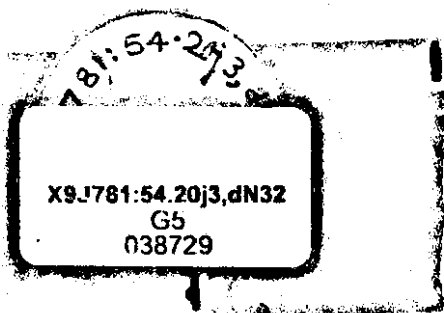




LANCASHIRE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE

SECOND
ANNUAL
REPORT



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SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
LANCASHIRE
INDIAN COTTON
COMMITTEE

for the year ending
31st December

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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, Central Committee, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association ; 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.

W. H. BARRITT

Chairman, Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers.

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.

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 Mission to India, 1933.*

A. H. PEARSON (Secretary),
Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee,
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MANCHESTER 2.

H. C. SHORT (Commissioner in India)
Navsari Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

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.

One of the most important proposals made by the Mission was the appointment by the Committee of a Lancashire Cotton Commissioner to reside for the greater part of the year in India, and to act as a personal link between India and the Committee in Lancashire.

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 merchanting 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."

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LANCASHIRE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTORY

In presenting its second Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1935, the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is conscious of the fact that those readers who are not familiar with its first Report will be at some disadvantage. There is reproduced as a preface, on an earlier page, an extract from the first Report, which sets out the circumstances attending the constitution of the Committee and the formulation of its objectives, but it seems necessary to add that the Report as a whole should be studied by those who desire to follow all the implications of the work of the Committee as described in the paragraphs which follow.

This second Report must necessarily concern itself more with the progress made in different directions than with the considerations which might properly be touched upon in an initial statement, but it may not be out of place to make a passing reference to the reception which the first Report received. The President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., took the opportunity presented by the first Report to express the appreciation of the United Kingdom Government for the work done by the Committee, and gave the opinion that effective co-operation with India in the matter of an extended use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom was a very important factor in the policy of developing mutual trade to the lasting economic advantage of both countries. The Indian Central Cotton Committee unanimously adopted a resolution voicing its appreciation of the efforts made by the Lancashire Committee to extend the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire, as indicated in the Report, and gave assurances of its desire to co-operate in all matters to the fullest possible extent. Different members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee furnished individual comments, generally endorsing the Committee's resolution of appreciation and adding a number of useful constructive suggestions.

If reference be made to the statistics appearing in appendices to this Report, it will readily be seen that the success achieved in 1934 has been fully maintained in 1935, notwithstanding the presence of distinctly more adverse factors in the general situation, of which some mention will be made in subsequent paragraphs. In projects of the kind to which the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee has addressed itself, progress and success are inevitably accompanied by a penalty, in so far as further progress is made more difficult. A year ago, the Committee was somewhat apprehensive lest the advances registered in 1934 should prove incapable of further extension in 1935. It is therefore, with more than ordinary gratification that at the end of the year it finds itself able to record progress of a thoroughly satisfactory character, the more so as this achievement suggests the probability that the further efforts now in view will likewise lead to practical results,

and that the limits which some observers were inclined to place upon the field of achievement open to the Committee when it commenced its labours, may prove to be capable of expansion, which, though necessarily slower, may be continuing.

