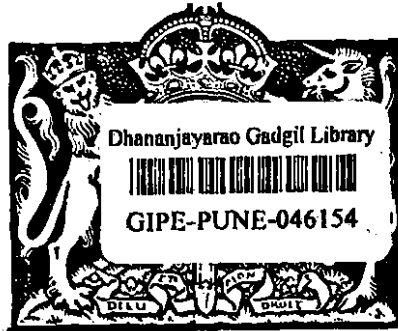
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**Cotton Mill Industry
in Bengal**

by

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PREFACE.

An attempt has been made in this brochure to make a study of the cotton mill industry as far as Bengal is concerned. Few other industries in recent years have engaged greater attention or wider interest of the people of the province, as it is generally believed—and perhaps not unreasonably so—that cotton mills possess immense possibilities in Bengal. This monograph would give an idea, supported by facts and figures as far as possible, of the development of the industry in this province which, by the way, happens to be the home of the first cotton mill on the Indian soil. These figures have been supplied, on request, by the management of the individual mills and I have had to depend on them for their accuracy. Suggestions for incorporation in the future editions, if any, of this brochure with a view to making it more informative will be welcomed.

My acknowledgments are due to the authors from whose books and articles I have freely reproduced on material points and I am grateful to Mr. M. P. Gandhi, lately of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and Mr. J. N. Sarker of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, for having helped me with their valuable advice whenever I had had occasion to approach them for the purpose. To Mr. A. T. Weston, formerly Director of Industries, Bengal, and Mr. S. C. Mitter, my present chief, I am very deeply indebted indeed for affording me all facilities for the compilation of this monograph.

MUKUL GUPTA,

Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 1st September, 1937.

Cotton Mill Industry in Bengal.

Although the development of the cotton mill industry in Bengal in comparison with that in other provinces has not been anything very striking and the lead in this regard has now long been maintained by the Bombay Presidency, nevertheless, to our province is due the enviable distinction of having been the home of the first cotton mill on the Indian soil. It was not till 1853, when the enterprising Parsi merchant, Cowasji Nanabhoy Davar, erected a mill with 5,000 throstle spindles that Bombay could claim to have her first cotton mill in its modern form.¹ Bombay came into the field not less than two decades later than Bengal but yet owing to more than one reason, the latter could not maintain the start she had taken, and the growing competition offered by the more strongly established cotton mills of Bombay and of a few other provinces hardly afforded the Bengal industry any opportunity to cover up the lost ground. It is not surprising, therefore, that the number of cotton mills in Bengal is smaller than what could have been normally expected and that the position of the industry is not as yet very strong nor its dimensions so substantial. In recent years, however, the Bengal industry has been making serious endeavours to establish itself with encouraging results indeed. For instance, formerly the few cotton mills that existed in Bengal limited their manufacturing operations to the production of yarn only, but in recent years a certain number of mills have installed looms with a view to competing with the present imports of cloth in Bengal, particularly from the western side of India, and the present proportion of looms to spindles is now much the same as for the mills in the Bombay Presidency.² Apparently the people of the province have come to realise the possibilities of the industry and are, therefore, taking an increasing interest in its development under Bengali capital and management. If this intelligent interest continues to be given practical shape by those who are possessed of the requisite resources, ability and organising talent, it is quite possible that in no distant future Bengal will be able to occupy her rightful position in respect of this progressively important industry of India which, incidentally, is now one of the leading cotton manufacturing countries of the world ranking, as she does, fifth in number of spindles, fourth in quantity of raw cotton consumed, third in the number of persons employed and second in the cotton production.³

2. It is widely believed that more than any other large-scale industry the cotton manufacturing industry is suited to the genius and aptitude of our people. In fact, in few other bigger industries their organising talents or inherent skill are likely to find a happier expression of practical usefulness. This is perhaps why the industry has made such remarkable development in India as a whole. "If the cotton industry is chosen as the leading example of factory development in

¹ Dr. P. P. Pillai—Economic Conditions in India (1925), p. 188.

² Place, Siddons & Gough—The Investors' Year Book, 1936-37, p. 136.

³ League of Nations, Memorandum on Cotton, 1927, pp. 9, 21-37.

India, it is not because the cotton mills are by any means superior to the jute mills, but because they have been developed largely by Indians, while the jute mills owe their success to Scottish enterprise, management and technique. The cotton mills have employed and still employ a large number of Englishmen as technicians, heads of departments and managers. Yet the labourers, most of the owners and the majority of technicians, and heads of departments are non-Indians. Persons of British birth have been mainly responsible for the growth of plantation industries and for coal and jute working in Bengal. But Indians headed by the sometime Parsi immigrants, have developed cotton manufacturing."⁴

It is small wonder, therefore, that the share of the Indians in the industry has been continually on the increase ever since the "production of yarn and cloth by steam-power in India can be said to have its foundations well and truly laid." The early days of any industry offer an interesting reading and provide a background for making a comparative study of its progress and development. An endeavour has, therefore, been made to look into the past of the cotton mill industry in Bengal, as far as possible, with a view to analysing the different stages in its progress until it attained the position of a full-fledged factory industry.

3. The first stage in cotton manufacture in Bengal consisted perhaps in screwing operations. According to the District Gazetteers, "cotton spinning and the weaving of cloth in Howrah date back to the early days of British administration." "As early as 1796, a Mr. Samuel Clark wrote from Ghusuri that he had been employed by the East India Company for the past two years in receiving, packing and screwing *pant* and *sun* for England. Again in July 1797, Mr. James Friesard wrote to the Judge and Magistrate to ask him to excuse the attendance of Cali Prosad Lahiri who has charge for our cotton screws at Salkhia where we have just received 4,000 maunds from the Board of Trade with orders to begin upon it on Tuesday. In 1817, Mr. Brightman and Mr. Hogue had cotton screws on the Hooghly and about the same time, in 1817 or 1822, the Bauria Cotton Mills started work, these being, it is said, the oldest cotton mills in India. After Howrah was made the terminus of the railway, several other mills were erected chiefly at Ghusuri and Salkhia and we find mention made of cotton screws belonging to Robinson and Parsi in Ghusuri, to Colvin Cowie & Co., and Rushton Brothers in Ramkrishnapur, to Collin Fieldman & Co., in Sibpur and Santragachi."

The second stage of development was the establishment of cotton mills in their modern form—the Bowreah Cotton Mills—in 1832 (and not perhaps in 1817 or 1822 as mentioned in the District Gazetteer). I would refer in some details to the interesting careers of the Bowreah as also of the Ghoosery Cotton Mills, which happen to be the forerunners of the cotton mill industry not only in Bengal but also in the whole of India.

4. In regard to the Bowreah Cotton Mills (now the Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., who are the managing agents of the company, have sent to this department, on request, a few extracts from newspaper cuttings, some twenty years old,

⁴ Dr. D. H. Buchanan—The Development of Capitalist Enterprise in India, pp. 199-200.

⁵ District Gazetteer of Howrah, 1909, pp. 110-111.

bearing upon the earlier days of the mill. I am freely reproducing from these extracts, as these will give the readers a peep into the past of the mill and of the early days of the cotton mill industry in India, for that matter.

"The Fort Gloster Estate—it was Fort Gloucester in its original form—has an interesting history. It was a real fort—a fort of some importance. Recent excavations for the building of an extension to the cotton mill in this locality revealed the fort wall, some ancient canon being also brought to light. It is the name of a *pergunnah* or village, situated on the banks of the Hooghly, about twelve miles from Calcutta on the opposite side of the river. In the days gone by it was not readily accessible to Calcutta save by water, the other alternative route being to drive down Budge Budge and to cross the river by *dhinghi* to Fort Gloster. It is now much more accessible, as you can either take train to Budge Budge or you can take the Uluberia steamer to this place and then cross the river.

"In the Bengal and District Gazetteers, in the section dealing with Bowreah, there is a short announcement stating that the Fort Gloucester Mills at Uluberia were opened in 1873. This is apt to be somewhat confusing, because what was originally called the Fort Gloster Mills was the old cotton mill, which was built about the year 1832, now known as the Bowreah Cotton Mills. It is the Fort Gloster Jute Mill, which is adjacent, that was opened in 1873.

"I find mentioned in a *A Woman's Journey Round the World*, by Ida Pfeiffer, an Austrian lady, published in London by Ward Loche & Co. in the year 1856, an interesting account of her journey up the Hooghly. The first grand looking building she saw was a cotton mill situated about fifteen miles from Calcutta. I find this cotton mill elsewhere described as a huge building forming three sides of a square and five stories high built quite in the old-fashioned way of mills. There is a small European grave-yard situated not far from this mill, containing about fourteen tombstones. A wall, with a gate, has been erected round these graves, which has given this sacred spot a modest but respectful appearance, showing that although the dead who lie buried here are far removed from their kith and kin, there is still inborn in their fellow countrymen of to-day that kindly respect for past achievements that all pioneers deserve. Rumour states that some of these graves contain the remains of a few of the Lancashire Lassie weavers who came out to this country to teach cotton spinning to the Indians. During a recent visit I traced inscriptions on only two of the tombstones. The others had apertures for inscription plates but the plates had been removed. The first one I observed was a square brass plate beautifully engraved, with a fine designed Scotch thistle at each corner and the following lines in the centre:—

"Sacred to the memory of Ellen, the wife of Mr. Jas Stevenson, assistant at the Gloster Mills, who departed this life 17th August, 1837, aged 23 years, also their infant daughter who was born on the 12th, died on the 17th August 1837. Memento Mori."

The second inscription was: "Sacred to the memory of James Lang, assistant at Gloster Mills, who died 14th July, A.D., 1835, aged 36 years."

* Letter, dated 1st June, 1937, received by Department of Industries from Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

The facts and descriptions, as contained in the extracts quoted above, suggest that the Fort Gloster Mills, which were subsequently renamed as the Bowreah Cotton Mills and underwent certain changes, were established in or about 1832. No other cotton mill is known to have existed prior to that.

5. The other old cotton mill—the Ghoosery Cotton Mill—has also an interesting story behind it. Its history can be traced back to 1826 when Parsi Rustomji Cowasji took a permanent lease of a plot of land measuring about 19½ bighas from Mohunt Debji Giri Gossain of Bhotebagan Math at an annual rental of *sicca* rupees three hundred and seventy-one. On December 12, 1839, he sold his interests to John Watson and Robert Watson. Three years later the Watsons appeared to have made an addition to this building by purchase of a further adjoining plot of about 13 bighas. They continued in possession till November 1, 1835, when one Charles Binney Skinner, along with others, purchased both the plots from the Watsons. Skinner and others sold out the property in 1860 to one H. S. Robinson who in his turn sold it in 1864 to the Ghoosery Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., which was incorporated in October 1863 under the Indian Companies Act, 1857. This Company made a further addition to the property in 1870 by purchase of 13½ bighas of adjoining land under the Sobhabazar Raj Estate. In the early eighties the company is reported to have had its heydays, for, in 1883-1884, the International Industrial Exhibition held at Calcutta awarded a gold medal to the company in recognition of the quality of yarns produced by its mills. The company appeared to have flourished till 1896 when it went into voluntary liquidation and a new company named the Ghoosery Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. (the new company), was incorporated and registered and it purchased all the lands, buildings, cotton mill engines, machinery, etc., from the old company in 1896. In the same year, however, the new company had to raise a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs by the issue of debentures and the mills were conveyed to the trustees for the debenture holders. Since then the company was seen passing through various vicissitudes and struggling for existence till in 1912 Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co. took over the managing agency from Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. and were appointed Secretaries of the company and even the stores of the mills had to be hypothecated with them. But the decline that set in with the issue of debentures in 1896 continued and the fall came almost with the fall of the auctioneer's hammer in 1917 when the mills went into liquidation and passed into the hands of Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam (Goenka). Mr. Tularam, since deceased, renamed the mill as the Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills. Subsequent to Mr. Tularam's death the mills became the Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., and the present managing agents are Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam.⁷

6. In addition to these two mills a few other cotton mills were also started during the last century but the industry did not make the same progress as it did in Bombay, although in the seventies Bengal did not lag far behind Bombay. In 1873 there were 28 mills in Bombay as against 15 in Bengal.⁸ But later on, except during the Swadeshi days, Bengal slipped back partly due to the shyness of capital and lack

⁷ Letter No. G.2/4601, dated the 15th June 1937, received by the Department of Industries from Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam, Managing Agents, The Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd.

⁸ A. B. Guha—Prospects of cotton mills in Bengal, Modern Review, February 1935.

of enterprise, but mainly because of the competition of the well-organised Bombay and up-country mills more advantageously situated near the cotton growing districts. In recent years, however, the importance of the cotton mill industry and the prospects of its development have made an appeal to the people with resources and enterprise and the result of what may be called their *mill-mindedness*, is to be seen in the increasing number of cotton mills which have been registered and put under construction every year during the last quinquennium.

A comparative study of the distribution of cotton mills in the whole of India will show the extent of this development and indicate the position of Bengal in relation to that of the other provinces. I am reproducing below two tables in this connection from the Reports of the Indian Tariff Board (i) regarding the Grant of Protection to the Cotton Textile Industry (1932) and (ii) on the Enquiry regarding the level of duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry against imports from the United Kingdom of cotton piece-goods and yarn, artificial silk fabrics and mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk (1936).

TABLE I.—Distribution of Cotton Mills in India for the year 1931.

