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LANCASHIRE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE

THIRD
ANNUAL
REPORT

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THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
LANCASHIRE
INDIAN COTTON
COMMITTEE

for the year ended
31st December
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Government of Madras.

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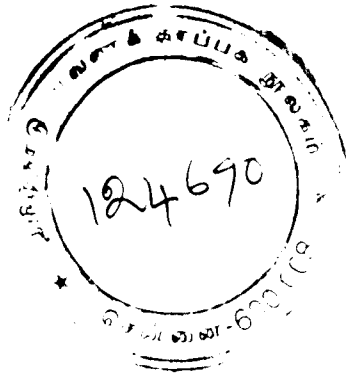
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LANCASHIRE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE AND OFFICIALS



SIR RICHARD H. JACKSON, J.P. (*Chairman*)
Vice-President, Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations ; Chairman and member Executive Committee, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation ; Member, Executive Committee, British Cotton Growing Association ; Member, United Kingdom Cotton Trade Advisory Delegation to Ottawa 1932.

R. HOUGHTON, J.P. (*Vice-Chairman*)
Member, United Kingdom Cotton Trade Advisory Delegation to Ottawa 1932.

T. ASHURST
Secretary, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association ; Member, United Kingdom Cotton Trade Advisory Delegation to Ottawa 1932.

G. W. BENNETT
Ex-Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations

H. S. BUTTERWORTH
Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations.

J. H. CONEY, J.P.
Ex-President, Liverpool Cotton Association.

FORREST HEWIT, J.P.
Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Calico Printers.

H. G. HOUGHTON
*Member, India Executive Committee, Manchester Chamber of Commerce.
Chairman, Shipping Merchants Committee, Manchester Chamber of Commerce.*

SIR WILLIAM CLARE LEES, O.B.E., J.P.
Chairman, British Textile Mission to India, 1933.

J. LITTLEWOOD
Director, Lancashire Cotton Corporation Limited.

DR. R. H. PICKARD, F.R.S.
Director, British Cotton Industry Research Association.

SIR KENNETH D. STEWART, K.B.E.
Chairman, Merchants Committee on Indian Cotton.

E. RAYMOND STREAT, C.B.E.
*Director and Secretary, Manchester Chamber of Commerce ;
Member, British Textile Missions to India, 1933 and 1935.*

A. H. PEARSON (*Secretary*),
Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee,
333-350 The Royal Exchange,
MANCHESTER 2.

LANCASHIRE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

NOTE ON THE COMMITTEE'S CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS

For the convenience of readers who may not be fully informed as to the constitution and objects of the Committee, the following paragraphs are reproduced from the Introduction to the First Annual Report.

"The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee was established by the President of the Board of Trade in the autumn of 1932, in pursuance of an undertaking given to the Government of India by the Government of the United Kingdom in the Commercial Agreement made between the two Governments at the Ottawa Conference in July of the same year. In September, 1933, the British Cotton Industry sent a Mission to India to discuss matters of mutual interest with representatives of the Indian Cotton Industry and to make representations to the Government of India. This Mission, under the chairmanship of Sir William Clare Lees, also included representatives of the Artificial Silk Industry, but for the special purposes associated with the problem of the extended use of Indian cotton, it may be conveniently referred to as a Lancashire Mission. It returned in November with a report which, upon its acceptance by all the responsible organisations in the British Cotton Industry, added fresh impetus and importance to the work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. In brief, the report of the Mission underlined and emphasised the desirability of a policy of economic reciprocity as particularly applied to all the interests associated with the cotton industry, from raw cotton to the finished product, in both countries, and embodied a programme of co-operation and mutual accommodation in which the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee was allotted an active and significant part.

In view of the extended programme of work which the Committee was called upon to undertake, the President of the Board of Trade, with the ready concurrence of the Lancashire trade organisations, considered it desirable to enlarge the membership of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. This was done in January, 1934, and one of the first acts of the enlarged Committee was to approve the appointment of the first resident Commissioner in India.

It is important to appreciate how widely representative the Committee is of every activity in Lancashire which is capable of playing a part, directly or indirectly, in the project which the Committee was set up to promote, namely, the extended use of Indian cotton. The chairman, Sir Richard Jackson, himself a cotton spinner, has been connected for many years with the work of the British Cotton Growing Association and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and, as one of the Lancashire advisory delegates who attended at Ottawa during the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932, has been associated with the movement from the outset. The other members include representatives of the leading trade associations in the spinning, weaving, finishing and merchandising sections of the Lancashire industry, whilst in the person of Dr. R. H. Pickard, a close link is established between the work of the Committee and the British Cotton Industry Research Association, of which Dr. Pickard is the director. Subsequent paragraphs of this report will show how the Committee is calling into being active co-operation between all these sections of the industry to further the end in view."

LANCASHIRE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTORY

In presenting its third Annual Report, for the year ended December 31, 1936, the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee draws the attention of those readers who are not familiar with its activities, to the brief explanation of its origin and objectives, which is reproduced, by way of preface, in the same form as in the two earlier reports.

The imports of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom during the cotton year which ended on July 31st, 1936, amounted to 546,654 bales. At this figure the imports are higher than the most optimistic observers would have believed to be possible of attainment three or four years ago. That the takings of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom should have passed the "half million bales" mark by such a satisfactory margin, notwithstanding the operation of certain adverse factors, is by far the most significant of the events with which this report will deal. In the minds of many people, both in India and in the United Kingdom, the figure of half a million bales has been regarded as a high and testing criterion of the real effectiveness of the steps which the British Government and Lancashire interests promised to take to enlarge the off-take of Indian cotton. It was freely asserted to be a level of achievement which would prove impossible to reach, or at best would involve many years of effort. It has been accomplished less than three years after the Lancashire Mission to India, led by Sir William Clare Lees, gave a pledge to the Indian Government that Lancashire would devote wholehearted endeavours to the project.

Shipments since the end of the last cotton year, which will be included in next year's statistics, show a further improvement and thus demonstrate that the success of 1936 is no mere "flash-in-the-pan."

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee wishes to express its great appreciation of the help it has received in the work from which this notable result has followed. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, and his principal officials have maintained contact with the Committee throughout the year. The British Cotton Industry Research Association, and the Director and staff of the Association at the Shirley Institute have co-operated in a highly practical manner, which has contributed to the success of the work to a degree which it is impossible to over-state. The thanks of the

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(a) In India.

(b) In the United Kingdom.

Committee are due in particular to the individual spinners, manufacturers, and merchants to whose sympathetic reception of the Committee's recommendations, more than to anything else, the progress achieved is to be ascribed.

Finally, the Lancashire Committee desires to acknowledge in the warmest manner its indebtedness to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, whose co-operation has been constant and unfailing. Had the Indian Central Cotton Committee not been so efficient and so energetic, the efforts of the Lancashire Committee could not have had such handsome results.

The Committee's existence and its work arises from the undertakings exchanged between the United Kingdom and Indian Governments in the Commercial Agreement signed at Ottawa in 1932. It is, therefore, necessary to refer to the fact that, following a decision of the Legislative Assembly in the spring of 1936, the Indian Government gave six months notice, in May, to terminate that Agreement. This event inevitably gave rise to the question whether or not the Committee should continue its labours. The point was considered by the President of the Board of Trade, who received a deputation from the Committee on May 19th. He made the request that the Committee should maintain its efforts without regard to the fact that the notice to terminate the Agreement had been given and received. In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee he wrote :-

"Although notice has been given by India you will realise, of course, that we are not relieved of our obligations during the period of notice. The formal position, therefore, is that at any rate until November next your Committee should pursue its aims and objects just as it has done heretofore. What is to happen after the expiry of the notice of termination must depend on future developments.

"Apart from the formal position, however, I should like to say how much I personally hope your Committee will not only continue its labours during this period of uncertainty, but will continue to receive the support of the United Kingdom cotton industry as it has received it in such a marked degree in recent years. To interrupt your excellent work or to restrain it might mean that India would lose some of the benefits you have laboured to achieve on her behalf, and time might be required to restore the situation to the point now reached. So long as there is the possibility that some new Agreement will be concluded between the two Governments, which will be to the mutual advantage of both countries, I ought to be in a position to show quite definitely that your Committee's work has lost none of its momentum. I know that much of your progress has been based on goodwill towards India and that a period of uncertainty as to the future inevitably has its effect on goodwill which only thrives on mutual confidence.



VISITORS
to the Committee
during
1936

*The Most Hon. The
Marquess of Zetland,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
Secretary of State for
India.*



*Sir Firozkhan Noon,
High Commissioner
for India in London.*

VISITORS
to the Committee
during
1936



*Sir B. N. Mitra,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
former High Com-
missioner for India in
London.*



*Dr. D. B. Meek,
C.I.E., O.B.E., Trade
Commissioner for
India in London.*

THE LANCASHIRE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

333-350, THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,
MANCHESTER.

February, 1937.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Chairman,
(Sir Richard H. Jackson) to send you a copy of the
Committee's Annual Report for 1936, and to express
the hope that you will be able to read through it
and that you will find it of considerable interest.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. Jackson

Secretary.

“But I trust you will find your supporters in Lancashire willing “to take the view of the Government in this matter and continue their “efforts wholeheartedly during the period of uncertainty which lies “ahead.”

This was duly considered by the Committee, which decided to follow the course of action recommended by the President of the Board of Trade, although it was felt that the Committee would be placed in a position of considerable difficulty in its dealings with individual constituents in Lancashire.

