| Includes a one-day token strike on some estates in the Bogawantalawa area.

** Revised figures.

Note.—The number of strikes shown against each month relate to the number of strikes that ended during the month.

**TABLE VIII—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
MAY, 1951, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES**

<i>Industry or Trade</i>	<i>Number of Strikes</i>	<i>Number of Workers involved</i>	<i>Number of Man-days lost</i>
Plantations—Tea ..	4	929	929
Rubber ..	3	161	1,171
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	1	235	235
Coconut ..	—	—	—
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	—	—	—
Total ..	8	1,325	2,335
Engineering ..	—	—	—
Printing ..	—	—	—
Motor Transport ..	—	—	—
Tea Export ..	—	—	—
Rubber Export ..	—	—	—
Coconut Manufacturing ..	—	—	—
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	—	—	—
Match Manufacturing ..	—	—	—
Plumbago ..	—	—	—
Cinema ..	—	—	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	—	—	—
Building Trade ..	—	—	—
Local Government Service ..	—	—	—
Service Institutions ..	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State ..	—	—	—
Textile ..	—	—	—
Relief Schemes ..	—	—	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution ..	—	—	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing ..	—	—	—
Beedi Manufacturing ..	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—
Grand Total ..	8	1,325	2,335

**TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
MAY 1951, BY CAUSES**

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Number of Strikes</i>		<i>Number of Workers Involved</i>	
	<i>Plantation</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Plantation</i>	<i>Others</i>
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way.				
Failure to provide work ..	2	—	397	—
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	2	—	37	—
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	2	—	443	—
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	—	—	—
6. Right of association and meeting ..	1	—	183	—
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters ..	1	—	265	—
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, immorality, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	—	—	—	—
10. General demands ..	—	—	—	—
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	8	—	1,325	—

**TABLE X—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF INDIAN
ESTATE LABOURERS**

Years	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of De- partures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatria- tion on Govt. account	Left Ceylon Un- assisted	Total		
1939	.. 25,425..	3,834..	29,259..	2,975..	31,714..	34,689..	—	.. 5,430
1940	.. 2,955..	363..	3,318..	5,560..	12,578..	18,138..	—	.. 14,820
1941	.. 3,234..	350..	3,584..	8,410..	11,243..	19,653..	—	.. 16,069
1942	.. 6,585..	229..	6,814..	5,398..	33,183..	38,581..	—	.. 31,767
1943	.. 42,677..	2,076..	44,753..	1,368..	59,577..	60,945..	—	.. 16,192
1944	.. 49,354..	2,623..	51,977..	786..	59,683..	60,469..	—	.. 8,492
1945	.. 82,598..	3,844..	86,442..	572..	85,428..	86,000..	442..	—
1946	.. 75,269..	3,325..	78,594..	282..	75,657..	75,939..	2,655..	—
1947	.. 52,177..	2,400..	54,577..	242..	58,381..	58,623..	—	.. 4,046
1948	.. 47,621..	2,926..	50,547..	151..	47,115..	47,266..	3,281..	—
1949	.. 42,188..	2,237..	44,425..	302..	46,538..	46,840..	—	.. 2,415
1950	.. 49,385..	1,525..	50,910..	267..	55,360..	55,627..	—	.. 4,717
1950 January	.. 1,146..	72..	1,218..	29..	4,205..	4,234..	—	.. 3,016
February	.. 1,854..	96..	1,950..	41..	6,402..	6,443..	—	.. 4,493
March	.. 4,424..	94..	4,518..	44..	6,980..	7,024..	—	.. 2,506
April	.. 4,548..	74..	4,622..	15..	6,713..	6,728..	—	.. 2,106
May	.. 5,893..	75..	5,968..	22..	8,439..	8,461..	—	.. 2,493
June	.. 7,668..	113..	7,781..	29..	5,565..	5,594..	2,187..	—
July	.. 6,684..	161..	6,845..	15..	3,350..	3,365..	3,480..	—
August	.. 4,332..	224..	4,556..	29..	4,042..	4,071..	485..	—
September	.. 4,354..	251..	4,605..	11..	3,321..	3,332..	1,273..	—
October	.. 3,759..	127..	3,886..	2..	2,278..	2,280..	1,606..	—
November	.. 2,439..	110..	2,549..	16..	1,937..	1,953..	596..	—
December	.. 2,284..	128..	2,412..	14..	2,128..	2,142..	270..	—
1951 January	.. 1,745..	85..	1,830..	12..	4,123..	4,135..	—	.. 2,305
February	.. 2,732..	73..	2,805..	2..	6,303..	6,305..	—	.. 3,500
March	.. 4,286..	86..	4,372..	9..	6,719..	6,728..	—	.. 2,356
April	.. 6,108..	85..	6,193..	5..	6,126..	6,131..	62	.. —
May	.. 5,827..	103..	5,930..	13..	8,690..	8,703..	—	.. 2,773
June	.. 6,756..	140..	6,896..	11..	5,536..	5,547..	1,349..	—
July	.. 6,643..	160..	6,803..	13..	3,531..	3,544..	3,259..	—

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Workers in different Trades for which Wages Boards have been established