Where situated.	Mills working.				Mills idle.	Mills in course of erection or recently registered.	Grand Total—All Mills.
	Spinning only.	Weaving only.	Spinning and weaving.	Total.			
Bombay Presidency	18	13	147	178	17	11	206
United Provinces ..	10	1	11	22	1	1	24
Madras ..	16	3	6	25	1	2	28
Central Provinces ..	..	..	7	7	..	..	7
Bengal ..	4	2	7	13	4	4	21
Delhi ..	..	..	5	5	1	..	6
Punjab ..	1	..	3	4	..	..	4
Berar ..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4
Baroda ..	5	..	8	13	1	2	16
Ajmere-Merwara ..	1	1	2	4	4	..	4
Hyderabad ..	..	..	4	4	1	..	5
Indore ..	..	..	9	9	..	1	10
Gwalior ..	..	..	3	3	1	1	5
Kathiawar ..	1	..	4	5	..	1	6
Sangu ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
Kolhapur ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Cambay ..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2
Rajnandagaon ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Mysore ..	1	1	3	5	..	..	5
Kishangarh ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Travancore and Cochin.	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Pondichery ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3
Burma ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total ..	58	23	231	312	27	24	363

(Vide Report, Indian Tariff Board, 1932, pp. 9-10.)

TABLE II.—Distribution of Cotton Mills in India for the year 1936.

Where situated.	Mills working.				Mills idle.				Existing mills—total.	Mills in course erection or recently registered.	Grand total—All mills.
	Spinning only.	Weaving only.	Spinning and weaving.	Total.	Spinning only.	Weaving only.	Spinning and weaving.	Total.			
Bombay Presidency	12	12	179	203	..	3	14	17	220	2	222
Ajmere-Merwara .. ..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Kishangarh .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Berar .. ..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Central Provinces .. ..	..	..	6	6	..	..	1	1	7	..	7
Rajnandgaon .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hyderabad .. ..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Indore .. ..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Gwalior .. ..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Rutlam .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bengal	2	6	11	19	1	..	2	3	22	24	46
Punjab	1	..	3	4	..	..	2	2	6	..	6
Delhi .. ..	..	..	6	6	..	1	..	1	7	1	8
United Provinces	8	1	12	21	3	..	1	4	25	1	26
Madras Presidency	10	5	10	25	1	..	..	1	26	12	47
Cochin .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Travancore .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mysore	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Pondicherry .. ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Burma	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bihar and Orissa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Grand Total	44	27	265	336	6	4	20	29	365	42	407

(File Report of the Special Tariff Board, 1936, pp. 12-14.)

7. From the two tables given before it will appear that in 1931 Bengal with 21 mills in all was fourth in the list, being preceded by Bombay Presidency with 206 mills, Madras with 28 mills, and United Provinces with 24 mills. She had in that year four—the second largest number of mills which were recently registered or under construction, Bombay having been at the top of the list with 11 mills. In 1936 the number of mills almost in every place increased and Bengal had 22 existing mills while as many as another 24 were recently registered or were under construction. And with 46 mills in all she was third in the list of the total number of mills, while in regard to mills recently registered or under erection she was decidedly at the top. Since the publication of the Report of the Special Tariff Board further developments must have taken place. It may happen that some of the recently registered mills will not materialise or that it may be some time before they will be in a position to commence work actually, but even then it is an encouraging sign and an indication of the growing *industrial mindedness* of the people of the province. A list is given below of the mills which have been recently registered or are under erection as also one of the existing mills, together with such details of their working as it has been possible to gather. It is not claimed that any of these lists is exhaustive, for in these lists the names of such cotton mills alone have been included as have replied to our enquiries. We could not obviously include the names of those cotton mills which are reported to be selling shares in the market but, for reasons best known to themselves, have not cared to reply to our queries in spite of several reminders. Without any prejudice to their status and position, it may be just mentioned that their silence and reluctance to furnish us with even such particulars as may be safely supplied for the information of the public, are likely to be misconstrued.

List of existing Mills.

- (1) Acharya Profulla Chandra Cotton Mills, Ltd., Khulna.
 - (2) Banga Sri Cotton Mills, Ltd., Sodepur, 24-Parganas.
 - (3) Bangeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., Serampore, Hooghly.
 - (4) Bangodaya Cotton Mills, Ltd., Panihati, 24-Parganas.
 - (5) Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd., Panihati, 24-Parganas.
 - (6) The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Serampore, Hooghly.
 - (7) The Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Bowreah, Howrah.
 - (8) The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Co., Ltd., Narayanganj, Dacca.
 - (9) Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 1
 - (10) Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 2
 - (11) Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 3
 - (12) Dunbar Mills, Ltd., No. 4
- } Shamnagar, 24-Parganas.
Work as one unit.
- (13) The East India Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mourigram, Howrah.
 - (14) The Hooghly Cotton Mills Co., Serampore, Hooghly.

- (15) Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., Garden Reach, Calcutta.
- (16) Luxi Narayan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Narayanganj, Dacca.
- (17) Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Palta, 24-Parganas.
- (18) The Mohini Mills, Ltd., Kushtia, Nadia.
- (19) New Ring Mill Co., Ltd., Fuleswar, Uluberia, Howrah.
- (20) The Rampooria Cotton Mills Co., Serampore, Hooghly.
- (21) The Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., No. I and No. II, Ghosery, Howrah.
- (22) Victoria Cotton Mills, Howrah.

List of Mills under construction or recently registered.

- (1) The Aswini Kumar Cotton Mills, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.
- (2) The Banga Rani Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta.
- (3) The Bengal-Assam Cotton Mills, Ltd., Narayanganj, Dacca.
- (4) The Bengal Cord and Cotton Mills, Ltd., Dacca.
- (5) Bengal National Textile Mills, Ltd.
- (6) Bharat Kalyan Cotton Mills, Ltd.
- (7) The Chittaranjan Cotton Mills, Ltd., Narayanganj, Dacca.
- (8) Deshbandhu Cotton Mills, Ltd., Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas.
- (9) Deshpriya Cotton Mills, Ltd., Chittagong.
- (10) Jayanti Cotton Mills, Ltd., Nawabpur, Dacca.
- (11) Luxmi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Narayanganj.
- (12) Maharaja Manindra Chandra Cotton Mills, Ltd.
- (13) Muslim India Cotton Mills, Ltd., Narayanganj.
- (14) New Model Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mymensingh.
- (15) Pravati Textile Mills, Ltd., Calcutta.
- (16) Rajlakshmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.
- (17) Sonar-Bangla Cotton Mills, Ltd.
- (18) Sri Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.
- (19) The Tripura Cotton Mills, Ltd., Comilla.
- (20) Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd.

In addition to the cotton mills named above, it is believed, a few other cotton mills too have been registered in the meantime, but it has not been possible to gather particulars about these companies.

10. In order to study the trend of development of the cotton mill industry in Bengal in recent years, a list is given below of cotton mill companies formed as well as of those wound up every year during the last quinquennium. Such a list, spreading over a comparatively long period, affords a satisfactory basis for an examination of the progressive development of the industry, but in the present instance a period of the

last five years only has been considered as during these years the industry has received some considerable impetus.

A—List of Cotton Mills registered in Bengal during the last quinquennium.

1932-33.

Name of mill.	Address.	Authorised capital.
		Rs.
1. Jatindra Mohon Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Chittagong	.. 20,00,000
2. Banga Rani Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	25,00,000
3. Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. 24, Strand Road, Calcutta	.. 25,00,000
4. Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. 3, Lyons Range, Calcutta	.. 15,00,000

1933-34.

5. Hind Vijaya Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. 196, Harrison Road, Calcutta	50,00,000
6. Kumar Weaving Concern, Ltd.	.. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta	.. 1,00,000
7. Bharat Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. Ditto	.. 10,00,000
8. Bengal Assam Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Narayanganj, Dacca	.. 25,00,000

1934-35.

9. Rajlakshmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. 40, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta	15,00,000
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1935-36.

10. Bengal National Textile Mills, Ltd.	5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta	15,00,000
11. Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd.	122, Old Ghosery Road, Howrah.	45,00,000
12. Maharaj Manindra Chandra Cotton Mills, Ltd.	100, Clive Street, Calcutta	.. 15,00,000
13. Lakshmi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.	Narayanganj, Dacca	.. 10,00,000

1936-37.

14. Bharat Kalyan Cotton Mills, Ltd.	15, Clive Row, Calcutta	.. 15,00,000
15. Probhati Textile Mills, Ltd.	.. Bharat Bhaban Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	15,00,000
16. Muslim India Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. Narayanganj, Dacca	.. 1,00,000
17. New Model Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. Mymensingh	.. 15,00,000
18. Sonar Bangla Cotton Mills, Ltd.	19, Strand Road, Calcutta	.. 8,00,000
19. Bengal Cord and Cotton Mills, Ltd.	7, Larmini Street, Calcutta	.. 5,00,000
20. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Ltd.	.. 148, Cotton Street, Calcutta	.. 20,00,000

B.—List of Cotton Mills wound up during the last quinquennium.

<u>1932-33.</u>		
Name of mill:	Address.	Authorized capital. Ra.
1. Callian Cotton Mills, Ltd. ..	2, Manook's Lane, Calcutta ..	12,00,000
2. John Catlow and Sons, (Calcutta), Ltd.	4, Lyons Range, Calcutta ..	50,00,000
<u>1933-34.</u>		
3. Union Cotton and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	1,00,000
<u>1934-35.</u>		
4. National Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	Kishoreganj, Mymensingh ..	1,50,000
5. North Bengal Cotton Mills, Ltd. ..	50, Clive Street, Calcutta ..	30,00,000
6. Jatindra Mohon Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Chittagong ..	20,00,000
7. Bharat Mangal Silk and Cotton Mills, Ltd.	110-1, Amherst Street, Calcutta	25,00,000
8. Jagatdhatri Cotton Mills, Ltd. ..	50, Clive Street, Calcutta ..	10,00,000
9. Hardatory Chamaria Cotton Mills, Ltd.	135, Canning Street, Calcutta	10,00,000
<u>1936-37.</u>		
10. East Bengal Jute and Cotton Mills, Ltd.	6, Annanda Chandra Roy Road, Dacca.	50,00,000
11. Moheswari Cotton Mills, Ltd. ..	Konda, Dacca ..	30,00,000

It will be seen from an analysis of the above two lists that the number of new mills formed during the last few years has been larger than that of mills which have gone into liquidation and dissolved in the corresponding period. As to the mills which dissolved, various causes might have been responsible for their having come to grief but, by common consent, the principal reasons were their failure to raise adequate capital, lack of organisation and inexperience on the part of the promoters. Whatever might have been the reasons, these concerns have left behind them a lesson which may prove useful to those which will follow and caution them against possible pitfalls.

11. Having discussed the position of the industry in general in the foregoing paragraphs, an attempt will now be made to give detailed description of each individual mill. This description is based on the information and particulars supplied by the management of the respective mills, who are responsible for their accuracy.

(1) *Acharya Profulla Chandra Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in October 1931 and commenced preliminary operations in July 1936, the managing agents being Messrs. Bengal Workers' Association, Ltd. The company's head office and the mill are both situated at Khulna. The paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 1,43,750 in

80,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, the paid-up value of each share varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. The mill consists of 50 looms and the average number of looms daily at work is 9. The average number of operatives employed per day is 40, all men, on an average daily wage of 8 as. The mill works for 9 hours a day in a single shift. It is a weaving concern and produces dhuties, shirtings, longcloth, other sorts of grey and bleached piece-goods, coloured piece-goods, etc.

(2) *The Bangasri Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered on the 20th November 1931 and commenced work about a year later, the Secretaries being Messrs. Saha Chowdhuri & Co., Ltd. The company's head office is at 137, Canning Street, Calcutta, and its mills are situated at Sodepur on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 75,00,000 in 650,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 100,000, 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 250,000 ordinary shares and 100,000 preference shares have been issued. The paid-up capital up to 30th April 1937 amounted to Rs. 8,25,000. The mill has 120 looms, consumes annually 62,700 lbs. of yarn, and since its starting of work from the 7th September 1936 till the end of the year, sold cloth, etc., worth Rs. 9,772. The average number of operatives employed per day is 400, all men, on a daily wage of 11 as. each. The mill works 9 hours a day in two shifts, 120 looms working in the first relay and 48 looms in the second. At present it is a weaving concern and produces dhuties only, but it contemplates to introduce spinning as well.

(3) *Bangeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in June 1928 and started work in May 1931, the managing director being Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D. The head office of the company is at 63, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta, and the mill is at Serampore in the district of Hooghly. The paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 2,24,598 (up to 31st December 1936) in 48,019 ordinary shares of Rs. 5 each, 1,975 shares being not fully paid up. It has issued debentures worth Rs. 3,78,000. The mill consists of 4,680 spindles and 204 looms, 170 looms working on average daily in one shift. The approximate annual requirement of yarn is 467,114 lbs. and the estimated consumption of cotton in 1936-37 was 1,428 bales while the sale-proceeds of its manufactures amounted to Rs. 5,43,439. The average number of operatives employed per day are 347, all men, on a daily wage of 10 as.-6p. per head. The mill works 18 hours a day in two shifts; it spins yarn of counts varying from 30 to 40 and manufactures dhuties and saris.

(4) *Bangodaya Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in July 1933 and started preliminary work immediately thereafter, the managing agents being Messrs. R. J. Mukherjee and Co. The head office as well as the mill of the company are situated at Panihati in 24-Parganas, a little away from Sodepur, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 4,83,765 in 5,221 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. The number of looms in the mill is 353, of which 301 work daily on an average. During the period from the 1st April 1936 to the 31st March 1937, the mill consumed yarn worth Rs. 20,000 and sold cloth and other manufactures valued at Rs. 8,10,000. The average number of operatives employed per day consists of 800 men on an average daily wage Re. 1-4 and 50 females on 8 as. to 10 as. per head per day. The mill works for 18 hours a

day in two shifts. It has no spinning arrangement and its manufactures dhuties and saries only.

