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GAZETTE

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In this issue

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Statistics of the Month in Brief

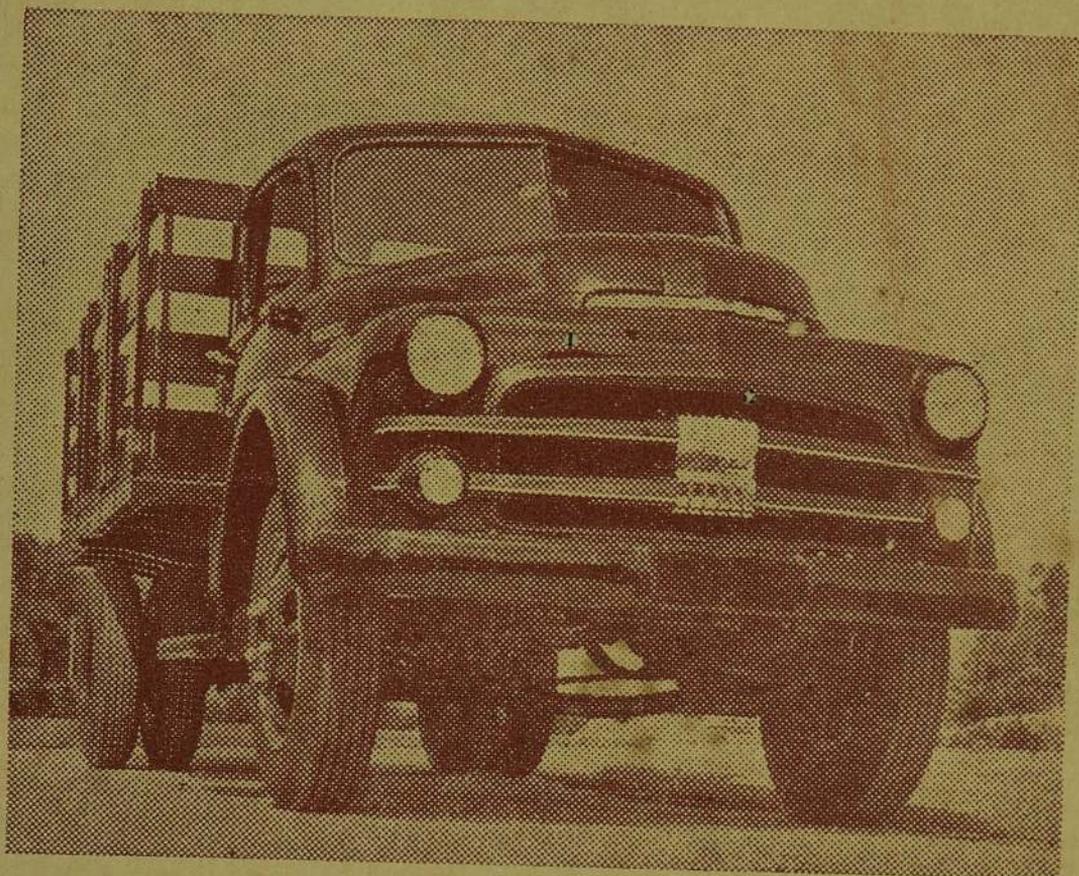
Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards—V

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CEYLON LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME III No. 12

DECEMBER, 1952

THE CASE FOR MIGRATION CONTROL IN CEYLON

The control of migration today is, to a greater or lesser degree, an international feature. The scope and nature of the restrictive measures enforced in any country, however, depend largely on the particular problems that confront the country, and the extent to which its internal economy is affected adversely by the influx of foreign nationals. Immigration and emigration control in Ceylon is of very recent origin, although there was for quite some time, considerable agitation for the introduction of legislation in this respect and the Draft Immigration Bill was published as far back as in February, 1941. Comprehensive restrictive measures on migration to and out of Ceylon became operative on the 1st of November, 1949, when the provisions of the Immigrants and Emigrants Act, No. 20 of 1948, came into force. This Act superseded the Passport Ordinance and the Destitute Immigrants Ordinance, which together earlier aimed at a semblance of control, totally ineffective, it was found, however, in practice.

The Passport Ordinance regulated the emigration of British subjects by the requirement that they should hold passports or documents of identity to undertake journeys to countries other than India, and the immigration of aliens by a stipulation that visas for Ceylon were required, as a condition precedent to entry into the Island. British subjects, other than Indian nationals, had to be in possession of passports for entry into Ceylon.

The Destitute Immigrants Ordinance, in force from 1907, aimed merely at the exclusion of foreign nationals, who were incapable of maintaining themselves in the Island and were likely to become a charge on public funds. The legal requirement for assurance of ability to maintain oneself in Ceylon was the production, at the point of entry, of Rs. 150 in the case of an Asiatic, or Rs. 600 in the case of a European, or of evidence of the promise of employment in the Island, in either case. Letters of doubtful origin, funds borrowed for the time being from fellow-passengers, or even the oral assurance of the immigrant himself, passed for the fulfilment of the statutory requirement, in practice. Migration statistics for the period 1927 to

1936, which reveal that of an annual average of 90,400 Indian immigrants, excluding estate labour, only as few as 300 were on the average denied entry every year, speak for the almost theoretical control only, exercised under the Destitute Immigrants Ordinance.

The passage in Parliament in October, 1948, of the Immigrants and Emigrants Act, and in July, 1949, of the regulations made thereunder, saw for the first time in Ceylon, therefore, a framework for the implementation of a national policy for the control of migration.

When, in the words of Sir Edward St. J. Jackson, O.B.E., K.C. (in his Report of a Commission on Immigration into Ceylon, April, 1938), "the stream of immigration adds to the permanent population and brings to the Island a possibly distinct community, growing in numbers in course of time, and becoming, like other communities in the Island, the permanent care of the people as a whole", selective immigration provides the only answer to arrest the trend. This condition prevailed in Ceylon in the days prior to the introduction of the present form of migration control and came to be increasingly felt with the passage of time, owing to the somewhat alarming and widespread phenomenon of unemployment, which simultaneously gripped this country.

The extent to which migration into a country can proceed unfettered would, under normal conditions, be also subject to considerations of the degree of its economic self-sufficiency. A highly industrialized nation or one that enjoys a decidedly and consistently favourable balance of trade, or one that has an abundance of natural resources developed to good account, or one whose rate of increase of population does not outstrip the rate of progress of its industrial, commercial, agricultural and overall economic development programmes, can well afford to pay scant regard to the composition of its permanent population. This country's economic position leaves little room for complacency and with the present increasing difficulties experienced in the procurement of its minimum requirements of food for the indigenous population, further absorption, by unrestricted entry, of an unlimited immigrant population would inevitably spell irreparable economic injury to the Island. The territorial limitations of a small Island like Ceylon are a further handicap in the settlement of foreign nationals, whose concentration for purposes of trade or employment in municipal areas and townships considerably aggravate existing problems of overcrowding and inadequate housing.

Unfettered migration to any country, irrespective of any particular problems which warrant selective immigration, bears in its wake its own attendant evils: a fair proportion of immigrants generally constitute persons who have failed in the struggle for existence in their own country and are not likely, therefore, by reason of whatever disabilities to which they are prone to 'make good' in the country to which they migrate. A good many of the others comprise fugitives from justice; persons who either by tribal tradition or economic "necessity" have been accustomed to lead a life of crime; persons with adverse personal or political antecedents; all of whom are most unlikely to prove to be responsible citizens. An immigrant in his anxiety to gain a foothold in the country to which he migrates resorts invariably to undercut indigenous labour. Control of immigration,

therefore, is being increasingly recognized as essential and a prerequisite to economic well-being, particularly by countries like our own, which have their own particular internal problems.

The Ceylon immigration regulations aim at achieving the following main objectives :—

- (a) The exclusion of immigrants, entirely new to the Island, and those without a minimum prior residence qualification, from settlement and/or remunerative employment in Ceylon.
- (b) The exclusion of undesirable immigrants from gaining entry into Ceylon.
- (c) The exclusion of immigrants who, on arrival in Ceylon, are likely to be destitute, and be a charge on public funds.
- (d) The progressive Ceylonisation in all fields of employment.
- (e) The restriction of the movements abroad of Ceylon nationals, whose presence in any country, out of Ceylon, will be prejudicial to the best interests of the Island.

In the enforcement however of the immigration regulations, legal and administrative provisions have been made to afford facilities to—

- (a) Bona fide tourists of certain nationalities,
- (b) Indian immigrant estate labour,
- (c) Crews of visiting ships or aircraft,
- (d) Persons of diplomatic rank, members of their household, their official and domestic staff,
- (e) Her Majesty's servicemen on official duty,
- (f) Visiting foreign government representatives or officials,
- (g) Other nationals in the service of the Government of Ceylon,

and such others, exemptions from certain requirements under the Ordinance, in order not to hamper their free movement into and out of Ceylon.

Comparative statistics of migration movements during periods before and after enforcement of the control of immigration would speak for the effectiveness or otherwise of the national scheme for selective migration over the period of its enforcement. A study of the figures of the balance of migration among Indian nationals alone reveal a complete reversal of the trend towards an influx into the Island from about the year 1944 up to the time of the introduction of control. During the period 1944 to 1950, the aggregate annual excess of Indian non-estate personnel arriving in Ceylon over those leaving the Island was approximately 59,158. In the years 1950 and 1951, departures exceeded arrivals by 18,334 and 17,062, respectively. It would no doubt be correct to say that a fair proportion of those who left, with apparently no intentions of returning, did succeed in finding their way into the country by illicit means. The recent Food Control enumeration, according to figures of departures via Talaimannar, has apparently effected the voluntary return to India of the bulk of those others who arrived during the above period illicitly and escaped detection !!