Month: August, 1951.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 10 ..	1 9 ..	2 19
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 90 ..	0 82 ..	1 72
Child worker	0 65 ..	0 75 ..	1 40
Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 10 ..	1 9 ..	2 19
Female worker not under 15 years ..	0 90 ..	0 82 ..	1 72
Child worker	0 65 ..	0 75 ..	1 40
Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Male worker not under 16 years ..	1 30 ..	1 9 ..	2 39
Female worker not under 15 years ..	1 20 ..	0 82 ..	2 2
Child worker	0 95 ..	0 75 ..	1 70
Coconut Growing Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation; and			
The manufacture of copra—			
Kangany	0 90 ..	1 9 ..	1 99
Male not under 18 years ..	0 75 ..	1 9 ..	1 84
Female not under 18 years ..	0 60 ..	0 82 ..	1 42
Worker under 18 years ..	0 50 ..	0 75 ..	1 25
Coconut Manufacturing Trade.			
The manufacture of desiccated coconut ;			
The manufacture of coconut oil ; and			
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—			
Within the Colombo area—			
Kangany	1 44 ..	1 27 ..	2 71
Male not under 18 years ..	1 24 ..	1 27 ..	2 51
Female not under 18 years ..	1 0 ..	0 95 ..	1 95
Worker under 18 years ..	0 75 ..	0 88 ..	1 63
Outside the Colombo area—			
Kangany	1 20 ..	1 27 ..	2 47
Male not under 18 years ..	1 0 ..	1 27 ..	2 27
Female not under 18 years ..	0 80 ..	0 95 ..	1 75
Worker under 18 years ..	0 60 ..	0 88 ..	1 48
“ Colombo area ” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.			
Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.			
Engineering Trade.			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
Unskilled labourer	1 24 ..	1 30 ..	2 54
Semi-skilled, Grade I	1 44 ..	1 40 ..	2 84
Semi-skilled, Grade II	1 28 ..	1 40 ..	2 68
Skilled worker	1 80 ..	1 40 ..	3 20
Kangany	1 60 ..	1 40 ..	3 0
Watcher	1 50 ..	1 40 ..	2 90

Month August, 1951.

Class of Worker	Basic Wage Rs. c.	Special Allowance Rs. c.	Total Rs. c.
Engineering Trade (contd.)			
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices.</i>			
1st year	0 40	0 42	0 82
2nd year	0 56	0 52	1 8
3rd year	0 72	0 79	1 51
4th year	0 96	0 94	1 90

Printing Trade.

Monthly Rates.

Class A worker	100 0	77 0	177 0
B	75 0	59 0	134 0
C	50 0	50 0	100 0
D	40 0	41 0	81 0
E	37 50	38 79	76 29
F	18 0	21 20	39 20
G	40 0	41 0	81 0
Class A 1st year learner	30 0	24 10	54 10
B	22 50	18 70	41 20
C	20 0	20 50	40 50
D	16 0	16 90	32 90
Class A 2nd year learner	40 0	31 80	71 80
B	37 50	30 0	67 50
C	25 0	25 42	50 42
D	20 0	21 0	41 0
Class A 3rd year learner	50 0	39 50	89 50
B	45 0	35 90	80 90
C	30 0	30 50	60 50
D	24 0	25 10	49 10
Class A 4th year learner	65 0	50 80	115 80
B	56 25	44 42	100 67
C	37 50	37 79	75 29
D	30 0	31 0	61 0
Class A 5th year learner	80 0	62 60	142 60

Cigar Trade.

A piece rate of Rs. 4.60 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled.

Plumbago Trade.

Daily Rates.

Underground workers—

Basses	2 75	1 9	3 84
Kanganies	2 25	1 9	3 34
Loaders	2 8	1 9	3 17
Overseers	2 8	1 9	3 17
Shift bosses	2 8	1 9	3 17
Blasters	2 0	1 9	3 9
Drillers (hand and machine)	2 0	1 9	3 9
Shaft drivers	2 0	1 9	3 9
Stoppers (excavators)	2 0	1 9	3 9
Timber men	2 0	1 9	3 9
Muckers	1 50	1 9	2 59
Trolleyman	1 50	1 9	2 59
Unskilled labourers	1 50	1 9	2 59
Onsetters or Donakatarayas	2 25	1 9	3 34

Underground and surface workers—

Electricians	2 50	1 9	3 59
Enginemen	2 50	1 9	3 59
Fitters	2 50	1 9	3 59
Hoistmen	2 50	1 9	3 59
Mechanics	2 50	1 9	3 59
Pumpmen	2 50	1 9	3 59
Winchmen	2 50	1 9	3 59
Checkers	2 25	1 9	3 34
Electricians (assistants)	2 25	1 9	3 34
Fitters (assistants)	2 25	1 9	3 34
Windlassmen (dabare workers)	1 50	1 9	2 59
Mechanics (Assistants)	1 50	1 9	2 59

Month : August, 1951 .

Class of Worker		Basic Wage Rs. c.		Special Allowance Rs. c.		Total Rs. c.	
Plumbago Trade (contd.)							
Surface workers—							
Carpenters	}	..	2 50	..	1 9	..	3 59
Masons		..	2 25	..	1 9	..	3 34
Overseers	2 25	..	1 9	..	3 34
Blacksmiths	}	..	2 0	..	1 9	..	3 9
Boilermen		..	2 0	..	1 9	..	3 9
Drill sharpeners		..	2 0	..	1 9	..	3 9
Firewood carriers and splitters		..	1 60	..	1 9	..	2 69
Carters	}	..	1 50	..	1 9	..	2 59
Watchers		..	1 50	..	1 9	..	2 59
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	2 0	..	1 9	..	3 9
Cooks	}	..	1 24	..	1 9	..	2 33
Smithy boys		..	1 24	..	1 9	..	2 33
Unskilled labourers		..	1 24	..	1 9	..	2 33

N. B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 75 cents.

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) As overseers and kanganies .. 2 0 .. 1 29 .. 3 29

(B) On different jobs—

Within the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years .. 1 25 .. 1 29 .. 2 54

Female worker not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 2 .. 2 2

Worker under 18 years .. 0 50 .. 0 95 .. 1 45

Outside the Colombo area—

Male worker not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 29 .. 2 29

Female worker not under 18 years .. 0 84 .. 1 2 .. 1 86

Worker under 18 years .. 0 40 .. 0 95 .. 1 35

“Colombo area” includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.