(5) *Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in November 1936 and started work immediately thereafter, the managing agents being the Calcutta Agency, Ltd. The head office of the company is at 3, Lyons Range, Calcutta, and its mill is situated at Panihati in the district of the 24-Parganas. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 15,00,000 in 150,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 100,000 shares have been issued. The paid-up capital as on the 31st December 1935, stood at Rs. 6,38,517-8 in 59,896 shares fully paid-up, 1,166 shares with Rs. 7-8 paid up and 8,731 shares with Rs. 5 paid-up per share. The mill consists of 8,000 spindles and 200 looms, the average number at work being 7,400 and 196, respectively, per day. Between April 1936 and March 1937 the mill consumed 548,184 lbs. of yarn and 1,652 bales of cotton, while the value of its sale of cloth, etc., in 1935 amounted to Rs. 2,55,830. The mill is equipped with up-to-date plant and machinery, particularly in its power house and in its spinning, weaving, finishing and dyeing sections. The entire dyeing is made by the mill in its own plant. The average number of operatives employed per day are 699 men and 28 females, the total daily wages for the two classes of workers being Rs. 547-14-4 and Rs. 12-14-6, respectively. The mill works for 24 hours a day in three shifts. It intends to help the handloom weaving industry by arranging for the supply of ready made warp beams and fine counts of yarn. At present it spins yarn of counts varying from 26 to 40 and above and weaves dhuties, saries, drills, jeans, cambrics, lawns, shirtings, longcloth coloured piece-goods.

(6) *Bengal Luami Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in 1906 but in March 1936 the nominal value of each share was reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 40. At present the authorised capital is Rs. 7,20,000 in 18,000 shares of Rs. 40 each, of which 17,782 shares have been issued and subscribed, the paid-up capital now standing at Rs. 7,11,280. The head office of the company is at 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta, and its mill is situated at Serampore in the district of Hooghly, the managing agents being Messrs. Bengal Textile Agency, Ltd. The mill consists of 35,388 spindles and 724 looms, the average number daily at work being 34, 816 and 712 respectively. The mill's annual consumption of yarn is 2,067,533 lbs., and the approximate quantity of cotton consumed amounts to 7,176 bales a year. During the quinquennium 1932-33 to 1936-37, the average number of operatives employed per day of every year were 1,350, 1,342, 2,327, 1,953 and 1,270 men and 326, 336, 296, 310 and 312 females. The average wage per day during these five years was Re. 1-2 for males and 11 as. for females. The number of working hours varies between 9 and 10 hours per day, the mill working sometimes in one shift, sometimes in two.

(7) *Bowreah Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was first registered in 1832 and commenced work in the same year, it being the oldest cotton mill in India. It was reconstructed in 1900, the managing agents being Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd. The head office of the company is at 21, Strand Road, Calcutta, and its mill is at Bowreah, near the railway station of the same name on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 18,00,000, consisting of Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid-up; and Rs. 12,00,000 in 6,000, 8 per cent.

tax free "A" cumulative preference and 6,000, 7 per cent. tax free "B" cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each, all fully paid up. The mill consists of 38,224 spindles and 835 looms, the average number at work daily having been 36,862 and 831, respectively, during the year 1936-37. The average number of operatives employed per day are 1,853 men and 25 females drawing daily wages of 11 as. 10 p. and 5 as. 6 p. per head, respectively. The mill works in a single shift for 10 hours a day from Monday to Friday and for 4 hours on Saturdays. It spins yarns of counts varying from 1 to 40 and above and manufactures chadars, dhuties, drills, jeans, shirtings, longcloth, khadi, dungri, khaddar and hosiery.

(8) *Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in 1922 and commenced work on the 30th March 1927, the managing agents being Messrs. A. B. Guha, R. M. Basak and S. K. Basu. The head office of the company is at 6, Ananda Chandra Roy Street, Dacca, and the mill is situated at Dhamgarh within the subdivision of Narayanganj in the district of Dacca. The site of the mill is very satisfactory from all points of view and is easily accessible by boat or by a road running across the other side of the river Sitalakshma. The paid-up capital of the company now stands at Rs. 24,01,430 in 240,143 shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up. It has been declaring dividends ever since 1929, the dividend per cent. per year during the last quinquennium being 10 all through. In 1927 the mill had 312 looms and 11,000 spindles, but now the numbers have increased to 734 and 27,828, respectively. It consumes approximately 10,178 bales of cotton a year and the latest figure relating to the value of its annual sale of cloth and yarn is Rs. 37,90,929. The average number of operatives employed per day are 2,478 males and 19 females, drawing daily wages of 10 as. 6 p. and 5 as. 11 p. per head, respectively. The mill works 18 hours a day in two shifts. As to the specialities of the mill the management observe:—

"To meet the demand for finer cloth we have installed combing plants. With these machinery we have been manufacturing for the last three years superfine dhuties and saris made from yarn of counts varying from 80 to 100. The production has been well received in the markets of Bengal. To revive these handlooms we have been selling 75 per cent. of production of superfine yarn of high counts to these weavers through properly constituted selling agents. It is striking that the quality being equal to that of Manchester, if not better, there has been up to now a very great demand for this yarn which we are unable to meet. We are, however, arranging to increase the output of this yarn in our mill No. 2 which is expected to commence operation with the beginning of year 1938. Another side industry is our manufacture of hosiery yarn of very soft quality. Demand for this yarn is very high and we are unable to meet it with the machinery at our disposal."

(9) *Dunbar Mills, Ltd.*—The company was first registered in 1876 as Dunbar Cotton Mills, Ltd. It commenced work in the same year and the managing agents are Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 50,00,000 in 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 19,00,000 has been issued and subscribed in 14,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and 5,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each, all fully paid-up. The head office of the company is at 21, Strand Road, Calcutta, and the mills, four of them working

as one unit, are at Shamnagar, 18 miles north of Calcutta, near the railway station of the same name on the Eastern Bengal Railway. In 1936-37 the mills had 41,040 spindles and 523 looms, the average number at work daily having been 40,320 and 515, respectively. The average number of operatives employed per day are 1,839 men and 498 females, the former drawing a wage of 13 as. 6 p. per day per head and the latter 10 as. The mills work in a single shift for 10 hours from Monday to Friday and four hours on Saturdays. The mills spin yarn of counts varying from 10 to 40 and above, and manufacture chadars, dhuties, drills and jeans, shirtings and longcloth, khadi, dungri or khaddar, grey coloured goods and miscellaneous fabrics.

(10) *The East India Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in July 1920 and commenced work in July 1933, the managing directors being Messrs. N. M. Kundu Chowdhury and J. N. Roy. The head office of the company is at 120, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta, and the mill is situated at Mourigram in the district of Howrah about 10 miles from Calcutta on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The paid-up capital of the company now stands at Rs. 1,19,485, made up of Rs. 58,770 in ordinary shares and Rs. 60,715 in preference shares. The mill has at present 108 looms, the average number at work daily being 90. It is claimed by the managing directors that the mill is fully equipped with up-to-date preparatory and finishing machinery and looms of the latest type worked by electric power generated in its own plants. The mill also contemplates to open a spinning department as early as possible. In 1936-37 it consumed 121,632 lbs. of yarn and the value of its sale of cloth, etc., amounted to about Rs. 92,000. The average number of operatives employed per day are 196 men drawing a daily wage of 8 as. 2 p. per head. The mill works for 9½ hours a day in a single shift and weaves dhuties, shirtings, longcloth and sarries.

(11) *The Hooghly Cotton Mills Co.*:—The company is a family concern, Mr. A. K. Sen being the managing proprietor. The mill of the company is situated at Serampore in the district of Hooghly. The average number of operatives employed per day is 26 drawing a daily wage of 11 as. per head. The mill works for 9 hours a day, mostly in a single shift and sometimes in a double shift. It is a weaving concern and manufactures dhuties.

(12) *Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in October 1919 and commenced work in November of the same year, the managing agents being Messrs. Birla Brothers, Ltd. The head office of the company is at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, and the mill is situated at 42, Garden Reach, a suburb to the south of Calcutta. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 35,00,000 fully issued and subscribed as follows: Rs. 15,00,000 in 6,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 2-8 each, fully paid-up. In April 1931, the capital of the company was reduced from Rs. 80,00,000 to Rs. 35,00,000 by writing down the value of ordinary shares from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2-8 each. The mill has 47,648 spindles, the average number at work daily being 103,357 with 10 hours' conversion, and 1,737 looms, the average number at work daily being 800. During September 1, 1935, and August 1, 1936, the mill consumed 24,698 bales of cotton. The average number of operatives employed per day are 4,834 men and 329 females drawing average daily wages of 14 as. 1 p. and 8 as. 5 p. per head, respectively. The mill in its spinning section works for 23 hours a day in two

and a half shifts and in its weaving section for 18 hours a day in two shifts. It spins yarn of counts varying from 1 to 40 and above and weaves grey and bleached piece-goods, coloured piece-goods, grey coloured goods and hosiery.

(13) *Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was first registered in 1921 under the name and style of “Bangiya Bayan Silpa, Ltd.” for the manufacture of *khaddar* with handlooms. Afterwards, in 1925, the name was changed to Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Ltd., when it intended to manufacture cotton goods with power looms and its manufacturing operations commenced in 1933-34. The company has issued 109,138 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, and the paid-up capital now amounts to Rs. 8,48,934. The company has also issued debentures to the value of Rs. 6,00,000. It has installed 222 looms, of which 176 work daily on average. The annual consumption of yarn is valued at Rs. 3,87,419, while the value of its annual sale of cloth, etc., is about Rs. 6,00,000. The mill employs per day 860 male operatives on an average daily wage of 5 as. and works 18 hours a day in two shifts. It is a weaving concern and weaves dhuties and saries.

(14) *Mahalaxami Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in March 1921 but work commenced in 1930, the managing agents being Messrs. H. Datta & Sons. The head office of the company is at 11, Clive Street, Calcutta, and its mill is situated at Palta in the district of 24-Parganas. The company has issued 80,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each and the paid-up capital now stands at Rs. 5,21,156. The mill has 126 looms, of which 106 work on average per day. The annual consumption of yarn in the mills is 292,180 lbs. and the value of its sale of cloth, etc., annually amounts to Rs. 2,80,000. The average number of operatives employed per day are 384 men and 1 woman, the former drawing on the average a daily wage of 7 as. 6 p. and the latter 5 as. 6 p. The mill works for 18 hours a day in two shifts. It is a weaving concern and produces dhuties, saries, grey coloured goods other than piece-goods, and grey and bleached piece-goods.

(15) *The Mohini Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in February 1908 and commenced work in the same year, the managing agents being Messrs. Chakravorty & Co. The company's office and mill are both situated at Kushtia on the Eastern Bengal Railway about 111 miles from Calcutta. The authorised capital is Rs. 15,00,000 in 12,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each and 120,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. The paid-up capital is Rs. 13,99,985 in 11,759 shares of Rs. 25 each, fully paid-up. The debenture capital is Rs. 4,15,000. It should be noted that during 1918 the capital of the company was increased from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 6,00,000 by the creation of 16,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, and in 1919 it was further increased to Rs. 15,00,000 by the creation of 90,000 shares of Rs. 10 each and subdivision of 12,000 existing shares of Rs. 25 each into 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The mill has 19,288 spindles and 556 looms, the average number at work per day being 18,849 and 546, respectively. The mill's annual consumption of yarn is 2,976,235 lbs. and it requires 7,342 bales of cotton, while the value of its annual sale of cloth, etc., amounted to Rs. 33,40,337 during the year ending on the 31st December 1935. The average number of operatives employed per day are 2,510 men and 28 women on daily wages of 8 as. 6 p. and 5 as. 2 p., respectively. The mill works for 24 hours a day in three shifts of 9, 9 and 6 hours. The mill has a reputation for producing dhuties and saries of superior quality

and attractive designs. It spins yarns of various counts from 11 to 40 and above and produces grey and bleached piece-goods, dhuties, saries, drills, jeans, cambrics, lawns, mal-mal, shirtings, longcloth, curtain cloth.

(16) *New Ring Mill Company, Ltd.*—The company was registered in 1896 and its managing agents are Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Its authorised capital is Rs. 6,00,000, the whole of which was issued and subscribed as follows: Rs. 3,00,000 in 3,000 fully paid-up ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 3,00,000 in 3,000 fully paid-up preference shares of Rs. 100 each. The head office of the company is at 21, Strand Road, Calcutta, and its mill is situated at Fuleswar near Uluberia on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway about 20 miles from Calcutta. The mill has 23,904 spindles. Owing to unfavourable conditions the mill has closed down since 1928.

(17) *The Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company has had a varied career and its origin can be traced back to the Ghosery Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. When the Ghosery Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., went into liquidation in 1917 it passed into the hands of Mr. Tularam Goenka (since deceased) who renamed it as the Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd. Subsequent to Mr. Goenka's death the mills came to bear the name of the Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd., under the managing agency of Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam. It was registered in June 1936. There are two mills under the company—mill No. 1 being situated at 122, Old Ghosery, Howrah, and mill No. 2 being at 175, Giris Ghosh Lane, Belur, Howrah. The paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 30,00,000 in 6,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 500 each, all fully paid-up. The mills have 23,232 and 18,732 spindles. Mill No. 1 has no looms while in mill No. 2 there are 567 looms. The average annual consumption of yarn in the mills is 1,251,444 lbs., while the value of its annual sale of cloth is Rs. 17,82,926 (as at 30th June 1936). The average number of operatives employed per day are 601 men and 157 women in mill No. 1 and 859 men and 83 women in mill No. 2. In mill No. 1 the male operatives receive 8 as. per day per head while in mill No. 2 men are given 9 as. and women 7 as. per day. The number of working hours varies from 9 to 13. Mill No. 1 only spins yarns of counts varying from 1 to 40 and above, while mill No. 2 spins yarns as well as manufactures chadars, dhuties, cambrics, lawns, shirtings, khadi, dungri, khaddar, other sorts of grey and bleached piece-goods and coloured piece-goods.