Contributed by :

A. R. R. THAMBYRAJAH,
Assistant Controller of
Immigration and Emigration.

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 working class cost of living index number for November, 1952, was 286, four points higher than the figure for October, 1952. The cost of living index number for estate labourers for November, 1952, was 285, five points lower than the figure for October, 1952.

Registrants for Employment or Better Employment

The total number of registrants for employment or better employment according to registers of the employment exchanges as at the end of September, 1952, and October, 1952, was as given below :—

	September, 1952			October, 1952		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and clerical	5,690	804	6,494	5,680	818	6,498
Skilled	7,000	398	7,398	7,152	423	7,575
Semi-Skilled	10,992	2,139	13,131	11,325	2,313	13,638
Unskilled	23,255	1,363	24,618	23,747	1,334	25,081
Total	46,937	4,704	51,641	47,904	4,888	52,792

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

	September, 1952			October, 1952		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Technical and clerical	199	10	209	317	58	375
Skilled	152	3	155	170	1	171
Semi-Skilled	125	64	189	144	58	202
Unskilled	800	2	802	470	10	480
Total	1,276	79	1,355	1,101	127	1,228

Strikes

There were five strikes in the month of September, 1952, involving 338 workers and a loss of 552 man-days. Of these, three strikes were on estates involving 271 workers and a loss of 447 man-days. Of the remaining two, one was in the Engineering Trade involving 38 workers and a loss of 76 man-days and the other was in the Coconut Manufacturing Trade involving 29 workers and a loss of 29 man-days respectively.

Arrivals and Departures of Indian Estate Labourers

In November, 1952, there was an excess of arrivals over departures of Indian estate labourers in the Island amounting to 823. Generally, there is an excess of departures over arrivals for the first five months of the year, while for the rest of the year there is normally an excess of arrivals over departures.

Wage Rates

The minimum wages payable for the month of December, 1952, to workers in all the Trades to which Part II of the Wages Boards Ordinance has been applied will be slightly higher than those in the previous month.

V—The Coconut Manufacturing Trade

The original decisions of the Wages Board for the Coconut Manufacturing Trade came into force on May 1, 1949. A notification relating to those decisions was published under Section 27 (3) of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, in *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 9,971 of April 30, 1949. Decisions varying earlier decisions were published in notifications appearing in *Ceylon Government Gazettes* No. 10,078 of February 17, 1950, No. 10,131 of July 28, 1950, No. 10,205 of January 26, 1951, No. 10,229 of March 30, 1951, and No. 10,240 of April 27, 1951.

Decisions

Part I

Direction under Section 20 (2) (b)

The special allowance shall be computed and published once a month by the Commissioner of Labour.

The special allowance for a normal working day in any month shall be computed on the cost of living index number for the month immediately preceding that month.

Definition of a Normal Working Day (section 24)

The number of hours constituting a normal working day (inclusive of one hour for a meal) shall be—

(a) for workers in the "Colombo area" engaged in the manufacture of desiccated coconut, in the manufacture of coconut oil or in the manufacture of fibre and coir products other than workers engaged in transporting husks to and from retting tanks—

	<i>Hours</i>
on a day except a Saturday	9
on a Saturday	7
(b) for other workers	9

In this paragraph "Colombo area" includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo.

Part II

Minimum rates of wages for piece work applicable to certain processes in the activities of the Coconut Manufacturing Trade described in the notification under section 6 of the Ordinance for the time being in force.

<i>Process</i>	<i>Rate</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>
(1) In the manufacture of desiccated coconut—	
Husking nuts	1 75 per 1,000 nuts
Removing shells (hatchetting)	0 90 do.
Removing parings	0 90 do.
Washing coconut meat and disintegrating	0 70 per 1,000 pounds
Drying	1 5 do.
Sifting and grading	0 85 do.
Packing and stencilling	0 8 per case of 120 to 130 pounds
(2) In the manufacture of fibre and coir products otherwise than as a cottage industry—	
Crushing husks	0 75 cents per cwt. (wet weight of bristle fibre)
Breaking and cleaning husks	0 75 do.

* Decisions of Wages Boards, consolidated for easy reference, will be continued as a series in this *Gazette*.
(Note by the Editor.)

Process

*Rate
Rs. p.*

Cleaning mattress fibre, drying and baling	0 25 per cwt.
Hacking bristle fibre and tying	1 20 do.
Manufacture of mats and matting	Mats 0 35 per square foot
	Matting: 0 12 per square yard
Hackling bristle fibre and tying	2 60 per cwt.

Part III

The minimum rate of wages for time work shall consist of—

- (1) a basic rate, and
- (2) a special allowance, as set out hereunder, and shall be applicable in the case of activities of the coconut trade which are specified in column I to all processes other than the processes for which minimum rates of wages for piece work have been prescribed in Part II.

1	2	3															
<i>Activities</i>	<i>Basic rate for a normal working day</i>	<i>Rate of special allowance for a normal working day in any month</i>															
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Within the Colombo area</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Outside the Colombo area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Rs. c.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Rs. c.</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Within the Colombo area</i>	<i>Outside the Colombo area</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<p>Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is 215, the special allowance shall be—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>Cents</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>for a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for a female worker not under 18 years of age</td> <td style="text-align: right;">67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>for a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60</td> </tr> </table> <p>Where the cost of living index number for the preceding month is above or below 215, the rate of the special allowance hereinbefore prescribed shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, for each complete unit of 5 points by which the index number exceeds or falls short of 215 (no account being taken of any fraction of that unit) by an amount computed at the rates set out hereunder as illustrated in the tables in the page following—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>3 cents in the case of a male worker not under 18 years of age (including kangany).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 cents in the case of a female worker not under 18 years of age.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 cents in the case of a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age.</td> </tr> </table>		<i>Cents</i>	for a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany)	85	for a female worker not under 18 years of age	67	for a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age	60	3 cents in the case of a male worker not under 18 years of age (including kangany).	2 cents in the case of a female worker not under 18 years of age.	2 cents in the case of a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age.
<i>Within the Colombo area</i>	<i>Outside the Colombo area</i>																
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2 cents in the case of a worker, irrespective of sex, under 18 years of age.																	
(1) The manufacture of desiccated coconut	For a kangany .. 1 44 .. 1 20 For a worker other than a kangany— where such worker is a male not under 18 years of age .. 1 24 .. 1 0																
(2) The manufacture of coconut oil	where such worker is a female not under 18 years of age .. 1 0 .. 0 80																
(3) The manufacture of fibre and coir products	where such worker, irrespective of sex, is under 18 years of age .. 0 75 .. 0 60																
	"Colombo area" includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo																

I.—Special allowance in the event of a rise in the index number.

Index Numbers	Special allowance		
	for a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany) Cents	for a female worker not under 18 years of age Cents	for a worker irres- pective of sex, under 18 years of age Cents
215-219	85	67	60
220-224	88	69	62
225-229	91	71	64
230-234	94	73	66
235-239	97	75	68

II.—Special allowance in the event of a fall in the index number.

Index Numbers	Special allowance		
	for a male worker not under 18 years of age (including a kangany) Cents	for a female worker not under 18 years of age Cents	for a worker (irres- pective of sex) under 18 years of age Cents
215-211	85	67	60
210-206	82	65	58
205-201	79	63	56
200-196	76	61	54
195-191	73	59	52

Part IV

Overtime rate

In respect of each hour of work in excess of the normal working day, the minimum overtime rate shall be the minimum hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum daily rate by 8) increased by 25 per cent. of such minimum hourly rate.

Part V

Weekly holiday (section 24)

Every employer shall allow each Sunday as the weekly holiday to all workers employed under him :

Provided, however, that an employer may employ any worker on a Sunday, subject to the conditions—

(1) that a day within the six days next succeeding such Sunday shall be allowed to that worker as a holiday

(2) that in respect of work done on a Sunday—

(a) a worker who has worked for nine hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal), or for any period that falls short of nine hours by reason of the failure of the employer to provide him with work, shall be paid at one and a half times the minimum rate of wages for a normal working day ;

- (b) a worker who has worked for less than nine hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal) by reason of his unwillingness to work, shall, for each hour that he has worked, be paid at one and a half times the hourly rate (ascertained by dividing the minimum rate of wages for a normal working day by eight); and
- (3) that no worker shall be employed on such Sunday for more than nine hours (inclusive of one hour for a meal).

The remuneration due to a worker for work done on the weekly holiday during any period shall be paid along with the wages payable for that period.

Annual Holidays (section 25)

1. (a) If a male worker, not under 18 years of age, has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for more than 228 days in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), he shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of four days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 228: Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 284 days.

(b) If a female worker or a worker (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age has been in continuous employment and has worked under the same employer for more than 204 days in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), such worker shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of four days by which the number of days on which the worker has worked exceeds 204: Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any period of work in excess of 260 days.

(c) If a male worker, not under 18 years of age, has been in continuous employment and has hackled and tied for the same employer more than 9,576 pounds of bristle fibre in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), he shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of 180 pounds by which the number of pounds of bristle fibre hackled and tied by the worker exceeds 9,576 pounds:

Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any quantity of bristle fibre hackled and tied in excess of 12,096 pounds.

(d) If a female worker, or a worker (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age, has been in continuous employment and has hackled and tied for the same employer more than 8,568 pounds of bristle fibre in any year (hereinafter called the "qualifying year"), such worker shall be allowed in the next succeeding year a holiday or holidays

calculated at the rate of one holiday for each unit of 180 pounds by which the number of pounds of bristle fibre hackled and tied by the worker exceeds 8,568 pounds :

Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory on an employer to allow any such holiday in respect of any quantity of bristle fibre hackled and tied in excess of 11,088 pounds.

In sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph "days on which the worker has worked" includes—

- (a) every holiday allowed by the employer to the worker under section 25 at any earlier time in any year under consideration ;
- (b) every day of absence on any grounds approved by the employer ;
- (c) every day of absence due to any injury to the worker caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment ;
- (d) every day of absence due to any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 117) ;
- (e) every day on which the employer fails to provide work for the worker ;
- (f) every day of absence due to a strike or lockout that is not illegal provided such days do not in the aggregate exceed 30 days a year; and
- (g) every holiday or day of absence from work to which a worker is entitled by or under the provisions of any written law other than the Wages Boards Ordinance ;

but shall not include the day fixed as the weekly holiday under section 24.

For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of this paragraph, a worker shall be deemed to have hackled and tied 42 pounds of bristle fibre on—

- (a) every day allowed as a holiday by the employer to the worker under section 25 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941, in any year under consideration ;
- (b) every day on which the worker is absent on any grounds approved by the employer ;
- (c) every day on which the worker is absent on account of any injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment ;
- (d) every day on which the worker is absent on account of any occupational disease specified in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 117) ;
- (e) every day on which the employer is unable or fails to supply raw materials sufficient for the worker to hackle and tie 42 pounds of bristle fibre ;
- (f) every day on which the worker is absent on account of a strike or lockout that is not illegal, the number of such days not exceeding thirty ;
- (g) every day of absence from work to which the worker is entitled by or under the provisions of any written law other than the Wages Boards Ordinance ;

but not on the day fixed as the weekly holiday under section 24 of the Wages Boards Ordinance, No. 27 of 1941.

2. A worker shall be allowed his holiday or holidays on a day or days to be mutually agreed upon between him and his employer.

3. The remuneration for each holiday shall be the average daily wage of the worker obtained by dividing the total wage (excluding overtime) earned by the worker for the days on which he has actually worked in the last six months of the qualifying year by the number of such days.

4. Payment for the holiday or holidays shall be made before the commencement of such holiday or holidays.

5. Where a worker intends to leave his employment of his own accord, or is to be discontinued or dismissed from employment, on any date, he shall be entitled to take and shall take before that date—

(a) every holiday which he was entitled to in respect of the last preceding year and which he has not already taken ; and

(b) where the worker has during the current year complied with the provisions relating to employment and work set out in paragraph 1, every holiday which, but for the termination of his employment, he would be entitled to in the next succeeding year ;

and he shall be remunerated for such holidays in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of these decisions.

6. In these paragraphs "year" means a continuous period of 12 months.

7. The foregoing decisions shall not apply in respect of employment at any time more than 12 months prior to the date on which the decisions come into force.

A CORRECTION

Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards

The sentence "The preceding provisions of this Part shall not apply to workers engaged in cattle-keeping." appearing at the end of the Consolidated Decisions of Wages Boards published in the November, 1952, issue of this *Gazette* (Volume III No. 11) should be deleted and the same sentence added at the end of the decisions under the heading "Weekly Holidays (section 24)" in Part V of those Consolidated Decisions.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

I. L. O. Technical Meeting at Kandy

An Asian Technical Meeting of the I. L. O. on the Protection of Young Workers in Asian Countries was held at Queen's Hotel, Kandy, from December 1 to 10, 1952, and the following delegates represented Ceylon at this meeting :—

Mr. M. Rajanayagam, Commissioner of Labour (Delegate), Mr. P. Ramanathan, Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Additional Delegate).

Alternate Delegates :

Col. F. H. M. Potger, Workshops Engineer, Ceylon Technical College (representing Ministry of Education), Mr. P. Rajagopal, Deputy Mechanical Engineer, C. G. R. (representing Ministry of Transport and Works), Mr. R. M. Seneviratne, Economic Assistant, Department of Industries (representing Ministry of Industries and Fisheries), Mr. N. L. Abeywira, Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

Mr. M. Rajanayagam, Commissioner of Labour, was elected as the Chairman of this meeting.

Trade Union Registration

The following new unions were registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance (Cap. 116), in the month of November, 1952 :—

- 512 The Government Orthopaedic Clinic Workshop Workers' Union.
- 513 Land Development Officers' Association.
- 514 Registered Houseworkers' Union of Ceylon.
- 515 Colombo Tally Clerks' Union.

NEW BRUNSWICK SUPREME COURT HOLDS ACCIDENT ON EMPLOYER'S PREMISES TO BE IN COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT, THOUGH WORKER OFF DUTY*

The New Brunswick Supreme Court, Appeal Division, on September 18, 1951, reversed a judgment of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board. The Board had refused compensation to a girl, employed as waitress in a summer hotel, who was injured on her employer's premises while off duty.

The accident occurred when she dove into shallow water at the bathing beach on the hotel grounds. With one of the three judges dissenting, the Court held that, since swimming facilities were provided to the waitress because of her employment, the accident arose out of and in the course of her employment and was compensable under the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act makes provision for an appeal to the Supreme Court from any order, ruling or decision of the Board involving any question as to its jurisdiction or any question of law. The employer in this case, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, appealed the Board's decision to the Court.

Mr. Justice Harrison, with Mr. Justice Hughes concurring, gave reasons for the Court's decision. He first described the terms of the applicant's employment and the circumstances of the accident.

* Reproduced from *The Labour Gazette* of April, 1952, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

On May 4, 1949, Marilyn Ann Noell, a 20-year-old university student, was engaged by the CPR to work as a waitress in their Algonquin Hotel at St. Andrews, N.B., from June 4 to September 10, at a wage of \$35 per month. In addition to receiving sleeping accommodation and meals, she was entitled to play on the tennis courts, to use the golf links at a reduced fee, and to swim at the hotel's private beach. The assistant manager of the hotel explained in his evidence that university students like Miss Noell were engaged at a wage lower than the prevailing rate, and that these recreational privileges were part of their compensation.

On June 23, the day of the accident, since Miss Noell and a friend were told at breakfast that they need not return to work until 5 p.m., they went to the hotel beach at Katy's Cove.

Gates at the mouth of the cove, through which the water flowed at high tide, were closed when the tide went out to hold the water. At ebb tide the previous evening, the gates had been opened in order to change the water. The cove would empty in one ebb tide, but it would take three flood tides to fill it completely. For this reason, the water in the cove was only about two feet deep in June 23, instead of the usual five feet. Miss Noell did not know about the system of water control and that the water varied in depth from time to time. She dove from the end of a floating jetty and struck the bottom, suffering very serious injuries, which, according to the medical report dated in June, 1950, would permanently disable her from work.

Mr. Justice Harrison quoted from section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides that compensation shall be paid to a workman where personal injury is caused to him "by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment". He then reviewed Halsbury's interpretation of these terms, and mentioned several cases dealing with the problem of whether an accident arose "out of" and "in the course of" employment. He considered significant the fact that Miss Noell's employment was continuous, and that the accident occurred on her employer's premises.

His Lordship referred particularly to the case of *Knight v. Howard Wall, Ltd.* (1938) 4 All ER 667, where an employee was injured by a dart while eating his midday meal in a canteen on the employer's premises. It was held that, although the workman was under no obligation to go to the canteen, it was a term of his employment that he had a right to be there, and that the accident was compensable. Mr. Justice Harrison quoted from the judgment of the Court in that case:—

Can it make any difference that he is there in the course of his employment, as a term of the contract which gives him a right to be there, rather than in the carrying out of a duty? I think that it can make none. Once it is established that it is part of the course of the employment—that is to say, that it is a term of his contract that he should be there—the accident . . . is one which, I think, arises out of the employment.

His Lordship concluded that the case of Miss Noell was similar. It was a term of her employment that she had a right to be at the bathing

beach, and recreation on the hotel premises in off-duty hours was a natural incident of her employment. It was part of her compensation to be permitted to use these facilities. For these reasons he found that the accident arose out of and in the course of her employment. Finally, Mr. Justice Harrison expressed his opinion that the Act should be interpreted liberally, since it is not an Act defining an employer's liability but an insurance Act designed to rehabilitate injured workmen and to assist in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries. The appeal was accordingly allowed.

Mr. Justice Bridges, dissenting, stated that he could not agree that the accident arose out of or in the course of Miss Noell's employment. He quoted a statement of Lord Dunedin's in the case of *Davidson & Co. v. Officer*, 87 LJ PC 58 :—

In my view, "in the course of employment" is a different thing from "during the period of employment". It connotes, to my mind, the idea that the workman or servant is doing something which is part of his service to his employer or master. No doubt it need not be actual work, but it must, I think, be work, or the natural incidents connected with the class of work—for example, in the workmen's case the taking of meals during the hours of labour; in the servants', not only the taking of meals but resting and sleeping, which follow from the fact that domestic servants generally live and sleep under the master's roof.

Mr. Justice Bridges stated that he could not see how swimming in Katy's Cove was a natural incident of waiting on tables at the Algonquin Hotel.

He found a significant difference between the case already referred to (*Knight v. Howard Wall, Ltd.*), where a workman was injured in his employer's canteen, and the case under consideration. Contrasting these two cases, he stated :—

It does not seem to me unreasonable to hold that it is incidental to his employment for a workman to eat his meal at a canteen provided by his employer on premises where he is employed even though it is optional for the workman. . . . I can see a connection between the work and the eating of the meal during a one-hour period of intermission from work. In the case at bar I fail to see . . . any "legal nexus" between waiting on tables at the Algonquin Hotel and having a swim at Katy's Cove, one-half mile distant, during a period of some six hours when the employee is at liberty to do what she likes or go where she pleases . . . Miss Noell may have been at Katy's Cove by virtue of her employment or incidental to her contract of service but she was not in my opinion at the cove in the course of her work as a waitress or doing anything incidental to such work"

Mr. Justice Bridges would therefore have dismissed the appeal. Re CPR and Noell (1952), 1 DLR, 426*.

