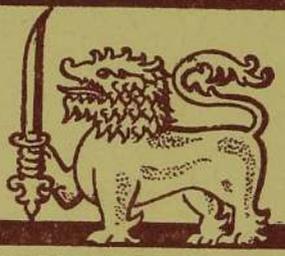


Ceylon

LABOUR GAZETTE

C. E. E. F.
13 JUL 1956
19



VOLUME VII
No. 4

APRIL
1956

In this issue

- Labour in the Salt Industry
- Statistics of the Month in brief
- Notes of current interest

COPIES OF THIS PUBLICATION

for
FERTILISERS
ENGINEERING
and
ESTATE SUPPLIES

Consult

THE
COLOMBO COMMERCIAL
COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain. Liability of Members is limited)

Manufacturers of Tea and Rubber Machinery

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

**Builders and Contractors, Merchants,
Exporters of Ceylon Tea, Estate Agents.**

Telegrams : "Cossack"

Telephone : 5351—6 lines

P. O. Box 33

COLOMBO

and

Badulla

Kandapola

Kandy

Hatton

Ratnapura

"CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE"

A Monthly Review of
Matters pertaining to Labour

Issued by the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CEYLON

The price per copy is Re. 1.25 inclusive of postage (Inland)

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Rs. 12 (12 months) inclusive of postage—Inland

Rs. 13 do. India, Pakistan & Burma

19s. do. United Kingdom & Australia

\$ 3 do. U. S. A. & Canada

Advertisement space will be available at the rates mentioned below
for each issue :

Facing Contents Page	.. Full Page	.. Rs. 125
4th Page of Cover	.. Full Page	.. Rs. 125
3rd Page of Cover	.. Full Page	.. Rs. 100
2nd Page of Cover	.. Full Page	.. Rs. 100
1st Advertisement Page	.. Full Page	.. Rs. 100
Inside Full ..	.. Full Page	.. Rs. 80
Inside Half ..	.. Half Page	.. Rs. 45

No Quarter Pages

Note.—10% reduction will be given for continued advertisements
in six or more issues

Enquiries regarding the Ceylon Labour Gazette may be made from—

THE "CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE"

(Acting Editor—S. RASARATNAM)

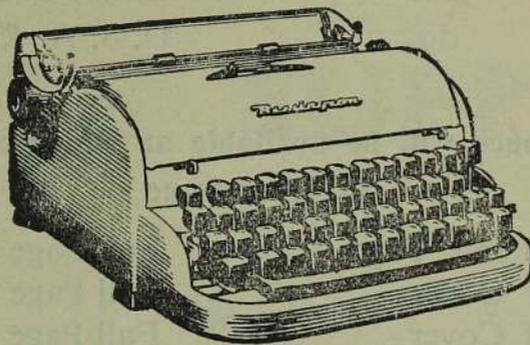
c/o The Department of Labour
Lower Lake Road, Colombo 3

Tel. No. 7221—7227

Cheques, Money Orders, and Postal Orders from Subscribers
and Advertisers should be made out in favour of the
Commissioner of Labour

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
P. O. Box No. 575
LOWER LAKE ROAD, COLOMBO 3

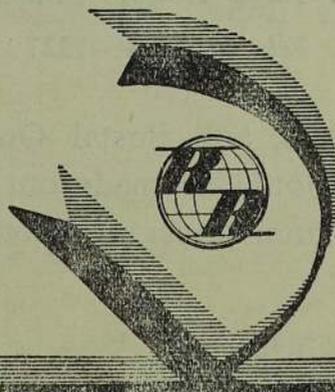
the only
office typewriter
in personal
size



This superb *all new* Remington typewriter is the *only* portable on the market today that has every standard operating feature. Its many exclusive advantages include a new high speed escapement which allows faster typing, scientifically designed keys for finger comfort, and a super-strength frame.

Remington Rand Inc

see it
today
or write
for details



Post Box 788,
Prince Building,
Prince Street,
Fort, Colombo

RTX 8

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Labour in the Salt Industry ..	99
2. Statistics of the Month in Brief ..	109
3. Notes of Current Interest ..	110

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table</i>	PAGE
I Cost of Living Index Numbers—Colombo Working Class since 1939 ..	111
II Wages Index Numbers—Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment ..	112
III The number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island since 1939 ..	113
IV The number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges in the Island (classification by Exchanges areas) since 1939 ..	114
V The number of persons placed in employment since 1939 ..	116
VI The number of persons registered and the number placed in employment during the month of February, 1956 ..	116
VII Strikes in Ceylon since 1939 ..	117
VIII Classification of the Strikes in January, 1956, by Industries or Trades ..	118
IX Classification of the Strikes in January, 1956, by Causes ..	118
X Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers since 1939 ..	119

APPENDICES

		PAGE
Appendix	I Statement showing the minimum rates of wages payable to workers in different trades for which Wages Boards have been established (April, 1956)	120
II Ready Reckoners showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances, and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, to workers in the—		
	(A) Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade.. ..	126
	(B) Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade	127
	(C) Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade	128
III Ready Reckoners showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, to workers in the—		
	(A) Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades	129
	(B) Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades	130
	(C) Engineering Trade	131
	(D) Match Manufacturing Trade	132
	(E) Building Trade	133
	(F) Motor Transport Trade—Daily-paid workers	134
IV Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, to monthly-paid workers in the—		
	(A) Motor Transport Trade	135

CEYLON

LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME VII No. 4

APRIL 1956

LABOUR IN THE CEYLON SALT INDUSTRY

THE origin of Ceylon's salt industry is lost in the mists of antiquity, but three definite stages are traceable, even in today's working conditions. In the very first stage, Ceylon must obviously have depended upon the so-called "natural" or "spontaneous" formations, which occur so plentifully in the Dry Zone, chiefly in Mannar, Jaffna and Hambantota. Very little of man's artifice was required. The people merely waited for the salt to form of itself. In some places, notably in Hambantota, this was an annual occurrence, while in other places formations occurred only once in so many years. The formation lasted only about 3-4 months at most, and only for about 1-2 months of this period was it ripe for collection. Hence it was not necessary to have a settled population in the immediate neighbourhood of the salt formations. In any event, such places being most inhospitable, they probably could not support the dense populations needed for a large collection within a short time. So the collection was organised on the basis of immigrant labour in large numbers from the nearest available source.

This ancient system persists to the present day at Hambantota. In this District, salt forms in natural depressions in the land called lewayas, generally during the months of July to October. By late August or so the formation is ripe for collection. While the formation is growing, the whole district and adjacent areas of Matara keep an eye continuously on it, and the variations in the formation, get known to everyone with astonishing rapidity. As soon as it is decided to start a collection, notification is issued, and the news flashes round as quickly as a bush telegraph. The collection labourers then begin to stream in. Hambantota District itself (except for West Giruwa Pattu) is so under-populated that it supplies comparatively few of the collecting labour, most of whom come from the coastal belt of the Matara District, up to as far as Weligama. Nowadays, with the spread of easy transport facilities, the collection attracts labour from much further away, for instance, Balapitiya. Mostly it is the coastal dwellers who are interested, since it is they who are accustomed to salt water. The work is largely a hereditary occupation over the generations, but is not a "caste" occupation in Hambantota.

The method of collecting salt is quite as primitive as the formation itself. Each gatherer equips himself with a pingo [a shoulder cross bar,] a pair of baskets hung on strings from the pingo, and a wooden spade. First a gatherer gets into the salt formation, with an eye to the

thickest deposit. Pieces of the salt deposit are lifted off with the wooden spade and piled into small heaps. This work goes on from about 5 a.m. to about 9 or 10 a.m. or even later. Work breaks off at about 10 a.m. for a long lunch interval. Late in the afternoon, by about 3 or 4 p.m., the workers are back. The salt heaps in the lewaya are piled into the pingo baskets and shouldered across the muddy slippery lewaya to the nearest patch of high ground. Here a big heap is allowed to build up for some days, and taken over by the Department once or twice a week.

There is an enormously interesting field in this work for the antiquarian, the anthropologist, the sociologist, the economist, the management investigator, and many others concerned with today's complex civilisation. Even to mention all the manifold aspects of the Hambantota salt collection will occupy far more space than is permitted. A very brief reference to a very few points must therefore suffice.

Firstly, the art has come down through the ages, and, as in almost all such ancient arts, nothing that modern science can do is as cheap or as efficient as the primitive system. But this is only if the primitive sanctions are applied, where labourers are worked like animals and the penalty of bad work is genuine and actual starvation. Labour today refuses pointblank to work under such conditions. Consequently, many changes had to be introduced, especially of late, to get done by machines what labour nowadays refuse to do voluntarily or even under ordinary compulsions. For instance, in times past if salt was collected contaminated with mud, the produce was simply rejected and thrown back into the lewaya. If this is done today, the labourer just walks off and easily finds some other less troublesome occupation. Hence we have to improve our methods of manufacture to make sure that even a careless collector would not collect muddy salt. The "improvement" costs money—plenty of it—and is not very successful unless enormous sums are spent, but there is no help for it. Labour is far too hide-bound and diehard to be amenable to the past disciplines.

A skilled earnest labourer can easily earn Rs. 8-12 per day, and many of them do earn as much or more. But however careful they are, very soon their feet get cut by the sharp grains of salt and every week or ten days they have got to keep away for 2 or 3 days for their wounds to heal. They spend this time in the temporarily very pleasant occupations of gambling and drinking, so that by the time their wounds are healed, they are as destitute as when they started. The administration is gravely concerned with this state of affairs and has tried its best to inculcate in the labourers a spirit of thrift and to inspire in them an ambition to do well in life, but all to no avail. Not only is the gambling spirit deeply ingrained in them, but it is carefully nurtured and assiduously cultivated by the professional gamblers who flock round like vultures whenever money gets distributed on a large scale. To this day the only people who finally profit by a salt collection are the vendors of alcohol and opium, the professional gamblers and the hotel-keepers.

Something could be done by wise leadership and strong pressure and propaganda maintained over the years. But almost never in this century has Ceylon been so well off in its stocks of salt as to run the risk of losing a harvest, which is certain to happen for the first year or two if we try to do the labourers good against their innate habits.

The conditions under which the labourers work are appallingly bad. Reference has already been made to the occupational hazard of getting feet cut. Other similar hazards are, slipping on the slimy surfaces on to sharp-edged salt, a kind of snow blindness caused by the highly reflective white salt, and the skin diseases caused by working for weeks and weeks in a powerfully concentrated saline solution. The workers are not in any sense paid employees, but are simply contractors, so they do not come within the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Nevertheless, the Salt Department has for many years tried to induce and even compel the labour to accept protective equipment and adopt safety measures prescribed for their own good. Rubber boots and dark glasses were issued, but the labour mulishly refused to accept them, and simply walked away on strike if the use was made compulsory. Many persons have eventually gone stone blind as a result of working continuously in lewayas; yet the rest are not deterred by these horrible examples and refuse to accept the protective equipment. Here again there is much room for improvement, but again the fear of losing a harvest has stood in the way.

One improvement has recently been effected, and that is to drain out the collecting area completely of brine and collecting the salt in almost a dry state from enclosed areas. Transport has also been mechanised, to save the labour the difficulty and danger of walking for hundreds of feet on a slippery sharp surface. But strange to say, the labourer still prefers his age-old perilous method to the improvements introduced for his own benefit. Tradition, custom and habit die hard, and it will be some years yet before labour is fully educated to look after itself.

Of amenities there are none worth speaking of. A few barrels of water are provided in the field as, without copious draughts of water to replace exertion by sweat, even the hardest labourer would soon collapse. A few long sheds are provided for sleeping, but many prefer sleeping in the open air to occupying these sheds. It is only quite recently that a few more amenities, even of the most primitive types, are being provided, such as bathing water, latrines, canteen, recreation, &c. The trouble is that the natural formations being so uncertain, it becomes uneconomic to provide all these facilities throughout the year merely for use during one month or two—perhaps not even that. Furthermore, with the rapid spread of irrigation facilities and the very much greater concern Government shows for labour welfare nowadays, salt collection is rapidly losing whatever little attraction it once possessed. Very soon we shall have to abandon the primitive processes altogether. They are being continued at all only because we are desperately short of salt, and cannot afford any loss of collection, which is quite inevitable when new methods are introduced.

There were times when the lewaya attracted nearly 3,000 gatherers, and when as much as 40,000 tons of salt were collected in a single season. But those days are gone. Today we count ourselves quite fortunate if even 300 can be rounded up for collecting, and if we collect even 10,000 tons. Even these figures are bound to dwindle further with the lapse of time. We are therefore anxiously awaiting a time when we shall be so well stocked with salt that the total loss of even two seasons collections will not much matter. At that stage the ancient lewaya system will finally be killed and the latest modern methods introduced.