PROPAGANDA WORK IN LANCASHIRE

It is the principal function of the Committee to engage in various forms of propagandist activity with a view to encouraging cotton spinners, manufacturers and merchants to favour the use of Indian cottons as the raw material, in whole or in part, for their products. The year 1935 has witnessed an intensification of the Committee's earlier activities in this connection, and the development of several new ones. The Committee organised for a second time a display of goods made from Indian cotton at the British Textiles Section of the British Industries Fair, which was held at the White City, London. The Exhibit showed Indian cotton in various stages, from the raw cotton to the finished goods. The raw cottons were of the types which India can export in large quantities, mainly Oomras and Bengals. The characteristic features of the cottons were demonstrated by staple diagrams, and the yarns made from them were placed on view, not only in the form of cop, ring tube, hank, cheese and cone, etc., but also wound on black inspection cards, so that their outstanding characteristics might be plainly observed. The finished goods provided a remarkable revelation of the great variety of products that are being successfully made in the United Kingdom from Indian cottons without technical difficulty. Besides piecegoods of various types, hosiery manufactures were exhibited, articles of apparel, and household goods such as towels, quilts, table covers, pillow cases, blankets, bath-mats, and rugs. The variety of the goods which can be made from Indian cotton as proved in this Exhibition was surprisingly wide, notwithstanding the limitations attaching to the supply of certain types of Indian cotton, to which reference must be made in a later paragraph.

The Committee arranged for the Exhibit to be brought to Manchester after the conclusion of the London display, and it was set up again in premises in the Manchester Royal Exchange, where it was inspected by a remarkably large proportion of those actively engaged in the cotton trade in Lancashire, as well as by the general public. It was afterwards shown, by the courtesy of certain well-known retailers in Manchester, in shop windows on the main thoroughfares, and the Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered in this connection by Messrs. Kendal Milne & Co. (Harrods Ltd.), Messrs. Affleck & Brown Ltd., and Messrs. Paulden's Ltd.

The Committee was indebted to the Indian High Commissioner in London, Sir Bupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., for his kindness in visiting and inspecting the Exhibition in London, and afterwards attending the re-opening ceremony in Manchester. His presence, and the encouragement he gave on behalf of the Government of India to the work of the Committee, were much appreciated. On the occasion of the London Exhibition, Dr. Leslie Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, attended, and assured the Committee of the support of the United Kingdom Government.



Courtesy of Allied Newspapers Ltd.

Sir B. N. Mitra (High Commissioner for India in London) inspecting the Committee's Manchester Exhibition, 1935. With him are Sir Richard Jackson (Chairman of the Committee) and Sir Arthur A. Haworth (Chairman of the Manchester Royal Exchange).



*The Committee's Stand at the
British Industries Fair, 1935*

Exhibitions were also arranged at the Shirley Institute in January and September, and aroused considerable interest among spinners. Yarns containing pure Indian and varying proportions of mixtures with other types of cotton were shown, together with cloths containing these yarns. Technical details of the exhibits are given in the next section of this report.

The Committee has continued its policy of constant circularisation of spinners and manufacturers, whilst the Special Committee of Merchants set up by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, under the Chairmanship of Sir Kenneth Stewart, K.B.E., has similarly maintained constant pressure on merchant buyers and sellers of piecegoods.

Great attention has been paid during the year to various forms of printed propaganda. A chart has been prepared and distributed free of charge to all the spinners in Lancashire, setting out the types of Indian cotton regularly available in the United Kingdom market and showing their principal characteristics; all the details shown on the chart are reproduced on another page. Leaflets and pamphlets have been published at intervals and given a wide distribution, all with the aim in view of stressing the desirability of giving preference to Indian cotton wherever possible.

The return to England, in the early summer, of Mr. H. C. Short, the Commissioner in India appointed by the Committee, rendered possible a singularly valuable extension of the Committee's propagandist activities. Mr. Short spent several months in Manchester engaging in personal interviews with a large number of spinners and manufacturers. With the advantage of the knowledge he had gained in India regarding different types of Indian cottons and marketing conditions, he was able to make practical suggestions which enabled many Lancashire firms to put into effect their general desire to co-operate. The Committee feels that the benefits from these interviews will equally apply in the opposite direction, and that during subsequent visits to India, Mr. Short will be able to bring to the notice of interested parties in India, much that he has learnt from Lancashire spinning firms, with advantage to all concerned.