* This decision is being appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

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

Base : November, 1938-April, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	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

Base : November, 1942 = 100

Index Number
Nov., 1942
= 100

Year	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Index Number	Nov., 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
1951—							
January	157	113	129	177	155	153	281
February	159	111	129	184	154	155	284
March	157	113	129	195	156	155	284
April	156	113	129	196	158	155	283
May	155	116	129	198	161	155	283
June	155	113	129	199	162	155	284
July	152	112	129	201	162	153	281
August	152	113	129	196	161	153	279
September	151	109	129	197	169	153	279
October	152	111	129	207	165	154	282
November	154	109	129	210	158	154	284
December	158	109	129	208	159	157	288
1952—							
January	158	105	129	208	168	157	290
February	155	108	129	210	162	155	286
March	150	107	129	208	164	152	280
April	148	105	129	205	174	152	280
May	149	105	129	195	164	150	276
June	151	108	133	190	168	152	279
July	148	104	133	186	175	150	277
August	147	102	133	182	177	150	275
September	149	104	133	181	178	151	278
October	156	101	133	182	165	153	282
November	159	100	133	178	164	155	286

TABLE II—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—ESTATE LABOUR

Base : July-September, 1939=100

GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Final Index Number</i>
Group Weights	64	12	8	16	
INDEX NUMBERS					<i>(July-Sept., 1939 = 100)</i>
<i>Base : July-September, 1939 = 100</i>					
1939	100	100	100	100	100
1940	106	113	107	105	107
1941	119	126	108	115	119
1942	160	139	117	135	154
<i>Base : October, 1942 = 100</i>					<i>Index Number October, 1942 = 100</i>
Group Weights	701	119	14	166	
1943	108	149	104	116	199
1944	110	202	105	114	211
1945	115	196	104	137	222
1946	118	214	106	131	228
1947	124	220	112	139	239
1948	142	224	112	128	259
1949	154	182	111	126	264
1950	164	162	108	134	274
1951	165	213	108	144	288
1951—					
January	161	172	108	134	272
February	172	181	108	137	288
March	174	185	108	134	291
April	173	194	108	137	292
May	168	202	108	135	287
June	163	217	108	136	285
July	161	230	108	141	286
August	158	225	108	151	285
September	158	222	108	162	287
October	159	243	108	161	292
November	164	244	108	145	294
December	165	240	108	152	296
1952—					
January	162	236	111	167	296
February	162	237	111	164	296
March	161	236	111	169	296
April	157	232	111	175	292
May	151	227	111	162	280
June	148	225	111	165	276
July	151	213	111	161	276
August	152	201	111	163	276
September	158	194	111	171	284
October	164	189	111	169	290
November	164	184	111	157	285

TABLE III—WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

Tea and Rubber Estate Labourers and Unskilled Labourers in Government Employment

Base: 1939 = 100

		Tea and Rubber Estate Workers			Unskilled 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	.. 109	.. 92	.. 18.45	.. 111	.. 98
1942	.. —	.. 68	.. 165	.. 107	.. 24.23	.. 145	.. 97
1943	.. —	.. 83	.. 201	.. 101	.. 28.98	.. 174	.. 96
1944	.. —	.. 87	.. 212	.. 101	.. 34.03	.. 204	.. 110
1945	.. —	.. 1.00	.. 244	.. 110	.. 41.92	.. 252	.. 123
1946	.. —	.. 1.15	.. 279	.. 122	.. 68.52	.. 412	.. 194
1947	.. —	.. 1.20	.. 293	.. 123	.. 75.74	.. 455	.. 195
1948	.. —	.. 1.29	.. 313	.. 121	.. 78.16	.. 470	.. 195
1949	.. —	.. 1.31	.. 320	.. 121	.. 77.81	.. 468	.. 196
1950	.. —	.. 1.53	.. 372	.. 136	.. 83.11	.. 499	.. 198
1951	.. —	.. 1.90	.. 453	.. 157	.. 89.79	.. 540	.. 206
1951	.. January	.. 1.79	.. 426	.. 157	.. 87.44	.. 525	.. 202
	.. February	.. 1.81	.. 431	.. 150	.. 89.84	.. 540	.. 205
	.. March	.. 1.89	.. 450	.. 155	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 207
	.. April	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 158	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 208
	.. May	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 161	.. 90.24	.. 542	.. 207
	.. June	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 90.24	.. 542	.. 206
	.. July	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 209
	.. August	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 160	.. 89.84	.. 540	.. 209
	.. September	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 159	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 207
	.. October	.. 1.92	.. 457	.. 157	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 205
	.. November	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 157	.. 90.04	.. 541	.. 206
	.. December	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 156	.. 90.44	.. 544	.. 204
1952	.. January	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 91.64	.. 551	.. 205
	.. February	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 92.44	.. 556	.. 210
	.. March	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 158	.. 91.24	.. 548	.. 212
	.. April	.. 1.97	.. 469	.. 161	.. 89.24	.. 536	.. 207
	.. May	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 165	.. 89.24	.. 536	.. 209
	.. June	.. 1.90	.. 452	.. 164	.. 88.04	.. 529	.. 205
	.. July	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 161	.. 89.04	.. 535	.. 209
	.. August	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 161	.. 88.64	.. 533	.. 209
	.. September	.. 1.87	.. 445	.. 157	.. 87.84	.. 528	.. 205
	.. October	.. 1.90	.. 452	.. 156	.. 88.84	.. 534	.. 205
	.. November	.. 1.94	.. 462	.. 162	.. 90.04	.. 541	.. 204

TABLE IV

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

Years	Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- skilled	Unskilled	Total
1939 ..	3,712	11,964	5,034	5,967	26,677
1940 ..	4,784	31,130	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 January ..	6,072	10,421	13,439	34,568	64,500
February ..	6,330	10,300	13,384	33,729	63,743
March ..	6,288	9,758	13,191	31,721	60,953
April ..	6,077	9,215	12,757	30,485	58,534
May ..	5,669	8,768	12,151	29,428	56,016
June ..	5,573	8,505	12,179	28,742	54,999
July ..	5,652	8,421	12,448	27,989	54,510
August ..	5,806	8,348	12,398	27,906	54,458
September ..	5,718	8,268	12,254	27,381	53,621
October ..	5,582	8,434	12,544	27,298	53,858
November ..	5,577	8,428	12,791	27,433	54,229
December ..	†5,515	†8,186	†12,520	26,486	†52,707
1952 January ..	6,050	8,211	12,899	26,822	53,982
February ..	6,156	8,067	12,984	26,286	53,493
March ..	6,260	7,795	12,748	25,319	52,122
April ..	6,146	7,548	12,379	24,396	50,469
May ..	5,823	7,100	11,656	23,534	48,113
June ..	5,992	7,010	12,122	23,896	49,020
July ..	6,378	7,275	12,818	24,864	51,335
August ‡ ..	6,345	7,233	12,908	24,488	50,974
September ..	6,494	7,398	13,131	24,618	51,641
October ..	6,498	7,575	13,638	25,081	52,792

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

† Revised figures.

‡ Provisional figures.

TABLE V

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

Classification by Exchange Areas

Years	Colombo	Negombo	Katutura	Galle	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	Kurunegala	Jaffna	Ratnapura	Badulla	Batticaloa	Kalmunai	Trincomalee	Anuradhapura	Avissawella	Total
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	—	—	21366*
1946..	25,805	1,117	808	993	3,397	726	352	816	119	438	727	—	611	—	—	36544†
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:-																
Jan.	41,634	3,756	3,236	5,992	2,718	949	1,142	2,059	565	1,011	1,050	—	388	—	—	64,500
Feb.	41,380	3,855	3,135	5,609	2,660	863	1,102	2,086	576	996	543	567	371	—	—	63,743
Mar.	39,668	3,669	2,881	5,161	2,697	839	1,102	1,987	523	1,028	481	567	350	—	—	60,953
Apr.	38,483	3,647	2,728	4,876	2,017	784	1,085	2,020	490	962	442	677	323	—	—	58,534
May	37,026	3,503	2,572	4,644	1,925	626	1,039	1,758	475	837	345	952	314	—	—	56,016
June	35,964	3,438	2,619	4,689	1,926	607	1,067	1,706	492	850	304	1008	329	—	—	54,999
July	35,673	3,524	2,702	4,791	2,018	461	1,118	1,704	513	790	326	524	366	—	—	54,510
Aug.	35,323	3,506	2,849	4,986	1,917	467	911	1,487	576	759	359	690	344	284	—	54,458
Sept.	34,650	3,384	2,855	4,820	1,957	490	885	1,551	571	718	375	675	331	359	—	53,621
Oct.	34,628	3,567	2,920	4,515	2,037	527	868	1,628	588	771	404	716	311	378	—	53,858
Nov.	34,479	3,659	2,963	4,443	2,223	548	873	1,648	557	924	352	899	293	368	—	54,229
Dec.	33,125	3,422	2,886	4,350	2,209	537	886	1,587	569	904	418	1207	284	323	—	52707‡
1952:-																
Jan.	33,664	3,408	2,863	4,428	2,199	662	940	1,563	574	936	587	1439	341	378	—	53,982
Feb.	33,055	3,363	2,902	4,459	2,096	677	948	1,602	540	900	642	1543	352	414	—	53,493
Mar.	32,556	3,207	2,883	4,314	1,981	672	940	1,488	564	911	605	1195	336	470	—	52,122
Apr.	31,768	3,219	2,814	4,123	1,613	667	868	1,436	484	831	502	1416	292	436	—	50,469
May	30,462	3,049	2,701	4,065	1,403	646	832	1,256	561	694	436	1417	256	335	—	48,113
June	31,190	3,110	2,802	4,141	1,632	580	872	1,188	574	578	412	1357	251	333	—	49,070
July	31,709	3,236	2,894	4,194	1,918	583	948	1,201	664	608	434	1182	303	409	1052	51,335
Aug.	31,973	3,266	2,939	4,066	1,864	648	1,015	1,247	704	569	391	848	319	414	711‡	50974‡
Sept.	2,033	3,275	3,046	3,952	2,336	565	1,020	1,286	724	520	423	793	326	408	934	51,641
Oct.	32,559	3,235	3,139	3,731	2,783	604	1,072	1,345	753	538	416	986	287	402	942	52,792