The next stage in the salt industry of Ceylon is within historical times, although not much research has been done in this field. In the North-west of Ceylon, conditions are practically ideal for salt manufacture. But the spontaneous formations upon which the ancient Sinhalese depended were relatively scarce, as the natural topographical features were far from as favourable as at Hambantota. The opportunity which existed was seized by an Indian Queen (the famous Alli Rani) who is said to have captured the whole coast of Ceylon from Chilaw to Jaffna, and reigned over this area from Kudremalai. This Queen is said to have introduced the systematic Indian salt manufacturing methods in a series of constructed salterns between Palavi (78 miles North of Colombo) up to Vidatativu (16 miles North of Mannar). All the salterns which still exist are attributed to this legendary figure, and although many other salterns have died out, the traces of her handiwork are still visible in them after so many centuries. The salt establishment of this industrially minded queen fell into desuetude in the course of time until it was revived by an Indian immigrant fishing tribe called the Mukkuvars. These people were seasonal immigrants who started by collecting salt from spontaneous formations and later re-opened the abandoned salterns. Many bartered their salt and fish for the produce of the hill-country, and traces of the Great Salt Road to Kandy are still remembered by the local inhabitants. The methods of manufacture are not known with any certainty, but no doubt they were no different from the South Indian methods which still prevail. They held their rights from the Kings of Kandy, who exacted a tribute of salt in exchange for these privileges. Two Sinhalese families still living in the District claim descent from the original collectors of the King's tribute.

During the Middle Ages, the Arab corsairs who overran almost the whole of Asia came over to Puttlam, and number of them settled down in this District. Many took unto themselves wives from among the Mukkuvars, and their descendants naturally inherited the salt manufacturing rights. (Incidentally, this endogamy still prevails at Nainativu in the Jaffna District, where immigrant Moors marry into the local population and carry on a local establishment in addition to their permanent domiciles in India). It is mostly the descendants of the Arabs of a millennium ago who still hold the rights to manufacture salt in the Puttlam District.

The land on which salt is manufactured in the Puttalam District is the coastal land lying between low-water mark and highwater mark, and hence *res publica*, inalienable, even by the King. However, the King used to grant rights to manufacture salt on defined stretches of this foreshore. Such rights eventually became hereditary and capable of being treated *ad corpus*. These rights exist right down to the present day. The Crown still retains the right of resuming possession of the land, or at any rate, dispossessing those in occupation, but so far has not cared to exercise its reserved rights.

Each saltern at Puttlam is divided into a number of small enclosures called waikkals or salt pans. The person who has the right of producing salt in a waikkal is loosely and inaccurately called an "Owner". It is seen that he is no "owner" but merely a licensee, and this licence itself is a matter of annual renewal. Nevertheless, since the term "pan-owner" is in such common usage, it will continue to be used in this article.

In most of the salterns of the Puttalam District the "pan-owner" is also the worker or manufacturer of salt. However, in course of time

the "ownership" of many of the waikkals, especially the more fertile, has drifted into the hands of "absentee landlords" who are now too high up in the social scale to do any actual work in the salt-pans. In such cases a system of share-cropping has arisen, almost identical with the "ande" cultivation of paddy lands. Specified shares (fixed by custom) are set apart for ground rent, finance, implements and labour. Generally the labourer finally gets half the produce, but variations between one-third and two-thirds are possible, depending on the terms and the custom. Under this system, the labourer takes all the risk while the "pan-owner" derives almost all the net profit. The "pan-owner" is in a much stronger position as regards the collection of his share than his agricultural counterpart, since all the salt must eventually be sold to Government and since Government maintains a large and strict establishment to make quite sure that no salt is pilfered. This fact, however, has still further reduced the interest which an absentee landlord takes in the production, and has contributed not a little to the parlous position in which the Puttlam salt industry finds itself at present.

In the result, neither worker nor "pan-owner" is much interested. Many waikkals have gone out of production altogether. Many other are being worked by a kind of feudal retainers who are allowed to live on the "pan-owners'" coconut estates and given odd jobs, on condition that they work the salt pans during the season. But times are changing, and feudal retainers are not what they used to be. Many pan-owners are therefore only too happy to commute their rights for a payment of 5 cents per cwt. of salt, which is about 7 per cent. of the gross return or 20 per cent. of the net. However, even this arrangement has not proved satisfactory, and the Puttlam salt industry is at present in a state of flux. Many of the pan-owners have got together to form a Salt Manufacturing Corporation, but this Corporation has not made much headway as yet.

The Puttalam salt pans are worked by the local inhabitants, and no immigrants are needed. There is no caste limitations in this occupation. But just at the most critical moment, when all the salt has been collected and awaits transport before the rains come down, it becomes a race against time. At this stage many manufacturers bring in labour from outside, chiefly from the Sinhalese and Tamil fishing camps in the neighbourhood. These fishermen are well aware of the strength of their position and often make such exorbitant demands in exchange for their services that the manufacturer's net profits dwindle very rapidly, sometimes down to vanishing point. This type of blackmail is strongly resented, but there is often no way out.

The method of manufacture followed in the Puttalam District is identical in principle with the single irrigation system of South India, though modified to a slight extent due to local conditions. In South India a salt pan is lightly irrigated with brine in the morning and the salt produced during the day is scraped up in the evening. This is however, arduous work, and its full benefits are obtained only at the tail of the season. In Ceylon the climate is not as favourable, nor is the urgency so great. It must also be confessed that the labourer is more lazy. Hence the single irrigation system is often modified by allowing accretion of salt for a few days before collection.

Working conditions are far better than at Hambantota. For one thing, the salt pans are very close to the worker's permanent houses. Then again, the saltern is a permanent institution, and facilities have

been introduced over the centuries. The crystallisation occurs in hard pans and the thin formation are much softer. However, even with all this, salt manufacture is no job for a weakling, and conditions are far worse than in any other industry in Ceylon, except perhaps husk-beating.

Space permits of reference to only one other "private" saltern, namely the curiosity at Chiviyateru, about 3 miles south of Jaffna. The peculiarity here is that the work is strictly a caste occupation, done by a caste known as the Chiviar. In ancient times the salt requirements of the Jaffna District were met by collections from the spontaneous formations. As these were proving neither reliable nor sufficient, in the 15th century, King Tondaman of Jaffna, brought down some 20 families of salt manufacturers from Ramnad in South India, and gave them the rights of manufacturing salt, to be handed over to the King at a fixed rate. The land however, remained the property of the Crown. The Chiviar have in recent times abandoned their hereditary occupations, and many of them have branched out into agriculture, trade, and the public services, It is likely that soon the Chiviyateru saltern will be a thing of past, for the younger generation are fast becoming intolerant of their working conditions.

All the foregoing refers to past history and we now come on to recent times. Salt production by these primitive methods was not at all satisfactory, either in quantity or quality, and heavy imports of salt were a regular feature in Ceylon. Accordingly, Government took up for consideration in 1916, a scheme to establish three modern salterns in Ceylon, of which two were sanctioned and put into effect at Elephant Pass and Palavi. Since these two salterns were to start from scratch without having to carry the burden of primitive processes, it was possible to modernise the processes, and this saved us heavy work which in the usual way had to be done by manual labour. One of the points on which very heavy labour was called for was in lifting the brine into the saltern. To produce one ton of salt required about 10 to 15,000 gallons of sea water of normal strength. It represented an enormous burden to lift this 15,000 gallons of brine into the saltern, and the primitive process avoided the difficulty altogether, either by waiting till the brine had increased in strength sufficiently to be worth lifting by hand, or by waiting till an unusually high tide lifted this brine of itself into the areas where salt was to form. Neither alternative was very productive, and as a result the primitive salterns did not produce even a third of the salt which they could have produced on the basis of evaporation figures. At the two modern salterns at Elephant Pass and Palavi this difficulty was overcome by installing heavy pumping equipment. No doubt the cost was fairly substantial, but it was considered to be worthwhile, and the results fully justified the opinion of the experts of those days. Once the brine entering the saltern thus came under control, several other consequential alterations of the primitive system became readily possible. In a primitive saltern the evaporation area was divided into two, the preliminary stage being used to concentrate brine from sea water strength up to the point of saturation, and the second stage after allowing the saturated brine to produce salt. For many technical reasons this division is not very satisfactory, and in the model salterns at Elephant Pass and Palavi the opportunity was taken to divide the preliminary stage into at least three stages, in each of which the brine was allowed to increase in strength by only a limited amount. This permitted much fuller use

to be made of the saltern area and thus eventually led to a greater increase in the output of salt in the saltern as a whole. All this was effected practically without any employment of labour, as the initial lift which the brine was given at its entry into the saltern proper was sufficient to allow it to flow right through the saltern into the crystalliser beds. Incidentally it may be mentioned that a team of Experts who were recently functioning about three years in Ceylon to improve the salt processes still further, had altered the scheme, but actually reverted to the primitive method. This alteration has not worked as well as it was hoped for and the modification introduced in 1920 is now being re-adopted.

Most of the back-breaking toil in the preliminary stages of salt manufacture had thus been avoided by the introduction of machinery, but whatever the process the salt formed in the crystalliser pans had still got to be lifted out and transported to storage. So far as the collection of salt from the crystalliser pans was concerned, there was no avoiding the employment of manual labour, as the introduction of machinery for the purpose would have cost a tremendous amount. To this day therefore the actual scraping up of salt from the crystalliser pans is done by manual means and with primitive wooden implements. It still remains the cheapest and most efficient method of collection that can be thought of. However, the transport of the collected salt, which normally presents the biggest single problem in any saltern, has been greatly simplified at the two model salterns by the introduction of a narrow-gauge railway. This railway is run right into the crystallising beds in a net-work of interlinked trolley tracks. On these trolley tracks, run trains with open wagons, hauled by diesel-driven narrow-gauge locomotives. The maximum distance of carriage up to the empty trucks is only the width of one crystalliser bed—normally not exceeding more than about 100 feet. This greatly relieved the strain on labour and also contributed immensely to an increase in the outturn.

Another of the toilsome methods of the primitive process was in heaping the salt on storage platforms. Ceylon required about 50,000 tons of salt every year, and all this salt has to be hauled on to platforms, shaped into regular form and covered with cadjans or palmyrah olas (leaves). In this primitive method this work had to be done by manual means, and this represented a very heavy task, especially as much of the salt was immature salt which had hard jagged, sharp edges which could easily lacerate an untrained worker's foot and cut it into ribbons. At Elephant Pass and Palavi the lifting of the salt from the tracks on to the heap was done by a steam crane, and this relieved the strain of labour very considerably.

Having done all this, the over-all output per man for the saltern as a whole was still more or less the same as in the primitive methods. For instance, at Hambantota it was possible for a skilled gatherer to collect as much as one ton per day, and the output at Elephant Pass and Palavai was not much greater. At these latter places, however, a great deal more work was done by the employment of the same labour, and the actual over-all cost of the salt, from pumping of brine to storage platform, was considerably cheaper than under any of the then known methods. In recent times some degree of over-mechanization has occurred, and as a result costs have increased rapidly, but this can hardly be said to be an argument against mechanization as such.

There is no doubt whatever that in any new institution for the production of salt a certain degree of mechanization would be absolutely essential.

While introducing modernized methods at Elephant Pass and Palavi, the opportunity was also taken of improving labour conditions, since Government desired to prove that labour welfare was an investment which would pay for itself. Permanent quarters were constructed, pure, fresh water laid on tap, and a series of other minor amenities was introduced over the years. In consequence the conditions under which labour worked at these salterns are far superior to those at any of the primitive salterns. Sad to say, however, the local labour still does not find the working conditions sufficiently attractive, compared with other work in the neighbourhood, like public works and cultivation of crops. At Elephant Pass most of the heavy work still continue to be done by Indian immigrant labour, and even at Palavi considerable difficulties are experienced in recruiting labour for salt work, even in spite of prevalent unemployment during the salt manufacturing season.

As a matter of fact the saltern at Elephant Pass was constructed with 100 per cent. Indian immigrant labour who were got down from India. Officers of the Salt Department used to be sent to India year after year to round up suitable labourers and escort them back to Ceylon. Conditions were really bad at that time as Elephant Pass was ridden with malaria. It is difficult after 6 or 8 years for one to realise what a dread this fell disease inspired in people's minds, and only the old stagers will remember how difficult it was to induce people to work in these areas. Many labourers deserted the works and ran away back to India at their own expense. Many others died on the spot and their bones form the foundation of the saltern. Even officers, who looked after themselves much more carefully, died in the course of construction works. There was no water at all and a few gallons used to be brought down by rail, mainly for domestic use. Bathing facilities were completely non-existent and labourers had to walk miles to some adventurous pool of water for bathing and even for toilet purposes. However these conditions applied to other local works as well and as a result we were able to get the salt works completed on time. Once the establishment was completed, the number of facilities at the saltern ought to have made it far more attractive than other works, but, as mentioned, it did not have the desired effect, and to this day Elephant Pass depends upon Indian immigrant labour as the backbone of the labour force.