Tea Export Trade.

Daily Rates.

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II .. 1 24 .. 1 30 .. 2 54

(b) Intermediate Grade .. 1 40 .. 1 40 .. 2 80

(c) Grade I .. 1 60 .. 1 40 .. 3 0

(d) Box makers and repairers .. 1 40 .. 1 40 .. 2 80

(e) Watchers .. 1 50 .. 1 40 .. 2 90

B. Female workers not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 18 .. 2 18

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years .. 0 60 .. 0 82 .. 1 42

“ 15 “ 16 “ .. 0 70 .. 0 87 .. 1 57

“ 16 “ 17 “ .. 0 80 .. 0 92 .. 1 72

“ 17 “ 18 “ .. 1 0 .. 1 2 .. 2 2

Rubber Export Trade.

Daily Rates.

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II .. 1 24 .. 1 30 .. 2 54

(b) Intermediate Grade .. 1 40 .. 1 40 .. 2 80

(c) Grade I .. 1 60 .. 1 40 .. 3 0

(d) Watchers .. 1 50 .. 1 40 .. 2 90

B. Female workers not under 18 years .. 1 0 .. 1 18 .. 2 18

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years .. 0 60 .. 0 82 .. 1 42

“ 15 “ 16 “ .. 0 70 .. 0 87 .. 1 57

“ 16 “ 17 “ .. 0 80 .. 0 92 .. 1 72

“ 17 “ 18 “ .. 1 0 .. 1 2 .. 2 2

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade.						
<i>Monthly Rates.</i>						
Topo kangany ..	100	0	—	—	100	0
Toddy tavern watcher ..	50	0	—	—	50	0
Tope watcher ..	40	0	—	—	40	0
Collecting station manager ..	60	0	—	—	60	0
Selling toddy at tavern ..	60	0	—	—	60	0
Selling arrack at tavern ..	60	0	—	—	60	0
Preparing spadices for tapping ..	45	0	—	—	45	0
Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade ..	70	0	—	—	70	0
Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade ..	35	0	—	—	35	0
Distilling toddy at distillery ..	60	0	—	—	60	0

Daily Rates.

Unskilled labourers—

Male workers not under 16 years ..	1	70	—	—	1	70
Male workers under 16 years ..	1	13	—	—	1	13
Female worker not under 16 years ..	1	30	—	—	1	30
Female worker under 16 years ..	0	87	—	—	0	87

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Motor Transport Trade.*Monthly Rates.*

Class A worker ..	100	0	41	0	141	0
B ..	90	0	41	0	131	0
C ..	85	0	38	50	123	50
D ..	100	0	41	0	141	0
E ..	70	0	38	0	108	0
F ..	67	50	41	0	108	50
G ..	60	0	37	40	97	40
H ..	50	0	37	40	87	40
J ..	60	0	37	40	97	40
K ..	90	0	37	40	127	40
L ..	45	0	28	25	73	25

Daily Rates.

Class A worker ..	4	0	1	75	5	75
B ..	4	0	1	75	5	75
C ..	3	25	1	75	5	0
D ..	4	0	1	75	5	75
E ..	2	75	1	50	4	25
F ..	2	75	1	75	4	50
G ..	2	50	1	75	4	25
H ..	2	25	1	75	4	0
L ..	1	50	1	3	2	53

N. B.—Monthly rates for permanent workers and daily rates for temporary workers.

Match Manufacturing Trade.*Daily Rates.*

Grade I—

Male 18 years and over ..	1	80	1	40	3	20
Female 18 years and over ..	1	44	1	30	2	74
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0	85	0	84	1	69
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years ..	1	15	1	2	2	17

Month : August, 1951.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
Match Manufacturing Trade (contd.)			
<i>Daily Rates.</i>			
<i>Grade II—</i>			
Male 18 years and over	1 40 ..	1 40 ..	2 80
Female 18 years and over	1 12 ..	1 30 ..	2 42
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 70 ..	0 84 ..	1 54
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0 90 ..	1 2 ..	1 92
<i>Grade III—</i>			
Male 18 years and over	1 24 ..	1 30 ..	2 54
Female 18 years and over	1 0 ..	1 18 ..	2 18
Young person over 14 and under 17 years ..	0 60 ..	0 84 ..	1 44
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0 80 ..	1 2 ..	1 82
<i>Grade IV—</i>			
Watcher	1 50 ..	1 40 ..	2 90
Cinema Trade.			
<i>Within the Municipal areas.</i>			
<i>A—Non-clerical—</i>			
Unskilled	32 25 ..	33 60 ..	65 85
Semi-skilled	37 50 ..	36 20 ..	73 70
Skilled, Grade II	50 0 ..	38 2 ..	88 2
Skilled, Grade I	60 0 ..	38 2 ..	98 2
<i>B—Clerical—</i>			
Grade III	45 0 ..	34 0 ..	79 0
Grade II	50 0 ..	37 0 ..	87 0
Grade I	100 0 ..	42 0 ..	142 0
<i>Outside the Municipal areas.</i>			
<i>A—Non-clerical—</i>			
Unskilled	32 25 ..	33 60 ..	65 85
Semi-skilled	35 0 ..	36 20 ..	71 20
Skilled, Grade II	42 0 ..	38 2 ..	80 2
Skilled, Grade I	55 0 ..	38 2 ..	93 2
<i>B—Clerical—</i>			
Grade III	40 0 ..	34 0 ..	74 0
Grade II	45 0 ..	37 0 ..	82 0
Grade I	100 0 ..	42 0 ..	142 0
Deck, Harbour and Port Transport Trade.			
<i>Manual Work.</i>			
Special Grade	65 0 ..	31 75 ..	96 75
Skilled Grade	55 0 ..	27 75 ..	82 75
Semi-skilled Grade	45 0 ..	24 75 ..	69 75
Unskilled, Grade I	37 0 ..	24 75 ..	61 75
Unskilled, Grade II	31 0 ..	24 75 ..	55 75
<i>Women Workers.</i>			
Female Kanganies	35 0 ..	24 75 ..	59 75
Female labourers	30 0 ..	24 75 ..	54 75
<i>Non-manual Workers.</i>			
Special Grade	75 0 ..	37 0 ..	112 0
Grade I	55 0 ..	27 75 ..	82 75