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

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

‡ Revised figures

‡ Provisional figures

TABLE VI

Table showing the number of Persons placed in employment since 1939

Year		Technical and Clerical	Skilled	Semi- Skilled	Unskilled	Total
1939	..	—	—	—	—	2,583
1940	..	—	—	—	—	5,089
1941	..	—	—	—	—	9,071
1942	..	—	—	—	—	8,129
1943	..	—	—	—	—	4,170
1944	..	—	—	—	—	1,875
1945	..	369	1,104	411	2,653	4,537
1946	..	1,303	3,012	1,341	10,130	15,786
1947	..	915	1,417	911	4,161	7,404
1948	..	1,355	1,563	1,311	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	..					
	January	157	88	115	339	699
	February	170	60	170	353	753
	March	118	103	128	270	619
	April	190	111	157	329	787
	May	264	89	151	375	879
	June	149	220	157	1,008	1,534
	July	219	190	145	509	1,063
	August	142	123	152	658	1,075
	September	146	105	149	294	694
	October	185	151	179	347	862
	November	151	190	237	600	1,178
	December	128	116	127	792	1,163
1952	..					
	January	248	181	197	425	1,051
	February	218	208	179	551	1,156
	March	248	164	158	482	1,052
	April	224	104	66	371	765
	May	161	125	115	407	808
	June	217	173	103	416	909
	July	254	151	193	507	1,105
	August	290	214	192	466	1,162
	September	209	155	189	802	1,355
	October	375	171	202	480	1,228

TABLE VII

Statement showing the number of Persons Registered and the number placed in employment during the Month of October, 1952

Employment Exchange	Technical and Clerical		Skilled		Semi-skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed	Regd.	Placed
Central	557	196	546	67	606	90	1,424	166	3,133	510
Negombo	31	10	43	20	65	3	145	10	284	43
Kalutara	66	34	76	—	163	4	132	8	437	46
Galle	58	17	55	13	88	19	279	18	480	67
Kandy	102	35	90	—	377	34	254	8	823	77
Nawalapitiya	7	1	17	3	60	—	71	24	155	28
Kurunegala	34	4	8	—	77	3	46	3	165	10
Jaffna	100	44	18	1	101	7	69	22	288	74
Ratnapura	37	3	15	—	49	7	54	4	155	14
Badulla	15	12	26	1	58	19	125	43	224	75
Batticaloa	14	14	13	1	28	2	47	13	102	29
Kalmunai	22	2	157	66	62	3	290	156	531	227
Trincomalee	17	1	11	—	15	5	22	1	65	7
Anuradhapura	15	2	6	—	37	6	15	3	73	11
Avissawella	21	—	9	—	32	—	70	1	132	1
Total	1,096	375	1,090	171	1,818	202	3,043	480	7,047	1,228

TABLE VIII—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	28	5,471	22,617
1951	67	306,091	521,040	35	6,726	17,484
1951 January	6	2,354	21,643	3	223	1,182
February	7	2,358	12,163	3	614	1,696
March	8	1,199	3,895	5	2,306	560
April	4	1,123	5,621	7	1,366	8,658
May	8	1,325	2,335	—	—	—
June	5	380	675	4	49	89
July	6	1,353	178,556	1	564	546
August	6	770	488	1	150	150
September	2	151	90	3	148	1,078
October	2	90	90	4	947	2,126
November	8	931	931	2	240	280
December	5	294,057	294,553	2	119	119
1952 January	—	—	—	3	405	14,792
February	5	807	1,252	4	72	123
March	6	2,964	4,384	2	383	1,129
April	6	383	528	1	82	58
May	3	151	1,266	4	246	399
June	2	99	169	5	485	576
July	—	—	—	3	344	568
August	3	200	272	1	21	64
September	3	271	447	2	67	105

*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.

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

**TABLE IX—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
SEPTEMBER, 1952, BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES**

Industry or Trade	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Man-days lost	
	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others	Plantations	Others
Plantations—Tea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber ..	3	—	271	—	447	—
Tea-cum-Rubber ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut-cum-Rubber ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	—	271	—	447	—
Engineering ..	1	—	38	—	76	—
Printing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Transport ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea Export ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber Export ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut Manufacturing ..	1	—	29	—	29	—
Toddy, Arrack and Vinegar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Match Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbago ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Building Trade ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Government Services ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service Institutions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops, &c., run by the State ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relief Schemes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and Retail Distribution ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aerated Waters and Ice Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beedi Manufacturing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	—	67	—	105	—
Grand Total ..	5	—	338	—	552	—

**TABLE X—CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRIKES IN
SEPTEMBER, 1952, 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	—	53
2. Wage increases. Higher rates for piece work, &c. ..	—	1	—	29
3. Other wage disputes (e.g., delay in payment, cash advances, &c.) ..	1	1	133	38
4. Estate rules, working arrangements, discipline, disputes with sub-staff, &c. ..	1	—	85	—
5. Food matters. Welfare ..	—	—	—	—
6. Right of association and meeting ..	—	—	—	—
7. Factional disputes and domestic matters ..	—	—	—	—
8. External matters, e.g., arrest by Police, immorality, &c. ..	—	—	—	—
9. Assaults by employer or agent or others ..	—	—	—	—
10. General demands ..	—	—	—	—
11. Sympathetic strikes ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	2	271	67

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

Years	Arrivals			Departures			Excess of Arrivals over Departures	Excess of Departures over Arrivals
	Old	New	Total	Repatriation 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	6,410	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	—	4,073
1951 January	1,745	85	1,830	12	4,123	4,135	—	2,305
February	2,732	73	2,805	2	6,303	6,305	—	3,500
March	4,286	86	4,372	9	6,719	6,728	—	2,356
April	6,108	85	6,193	5	6,126	6,131	62	—
May	5,827	103	5,930	13	8,690	8,703	—	2,773
June	6,756	140	6,896	11	5,536	5,547	1,349	—
July	6,643	160	6,803	13	3,531	3,544	3,259	—
August	4,295	205	4,500	34	4,740	4,774	—	274
September	4,507	170	4,677	4	4,141	4,145	532	—
October	4,485	130	4,615	37	2,746	2,783	1,832	—
November	3,000	171	3,171	39	3,095	3,134	37	—
December	2,834	95	2,929	24	2,841	2,865	64	—
1952 January	2,063	79	2,142	20	6,121	6,141	—	3,999
February	3,780	83	3,863	9	7,568	7,577	—	3,714
March	5,825	95	5,920	28	7,770	7,798	—	1,878
April	6,470	77	6,547	44	7,739	7,783	—	1,236
May	7,597	79	7,676	18	6,997	7,015	661	—
June	6,899	236	7,135	19	4,704	4,723	2,412	—
July	5,500	73	5,573	38	3,134	3,172	2,401	—
August	3,287	25	3,312	39	4,673	4,712	—	1,400
September	4,672	206	4,878	17	3,333	3,350	1,528	—
October	4,019	408	4,427	16	2,246	2,262	2,165	—
November	2,816	218	3,034	28	2,183	2,211	823	—

APPENDIX I

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

Month: December, 1952

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	10	1	9	2	19
Female worker not under 15 years	0	90	0	82	1	72
Child worker	0	65	0	75	1	40
Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	10	1	9	2	19
Female worker not under 15 years	0	90	0	82	1	72
Child worker	0	65	0	75	1	40
Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Male worker not under 16 years	1	30	1	9	2	39
Female worker not under 15 years	1	25	0	82	2	2
Child worker	0	95	0	75	1	70
Coconut Growing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
The raising and maintenance of a coconut plantation : and						
The manufacture of copra—						
Kangany	0	90	1	9	1	99
Male not under 18 years	0	75	1	9	1	84
Female not under 18 years	0	60	0	82	1	42
Worker under 18 years	0	50	0	75	1	25
Coconut Manufacturing Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
The manufacture of desiccated coconut ;						
The manufacture of coconut oil ; and						
The manufacture of fibre and coir products—						
Within the Colombo area—						
Kangany	1	44	1	27	2	71
Male not under 18 years	1	24	1	27	2	51
Female not under 18 years	1	0	0	95	1	95
Worker under 18 years	0	75	0	88	1	63
Outside the Colombo area—						
Kangany	1	20	1	27	2	47
Male not under 18 years	1	0	1	27	2	27
Female not under 18 years	0	80	0	95	1	75
Worker under 18 years	0	60	0	88	1	48
" Colombo area " includes any place within 5 miles of the Municipal limits of Colombo						
Piece rates have been fixed for certain processes						
Engineering Trade						
<i>Daily Rates</i>						
Unskilled labourer	1	24	1	33	2	57
Semi-skilled, Grade I	1	44	1	43	2	87
Semi-skilled, Grade II	1	28	1	43	2	71
Skilled worker	1	80	1	43	3	23
Kangany	1	60	1	43	3	3
Watcher	1	50	1	43	2	93