These Indian immigrants come from the poorest section of South India, where even minor variations of climatic conditions can create famines and pestilences. It used to be comparatively easy to recruit as many labourers as were wanted, but it has become increasingly difficult to maintain recruitment at the desired level, owing mainly to the large number of restrictions which at present apply on the immigration of labour into Ceylon and the expatriation of earnings. Hitherto the difficulty has been overcome to some extent by special pleadings, for instance, in 1939 the Government of India had imposed a total ban on the emigration of unskilled labour from India. The Salt Department however got over this difficulty by urging that salt collection was really not unskilled work but was a form of skilled occupation which could not be done by every labourer. It is a gruesome sight to see labourers carrying baskets of salt on their heads weighing

as much as a hundredweight and running for all they are worth on slippery and narrow banks of wet clay, with salt water dripping over them from head to foot and caking all their bodies with salt, and with the imminent danger of falling and injuring themselves in the process. It is no cause for surprise therefore that local labour, who have never yet been able to work under such punishing conditions, have never taken kindly to salt collection, and that to this day we are still committed either to working with immigrant labour or of seeing the cost of production rising by leaps and bounds. The situation presents a very serious problem to us, for there is no doubt that it will become increasingly difficult for us to recruit labour who are prepared to work under these conditions at rates which are competitive with those in foreign countries like Aden, Port Said, Alexandria and even Italy and Spain. There is however a strong movement in Ceylon to manufacture salt for export and all the conditions are favourable for this purpose, except the single and most difficult question of labour supply. It may be said that if the salt collection is to be done under the same conditions as previously, even at the more enlightened salterns as Elephant Pass and Palavi, it will be impossible to produce salt at rates competitive with those abroad. There appears therefore to be no alternative but to introduce mechanization in the last stronghold of manual work in the salt industry, namely the collection of salt from the crystalliser pans. Preliminary investigations have indicated that such mechanization would be economic only if there is work for the machines for at least 250 days in the year. In these places there are only about 60 to 90 days in the year when there is any rainfall at all, and the 250 dry days can be easily be found ; but to make salt available during these 250 dry days is not such a simple matter and involves a rather fundamental alteration in the design and process of salt formation. It has been ascertained however that these modifications will pay for themselves and further work is proceeding on these lines.

Over the last 40 years, mechanization has taken place surely and steadily, from the initial flying start it had been given. The quality of the labour employed reflected this trend. For instance, at the very beginning there were less than half a dozen mechanics to do all the mechanical works of the saltern, while the rest of the work was done by manual means. Today, however, there are about 40 or 50 mechanics, while the number of unskilled labourers has increased hardly at all. With the next instalment of mechanization, it is very likely that the semi-skilled jobs will receive a further rapid increment and that in fact the requirement of unskilled labour will fall rapidly. This is all to the good, so far as Ceylonese labourers are concerned. Ceylonese are very quick at mechanical jobs, but find back-breaking toil very little to their taste. On the other hand the benefits retained in this country will be much less than that of purely manual form of work ; at least until the engineering industries of Ceylon develop themselves, but this cannot be helped, and it is hoped that in due course all the machines and fuel needed to replace unskilled labour will be of indigenous origin.

In at least one respect the labourers at Elephant Pass and Palavi are far better off than in the primitive processes carried on at Puttalam and Hambantota as they get compensation for occupational hazards and injuries. All the labourers at these modern salterns are direct employees and become entitled to the full benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Thousands of rupees are granted to injured

labour on this account. It is however not to be inferred from this that the labourers in the primitive salterns are denied such benefits altogether, for in these other methods of working, the occupational hazards are much less, and even if there were regular employees they would have really drawn very much less under this Ordinance. However, they are denied even the little benefits that they might otherwise have drawn, and this is a rather serious lacuna in the labour legislation protecting employees of this grade.

It may be mentioned that at Elephant Pass housing of a higher grade was introduced as a matter of policy. 40 years ago this standard of housing was considered to be ample for labour grades, though by present day thought the standard was of a really poor quality. New housing schemes in hand will raise their standard very much higher. No doubt in a few years these standards will again be considered too low ; but at the moment they will be in advance of housing standards in most other institutions. As for other facilities, in the initial stages of construction and operation at Elephant Pass Saltern labourers used to be provided with free travelling, batta, advances of salary, free lodging and free issues of rice. They were also paid for female cooks at the rate of one cook per gang of 20 men. As the work became regularized, most of these facilities were eliminated one by one until today there exists only the travelling and sometimes an advance of salary. On the other hand they are paid far more by way of salary than they drew in the past, and no doubt the labourers considered this to be more than adequate compensation.

The question of apprenticeship training is a most important requirement at salterns, if we intend to go ahead with mechanization. At the beginning there was no arrangement whatever for training within the industry, but it so happened that the children who live in the saltern, interested themselves in the mechanical works and by the time they reached adolescence, several of them were found to have a most remarkable mechanical aptitude. One or two of the children of those days are today fully-fledged mechanics, whose quality of work is immeasurably superior to that of trained mechanics in other places. All this knowledge they had gained by merely watching their elders operating machines and it is a very heartening sign that there is this mechanical bent and aptitude among the Ceylonese, for without this we should have neither the old nor the new. Just at the moment the department is so full up with work that not much time or energy can be spared to organize regular apprenticeship courses, but the matter has become one of some urgency and no doubt it will be taken up intensively in the near future.

Space does not permit any further description of the numerous facets of the salt industry in Ceylon, and it is hoped that one by one these will be taken up for detailed study. It should be mentioned at this point, however, that Ceylon is blessed with exceptionally favourable conditions for the manufacture of salt. Before and during early British times Ceylon used to export salt, and it is only the very rapid growth of population during the past century that has placed us in the position of having to import salt at intervals. There is no doubt that the position of Ceylon as an exporter of salt can be very easily restored. There are huge markets abroad for salt and the by-products of sea water, and if we succeed in capturing even a very limited portion of this market, it will be worth to Ceylon nearly as much as the rubber or coconut industries. This may be incredible but it is true all the

same. There is therefore every possibility of Ceylon diversifying its economy in this respect at no distant date. An investigation indicates that thousands can find employment in such an expanded industry and that most of the additional employment will be at the skilled levels, which are so much paying than the relatively unskilled occupations, which are all that are available to Ceylonese at the moment, whether in this industry or in any other economic activity in the country.

Contributed by:

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE, B.Sc., C.C.S.,
Acting Salt Commissioner, Ceylon.

STATISTICS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF

Note

THE following is a summary of the principal statistics listed this month. Further details will be found in the tables and appendices appearing in this issue.

Cost of Living

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index Number for the month of March, 1956, was 99.6 as against 99.8 for February, a drop of 0.2.

Wages Rates

(a) Basic Wages

The Basic wages of workers in all trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied remain unchanged.

(b) Special Allowances

The special allowances payable to workers in all trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be the same as for the month of March, 1956.

Strikes

There were altogether 7 strikes during the month of January, 1956, involving 351 workers and a loss of 617 man days. One of these was in a Tea Estate involving 14 workers and a loss of 28 man days, and one in a Rubber Estate involving 17 workers and a loss of 102 man days. Of the 5 remaining strikes, one was in the Tea and Rubber Export Trade, one in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade, one in the Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade, one in the Local Government Services and one in the Tailoring Industry, involving in all 320 workers and a loss of 487 man days.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In March, 1956, the departures of Indian estate labourers exceeded the arrivals by 242 as compared with 277 in February. The total excess of departures over arrivals was 840 for the first quarter of the year.

Registrants for Employment or Better Employment

The total number of registrants for employment or better employment according to registers of the Employment Exchange as at the end of January, 1956, and February, 1956, was as given below :—

	January, 1956			February, 1956		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical ..	12,117	2,589	14,706	12,208	2,648	14,856
Skilled ..	8,310	707	9,017	8,494	734	9,228
Semi-skilled ..	15,909	4,940	20,849	16,346	5,017	21,363
Unskilled ..	27,719	1,895	29,614	28,151	1,958	30,109
Total ..	64,055	10,131	74,186	65,199	10,357	75,556

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

	January, 1956			February, 1956		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and Clerical ..	149	18	167	184	26	210
Skilled ..	50	1	51	59	3	62
Semi-skilled ..	116	11	127	133	59	192
Unskilled ..	494	—	494	562	2	564
Total ..	809	30	839	938	90	1,028

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Trade Unions registered during the month—March, 1956

Regd. No.	Name of Trade Union
717 ..	Land Development Officers' Union
718 ..	Port Labour Officers' Union
719 ..	Anti-Malaria Campaigns Driver Overseers' Association
720 ..	The Colombo Municipal Field Officers' Union
721 ..	Colombo Stevedore Employers' Association
722 ..	Ratmalana Air Port P. W. D. Labour Union
723 ..	The Government Archival Repairers' and Binders' Union
724 ..	Labour Department (Lawyer) Inspectors' Union
725 ..	Government Training Colleges Instructors' Association.

TABLE I—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

A

Colombo Working Class

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939=100

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous	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	
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
1951	.. 155	.. 112	.. 129	.. 197	.. 160	.. 154 .. 283
1952	.. 153	.. 104	.. 131	.. 192	.. 168	.. 153 .. 281

* Average for 11 months only.

B

Colombo Consumers' Price Index

Base : Average Prices 1952=100

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Final Index Number
Group Weights	61.89 ..	4.29 ..	5.70 ..	9.42 ..	18.71	

INDEX NUMBERS

1953	.. 105.97	.. 99.82	.. 101.32	.. 82.82	.. 97.17	.. 101.6
1954	.. 106.13	.. 103.35	.. 101.53	.. 79.52	.. 94.43	.. 101.1
1955	.. 105.09	.. 102.34	.. 101.53	.. 80.50	.. 94.62	.. 100.5
1955—						
January	.. 107.09	.. 101.61	.. 101.53	.. 80.26	.. 93.58	.. 101.5
February	.. 105.50	.. 103.46	.. 101.53	.. 80.29	.. 93.37	.. 100.5
March	.. 104.15	.. 101.61	.. 101.53	.. 79.85	.. 93.63	.. 99.6
April	.. 105.91	.. 103.46	.. 101.53	.. 80.29	.. 94.24	.. 101.0
May	.. 106.06	.. 102.31	.. 101.53	.. 80.96	.. 93.87	.. 101.0
June	.. 104.71	.. 102.31	.. 101.53	.. 80.92	.. 93.76	.. 100.1
July	.. 104.57	.. 100.23	.. 101.53	.. 80.64	.. 95.16	.. 100.2
August	.. 103.67	.. 102.31	.. 101.53	.. 80.66	.. 95.93	.. 99.9
September	.. 102.94	.. 101.61	.. 101.53	.. 80.64	.. 96.14	.. 99.4
October	.. 104.60	.. 102.31	.. 101.53	.. 80.84	.. 95.24	.. 100.3
November	.. 105.53	.. 103.00	.. 101.53	.. 80.16	.. 95.03	.. 100.8
December	.. 106.38	.. 103.81	.. 101.53	.. 80.43	.. 95.53	.. 101.5
1956—						
January	.. 106.46	.. 101.27	.. 101.53	.. 80.53	.. 95.77	.. 101.5
February	.. 103.80	.. 101.27	.. 101.53	.. 80.42	.. 95.40	.. 99.8
March	.. 103.29	.. 100.92	.. 101.53	.. 79.99	.. 96.25	.. 99.6

TABLE II—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Male Workers in Government Employment

A

BASE : 1939=100

Year	Tea and Rubber Estate Workers			Unskilled male Workers in Government Employment in Colombo		
	Average Minimum Daily rate of Wages	Minimum Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages	Average Monthly Rate of Wages	Wage Rate Index No.	Index No. of Real Wages
	Rs. c.			Rs. c.		
1939 .. — ..	41	100	100	16.64	100	100
1940 .. — ..	41	100	93	16.64	100	96
1941 .. — ..	45	110	92	18.45	111	98
1942 .. — ..	68	166	111	24.23	145	97
1943 .. — ..	83	202	102	28.98	174	96
1944 .. — ..	87	212	101	34.03	204	110
1945 .. — ..	1.00	244	110	41.92	252	123
1946 .. — ..	1.15	280	123	68.52	412	194
1947 .. — ..	1.20	293	123	75.74	455	195
1948 .. — ..	1.29	315	122	78.16	470	195
1949 .. — ..	1.31	320	121	77.81	468	196
1950 .. — ..	1.53	373	136	83.11	499	198
1951 .. — ..	1.90	463	161	89.79	540	206
1952 .. — ..	1.92	468	163	89.79	540	207

B

BASE : 1952=100

1953 .. — ..	1.95	101.56	99.96	90.97	101.31	99.71
1954 .. — ..	1.99	103.65	102.52	91.04	101.39	100.29
1955 .. — ..	2.06	107.29	106.76	94.94	105.74	105.21
1955 .. January	2.08	108.33	106.73	91.04	101.39	99.89
February	2.08	108.33	107.79	91.04	101.39	100.89
March	2.05	106.77	107.20	91.04	101.39	101.80
April	2.05	106.77	105.71	96.24	107.18	106.12
May	2.08	108.33	107.26	96.24	107.18	106.12
June	2.08	108.33	108.22	96.24	107.18	107.07
July	2.05	106.77	106.56	96.24	107.18	106.97
August	2.05	106.77	106.88	96.24	107.18	107.29
September	2.05	106.77	107.84	96.24	107.18	108.28
October	2.07	107.81	107.49	96.24	107.18	106.86
November	2.07	107.81	106.95	96.24	107.18	106.33
December	2.07	107.81	106.22	96.24	107.18	105.60
1956 .. January	2.09*	108.85*	107.24*	96.24	107.18	105.60
February	2.09*	108.85*	109.07*	96.24	107.18	107.39
March	2.07*	107.81*	108.24*	96.24	107.18	107.61

* Provisional.