These matters will be mentioned again in a later section of the report in which the views of the Committee on the situation as a whole will be presented. At this point, it seems desirable to pass to a record of the actual work of the Committee during the year under review.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE IN PROPAGANDA WORK

During 1936 propaganda in the United Kingdom on behalf of Indian cotton was actively maintained. For the third time in succession the Committee exhibited in the Textile Section of the British Industries Fair, held in London in the early part of the year. The display occupied three stands in order to provide a really impressive exhibit, and by general consent a most successful result was obtained. A memorable occasion at the exhibition was the personal visit paid to the Stand by His Majesty King Edward VIII. Other distinguished visitors included the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, and Sir Buphendra Nath Mitra, the then High Commissioner for India in London. Both Lord Zetland and Sir Buphendra Nath Mitra were greatly impressed with the progress made in Lancashire in processing Indian cotton and with the rapid increase which had taken place during the past few years in the consumption of the raw material. At the close of the Exhibition a souvenir brochure was issued by the Committee commemorating what was a notable fortnight in London. The comments made by the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner at the time of their visit to the Stand were reproduced in the brochure and several thousand copies were circulated throughout all sections of the Lancashire cotton industry and also in India.

The actual exhibit was arranged in two parts—one half was a collection of goods produced in the United Kingdom from Indian cotton, including yarns of all kinds, and a wide range of finished fabrics, together with miscellaneous made-up household goods and apparel. Several arresting novelty productions were also exhibited. The other part of the exhibit showed members of the staff of the British Cotton Industry Research Association actually at work, conducting tests on Indian cotton and yarns produced therefrom.

Following closely upon the British Industries Fair, the Committee co-operated with the Office of the Indian High Commissioner in London, where a range of yarns and goods made from Indian cotton was set up in the display windows of India House. These exhibits were changed at frequent intervals and the display extended over a period of three months. The Committee wishes to take this opportunity of recording the pleasure and satisfaction which it derived from being able to collaborate with the United Kingdom representatives of the Government of India in this direction. In August, arrangements were made with the Director of the Imperial Institute in London to set up, in the Institute, a display of Indian cotton and goods made therefrom, with the result that there is now a permanent exhibition to which interested members of the public may have access all the year round.

In addition to the foregoing, a variety of means have been adopted of keeping Indian cotton constantly before various sections of the industry, particularly by circularising spinners, manufacturers, and merchants from time to time throughout the year. The Committee's efforts are not confined to Lancashire, as its title might imply, but extend to other areas in the United Kingdom, wherever there seems to be a possibility of Indian cotton being employed in the place of other growths.

Last year's annual report made reference to the practical aid given to the Committee by the British Cotton Industry Research Association, apart from that of pure technical investigation. It will be remembered that arrangements were made for the Association's principal liaison officer to be available for consultation by merchants to discuss the possibility of their substituting Indian cotton for other growths in certain of their principal lines. This facility which proved so effective in 1935 was continued during the year now under review, and there can be little doubt that this practical co-operation has been responsible to a considerable extent for the larger purchases of Indian cotton which Lancashire has been able to make during the past twelve months.

Mr. H. C. Short, who has now paid two visits to India as Special Commissioner of the Committee, returned to Lancashire in the early summer of 1936. The consultations he had with spinners and manufacturers during his stay in this country in the previous year were repeated and extended. Upon returning from his second visit to India, Mr. Short informed the Committee that the knowledge he had acquired from the earlier consultations with those in Lancashire who were actually using the raw cotton, had enabled him to make various suggestions and recommendations in the appropriate quarters in India, which, it was hoped would, in due course, make for better relations



Photo: "The Times"

King Edward VIII inspecting the Committee's Stand at the British Industries Fair 1936. With the King are The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G. ; The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.G. ; The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade ; Capt. D. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P., Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade ; Mr. W. Thos. Munro, Chairman, Textiles Section of the Fair ; and Mr. Richard Houghton, Vice-Chairman of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee.



*On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange :
Trading in Cotton for Future Delivery.*

between those responsible for producing and marketing raw cotton in India and the spinners and manufacturers in Lancashire. Conversely, his close contact with the agricultural and marketing interests in India enabled him to explain to spinners and manufacturers in this country the true position in India. The Committee is, therefore, very satisfied that the policy of direct representation in India by a Special Commissioner has yielded results of the greatest value and enabled their efforts to achieve a strictly practical basis in directions which would have been closed to them had they not worked on these lines. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether there is sufficient information which is new each season to justify sending out a Commissioner every winter as a matter of course, the more so since time and money spent on a visit cannot simultaneously be expended on work in Lancashire. After full consideration, the Committee decided that so far as the present cold season was concerned, work in Lancashire was really more important and Mr. Short was accordingly not asked to arrange a visit. The Committee have every intention of reverting to the policy of visits to India in the future.

The Committee was happy to announce that Mr. Short is continuing his connection with it in the capacity of Technical Consultant. As already stated, his active work in Bombay and all the chief cotton growing centres has equipped him to give invaluable service and advice in this direction.

The daily Press and the trade journals have generously devoted liberal space to matter emanating from the Committee and have thus rendered invaluable help in the task of keeping Indian cotton constantly before the notice of the Lancashire community. The Committee wishes to record its great appreciation of the support given by the Press, without which the efforts they have made could not possibly have received such wide attention.

TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIAN COTTONS

In the past some Lancashire spinners have undoubtedly been deterred from using Indian cotton because their experience of it has made them dubious whether it could be processed with technical success for the demand they had to meet, and even when the Indian cotton parity has been favourable to purchases, they have not always taken advantage of the opportunities presenting themselves. Realising this, the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee at an early date enlisted the co-operation of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, which comprises nearly the whole of the British cotton industry, and as a consequence its research organisation, the Shirley Institute, has not only advised members of the Research Association concerning

various technical problems arising in the processing of Indian cottons, but has also undertaken many important specific investigations of these cottons, the result of which has been to stimulate demand for a wide selection of varieties.

Undoubtedly one of the most important aspects of the Shirley Institute's work on Indian cottons is the testing of the latest types at the earliest possible date, and the communication of the results obtained in spinning and other tests on these cottons to the members of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, thus keeping the new varieties prominently before their notice.

It will be readily understood that it is, of course, impossible in the space available to recount in detail all the investigations that have taken place or to give more than the barest outline of the results that have been obtained. Mention may, however, be made of two interesting new hybrid types that have recently been developed at Lyallpur in the Punjab, by crossing Mollisoni—the improved Punjab *desi* cotton—with the high yielding medium stapled Chinese cotton known as Million Dollar. The fibre tests were encouraging by showing the hybrid cottons to be somewhat longer and a little finer than their Mollisoni parent, and the exhaustive spinning tests that followed have shown that the two hybrids are very similar to each other in spinning quality, and what is really important, that they are both very much superior to the Mollisoni itself.

As is well known, one of the most successful of the longer stapled cottons grown in India is the selection known as 4F, originally grown from American seed in the Punjab early in the present century. With the completion of irrigation schemes in the Punjab, the growing of American seed types extended rapidly and in recent years about a million acres have been sown annually with 4F. The completion of the Sukkur Barrage has stimulated the production of irrigated cotton in Sind also, and this Province now produces an appreciable quantity of American types such as 4F and the superior 289F. Selection work is in progress with a view to improving these cottons in both agricultural and spinning quality, and a number of such samples of 4F have been tested at the Institute. Two of the samples consisted of roller ginned and saw ginned 4F cotton. Although practically all the Indian crop is roller ginned, the saw gin is now often used for the American types grown in the Punjab and Sind. There is no doubt that saw gins have a higher productive capacity and that usually they deliver cleaner and better opened lint than roller gins, largely on account of the pneumatic cleaning devices with which they are generally fitted. On the other hand, the view is sometimes held that the saw gin is more likely to damage the fibres than the roller gin, and so affect the spinning quality. Actually, the fibre and the spinning tests showed that there

was very little difference between the differently ginned samples, what advantage there was being in favour of the saw ginned sample. The possibilities of all the new type 4F samples were fully explored and recommendations issued to members concerning the uses to which the cottons might be put. One improved type from Sind proved particularly interesting, and when spun into 32's counts gave yarns of fairly good appearance having a lea count-strength product of 1875.

In view of the fact that so much of the cotton exported from India to the United Kingdom still consists of Bengals and Oomras, suitable only for coarse counts, and to an increasing extent of Punjab-American, suitable for rather higher counts, much time and energy have been devoted to further experiments with these three types. A wide range of spinnings has been made from each of these cottons, under conditions which have been made as varied as possible. The cottons themselves have also been subjected to rigorous stapling tests. As a result of all these tests it has become possible to state what will be the effect of a change in the spinning conditions for any given sample of one of these types, and further to indicate what is the best combination of conditions to achieve any special purpose.

The tests at the Shirley Institute have not by any means been restricted to spinnings from straight cottons. A new series of tests on mixings of various cottons has been undertaken during the past year, and some very useful pointers for obtaining certain improvements in yarn and cloth quality at the minimum of expense have resulted.

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is glad to recognise that the investigatory work of the Shirley Institute has borne considerable fruit. Inquiries and comments received at the Institute make it clear that the results obtained there and the assistance given by the Institute have been exceedingly welcome. While it is realised that in all such investigations it is the first step that counts, every industrialist knows that financial success will reward his efforts only if he combines a right general policy with the strictest attention to details, and the details in a cotton mill are innumerable. Needless to say, to make improvement in details over a ground that has already been well surveyed is bound to be a laborious undertaking, and it is all the more satisfactory, therefore, that the recent researches of the Shirley Institute in the domain of Indian cotton have proved so valuable. In this keen commercial age, where the margin between profit and loss is so narrow, research work which has for its outcome only a small technical advance in processing proves itself to be very much worth while. But how far further improvements are possible in the processing of the shorter staple cottons remains to be seen, and while these are at present practically the only cottons that India exports at competitive

Notes on Indian Cottons drawn up by the Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester.