(18) *The Rampooria Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company is a private concern, the owners being Messrs. Hazareemull Heeralall. Its office is at 148, Cotton Street, Calcutta, while the mill is situated at Serampore in the district of Hooghly. It commenced work in May 1922 and has 799 looms. In 1936-37 it consumed 1,723,798 lbs. of yarn and sold cloth, etc., to the value of Rs. 22,46,105. The average number of operatives employed per day are 803 men and 57 women drawing daily wages of 14 as. and 8 as., respectively, on an average. The mill works for 54 hours a week in single daily shifts. It manufactures dhuties and saries only.

(19) *Victoria Cotton Mills.*—The company is a private concern, having its head office at 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, and its mill at 22, Karunapuker Lane, Ghosery, Howrah. The owners of the company are Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. It has 12,304 spindles and the

average number at work per day are 12,226. The approximate quantity of cotton consumed by the mill a year are 2,394,993 lbs., and the value of its annual sale of yarn is Rs. 8,94,586. The average number of operatives employed per day are 534 males and 49 females. The mill works for 13 hours a day in three shifts, the working hours per shift being 8 hours 40 minutes. The shifts overlap and there are always two shifts in the mill at one time. It is exclusively a spinning mill and spins yarn of counts varying from 1 to 26.

12. In the foregoing paragraphs details have been given of each individual mill as far as it has been possible to gather. These details are summarised in the following table under the broad heads of (a) Name of the mill, (b) Paid-up capital, (c) Debentures, if any, (d) Number of spindles and looms, (e) Average number of operatives employed per day, (f) Average daily wage, (g) Daily working hours. The table is intended to give a summary of all the working mills of the province.

TABLE III.—Summary Statement of the position of existing Cotton Mills.

Name of mill.	Paid up capital.			Debentures.	Number of—				Average number of operatives per day.		Daily average wages.		Daily working hours.
	Ordinary.	Preference.	Total.		Spindles		Looms		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
					Install-ed.	Daily at work.	Install-ed.	Daily at work.					
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.							Rs. a. p.	A. p.		
1. Acharya Profull Chandra.	1,43,750 0	Nil	1,43,750 0 (up to 31st March 1937).	Nil	Nil	Nil	50	9	40	Nil	0 8 0	Nil	9
2. Bangeswari ..	2,24,598 12	Nil	2,24,598 12 (up to 31st December 1936).	Nil	4,680	4,680	204	170	347	16	0 14 9	10 6	18
3. Bangsari ..	Details of paid up capital not furnished.		8,25,000 0 (up to 30th April 1937).	Nil	Nil	Nil	120	120	400	Nil	0 11 0	Nil	9
4. Bangadaya ..	4,83,765 0	Nil	4,83,765 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	353	301	800	50	1 4 0	8 0 to 10 0	18
5. Basanti ..	6,38,517 8	Nil	6,38,517 8 (up to 31st December 1935).	Nil	8,000	7,400	200	196	699	28	0 12 6	7 4	24
6. Bengal Luxmi..	7,11,280 0	Nil	7,11,280 0	Nil	35,388	34,816	734	712	1,648	318	1 2 0	11 0	9
7. Bowraah ..	6,00,000 0	12,00,000 0	18,00,000 0	Nil	23,224	26,862	635	631	1,853	25	0 11 8	5 8	10 hours on week days and 4 hours on Saturdays.

8. Dhakeswari ..	24,01,430 0	NIH	24,01,430 0	NIH	27,828	27,788	734	732	2,478	19	0 10 6	5 11	18
9. Dunbar (I, II, III and IV).	14,00,000 0	5,00,000 0	19,00,000 0	NIH	41,040	40,320	523	515	1,839	498	0 13 6	10 0	10 hours on week days and 4 hours on Saturdays.
10. East India ..	58,770 8	60,715 0	1,19,485 8	NIH	NIH	NIH	308	90	196	NIH	0 8 2	NIH	94
11. Hooghly Cotton Mills Co.	Private concern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	NIH	0 11 0	NIH	0
12. Kesoram ..	15,00,000 0	20,00,000 0	35,00,000 0	NIH	47,648	103,557	1,737	800	4,834	329	0 14 0	8 5	Spinning 23 Weaving 18
13. Luxmi Narayan	8,48,924 0	NIH	8,48,924 0	6,00,000	NIH	NIH	222	176	860	NIH	0 5 0	NIH	18
14. Mahalaxmi ..	5,21,156 0	NIH	5,21,156 0	NIH	NIH	NIH	126	106	384	1	0 4 6	5 6	18
15. Mohini ..	13,99,985 0	..	13,99,985 0	4,15,000	19,288	18,849	556	546	2,510	28	0 8 6	5 2	24
16. New Ring ..	3,00,000 0	..	3,00,000 0	NIH	23,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Closed since 1928.
17. Rampooria Cotton Mills Co.	Private concern	..	..	..	NIH	NIH	779	765	803	57	0 14 0	8 0	9
18. Sree Radha Krishna (Nos. 1 and 2).	30,00,000 0	..	30,00,000 0	NIH	41,964	39,377	567	455	1,460	240	0 8 0 to 0 9 0	6 0 to 7 0	9-13
19. Victoria ..	Private concern	..	..	..	12,304	12,126	NIH	NIH	634	49	Not furnished.		18

13. It will appear from the details given in paragraph 11, that some of the cotton mills are exclusively weaving concerns, some are exclusively spinning concerns while the rest have arrangements both for spinning and weaving. All these mills have to submit returns of cotton yarn spun and cotton goods woven in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, XX of 1926, and with these returns the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India, brings out a monthly publication entitled "Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills." In this publication are given detailed statements about the quantity of yarn spun and woven goods manufactured in each province of British India and Indian States, month by month, but no figures are published relating to each individual mill in the different provinces and States, although these figures would prove very useful in studying the position and progress of the individual mills as also that of the industry as a whole. The individual mills were, therefore, addressed with request to furnish figures of the yarn spun and woven goods manufactured by them and the figures supplied by them have been incorporated in the following tabular statements. The Statistics relating to *All Mills in India* have been reproduced from the different issues of the *Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in India Mills* referred to above:—

TABLE IV.—Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts (or numbers) of yarn spun in the cotton mills of Bengal for twelve months April to March during the year.

Counts or numbers.	Bangeswarl.			Basanti.			
	1932-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1932-34.	1934-35 (September March).	1935-36.	1936-37.
1—10
11—20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30	14,111	240,361	..	..	..	54
31	55
32	1,473	26,952	..	..	..	59
33	1,586
34
35	2,355
36
37
38
39
40	10,209	165,115	..	..	..	2,393
Above 40	200	14,686	..	67,024	273,273	541,533
Waste	3,333	70,370	..	34,267	100,131	107,996
Total	Nil	29,326	537,464	Nil	101,291	373,404	656,182

Counts or numbers.	Bengal Lakhmi.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1-10	238,616	529,159	538,688	241,613	307,686
11-20	498,478	1,199,708	1,418,309	1,301,429	678,217
21	963,322	1,94,957	..	..	..
22	5,199	16,066	27,571	113,701	37,641
23 .. ..	..	..	..	..	396,440
24	13,963	63,790	12,308	6,906	3,471
25	4,192	..	..	..	..
26	60,612	69,634	105,627	106,610	96,477
27 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
28	3,210	10,499	..	..	..
29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
30	331,136	716,287	967,842	917,947	325,407
31 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
32	140,031	36,949	73,188	48,676	2,289
33	20,249	..	..	..	..
34	121	..	..	..	..
35 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
36	3,007	517	..	..	..
37 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
38 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
39 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
40	137,968	271,972	227,306	140,979	160,233
Above 40 ..	1,994	858	241	..	16,943
Waste	372,524	353,198	429,206	376,943	263,113
Total ..	3,364,622	3,452,592	3,800,233	3,254,308	2,692,326

Counts or numbers.	Bowreah.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1-10	910,381	786,301	806,056	887,248	1,180,995
11-20	4,484,525	3,747,136	2,926,575	4,286,383	2,972,795*
21	298,037	111,324	89,906	264,707	138,550†
22	560,708	288,377	289,575	668,482	338,605
23 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
24	62,187	87,107	24,450	53,197	121,448
25 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
26	116,335	461,095	822,766	767,034	583,833
27 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
28 .. ..	..	..	..	8,306	..
29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
30 .. ..	..	66	..	..	537
31 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
32 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
33 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
34 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
35 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
36 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
37 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
38 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
39 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
40 .. ..	..	227	3,650	..	..
Above 40 .. ..	..	..	4,895	..	..
Waste	246,904	190,835	129,702	214,341	186,393‡
Total	6,679,077	5,672,468	4,687,375	7,149,698	5,523,165

*Nos. 10†-20 instead of 11-20.

†20‡ instead of 21.

‡No. 42 instead of above 40.

Counts or numbers.	Dhakeswarl.				
	1982-83.	1983-84.	1984-85.	1985-86.	1986-87.
1-10 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
11-20	1,058,251	1,066,283	1,184,717	1,178,195	918,258
21 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
22	89,877	4,908	48,846	60,277	101,068
23 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
24	9,380	80,364	32,258	28,423	26,759
25 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
26	9,052	5,856	41,068	40,117	22,868
27 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
28	812	2,752	3,913	7,675	12,864
29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
30	757,114	710,059	798,492	781,245	566,728
31 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
32 .. ..	..	..	45,625	18,175	..
33 .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,407
34 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1,530	4,057	3,248	3,048	2,604
36 .. ..	..	..	..	..	124
37	229,467	351,182	447,190	625,342	777,956
38 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
39 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
40	197,081	228,734	291,852	322,148	374,890
Above 40	149,751	236,316	378,466	556,317	667,996
Waste	389,890	270,561	514,138	601,700	503,156
Total ..	2,842,155	2,950,572	3,784,316	4,214,715	3,994,168

Counts or numbers.	Dunbar.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1-10	808,608	1,092,866	1,341,745	1,182,698	1,541,798
11-20	6,314,724	4,763,555	4,082,722	5,024,237	4,144,437
21	263	1,407	41	4,089	2,300
22	55,523	5,224	49,326	206,169	156,431
23 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
24	847	3,737	21,500	11,187	5,180
25 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4,719	25	286,753	370,523	317,087
27 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
28 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
30	295	153	11,045	..	..
31 .. ..	..	..	..	..	228
32 .. ..	..	531	430	350	..
33 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
34 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
35 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
36 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
37 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
38 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
39 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
40 .. ..	..	12,419	83,626	75,125	13,156
Above 40	105	..	..	196	..
Waste	699,961	544,233	642,696	1,199,373	1,159,969
Total	7,884,545	6,424,150	6,519,884	8,073,967	7,340,566

Counts or numbers.			Kesoram.				
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1-10	..	..	128,332	31,063	42,115	58,068
11-20	..	..	4,931,708	4,962,530	3,465,072	3,481,834
21	..	..	..	12,923	..	144
22	..	..	862	12	47,898	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	540,577	738,020	304,169	226,323
25	..	..	24,534	..	..	..
26	..	..	92,836	188,792	302,921	292,498
27	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	..	..	4,035	5,732	7
29	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	755,363	887,954	868,712	1,241,756
31	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	1,474,576	1,568,492	1,556,432	2,055,073
33	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	..	..	796	12,147	1,609
37	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	..	702	..	..	..
39	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	..	144,131	219,562	139,279	138,788
Above 40	..	..	232,194	336,552	452,937	542,718
Waste	..	..	1,811,757	1,588,302	1,296,535	1,478,176
Total	..	..	3,636,622	10,519,992	8,488,992	9,512,063

No figures furnished.

Counts or numbers.	Mohini.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1-10 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
11-20	127	5,100	43,030	..	..
21 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
22 .. ..	..	2,025	..	..	..
23 .. ..	..	126,994	353,064	591,442	794,115
24 .. ..	..	175,916	78,885	..	..
25	650	..	..	..	..
26	110,850	1,762	..	..	..
27 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
28 .. ..	..	25,657	241,011	77,164	..
29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
30 .. ..	..	109,126	251,105	320,811	484,523
31 .. ..	..	78,722	..	..	..
32	236,921	156,144	94,347	188,185	115,799
33 .. ..	..	..	..	161,369	225,630
34	230,238	96,211	155,037	27,507	61,716
35 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
36 .. ..	..	6,041	4,817	..	..
37 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
38 .. ..	..	..	4,946	..	..
39 .. ..	..	2,556	..	..	..
40	607,841	601,952	618,920	748,047	589,111
Above 40	844,245	366,199	484,507	717,345	468,148
Waste .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,530,872	1,754,405	2,279,669	2,831,870	2,754,042

Counts or numbers.		Sree Radha Krishna--No. 1.				
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1-10	693,535	934,054
11-20	1,838,451	1,804,741
21
22	96,641	334,379
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32	11,695
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40	44,155
Above 40	20,670
Waste	578,640	507,370
Total	3,252,617	3,225,100

Counts or numbers.	Sree Radha Krishna—No. II.			Victoria.				
	1932-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1-10		100,947	52,491	503,810	678,098	1,078,729	856,114	925,044
11-20		106,776	23,196	834,609	664,845	1,114,978	1,788,521	1,171,531
21 .. ..		..	..	12,938	1,165	15	..	..*
22		528,796	596,097	..	..	2,410	..	15,389
23 .. ..		..	..	624	..	..	..	..
24 .. ..		..	..	8,455	..	..	..	9,001
25 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26		471,444	574,839	440	172	150	19,919	9,441
27		1,232	..	..	..	..	..	..
28		51	830	..	..	..	..	..
29 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 .. ..		..	3,090	..	..	..	..	..
31 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32		72,010	101,666	..	..	..	..	..
33 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 .. ..		..	558	..	..	..	..	..
37 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40		49,744	91,532	..	..	..	..	..
Above 40		1,521	2,464	..	..	..	..	..
Waste		273,308	283,325	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Nil	1,609,557	1,719,566	1,860,876	1,844,230	2,196,232	2,664,554	2,130,976

*20½ instead of 21.