TABLE III

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

Year	Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Total
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 ..	5,627 ..	10,525 ..	13,523 ..	35,447 ..	65,122
1951 ..	5,515 ..	8,186 ..	12,520 ..	26,486 ..	52,707
1952 ..	6,883 ..	7,522 ..	13,791 ..	24,823 ..	53,023
1953 ..	8,374 ..	6,462 ..	13,676 ..	23,034 ..	51,546
1954 January ..	8,489 ..	6,505 ..	13,897 ..	23,468 ..	52,359
February ..	8,622 ..	6,376 ..	13,873 ..	23,700 ..	52,571
March ..	8,785 ..	6,404 ..	13,909 ..	23,954 ..	53,052
April ..	8,619 ..	6,092 ..	13,329 ..	23,191 ..	51,231
May ..	8,972 ..	6,190 ..	13,582 ..	23,308 ..	52,052
June ..	9,371 ..	6,392 ..	13,968 ..	24,528 ..	54,259
July ..	9,904 ..	6,850 ..	14,515 ..	25,539 ..	56,808
August ..	10,266 ..	6,976 ..	14,673 ..	25,845 ..	57,760
September ..	10,761 ..	7,387 ..	15,073 ..	26,873 ..	60,094
October ..	11,098 ..	7,576 ..	15,532 ..	27,448 ..	61,654
November ..	11,531 ..	7,869 ..	15,988 ..	27,620 ..	63,008
December ..	11,728 ..	7,919 ..	16,287 ..	27,370 ..	63,304
1955 January ..	12,249 ..	8,055 ..	16,841 ..	27,657 ..	64,802
February ..	12,906 ..	8,256 ..	17,397 ..	28,108 ..	66,667
March ..	13,528 ..	8,222 ..	17,879 ..	27,728 ..	67,357
April ..	13,303 ..	8,031 ..	17,410 ..	26,577 ..	65,321
May ..	13,445 ..	7,886 ..	17,660 ..	26,298 ..	65,289
June ..	13,394 ..	7,925 ..	17,864 ..	26,573 ..	65,756
July ..	13,684 ..	7,988 ..	18,404 ..	26,898 ..	66,974
August ..	14,059 ..	8,234 ..	19,065 ..	27,249 ..	68,607
September ..	14,212 ..	8,305 ..	19,283 ..	27,374 ..	69,174
October ..	14,437 ..	8,410 ..	19,672 ..	27,230 ..	69,749
November ..	14,480 ..	8,572 ..	20,118 ..	27,433 ..	70,603
December ..	14,498 ..	8,544 ..	20,142 ..	27,826 ..	71,010
1956 January ..	14,706 ..	9,017 ..	20,849 ..	29,614 ..	74,186
February ..	14,856 ..	9,228 ..	21,363 ..	30,109 ..	75,556

* 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

The number of Registrants for employment or better employment according to registers maintained at the Employment Exchanges

CLASSIFICATION BY EXCHANGE AREAS

Year	Colombo	Negombo	Kalutara	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Katnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Avissavella	Haputale	Matara	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	2,128	1,239	2,363	259	431	841	120	46	65	—	1,497	—	—	—	—	21,366*
1946	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	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	3,995	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	41,988	3,696	3,501	6,082	2,904	943	1,208	1,991	553	928	980	—	348	—	—	—	—	65,122
1951	33,125	3,422	2,886	4,350	2,209	537†	886	1,587	569	904	418	1,207	284	323	—	—	—	52,707‡
1952	32,124	3,028	3,263	3,381	3,730	547	1,162	1,435	909	663	422	992	252	437	678	—	—	53,023
1953	30,203	2,501	3,316	3,949	3,030	735	1,190	1,294	1,002	417	344	333	239	548	477	526	1,382	51,546
1954—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan.	30,091	2,131	3,238	4,401	3,013	798	1,806	1,379	992	420	404	443	254	538	591	500	1,360	52,359
Feb.	29,846	2,218	3,148	4,601	3,080	780	2,105	1,351	929	429	388	430	239	576	635	479	1,337	52,571
March	29,859	2,023	3,069	4,796	3,179	754	2,149	1,291	920	427	367	414	268	493	666	446	1,331	53,052
April	28,757	2,786	2,948	4,877	3,058	664	1,827	1,175	843	405	353	330	340	510	668	416	1,274	51,231
May	28,712	2,938	3,005	5,117	3,082	650	1,777	1,181	858	390	394	294	676	535	721	409	1,313	52,052

June ..	29,220	2,992	3,180	5,265	3,281	870	2,093	1,224	935	382	378	311	926	581	827	473	1,321	54,259	
July ..	30,069	2,962	3,358	5,450	3,512	1,015	2,244	1,293	1,027	343	399	338	1,299	647	945	512	1,395	56,808	
August ..	30,907	2,927	3,374	5,615	3,121	1,065	2,261	1,389	1,084	360	384	277	1,387	704	968	496	1,441	57,760	
Sept. ..	32,226	2,887	3,392	5,672	2,956	1,664	2,252	1,536	1,188	373	378	261	1,515	733	1,022	499	1,490	60,094	
Oct. ..	32,851	2,828	3,369	5,796	3,237	1,888	2,250	1,743	1,258	402	349	278	1,570	768	1,135	447	1,485	61,654	
Nov. ..	33,484	2,845	3,443	5,919	3,026	1,925	2,299	1,892	1,391	428	384	299	1,535	839	1,277	444	1,578	63,008	
Dec. ..	33,410	2,909	3,484	6,024	3,148	1,708	2,220	1,902	1,474	440	388	297	1,567	884	1,377	396	1,589	63,304	
1955—																			
January ..	33,801	3,363	3,632	6,104	3,253	1,487	2,341	2,079	1,545	452	462	314	1,585	887	1,412	371	1,624	64,802	
February ..	34,401	3,742	3,708	6,071	3,710	1,490	2,344	2,156	1,659	537	514	331	1,569	942	1,429	365	1,699	66,667	
March ..	34,525	3,947	3,767	6,139	3,907	1,309	2,349	2,366	1,692	596	462	328	1,452	980	1,449	360	1,729	67,357	
April ..	33,773	4,021	3,668	6,022	3,481	1,115	2,275	2,386	1,644	591	495	276	1,230	903	1,417	331	1,693	65,321	
May ..	33,548	3,773	3,830	6,128	3,844	1,014	2,307	2,383	1,661	561	462	225	1,111	934	1,437	336	1,735	65,289	
June ..	33,849	3,623	4,028	6,376	3,665	913	2,311	2,291	1,677	636	508	203	1,119	926	1,500	338	1,793	65,756	
July ..	34,631	3,572	4,179	6,424	3,906	868	2,343	2,251	1,741	647	501	221	1,033	999	1,486	335	1,837	66,974	
August ..	35,555	3,460	4,361	6,377	4,440	852	2,431	2,249	1,801	650	424	316	764	1,095	1,573	362	1,897	68,607	
September ..	35,907	3,384	4,532	6,393	4,337	795	2,479	2,267	1,804	628	449	307	744	1,103	1,627	384	1,974	69,174	
October ..	36,162	3,378	4,631	6,351	4,577	771	2,496	2,248	1,874	599	425	310	715	1,171	1,575	389	2,077	69,749	
November ..	36,633	3,409	4,721	6,279	4,812	656	2,635	2,205	1,907	613	430	295	711	1,154	1,572	383	2,138	70,603	
December ..	36,451	3,395	4,740	6,381	4,877	638	2,767	2,199	1,962	619	455	261	776	1,104	1,582	392	2,411	71,010	
1956—																			
January ..	37,116	3,529	4,772	6,488	5,318	664	2,898	2,247	2,073	513	481	318	1,027	1,173	1,579	364	3,626	74,186	
February ..	37,942	3,662	4,947	6,438	5,279	620	2,864	2,123	2,119	486	520	342	1,191	1,157	1,579	362	3,925	75,556	

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

† Total includes 141 registered at Matugama, 254 at Chilaw, 254 at Avisawella.

‡ (These Exchanges functioned only during 1945 and 1946.)

§ Revised figures.

TABLE V—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	6,118	10,347
1949	..	1,807	1,616	1,767	9,590	14,780
1950	..	2,059	1,509	1,438	5,773	10,779
1951	..	2,019	1,546	1,867	5,874	11,306
1952	..	3,107	1,802	1,887	5,657	12,453
1953	..	1,528	669	1,371	2,820	6,388
1954	..					
	January	35	87	71	285	478
	February	22	96	42	390	550
	March	74	102	57	555	788
	April	52	50	54	317	473
	May	54	76	89	552	771
	June	118	108	67	691	984
	July	112	52	85	542	791
	August	89	70	72	305	536
	Sept.	166	71	82	328	647
	Oct.	128	58	91	226	503
	Nov.	133	68	136	306	643
	Dec.	114	41	76	163	394
1955	..					
	January	110	37	74	410	631
	February	100	79	43	131	353
	March	107	80	119	195	501
	April	130	41	56	198	425
	**May	166	113	70	265	614
	June	195	83	101	200	579
	July	166	127	149	506	948
	August	356	92	179	647	1,274
	September	290	79	99	390	858
	October	191	175	116	248	730
	November	219	87	91	269	666
	December	136	71	90	332	629
1956	..					
	January	167	51	127	494	839
	February	210	62	192	564	1,028

TABLE VI—The Number of Persons registered and the Number Placed in Employment during the Month of February, 1956

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Colombo	748	114	549	46	1,034	126	1,429	120	3,760	406
Negombo	87	5	49	—	72	2	178	5	386	12
Kalutara	99	3	33	—	186	1	104	1	422	5
Galle	102	8	46	1	174	5	209	3	531	17
Kandy	120	5	73	1	229	11	321	180	743	197
Nawalapitiya	20	2	6	—	36	8	58	16	120	26
Kurunegala	73	3	13	1	114	5	212	34	412	43
Jaffna	125	16	17	1	72	7	30	62	244	86
Ratnapura	49	8	27	6	94	—	82	—	252	14
Badulla	16	—	1	1	15	1	69	67	101	69
Batticaloa	14	1	14	1	29	1	44	10	101	13
Kalmunai	5	—	6	—	24	—	20	1	55	1
Trincomalee	24	—	27	4	24	6	211	2	286	12
Anuradhapura	44	20	20	—	43	3	101	56	208	79
Avissawella	14	—	3	—	36	7	60	—	113	7
Haputale	5	—	11	—	12	6	20	6	48	12
Matara	84	25	75	—	96	3	197	1	452	29
Total	1,629	210	970	62	2,290	192	3,345	564	8,234	1,028

** Amended figures.

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	.. 3,648	.. 4,048‡	.. 66†	.. 12,399	.. 25,937
1945 ..	.. 28	.. 3,514	.. 4,285	.. 53	.. 28,875	.. 153,388‡
1946 ..	.. 87	.. 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	.. 28	.. 2,874	.. 14,576‡
1950 ..	.. 82	.. 22,808	.. 85,837	.. 23	.. 5,471	.. 22,617
1951 ..	.. 67	.. 306,091	.. 521,040	.. 35	.. 6,726	.. 17,484
1952 ..	.. 36	.. 5,355	.. 9,414	.. 39	.. 6,168	.. 46,990
1953 ..	.. 33	.. 363,600	.. 430,586	.. 54	.. 14,482	.. 31,996
1954 ..	.. 59	.. 86,450	.. 391,200	.. 55	.. 15,381	.. 85,569
1955 ..	.. 60	.. 11,437	.. 69,913	.. 47	.. 11,293	.. 36,016
1955 January	.. 6	.. 553	.. 1,395	.. 5	.. 822	.. 963
February	.. 2	.. 329	.. 1,015	.. 5	.. 3,755	.. 5,303
March	.. 5	.. 405	.. 1,387	.. 6	.. 2,207	.. 13,806
April	.. 6	.. 592	.. 901	.. 4	.. 325	.. 913
May	.. 7	.. 1,355	.. 5,156	.. 3	.. 160	.. 296
June	.. 4	.. 1,066	.. 1,788	.. 3	.. 878	.. 826
July	.. 3	.. 1,253	.. 27,401	.. 4	.. 1,067	.. 705
August	.. 10	.. 1,824	.. 8,077	.. 1	.. 50	.. 900
September	.. 5	.. 914	.. 3,438	.. 3	.. 879	.. 9,164
October	.. 3	.. 504	.. 11,344	.. 1	.. 20	.. 20
November	.. 2	.. 383	.. 971	.. 5	.. 102	.. 617
December	.. 7	.. 2,259	.. 7,040	.. 7	.. 1,028	.. 2,503
1956 January	.. 2	.. 31	.. 130	.. 5	.. 320	.. 487

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

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

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

From January, 1952, strikes involving less than 5 workers or lasting less than 1 day are excluded from the statistics except in cases where the aggregate number of man-days lost exceed 50.