Range of Counts	Name of Cotton	Staple Length	Colour	Blowroom loss %	Highest standard warp counts	Estimated production ('000 bales of 400 lb. each)	Remarks
36's—46's	Punjab-American 289F	1 1/16"	Creamy white	9	46's	20	Partly available for export.
	Sind-Sudhar 289F-1	1 1/16"	Creamy white	9	46's	65	Partly available for export.
28's—24's	Surat farm (1027 A.L.F.)	1"	White, bright	8	32's	103	Greatly in demand in India.
	Jayawant	1"	Creamy	14	30's	26	Leafy : largely in demand in India.
	Kumpta	7/8"	Creamy	14	28's	124	ditto.
	Cambodia Co. 2	1 1/2"	Slightly creamy	8	32's	90	Largely in demand in India.
	Cambodia (ordinary)	1 1/2"	Creamy	10	28's	119	ditto. Sometimes partly available for export.
22's—26's	Westerns farm	1 1/8"	Creamy white	10	24's	19	In demand in India.
	Karunganni	1 1/8"	Creamy white	10	24's	23	Sometimes exported.
	Hyderabad Gaorani	7/8"	Creamy white	14	24's	112	Leafy : largely in demand in India.
	Verum	7/8"	White	7	26's	18	Largely in demand in India. Often depreciated by "mixing."
	Punjab-American 4F	1 1/8"	White	9	22's	726	Partly available for export. Often depreciated by "mixing."
	Sind-American 4F-98	7/8"	White	9	24's	90	ditto.
14's—18's	Westerns (ordinary)	1 1/8"	Creamy	11	18's	121	Partly available for export.
	Tinnevellies	1 1/8"	Creamy white	11	18's	111	ditto.
	Oomras (C.P. No. 1)	1 1/8"	Creamy white	7	14's	82	ditto.
	Central India	1 1/8"	White	13	16's	301	Leafy : ditto.
	Broach	1 1/8"	White	9	18's	182	Partly available for export.
	Dholleras (best)	1 1/8"	Bluish white	12	16's	168	Leafy : ditto.
	Coconadas	3/4"	Brown	11	14's	28	Largely available for export.
8's—10's	Oomras (Berars etc.)	3/4"	White to creamy white	10	10's	1,109	Leafy : largely available for export.
	Bengals (Sind)	1 1/2"	White	11	8's	188	Largely available for export.
	Bengals (other)	1 1/2"	White	11	8's	1,149	ditto.
	Burmas	1 1/2"	White	11	8's	105	ditto.
	Comillas	1 1/2"	White or khaki	11	8's	36	ditto.

Note.—The particulars given in this Chart represent what might be expected as a general rule, though it is quite possible that distinctly better lots of any of the cottons might sometimes be obtainable in limited amount.

prices, it is certain that if Lancashire's cotton requirements are to be increasingly met from Indian sources, India must supply in much larger quantity the types of cotton necessary for the styles of fabric that Lancashire's customers demand from her. True a beginning has been made, as the tests already mentioned indicate, but much more remains to be done if the progressive spinner, who, through the medium of the Shirley Institute is encouraged to make inquiries about the new varieties and to try them for himself, is to find that India can supply him with just the cotton he wants at a price he is able to pay.

FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR INDIAN COTTON IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

It will be self-evident that as the movement to foster a greater off-take of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom continues to meet with success, so must further progress be attended with increasing difficulties. The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee has always avoided undue optimism, and it is necessary to emphasise that further increases in consumption of Indian cotton by the cotton industry in Great Britain are only likely to be attained by efforts of a more far-reaching and fundamental character than hitherto, both in India and England.

Prominent amongst these necessary efforts are the extension of the supply of cottons superior to the types mainly available for export in the past, and continued improvement in grading.

During the past year, the comment has been made in India that the volume of production in Lancashire of yarn of low counts is very much greater in weight than are the imports of Indian cotton. The inference drawn from this fact was that Lancashire spinners were not giving a preference to Indian cotton to anything like the maximum extent possible. The Committee has pointed out to certain Indian correspondents, however, that a substantial proportion of the yarn of low counts manufactured in Lancashire is made of long staple cotton such as is unobtainable from India. The yarn in question is required for special purposes, such as motor tyre fabric. The Committee maintains close touch with all sections of the Lancashire industry and it may be taken as a fact that there are no branches of production for which available types of Indian cottons are suitable which are being overlooked. Whilst there may still be a few spinners who remain to be convinced by the representations of the Committee and who could, if convinced, transfer their choice of cottons to Indian types obtainable on the United Kingdom market in regular supply and in gradings which are dependable over a period, the Committee is satisfied that substantial progress in the future will be derived mainly by a steady

improvement in the qualities of the cottons supplied by India and by increasing the quantities available of the better types. Lancashire takes from India at present about 90 per cent. of her supplies of cotton of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch staple and under. This figure might conceivably be brought even nearer to the maximum possible, namely 100 per cent., and it will be the aim of the Committee to bring this about—but it will still be the case that the increased shipments both countries desire to witness can only follow upon improvements such as the Indian Central Cotton Committee is working for unceasingly.

The Lancashire Committee received a visit in November from Sir Bryce C. Burt, the President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The members heard from Sir Bryce, with great interest and satisfaction, of the efforts being made in India and particularly of the hopes placed in the possibilities of the cultivation of American type cottons in Sind. From intimate knowledge, the Lancashire Committee is able to declare with confidence that the policy of the Indian authorities in these matters is eminently sound and desirable.

It is only natural that so long as the quantities of the various superior cottons are relatively limited, the greater part of the available supplies will inevitably be purchased by Indian millowners, especially now that the tendency of the Indian industry is to turn away from products manufactured from the shortest staple cottons. Lancashire has no criticism to make on this score, for the position is perfectly normal and reasonable. At the same time it is only fair to point out to Indian cotton interests that an overseas market—even one which is extremely sympathetic and well-disposed, as Lancashire is—cannot be captured for some superior and relatively new type until and unless that type is available in substantial quantities and in regular and reliable gradings. Otherwise, a customer who is first attracted by the cotton is speedily set against it when he finds he cannot repeat his purchase satisfactorily, and it is all the more difficult to capture his interest a second time. In the circumstances in which Indian cottons are marketed, these difficulties are by no means easy to overcome, and the only reliable solution is a combination of factors. The first essential is for adequate supplies to be produced and to be available for export buyers. The second is for the fullest use to be made of the services which the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is able and willing to offer in making information available to British spinners. All the Indian interests concerned should correspond freely and energetically with the Lancashire Committee if the best results are to be obtained.

Another direction in which further efforts will yield good results is in connection with mixing. The legislative enactments of the year



Photo: Hardman, Kendal

*A Relic of the Past: A Lancashire
Country Woman at her Spinning Wheel.*

under review, introduced as the result of recommendations made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, will undoubtedly have beneficial consequences. The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is satisfied that a further market can be fostered if improved regularity of deliveries is one of the results achieved.

Given attention to the needs of the United Kingdom market, and to all the other major and minor reforms mentioned above, and on other occasions, there is every reason to suppose that further progress will prove feasible providing only that the special impetus of interest which has attached to Indian cottons in the past few years can be retained.

CONCLUSION

The work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee had its origin in the policy of economic and commercial reciprocity adopted by the Indian and United Kingdom Governments. The results of the work carried out are not confined to the mere increase to a volume comfortably exceeding 500,000 bales of the United Kingdom takings of Indian cotton. The direct advantage to the Indian cotton growers of this increase is self-evident. But the indirect consequences also deserve some consideration. The improved demand from the United Kingdom has unquestionably helped to maintain a better level of prices for sales to other purchasers. The railways and dock and harbour authorities in India have received increased revenues from the handling of the cotton. The trade in cotton has made a more substantial contribution than would otherwise have been the case, to the favourable trade balance India enjoys with the United Kingdom. On all these and on other similar grounds, it can fairly be claimed that in the field of raw cotton the United Kingdom has made a substantial contribution to the policy of economic reciprocity. The figures which appear in the statistical tables confirm this fact in a striking manner.

It is clear that nothing would be gained by disregarding the fact that this policy is seriously in jeopardy. The commercial agreement in which it finds its practical embodiment is under notice of termination, and if it be not renewed, on mutually satisfactory terms, the work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee will be left without any *raison d'être*. It is, therefore, very much to be hoped that a fresh agreement will be reached without undue delay, as otherwise the position achieved for Indian cotton in Lancashire is certain to suffer seriously from a revulsion of public sentiment.

It has been stated in previous reports that the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee does not directly concern itself with matters affecting the trade in Lancashire cotton yarns and piecegoods in the Indian market. That subject is the responsibility of a separate and

distinct Committee known as the Lancashire Committee on Indian Trade Relations, of which Sir William Clare Lees is Chairman. It is, however, a matter of general knowledge, and indeed of acute realisation throughout Lancashire, that the export of British yarns and piecegoods to India has suffered during the past year an accelerated process of decline. All sections of the industry in Lancashire believe that a satisfactory position in this respect can only be restored by a reduction in the Indian customs duties, which they are satisfied would not be inconsistent with the best interests of India. They hope that a reduction will be one of the consequences of the discussions shortly to be commenced with a view to a new and revised commercial agreement.

The concern of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee with these matters is indirect but of first importance in relation to its future activities. The spinners, manufacturers, and merchants of Lancashire have supported the Committee, responded to its appeals, and followed its recommendations, on the understanding that similar interest and accommodation was to be shown to the export of Lancashire goods to India. If early steps be not taken to arrest the severe decline in that export trade, the main ground of the Committee's approach to its numerous constituents will disappear. Even though the work of the Committee were continued, the results would not be forthcoming, for the atmosphere of interest and good-will would have been lost. The Committee is anxious and perturbed in face of this situation, and cannot allow the occasion of presenting its annual report to pass without making an urgent appeal to the two Governments concerned, to do everything possible to hasten some clarification of the existing difficult position which will otherwise prejudice the good results of the past work of the Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Mr. E. Raymond Streat, C.B.E., a member of the Committee for drafting the report.
 To Mr. H. G. Hughes, Director of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations, whose Economic and Statistical Department has prepared the statistical tables and graphs.
 To Mr. K. Russell Brady, who has kindly given valuable assistance in planning the printing and production of the booklet.