The British Cotton Industry Research Association, whose co-operation with the Committee throughout has been energetic and effective to a degree, has not confined itself to tasks of technical investigation such as are referred to in a succeeding section of this Report, but has lent practical aid in a particularly important department of the Committee's propaganda work. The Association made available to the Committee during the past year, for a period of several months, the services of Mr. S. Taylor, their principal liaison officer. By arrangement with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the leading export merchants of Manchester were circularised, and invited to avail themselves of Mr. Taylor's willingness to wait upon them at their warehouses and discuss the practical possibilities of an extended use of Indian cotton in the types of goods actually handled by each firm. No less than 49 of these firms in Manchester accepted the invitation, and, with Mr. Taylor, made a survey of their more important lines. This has proved

a most valuable contribution to the work of the Committee, and there can be no doubt that it will appreciably encourage the use of Indian cotton. It is true of this activity as of almost every other one which the Committee has undertaken, that it has a reverse side almost as useful as the original objective. The merchant exporters brought to Mr. Taylor's notice, a number of points affecting the saleability of cloths which he has reported to the Research Association, and which they in their turn, will deal with for the benefit of spinners and manufacturers.

Before concluding this chapter, the Committee feels bound to acknowledge with no merely formal gratitude, the generous measure of assistance it has at all times received from the Press, both in Lancashire and in India. There can be no doubt that the handsome amount of space allotted to the Committee's activities by most, if not all, of the News Editors concerned, has contributed in a marked degree to the success of the Committee's work as a whole.

TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIAN COTTONS

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee has always realised that, even when the Indian cotton parity is favourable to purchases by Lancashire spinners, whether they take advantage of the opportunities presenting themselves must ultimately depend on their confidence in making a technical success of it. Of course, the many spinners who have had long experience of Indian types have no hesitation on this account. But others, whose experience has been entirely with other than Indian growths, often display a not unnatural reluctance to engage in the production of Indian yarns, especially as they may be apprehensive that technical difficulties will be encountered in addition to commercial ones. A scrutiny of these technical problems indicates that they are many-sided. In the first place, the short staple Indian cottons, which constitute about two-thirds of the total Indian cotton crop, and are alone available for export in any considerable bulk, need special attention to details in their processing. A very full examination has been made of this subject by the Shirley Institute and recommendations have been issued to members of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, embodying the conclusions arrived at in this very extensive series of investigations. By this means, those spinners who do not themselves possess the ideal equipment for spinning the short staple Indian cottons, have been shown how to adapt their machinery so that, in fact, it meets all the essential requirements necessary for processing the short staple cottons to the best advantage.

Advances have been made in another direction. In the past, few Lancashire spinners even among those immediately engaged on Indian cottons have been fully acquainted with the various ramifications of the Indian cotton types. To spinners of American cotton, all classes of Indian cotton would often appear aptly described by the single word "Indian"; others, with more extensive knowledge, have long been familiar with some of the main sub-divisions of the Indian cotton crops such as Bengals and Oomras; but few indeed, have been thoroughly conversant with the various sub-divisions of the main types, as they are dealt in at the East India Cotton Exchange, Bombay. For example, the Oomras crop covers a very wide range of types, some



*Stapling Indian Cotton
at the Shirley Institute*



*Modern Lancashire : The day's
work ends at a Cotton Mill*

of which are quite suitable for counts up to 16's or even higher as weft yarns. The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee accordingly arranged for bales of those types that are available in quantity to be sent to England, and for spinning tests to be carried out on them at the Shirley Institute ; the results of these tests on Khandesh, Central India, and Moglai types of Oomras, among others, have been widely circulated with this need in view.

Besides the experiments on the types referred to above, others have been made on certain new types of Indian cotton, whose cultivation is being extended at the present time, and which will, it is hoped, be grown over much more extensive areas as their valuable qualities become known. Particular reference may be made to the new Broach cotton B.D.8, a strain which has been selected as suitable for a zone where about 80,000 acres are annually under cotton. The tests of this sample at the Shirley Institute showed it to be very good indeed—clean and of good quality—and suitable for spinning into 40's counts from double roving. Another specially selected sample—C 402—came from Cawnpore. This sample, which may eventually be grown on an area of 30,000 acres or more, was found to give good results in counts up to 20's twist.