Notes.—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 JANUARY, 1956, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost	
Plantations—Tea	1	..	14	..	28
Rubber	1	..	17	..	102
Tea-cum-Rubber	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut	—	..	—	..	—
Coconut-cum-Rubber	—	..	—	..	—
Total	2	..	31	..	130
Engineering	—	..	—	..	—
Printing	—	..	—	..	—
Motor Transport	—	..	—	..	—
Tea Export	—	..	—	..	—
Rubber and Tea Export	1	..	115	..	115
Coconut Manufacturing	1	..	45	..	90
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar	1	..	11	..	33
Match Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—
Plumbago	—	..	—	..	—
Cinema	—	..	—	..	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport	—	..	—	..	—
Building Trade	—	..	—	..	—
Local Government Services	1	..	132	..	198
Service Institutions	—	..	—	..	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State	—	..	—	..	—
Tailoring	1	..	17	..	51
Relief Schemes	—	..	—	..	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution	—	..	—	..	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—
Beedi Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—
Hotel	—	..	—	..	—
Tile Manufacturing	—	..	—	..	—
Total	5	..	320	..	487
Grand Total	7	..	351	..	617

TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN JANUARY, 1956, BY CAUSES

Cause	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers Involved	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
1. Dismissal or loss of employment in any way. Failure to provide work ..	1	—	17	—
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	3	—	292
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	1	1	14	11
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	1	—	17
6. Right of association and meeting ..	—	—	—	—
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters ..	—	—	—	—
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	—	—	—	—
10. General demands ..	—	—	—	—
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	5	31	320

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

Year	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of Departures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatriated 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
1951	53,218	1,503	54,721	203	58,591	58,794	—	4,07 ³
1952	55,530	1,717	57,247	317	58,132	58,449	—	120
1953	40,761	1,160	41,921	379	45,963	46,342	—	4,421
1954	26,550	577	27,127	223	25,143	25,366	1,761	—
1955	902	—	902	75	3,166	3,241	—	2,339
1955—								
January	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	30
February	—	—	—	7	75	82	—	82
March	1	—	1	8	162	170	—	169
April	15	—	15	1	144	145	—	130
May	31	—	31	—	156	156	—	125
June	68	—	68	2	249	251	—	183
July	48	—	48	—	275	275	—	227
August	108	—	108	1	278	279	—	171
September	154	—	154	5	353	358	—	204
October	143	—	143	7	473	480	—	337
November	144	—	144	6	502	508	—	364
December	190	—	190	38	469	507	—	317
1956—								
January	201	—	201	8	514	522	—	321
February	213	—	213	7	483	490	—	277
March	218	—	218	11	449	460	—	242

APPENDIX I

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

Month : April, 1956

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 25	..	1 09	..	2 34
Female worker not under 15 years	..	1 05	..	0 82	..	1 87
Child worker	0 80	..	0 75	..	1 55
Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	..	1 10	..	1 09	..	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 40	..	1 09	..	2 49
Female worker not under 15 years	..	1 30	..	0 82	..	2 12
Child worker	1 05	..	0 75	..	1 80
Coconut Growing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation; and						
The manufacture of copra—						
Kangany	0 90	..	1 09	..	1 99
Male not under 18 years	..	0 75	..	1 09	..	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.

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
Engineering Trade					
<i>Daily Rates</i>					
Unskilled labourer ..	1	40	1	30	2 70
Semi-skilled, Grade I ..	1	65	1	40	3 05
Semi-skilled, Grade II ..	1	45	1	40	2 85
Skilled worker ..	2	00	1	40	3 40
Kangany ..	1	80	1	40	3 20
Watcher ..	1	70	1	40	3 10
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices</i>					
1st year ..	0	50	0	42	0 92
2nd year ..	0	66	0	52	1 18
3rd year ..	0	85	0	79	1 64
4th year ..	1	10	0	94	2 04
Printing Trade					
<i>Monthly Rates</i>					
Class A worker ..	110	0	77	0	187 0
" B ..	82	50	59	0	141 50
" C Grade I worker ..	55	0	50	0	105 0
" C " II " ..	50	0	45	42	95 42
" D worker ..	44	0	41	0	85 0
" E ..	42	0	38	79	80 79
" F ..	20	0	21	20	41 20
" G ..	44	0	41	0	85 0
Class A—1st year learner ..	30	0	24	10	54 10
" B ..	22	50	18	70	41 20
" C Grade I, 1st year learner ..	20	0	20	50	40 50
" C " II " " ..	18	0	18	70	36 70
" D—1st year learner ..	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 Grade I, 2nd year learner ..	25	0	25	42	50 42
" C " II " " ..	22	50	23	21	45 71
" D—2nd year learner ..	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 Grade I, 3rd year learner ..	30	0	30	50	60 50
" C " II " " ..	27	0	27	72	54 72
" D—3rd year learner ..	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 Grade I, 4th year learner ..	37	50	37	79	75 29
" C " II " " ..	33	75	34	31	68 06
" D—4th year learner ..	30	0	31	0	61 0
Class A—5th year learner ..	80	0	62	60	142 60

Cigar Trade

A piece rate of Rs. 8·0 has been fixed for every 1,000 cigars rolled.

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Plumbago Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Underground workers—						
Basses	2 75	..	1 15	.. 3 90
Kanganies	}	..	2 25	..	1 15	.. 3 40
Loaders						
Overseers	}	..	2 08	..	1 15	.. 3 23
Shift bosses						
Blasters	}	..	2 0	..	1 15	.. 3 15
Drillers (hand and machine)						
Shaft drivers						
Stoppers (excavators)						
Timber men	}	..	1 50	..	1 15	.. 2 65
Muckers						
Trolley men	}	..	2 25	..	1 15	.. 3 40
Unskilled labourers						
Onsetters or Donakatarayas		..				
Underground and surface workers—						
Electricians	}	..	2 50	..	1 15	.. 3 65
Enginemen						
Fitters						
Hoistmen						
Mechanics						
Pumpmen	}	..	2 25	..	1 15	.. 3 40
Winchmen						
Checkers	}	..	1 50	..	1 15	.. 2 65
Electricians (assistants)						
Fitters (assistants)						
Windlassmen (dabare workers)						
Surface workers—						
Carpenters	}	..	2 50	..	1 15	.. 3 65
Masons						
Overseers	}	..	2 25	..	1 15	.. 3 40
Blacksmiths						
Boilermen						
Drill sharpeners	}	..	2 0	..	1 15	.. 3 15
Firewood carriers and splitters						
Carters	}	..	1 50	..	1 15	.. 2 65
Watchers						
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	}	..	2 0	..	1 15	.. 3 15
Cooks						
Smithy boys						
Unskilled labourers		..	1 24	..	1 15	.. 2 39

N.B.—Workers under 18 years of age performing any of the above tasks are entitled to a special allowance of only 79 cents.

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) As overseers and kanganies	..	2 0	..	1 35	..	3 35
(B) On different jobs:						
Within the Colombo area—						
Male worker not under 18 years	..	1 25	..	1 35	..	2 60
Female worker not under 18 years	..	1 0	..	1 06	..	2 06
Worker under 18 years	..	0 50	..	0 99	..	1 49
Outside the Colombo area—						
Male worker not under 18 years	..	1 0	..	1 35	..	2 35
Female worker not under 18 years	..	0 84	..	1 06	..	1 90
Worker under 18 years	..	0 40	..	0 99	..	1 39

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

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs. c.
Tea Export Trade					
<i>Daily Rates</i>					
A. Male workers not under 18 years—					
(a) Grade II	1	40	1	30	2 70
(b) Intermediate Grade	1	60	1	40	3 0
(c) Grade I	1	80	1	40	3 20
(d) Box makers and repairers	1	60	1	40	3 0
(e) Watchers	1	70	1	40	3 10
B. Female workers not under 18 years	1	15	1	18	2 33
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years	0	80	0	82	1 62
" 15 " 16 " 	0	90	0	87	1 77
" 16 " 17 " 	1	0	0	92	1 92
" 17 " 18 " 	1	15	1	02	2 17

Rubber Export Trade

Daily Rates

A. Male workers not under 18 years—					
(a) Grade II	1	40	1	30	2 70
(b) Intermediate Grade	1	60	1	40	3 0
(c) Grade I	1	80	1	40	3 20
(d) Watchers	1	70	1	40	3 10
B. Female workers not under 18 years	1	15	1	18	2 33
C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years	0	80	0	82	1 62
" 15 " 16 " 	0	90	0	87	1 77
" 16 " 17 " 	1	0	0	92	1 92
" 17 " 18 " 	1	15	1	02	2 17

Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar Trade

Monthly Rates

Tope kangany	110	0	—	—	110 0
Toddy tavern watcher	60	0	—	—	60 0
Arrack tavern watcher	60	0	—	—	60 0
Tope watcher	50	0	—	—	50 0
Collecting station manager	75	0	—	—	75 0
Selling toddy at tavern	75	0	—	—	75 0
Selling arrack at tavern	75	0	—	—	75 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the toddy section of the trade	75	0	—	—	75 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the arrack section of the trade	50	0	—	—	50 0
Collecting toddy from trees in the vinegar section of the trade	50	0	—	—	50 0
Distilling toddy at distillery	75	0	—	—	75 0

Daily Rates

Bottling, corking and labelling arrack bottles—					
(a) for a male worker not under 16 years of age	2	25	—	—	2 25
(b) for a female worker not under 16 years of age	1	85	—	—	1 85

Unskilled labourers—

Male workers not under 16 years	2	10	—	—	2 10
Female workers not under 16 years	1	70	—	—	1 70

Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes.