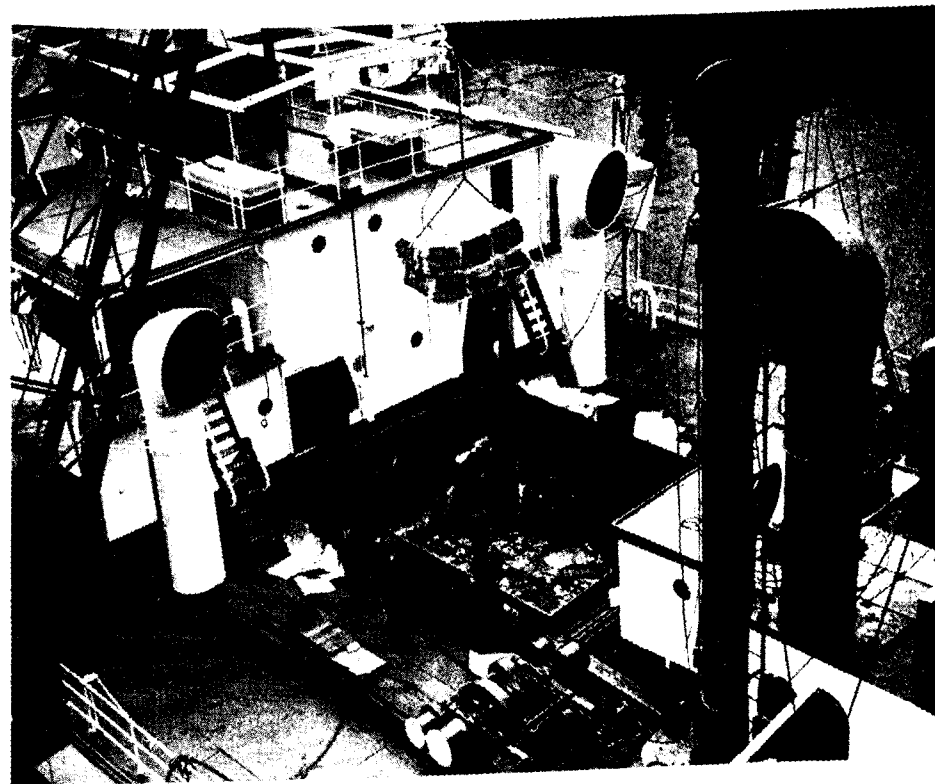


Photo : "Allied Newspapers"

Unloading 1936's Record Cargo of Indian Cotton in Lancashire : Over 31,000 Bales.

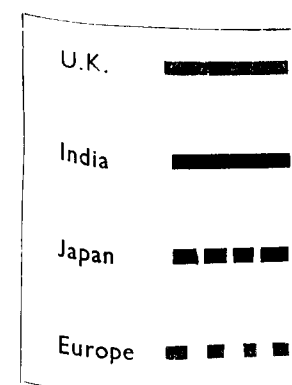


British Industries Fair, 1936 :
The Committee's Stand.

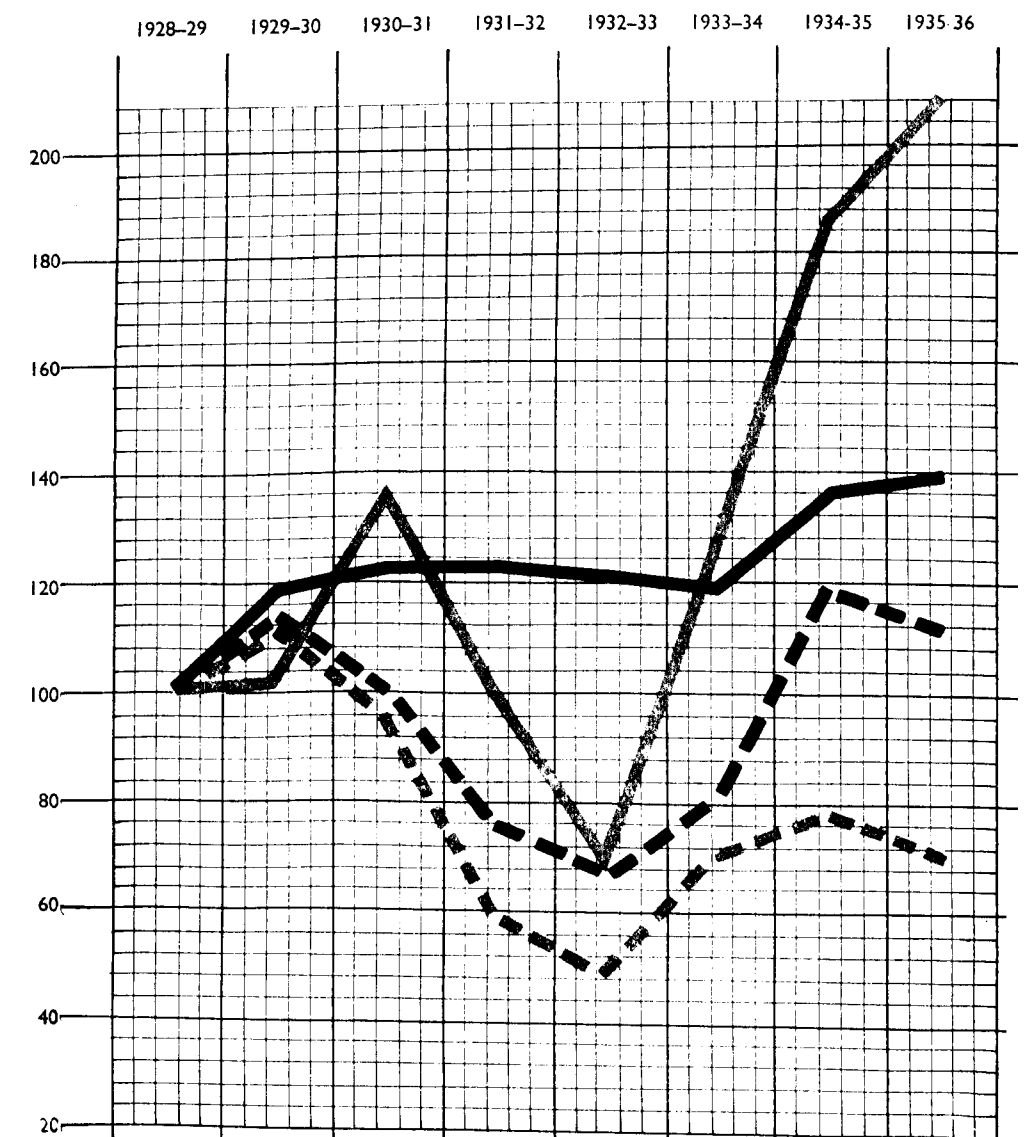
TABLE I.
CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

Cotton Years, Aug. 1 to July 31 ..	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Total All Countries.. .. Million lbs.	2,036	2,398	2,311	1,892	1,669	1,884	2,276	2,196
United Kingdom Million lbs.	72	73	98	72	49	92	133	150
Index (1928-29=100)	100	102	136	100	68	128	185	208
India Million lbs.	752	897	919	918	908	891	1,023	1,047
Index (1928-29=100)	100	119	122	122	121	119	136	139
Japan Million lbs.	580	662	585	435	389	477	691	649
Index (1928-29=100)	100	114	101	75	67	82	119	112
Europe (excl. U.K.).. .. Million lbs.	446	494	428	263	217	316	347	317
Index (1928-29=100)	100	111	96	59	49	71	78	71

This chart shows how the main markets for Indian cotton have varied in importance during the last eight years. The market in India itself has naturally been fairly steady. The world depression resulted in a decreased demand for Indian cotton outside India in the years from 1930 to 1932, but it will be seen that the share of the United Kingdom declined less than those of Japan and Europe. In the next two years there was a sharp increase in the consumption of Indian cotton outside India, but the consumption of the United Kingdom rose relatively very much more sharply than that of other countries, and has continued to rise in 1935-36, although consumption in other countries outside India has fallen again.



Source :
International Cotton
Bulletin



	Average Aug. 1923 to July 1928	Aug. 1928 to Jan. 1929	Feb. 1929 to July 1929	Aug. 1929 to Jan. 1930	Feb. 1930 to July 1930	Aug. 1930 to Jan. 1931	Feb. 1931 to July 1931
Consumption outside India :							
Total (all growths) ..	5,155	5,620	5,633	5,645	5,008	4,603	4,698
Indian	612	644	642	740	759	726	665
Indian as per cent. of total	11.9	11.5	11.4	13.1	15.2	15.8	14.2
Index of relative con- sumption of Indian (average percentage of total, 1923-28=100) ..	100	96.6	95.8	110.1	127.8	132.8	119.3
Price :							
American	12.30	10.63	pence per lb. 10.46	9.78	8.24	5.94	5.42
Indian	10.13	8.17	7.92	7.28	5.32	4.06	4.07
Indian as per cent. of American	82.36	76.86	75.72	74.44	64.56	68.35	75.09
Index of relative price (average percentage of American price, 1923-28=100)	100	93.3	91.9	90.4	78.4	83.0	91.2

	Aug. 1932 to Jan. 1933	Feb. 1933 to July 1933	Aug. 1933 to Jan. 1934	Feb. 1934 to July 1934	Aug. 1934 to Jan. 1935	Feb. 1935 to July 1935	Aug. 1935 to Jan. 1936	Feb. 1936 to July 1936
Consumption outside India :								
Total (all growths)	5,038	5,361	5,393	5,375	5,301	5,365	5,209	5,470
Indian	353	408	493	499	642	612	597	578
Indian as per cent. of total	7.0	7.6	9.1	9.3	12.1	11.4	11.5	10.5
Index of relative con- sumption of Indian (average percentage of total, 1923-28=100)	58.8	63.9	76.5	78.2	101.7	95.8	96.6	88.2
Price :								
American	5.55	5.44	pence per lb. 5.52	6.51	7.05	6.83	6.42	6.65
Indian	4.95	4.70	4.32	4.72	5.03	5.48	5.35	5.09
Indian as per cent. of American	89.19	86.40	78.26	72.50	71.53	80.23	83.33	76.54
Index of relative price (average percentage of American price 1923-28=100)	108.3	104.9	95.0	88.0	86.6	97.4	101.2	92.9

This chart shows that the main factor determining the consumption of Indian cotton in the world as a whole, apart from India, is the relation of its price to that of other growths. It does not indicate the effect of long period tendencies to substitution arising from changes in grade or staple of Indian and other growths.