Month : August, 1951.

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total Rs. c.</i>
Building Trade.			
<i>Unskilled—</i>			
Male labourers—			
Not under 18 years	1 24	1 30	2 54
Female labourers—			
Not under 18 years	1 0	1 30	2 30
Unskilled labourers— (irrespective of sex)			
Under 18 years of age	0 80	1 30	2 10
Semi-skilled, Grade II	1 44	1 40	2 84
Semi-skilled, Grade I	1 60	1 40	3 0
Skilled	1 80	1 40	3 20

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during August, 1951, to Workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Worker*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 55	0 54½	1 9½	0 45	0 41	0 86	0 32½	0 37½	0 70	1
2	1 10	1 9	2 19	0 90	0 82	1 72	0 65	0 75	1 40	2
3	2 20	2 18	4 38	1 80	1 64	3 44	1 30	1 50	2 80	3
4	3 30	3 27	6 57	2 70	2 46	5 16	1 95	2 25	4 20	4
5	4 40	4 36	8 76	3 60	3 28	6 88	2 60	3 0	5 60	5
6	5 50	5 45	10 95	4 50	4 10	8 60	3 25	3 75	7 0	6
7	6 60	6 54	13 14	5 40	4 92	10 32	3 90	4 50	8 40	7
8	7 70	7 63	15 33	6 30	5 74	12 4	4 55	5 25	9 80	8
9	8 80	8 72	17 52	7 20	6 56	13 76	5 20	6 0	11 20	9
10	9 90	9 81	19 71	8 10	7 38	15 48	5 85	6 75	12 60	10
11	11 0	10 90	21 90	9 0	8 20	17 20	6 50	7 50	14 0	11
12	12 10	11 99	24 9	9 90	9 2	18 92	7 15	8 25	15 40	12
13	13 20	13 8	26 28	10 80	9 84	20 64	7 80	9 0	16 80	13
14	14 30	14 17	28 47	11 70	10 66	22 36	8 45	9 75	18 20	14
15	15 40	15 26	30 66	12 60	11 48	24 8	9 10	10 50	19 60	15
16	16 50	16 35	32 85	13 50	12 30	25 80	9 75	11 25	21 0	16
17	17 60	17 44	35 4	14 40	13 12	27 52	10 40	12 0	22 40	17
18	18 70	18 53	37 23	15 30	13 94	29 24	11 5	12 75	23 80	18
19	19 80	19 62	39 42	16 20	14 76	30 96	11 70	13 50	25 20	19
20	20 90	20 71	41 61	17 10	15 58	32 68	12 35	14 25	26 60	20
21	22 0	21 80	43 80	18 0	16 40	34 40	13 0	15 0	28 0	21
22	23 10	22 89	45 99	18 90	17 22	36 12	13 65	15 75	29 40	22
23	24 20	23 98	48 18	19 80	18 4	37 84	14 30	16 50	30 80	23
24	25 30	25 7	50 37	20 70	18 86	39 56	14 95	17 25	32 20	24
25	26 40	26 16	52 56	21 60	19 68	41 28	15 60	18 0	33 60	25
26	27 50	27 25	54 75	22 50	20 50	43 0	16 25	18 75	35 0	26
27	28 60	28 34	56 94	23 40	21 32	44 72	16 90	19 50	36 40	27
28	29 70	29 43	59 13	24 30	22 14	46 44	17 55	20 25	37 80	28
29	30 80	30 52	61 32	25 20	22 96	48 16	18 20	21 0	39 20	29
30	31 90	31 61	63 51	26 10	23 78	49 88	18 85	21 75	40 60	30
31	33 0	32 70	65 70	27 0	24 60	51 60	19 50	22 50	42 0	31
32	34 10	33 79	67 89	27 90	25 42	53 32	20 15	23 25	43 40	32

*A "child worker" means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age.