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Basic Wage</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Rs. c.</i>
Engineering Trade (contd.)			
<i>Trade Learners and Apprentices</i>			
1st year	0 40	0 43	0 83
2nd year	0 56	0 53	1 9
3rd year	0 72	0 81	1 53
4th year	0 96	0 96	1 92
Printing Trade			
<i>Monthly Rates</i>			
Class A worker	100 0	79 0	179 0
" B " "	75 0	60 50	135 50
" C Grade I worker	50 0	51 25	101 25
" C " II " "	45 0	46 54	91 54
" D worker	40 0	42 0	82 0
" E " "	37 50	39 73	77 23
" F " "	18 0	21 65	39 65
" G " "	40 0	42 0	82 0
Class A—1st year learner	30 0	24 70	54 70
" B " " " "	22 50	19 15	41 65
" C Grade I, 1st year learner	20 0	21 0	41 0
" C " II " " " "	18 0	19 15	37 15
" D—1st year learner	16 0	17 30	33 30
Class A—2nd year learner	40 0	32 60	72 60
" B " " " " "	37 50	30 75	68 25
" C Grade I, 2nd year learner	25 0	26 4	51 4
" C " II " " " "	22 50	23 77	46 27
" D—2nd year learner	20 0	21 50	41 50
Class A—3rd year learner	50 0	40 50	90 50
" B " " " " "	45 0	36 80	81 80
" C Grade I, 3rd year learner	30 0	31 25	61 25
" C " II " " " "	27 0	28 39	55 39
" D—3rd year learner	24 0	25 70	49 70
Class A—4th year learner	65 0	52 10	117 10
" B " " " " "	56 25	45 54	101 79
" C Grade I, 4th year learner	37 50	38 73	76 23
" C " II " " " "	33 75	35 15	68 90
" D—4th year learner	30 0	31 75	61 75
Class A—5th year learner	80 0	64 20	144 20

Cigar Trade

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

Plumbago Trade

Daily Rates

Underground workers—

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

Month : December, 1952

Class of Worker

Basic Wage Rs. c. Special Allowance Rs. c. Total Rs. c.

Plumbago Trade (contd.)

Underground and surface workers—

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

Surface workers—

Carpenters	}	..	..	2 50 ..	1 9 ..	3 59
Masons						
Overseers	..	..	..	2 25 ..	1 9 ..	3 34
Blacksmiths	}	..	..	2 0 ..	1 9 ..	3 9
Boilermen						
Drill sharpeners						
Firewood carriers and splitters	..	..	..	1 60 ..	1 9 ..	2 69
Carters	}	..	..	1 50 ..	1 9 ..	2 59
Watchers						
Bakkikarayas or Banksmen	..	..	..	2 0 ..	1 9 ..	3 9
Cooks	}	..	..	1 24 ..	1 9 ..	2 33
Smithy boys						
Unskilled labourers						

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

Workers employed in curing and dressing—

(A) As overseers and kanganies	..	..	..	2 0 ..	1 29 ..	3 29
(B) On different jobs—						
Within the Colombo area—						
Male worker not under 18 years	..	..	..	1 25 ..	1 29 ..	2 54
Female worker not under 18 years	..	..	..	1 0 ..	1 2 ..	2 2
Worker under 18 years	..	..	..	0 50 ..	0 95 ..	1 45
Outside the Colombo area—						
Male worker not under 18 years	..	..	..	1 0 ..	1 29 ..	2 29
Female worker not under 18 years	..	..	..	0 84 ..	1 2 ..	1 86
Worker under 18 years	..	..	..	0 40 ..	0 95 ..	1 35

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

Tea Export Trade

Daily Rates

A. Male workers not under 18 years—

(a) Grade II	..	..	..	1 24 ..	1 33 ..	2 57
(b) Intermediate Grade	..	..	..	1 40 ..	1 43 ..	2 83
(c) Grade I	..	..	..	1 60 ..	1 43 ..	3 3
(d) Box makers and repairers	..	..	..	1 40 ..	1 43 ..	2 83
(e) Watchers	..	..	..	1 50 ..	1 43 ..	2 93

B. Female workers not under 18 years

..	1 0 ..	1 21 ..	2 21
----	----	----	----	--------	---------	------

C. Workers over 14 years but under 15 years

..	..	..	..	0 60 ..	0 84 ..	1 44
..	..	..	..	0 70 ..	0 89 ..	1 59
..	..	..	..	0 80 ..	0 94 ..	1 74
..	..	..	..	1 0 ..	1 4 ..	2 4

Class of Worker	Basic Wage		Special Allowance		Total
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Match Manufacturing Trade					
<i>Daily Rates</i>					
<i>Grade I—</i>					
Male 18 years and over	1	80	1	43	3 23
Female 18 years and over	1	44	1	33	2 77
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	85	0	85	1 70
Young person 17 years and over but under 18 years	1	15	1	4	2 19
<i>Grade II—</i>					
Male 18 years and over	1	40	1	43	2 83
Female 18 years and over	1	12	1	33	2 45
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	70	0	85	1 55
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0	90	1	4	1 94
<i>Grade III—</i>					
Male 18 years and over	1	24	1	33	2 57
Female 18 years and over	1	0	1	21	2 21
Young person over 14 and under 17 years	0	60	0	85	1 45
Young person 17 and over but under 18 years	0	80	1	4	1 84
<i>Grade IV—</i>					
Watcher	1	50	1	43	2 93

Cinema Trade

Monthly Rates

Within the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32	25	34	38	66 63
Semi-skilled	37	50	36	98	74 48
Skilled, Grade II	50	0	38	80	88 80
Skilled, Grade I	60	0	38	80	98 80

B—Clerical—

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

Outside the Municipal areas

A—Non-clerical—

Unskilled	32	25	34	38	66 63
Semi-skilled	35	0	36	98	71 98
Skilled, Grade II	42	0	38	80	80 80
Skilled, Grade I	55	0	38	80	93 80

B—Clerical—

Grade III	40	0	34	50	74 50
Grade II	45	0	37	50	82 50
Grade I	100	0	42	50	142 50

<i>Class of Worker</i>		<i>Basic Wage</i>	<i>Special Allowance</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>
Dock, Harbour and Port Transport Trade				
<i>Monthly Rates</i>				
<i>Manual Work</i>				
Special Grade	..	65 0	32 50	97 50
Skilled Grade	..	55 0	28 50	83 50
Semi-skilled Grade	..	45 0	25 50	70 50
Unskilled, Grade I	..	37 0	25 50	62 50
Unskilled, Grade II	..	31 0	25 50	56 50
<i>Women Workers</i>				
Female kanganies	..	35 0	25 50	60 50
Female labourers	..	30 0	25 50	55 50
<i>Non-manual Workers</i>				
Special Grade	..	75 0	38 0	113 0
Grade I	..	55 0	28 50	83 50
Building Trade				
<i>Daily Rates</i>				
Unskilled—				
Male labourers—				
Not under 18 years	..	1 24	1 33	2 57
Female labourers—				
Not under 18 years	..	1 0	1 33	2 33
Unskilled labourers— (irrespective of sex)				
Under 18 years of age	..	0 80	1 33	2 13
Semi-skilled, Grade II	..	1 44	1 43	2 87
Semi-skilled, Grade I	..	1 60	1 43	3 3
Skilled	..	1 80	1 43	3 23

APPENDIX II (A)

Ready Reckoner showing the Basic Wages, Special Allowances and the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during December, 1952, to Workers in the Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade and Cocoa, Cardamom and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trades

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
31	34 10	33 79	67 89	27 90	25 42	53 32	20 15	23 25	43 40	31

* 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 December, 1952, 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.	
½	0 65	0 54½	1 19½	0 60	0 41	1 1	0 47½	0 37½	0 85	½
1	1 30	1 9	2 39	1 20	0 82	2 2	0 95	0 75	1 70	1
2	2 60	2 18	4 78	2 40	1 64	4 4	1 90	1 50	3 40	2
3	3 90	3 27	7 17	3 60	2 46	6 6	2 85	2 25	5 10	3
4	5 20	4 36	9 56	4 80	3 28	8 8	3 80	3 0	6 80	4
5	6 50	5 45	11 95	6 0	4 10	10 10	4 75	3 75	8 50	5
6	7 80	6 54	14 34	7 20	4 92	12 12	5 70	4 50	10 20	6
7	9 10	7 63	16 73	8 40	5 74	14 14	6 65	5 25	11 90	7
8	10 40	8 72	19 12	9 60	6 56	16 16	7 60	6 0	13 60	8
9	11 70	9 81	21 51	10 80	7 38	18 18	8 55	6 75	15 30	9
10	13 0	10 90	23 90	12 0	8 20	20 20	9 50	7 50	17 0	10
11	14 30	11 99	26 29	13 20	9 2	22 22	10 45	8 25	18 70	11
12	15 60	13 8	28 68	14 40	9 84	24 24	11 40	9 0	20 40	12
13	16 90	14 17	31 7	15 60	10 66	26 26	12 35	9 75	22 10	13
14	18 20	15 26	33 46	16 80	11 48	28 28	13 30	10 50	23 80	14
15	19 50	16 35	35 85	18 0	12 30	30 30	14 25	11 25	25 50	15
16	20 80	17 44	38 24	19 20	13 12	32 32	15 20	12 0	27 20	16
17	22 10	18 53	40 63	20 40	13 94	34 34	16 15	12 75	28 90	17
18	23 40	19 62	43 2	21 60	14 76	36 36	17 10	13 50	30 60	18
19	24 70	20 71	45 41	22 80	15 58	38 38	18 5	14 25	32 30	19
20	26 0	21 80	47 80	24 0	16 40	40 40	19 0	15 0	34 0	20
21	27 30	22 89	50 19	25 20	17 22	42 42	19 95	15 75	35 70	21
22	28 60	23 98	52 58	26 40	18 4	44 44	20 90	16 50	37 40	22
23	29 90	25 7	54 97	27 60	18 86	46 46	21 85	17 25	39 10	23
24	31 20	26 16	57 36	28 80	19 68	48 48	22 80	18 0	40 80	24
25	32 50	27 25	59 75	30 0	20 50	50 50	23 75	18 75	42 50	25
26	33 80	28 34	62 14	31 20	21 32	52 52	24 70	19 50	44 20	26
27	35 10	29 43	64 53	32 40	22 14	54 54	25 65	20 25	45 90	27
28	36 40	30 52	66 92	33 60	22 96	56 56	26 60	21 0	47 60	28
29	37 70	31 61	69 31	34 80	23 78	58 58	27 55	21 75	49 30	29
30	39 0	32 70	71 70	36 0	24 60	60 60	28 50	22 50	51 0	30
31	40 30	33 79	74 9	37 20	25 42	62 62	29 45	23 25	52 70	31