Still further experiments have been made in another direction, namely, on the results of blending various types of Indian cotton together, and also blending Indian and American types. It is, of course, common practice with most spinners to blend various types of cotton together with one or both of two purposes in view, namely, either to obtain some special quality in their yarn, which they cannot obtain from any single cotton of the mixing, or to obtain their mixing at the lowest cost, by including in it as much as possible of the cheaper constituents. The Committee felt that considerable developments might prove possible along the lines of encouraging those spinners who had hitherto confined their practice to all-American mixings to try the effect of replacing a fairly substantial proportion of the American cotton by one or more of the better qualities of Indian cotton. It is clear that if such a departure were to meet with success, a new outlet would then be afforded to Indian cotton, of which increased takings by Lancashire might be confidently expected as a consequence. Such experiments were accordingly carried out at the Shirley Institute at the instance of the Committee.

In order to give the widest possible publicity to the experiments on Indian cotton carried out at the Shirley Institute, the British Cotton Industry Research Association, at the request of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, held another exhibition at the Institute on September 12th, so that its members might have every opportunity of seeing the wide range of Indian cottons, which are available to the Lancashire spinner, as well as to display the yarns spun from the straight cottons, from mixings of Indian cottons, and from mixings of Indian and American cottons. By the use of mixings containing American cotton, the range of counts from 32's to 40's, in which a large amount of trade is done, was covered comprehensively by the use of several mixings, and in some cases the range was extended up to 46's counts. The exhibits showed the raw cottons and blends ; Baer sorter

stapling diagrams of the cottons, and measurements made on them ; bobbins of yarn spun from the cottons and blends ; and yarns wound on blackboards for levelness tests, and also woven as weft in cloth. All the spinning particulars and results of lea tests on the yarns were given. Furthermore, members had the opportunity of seeing the various yarns actually being spun, either on the ring frame or on the mule.

The cottons shown were commercial Bengals and also the two improved Bengal types, Mollisoni from the Punjab and Aligarh A19 from the United Provinces. A commercial Oomras was on view and also the Punjab-American types, 4F (2 samples) and the medium staple 289F ; together with the Madras cotton Cambodia Co.2. Broach and Tinnevely cottons suitable for counts up to 26's were displayed, and also the new type of Oomras cotton known as Verum 262, and a still newer type—Late Verum. The American cottons used in the blends were Texas (2 types), and Memphis. The shorter of the Texas cotton was mixed with 25 per cent. Punjab-American 4F and spun to 26's ; a mixing of 50 per cent. Texas, 25 per cent. Punjab-American and 25 per cent. Tinnevely was spun into 22's, a count in which there is an extensive trade. Other blends were of the longer Texas and of the Memphis cottons each with 25 per cent. Punjab-American 4F, Punjab-American 289F, or Cambodia. These mixings were spun to 36's, though it was found that some of them would have been suitable for still higher counts.

All the straight cottons were spun into two counts, the lower count having usually a lower twist-factor than the higher count, which was twisted for maximum strength. Two of the short staple cottons, a Bengals and an Oomras, were shown being spun on several different systems, to indicate how the character of the yarn was affected by the choice of conditions. A feature of the display which made a considerable appeal to the practical spinners present was the possibility afforded them of making an examination of the yarns and seeing also in progress the actual spinning of the yarns. The practical nature of this demonstration was certainly appreciated by the practical man far more than any mere statement of fact would have been.