Index of Indian cotton consumption outside India in relation to total cotton consumption outside India. (Average percentage of total, August, 1923-July, 1928 =100.)

Index of Indian cotton prices as percentage of American. (Average percentage, August, 1923-July, 1928 = 100.)

Sources : Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular
International Cotton Bulletin.
Note : Prices are Liverpool Spot prices of American
Middling and Indian Fine Oomra No. 1 staple.

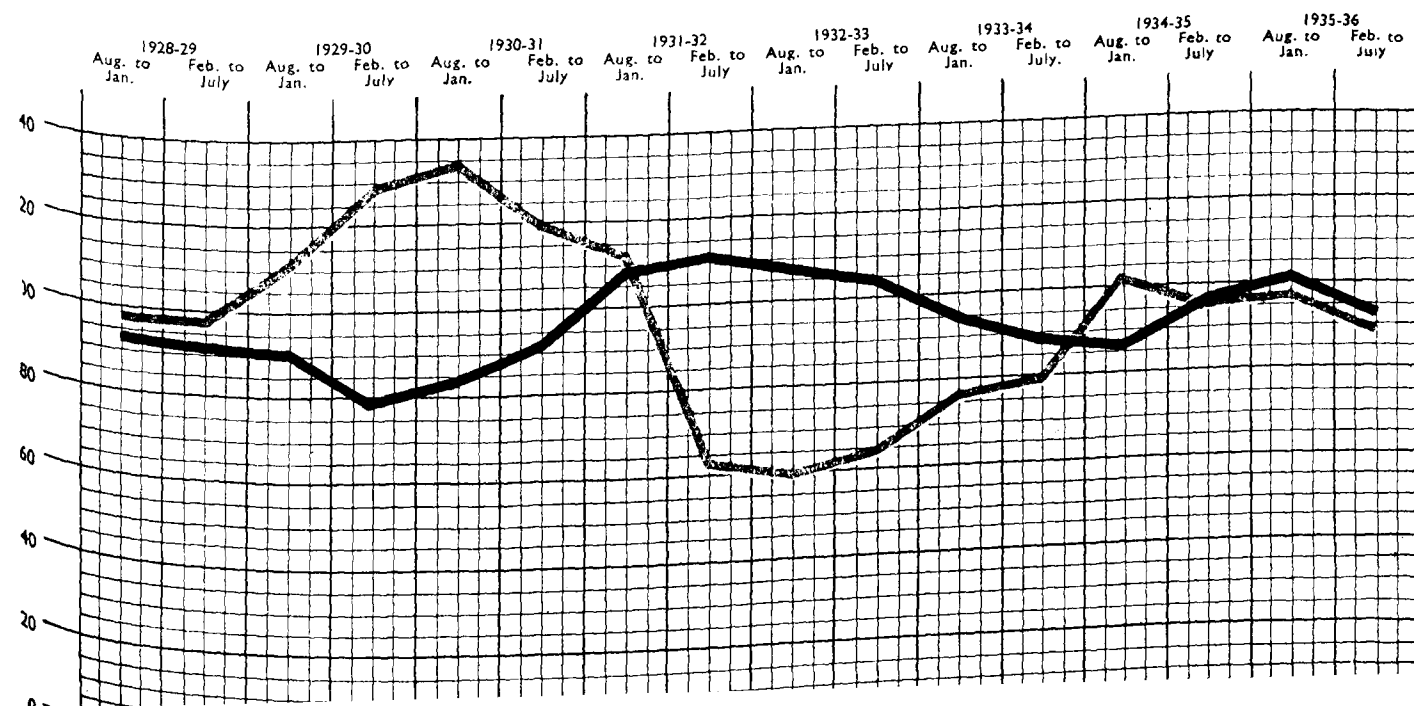
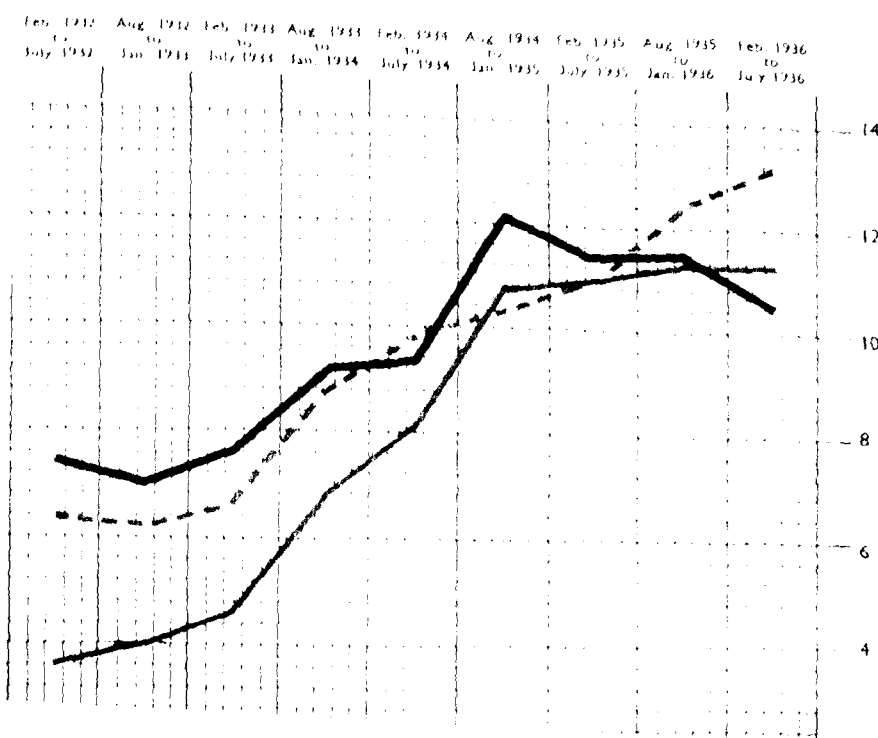


TABLE 3
COMPARATIVE CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

	Feb. 1932 to July 1932	Aug. 1932 to Jan. 1933	Feb. 1933 to July 1933	Aug. 1933 to Jan. 1934	Feb. 1934 to July 1934	Aug. 1934 to Jan. 1935	Feb. 1935 to July 1935	Aug. 1935 to Jan. 1936
Indian cotton consumed outside India as a percentage of all cotton consumed outside India.	7.4	7.0	7.6	9.1	9.3	12.1	11.4	11.5
Indian cotton consumption in United Kingdom as percentage of total consumption outside India.	6.3	6.2	6.6	8.7	9.8	10.3	10.9	12.4
United Kingdom consumption of Indian cotton as percentage of consumption of all cotton.	3.6	4.0	4.6	6.7	8.1	10.7	10.9	11.2

The broken red curve below shows how the importance of the United Kingdom as a market for Indian raw cotton has increased during the last four years. The rise has been a steady and increasing one. By itself this might merely mean that the United Kingdom was consuming more cotton of all growths. The unbroken red curve shows, however, that the proportion which Indian cotton bears to the total of all cottons consumed in the United Kingdom has also increased approximately at the same rate. This again by itself might be due to the change in parity of the price of Indian cotton as compared with other growths. The black curve, which illustrates a similar movement for the world as a whole, shows that up to 1934 the price consideration was partly responsible, but since this curve rose less than that for the United Kingdom, it is clear that the increased consumption of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom was partly due to causes other than price. Since 1934 the red curve has continued to rise, while the black one has fallen. They have now crossed, showing that Indian cotton has assumed greater relative importance in the United Kingdom than in other countries outside India.



Source:
International Cotton
Bulletin.

TABLE 4
IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM INDIA

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Jan.-Nov. 1936
Million lbs. ...	96	106	122	106	54	109	153	165	220
£000 ...	3,742	3,826	3,355	1,905	959	2,199	3,118	3,494	4,713

TABLE 5
UNITED KINGDOM : IMPORTS OF CHIEF COMMODITIES FROM INDIA

	1932	1935	IMPORT DUTIES	
			General	Preferential
	£000			
Rice, Meal and Dust	708	809	10 per cent.	Free
Groundnut and Linseed Cake and Meal	659	1,397	10 per cent.	Free
Tea	13,150	14,699	4d. per lb.	2d. per lb.
Coffee, not kiln dried, roasted or ground	273	133	14/- per cwt.	4 8 per cwt.
Rice (whole)	250	404	1d. per lb.	Free
Tobacco (unmanufactured)—				
Stripped	282	322	9 6½ per lb.	7 5½ per lb. (a)
Unstripped	33	90	9 6 per lb.	7 5½ per lb. (a)
Nuts and Kernels for expressing oils—decorticated	691	1,276	10 per cent.	Free
Sawn Teak	279	638	10 per cent.	Free (b)
Pig Iron	229	202	33½ per ton.	Free
Steel Sheet and Tinplate Bars	74	—	£3 per ton.	Free
Pig Lead	542	594	10 per cent.	Free
Jute Piecegoods, Sacks and Bags	1,686	1,638	20 per cent.	Free
Carpets and Rugs	385	522	20 per cent.	Free
Total above items	19,241	22,724		
Total Imports from India	32,308	41,129		

The duties on tobacco with less than 10 per cent. moisture content are:—

	General	Preferential
Stripped	10 6½ per lb.	8 3½ per lb.
Unstripped	10 6 per lb.	8 2½ per lb.