Counts or numbers.	All mills in Bengal.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1-10	2,378,087	4,871,026	4,354,307	3,539,096	4,067,111
11 20	21,375,943	21,339,365	20,099,558	20,403,702	15,523,643
21	3,440,808	363,790	67,282	264,956	106,706
22	2,096,333	1,354,793	1,796,900	1,781,982	1,600,908
23	624	109,088	353,066	591,442	1,180,545
24	789,989	940,513	934,006	407,260	394,680
25	2,543	25,902	..	2,404	..
26	973,261	1,288,515	2,291,610	2,084,101	1,694,137
27	773	..	..	1,232	..
28	348,718	106,363	248,966	96,693	13,701
29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1,970,845	2,762,534	3,029,448	3,218,261	3,290,333
31 .. ..	..	86,424	..	268	56
32	1,659,386	1,935,840	1,980,315	1,872,963	2,304,069
33	20,249	..	6,927	162,569	231,623
34	230,508	98,080	164,632	29,500	61,716
35	1,530	4,599	3,302	3,055	4,989
36	3,007	18,040	5,613	12,302	2,361
37	229,467	351,182	447,190	625,342	777,946
38	6,594	792	4,946	..	..
39 .. ..	..	2,555	..	..	..
40	1,220,439	1,433,136	1,496,233	1,478,602	1,545,686
Above 40 ..	953,307	923,554	1,225,498	1,923,341	2,331,249
Waste	2,116,780	1,891,920	2,036,376	2,691,081	2,731,028
Total ..	40,821,488	39,912,399	41,056,056	40,991,244	38,094,475

TABLE V.—Detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods manufactured in the cotton mills of Bengal during the twelve months April to March in the year.

Description.	Acharya Prafulla Chandra.		-Bangsri.	
	1932-36.	1936-37.	1932-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>				
Chadars—				
Pounds
Yards
Dhuties—				
Pounds	..	6,075	..	138,323
Yards	..	45,470	..	694,384
Drills and jeans—				
Pounds
Yards
Cambrics and lawns—				
Pounds
Yards
Printers—				
Pounds
Yards
Shirtings and longcloth—				
Pounds	..	8	..	..
Yards	..	20	..	..
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—				
Pounds
Yards
Tent cloth—				
Pounds
Yards
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—				
Pounds
Yards
Other sorts—				
Pounds	..	360	..	..
Yards	..	2,194	..	..
Total—				
Pounds	..	7,038	..	138,323
Yards	..	47,684	..	694,384
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>				
Pounds	..	1,205	..	..
Yards	..	6,846	..	..
<i>III.—Grey coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.</i>				
Pounds
Dosen
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>				
Pounds
Dosen
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>				
Pounds
Dosen
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>				
Pounds
Dosen
Grand Total—				
Pounds	..	8,243	..	138,323
Yards	..	54,530	..	694,384
Dosen

Description.	Bangorwari.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.					
Chadars—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhuties—					
Pounds	87,187	90,350	203,965	258,637	672,699
Yards	421,906	433,496	951,928	1,252,261	2,279,384
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent cloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—					
Pounds	87,187	90,350	203,965	258,637	672,699
Yards	421,906	433,496	951,928	1,252,261	2,279,384
II.—Coloured piece-goods.					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Grey coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.					
Pound .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Hosiery.					
Pound .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Miscellaneous.					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—					
Pounds	87,187	90,350	203,965	258,637	672,699
Yards	421,906	433,496	951,928	1,252,261	2,279,384
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

Description.	Bangodaya.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds
Yards
Dhutties—					
Pounds	..	146,665	457,348	532,818	866,496
Yards	..	813,455	1,857,738	2,830,621	4,821,348
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds
Yards
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds
Yards
Prints—					
Pounds
Yards
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds
Yards
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds
Yards
Tent cloth—					
Pounds
Yards
Khaddi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds
Yards
Other sorts—					
Pounds
Yards
Total—					
Pounds	..	146,665	457,348	532,818	866,496
Yards	..	813,455	1,857,738	2,830,621	4,821,348
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds
Yards
<i>III.—Grey coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds
Dozen
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds
Dozen
<i>IV.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds
Dozen
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds
Dozen
Grand Total—					
Pounds	..	146,665	457,348	532,818	866,496
Yards	..	813,455	1,857,738	2,830,621	4,821,348
Dozen

Description.	Basant.		
	1934-35. (October-March.)	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>			
Chadars—			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Yards .. .. .	..	..	..
Dhuties—			
Pounds	85,945	238,570	547,532
Yards	206,725	1,572,905	3,080,729
Drills and jeans—			
Pounds	2,046	10,839	6,466
Yards	8,920	50,102	29,510
Cambrics and lawns—			
Pounds	2,588	18,132	7,168
Yards	22,045	145,078	49,790
Printers—			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Yards .. .. .	..	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—			
Pounds .. .. .	..	4,102	14,327
Yards .. .. .	..	28,880	83,600
T. cloth, domestic, and sheetings—			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Yards .. .. .	..	..	..
Tent cloth—			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Yards .. .. .	..	..	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Yards .. .. .	..	..	..
Other sorts—			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	2,674
Yards .. .. .	..	..	45,060
Total—			
Pounds	40,579	271,643	628,212
Yards	327,890	1,795,955	3,444,679
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>			
Pounds	8,164	24,138	5,975
Yards	19,947	168,082	34,604
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.</i>			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Dozen .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Dozen .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Dozen .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>			
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	..
Dozen .. .. .	..	..	..
Grand total—			
Pounds	43,743	295,781	623,287
Yards	347,837	1,965,047	3,870,288
Dozen .. .. .	..	..	..

Description.	Bengal Luxmi.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds	4,200	38	..	..	..
Yards	24,857	76	..	..	..
Dhuties—					
Pounds	2,146,619	1,905,023	2,704,555	2,279,209	1,994,453
Yards	10,060,793	9,095,664	12,516,928	10,492,314	9,364,078
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Yards	..	..	..	..	..
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Yards	..	..	..	..	..
Printers—					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Yards	..	..	..	..	..
Shirts and longcloth—					
Pounds	359,775	361,026	285,032	282,073	95,846
Yards	1,998,508	1,978,553	1,510,733	1,571,510	627,221
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Yards	..	..	..	..	..
Tent cloth—					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Yards	..	..	..	..	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds	1,551	..	..	..	..
Yards	6,244	..	..	..	..
Other sorts—					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Yards	..	..	..	..	..
Total—					
Pounds	2,505,695	2,266,087	2,989,587	2,561,282	2,090,299
Yards	2,090,402	11,074,292	14,033,661	12,063,824	9,991,299
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Yards	..	..	..	..	..
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods— Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen	..	..	..	..	..
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen	..	..	..	..	..
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds	3,460	18,877	5,977	2,595	1,650
Dozen	..	..	..	..	..
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—					
Pounds	2,509,155	2,284,964	2,995,565	2,563,877	2,091,950
Yards	12,090,402	11,074,292	14,033,661	12,063,824	9,991,299
Dozen	..	..	..	..	..

Description.	Borwah.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadders—					
Pounds	20,696	67,046	56,247	447,206	732,419
Yards	56,814	184,309	128,078	925,293	1,615,790
Dhuties—					
Pounds	224,707	1,172,222	1,956,100	1,271,711	731,558
Yards	1,090,627	6,254,754	9,376,409	5,996,825	2,620,545
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds	44	..	117,723	457,322	395,831
Yards	199	..	327,640	1,291,520	1,083,300
Cambries and lawns—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds	145,949	228,304	799,635	1,304,408	1,350,065
Yards	611,856	1,249,135	3,238,984	5,562,036	5,783,592
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent cloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds	115,628	114,896	229,027	520,904	639,376
Yards	303,793	339,509	723,178	1,291,730	1,300,036
Other sorts—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—					
Pounds	507,024	1,641,964	3,218,732	3,967,647	2,840,250
Yards	2,062,789	8,027,707	14,299,289	15,067,404	13,463,153
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods— Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	866	31
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	156	14
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—					
Pounds	507,024	1,641,964	3,218,732	3,968,513	2,840,231
Yards	2,062,789	8,027,707	14,299,289	15,067,404	13,463,153
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	156	14

Description.	Dhakeswarl.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhuties—					
Pounds	2,904,404	3,102,204	3,561,232	3,623,064	3,543,179
Yards	13,044,197	14,465,041	16,571,562	17,480,155	17,546,484
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds	34,398	93,911	133,224	236,624	180,683
Yards	151,350	398,976	576,922	107,536	807,072
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds	12,623	24,455	31,536	51,873	57,548
Yards	64,746	142,502	137,423	309,121	374,335
Tent cloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts—					
Pounds	209	65	63	4,902	16,065
Yards	673	381	308	34,573	99,613
Total—					
Pounds	2,951,634	3,220,455	3,726,155	3,916,468	3,797,672
Yards	13,260,966	15,006,900	17,336,220	18,903,390	18,828,009
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods— Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—					
Pounds	2,951,634	3,220,455	3,726,155	3,916,468	3,797,672
Yards	13,260,966	15,006,900	17,336,220	18,903,390	18,828,009
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

Description.	Dunbar.			
	1932-34.	1934-35 (From July).	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>				
Chadars—				
Pounds	44,850	248,246	512,468
Yards	80,537	694,263	1,146,199
Dhuties—				
Pounds	896,816	243,833	870,654
Yards	2,197,148	1,449,069	1,909,420
Drills and jeans—				
Pounds	3,226	..
Yards	10,012	..
Cambrics and lawns—				
Pounds
Yards
Printers—				
Pounds
Yards
Shirtings and logncloth—				
Pounds	573,908	1,525,494	1,238,569
Yards	2,542,010	6,777,300	5,776,088
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—				
Pounds
Yards
Tent cloth—				
Pounds
Yards
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—				
Pounds	201,091	290,098	492,812
Yards	530,898	622,943	1,329,379
Other sorts—				
Pounds
Yards
Total—				
Pounds	1,215,560	2,320,899	2,614,023
Yards	5,350,598	9,553,488	9,861,082
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>				
Pounds
Yards
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.</i>				
Pounds	33	..
Dozen	61	..
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>				
Pounds
Dozen
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>				
Pounds	20,624	29,257	28,808
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>				
Pounds
Grand Total—				
Pounds	1,236,184	2,350,179	2,642,831
Yards	5,350,598	9,553,488	9,861,082
Dozen	61	..

Description.	East India.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds
Yards
Dhuties—					
Pounds	11,374	33,561	48,254	89,031
Yards	44,950	167,490	240,493	460,813
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds
Yards
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds
Yards
Printers—					
Pounds
Yards
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds	21	73	117
Yards	53	804	443
T.cloth, domestica and sheetings—					
Pounds
Yards
Tent cloth—					
Pounds
Yards
Khadi, qungri or khaddar—					
Pounds
Yards
Other sorts—					
Pounds	15,077	40,400	62,374	50,067
Yards	56,395	160,005	277,820	234,721
Total—					
Pounds	26,451	78,982	110,701	139,215
Yards	101,345	347,548	518,617	695,977
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds
Yards
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods— Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds
Dozen
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds
Dozen
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds
Grand Total—					
Pounds	26,451	78,982	110,701	139,215
Yards	101,345	347,548	518,617	695,977
Dozen

Description.	Memoran.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds	107,562		7,925	26,328	84,807
Yards	312,644		23,843	66,723	172,135
Dhutties—					
Pounds	4,774,379		5,024,858	5,023,140	5,925,324
Yards	24,543,244		26,361,150	27,513,164	33,067,633
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds .. ..	..		..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..		..	..	..
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds .. ..	..		..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..		..	..	..
Printers—					
Pounds .. ..	..		..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..		..	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds	979,132		1,744,794	695,853	1,793,919
Yards	4,017,493		7,384,706	3,176,807	8,625,373
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds	431,207		755,532	360,506	445,345
Yards	2,418,391		4,347,795	2,106,924	2,841,327
Tent cloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..		..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..		..	..	..
Khaddi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds	221,740		228,208	81,847	..
Yards	582,320		740,494	234,496	..
Other sorts—					
Pounds .. ..	..		..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..		..	..	..
Total—					
Pounds	6,564,020		7,770,817	6,106,574	8,252,115
Yards	31,824,092		39,797,968	33,418,113	44,506,966
Figures not furnished.					
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds	664,806		508,669	273,308	523,645
Yards	3,246,803		2,452,911	1,365,722	2,436,030
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods— Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds	21,270		21,276	..	20,635
Dozen	303,294*		280,246*	..	285,369*
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds	236,711		865,218	569,037	831,064
Dozen	82,399		254,364	1,82,583	251,753
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..		..	..	..
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..		..	..	..
Grand total—					
Pounds	7,536,807		9,165,960	7,029,919	9,877,459
Yards	35,374,139		42,531,145	34,773,935	47,227,236
Dozen	82,399		254,364	1,82,583	251,753

*Quoted in yards and not in dozen.