Month : April, 1956

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowances		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs. c.
Motor Transport Trade					
<i>Monthly Rates</i>					
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	36	0	106 0
" F "	67	50	41	0	108 50
" G "	60	0	37	40	97 40
" H "	50	0	37	40	87 40
" I "	60	0	37	40	97 40
" J "	90	0	37	40	127 40
" K "	45	0	28	25	73 25
<i>Daily Rates</i>					
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
" K "	1	50	1	03	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	02	2 17

Grade II—

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	02	1 92

Grade III—

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	02	1 82

Grade IV—

Watcher	1	50	1	40	2 90
---------	---	----	---	----	------

Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates

Within the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32	25	33	60	65 85
Semi-skilled	37	50	36	20	73 70
Skilled, Grade II	50	0	38	02	88 02
Skilled, Grade I	60	0	38	02	98 02

B—Clerical—

Grade III	45	0	34	0	79 0
Grade II	50	0	37	0	87 0
Grade I	100	0	42	0	142 0

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total				
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.			
Cinema Trade (contd.)									
<i>Outside the Municipal areas</i>									
A—Non-clerical—									
Unskilled	32	25	..	33 60	..	65	85
Semi-skilled	35	0	..	36 20	..	71	20
Skilled, Grade II	42	0	..	38 02	..	80	02
Skilled, Grade I	55	0	..	38 02	..	93	02
B—Clerical—									
Grade III	40	0	..	34 0	..	74	0
Grade II	45	0	..	37 0	..	82	0
Grade I	100	0	..	42 0	..	142	0

Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade

Monthly Rates

Manual Work—

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

Women Workers—

Female kanganies	..	..	35	0	..	24 75	..	59	75
Female labourers	..	..	30	0	..	24 75	..	54	75

Non-manual Workers—

Special Grade	..	..	75	0	..	37 0	..	112	0
Grade I	..	..	55	0	..	27 75	..	82	75

Building Trade

Daily Rates

Unskilled—

Male labourers—

Not under 18 years	1	40	..	1 30	..	2	70
--------------------	----	----	---	----	----	------	----	---	----

Female labourers—

Not under 18 years	1	10	..	1 30	..	2	40
--------------------	----	----	---	----	----	------	----	---	----

Unskilled labourers—

(irrespective of sex)

Under 18 years of age	..	..	0	90	..	1 30	..	2	20
Semi-skilled, Grade II	..	..	1	65	..	1 40	..	3	05
Semi-skilled, Grade I	..	..	1	80	..	1 40	..	3	20
Skilled	..	..	2	0	..	1 40	..	3	40

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Rockoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, to workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Men</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Child Workers*</i>			<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>Basic Wage</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Minimum Wage</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Minimum Wage</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Minimum Wage</i>	
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
½	0 62½	0 54½	1 17	0 52½	0 41	0 93½	0 40	0 37½	0 77½	½
1	1 25	1 9	2 34	1 5	0 82	1 87	0 80	0 75	1 55	1
2	2 50	2 18	4 68	2 10	1 64	3 74	1 60	1 50	3 10	2
3	3 75	3 27	7 2	3 15	2 46	5 61	2 40	2 25	4 65	3
4	5 0	4 36	9 36	4 20	3 28	7 48	3 20	3 0	6 20	4
5	6 25	5 45	11 70	5 25	4 10	9 35	4 0	3 75	7 75	5
6	7 50	6 54	14 4	6 30	4 92	11 22	4 80	4 50	9 30	6
7	8 75	7 63	16 38	7 35	5 74	13 9	5 60	5 25	10 85	7
8	10 0	8 72	18 72	8 40	6 56	14 96	6 40	6 0	12 40	8
9	11 25	9 81	21 6	9 45	7 38	16 83	7 20	6 75	13 95	9
10	12 50	10 90	23 40	10 50	8 20	18 70	8 0	7 50	15 50	10
11	13 75	11 99	25 74	11 55	9 2	20 57	8 80	8 25	17 5	11
12	15 0	13 8	28 8	12 60	9 84	22 44	9 60	9 0	18 60	12
13	16 25	14 17	30 42	13 65	10 66	24 31	10 40	9 75	20 15	13
14	17 50	15 26	32 76	14 70	11 48	26 18	11 20	10 50	21 70	14
15	18 75	16 35	35 10	15 75	12 30	28 5	12 0	11 25	23 25	15
16	20 0	17 44	37 44	16 80	13 12	29 92	12 80	12 0	24 80	16
17	21 25	18 53	39 78	17 85	13 94	31 79	13 60	12 75	26 35	17
18	22 50	19 62	42 12	18 90	14 76	33 66	14 40	13 50	27 90	18
19	23 75	20 71	44 46	19 95	15 58	35 53	15 20	14 25	29 45	19
20	25 0	21 80	46 80	21 0	16 40	37 40	16 0	15 0	31 0	20
21	26 25	22 89	49 14	22 5	17 22	39 27	16 80	15 75	32 55	21
22	27 50	23 98	51 48	23 10	18 4	41 14	17 60	16 50	34 10	22
23	28 75	25 7	53 82	24 15	18 86	43 1	18 40	17 25	35 65	23
24	30 0	26 16	56 16	25 20	19 68	44 88	19 20	18 0	37 20	24
25	31 25	27 25	58 50	26 25	20 50	46 75	20 0	18 75	38 75	25
26	32 50	28 34	60 84	27 30	21 32	48 62	20 80	19 50	40 30	26
27	33 75	29 43	63 18	28 35	22 14	50 49	21 60	20 25	41 85	27
28	35 0	30 52	65 52	29 40	22 96	52 36	22 40	21 0	43 40	28
29	36 25	31 61	67 86	30 45	23 78	54 23	23 20	21 75	44 95	29
30	37 50	32 70	70 20	31 50	24 60	56 10	24 0	22 50	46 50	30

* 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 Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, to workers in the Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers*			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.	
1/2	0 70	0 54 1/2	1 24 1/2	0 65	0 41	1 6	0 52 1/2	0 37 1/2	0 90	1/2
1	1 40	1 9	2 49	1 30	0 82	2 12	1 5	0 75	1 80	1
2	2 80	2 18	4 98	2 60	1 64	4 24	2 10	1 50	3 60	2
3	4 20	3 27	7 47	3 90	2 46	6 36	3 15	2 25	5 40	3
4	5 60	4 36	9 96	5 20	3 28	8 48	4 20	3 0	7 20	4
5	7 0	5 45	12 45	6 50	4 10	10 60	5 25	3 75	9 0	5
6	8 40	6 54	14 94	7 80	4 92	12 72	6 30	4 50	10 80	6
7	9 80	7 63	17 43	9 10	5 74	14 84	7 35	5 25	12 60	7
8	11 20	8 72	19 92	10 40	6 56	16 96	8 40	6 0	14 40	8
9	12 60	9 81	22 41	11 70	7 38	19 8	9 45	6 75	16 20	9
10	14 0	10 90	24 90	13 0	8 20	21 20	10 50	7 50	18 0	10
11	15 40	11 99	27 39	14 30	9 2	23 32	11 55	8 25	19 80	11
12	16 80	13 8	29 88	15 60	9 84	25 44	12 60	9 0	21 60	12
13	18 20	14 17	32 37	16 90	10 66	27 56	13 65	9 75	23 40	13
14	19 60	15 26	34 86	18 20	11 48	29 68	14 70	10 50	25 20	14
15	21 0	16 35	37 35	19 50	12 30	31 80	15 75	11 25	27 0	15
16	22 40	17 44	39 84	20 80	13 12	33 92	16 80	12 0	28 80	16
17	23 80	18 53	42 33	22 10	13 94	36 4	17 85	12 75	30 60	17
18	25 20	19 62	44 82	23 40	14 76	38 16	18 90	13 50	32 40	18
19	26 60	20 71	47 31	24 70	15 58	40 28	19 95	14 25	34 20	19
20	28 0	21 80	49 80	26 0	16 40	42 40	21 0	15 0	36 0	20
21	29 40	22 89	52 29	27 30	17 22	44 52	22 5	15 75	37 80	21
22	30 80	23 98	54 78	28 60	18 4	46 64	23 10	16 50	39 60	22
23	32 20	25 7	57 27	29 90	18 86	48 76	24 15	17 25	41 40	23
24	33 60	26 16	59 76	31 20	19 68	50 88	25 20	18 0	43 20	24
25	35 0	27 25	62 25	32 50	20 50	53 0	26 25	18 75	45 0	25
26	36 40	28 34	64 74	33 80	21 32	55 12	27 30	19 50	46 80	26
27	37 80	29 43	67 23	35 10	22 14	57 24	28 35	20 25	48 60	27
28	39 20	30 52	69 72	36 40	22 96	59 36	29 40	21 0	50 40	28
29	40 60	31 61	72 21	37 70	23 78	61 48	30 45	21 75	52 20	29
30	42 0	32 70	74 70	39 0	24 60	63 60	31 50	22 50	54 0	30

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

APPENDIX II (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, to workers in the Cocoa, Cardmom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Men			Women			Child Workers *			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.	
½	0 55	0 54½	1 9½	0 45	0 41	0 86	0 32½	0 37½	0 70	½
1	1 10	1 9	2 19	0 90	0 82	1 72	0 65	0 75	1 40	1
2	2 20	2 18	4 38	1 80	1 64	3 44	1 30	1 50	2 80	2
3	3 30	3 27	6 57	2 70	2 46	5 16	1 95	2 25	4 20	3
4	4 40	4 36	8 76	3 60	3 28	6 88	2 60	3 0	5 60	4
5	5 50	5 45	10 95	4 50	4 10	8 60	3 25	3 75	7 0	5
6	6 60	6 54	13 14	5 40	4 92	10 32	3 90	4 50	8 40	6
7	7 70	7 63	15 33	6 30	5 74	12 4	4 55	5 25	9 80	7
8	8 80	8 72	17 52	7 20	6 56	13 76	5 20	6 0	11 20	8
9	9 90	9 81	19 71	8 10	7 38	15 48	5 85	6 75	12 60	9
10	11 0	10 90	21 90	9 0	8 20	17 20	6 50	7 50	14 0	10
11	12 10	11 99	24 9	9 90	9 2	18 92	7 15	8 25	15 40	11
12	13 20	13 8	26 28	10 80	9 84	20 64	7 80	9 0	16 80	12
13	14 30	14 17	28 47	11 70	10 66	22 36	8 45	9 75	18 20	13
14	15 40	15 26	30 66	12 60	11 48	24 8	9 10	10 50	19 60	14
15	16 50	16 35	32 85	13 50	12 30	25 80	9 75	11 25	21 0	15
16	17 60	17 44	35 4	14 40	13 12	27 52	10 40	12 0	22 40	16
17	18 70	18 53	37 23	15 30	13 94	29 24	11 5	12 75	23 80	17
18	19 80	19 62	39 42	16 20	14 76	30 96	11 70	13 50	25 20	18
19	20 90	20 71	41 61	17 10	15 58	32 68	12 35	14 25	26 60	19
20	22 0	21 80	43 80	18 0	16 40	34 40	13 0	15 0	28 0	20
21	23 10	22 89	45 99	18 90	17 22	36 12	13 65	15 75	29 40	21
22	24 20	23 98	48 18	19 80	18 4	37 84	14 30	16 50	30 80	22
23	25 30	25 7	50 37	20 70	18 86	39 56	14 95	17 25	32 20	23
24	26 40	26 16	52 56	21 60	19 68	41 28	15 60	18 0	33 60	24
25	27 50	27 25	54 75	22 50	20 50	43 0	16 25	18 75	35 0	25
26	28 60	28 34	56 94	23 40	21 32	44 72	16 90	19 50	36 40	26
27	29 70	29 43	59 13	24 30	22 14	46 44	17 55	20 25	37 80	27
28	30 80	30 52	61 32	25 20	22 96	48 16	18 20	21 0	39 20	28
29	31 90	31 61	63 51	26 10	23 78	49 88	18 85	21 75	40 60	29
30	33 0	32 70	65 70	27 0	24 60	51 60	19 50	22 50	42 0	30

* 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 April, 1956, to workers in the Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trades

No. of Days	The Coconut Growing Trade				The Coconut Manufacturing Trade								No. of Days
					Within Colombo area				Outside Colombo area				
	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	Kan-gany	Male	Fe-male	Young Per-son	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	0 99½	0 92	0 71	0 62½	1 35½	1 25½	0 97½	0 81½	1 23½	1 13½	0 87½	0 74	½
1	1 99	1 84	1 42	1 25	2 71	2 51	1 95	1 63	2 47	2 27	1 75	1 48	1
2	3 98	3 68	2 84	2 50	5 42	5 2	3 90	3 26	4 94	4 54	3 50	2 96	2
3	5 97	5 52	4 26	3 75	8 13	7 53	5 85	4 89	7 41	6 81	5 25	4 44	3
4	7 96	7 36	5 68	5 0	10 84	10 4	7 80	6 52	9 88	9 8	7 0	5 92	4
5	9 95	9 20	7 10	6 25	13 55	12 55	9 75	8 15	12 35	11 35	8 75	7 40	5
6	11 94	11 4	8 52	7 50	16 26	15 6	11 70	9 78	14 82	13 62	10 50	8 88	6
7	13 93	12 88	9 94	8 75	18 97	17 57	13 65	11 41	17 29	15 89	12 25	10 36	7
8	15 92	14 72	11 36	10 0	21 68	20 8	15 60	13 4	19 76	18 16	14 0	11 84	8
9	17 91	16 56	12 78	11 25	24 39	22 59	17 55	14 67	22 23	20 43	15 75	13 32	9
10	19 90	18 40	14 20	12 50	27 10	25 10	19 50	16 30	24 70	22 70	17 50	14 80	10
11	21 89	20 24	15 62	13 75	29 81	27 61	21 45	17 93	27 17	24 97	19 25	16 28	11
12	23 88	22 8	17 4	15 0	32 52	30 12	23 40	19 56	29 64	27 24	21 0	17 76	12
13	25 87	23 92	18 46	16 25	35 23	32 63	25 35	21 19	32 11	29 51	22 75	19 24	13
14	27 86	25 76	19 88	17 50	37 94	35 14	27 30	22 82	34 58	31 78	24 50	20 72	14
15	29 85	27 60	21 30	18 75	40 65	37 65	29 25	24 45	37 5	34 5	26 25	22 20	15
16	31 84	29 44	22 72	20 0	43 36	40 16	31 20	26 8	39 52	36 32	28 0	23 68	16
17	33 83	31 28	24 14	21 25	46 07	42 67	33 15	27 71	41 99	38 59	29 75	25 16	17
18	35 82	33 12	25 56	22 50	48 78	45 18	35 10	29 34	44 46	40 86	31 50	26 64	18
19	37 81	34 96	26 98	23 75	51 49	47 69	37 5	30 97	46 93	43 13	33 25	28 12	19
20	39 80	36 80	28 40	25 0	54 20	50 20	39 0	32 60	49 40	45 40	35 0	29 60	20
21	41 79	38 64	29 82	26 25	56 91	52 71	40 95	34 23	51 87	47 67	36 75	31 8	21
22	43 78	40 48	31 24	27 50	59 62	55 22	42 90	35 86	54 34	49 94	38 50	32 56	22
23	45 77	42 32	32 66	28 75	62 33	57 73	44 85	37 49	56 81	52 21	40 25	34 4	23
24	47 76	44 16	34 8	30 0	65 4	60 24	46 80	39 12	59 28	54 48	42 0	35 52	24
25	49 75	46 0	35 50	31 25	67 75	62 75	48 75	40 75	61 75	56 75	43 75	37 0	25
26	51 74	47 84	36 92	32 50	70 46	65 26	50 70	42 38	64 22	59 2	45 50	38 48	26
27	53 73	49 68	38 34	33 75	73 17	67 77	52 65	44 1	66 69	61 29	47 25	39 96	27
28	55 72	51 52	39 76	35 0	75 88	70 28	54 60	45 64	69 16	63 56	49 0	41 44	28
29	57 71	53 36	41 18	36 25	78 59	72 79	56 55	47 27	71 63	65 83	50 75	42 92	29
30	59 70	55 20	42 60	37 50	81 30	75 30	58 50	48 90	74 10	68 10	52 50	44 40	30