* 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 December, 1952, 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	10 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 7	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
31	61 69	57 4	44 2	38 75	84 1	77 81	60 45	50 53	76 57	70 37	54 25	45 88	31

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

APPENDIX III (B)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during December, 1952, to workers in the Tea Export and Rubber Export Trades

No. of Days	Male Workers not under 18 years of age					Female Workers not under 18 years of age	Workers (irrespective of sex) under 18 years of age				No. of Days
	Grade II	Intermediate Grade	Grade I	* Box Makers and Repairers	Watchers		over 14 under 15 years	over 15 under 16 years	over 16 under 17 years	over 17 under 18 years	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
½	1 30	1 43	1 53	1 43	1 48	1 12	0 73	0 80½	0 88	1 3	½
1	2 60	2 86	3 6	2 86	2 96	2 24	1 46	1 61	1 76	2 6	1
2	5 20	5 72	6 12	5 72	5 92	4 48	2 92	3 22	3 52	4 12	2
3	7 80	8 58	9 18	8 58	8 88	6 72	4 38	4 83	5 28	6 18	3
4	10 40	11 44	12 24	11 44	11 84	8 96	5 84	6 44	7 4	8 24	4
5	13 0	14 30	15 30	14 30	14 80	11 20	7 30	8 5	8 80	10 30	5
6	15 60	17 16	18 36	17 16	17 76	13 44	8 76	9 66	10 56	12 36	6
7	18 20	20 2	21 42	20 2	20 72	15 68	10 22	11 27	12 32	14 42	7
8	20 80	22 88	24 48	22 88	23 68	17 92	11 68	12 88	14 8	16 48	8
9	23 40	25 74	27 54	25 74	26 64	20 16	13 14	14 49	15 84	18 54	9
10	26 0	28 60	30 60	28 60	29 60	22 40	14 60	16 10	17 60	20 60	10
11	28 60	31 46	33 66	31 46	32 56	24 64	16 6	17 71	19 36	22 66	11
12	31 20	34 32	36 72	34 32	35 52	26 88	17 52	19 32	21 12	24 72	12
13	33 80	37 18	39 78	37 18	38 48	29 12	18 98	20 93	22 88	26 78	13
14	36 40	40 4	42 84	40 4	41 44	31 36	20 44	22 54	24 64	28 84	14
15	39 0	42 90	45 90	42 90	44 40	33 60	21 90	24 15	26 40	30 90	15
16	41 60	45 76	48 96	45 76	47 36	35 84	23 36	25 76	28 16	32 96	16
17	44 20	48 62	52 2	48 62	50 32	38 8	24 82	27 37	29 92	35 2	17
18	46 80	51 48	55 8	51 48	53 28	40 32	26 28	28 98	31 68	37 8	18
19	49 40	54 34	58 14	54 34	56 24	42 56	27 74	30 59	33 44	39 14	19
20	52 0	57 20	61 20	57 20	59 20	44 80	29 20	32 20	35 20	41 20	20
21	54 60	60 6	64 26	60 6	62 16	47 4	30 66	33 81	36 96	43 26	21
22	57 20	62 92	67 32	62 92	65 12	49 28	32 12	35 42	38 72	45 32	22
23	59 80	65 78	70 38	65 78	68 8	51 52	33 58	37 3	40 48	47 38	23
24	62 40	68 64	73 44	68 64	71 4	53 76	35 4	38 64	42 24	49 44	24
25	65 0	71 50	76 50	71 50	74 0	56 0	36 50	40 25	44 0	51 50	25
26	67 60	74 36	79 56	74 36	76 96	58 24	37 96	41 86	45 76	53 56	26
27	70 20	77 22	82 62	77 22	79 92	60 48	39 42	43 47	47 52	55 62	27
28	72 80	80 8	85 68	80 8	82 88	62 72	40 88	45 8	49 28	57 68	28
29	75 40	82 94	88 74	82 94	85 84	64 96	42 34	46 69	51 4	59 74	29
30	78 0	85 80	91 80	85 80	88 80	67 20	43 80	48 30	52 80	61 80	30
31	80 60	88 66	94 86	88 66	91 76	69 44	45 26	49 91	54 56	63 86	31

* Applicable to Tea Export Trade only.

APPENDIX III (C)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during December, 1952, to workers in the Engineering Trade

No. of Days	Un-skilled Rs. c.	Semi-skilled		Skilled Rs. c.	Kan-ganies Rs. c.	Watch-ers Rs. c.	Trade Learners and Apprentices				No. of Days
		Grade I Rs. c.	Grade II Rs. c.				1st Year Rs. c.	2nd Year Rs. c.	3rd Year Rs. c.	4th Year Rs. c.	
½	1 30	1 45	1 37	1 63	1 53	1 48	0 42	0 55	0 77½	0 97	½
1	2 60	2 90	2 74	3 26	3 6	2 96	0 84	1 10	1 55	1 94	1
2	5 20	5 80	5 48	6 52	6 12	5 92	1 68	2 20	3 10	3 88	2
3	7 80	8 70	8 22	9 78	9 18	8 88	2 52	3 30	4 65	5 82	3
4	10 40	11 60	10 96	13 4	12 24	11 84	3 36	4 40	6 20	7 76	4
5	13 0	14 50	13 70	16 30	15 30	14 80	4 20	5 50	7 75	9 70	5
6	15 60	17 40	16 44	19 56	18 36	17 76	5 4	6 60	9 30	11 64	6
7	18 20	20 30	19 18	22 82	21 42	20 72	5 88	7 70	10 85	13 58	7
8	20 80	23 20	21 92	26 8	24 48	23 68	6 72	8 80	12 40	15 52	8
9	23 40	26 10	24 66	29 34	27 54	26 64	7 56	9 90	13 95	17 46	9
10	26 0	29 0	27 40	32 60	30 60	29 60	8 40	11 0	15 50	19 40	10
11	28 60	31 90	30 14	35 86	33 66	32 56	9 24	12 10	17 5	21 34	11
12	31 20	34 80	32 88	39 12	36 72	35 52	10 8	13 20	18 60	23 28	12
13	33 80	37 70	35 62	42 38	39 78	38 48	10 92	14 30	20 15	25 22	13
14	36 4	40 60	38 36	45 64	42 84	41 44	11 76	15 40	21 70	27 16	14
15	39 0	43 50	41 10	48 90	45 90	44 40	12 60	16 50	23 25	29 10	15
16	41 60	46 40	43 84	52 16	48 96	47 36	13 44	17 60	24 80	31 4	16
17	44 20	49 30	46 58	55 42	52 2	50 32	14 28	18 70	26 35	32 98	17
18	46 80	52 20	49 32	58 68	55 8	53 28	15 12	19 80	27 90	34 92	18
19	49 40	55 10	52 6	61 94	58 14	56 24	15 96	20 90	29 45	36 86	19
20	52 0	58 0	54 80	65 20	61 20	59 20	16 80	22 0	31 0	38 80	20
21	54 60	60 90	57 54	68 46	64 26	62 16	17 64	23 10	32 55	40 74	21
22	57 20	63 80	60 28	71 72	67 32	65 12	18 48	24 20	34 10	42 68	22
23	59 80	66 70	63 2	74 98	70 38	68 8	19 32	25 30	35 65	44 62	23
24	62 40	69 60	65 76	78 24	73 44	71 4	20 16	26 40	37 20	46 56	24
25	65 0	72 50	68 50	81 50	76 50	74 0	21 0	27 50	38 75	48 50	25
26	67 60	75 40	71 24	84 76	79 56	76 96	21 84	28 60	40 30	50 44	26
27	70 20	78 30	73 98	88 2	82 62	79 92	22 68	29 70	41 85	52 38	27
28	72 80	81 20	76 72	91 28	85 68	82 88	23 52	30 80	43 40	54 32	28
29	75 40	84 10	79 46	94 54	88 74	85 84	24 36	31 90	44 95	56 26	29
30	78 0	87 0	82 20	97 80	91 80	88 80	25 20	33 0	46 50	58 20	30
31	80 60	89 90	84 94	101 6	94 86	91 76	26 4	34 10	48 5	60 14	31

APPENDIX III (D)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during December, 1952, to workers in the Match Manufacturing Trade