APPENDIX II (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowance and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during August, 1951, to workers in the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Worker*			No. of Days
	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	Basic Wage	Special Allowance	Minimum Wage	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 65	0 54½	1 19½	0 60	0 41	1 1	0 47½	0 37½	0 85	1
2	1 30	1 9	2 39	1 20	0 82	2 2	0 95	0 75	1 70	2
3	2 60	2 18	4 78	2 40	1 64	4 4	1 90	1 50	3 40	3
4	3 90	3 27	7 17	3 60	2 46	6 6	2 85	2 25	5 10	4
5	5 20	4 36	9 56	4 80	3 28	8 8	3 80	3 0	6 80	5
6	6 50	5 45	11 95	6 0	4 10	10 10	4 75	3 75	8 50	6
7	7 80	6 54	14 34	7 20	4 92	12 12	5 70	4 50	10 20	7
8	9 10	7 63	16 73	8 40	5 74	14 14	6 65	5 25	11 90	8
9	10 40	8 72	19 12	9 60	6 56	16 16	7 60	6 0	13 60	9
10	11 70	9 81	21 51	10 80	7 38	18 18	8 55	6 75	15 30	10
11	13 0	10 90	23 90	12 0	8 20	20 20	9 50	7 50	17 0	11
12	14 30	11 99	26 29	13 20	9 2	22 22	10 45	8 25	18 70	12
13	15 60	13 8	28 68	14 40	9 84	24 24	11 40	9 0	20 40	13
14	16 90	14 17	31 7	15 60	10 66	26 26	12 35	9 75	22 10	14
15	18 20	15 26	33 46	16 80	11 48	28 28	13 30	10 50	23 80	15
16	19 50	16 35	35 85	18 0	12 30	30 30	14 25	11 25	25 50	16
17	20 80	17 44	38 24	19 20	13 12	32 32	15 20	12 0	27 20	17
18	22 10	18 53	40 63	20 40	13 94	34 34	16 15	12 75	28 90	18
19	23 40	19 62	43 2	21 60	14 76	36 36	17 10	13 50	30 60	19
20	24 70	20 71	45 41	22 80	15 58	38 38	18 5	14 25	32 30	20
21	26 0	21 80	47 80	24 0	16 40	40 40	19 0	15 0	34 0	21
22	27 30	22 89	50 19	25 20	17 22	42 42	19 95	15 75	35 70	22
23	28 60	23 98	52 58	26 40	18 4	44 44	20 90	16 50	37 40	23
24	29 90	25 7	54 97	27 60	18 86	46 46	21 85	17 25	39 10	24
25	31 20	26 16	57 36	28 80	19 68	48 48	22 80	18 0	40 80	25
26	32 50	27 25	59 75	30 0	20 50	50 50	23 75	18 75	42 50	26
27	33 80	28 34	62 14	31 20	21 32	52 52	24 70	19 50	44 20	27
28	35 10	29 43	64 53	32 40	22 14	54 54	25 65	20 25	45 90	28
29	36 40	30 52	66 92	33 60	22 96	56 56	26 60	21 0	47 60	29
30	37 70	31 61	69 31	34 80	23 78	58 58	27 55	21 75	49 30	30
31	39 0	32 70	71 70	36 0	24 60	60 60	28 50	22 50	51 0	31
32	40 30	33 79	74 9	37 20	25 42	62 62	29 45	23 25	52 70	32

* A "child worker" means a male worker under 16 years of age or a female worker under 15 years of age.

APPENDIX III (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during August, 1951, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade								No. of Days
					Within the Colombo area				Outside the Colombo area				
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-sons	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-sons	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-sons	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	0 99½	0 92	0 71	0 62½	1 35½	1 25½	0 97½	0 81½	1 23½	1 13½	0 87½	0 74	1
2	1 99	1 84	1 42	1 25	2 71	2 51	1 95	1 63	2 47	2 27	1 75	1 48	2
3	3 98	3 68	2 84	2 50	5 42	5 2	3 90	3 26	4 94	4 54	3 50	2 96	3
4	5 97	5 52	4 26	3 75	8 13	7 53	5 85	4 89	7 41	6 81	5 25	4 44	4
5	7 96	7 36	5 68	5 0	10 84	10 4	7 80	6 52	9 88	9 8	7 0	5 92	5
6	9 95	9 20	7 10	6 25	13 55	12 55	9 75	8 15	12 35	11 35	8 75	7 40	6
7	11 94	11 4	8 52	7 50	16 26	15 6	11 70	9 78	14 82	13 62	10 56	8 88	7
8	13 93	12 88	9 94	8 75	18 97	17 57	13 65	11 41	17 29	15 89	12 25	10 36	8
9	15 92	14 72	10 36	10 0	21 68	20 8	15 60	13 4	19 76	18 16	14 0	11 84	9
10	17 91	16 56	12 78	11 25	24 39	22 59	17 55	14 67	22 23	20 43	15 75	13 32	10
11	19 90	18 40	14 20	12 50	27 10	25 10	19 50	16 30	24 70	22 70	17 50	14 80	11
12	21 89	20 24	15 62	13 75	29 81	27 61	21 45	17 93	27 17	24 97	19 25	16 28	12
13	23 88	22 8	17 4	15 0	32 52	30 12	23 40	19 56	29 64	27 24	21 0	17 76	13
14	25 87	23 92	18 46	16 25	35 23	32 63	25 35	21 19	32 11	29 51	22 75	19 24	14
15	27 86	25 76	19 88	17 50	37 94	35 14	27 30	22 82	34 58	31 78	24 50	20 72	15
16	29 85	27 60	21 30	18 75	40 65	37 65	29 25	24 45	37 5	34 5	26 25	22 20	16
17	31 84	29 44	22 72	20 0	43 36	40 16	31 20	26 8	39 52	36 32	28 0	23 68	17
18	33 83	31 28	24 14	21 25	46 7	42 67	33 15	27 71	41 99	38 59	29 75	25 16	18
19	35 82	33 12	25 56	22 50	48 78	45 18	35 10	29 34	44 46	40 86	31 50	26 64	19
20	37 81	34 96	26 98	23 75	51 49	47 69	37 5	30 97	46 93	43 13	33 25	28 12	20
21	39 80	36 80	28 40	25 0	54 20	50 20	39 0	32 60	49 40	45 40	35 0	29 60	21
22	41 79	38 64	29 82	26 25	56 91	52 71	40 95	34 23	51 87	47 67	36 75	31 8	22
23	43 78	40 48	31 24	27 50	59 62	55 22	42 90	35 86	54 34	49 94	38 50	32 56	23
24	45 77	42 32	32 66	28 75	62 33	57 73	44 85	37 49	56 81	52 21	40 25	34 4	24
25	47 76	44 16	34 8	30 0	65 4	60 24	46 80	39 12	59 28	54 48	42 0	35 52	25
26	49 75	46 0	35 50	31 25	67 75	62 75	48 75	40 75	61 75	56 75	43 75	37 0	26
27	51 74	47 84	36 92	32 50	70 46	65 26	50 70	42 38	64 22	59 2	45 50	38 48	27
28	53 73	49 68	38 34	33 75	73 17	67 77	52 65	44 1	66 69	61 29	47 25	39 96	28
29	55 72	51 52	39 76	35 0	75 88	70 28	54 60	45 64	69 16	63 56	49 0	41 44	29
30	57 71	53 36	41 18	36 25	78 59	72 79	56 55	47 27	71 63	65 83	50 75	42 92	30
31	59 70	55 20	42 60	37 50	81 30	75 30	58 50	48 90	74 10	68 10	52 50	44 40	31
32	61 69	57 4	44 2	38 75	84 1	77 81	60 45	50 53	76 57	70 37	54 25	45 88	32