Considerable interest was shown in a series of spinnings into 18's counts that was being made on the mule of Punjab-American 4F cotton alone, and in mixings with the Bengals "Mollisoni" cotton ; it was plainly shown how the levelness of the yarn was affected by the proportion of Bengals cotton present in the mixing. A comprehensive exhibit of raw cottons, blends, yarns and cloth from Punjab-American cotton and Bengals was also on view, spun into 12's counts and also in the highest counts possible with twist-factor 4 ; the exhibits of yarn and cloth served to prove the fact that a progressive deterioration of the yarn and cloth quality set in as the percentage of Bengals cotton in the mixing increased.

This exhibition and the previous one held at the Institute attracted representatives from 133 firms, and the keenness of interest displayed was due no doubt to the care with which the exhibits had been arranged to have a very marked appeal. The spinners of yarns from Indian cotton had every opportunity for comparing their own products with those actually

on view, and of discovering whether they could profitably employ the methods advocated to improve their mixings or their spinning. The spinner who had not hitherto made yarns of Indian cotton was able to examine the cottons and blends, as well as yarns spun from them, and to see most of them in process; and to ascertain with what alterations to his processing he could produce yarns of excellent quality in an extended range of counts. The fact that the exhibition comprised the whole range from raw cotton to grey cloth was exceptionally useful, as it enabled those interested to appraise the appearance of the yarns when woven, and to choose yarns for various specific purposes.

One other technical point is of some interest. The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee has frequently discovered that the lack of conveniently accessible information about Indian cottons has been to some extent, a deterrent to their use. Feeling therefore, that Lancashire spinners would doubtless appreciate a chart, giving a summary of those types of Indian cotton which should be of interest to them, the Committee requested the Shirley Institute to co-operate in drawing up a chart, showing a series of agreed particulars. This chart, which has been widely circulated to Lancashire spinners, measures $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and has been produced in a tasteful design on cardboard so as to be suitable for hanging in the office of a mill executive or manager. The information given on the chart is reproduced on page 14.

MARKETING CONSIDERATIONS.

As the work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee progresses, not the least significant of the many points which its activities, both in India and the United Kingdom, bring to light are those which deal with the marketing of India's crops of cotton, and there may be directions in which it is possible to evolve improved methods. It is not desired to suggest in any way, that a case exists for radical and far-reaching reforms in the channels and the methods by which Indian cotton makes its way from the agriculturalists in the fields of India to the millowner in the United Kingdom or any other European country. It is rather a question of adding here and there an amplification of existing practices, or occasionally modifying in the light of present conditions what has been no doubt a quite satisfactory practice in the past.

This can only be done by constant contact between the interested parties in both countries. It is, in effect, a progress of education and persuasion. In many cases the reforms aimed at would probably occur in any event in due course, but the function of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, in co-operation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee, is to expedite all practicable and beneficial reforms to the best of its ability. The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee appreciates to the full the formidable difficulties which face its friends in India in connection with any suggested improvements in methods of growing, harvesting, and handling the cotton crop. These difficulties are inseparable from agricultural activities in a vast country like India, and in the circumstances, it is felt that the way in which the Indian Central Cotton Committee is making its policy effective amongst the growers is truly remarkable, and is a tribute to the skill with which