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 workers 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 April, 1956, to workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Male Workers not under 18 years of age</i>					<i>Female Workers not under 18 years of age</i>	<i>Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age</i>				<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Inter-mediate Grade</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>* Box Makers and Repairers</i>	<i>Watchers</i>		<i>over 14 under 15 years</i>	<i>over 15 under 16 years</i>	<i>over 16 under 17 years</i>	<i>over 17 under 18 years</i>	
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>		<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	
½	1 35	1 50	1 60	1 50	1 55	1 16½	0 81	0 88½	0 96	1 8½	½
1	2 70	3 0	3 20	3 0	3 10	2 33	1 62	1 77	1 92	2 17	1
2	5 40	6 0	6 40	6 0	6 20	4 66	3 24	3 54	3 84	4 34	2
3	8 10	9 0	9 60	9 0	9 30	6 99	4 86	5 31	5 76	6 51	3
4	10 80	12 0	12 80	12 0	12 40	9 32	6 48	7 8	7 68	8 68	4
5	13 50	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 50	11 65	8 10	8 85	9 60	10 85	5
6	16 20	18 0	19 20	18 0	18 60	13 98	9 72	10 62	11 52	13 2	6
7	18 90	21 0	22 40	21 0	21 70	16 31	11 34	12 39	13 44	15 19	7
8	21 60	24 0	25 60	24 0	24 80	18 64	12 96	14 16	15 36	17 36	8
9	24 30	27 0	28 80	27 0	27 90	20 97	14 58	15 93	17 28	19 53	9
10	27 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	31 0	23 30	16 20	17 70	19 20	21 70	10
11	29 70	33 0	35 20	33 0	34 10	25 63	17 82	19 47	21 12	23 87	11
12	32 40	36 0	38 40	36 0	37 20	27 96	19 44	21 24	23 4	26 4	12
13	35 10	39 0	41 60	39 0	40 30	30 29	21 6	23 1	24 96	28 21	13
14	37 80	42 0	44 80	42 0	43 40	32 62	22 68	24 78	26 88	30 38	14
15	40 50	45 0	48 0	45 0	46 50	34 95	24 30	26 55	28 80	32 55	15
16	43 20	48 0	51 20	48 0	49 60	37 28	25 92	28 32	30 72	34 72	16
17	45 90	51 0	54 40	51 0	52 70	39 61	27 54	30 9	32 64	36 89	17
18	48 60	54 0	57 60	54 0	55 80	41 94	29 16	31 86	34 56	39 6	18
19	51 30	57 0	60 80	57 0	58 90	44 27	30 78	33 63	36 48	41 23	19
20	54 0	60 0	64 0	60 0	62 0	46 60	32 40	35 40	38 40	43 40	20
21	56 70	63 0	67 20	63 0	65 10	48 93	34 2	37 17	40 32	45 57	21
22	59 40	66 0	70 40	66 0	68 20	51 26	35 64	38 94	42 24	47 74	22
23	62 10	69 0	73 60	69 0	71 30	53 59	37 26	40 71	44 16	49 91	23
24	64 80	72 0	76 80	72 0	74 40	55 92	38 88	42 48	46 8	52 8	24
25	67 50	75 0	80 0	75 0	77 50	58 25	40 50	44 25	48 0	54 25	25
26	70 20	78 0	83 20	78 0	80 60	60 58	42 12	46 2	49 92	56 42	26
27	72 90	81 0	86 40	81 0	83 70	62 91	43 74	47 79	51 84	58 59	27
28	75 60	84 0	89 60	84 0	86 80	65 24	45 36	49 56	53 76	60 76	28
29	78 30	87 0	92 80	87 0	89 90	67 57	46 98	51 33	55 68	62 93	29
30	81 0	90 0	96 0	90 0	93 0	69 90	48 60	53 10	57 60	65 10	30

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

APPENDIX III (C)

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the
number of days worked during April, 1956, to workers in
the Engineering Trade**

No. of Days	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled		Skilled	Kan-ganies	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.	
½	1 35	1 52½	1 42½	1 70	1 60	1 55	0 46	0 59	0 82	1 2	½
1	2 70	3 5	2 85	3 40	3 20	3 10	0 92	1 18	1 64	2 4	1
2	5 40	6 10	5 70	6 80	6 40	6 20	1 84	2 36	3 28	4 8	2
3	8 10	9 15	8 55	10 20	9 60	9 30	2 76	3 54	4 92	6 12	3
4	10 80	12 20	11 40	13 60	12 80	12 40	3 68	4 72	6 56	8 16	4
5	13 50	15 25	14 25	17 0	16 0	15 50	4 60	5 90	8 20	10 20	5
6	16 20	18 30	17 10	20 40	19 20	18 60	5 52	7 8	9 84	12 24	6
7	18 90	21 35	19 95	23 80	22 40	21 70	6 44	8 26	11 48	14 28	7
8	21 60	24 40	22 80	27 20	25 60	24 80	7 36	9 44	13 12	16 32	8
9	24 30	27 45	25 65	30 60	28 80	27 90	8 28	10 62	14 76	18 36	9
10	27 0	30 50	28 50	34 0	32 0	31 0	9 20	11 80	16 40	20 40	10
11	29 70	33 55	31 35	37 40	35 20	34 10	10 12	12 98	18 4	22 44	11
12	32 40	36 60	34 20	40 80	38 40	37 20	11 4	14 16	19 68	24 48	12
13	35 10	39 65	37 5	44 20	41 60	40 30	11 96	15 34	21 32	26 52	13
14	37 80	42 70	39 90	47 60	44 80	43 40	12 88	16 52	22 96	28 56	14
15	40 50	45 75	42 75	51 0	48 0	46 50	13 80	17 70	24 60	30 60	15
16	43 20	48 80	45 60	54 40	51 20	49 60	14 72	18 88	26 24	32 64	16
17	45 90	51 85	48 45	57 80	54 40	52 70	15 64	20 6	27 88	34 68	17
18	48 60	54 90	51 30	61 20	57 60	55 80	16 56	21 24	29 52	36 72	18
19	51 30	57 95	54 15	64 60	60 80	58 90	17 48	22 42	31 16	38 76	19
20	54 0	61 0	57 0	68 0	64 0	62 0	18 40	23 60	32 80	40 80	20
21	56 70	64 5	59 85	71 40	67 20	65 10	19 32	24 78	34 44	42 84	21
22	59 40	67 10	62 70	74 80	70 40	68 20	20 24	25 96	36 8	44 88	22
23	62 10	70 15	65 55	78 20	73 60	71 30	21 16	27 14	37 72	46 92	23
24	64 80	73 20	68 40	81 60	76 80	74 40	22 8	28 32	39 36	48 96	24
25	67 50	76 25	71 25	85 0	80 0	77 50	23 0	29 50	41 0	51 0	25
26	70 20	79 30	74 10	88 40	83 20	80 60	23 92	30 68	43 64	53 4	26
27	72 90	82 35	76 95	91 80	86 40	83 70	24 84	31 86	44 28	55 8	27
28	75 60	85 40	79 80	95 20	89 60	86 80	25 76	33 4	45 92	57 12	28
29	78 30	88 45	82 65	98 60	92 80	89 90	26 68	34 22	47 56	59 16	29
30	81 0	91 50	85 50	102 0	96 0	93 0	27 60	35 40	49 20	61 20	30

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, 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		Watches	
	Male	Female	Over 1½ 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.		
½	1 60	1 37	0 84½	1 8½	1 40	1 21	0 77	0 96	1 27	1 9	0 72	0 91	1 45	½
1	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	1
2	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	2
3	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	3
4	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	4
5	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	5
6	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	6
7	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	7
8	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	8
9	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	9
10	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	10
11	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	11
12	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	12
13	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	13
14	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	14
15	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	15
16	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	16
17	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	17
18	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	18
19	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	19
20	64 0	54 80	33 80	43 40	56 0	48 40	3 80	38 40	50 80	43 60	28 80	36 40	58 0	20
21	67 20	57 54	35 49	45 57	58 80	50 82	32 84	40 32	53 34	45 78	30 24	38 22	60 90	21
22	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	22
23	73 60	63 2	38 87	49 91	64 40	55 66	35 40	44 16	58 42	50 14	33 12	41 86	66 70	23
24	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	24
25	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	25
26	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	26
27	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	27
28	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	28
29	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	29
30	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	30

APPENDIX III (E)

**Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the
number of days worked during April, 1956, to workers in
the Building Trade**

<i>No. of Days</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>			<i>Semi-skilled</i>		<i>Skilled</i>	<i>No. of Days</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Young Persons</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade I</i>		
	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>			Rs. c.
½	1 35	1 20	1 10	1 52½	1 60	1 70	½
1	2 70	2 40	2 20	3 5	3 20	3 40	1
2	5 40	4 80	4 40	6 10	6 40	6 80	2
3	8 10	7 20	6 60	9 15	9 60	10 20	3
4	10 80	9 60	8 80	12 20	12 80	13 60	4
5	13 50	12 0	11 0	15 25	16 0	17 0	5
6	16 20	14 40	13 20	18 30	19 20	20 40	6
7	18 90	16 80	15 40	21 35	22 40	23 80	7
8	21 60	19 20	17 60	24 40	25 60	27 20	8
9	24 30	21 60	19 80	27 45	28 80	30 60	9
10	27 0	24 0	22 0	30 50	32 0	34 0	10
11	29 70	26 40	24 20	33 55	35 20	37 40	11
12	32 40	28 80	26 40	36 60	38 40	40 80	12
13	35 10	31 20	28 60	39 65	41 60	44 20	13
14	37 80	33 60	30 80	42 70	44 80	47 60	14
15	40 50	36 0	33 0	45 75	48 0	51 0	15
16	43 20	38 40	35 20	48 80	51 20	54 40	16
17	45 90	40 80	37 40	51 85	54 40	57 80	17
18	48 60	43 20	39 60	54 90	57 60	61 20	18
19	51 30	45 60	41 80	57 95	60 80	64 60	19
20	54 0	48 0	44 0	61 0	64 0	68 0	20
21	56 70	50 40	46 20	64 5	67 20	71 40	21
22	59 40	52 80	48 40	67 10	70 40	74 80	22
23	62 10	55 20	50 60	70 15	73 60	78 20	23
24	64 80	57 60	52 80	73 20	76 80	81 60	24
25	67 50	60 0	55 0	76 25	80 0	85 0	25
26	70 20	62 40	57 20	79 30	83 20	88 40	26
27	72 90	64 80	59 40	82 35	86 40	91 80	27
28	75 60	67 20	61 60	85 40	89 60	95 20	28
29	78 30	69 60	63 80	88 45	92 80	98 60	29
30	81 0	72 0	66 0	91 50	96 0	102 0	30

* 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.