Note :—"Colombo area" includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo; "Male" refers to male workers not under 18 years of age; "Female" to female worker not under 18 years of age; and "Young Persons" to workers under 18 years of age.

APPENDIX III (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during August, 1951, to workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age					Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of Days
	Grade II	Intermediate Grade	Grade I	* Box Makers and Repairers	Watchers		Over 14 under 15 years	Over 15 under 16 years	Over 16 under 17 years	Over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 27	1 40	1 50	1 40	1 45	1 9	0 71	0 78½	0 86	1 1	1
2	2 54	2 80	3 0	2 80	2 90	2 18	1 42	1 57	1 72	2 2	2
3	5 8	5 60	6 0	5 60	5 80	4 36	2 84	3 14	3 44	4 4	3
4	7 62	8 40	9 0	8 40	8 70	6 54	4 26	4 71	5 16	6 6	4
5	10 16	11 20	12 0	11 20	11 60	8 72	5 68	6 28	6 88	8 8	5
6	12 70	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 50	10 90	7 10	7 85	8 60	10 10	6
7	15 24	16 80	18 0	16 80	17 40	13 8	8 52	9 42	10 32	12 12	7
8	17 78	19 00	21 0	19 00	20 30	15 26	9 94	10 99	12 4	14 14	8
9	20 32	22 40	24 0	22 40	23 20	17 44	11 36	12 56	13 76	16 16	9
10	22 86	25 20	27 0	25 20	26 10	19 62	12 78	14 13	15 48	18 18	10
11	25 40	28 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	21 80	14 20	15 70	17 20	20 20	11
12	27 94	30 80	33 0	30 80	31 90	23 98	15 62	17 27	18 92	22 22	12
13	30 48	33 60	36 0	33 60	34 80	26 16	17 4	18 84	20 64	24 24	13
14	33 2	36 40	39 0	36 40	37 70	28 34	18 46	20 41	22 36	26 26	14
15	35 56	39 20	42 0	39 20	40 60	30 52	19 88	21 98	24 8	28 28	15
16	38 10	42 0	45 0	42 0	43 50	32 70	21 30	23 55	25 80	30 30	16
17	40 64	44 80	48 0	44 80	46 40	34 88	22 72	25 12	27 52	32 32	17
18	43 18	47 60	51 0	47 60	49 30	37 6	24 14	26 69	29 24	34 34	18
19	45 72	50 40	54 0	50 40	52 20	39 24	25 56	28 26	30 96	36 36	19
20	48 26	53 20	57 0	53 20	55 10	41 42	26 98	29 83	32 68	38 38	20
21	50 80	56 0	60 0	56 0	58 0	43 60	28 40	31 40	34 40	40 40	21
22	53 34	58 80	63 0	58 80	60 90	45 78	29 82	32 97	36 12	42 42	22
23	55 88	61 60	66 0	61 60	63 80	47 96	31 24	34 54	37 84	44 44	23
24	58 42	64 40	69 0	64 40	66 70	50 14	32 66	36 11	39 56	46 46	24
25	60 96	67 20	72 0	67 20	69 60	52 32	34 8	37 68	41 28	48 48	25
26	63 50	70 0	75 0	70 0	72 50	54 50	35 50	39 25	43 0	50 50	26
27	66 4	72 80	78 0	72 80	75 40	56 68	36 92	40 82	44 72	52 52	27
28	68 58	75 60	81 0	75 60	78 30	58 86	38 34	42 39	46 44	54 54	28
29	71 12	78 40	84 0	78 40	81 20	61 4	39 76	43 96	48 16	56 56	29
30	73 66	81 20	87 0	81 20	84 10	63 22	41 18	45 53	49 88	58 58	30
31	76 20	84 0	90 0	84 0	87 0	65 40	42 60	47 10	51 60	60 60	31
32	78 74	86 80	93 0	86 80	89 90	67 58	44 2	48 67	53 32	62 62	32