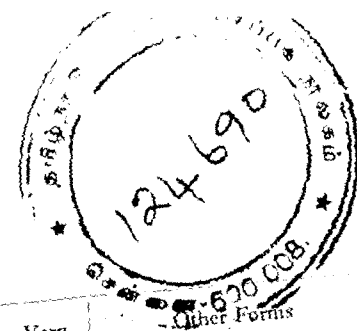
(b) The duties given are for pig iron other than that smelted wholly with charcoal, which is duty free from all sources. In 1934 pig iron smelted wholly with charcoal accounted for 17 per cent. of the total United Kingdom import of pig iron.

TABLE 6
INDIA : PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS

INDIA : PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON									
YEARS	Mill Production	Estimated Hand Loom Production	Total Indian Production	IMPORTS		Total Imports and Production	Total Exports and Re-exports	Available for Consumption	Cor per Pc
				Total	From U.K.				
				Million Linear Yards					
1910-11 to 1913-14	1,141	1,015	2,156	2,741	2,651	4,897	290	4,607	
1920-21 to 1923-24	1,685	1,171	2,856	1,420	1,243	4,276	299	3,977	
1924-25 to 1927-28	2,135	1,236	3,371	1,787	1,465	5,158	408	4,750	
1928-29	1,893	1,032	2,925	1,937	1,456	4,862	415	4,447	
1929-30	2,419	1,348	3,767	1,919	1,248	5,686	346	5,340	
1930-31	2,561	1,336	3,897	890	523	4,787	279	4,508	
1931-32	2,990	1,464	4,454	776	383	5,230	313	4,917	
1932-33	2,990	1,464	4,454	776	383	5,230	313	4,917	
1932-33	3,170	1,656	4,826	1,225	597	6,051	276	5,775	
1933-34	2,945	1,404	4,349	796	426	5,145	268	4,877	
1934-35	2,945	1,404	4,349	796	426	5,145	268	4,877	
1934-35	3,397	1,424	4,821	996	562	5,817	246	5,571	
1935-36	3,397	1,424	4,821	996	562	5,817	246	5,571	
1935-36	3,571	1,624	5,195	995	447	6,190	287	5,903	16.0

Sources: Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, Review of the Trade of India, Indian Census of Population.

FIRMS SPINNING INDIAN COTTON AND YARNS PRODUCED



Name and Address	Range of Counts	Mule Yarn T=Twist W=Weft	Ring Yarn T=Tubes B=Beams	Other Forms
ACE MILL, Hollinwood ..	1's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
ALBANY SPINNING CO. (1920) LTD., Middleton	14's to 22's	T	—	Cops.
ALBERT MILL CO. OLDHAM, LTD.	3's to 16's	T	T & B	Cones and Cheeses in Single and Multiple Ends. Cross Balls, Warps and Bundles.
MONARCH MILL LTD., Royton, near Oldham				Cones, Cheeses and Cross Balls.
ARKWRIGHT MILL, Rochdale	6's to 16's	—	T & B	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
ASH SPINNING CO., Shaw	2's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
ASHTON BROS. & CO., Carrfield Mills, Hyde	6's to 14's	W	—	—
BARKER'S SUCCESSORS S. & A. LTD., Adamroyd Mill, Todmorden	4's to 20's	W	T	—
BEE SPINNING CO. (ROYTON) LTD., Royton	6's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones and Cops.
BOWKER & BALL LTD., Dukinfield	2's to 26's	T & W	T & B	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles, Beams and Cross Balls.
BRIGHT, JOHN, & BROS. LTD., Rochdale	3's to 16's	—	T & B	Cones and Cheeses in Single and Multiple Ends. Cross Balls, Warps and Bundles.
CARLTON SPINNING CO. LTD., Clitheroe	10's to 24's	W	—	Cones.
CLEGG, GEORGE (OLDHAM) LTD., Coldhurst Mill, Oldham	8's to 20's	T & W	—	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
CLEGG, JOSEPH, LTD., Shaw	14's to 22's	W	—	Cops.
CLOVER MILL (ROCHDALE) LTD.	4's to 24's	T & W	T	Cones and Cheeses.
COMMERCIAL MILLS SPINNING CO. (1919) LTD., Oldham	16's to 26's	W	—	—
COPPULRING SPINNING CO. LTD., Coppull, Chorley	6's to 24's	—	T & B	Cones, Cheeses, Bundles, Roller Warps, also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups. Ordinary and Speciality, Slubs, Spirals and Gimps.

Name and Address	Range of Counts	Mule Yarn T=Twist W=Weft	Ring Yarn T=Tubes B=Beams	Other Forms
CORAL MILL (1919) LTD., Newhey, Rochdale	4's to 14's	—	T & B	Cones, Cheese Warps, Pirm, Hank, Cheeses, Mill Warps also doubled yarns in the above make-ups.
CROFT MILL LTD., Rochdale	4's to 24's	T & W	—	Cops, Cones, and Cheeses.
CROMPTON, A. & A., & CO. LTD., Shaw	8's to 16's	—	T	—
DEWHURST, GEO. & R., LTD., Preston	12's to 24's	T & W	T & B	—
ECKERSLEYS LTD., Wigan	4's to 30's	W	T & B	Cones, Cheeses, Bundles, Cross Balls and Chains; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
EMPRESS MILL .. Higher Ince, Wigan	4's to 16's	—	T & B	Cones, Cheeses, Bundles, Cross Balls and Chains; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
FITTON, RICHARD (SHAW) LTD., Shaw	6's to 20's	W	—	—
GOYT SPINNING CO. LTD., Marple	16's to 24's	—	T & B	Cheese and Section Warps.
GRAPE MILL LTD., Royton	8's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones, Cheeses, Warp, Bundles Cross Balls; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
HARDMAN, JOS., & SONS LTD., Chamber Mill, Hollinwood	2's to 20's	T	T & B	Cones and Cheeses. Cones and Cheeses.
HAWK MILL, Shaw	8's to 24's	T & W	—	—
HOLLY MILL LTD., Royton	8's to 26's	T & W	T & B	—
HOLYROOD MILL CO. (1920) Oldham	6's to 24's	—	T & B	Cones and Cheeses.
HORROCKSES, CREWDSON & CO. LTD., Preston	14's to 20's	T & W	—	—
JACKSONS (HURSTEAD) LTD., Rochdale	8's to 24's	W	—	—
KINGSTON MILLS .. Stockport	24's to 32's	—	T & B	Cheeses, Bundles, Cross Balls and Chains.
LILAC MILL LTD., Shaw	10's to 16's	W	—	—
LION SPINNING CO. LTD., Royton	8's to 32's	W	—	—
LOWFIELD SPINNING CO. (1900) LTD., Firgrove, Rochdale	4's to 16's	T	T	Cheeses.
MAY MILL, Wigan	6's to 24's	—	T & B	Bundles, Cross Balls and Cheeses.

FIRMS SPINNING INDIAN COTTON AND YARNS PRODUCED (cont.)

Name and Address	Range of Counts	Mule Yarn T=Twist W=Weft	Ring Yarn T=Tubes B=Beams	Other Forms
MONA MILLS (1920) LTD. Hollinwood	16's to 26's	T & W	—	—
MONARCH MILL (1919) LTD. Royton	3's to 16's	T	T & B	Cones and Cheeses in Single & Multiple Ends. Cross Balls, Warps and Bundles. Beams, Bundles, Ball-warps, Chain-warps, Cross Ball-warps, Cones and Cheeses.
MONS MILL, Todmorden..	4's to 26's	T & W	B	Beams and Cones. Cones.
MONTON MILL, Monton ..	8's to 26's	T & W	—	Cones, Cheeses, Warps and Bundles; also Doubled and Cabled Yarn in above make-ups.
NEWBY MILL, Shaw ..	8's to 28's	T & W	—	Cones, Cheeses, Warps and Bundles; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
NEWROYD MILL LTD. ..	1's to 20's	T & W	T & B	Cops.
NUTTALL, THOMAS, & SONS LTD., Farnworth, Bolton	10's to 24's	—	T & B	Cops, Cones and Bundles.
OLDHAM TWIST CO. LTD., Hollinwood	10's to 24's	W	—	Cops.
PARK MILL (ROYTON) LTD., Royton	6's to 20's	T & W	—	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
PARK ROAD SPINNING CO. LTD., Dukinfield	16's to 24's	T & W	—	Cops.
PARK & SANDY LANE MILLS, Royton	6's to 20's	W	—	Cops, Jumbo Cops, Cheeses, Hanks.
PEEL MILLS LTD., Bury	14's to 32's	W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
PIETHIAN, JOHN, & CO. LTD., Beard Mill, New Mills	1's to 4's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
ROYTON SPINNING CO. LTD., Royton	4's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
RUTLAND MILL, Shaw ..	6's to 28's	T & W	T & B	Cones and Cheeses.
SAXON MILL, Droylsden ..	16's to 34's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
SHILOH MILLS LTD. ..	6's to 20's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LTD., Charford Mills, Salt-ley, Birmingham 8	4's to 24's	T & W	—	—
STALYBRIDGE MILL ..	6's to 16's	—	T & B	Cheeses, Warps and Bundles.
STANDARD MILL LTD. ..	4's to 20's	T & W	—	Beams, Cones, Cheeses and Bundles; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
STATE MILL LTD. ..	4's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.