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 $\frac{1}{16}$ "	Creamy white	9	46's	12	Partly available for export.
	Sind-American 289F	1 $\frac{1}{16}$ "	Creamy white	9	46's	39	Partly available for export.
28's— 34's	Surat farm (1027 A.L.F.)	1"	White, bright	8	32's	42	Greatly in demand in India.
	Jayawant	1"	Creamy	14	30's	30	Leafy : largely in demand in India.
	Kumpta	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	Creamy	14	28's	72	ditto.
	Cambodia Co. 2	1"	Slightly creamy	8	32's	50	Largely in demand in India.
	Cambodia (ordinary)	1"	Creamy	10	28's	148	ditto. Sometimes partly available for export.
22's— 26's	Westerns farm	$\frac{15}{16}$ "	Creamy white	10	24's	5	In demand in India.
	Karunganni	$\frac{15}{16}$ "	Creamy white	10	24's	29	Sometimes exported.
	Hyderabad Gaorani	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	Creamy white	14	24's	129	Leafy : largely in demand in India.
	Verum	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	White	7	26's	40	Largely in demand in India. Often depreciated by "mixing."
	Punjab-American 4F	$\frac{13}{16}$ "	White	9	22's	385	Partly available for export. Often depreciated by "mixing."
	Sind-American 4F	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	White	9	24's	37	ditto.
14's— 18's	Westerns (ordinary)	$\frac{13}{16}$ "	Creamy	11	18's	71	Partly available for export.
	Tinnevellies	$\frac{13}{16}$ "	Creamy white	11	18's	94	ditto.
	Oomras (C.P. No. 1)	$\frac{11}{16}$ "	Creamy white	7	14's	75	ditto.
	Central India Broach	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	White	13	16's	186	Leafy : ditto.
	Dholleras	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	White	9	18's	92	Partly available for export.
	Dholleras (best)	$\frac{13}{16}$ "	Bluish white	12	16's	149	Leafy : ditto.
	Coconadas	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Brown	11	14's	29	Largely available for export.
8's— 10's	Oomras (Berars etc.)	$\frac{9}{16}$ "	White to creamy white	10	10's	664	Leafy : largely available for export
	Bengals (Sind)	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	White	11	8's	209	Largely available for export.
	Bengals (other)	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	White	11	8's	1122	ditto.
	Burmas Comillas	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	White or khaki	11	8's	92 36	ditto. 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.



Altigraph Ltd.

*An Industrial Landscape in Lancashire :
A Group of Cotton Mills*



*Weighing Indian Cotton
Bales before Shipment*

the Committee's work is carried out. The Lancashire Committee has maintained regular contact with the Indian Committee, and is invariably greatly impressed with the efficiency of the response to any points which are brought forward.

Some of the directions in which reform appears to be necessary, even if the reform in question is of quite a minor character, will be dealt with in a later paragraph, but it seems desirable to refer, in the first place, to the overwhelming influence exercised on the problem of marketing the Indian cotton crop by the parities between prices for Indian and American cottons. It is perhaps inevitable that this influence should be, as it is, so very far-reaching, but it is a misfortune from an Indian point of view that a narrowing parity may curtail drastically the demand for Indian cotton. It is therefore a matter of great interest to consider whether, when India has pressed forward her production of improved types of cotton to the point at which substantial quantities equal in value to other growths are regularly available for overseas markets, the parities of such cottons with their American counterparts will tend to narrow, if, in world markets, the conception of Indian cotton as something generally inferior is modified. The narrower the parities due to this improvement, the more money India will receive for her annual crop ; indeed, one of the interesting features of the past year has been the increased financial yield to India, of the purchases made by the United Kingdom, and it is to be hoped that as these better prices percolate through to the growers of the better types, they will encourage both them and their neighbours to persevere.

The Lancashire Committee observes that, although the production of improved staples is increasing, most of the enlarged supply thus made available is purchased by the Indian mills, who, being on the spot, are able to afford prices fractionally higher than are Lancashire consumers. In this connection, much depends upon the quantities available, and many of the difficulties inseparable from the early periods of a new type of cotton will disappear as time goes on, particularly if the keen interest of Lancashire spinners in these types is maintained by the work of the Lancashire Committee in underlining their good spinning qualities. Lancashire looks with much interest to the eventual results of the opening of the Sukkur Barrage, and hopes that progress in this area will not only be rapid, but will be inspired by the sound lines of policy recommended by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and approved by Government authorities.

The Lancashire Committee's Commissioner, Mr. Short, expressed the opinion, in his report on his return to England, that a good deal of trouble as between suppliers and purchasers could be avoided if cotton were bought on larger samples. This is particularly true in the case of mixed cottons, and the Lancashire Committee wishes to see reforms in the matter of mixing. The Committee is informed that buyers in India frequently require it to be stated in their contracts that there is not more than a certain percentage of desi to be mixed in the delivery. This gives the buyer some protection, and Mr. Short has brought the

point to the notice of the Lancashire purchasers in the hope that the suggestion may contribute to more satisfactory operations, and thus enlarge takings.