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

APPENDIX III (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during August, 1951, to workers in the Engineering Trade

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganias	Watch-ers	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. of Days
		Grade I	Grade II				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 27	1 42	1 34	1 60	1 50	1 45	0 41	0 54	0 75½	0 95	1
2	2 54	2 84	2 68	3 20	3 0	2 90	0 82	1 8	1 51	1 90	2
3	5 8	5 68	5 36	6 40	6 0	5 80	1 64	2 16	3 2	3 80	3
4	7 62	8 52	8 4	9 60	9 0	8 70	2 46	3 24	4 53	5 70	4
5	10 16	11 36	10 72	12 80	12 0	11 60	3 28	4 32	6 4	7 60	5
6	12 70	14 20	13 40	16 0	15 0	14 50	4 10	5 40	7 55	9 50	6
7	15 24	17 4	16 8	19 20	18 0	17 40	4 92	6 48	9 6	11 40	7
8	17 78	19 88	18 76	22 40	21 0	20 30	5 74	7 56	10 57	13 30	8
9	20 32	22 72	21 44	25 60	24 0	23 20	6 56	8 64	12 8	15 20	9
10	22 86	25 56	24 12	28 80	27 0	26 10	7 38	9 72	13 59	17 10	10
11	25 40	28 40	26 80	32 0	30 0	29 0	8 20	10 80	15 10	19 0	11
12	27 94	31 24	29 48	35 20	33 0	31 90	9 2	11 88	16 61	20 90	12
13	30 48	34 8	32 16	38 40	36 0	34 80	9 84	12 96	18 12	22 80	13
14	33 2	36 92	34 84	41 60	39 0	37 70	10 66	14 4	19 63	24 70	14
15	35 56	39 76	37 52	44 80	42 0	40 60	11 48	15 12	21 14	26 60	15
16	38 10	42 60	40 20	48 0	45 0	43 50	12 30	16 20	22 65	28 50	16
17	40 64	45 44	42 88	51 20	48 0	46 40	13 12	17 28	24 16	30 40	17
18	43 18	48 28	45 56	54 40	51 0	49 30	13 94	18 36	25 67	32 30	18
19	45 72	51 12	48 24	57 60	54 0	52 20	14 76	19 44	27 18	34 20	19
20	48 26	53 96	50 92	60 80	57 0	55 10	15 58	20 52	28 69	36 10	20
21	50 80	56 80	53 60	64 0	60 0	58 0	16 40	21 60	30 20	38 0	21
22	53 34	59 64	56 28	67 20	63 0	60 90	17 22	22 68	31 71	39 90	22
23	55 88	62 48	58 96	70 40	66 0	63 80	18 4	23 76	33 22	41 80	23
24	58 42	65 32	61 64	73 60	69 0	66 70	18 86	24 84	34 73	43 70	24
25	60 96	68 16	64 32	76 80	72 0	69 60	19 68	25 92	36 24	45 60	25
26	63 50	71 0	67 0	80 0	75 0	72 50	20 50	27 0	37 75	47 50	26
27	66 4	73 84	69 68	83 20	78 0	75 40	21 32	28 8	39 26	49 40	27
28	68 58	76 68	72 36	86 40	81 0	78 30	22 14	29 16	40 77	51 30	28
29	71 12	79 52	75 4	89 60	84 0	81 20	22 96	30 24	42 28	53 20	29
30	73 66	82 36	77 72	92 80	87 0	84 10	23 78	31 32	43 79	55 10	30
31	76 20	85 20	80 40	96 0	90 0	87 0	24 60	32 40	45 30	57 0	31
31	78 74	88 4	83 8	99 20	93 0	89 90	25 42	33 48	46 81	58 90	31