No. of Days	Grade I				Grade II				Grade III				Grade IV	No. of Days
	Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Adults		Young Persons		Watchers	
	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years	Male	Fe-male	Over 14 Under 17 Years	Over 17 Under 18 Years		
1/2	1 63	1 40	0 85 1/2	1 10 1/2	1 43	1 24	0 78	0 98	1 30	1 12	0 73	0 93	1 48	1/2
1	3 26	2 80	1 71	2 21	2 86	2 48	1 56	1 96	2 60	2 24	1 46	1 86	2 96	1
2	6 52	5 60	3 42	4 42	5 72	4 96	3 12	3 92	5 20	4 48	2 92	3 72	5 92	2
3	9 78	8 40	5 13	6 63	8 58	7 44	4 68	5 88	7 80	6 72	4 38	5 58	8 88	3
4	13 4	11 20	6 84	8 84	11 44	9 92	6 24	7 84	10 40	8 96	5 84	7 44	11 84	4
5	16 30	14 0	8 55	11 5	14 30	12 40	7 80	9 80	13 0	11 20	7 30	9 30	14 80	5
6	19 56	16 80	10 26	13 26	17 16	14 88	9 36	11 76	15 60	13 44	8 76	11 16	17 76	6
7	22 82	19 60	11 97	15 47	20 2	17 36	10 92	13 72	18 20	15 68	10 22	13 2	20 72	7
8	26 8	22 40	13 68	17 68	22 88	19 84	12 48	15 68	20 80	17 92	11 68	14 88	23 68	8
9	29 34	25 20	15 39	19 89	25 74	22 32	14 4	17 64	23 40	20 16	13 14	16 74	26 64	9
10	32 60	28 0	17 10	22 10	28 60	24 80	15 60	19 60	26 0	22 40	14 60	18 60	29 60	10
11	35 86	30 80	18 81	24 31	31 46	27 28	17 16	21 56	28 60	24 64	16 6	20 46	32 56	11
12	39 12	33 60	20 52	26 52	34 32	29 76	18 72	23 52	31 20	26 88	17 52	22 32	35 52	12
13	42 38	36 40	22 23	28 73	37 18	32 24	20 28	25 48	33 80	29 12	18 98	24 18	38 48	13
14	45 64	39 20	23 94	30 94	40 4	34 72	21 84	27 44	36 40	31 36	20 44	26 4	41 44	14
15	48 90	42 0	25 65	33 15	42 90	37 20	23 40	29 40	39 0	33 60	21 90	27 90	44 40	15
16	52 16	44 80	27 36	35 36	45 76	39 68	24 96	31 36	41 60	35 84	23 36	29 76	47 36	16
17	55 42	47 60	29 7	37 57	48 62	42 16	26 52	33 32	44 20	38 8	24 82	31 62	50 32	17
18	58 68	50 40	30 78	39 78	51 48	44 64	28 8	35 28	46 80	40 32	26 28	33 48	53 28	18
19	61 94	53 20	32 49	41 99	54 34	47 12	29 64	37 24	49 40	42 56	27 74	35 34	56 24	19
20	65 20	56 0	34 20	44 20	57 20	49 60	31 20	39 20	52 0	44 80	29 20	37 20	59 20	20
21	68 46	58 80	35 91	46 41	60 6	52 8	32 76	41 16	54 60	47 4	30 66	39 6	62 16	21
22	71 72	61 60	37 62	48 62	62 92	54 56	34 32	43 12	57 20	49 28	32 12	40 92	65 12	22
23	74 98	64 40	39 33	50 83	65 78	57 4	35 88	45 8	59 80	51 52	33 58	42 78	68 8	23
24	78 24	67 20	41 4	53 4	68 64	59 52	37 44	47 4	62 40	53 76	35 4	44 64	71 4	24
25	81 50	70 0	42 75	55 25	71 50	62 0	39 0	49 0	65 0	56 0	36 50	46 50	74 0	25
26	84 76	72 80	44 46	57 46	74 36	64 48	40 56	50 96	67 60	58 24	37 96	48 36	76 96	26
27	88 2	75 60	46 17	59 67	77 22	66 96	42 12	52 92	70 20	60 48	39 42	50 22	79 92	27
28	91 28	78 40	47 88	61 88	80 8	69 44	43 68	54 88	72 80	62 72	40 88	52 8	82 88	28
29	94 54	81 20	49 59	64 9	82 94	71 92	45 24	56 84	75 40	64 96	42 34	53 94	85 84	29
30	97 80	84 0	51 30	66 30	85 80	74 40	46 80	58 80	78 0	67 20	43 80	55 80	88 80	30
31	101 6	86 80	53 1	68 51	88 66	76 88	48 36	60 76	80 60	69 44	45 26	57 66	91 76	31

"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 (E)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during December, 1952, to workers in the Building Trade

No. of Days	Unskilled			Semi-skilled		Skilled	No. of Days
	Male	Female	Young Person	Grade II	Grade I		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
1	1 30	1 18	1 8	1 45	1 53	1 63	1
2	2 60	2 36	2 16	2 90	3 6	3 26	2
3	5 20	4 72	4 32	5 80	6 12	6 52	3
4	7 80	7 8	6 48	8 70	9 18	9 78	4
5	10 40	9 44	8 64	11 60	12 24	13 4	5
6	13 0	11 80	10 80	14 50	15 30	16 30	6
7	15 60	14 16	12 96	17 40	18 36	19 56	7
8	18 20	16 52	15 12	20 30	21 42	22 82	8
9	20 80	18 88	17 28	23 20	24 48	26 8	9
10	23 40	21 24	19 44	26 10	27 54	29 34	10
11	26 0	23 60	21 60	29 0	30 60	32 60	11
12	28 60	25 96	23 76	31 90	33 66	35 86	12
13	31 20	28 32	25 92	34 80	36 72	39 12	13
14	33 80	30 68	28 8	37 70	39 78	42 38	14
15	36 40	33 4	30 24	40 60	42 84	45 64	15
16	39 0	35 40	32 40	43 50	45 90	48 90	16
17	41 60	37 76	34 56	46 40	48 96	52 16	17
18	44 20	40 12	36 72	49 30	52 2	55 42	18
19	46 80	42 48	38 88	52 20	55 8	58 68	19
20	49 40	44 84	41 4	55 10	58 14	61 94	20
21	52 0	47 20	43 20	58 0	61 20	65 20	21
22	54 60	49 56	45 36	60 90	64 26	68 46	22
23	57 20	51 92	47 52	63 80	67 32	71 72	23
24	59 80	54 28	49 68	66 70	70 38	74 98	24
25	62 40	56 64	51 84	69 60	73 44	78 24	25
26	65 0	59 0	54 0	72 50	76 50	81 50	26
27	67 60	61 36	56 16	75 40	79 56	84 76	27
28	70 20	63 72	58 32	78 30	82 62	88 2	28
29	72 80	66 8	60 48	81 20	85 68	91 28	29
30	75 40	68 44	62 64	84 10	88 74	94 54	30
31	78 0	70 80	64 80	87 0	91 80	97 80	31
31	80 60	73 16	66 96	89 90	94 86	101 6	31

APPENDIX XI (F)

Ready Reckoner showing the Minimum Wages payable for the number of days worked during December, 1952, to Daily Paid workers in the Motor Transport Trade

No. of Days	Class A " B " D	Class C	Class E " G	Class F	Class H	Class L	No. of Days
½	2 92½	2 55	2 17½	2 30	2 5	1 29½	½
1	5 85	5 10	4 35	4 60	4 10	2 59	1
2	11 70	10 20	8 70	9 20	8 20	5 18	2
3	17 55	15 30	13 5	13 80	12 30	7 77	3
4	23 40	20 40	17 40	18 40	16 40	10 36	4
5	29 25	25 0	21 75	23 0	20 50	12 95	5
6	35 10	30 60	26 10	27 60	24 60	15 54	6
7	40 95	35 70	30 45	32 20	28 70	18 13	7
8	46 80	40 80	34 80	36 80	32 80	20 72	8
9	52 65	45 90	39 15	41 40	36 90	23 31	9
10	58 50	51 0	43 50	46 0	41 0	25 90	10
11	64 35	56 10	47 85	50 60	45 10	28 49	11
12	70 20	61 20	52 20	55 20	49 20	31 8	12
13	76 5	66 30	56 55	59 80	53 30	33 67	13
14	81 90	71 40	60 90	64 40	57 40	36 26	14
15	87 75	76 50	65 25	69 0	61 50	38 85	15
16	93 60	81 60	69 60	73 60	65 60	41 44	16
17	99 45	86 70	73 95	78 20	69 70	44 3	17
18	105 30	91 80	78 30	82 80	73 80	46 62	18
19	111 15	96 90	82 65	87 40	77 90	49 21	19
20	117 0	102 0	87 0	92 0	82 0	51 80	20
21	122 85	107 10	91 35	96 60	86 10	54 39	21
22	128 70	112 20	95 70	101 20	90 20	56 98	22
23	134 55	117 30	100 5	105 80	94 30	59 57	23
24	140 40	122 40	104 40	110 40	98 40	62 16	24
25	146 25	127 50	108 75	115 0	102 50	64 75	25
26	152 10	132 60	113 10	119 60	106 60	67 34	26
27	157 95	137 70	117 45	124 20	110 70	69 93	27
28	163 80	142 80	121 80	128 80	114 80	72 52	28
29	169 65	147 90	126 15	133 40	118 90	75 11	29
30	175 50	153 0	130 50	138 0	123 0	77 70	30
31	181 35	158 10	134 85	142 60	127 10	80 29	31

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