Description.	Hooghly Cotton Mills Company.			
	1932-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>				
Chadars—				
Pounds
Yards
Dhuties—				
Pounds	..	6,995	9,487	27,952
Yards	..	34,975	47,974	152,221
Drills and jeans—				
Pounds
Yards
Cambrics and lawns—				
Pounds
Yards
Printers—				
Pounds
Yards
Shirtings and longcloth—				
Pounds
Yards
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—				
Pounds
Yards
Tent cloth—				
Pounds
Yards
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—				
Pounds
Yards
Other sorts—				
Pounds
Yards
Total—				
Pounds	..	6,995	9,487	27,952
Yards	..	34,975	47,974	152,221
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>				
Pounds
Yards
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.</i>				
Pounds
Dozen
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>				
Pounds
Dozen
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>				
Pounds
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>				
Pounds
Grand Total—				
Pounds	..	6,995	9,487	27,952
Yards	..	34,975	47,974	152,221
Dozen

Description.	Luxmi Narayan.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds
Yards
Dhuties—					
Pounds	218,657	532,939	743,091	625,913
Yards	1,006,768	2,494,068	3,674,233	3,210,596
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds
Yards
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds
Yards
Printers—					
Pounds
Yards
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds
Yards
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds
Yards
Tent cloth—					
Pounds
Yards
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds
Yards
Other sorts—					
Pounds
Yards
Total—					
Pounds	218,657	532,939	743,091	625,913
Yards	1,006,768	2,494,068	3,674,233	3,210,596
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds
Yards
<i>III.—Grey and coloured goods —Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds
Dozen
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds
Dozen
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds
Grand Total—					
Pounds	218,657	532,939	743,091	625,913
Yards	1,006,768	2,494,068	3,674,233	3,210,596
Dozen

Description.	Mahaluxmi.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhutes—					
Pounds	21,248	58,899	93,204	279,411	323,449
Yards	108,826	294,325	486,939	1,344,847	1,492,729
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent cloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts—					
Pounds	6,048	700	170	638	224
Yards	56,460	7,825	979	3,964	1,606
Total—					
Pounds	27,294	59,599	93,374	280,049	323,673
Yards	165,286	302,150	487,918	1,348,811	1,494,335
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>III.—Grey coloured goods— Other than textile goods.</i>					
Pounds	7,369	7	..	..	..
Dozen	36,734*	33*	..	..	..
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—					
Pounds	34,663	59,606	93,374	280,049	323,673
Yards	202,020	302,184	487,918	1,348,811	1,494,335
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

*Quoted in yards and not in dozen.

Description.	Mohini.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	9,334	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	22,211	..	..
Dhuties—					
Pounds	1,865,213	2,173,457	2,864,869	3,602,574	3,677,849
Yards	9,800,440	10,958,338	13,517,516	16,972,062	17,016,127
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	54	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	180	..	..
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	54,202	80,583	72,794
Yards .. ..	..	..	253,720	395,410	350,686
Printers—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	20,407	40,128	18
Yards .. ..	..	..	73,739	13,400	80
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent cloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	50	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	243	..	..
Total—					
Pounds	1,865,213	2,173,437	2,948,916	3,687,169	3,750,659
Yards	9,800,400	10,958,338	13,867,609	17,380,872	17,366,893
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds	69,632	45,146	66,095	110,969	83,879
Yards	367,305	273,437	362,610	531,693	182,573
<i>III.—Grey coloured goods— Other than textile goods.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>IV.—Hostery.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—					
Pounds	1,934,845	2,218,604	3,015,011	3,798,138	3,784,538
Yards	10,167,745	11,231,775	14,230,219	17,962,565	17,549,466
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

*Yards in place of dozen.

Description.	Rampooria.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhuties—					
Pounds	1,662,545	2,203,478	2,349,721	2,976,930	2,346,868
Yards	9,706,989	13,291,871	13,811,163	16,503,381	12,637,319
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent cloth—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts—					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—					
Pounds	1,662,545	2,203,478	2,349,721	2,976,930	2,346,868
Yards	9,706,989	13,291,871	13,811,163	16,503,381	12,637,319
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>III.—Grey coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total—					
Pounds	1,662,545	2,203,478	2,349,721	2,976,930	2,346,868
Yards	9,706,989	13,291,871	13,811,163	16,503,381	12,637,319
Dozen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

Description.	Sree Radha Krishna.		
	1932-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>			
Chadars—			
Pounds	47,008
Yards	127,836
Dhuties—			
Pounds	1,153,751	1,320,226
Yards	5,426,010	6,078,425
Drills and jeans—			
Pounds
Yards
Cambrics and lawns—			
Pounds	13,466	6,817
Yards	113,026	52,670
Printers—			
Pounds
Yards
Shirtings and longcloth—			
Pounds	248,030	188,356
Yards	1,193,094	875,078
T. cloth, domestics and sheets—			
Pounds	49,840
Yards	237,088
Tent cloth—			
Pounds
Yards
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—			
Pounds	188	..
Yards	432	..
Other sorts—			
Pounds	131	12,638
Yards	600	55,866
Total—			
Pounds	Nil	1,835,790
Yards	8,323,447
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>			
Pounds	1,070	..
Yards	9,316	..
<i>III.—Grey coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.</i>			
Pounds
Dozen
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>			
Pounds
Dozen
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>			
Pounds
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>			
Pounds
Grand Total—			
Pounds	1,416,836	1,835,827
Yards	6,742,478	8,323,447
Dozen	7

Description.	All Mills in Bengal.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods.</i>					
Chadars—					
Pounds	181,322	223,680	128,230	536,930	852,786
Yards	625,047	577,220	281,454	1,147,734	1,923,936
Dhuties—					
Pounds	16,495,253	18,497,917	23,342,571	23,086,189	23,512,778
Yards	82,399,219	96,081,409	116,947,669	116,490,129	120,154,962
Drills and jeans—					
Pounds	27,239	322	164,933	471,396	402,287
Yards	119,703	934	647,178	1,361,635	1,092,710
Cambrics and lawns—					
Pounds	2	938	71,674	113,431	86,418
Yards	20	7,176	399,968	662,734	461,356
Printers—					
Pounds .. .. .	..	..	43,286	..	..
Yards .. .. .	..	..	210,797	..	..
Shirtings and longcloth—					
Pounds	2,037,540	2,998,818	5,471,924	4,900,126	5,346,627
Yards	9,396,777	13,832,614	25,611,228	22,889,279	24,996,676
T. cloth, domestic and sheets—					
Pounds	13,157	29,207	31,586	56,692	88,730
Yards	71,265	167,487	187,428	330,015	518,030
Tent cloth—					
Pounds .. .. .	..	231	6,898	59	..
Yards .. .. .	..	460	14,160	314	..
Khadi, dungri or khaddar—					
Pounds	330,201	305,196	719,570	1,052,404	1,636,224
Yards	846,853	787,175	2,001,636	2,619,340	3,852,419
Other sorts—					
Pounds	9,642	7,415	2,583	50,217	35,643
Yards	70,474	46,347	9,049	179,717	220,184
Total—					
Pounds	19,094,406	22,068,719	29,983,255	30,327,444	31,901,493
Yards	93,429,348	111,450,822	145,210,567	145,670,957	163,215,293
<i>II.—Coloured piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds	808,437	640,311	604,748	412,159	564,346
Yards	4,268,915	3,197,923	3,132,163	2,124,681	2,943,647
<i>III.—Grey coloured goods—Other than piece-goods.</i>					
Pounds	6,188	23,320	137	864	73
Dozen	51	8,210	19	205	21
<i>IV.—Hosiery.</i>					
Pounds	310,110	737,643	1,584,795	1,653,560	2,212,555
Dozen	226,734	214,723	492,919	500,091	634,023
<i>V.—Miscellaneous.</i>					
Pounds	95,450	131,192	161,728	172,552	180,747
<i>VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.</i>					
Pounds	37,466	35,374	84,046	34,009	46,660
Grand Total—					
Pounds	20,852,057	23,641,963	32,368,709	32,600,588	34,985,864
Yards	97,698,263	114,648,745	143,342,730	147,795,638	156,153,940
Dozen	226,835	222,933	492,938	500,296	634,047

TABLE VI.—Quantity of yarn spun (in pounds) in all the mills of India and States as also in the mills of Bengal and the percentage relation of the latter to the former.

Counts or numbers.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.
1—10 ..	116,899,114	2,844,689	2·26	115,210,693	3,375,067	2·93
11—20 ..	445,157,984	18,559,664	4·17	484,241,173	21,375,942	4·41
21—30 ..	294,005,342	9,788,434	3·33	297,512,610	9,626,192	3·24
31—40 ..	71,078,075	3,672,759	5·16	77,185,518	3,371,180	4·40
Above 40 ..	34,001,363	1,004,859	3·25	36,593,749	953,307	2·61
Wastes ..	5,236,192	1,954,698	37·33	5,674,671	2,116,780	37·32
Grand Total ..	966,373,020	37,820,373	3·89	1,016,418,409	40,821,485	4·03

Counts or numbers.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.
1—10 ..	107,564,031	4,871,026	4·53	109,710,003	4,354,307	3·97
11—20 ..	439,866,346	21,339,385	4·85	463,460,247	20,099,558	4·34
21—30 ..	254,827,136	6,950,956	2·73	232,413,512	9,231,169	3·97
31—40 ..	75,810,009	3,930,558	5·19	96,043,918	4,109,158	4·23
Above 40 ..	37,358,415	923,554	2·49	43,876,496	1,225,488	2·79
Wastes ..	5,634,696	1,891,920	33·57	5,915,641	2,036,376	34·42
Grand Total ..	921,060,673	39,912,399	4·33	1,001,419,817	41,056,056	4·09

Counts or numbers.	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.
1—10 ..	110,456,775	3,339,096	3·02	111,957,811	4,067,111	3·63
11—20 ..	483,616,145	20,403,702	4·22	480,134,222	15,523,643	3·23
21—30 ..	237,613,178	8,449,403	3·54	268,762,030	8,433,021	3·13
31—40 ..	112,026,209	4,184,621	3·74	123,007,542	4,928,423	4·00
Above 40 ..	58,528,164	1,923,341	3·29	61,851,693	2,331,249	3·77
Wastes ..	6,056,430	2,691,081	44·43	8,403,461	2,731,023	32·49
Grand total ..	1,058,296,901	40,991,244	3·87	1,054,116,664	33,064,476	3·61

TABLE VII.—Abstract statement of the percentage of yarn spun in Bengal to all-India production.

Counts or number.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1—10 ..	2.26	2.93	4.53	3.97	3.02	3.63
11—20 ..	4.17	4.41	4.85	4.34	4.22	3.22
21—30 ..	3.33	3.24	2.73	3.27	2.94	3.15
31—40 ..	5.16	4.40	25.19	4.28	3.74	4.00
Above 40 ..	3.25	2.61	2.49	2.79	3.29	3.77
Wastes ..	37.33	37.32	33.57	34.42	44.43	32.49
Grand total ..	3.89	4.02	4.33	4.09	3.87	3.61

TABLE VIII.—Statement of the quantity (in pounds) and their equivalent (in yards) and description of woven goods manufactured in (i) India (British India and Indian States) and (ii) Bengal and the percentage of the latter to the former.

Description.	1931-32.			1932-33.		
	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.
1—Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	520,016,204	15,708,566	3.02	531,791,526	19,094,406	3.59
Yards ..	2,311,104,565	75,438,088	3.22	2,422,997,054	93,429,348	3.80
2—Coloured piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	138,621,236	750,584	.54	150,723,943	808,437	.54
Yards ..	768,736,698	3,927,969	.58	746,901,445	4,268,915	.57
3—Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	3,237,696	39,028	1.21	3,542,296	6,188	.17
Dozen ..	681,344	1,166	1.22	946,971	51	.01
4—Hosiery—						
Pounds ..	1,974,815	587,144	29.70	2,544,339	310,110	31.85
Dozen ..	622,659	162,980	26.17	746,341	226,784	30.39
5—Miscellaneous—						
Pounds ..	5,362,410	110,401	2.06	4,291,943	95,450	2.22
6—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—						
Pounds ..	3,045,221	13,370	.43	2,007,004	37,466	1.86
Grand Total—						
Pounds ..	672,257,632	17,204,092	2.56	694,901,056	20,852,057	3.00
Yards ..	2,969,891,161	79,364,057	2.66	3,169,893,409	97,693,263	3.08
Dozen ..	1,454,005	173,245	11.91	1,693,312	226,335	13.39

Description.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.
1—Grey bleached piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	495,794,794	22,068,719	4.45	570,722,200	29,983,255	5.25
Yards ..	2,284,994,899	111,450,822	4.92	2,641,654,065	145,210,587	5.49
2—Coloured piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	137,610,496	640,311	.46	147,466,140	600,746	.41
Yards ..	680,056,828	3,197,923	.47	755,801,961	3,132,163	.41
3—Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	3,391,982	28,829	.85	3,703,737	137	.00
Dozen ..	841,761	8,210	.97	930,523	19	.00
4—Hosiery—						
Pounds ..	2,340,336	737,643	31.52	4,718,435	1,548,795	32.69
Dozen ..	745,391	214,723	28.81	1,481,708	492,919	33.27
5—Miscellaneous—						
Pounds ..	4,864,133	131,192	2.69	6,208,320	161,728	2.61
6—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—						
Pounds ..	1,859,114	85,274	1.89	3,380,265	24,046	.69
Grand Total—						
Pounds ..	645,860,855	23,641,968	3.66	7,36,649,097	32,368,709	4.39
Yards ..	2,945,051,727	114,648,745	3.89	3,397,456,046	148,342,730	4.37
Dozen ..	1,587,152	222,933	14.05	2,412,251	492,933	2.43

Description.	1935-36			1936-37		
	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.	All India.	Bengal.	Per cent.
1—Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	587,786,728	30,327,444	5·16	604,535,718	31,961,498	5·12
Yards ..	2,772,980,036	145,670,957	5·25	2,761,765,472	153,215,293	5·54
2—Coloured piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	152,872,906	412,159	·27	154,663,112	584,346	·37
Yards ..	797,878,975	2,124,681	·26	810,221,627	2,943,647	·36
3—Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	5,117,609	864	·02	5,114,770	78	·00
Dozen ..	1,291,025	205	·02	1,188,139	21	·00
4—Hosiery—						
Pounds ..	5,304,435	1,653,560	31·17	6,466,609	2,212,555	34·22
Dozen ..	1,648,068	500,091	30·34	2,085,654	648,026	32·79
5—Miscellaneous—						
Pounds ..	5,673,448	172,552	3·04	5,577,656	180,747	3·24
6—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—						
Pounds ..	4,676,151	34,009	·73	5,923,016	46,660	·78
Grand total—						
Pounds ..	761,431,277	32,600,588	4·29	782,315,881	34,315,831	4·47
Yards ..	3,570,859,011	147,795,638	4·14	3,571,987,099	156,158,940	4·37
Dozen ..	2,939,091	500,296	17·02	3,278,793	648,047	2·32

TABLE IX.