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during August, 1951, to workers in the Match Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Grade I				Grade II				Grade III				Grade IV	No. of Days
	Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Watchers	
	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Female	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	1 60	1 37	0 84	1 8	1 40	1 21	0 77	0 96	1 27	1 9	0 72	0 91	1 45	1
2	3 20	2 74	1 69	2 17	2 80	2 42	1 54	1 92	2 54	2 18	1 44	1 82	2 90	2
3	6 40	5 48	3 38	4 34	5 60	4 84	3 8	3 84	5 8	4 36	2 88	3 64	5 80	3
4	9 60	8 22	5 7	6 51	8 40	7 26	4 62	5 76	7 62	6 54	4 32	5 46	8 70	4
5	12 80	10 96	6 76	8 68	11 20	9 68	6 16	7 68	10 16	8 72	5 76	7 28	11 60	5
6	16 0	13 70	8 45	10 85	14 0	12 10	7 70	9 60	12 70	10 90	7 20	9 10	14 50	6
7	19 20	16 44	10 14	13 2	16 80	14 52	9 24	11 52	15 24	13 8	8 64	10 92	17 40	7
8	22 40	19 18	11 83	15 19	19 60	16 94	10 78	13 44	17 78	15 26	10 8	12 74	20 30	8
9	25 60	21 92	13 52	17 36	22 40	19 36	12 32	15 36	20 32	17 44	11 52	14 56	23 20	9
10	28 80	24 66	15 21	19 53	25 20	21 78	13 86	17 28	22 86	19 62	12 96	16 38	26 10	10
11	32 0	27 40	16 90	21 70	28 0	24 20	15 40	19 20	25 40	21 80	14 40	18 20	29 0	11
12	35 20	30 14	18 59	23 87	30 80	26 62	16 94	21 12	27 94	23 98	15 84	20 2	31 90	12
13	38 40	32 88	20 28	26 4	33 60	29 4	18 48	23 4	30 48	26 16	17 28	21 84	34 80	13
14	41 60	35 62	21 97	28 21	36 40	31 46	20 2	24 96	33 2	28 34	18 72	23 66	37 70	14
15	44 80	38 36	23 66	30 38	39 20	33 88	21 56	26 88	35 56	30 52	20 16	25 48	40 60	15
16	48 0	41 10	25 35	32 55	42 0	36 30	23 10	28 80	38 10	32 70	21 60	27 30	43 50	16
17	51 20	43 84	27 4	34 72	44 80	38 72	24 64	30 72	40 64	34 88	23 4	29 12	46 40	17
18	54 40	46 58	28 73	36 89	47 60	41 14	26 18	32 64	43 18	37 6	24 48	30 94	49 30	18
19	57 60	49 32	30 42	39 6	50 40	43 56	27 72	34 56	45 72	39 24	25 92	32 76	52 20	19
20	60 80	52 6	32 11	41 23	53 20	45 98	29 26	36 48	48 26	41 42	27 36	34 58	55 10	20
21	64 0	54 80	33 80	43 40	56 0	48 40	30 80	38 40	50 80	43 60	28 80	36 40	58 0	21
22	67 20	57 54	35 49	45 57	58 80	50 82	32 34	40 32	53 34	45 78	30 24	38 22	60 90	22
23	70 40	60 28	37 18	47 74	61 60	53 24	33 88	42 24	55 88	47 96	31 68	40 4	63 80	23
24	73 60	63 2	38 87	49 91	64 40	55 66	35 42	44 16	58 42	50 14	33 12	41 86	66 70	24
25	76 80	65 76	40 56	52 8	67 20	58 8	36 96	46 8	60 96	52 32	34 56	43 68	69 60	25
26	80 0	68 50	42 25	54 25	70 0	60 50	38 50	48 0	63 50	54 50	36 0	45 50	72 50	26
27	83 20	71 24	43 94	56 42	72 80	62 92	40 4	49 92	66 4	56 68	37 44	47 32	75 40	27
28	86 40	73 98	45 63	58 59	75 60	65 34	41 58	51 84	68 58	58 86	38 88	49 14	78 30	28
29	89 60	76 72	47 32	60 76	78 40	67 76	43 12	53 76	71 12	61 4	40 32	50 96	81 20	29
30	92 80	79 46	49 1	62 93	81 20	70 18	44 66	55 68	73 66	63 22	41 76	52 78	84 10	30
31	96 0	82 20	50 70	65 10	84 0	72 60	46 20	57 60	76 20	65 40	43 20	54 60	87 0	31
32	99 20	84 94	52 39	67 27	86 80	75 2	47 74	59 52	78 74	67 58	44 64	56 42	89 90	32

APPENDIX III (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during August, 1951, to workers in the Building Trade

No. of Days	Unskilled			Semi-Skilled		Skilled	No. of Days
	Male	Female	Young Person	Grade II	Grade I		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 27	1 15	1 5	1 42	1 50	1 60	1
2	2 54	2 30	2 10	2 84	3 0	3 20	2
3	5 8	4 60	4 20	5 68	6 0	6 40	3
4	7 62	6 90	6 30	8 52	9 0	9 60	4
5	10 16	9 20	8 40	11 36	12 0	12 80	5
6	12 70	11 50	10 50	14 20	15 0	16 0	6
7	15 24	13 80	12 60	17 4	18 0	19 20	7
8	17 78	16 10	14 70	19 88	21 0	22 40	8
9	20 32	18 40	16 80	22 72	24 0	25 60	9
10	22 86	20 70	18 90	25 56	27 0	28 80	10
11	25 40	23 0	21 0	28 40	30 0	32 0	11
12	27 94	25 30	23 10	31 24	33 0	35 20	12
13	30 48	27 60	25 20	34 8	36 0	38 40	13
14	33 2	29 90	27 30	36 92	39 0	41 60	14
15	35 56	32 20	29 40	39 76	42 0	44 80	15
16	38 10	34 50	31 50	42 60	45 0	48 0	16
17	40 64	36 80	33 60	45 44	48 0	51 20	17
18	43 18	39 10	35 70	48 28	51 0	54 40	18
19	45 72	41 40	37 80	51 12	54 0	57 60	19
20	48 26	43 70	39 90	53 96	57 0	60 80	20
21	50 80	46 0	42 0	56 80	60 0	64 0	21
22	53 34	48 30	44 10	59 64	63 0	67 20	22
23	55 88	50 60	46 20	62 48	66 0	70 40	23
24	58 42	52 90	48 30	65 32	69 0	73 60	24
25	60 96	55 20	50 40	68 16	72 0	76 80	25
26	63 50	57 50	52 50	71 0	75 0	80 0	26
27	66 4	59 80	54 60	73 84	78 0	83 20	27
28	68 58	62 10	56 70	76 68	81 0	86 40	28
29	71 12	64 40	58 80	79 52	84 0	89 60	29
30	73 66	66 70	60 90	82 36	87 0	92 80	30
31	76 20	69 0	63 0	85 20	90 0	96 0	31
32	78 74	71 30	65 10	88 4	93 0	99 20	32

"Unskilled Male" means a male unskilled labourer not under 18 years of age.

"Unskilled Female" means a female labourer not under 18 years of age.

"Unskilled young person" means a labourer (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age.

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