APPENDIX III (F)

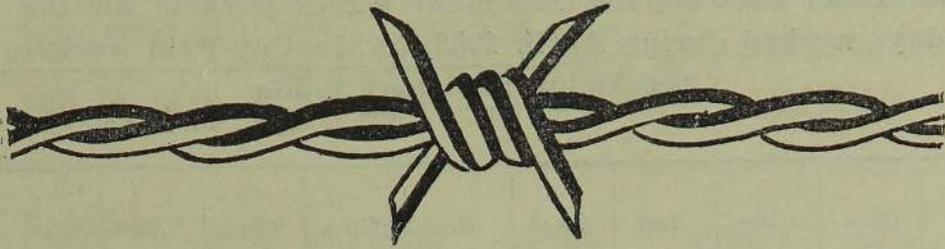
Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, to Monthly-Paid workers in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A Class B Class D	Class C	Class E Class G	Class F	Class H	Class K	No. of Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	2 87½	2 50	2 12½	2 25	2 0	1 26½	½
1	5 75	5 0	4 25	4 50	4 0	2 53	1
2	11 50	10 0	8 50	9 0	8 0	5 6	2
3	17 25	15 0	12 75	13 50	12 0	7 59	3
4	23 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	10 12	4
5	28 75	25 0	21 25	22 50	20 0	12 65	5
6	34 50	30 0	25 50	27 0	24 0	15 18	6
7	40 25	35 0	29 75	31 50	28 0	17 71	7
8	46 0	40 0	34 0	36 0	32 0	20 24	8
9	51 75	45 0	38 25	40 50	36 0	22 77	9
10	57 50	50 0	42 50	45 0	40 0	25 30	10
11	63 25	55 0	46 75	49 50	44 0	27 83	11
12	69 0	60 0	51 0	54 0	48 0	30 36	12
13	74 75	65 0	55 25	58 50	52 0	32 89	13
14	80 50	70 0	59 50	63 0	56 0	35 42	14
15	86 25	75 0	63 75	67 50	60 0	37 95	15
16	92 0	80 0	68 0	72 0	64 0	40 48	16
17	97 75	85 0	72 25	76 50	68 0	43 1	17
18	103 50	90 0	76 50	81 0	72 0	45 54	18
19	109 25	95 0	80 75	85 50	76 0	48 7	19
20	115 0	100 0	85 0	90 0	80 0	50 60	20
21	120 75	105 0	89 25	94 50	84 0	53 13	21
22	126 50	110 0	93 50	99 0	88 0	55 66	22
23	132 25	115 0	97 75	103 50	92 0	58 19	23
24	138 0	120 0	102 0	108 0	96 0	60 72	24
25	143 75	125 0	106 25	112 50	100 0	63 25	25
26	149 50	130 0	110 50	117 0	104 0	65 78	26
27	155 25	135 0	114 75	121 50	108 0	68 31	27
28	161 0	140 0	119 0	126 0	112 0	70 84	28
29	166 75	145 0	123 25	130 50	116 0	73 37	29
30	172 50	150 0	127 50	135 0	120 0	75 90	30

APPENDIX IV (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during April, 1956, to Monthly-Paid workers in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Class F	Class G	Class H	Class I	Class J	Class K	No. of Days
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	2 71	2 52	2 38	2 71	2 04	2 09	1 87	1 68	1 87	2 45	1 41	1
2	5 42	5 04	4 75	5 42	4 08	4 17	3 75	3 36	3 75	4 90	2 81	2
3	10 85	10 08	9 50	10 85	8 15	8 35	7 49	6 72	7 49	9 80	5 63	3
4	16 27	15 12	14 25	16 27	12 23	12 52	11 24	10 08	11 24	14 70	8 45	4
5	21 69	20 15	19 0	21 69	16 31	16 69	14 98	13 45	14 98	19 60	11 27	5
6	27 12	25 19	23 75	27 12	20 38	20 87	18 73	16 81	18 73	24 50	14 09	6
7	32 54	30 23	28 50	32 54	24 46	25 04	22 48	20 17	22 48	29 40	16 90	7
8	37 96	35 27	33 25	37 96	28 54	29 21	26 22	23 53	26 22	34 30	19 72	8
9	43 38	40 31	38 0	43 38	32 62	33 38	29 97	26 89	29 97	39 20	22 54	9
10	48 81	45 35	42 75	48 81	36 69	37 56	33 72	30 25	33 72	44 10	25 36	10
11	54 23	50 38	47 50	54 23	40 77	41 73	37 46	33 62	37 46	49 0	28 17	11
12	59 65	55 42	52 25	59 65	44 85	45 90	41 21	36 98	41 21	53 90	30 99	12
13	65 08	60 46	57 0	65 08	48 92	50 08	44 95	40 34	44 95	58 80	33 81	13
14	70 50	65 50	61 75	70 50	53 0	54 25	48 70	43 70	48 70	63 70	36 63	14
15	75 92	70 54	66 50	75 92	57 08	58 42	52 45	47 06	52 45	68 60	39 44	15
16	81 35	75 58	71 25	81 35	61 15	62 60	56 19	50 42	56 19	73 50	42 26	16
17	86 77	80 62	76 0	86 77	65 23	66 77	59 94	53 78	59 94	78 40	45 08	17
18	92 19	85 65	80 75	92 19	69 31	70 94	63 68	57 15	63 68	83 30	47 89	18
19	97 62	90 69	85 50	97 62	73 38	75 12	67 43	60 51	67 43	88 20	50 71	19
20	103 04	95 73	90 25	103 04	77 46	79 29	71 18	63 87	71 18	93 10	53 53	20
21	108 46	100 77	95 0	108 46	81 54	83 46	74 92	67 23	74 92	98 0	56 35	21
22	113 88	105 81	99 75	113 88	85 62	87 63	78 67	70 59	78 67	102 90	59 16	22
23	119 31	110 85	104 50	119 31	89 69	91 81	82 42	73 95	82 42	107 80	61 98	23
24	124 73	115 88	109 25	124 73	93 77	95 98	86 16	77 32	86 16	112 70	64 80	24
25	130 15	120 92	114 0	130 15	97 85	100 15	89 91	80 68	89 91	117 60	67 62	25
26	135 58	125 96	118 75	135 58	101 92	104 33	93 65	84 04	93 65	122 50	70 43	26
27	141 0	131 0	123 50	141 0	106 0	108 50	97 40	87 40	97 40	127 40	73 25	27
28	149 46	138 86	130 91	149 46	112 36	115 01	103 25	92 65	103 25	135 05	77 65	28
29	157 92	146 72	138 32	157 92	118 72	121 52	109 10	97 90	109 10	142 70	82 05	29
30	166 38	154 58	145 73	166 38	125 03	128 03	114 95	103 15	114 95	150 35	86 45	30
30	174 84	162 44	153 14	174 84	131 44	134 54	120 80	108 40	120 80	158 0	90 85	30



MOTTO STEEL BARBED WIRE

LASTS Three Times as long as ordinary Barbed Wire because its zinc coating per square foot is Three Times as heavy as the coating on ordinary Barbed Wire. The *guaranteed minimum* zinc coating on Motto is .7 oz. per square foot

For sizes and prices contact—

CEYLON & FOREIGN TRADES LTD

467, UNION PLACE, COLOMBO 2

Tel : 7356

TYRECRAFT LIMITED

“ THE TYRE PEOPLE ”

Specialists for

TYRE REBUILDING

RUBBER CARPETS

AUTO SERVICING

and

Sole Distributors of

“ **ENSIGN BATTERIES** ”

*The battery backed by years of
BRITISH EXPERIENCE*

Tele Phone Grams 4846
“ Gentyreco ”

264 & 266 Vauxhall Street
COLOMBO 2

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England — Liability of shareholders is Limited)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	..	..	£4,562,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	..	£2,851,563
RESERVE FUND	..	..	£3,104,687
NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	..	..	3,071

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 2

Branches

13, St. James Square, London S.W.1.

Ceylon	..	Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya.
India	..	Calcutta, Calcutta Chowringhee, Bombay, Madras, Madras Mount Road, Amritsar, Kanpur, Delhi, New Delhi, Tuticorin, Cochin, Bangalore.
Pakistan	..	Karachi, Karachi Bunder Road, Lahore, Chittagong, Chittagong Agrabad Road, Narayanganj, Khulna.
Burma	..	Rangoon.
Kenya	..	Mombasa, Mombasa-Kilindini Road, Nairobi, Nairobi Delamere Avenue, Thika, Nakuru, Naivasha (sub-branch to Nakuru) Kisumu, Kakamega, Kericho, Sotik (sub-branch to Kericho) Eldoret, Nyeri.
Uganda	..	Entebbe, Kampala, Masaka, Fort Portal, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Tororo, Mbarara, Iganga (sub-branch to Jinja), Kamuli (sub-branch to Jinja).
Tanganyika Territory	..	Tanga, Dar-es-salam, Mwanza, Lindi, Moshi, Mtwara, Mikindani (sub-branch to Mtwara), Bukoba, Mbeya.
Aden	..	
Somaliland Protectorate	..	Hargeisa, Berbera.
Zanzibar Island	..	

Agency: GALLE, CEYLON — CLARK SPENCE & CO.

London Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

Agents for the Principal Banks in Australia and New Zealand

The Bank conducts every description of Banking and Exchange Business and has correspondents in all the principal cities of the World

The Bank's London Office undertakes Executor and Trustee Business

E. R. G. EDWARD, Manager, Colombo.

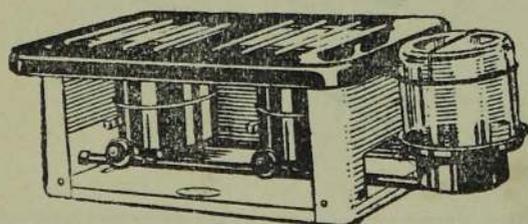
FALKS WICKLESS OIL COOKERS

HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES!

Smooth rounded corners for easy cleaning.

Heavy-Gauge Kettle Rests—removable for cleaning—suitable for large and small pans.

Extra-wide 14 in. Cooking Platform pressed from single sheet of metal.



2 Burner model Rs. 75/-

3 Burner model Rs. 115/-

Heavy glass oil container 3½-pint capacity, held securely by bottle holder.

Removable cap to facilitate cleaning of supply pipe.

Regulating valve gives any desired flame from simmer to boil.

Sole Agents for Ceylon

HUNTERS

P. O. Box 214

HUNTER & COMPANY LTD.

Tel: 5297-9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD

(Incorporated in England)—(Liability of Shareholders Limited)

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,470,000
Reserve Fund	£1,750,000
Balance of profit carried forward ..	£200,284

Head Office : 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3

West end Branch—123, Pall Mall, London S. W. 1

Branches and Agencies : Throughout the East

India ..	Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Delhi, Howrah, Madras
Pakistan ..	Karachi, Chittagong, Khulna
Burma ..	Rangoon
Ceylon ..	Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna
Malaya ..	Singapore, Kota Bharu, Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lipis, Penang, Ipoh
Hong Kong ..	
Japan ..	Tokyo, Osaka, Semba
Thailand ..	Bangkok
Mauritius ..	Port Louis
New York ..	37, Wall Street

*Agents for the principal Banks in Australia, New Zealand,
South Africa and Canada*

LONDON BANKERS :
Bank of England, Midland Bank Ltd.

*The Bank undertakes Banking Business of every description throughout the world
Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken*

J. R. N. SHIRREFF,
Manager, Colombo Branch.

INSURERS

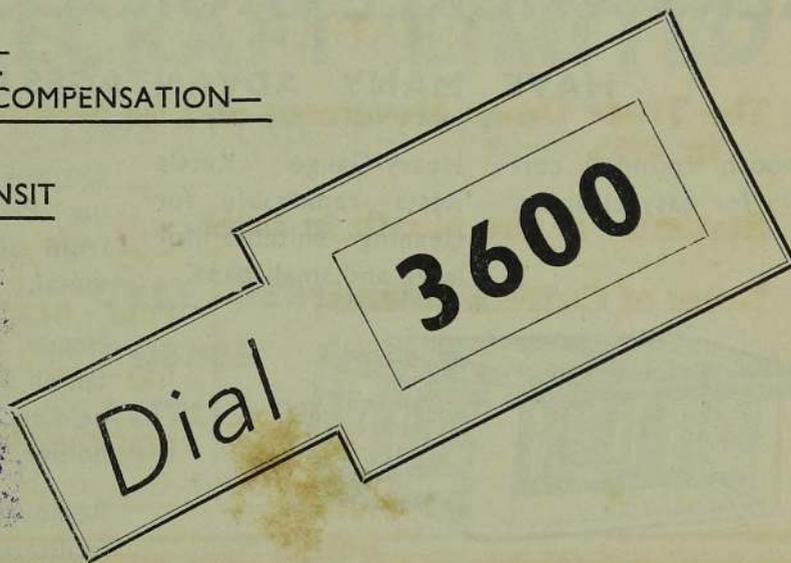
LIFE—MOTOR—

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—

FIRE—MARINE

CASH IN TRANSIT

BURGLARY



for all INSURANCE

TRUST INSURANCE CO., LTD

FIRST FLOOR, GAFFOOR BUILDINGS, FORT, COLOMBO I