Name and Address	Range of Counts	Mule Yarn T=Twist W=Weft	Ring Yarn T=Tubes B=Beams	Other Forms
TAYLOR & BRO. LTD. ..	8's to 24's	W	T & B	Cones and Cheeses.
Victoria Mills, Wigan				
THORNIHAM SPINNING CO. LTD., Royton ..	10's to 16's	W	—	—
TRENT MILL, Shaw ..	8's to 26's	W	—	—
VINE MILL CO. (ROYTON) LTD., Royton ..	6's to 20's	T & W	—	—
WELKIN MILL, Stockport ..	28's to 40's	—	T & B	Bundles and Cross Balls.
WHITELEY, GEO., & CO. LTD., Albion Mills, Blackburn	6's to 13½'s	T & W	B	Cheeses and Warps; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
WILD & CO., Moss Mill, Heywood	6's to 14's	T	T	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
WILTON MILL, Radcliffe ..	8's to 20's	T & W	—	—
WOOD BROS. (GLOSSOP) LTD., Howard Town Mills, Glossop	10's to 25's	—	T	—

FIRMS SPINNING CONDENSER YARNS FROM INDIAN COTTON

Name and Address	Range of Counts	Mule Yarn T=Twist W=Weft	Ring Yarn T=Tubes B=Beams	Other Forms
ASHTON BROS. ..	6's	W	—	—
Carrfield Mills, Hyde				—
BOLTON TEXTILE MILL CO. LTD., THE Farnworth, near Bolton	4's to 6's	T & W	—	In Cop, Cone, Cheese and Hank.
FAIRLEA MILL CO. LTD. Luddendenfoot	1½'s to 9's	W	—	—
LARCH MILL, Royton ..	4's to 10's	T	—	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
PIMHOLE MILLS CO. LTD., Bury	3's to 8's	T & W	—	Cops, Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
RHODESON LTD. ..	3's to 8's	W	—	Cop, Cone, Cheese.
Crawshawbooth, Rossendale				—
ROTHWELL, JAMES, LTD. Rawtenstall, Rossendale	3's to 9's	W	—	Cop and Cones.
VANTONA TEXTILES LTD., Lower Wellington Mills, Stockport	1's to 4's	T & W	—	Cops, Cheeses and Bundles.
WILD, WILLIAM, LTD. Millersbrook Mill, Heywood	4's to 10's	W	—	Cops, Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.

The names appearing in these and other lists have been supplied by the firms concerned, in response to a public announcement and are not printed as necessarily comprehensive.

MANUFACTURERS USING INDIAN COTTON

Abbey Carr & Woodfold Mills Ltd., Withnell. (Enquiries to Wm. Birtwistle, 10 Charlotte Street, Manchester 1.)
 Ashton Bros. & Co. Ltd., Carrfield Mills, Hyde.
 Birtwistle, J. H., & Co. Ltd., Grane Road Mill, Haslingden.
 Birtwistle, Wm., 10 Charlotte Street, Manchester 1.
 Blackledge, J., & Son, Park Mill, Chorley, Lancs.
 Brierfield Mills Ltd., Brierfield Mills, Nr. Burnley.
 Brookfield Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Brookfield Mill, Littleborough.
 Burrows Ltd., Emerson Road Mills, Preston.
 Butterworth Bros., Khyber St. Mill, Colne.
 Darwen Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bowling Green Mill, Darwen.
 Darwen Hope Mill Co. Ltd., Bank Top Mill, Darwen.
 Dean Brothers Ltd., Padiham.
 Derbyshire & Blackburn Ltd., Adlington, Lancs.
 Dewhurst, Geo. & R., Ltd., 201-2 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
 Eastwood, H., & Co. Ltd., Scotland Bank Mill, Blackburn.
 Eccles, T. & R., Ltd., Lower Darwen. (Enquiries to Wm. Birtwistle, 10 Charlotte Street, Manchester 1.)
 Elliott, J. E., Ltd., Holme Mill, Nelson, Lancs.
 Entwistle, Robert, & Co. Ltd., Lincoln Mill, Bolton.
 Fairlea Mill Co., Luddendenfoot.
 Fell, Wm., & Co. Ltd., Pendle Street Mill, Nelson.
 Firth & Moorhouse Ltd., Sackville Shed, Skipton, Yorks.
 Fish, John, Ltd., Blackburn. (Enquiries to Wm. Birtwistle, 10 Charlotte Street, Manchester 1.)
 Fothergill & Harvey Ltd., Littleborough.
 Foulisykes Manfg. Co. Ltd., Clitheroe.
 Gerrard, Thos., & Sons Ltd., Adlington Mills, Adlington, nr. Chorley.
 Gillibrand, Thos., & Sons Ltd., Hollins Grove Mill, Darwen.
 Glöche Mills Ltd., Westhoughton, near Bolton.
 Green, George, & Co. Ltd. (Padiham), 37 York Street, Manchester 1.
 Greg Brothers & Co. Ltd., 1 Booth Street, Manchester 2.
 Grey, John, Ltd., Livingstone Mill, Burnley.
 Halliday & Constantine Ltd., Dicconson Lane Mill, Wigan.
 Halstead, Edmund, Ltd., Queensgate Mill, Burnley.
 Higham's Ltd., Woodnook Mill, Accrington.
 Higham Tonge Ltd., 113 Princess Street, Manchester.
 Harwood Prospect Mill Co. Ltd., Great Harwood.
 Hawkins, John, & Sons Ltd., Greenbank Mills, Preston. (Enquiries to Wm. Birtwistle, 10 Charlotte Street, Manchester 1.)
 Hindle & Warburton & Co. Ltd., Belle Vue Mill, Blackburn.
 Holden, George, Ltd., Paterson Street Mill, Blackburn.
 Holden & Hitchon Ltd., Padiham.
 Johnson, Joseph (Bolton), Ltd., Deane Shed, Bolton.
 Kippax, Mark & Sons Ltd., Browhead Mill, Burnley.
 Lancashire Cotton Corporation Ltd., Blackfriars House, Manchester.
 Lawrence Cotton Company, Fernhurst Mill, Blackburn.
 Lee, James, & Bros., Stocks Bridge Mill, Preston.
 Lord Brothers, Stackhills Mill, Todmorden.
 Mather Bros. & Co. Ltd., Hapton, near Burnley.
 Nelson, James, Ltd., Valley Mills, Nelson, Lancs.
 Olive Bank Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Woolfold Mills, Bury.
 Pemberton's Ltd., Clover Mill, Nelson.

Pollard, Walter (1923) Ltd., Malvern & Brook St. Mills, Nelson.
 Prospect Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Parkside Mill, Blackburn.
 Quilt Manufacturers Ltd., 107 Portland Street, Manchester 1, comprising :—
 Bond, Henry, & Co. Ltd., Bolton.
 Dearden, Jonathan, & Co. Ltd., Bolton.
 Johnson, J., Hodgkinson & Pearson Ltd., Bolton.
 Kippax, James, & Sons Ltd., Bolton.
 Lomas, James, Ltd., Lower Wellington Mills, Heaton Lane, Stockport.
 Phethean, John, & Co. Ltd., Bolton.
 Sharp, Thornber, Ltd., Park Shed, Burnley.
 Simpson & Baldwin Ltd., Albion Mills, Burnley.
 Smith, J. R. & A., Ltd., Manchester Mill, Preston.
 Sun Street Mill (Clitheroe) Ltd., Sun Street, Clitheroe.
 Sunnybank Weaving Co. Ltd., Kirkham, near Preston.
 Sutcliffe & Clarke Ltd., Wiseman Street Mill, Burnley.
 Tattersall & Hargreaves Ltd., Lockgate Mill, Haslingden.
 Taylor & Hartley Ltd., Perseverance Mill, Westhoughton.
 Thornber, B., & Sons Ltd., Danes House Mill, Burnley.
 Thornber, Luke, Dean Shed, Burnley.
 Vernon & Co. Ltd., Penwortham Mills, Preston.
 Walton, John, & Son, New Hall Shed, Burnley.
 Westhead, Wm., Ltd., Salford Bridge Mill, Clitheroe.
 Whipp Brothers Ltd., Cotton Hall Shed, Darwen.
 Whitaker, O., & Sons Ltd., Oak Bank Mills, Burnley.
 Whiteley, George, & Co. Ltd., Albion Cotton Works, Blackburn.
 (Enquiries to Wm. Birtwistle, 10 Charlotte St., Manchester 1.)



PRODUCTS MADE IN LANCASHIRE FROM INDIAN COTTON

Apron Cloths	Drabbets	Osnaburgs
Austrias	Dress Goods	Overall Cloths
Awning Cloths	Dressing Gown Cloths	Paramattas
Batts	Drillettes	Pillow Cottons
Bag Cloths	Drills	Pocketings
Bath Mats	Ducks	Polishing Cloths
Bath Sheets	Dungarees	Printers
Batistes	Dusters	Prints
Beatrice Twills	Dyed Fancies	Pyjama Cloths
Bedford Cords	Embroidery Cloth	Quilts
Bedspreads	Filter Cloths	Regattas
Blankets	Flannelettes	Repps
Bleachers	Floor Cloths	Ripples
Bleaching Stripes	Florentines	Royal Ribs
Blouse Cloths	Furnishing Cloths	Sail & Tent Cloths
Book and Book-binders' Cloths	Gaberdines	Sarongs
Brocades	Galateas	Sateens
Butter Cloths	Ginghams	Scarves
Cabots	Haircords	Scourers
Calicoes	Hammock Cloths	Scrims
Calicots	Handkerchief Cloths	Shawls
Cantons	Hollands	Sheetings
Cantoons	Honeycombs	Sheets
Canvas	Huckaback	Shirtings
Casement Cloths	Indianas	Shirts
Cashmeres	Interlinings	Shoe & Slipper Cloths
Cheese Cloths	Italians	Sicilians
Cheshire Plains	Jaconnettes	Silesias
Cleaning Cloths	Jaspe	Splits
Coatings	Jeans	Sponge Cloths
Collar Cloths	Kaffir Sheets	Stockinette
Condenser Cloths	Kitchen Cloths	Surgical Cloths
Cords	Laundry Cloths	T-Cloths
Corset Cloths and Coutils	Limbrics	Table Cloths
Costume Cloths	Linenettes	Tanjibs
Cotton Lappings	Linings	Tickings
Counterpanes	Longcloths	Towels and Towelling
Crash	Marocains	Tropical Suitings
Crepes and Crepons	Meat Wrappers	Trouserings
Cretounes	Medical and Surgical Cottons	Tussores
Crimps	Mediums	Twills
Croydons	Mexicans	Umbrella Cloths
Curtain Cloths	Moireens	Upholstery Cloths
Denims	Moleskins	Warp Satins
Dhooties	Molletons	Waterproofing Cloths
Diagonals	Moreens	Whipcords
Domestics	Muslins	Wigans
Dometts	Nainsooks	Winceyettes
Doria Stripes	Nurse Cloths	
Downproofs		

SUPPLIERS OF INDIAN RAW COTTON (A) IN INDIA.