It is unnecessary to repeat in this Report the view of the Lancashire Committee on the subject of mixing. The Committee still thinks that a permanent and substantial increase in the offtake of Indian cottons by the United Kingdom industry will be found to be primarily dependent upon a high degree of regularity and reliability in the supplies available from season to season. Mixing of itself might be less of a deterrent to the building up of a growing trade if the proportions mixed in any given types were kept constant, and if the practice of mixing widely different cottons together in varying proportions were avoided. The Lancashire Committee urges all interests in India not to desist from their efforts to promote a solution of this problem which the traders of today have inherited from past conditions, and for which they should not be reproached. A gradual and steady reform of the ruling practices should not be impossible if continued attention is given to the problem, and here again it is not without importance to reflect that progress is likely to be much more readily achieved by the Indian authorities, when they have the sustained co-operation of a Committee working in the Lancashire market than if they were obliged to contend with their obstacles single-handed.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that a move in the right direction has been made during the past twelve months by the Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces, who have recently introduced Bills for the better regulation and control of ginneries.

There are many minor problems connected with the marketing and handling of Indian cotton, such as marking and baling, arbitrations, and so forth. It is perhaps unnecessary to enlarge on these matters in detail in the present Report, since they are the subject of constant consultations between the Committee's Commissioner and appropriate organisations and individuals in England and India. The important point is that all concerned should realise the need for steady improvement in policy and practice in the marketing field, and that the fullest advantage should be taken of the co-operation which the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is willing and anxious to offer to Indian suppliers on the one hand, and to Lancashire purchasers on the other. With this link in active use, and with goodwill on both sides, steady progress may be reasonably anticipated, and there can be no question of the benefits which such progress would confer upon the Indian producer of raw cotton, and thus upon Indian economy as a whole.

THE COTTON POSITION IN INDIA FROM A LANCASHIRE STANDPOINT

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee feels that it may perform a useful service if, as a body charged with the duty of liaison work between India and Lancashire so far as raw cotton is concerned, it seizes the opportunity presented by the publication of this Report to define, alike for its Lancashire constituents and its Indian friends, the chief factors in the cotton position in India as seen from a Lancashire standpoint. It is axiomatic that in a vast country situated as is India,

agricultural prosperity must always remain the key to the well-being of the country as a whole. It is natural and proper that strong efforts should be made to develop industrial activity, and so contribute to a well-balanced national economy, but no amount of industrial development is capable of providing the country with a substitute for prosperous agriculture, which is indeed a condition precedent to industrial progress, since the agriculturists must always be the most numerous consumers of industrial products. For reasons which the Lancashire Committee thoroughly appreciates, it has long been recognised in India that the cotton crop holds a position of peculiar importance in India's economy, adding to the annual income of the country to a very material degree, and providing, as it does, a means of livelihood for a large proportion of the agricultural population.

The cotton cultivator is faced with formidable competition from other cotton growing countries, and from alternative textile fibres, which are being developed by the progress of science with amazing rapidity. In such circumstances, it is not only the cotton grower in India who must view the future with some anxiety, but every one of those who are concerned with the well-being of India as a whole. It is obviously needful that everything possible should be done to ensure future outlets for India's cotton crop, first of all by making it conform to world requirements, and secondly by ensuring its entry into world markets on satisfactory terms.