Abstract statement showing the percentage relation of woven goods manufactured in the mills of Bengal to the total quantity manufactured in all the mills of British India and States.

Description.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1—Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	3.02	3.59	4.45	5.25	5.16	5.12
Yards ..	3.22	3.22	4.92	5.49	5.25	5.54
2—Coloured piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	.54	.54	.46	.41	.27	.37
Yards ..	.58	.57	.47	.41	.26	.36
3—Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—						
Pounds ..	1.21	.17	.85	.00	.02	.00
Dozen ..	1.22	.01	.97	.00	.02	.00
4—Hosiery—						
Pounds ..	29.70	31.85	31.52	33.59	31.17	34.22
Dozen ..	26.17	30.39	28.81	33.27	30.34	32.79
5—Miscellaneous—						
Pounds ..	2.06	2.22	2.69	2.61	3.04	3.24
6—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—						
Pounds	.43	1.86	1.89	.89	.73	.78
Grand total—						
Pounds ..	2.56	3.00	3.66	4.39	4.29	4.47
Yards ..	2.66	3.08	3.89	4.37	4.14	4.37
Dozen ..	11.91	13.39	14.05	20.43	17.02	20.82

14. In the foregoing paragraphs and tables facts and figures relating to the actual production of individual mills have been given and the percentage relation that this production bears to the all-India production has also been shown. During the last few years, as already mentioned, a decent number of cotton mill companies have been registered and many of them are now under construction. An endeavour was made to obtain particulars about these companies with a view to finding out what progress, if any, has been made by them since the date of their registration. Some of these companies have not replied to our enquiries for reasons best known to themselves, while some have responded with commendable promptness and sent us all particulars they were desired to supply. The reluctance of these companies to furnish particulars about their working may naturally give rise to apprehensions about their position in the minds of the investing public whose support and patronage they are soliciting. This department, however, is not concerned with this matter, and in the following notes the particulars supplied by some of the recently registered companies have been summarised:—

(1) *The Aswini Kumar Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered on 24th February 1933, and it received permission from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to commence business on 23rd December 1933. The first managing agency—The Barisal Commercial Syndicate—was dissolved owing to voluntary resignation. As certain disadvantages were felt in having the company at Barisal its registered office has since been transferred to Dacca and the present managing agents are Messrs. Dacca Economic Council. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 20,00,000 in 200,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 2,030 shares have been subscribed, the paid-up capital having stood at Rs. 8,750 on 30th June 1936. The company reports that the managing agents have been negotiating for the purchase of suitable lands for building factory and other necessary houses for the mill in the vicinity of the city of Dacca and that the terms of contract have been settled.

(2) *The Banga Rani Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—It is understood that the company is only passing through its preliminary stages and the actual work of erection has not yet started. The company has not given any particulars about its capital and the progress made until now.

(3) *The Bengal Assam Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered on 9th March 1934 and it has since been selling shares. Its head office is at Tanbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca, and Mr. A. Sobhan is its Secretary. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 25,00,000, of which Rs. 1,21,940 has been issued and Rs. 1,33,350 subscribed, the paid-up capital having stood at Rs. 46,725 on 30th June 1937. The Secretary reports that the company could not make much headway on the side of construction excepting the purchase of 98 bighas of land for the site of the future factories of the mill.

(4) *The Bengal Cord and Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in January 1937. The managing agents of the company are Messrs. Roy, Mooloomder & Co. with their head office at 7, Larmini Street, Dacca. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The company proposes to take up cotton spinning and weaving in addition to the manufacturing

of cords, ropes, etc. The managing agents report that they have not as yet commenced business.

(5) *The Chittaranjan Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The head office of the company is at Patuatuly Street, Dacca, and the mill, which is now under construction, is at Godenail, Narayanganj, Dacca. Messrs. Keshavlal Industrial Syndicate, Ltd., are the managing agents of the company.

(6) *Deshbandhu Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company is reported to have commenced work in 1934 with its head office at 72/A, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta, and the mill at Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, the managing agents being Messrs. National Council. The paid-up capital is Rs. 38,000. The managing director reports that the construction of the weaving building is almost complete and arrangements for the installation of one hundred looms are practically ready. The construction work of spinning building is not yet complete.

(7) *Chittagong Deshpriya Jatindra Mohon Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in 1925 with its head office at Chittagong and mill at Pahartali, a suburb of the town, Mr. P. K. Saha being the managing director. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 120,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each, of which 10,617 shares have been issued and subscribed, the paid-up capital having stood at Rs. 1,36,365 on 31st May 1936. The company was first registered under the name and style of "The Chittagong Cotton Mills, Ltd.," but after the death of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta the name has been changed. The management report that they have acquired 40 acres of land near the Chittagong railway station and the mill building covering an area of about 90,000 square feet is nearing completion. An auxiliary Diesel electric power plant, together with an attached workshop, has been installed and the mill building is designed to accommodate 400 looms and 1,000 spindles.

(8) *The Jayanti Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—It has been ascertained from the Collector of Dacca that the office of the company is situated at 20, Nawabpur Road, Dacca, and that the managing agents are now touring in the mufasil to sell shares. The mill has not yet come into existence. The buildings are being erected somewhere near Narayanganj and machinery is said to have been ordered for.

(9) *Luxmi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in April 1936. The office of the company is at Narayanganj, Dacca, and its managing agents are Messrs. Textile Trust, Ltd., who report that they are now selling shares but hope to be in a position to instal machinery shortly.

(10) *Muslim Indian Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in May 1936 and it commenced work in August of the same year. The head office as well as the mill site are at Narayanganj, Dacca, and the managing agents are Messrs. Muslim Industrial Syndicate. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 300,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, of which shares worth Rs. 1,82,610 have been subscribed, the paid-up capital having stood at Rs. 21,324 on 11th September 1936. The managing agents report that they have not yet undertaken construction but they have acquired land for the site of the mill.

(11) *The New Model Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered on 23rd September 1936, with an authorised capital of Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, of which

shares worth Rs. 7,50,000 have been issued. The registered office of the company is at Mymensingh and its managing agents are Messrs. Roy & Sons. The Secretary to the company informs that the promoters of the company have subscribed Rs. 40,000 worth of shares and that negotiations for a site of mill near Bhairab Bazar are almost complete. The managing agents propose to equip the mill with 12,000 spindles and 300 looms and in addition to normal manufacture, supply sized beans to local handloom weavers.

(12) *The Pravati Textile Mills, Ltd.*—The company has been registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 150,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, of which shares worth Rs. 15,00,000 have been issued for public subscription. The managing agents of the company are Messrs. K. C. Biswas & Co., with their registered office at Bharat Bhawan, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. Mr. K. C. Biswas, who is in the managing agency of the company, has wide experience in the line gathered in Japan, Europe and America and he was an instructor in textile engineering in the famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The company proposes to instal 200 automatic looms and 10,000 spindles and negotiations are reported to be under way for the purchase of a suitable plot of land measuring about 100 bighas for the site of the factory somewhere in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

(13) *Sonar-Bangla Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered on 11th November 1936, with its office at 19, Strand Road, Calcutta, the managing agents being Sandilya & Co. As the company is of recent inception the management writes to say that they have almost nothing to inform.

(14) *Sri Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.*—The office of the company is at Bholanath Buildings at 167, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta. The managing agents of the company report that the mill is still under construction and that only a small portion of the machinery has reached them.

(15) *The Tripura Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was registered in January 1931, with its head office at Comilla, in the district of Tippera, the managing agents being Messrs. Comilla Workers' Union, Ltd. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 125,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, of which 4,696 shares have been subscribed, the paid-up capital having stood at Rs. 36,144 on 31st April 1936. The Directors' report for the year ending on the 31st March 1936, states *inter alia* that a proposal for amalgamation of this company with a reliable and promising cotton mill is at present engaging the attention. It has been ascertained from the Collector of Tippera that the company has an office at Comilla but no mill is working or indeed has ever existed.

(16) *Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The company was incorporated on the 11th November 1932, and the date of commencement of business is 3rd March 1933. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which shares worth Rs. 10,00,000 have been issued. Up to 30th June 1937, the subscribed capital amounted to Rs. 1,58,450 while the paid-up capital was Rs. 1,09,170. The head office of the company is at 24, Strand Road, Calcutta, and its managing agents are Messrs. United Commercial Agency, Ltd., who propose to establish the mill with all the three departments of spinning, weaving and dyeing arranged with

up-to-date technique consisting of 20,000 ring spindles and 600 looms. The mill buildings have just been completed and the site is at Sodepur on the Eastern Bengal Railway, only 8 miles away from Calcutta. The managing agents report that they have ordered for 75 looms with all preparatory and finishing machines which are expected to arrive shortly.

15. Labour and Labour Welfare in the Mills of Bengal.—No survey of any industry is possibly complete without a reference to the condition of labour employed in it. The question of labour is of particular importance in a province like ours where, generally, people are reluctant to take to the mill industry of any type. In almost all large scale industries it will be found that the labour force is recruited from beyond the borders of the province, as the people of Bengal have never taken kindly to the idea of earning livelihood through employment as labourers in mills. An enquiry was, therefore, made about the labour employed in our cotton mills and the amenities of life provided for them by the mill authorities. The result of the enquiry are given below, mill by mill. The mills were required to send their own particulars in reply to the following three broad questions:—

- (i) Does your labour consist of non-provincials? If so, wherefrom the labourers are recruited? What percentage of your labour strength is made up of Bengali labour?
- (ii) What arrangements have you made for the housing of labour?
- (iii) Do you take any special steps towards labour welfare?

(1) *Acharya Profulla Chandra Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The labour strength of the mill varies from 40 to 45, of which, excepting two, all are Bengalees. The labourers are mostly local men and live in their own houses. Those who come from other places make their housing arrangements in the neighbourhood of the mill which is about one mile from the Khulna town proper. Special care is taken by the mill authorities for ensuring healthy moral conduct amongst the labourers.

(2) *Banga Sri Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—Ninety-five per cent. of the labourers are Bengalees. The labourers are provided with accommodation free of rent, both inside and outside the mill area. The mill authorities provide them with free medical aid, free medicine as well as other social amenities.

(3) *Bangeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—There are in this mill 200 Bengalee and 460 non-provincial labourers, the latter mainly belonging to Bihar and Orissa. There is no housing accommodation made by the mill as rented houses are available near the mill area. The company has started a fund for labour welfare with one per cent. of the profit earned by the company.

(4) *Bangadaya Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The management of the mill do not observe any restrictions in the matter of employment of labourers so long as they satisfy them as to their competency. Efforts, however, are being made to employ suitable Bengalees in all departments of the mill and as a consequence of this policy a good number of Bengalees are at present employed in the mill. The mill authorities have constructed a large number of quarters within the compound suitable for the housing of labourers and these are offered to the labourers at a nominal rent whenever they are willing to live in these quarters. The

labourers are given medical aid as also credit facilities for obtaining tea and general grocery from the shops maintained by the company.

(5) *Basanti Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The labourers are recruited from Bengal as well as from other provinces, namely, Madras, Orissa, Nepal and up-country. Bengalees comprise 36 per cent. of the total labour strength. There is a cooly line close to the mill premises with 112 blocks and quarters for the officers, clerks, durwans and some other important hands within the mill compound. The mill authorities take particular care for making sanitary arrangements for the labourers. They supply free pure drinking water to the line adjacent to the mills where a number of operatives of the mill live. It is reported that the management of the mill are making necessary arrangements for free primary education, sports and recreation for the labourers. Free medical aid is also given to them and there is a dispensary for the purpose inside the mill compound.

(6) *The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—About 60 per cent. of the labourers employed in this mill are Bengalees. For the housing of the workers there are pucca cooly lines, while arrangements have been made by the management for free primary education, in-door and out-door games, sports, free theatrical shows and issuing books for the use of the workers.

(7) *Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.*—Of the total labour force approximately 35 per cent. are Bengalees, whilst of the balance 52 per cent. are the natives of Orissa, 11 per cent. of Delhi, Cawnpore, etc., 1 per cent. of Bilaspore, and 1 per cent. of the Madras Presidency. There are 465 rooms in the line which are more than sufficient to accommodate the resident labour of the mill. For these rooms the workers are charged a nominal rental. Water-supply is sufficient and the number of latrines adequate. The management maintain a mill dispensary which is in charge of a qualified medical officer, assisted by a dispenser. If necessary, use may be made of the two larger dispensaries at the adjoining Fort Gloster Jute Mills (also under the management of Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd.), where there is in addition a Leprosy clinic. The mill authorities have recently provided at Bowreah a football pitch of which considerable use is made and a close watch is kept on shops in the mill to ensure cleanliness.

(8) *The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The labour consists purely of provincials with the exception of a limited number of hands, say, about 30 including durwans. Of these about 8 to 10 come from Bihar and Orissa and the rest from Nepal and the Punjab, or, in other words, only 1 per cent. of the total labour consists of people from other provinces. The mill has double and triple storeyed pucca buildings, each room open to the north and south, for all operatives in general. The durwans are given pucca buildings with corrugated iron roofs. The mill authorities have a school to impart primary education to the operatives. There are arrangements for giving free medical aid to the labourers. For the recreation of the workers a big hall has lately been erected for the purpose of giving free cinema shows while the mill already possesses a theatre hall where the operatives are allowed to stage periodical performances. There are arrangements for outdoor sports as also swimming club for the operative exclusively.