(List furnished by the East India Cotton Association, Bombay.)

Anandilal Podar & Co.	Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo
Anderson, Clayton & Co.	Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd.
Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.	Kotak & Co.
Arjan Khimji & Co.	Langley & Co.
Bhagwandas Harakchand & Co.	Madhavdas Amersey & Co.
Bhaidas Cursondas & Co.	Mahomed Suleman & Co.
Bhaidas Mawji & Co. Ltd.	Narandas Rajaram & Co.
Birla Brothers Ltd.	Narsee Nagsee & Co.
Bishwambharlal Maheshwari.	Nissho Company Ltd.
Bombay Company Ltd.	Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.
Breul & Co.	Pirojshaw R. Vakharia & Co.
Chatrabhoj Jethabhai & Co.	Premji Harji & Co.
Chrystal P. & Co.	Ralli Brothers Ltd.
Cotton Agents Ltd.	Sarupchand Prithiraj.
Fatehally N. & Co.	Sassoon, David, & Co. Ltd.
Gill & Co.	Shamji Karamsey & Co.
Goculdas Dossa & Co.	Shivchandrai Jhunjhunwala
Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.	Spinner E. & Co.
Hansraj Harji & Co.	Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.
Hirji Nensey & Co.	Usman Suleman & Co.
Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.	Viram Ladha & Co.
Kanji Shivji & Co.	Virji Ladha & Co.
Karsondas Narandas	Volkart Brothers
Khimji Visram	Vussonji Morarji & Co.

(List furnished by the Karachi Cotton Association, Karachi.)

Amersey Damoder	Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.
Amersey & Sons	Karachi Cotton Co.
Anandilal Podar & Co.	Khimji, P., & Co.
Anderson Clayton & Co.	Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo
Arjan Khimji & Co.	Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd.
Bhagwandas, H., & Co.	Kotak & Co.
Bhaidas Cursondas & Co.	Langley & Co.
Bhaidas Mawji & Co. Ltd.	Madhavdas Amersey & Co.
Bombay Co. Ltd.	Narandas Rajaram & Co.
Breul & Co.	Narsee Nagsee & Co.
Chachaty & Thakersi Ltd.	Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.
Chothani & Co.	Ralli Brothers Ltd.
Dhanpatmal Diwanchand	Shimwell & Brothers Ltd.
Diab A. H.	Spinner E. & Co.
Eastern Express Co. Ltd.	Sulleman & Co.
Gill & Co.	Toyo Menka Kaisha
Gopalsingh, H.	Tulshan S. R. & Co.
Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.	Vakharia R. & Co.
Hirjee Nensee & Co.	Viram Ladha & Co.
Ital India Cotton Co.	Volkart Brothers
Jaggiwandas Gopaljee.	

(B) IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

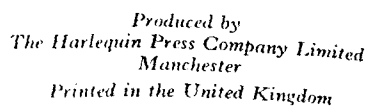
(List furnished by the Liverpool Cotton Association.)

Arnhold & Co. Ltd., 223/228 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2, or
29 Irwell Chambers East, Fazakerley Street, Liverpool 3.
Babcock, B. F. & Co., 1 Old Hall Street, Liverpool.
Bakewell, J. H. & Co., 28 Exchange Alley, Liverpool.
Buchanan, Wignall & Co., 126, 131, 132 and 137 Cotton Exchange
Buildings, Liverpool; also 107 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Burns, R. Donald, Orleans House, Edmund Street, Liverpool.
Buston, A. J. & Co., 48 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool; also
25 Cross Street, Manchester 2.
Decker, Crump & Bennett, City Buildings, 23 Old Hall Street,
Liverpool; also 119A Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Decker, H. J. & Co., 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool.
Ellison & Co., African Chambers, 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool 3.
Fairclough, Jones & Co., Empire Buildings, Fazakerley Street,
Liverpool.
Fothergill & Co., Berey's Buildings, George Street, Liverpool; also
447-9 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Fox, W. G. & Co., Orleans House, Edmund Street, Liverpool.
Glazebrook, P. N., City Buildings, 23 Old Hall Street, Liverpool.
Grace Cotton Co. Ltd., 39 and 41 Old Hall Street, Liverpool; also
101 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Hannay, A. & Co., 14 Chapel Street, Liverpool.
Hooper, H. W. & Co., 38 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.
Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., 4 Old Hall Street, Liverpool.
Kelly, George & Co., 151/2 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.
Kenna & Co., 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool 3.
Lancashire Cotton Corporation Ltd., 94/102 Cotton Exchange Buildings,
Liverpool; also Blackfriars House, Parsonage, Manchester 3.
Langley, George & Co., Orleans House, Edmund Street, Liverpool.
Lee & Lea, 9 Legal and General Assurance Buildings, Silkhouse Lane,
Liverpool; also 229 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Longmore Brothers, 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool; also 311 Royal
Exchange, Manchester 2.
McGregor & Co., 56-58 The Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool.
Merrifield, Ziegler & Co., Empire Buildings, Spellow Place, Liverpool;
also 32 Barton Arcade, Manchester 3.
Metcalf, H. W. & Co., 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool.
Midwood, W. H., 57/67 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool; also
Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Milligan Weld & Co., Berey's Buildings, George Street, Liverpool;
also 25 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Molyneux, Taylor & Co., 142/8, 174 The Albany, Old Hall Street,
Liverpool; also 20 Victoria Buildings, Manchester 2.
Nicholson & Wrigley, 103/110 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.
Overton, T. H. & Co., 1 Empire Buildings, Fazakerley Street, Liverpool.
Ralli Brothers, Orleans House, Edmund Street, Liverpool.
Reynolds & Gibson, 30 Exchange Street, Liverpool; also 203-4 Royal
Exchange, Manchester 2.

Rye, Evans & Co., 1 Bixteth Street, Liverpool; also 2 Bank Street,
Manchester 2.
Scott, W. P. & Co., 127/130 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool;
also 542 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Shand, Higson & Co., 30/31 Exchange Alley, Liverpool; also 227 Royal
Exchange, Manchester 2.
Smith, Coney & Barrett, Lombard Chambers, Ormond Street,
Liverpool.
Smith, Rathbone & Co., City Buildings, Old Hall Street, Liverpool;
also 4 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Stern, M. & B., Orleans House, Edmund Street, Liverpool; also 114
Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Strauss & Co., 11 Old Hall Street, Liverpool; also 200 Royal Exchange,
Manchester 2.
Stubbs & Grindrod, Orleans House, Edmund Street, Liverpool.
Volkart Brothers, 96/98 Leadenhall Street, London.
Walker, Dunstan & Co., 11 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool; also 315-317
Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Whineray, Brady & Co., Orleans House, Edmund Street, Liverpool;
also 205 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Williams, Wilson & Co., Orleans House, Edmund Street, Liverpool;
also 433 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Witter & Pearson, 23 Irwell Chambers East, Fazakerley Street,
Liverpool; also Exchange Chambers, Bull's Head Yard, Man-
chester 4.
Wolstenholme & Holland, 9 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.
Woods & Thorburn, 39 and 41 Old Hall Street, Liverpool; also 34/5
Barton Arcade, Manchester 3.
Woodward & Co., 20 Hackins Hey, Liverpool.

(List furnished by the Manchester Cotton Association.)

Arnhold & Co. Ltd., 233/238 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2, or
29 Irwell Chambers East, Fazakerley Street, Liverpool 3.
Beer, Cowell & Co., 30 Cross Street, Manchester 2.
Bottomley, Wm. & Son (M/c.) Ltd., 1 Victoria Buildings, Manchester 1.
Boumphrey & Co., 3 Cromford Court, Manchester 4.
Bridge, Audley & Co., 516/519 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Butterworth, E. & Co. Ltd., Pollard Street, Manchester 4.
Cook & Thorp Ltd., 2 Bank Street, Manchester 2.
Dearnaley, A. & Co., 123 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Dickinson, J. A. & Co., 3 Rumford Place, Liverpool.
Eccles, Alexander & Co., 5 Cross Street, Manchester 2.
Fothergill & Co., 447 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Glazebrook, Steel & Co. Ltd., 8 Chepstow Street, Manchester 1.
Hayes, J. E. & Co., Central Street, Deansgate, Bolton.
Hobson Bros. & Co., 15 Cross Street, Manchester 9.
Jones, William C. Ltd., 203/219 Collyhurst Road, Manchester 2.
Lancashire Egyptian Cotton Co. Ltd., Guardian Buildings, Manchester 2.
Leonard & Co., 19 Hackins Hey, Liverpool.
Manchester Raw Cotton Co. Ltd., 305 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
Mayall & Turner, 6 St. Ann's Square, Manchester 2.

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