(9) *Dunbar Mills, Ltd.*—Of the total labour force approximately 24 per cent. are Bengalees, whilst of the balance 36 per cent. are natives of Delhi, Cawnpore, etc., 21 per cent. of Orissa, and 19 per

cent. of the Madras Presidency. There are in the lines of the mills 452 rooms which are more than sufficient to accommodate the resident labour and for the occupation of these rooms only a nominal rental is charged. The lines are complete with a number of septic tank latrines and wash-houses and there is an ample water-supply. The management maintain a dispensary which is under the charge of a qualified medical officer, assisted by a dispenser, and special care is taken to ensure cleanliness of the shops in the mill lines.

(10) *The East India Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The composition of the labour strength is as follows: Bengalees 210, Oriya 12, U. P. men 20. That is to say, about 86 per cent. of the labourers are Bengalees. Five sheds have been constructed in the mills for the housing of labour. Free medical aid and medicines are given to the workers, while they are regularly vaccinated every year. There are a football ground and a dramatic club in the mill for the workers.

(11) *Hooghly Cotton Mills Co.*—About 75 per cent. of the labourers employed in this mill are Bengalees, the rest belonging to Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. The mill does not provide any quarters for its labourers nor has it any special measures for labour welfare.

(12) *Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The labourers are mostly non-provincials being recruited from Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Madras and the United Provinces. Bengalee labour is made at about 30 per cent. The mill has its own cooly line building which house 2,000 hands, while another three-storeyed building, capable of housing 500 men more, is under construction. The house is given to the workers at a very nominal rent. The company has a hospital and medicines are given free to all patients. The sanitary arrangements are good and care is taken for the supply of water for drinking, bathing and washing purposes. The management report that liberal provisions have been made for maternity benefit and for the education of the children of the workers and that the workmen's Compensation Act is used to the full extent.

(13) *Luzmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—There is no non-provincial element in the labour force, the entire labour coming from the neighbouring villages or districts. Two-storeyed buildings and sheds have been constructed in the factory area for the accommodation of labour. The mill has a dispensary in charge of a qualified doctor and workers are given medicine free of cost. For the convenience of the workers a bazar has been started under the supervision of the medical officer who looks after the sanitation. The mill contemplates to start a school and a library for the benefit of the workers.

(14) *Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The labourers consist of provincials and non-provincials. The provincials come from different places of Bengal mainly from the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. Non-provincials generally belong to Bihar, Orissa and the United Provinces, there being a very small but unstable percentage of Madrassis as well. Bengalee labour constitutes nearly 90 per cent. of the total. The mill has barracks, family-quarters and kutcha sheds for the labourers. The present housing accommodation not being sufficient, some of the labourers take on rent from the local people the near-by houses and live on messing system. The mill authorities render help in arranging for these rentals. Medical aid is given to the labourers through the mill dispensary which is under the charge of a

medical officer. There are a library and a football club for the workers.

(15) *The Mohini Mills, Ltd.*—The labourers are mainly Bengalees, less than 10 per cent. being non-provincials. Dwelling houses are provided for foreigners, that is, for those who are not of Kusthia, nominal rent being charged for their housing. Library, football, gymnasium, free medical aid are provided for the workers whilst facilities for theatrical and *jatra* performances by the workers themselves are given at the expenses of the mill.

(16) *The Rampooria Cotton Mills & Co.*—The labourers are mainly recruited from the United Provinces, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa and other places. The percentage of Bengalee labour is 40. For the housing of the labourers a two-storeyed building with 165 rooms have been arranged. Free medical aid is given to the labourers.

(17) *The Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills, Ltd.*—The labourers are mostly non-provincials being recruited from up-country and Orissa, Bengalee element being not even 5 per cent. of the total labour strength. There are cooly lines in the mills for the housing of labour. There are arrangements for the provision of free medical aid and medicines to the labourers.

(18) *Victoria Cotton Mills.*—About 75 per cent. of the labourers of this mill are recruited from Orissa, the balance being made up by labour available locally including Bengalees. The mill has no housing accommodation nor any special welfare arrangements for the labourers.

16. Prospects of Cotton Mills in Bengal.—Although the cotton mill industry has not been able to make any remarkable progress in the province, it is doubtful if any other industry has engaged greater attention of the intelligentsia of Bengal ever since 1905 when the cry of *Swadeshi* took the whole country in its sweep. It is very widely believed that the industry has ample scope for development in the province. An examination of the economic factors which have led to the remarkable success of the industry in the Bombay Presidency and in one or two other provinces, shows that almost identical conditions obtain in Bengal and that there is hardly any reason why the industry, if conducted on sound lines, should not succeed in this province as well. The only disadvantage to Bengal arises from her having been situated rather far from the cotton-growing districts, and on this account Calcutta manufactures have been faced with a severe competition⁹. But against this disadvantage is to be considered the fact that excess of freight paid on raw cotton is largely compensated by saving in freight on finished goods¹⁰. At any rate, excepting the handicap in regard to the supply of raw cotton, the industry possesses comparative advantages in all other respects and so far as may be seen, there is no other economic factor prejudicial to the prospects of the cotton mill industry in Bengal.

In the first place, the province possesses almost extraordinary advantages in respect of labour and power. There has been until now a reluctance amongst the working class of Bengal to take to mill work, but fortunately it is fast dying out with the result that an abundant supply of comparatively cheap labour will continue to be available. The enquiry into the distribution of the labour force of the different mills shows that the percentage of Bengalee labour is on the increase.

⁹ The Investors' Year Book, 1936-37, p. 136.

¹⁰ Modern Review, February, 1936—Prospects of Cotton Mills in Bengal.

A factor, very much in favour of Bengalee labour, is that he is more intelligent, though physically a bit poorer, than outside labourers. But workers in cotton mills do not presumably require very strong physique because the operations are such as require a sensitiveness of touch and flexibility of fingers more than physical exercise, which it does not take long to develop. In the experience of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., the spinning efficiency in course of eight years has reached almost India's maximum and the management of the mill claim that within a year or two the maximum will be reached in the weaving section. So that the disadvantage on this account is not of a permanent character but such as can be removed by training and experience.

As regards availability of cheaper power, Bengal stands in a very happy position compared to other provinces. A large coal-field lies near at hand and it is estimated that for each ton of Ranigunge coal, excluding surcharge, which costs Bengal Rs. 5-13-6, costs Ahmedabad Rs. 14-8, Cawnpore Rs. 9-9, Delhi Rs. 11-6. Even if Ahmedabad prefers to get coal from the Central Provinces, the cost will not be less than Rs. 12-13 per ton¹². While very well off so far as raw cotton is concerned, Western India has been unfortunate in the matter of power, because the principal coal deposits are in the north-east. Either a very long train haul or a shorter train haul plus a very long voyage from Calcutta around the Peninsula to Bombay was necessary. In 1926 freight on coal from Bengal to Ahmedabad was more than double the original cost of coal. In the early days of the mills, before the Sues Canal was opened, and even before there was much coal mining in Bengal, this difficulty was avoided by burning wood. Later, coal was imported from England, and more recently from Africa, but from all these places a long and expensive haul is involved. Some up-country mills have secured coal from nearer fields of poor coal and others have had a distinct advantage in being situated closer to Bengal¹³. Most of the Bombay mills are driven by electricity and it is estimated that "about 90 per cent. of the Bombay cotton mills are now supplied with electric power which is clean and reliable, but even more expensive than coal. With the equipment used one ton of coal is calculated to be the equivalent of from 600 to 800 kilowatt hours of electricity, which is delivered to most mills at a cost of .725 anna per unit, or Rs. 31.72 for 700 units. A few mills which made earlier contracts pay only two-thirds of the price, but even this lower rate is somewhat above the Bombay cost of power from Bengal coal. Electricity is provided in mills in Japan at rates corresponding to from .32 to .54 annas per unit and in the United States at about .64 anna. Electrical power is therefore relatively more expensive for the Bombay mills¹⁴. So, from the point of power supply the Bengal mills have a distinct advantage.

Another gift of nature which is conducive to the development of the industry and which Bengal is fortunate in possessing, is her climate. Cotton fibres work best in a moist climate. While not so regular as that of Manchester, Osaka or Nagoya, the Bombay climate is moist and the short fibres of Indian cotton are more easily manipulated there than in most up-country places which, except in the monsoon, are always very dry. Means have been devised, however, to overcome this

¹² Modern Review, February, 1936—Prospects of Cotton Mills in Bengal.

¹³ Sanyal, D. K.—Financial times, Calcutta, January, 1935.

¹⁴ D. H. Buchanan—The development of Capitalist Enterprise in India, p. 202.

¹⁵ Ibid p. 203.

disadvantage to a considerable extent without much extra expense, and the drier climate is less exhausting and enervating for the labourer. Bengal being a deltaic plain gifted with an excellent river system, the temperature is lower than in centres like Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and Delhi and the atmosphere is generally humid. This gift of nature is certainly more advantageous than the artificial humid atmospheric conditions produced within the factory with the help of modern inventions.

As regards the possible market for finished goods it is not disputed for a moment that a vast market, potential and actual, does exist, the demand of which the existing number of mills in Bengal are hardly able to meet in full. A study of the consumption of the mill-made piece-goods during the last thirty years shews that the *per capita* consumption in India is 13.1 yards, on the basis of which the total consumption of mill-made piece-goods by 51,122,550 people of Bengal (according to the latest Census figures) comes to 66.97 crores of yards. Due to the trade depression the *per capita* consumption of mill-made piece-goods in 1933-34 was 10.50 yards. Even if consumption in Bengal is calculated on the basis of 1933-34 figure (ignoring the fact that in comparison with other provinces Bengal consumes more cloth) the total consumption comes to 53.67 crores of yards. In 1933-34 Bengal mills produced 11.46 crores of yards so that there is still a market for 42.21 crores of yards of which advantage can very well be taken by the existing and prospective cotton mills of the province. "It might prove interesting if an examination be made in regard to the *annual cloth bill* of Bengal to see how the amount is distributed. It has been estimated that Bengal's minimum requirement of mill-made piece-goods is 53.67 crores of yards. In 1933-34 the *per capita* consumption of imported piece-goods in India was 2.25 yards on which basis Bengal consumed 11.50 crores of yards the value of which calculated at the rate of 2 as. 6 p. per yard was, before the levying of duty, Rs. 1.83 crores. Bengal's own production was 11.46 crores of yards valued at Rs. 2.86 crores. The use in Bengal of mill-made piece-goods produced in other provinces in 1933-34 was 30.71 crores of yards valued at Rs. 7.67 crores. Or, in other words, even in a year of depression Bengal's cloth bill amounted to Rs. 12.36 crores of which Bengal's own off-take was only Rs. 2.86 crores¹⁵. According to the managing agent of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd., the approximate annual consumption of piece-goods in Bengal is worth about Rs. 14 crores, of which foreign imports account for about Rs. 2½ crores and the rest of India for Rs. 10 crores, so that Bengal's domestic production is not worth more than Rs. 1½ crores or about 10 per cent. of her demand, that is, about 36 days' consumption. The only conclusion that is derivable from the facts and figures referred to above is that a rich and abounding market exists in Bengal for her cotton mills and that there is need and scope for a number of mills if all the local demands were to be met by local production¹⁶. It may not be a matter of economic prudence to endeavour to produce every item of the varied demand at the early stage, but still the Bengal mills have before them a wide scope for expansion and a rich harvest to reap even if they devote themselves to the production of the more general varieties of the demand. Self-sufficiency in regard to the requirement of cloth is of fundamental importance to any country and it is high time our province devoted adequate

¹⁵ D. K. Sanyal—Financial Times, Calcutta, January 1935.

¹⁶ A. B. Guha—Modern Review, February 1936.

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attention to this matter. Apart from what she brings from other provinces, Bengal imports every year not an inconsiderable quantity of cotton goods and a table is reproduced below from the Report on the Maritime Trade of Bengal (1936-37) showing the imports into Bengal of different kinds of cotton piece-goods during the last five years (in lakhs of rupees).

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1—Twist and yarn ..	110.63	104.49	89.76	117.86	48.63
2—Piece-goods—					
Grey—Plain ..	100.90	38.73	58.70	81.17	64.27
Grey—Bordered ..	176.48	111.50	159.54	156.73	124.34
White ..	92.67	59.83	84.95	62.24	53.37
Coloured printed or dyed ..	174.63	109.16	167.28	148.40	126.08
Total piece-goods ..	544.68	319.22	470.47	448.54	368.06
3—Other cotton fabrics ..	57.24	62.46	54.14	48.43	42.10
Total cotton manufactures	601.92	381.68	524.61	496.97	409.16
Grand total cotton goods ..	712.55	486.17	614.37	614.83	457.78

17. This survey of the cotton mill industry in Bengal is not exhaustive and a more comprehensive enquiry would have brought to light many more interesting facts and figures about it. The different Tariff Boards appointed to enquire into the claims of protection of the textile industry, have studied the economics of the industry and their reports show its position mainly from the all-India point of view. An attempt has been made in this brochure to study the industry as far as Bengal is concerned. It appears that the cotton mill industry in this province has received a fillip for development from the beginning of this century and although the progress has not been very substantial there is nevertheless a very large scope for development. There is a ready market close at hand; there is no scarcity of labour or power resources while the disadvantage in regard to the supply of raw materials is not insuperable. The only question is the question of capital. It is believed that there is capital available for those who know how to reach it and if the industry be a profitable proposition, which undoubtedly it is, there is no reason why capital should be shy. There is a very strong feeling abroad for the support of Bengal's industries and never perhaps was the desire for the industrial development of the province keener and more earnest on the part of her people than now. The circumstances are definitely in favour of Bengal and if conducted on sound, cautious and business-like lines her cotton mill industry has a very bright future before it.