It seems, therefore, to the Lancashire Committee to be increasingly apparent that the utmost vigilance and energy will need to be practised by India in the next five or ten years. It would appear to be dangerous in the extreme, to rely on a maintenance of the conditions of the past five years. Japan, who long since has found India so convenient a source of supply, has as a consequence been a valuable customer for Indian raw cotton; but it is not without significance that she has based the recent expansion of her production of cotton textiles on increased importations of growths other than Indian, and the records show that the whole trend in Japan is towards the increased use of types of cotton not at present available for export in quantity from India. It would, therefore, appear to be unwise to rely too exclusively on Japan, quite apart from the fact that it is proverbial folly to carry all one's eggs in a single basket.

It is because of considerations such as these that so much importance attaches to the organised development of the United Kingdom market, which has been undertaken since the date of the establishment of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee. We live in times when it is not pessimism but merely prudence, to reflect that world conditions, politically and economically, are far from stable. In an unstable world, perhaps few things are more secure than trade exchanges between units of the British Empire, and the financial stability of that Empire.

Moreover, every measure taken to make Indian raw cotton more attractive in the United Kingdom market will automatically strengthen its appeal in other European markets, many of which have, of course, the closest links with Liverpool.

It has been noted earlier in this Report, but it applies with special force in the present connection, that the potentialities of efforts made in India to improve the outlook for the Indian cotton crop are more than doubled by the existence of reciprocal and co-operative efforts such as

those for which the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is responsible. Obstacles which could not be removed by the efforts of either side working alone, will be overcome by both working together.

THE OUTLOOK IN LANCASHIRE AND CONCLUSIONS

There has been a striking increase in the United Kingdom's takings of Indian cotton during the past three seasons :—

1932/33	230,000 bales
1933/34	362,000 ,,
1934/35	394,000 ,,

The figures for the current season show a continued upward tendency, and the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is convinced that the potential consumption of Indian cotton in Lancashire is a very considerable distance ahead of present achievement. It has little doubt that further substantial progress can be secured, providing certain conditions are maintained.

It is beyond question that the educational propaganda of the last two years has had a very powerful effect in Lancashire. A definite goodwill towards Indian cotton has been brought into existence throughout the industry, and it is in sharp contrast to the attitude of mind towards Indian growths, which has always obtained previously.

A great many mills have made adjustments in their processes and even in their equipment, so as to enable them to use Indian types to advantage. A large number of new market connections have been opened, and Indian cotton has been brought into the foreground of the commercial arena in a way which has exceeded even the most optimistic expectations of the Committee. All this is of comparatively recent growth, and its practical effects should be more far-reaching as time goes on.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the whole of the structure of development has been founded upon a conscious effort of goodwill towards India, and if that goodwill were unfortunately to be dissipated, it is to be feared that the progress of the past two years would vanish into thin air. The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee intentionally cultivates a single-minded application to the task which has been allotted to it, and leaves to other bodies the duty of considering other Lancashire trade questions. Nevertheless, the Committee feels so dependent upon the maintenance of goodwill in Lancashire for the future success of its labours, that it is obliged to make some reference to two issues in regard to which the danger of losing this goodwill is felt to be acute.

It will be generally admitted that goodwill is most easily destroyed in any person or community by the growth of a feeling that there is a lack of goodwill on the part of the other interests concerned. But there is one line of comment which sometimes appears in the Indian Press and elsewhere, which seems to Lancashire unjustifiable, and in the hope of paving the way for many years of mutually beneficial co-operation, it is proposed to state the Lancashire reply to this particular point in the present Report. The suggestion is sometimes made in India that the United Kingdom cotton industry is only deserving of treatment for its exports to the Indian market in exact proportion, in comparison



*At a Bombay Go-down : Loading
Cotton into Bullock Wagons*



Courtesy "The Times of India"

*Loading Cotton for
export at Bombay*

with the treatment accorded to Japanese manufactures, as United Kingdom imports of raw cotton compare with Japanese imports. It is this suggestion which strikes the Lancashire industry as unjust. It neglects altogether a number of other factors which are in the highest degree pertinent in any consideration of the mutual trade arrangements of the two countries. In the first place, even if the contributions each country renders to the other, be measured only in terms of trade exchanges, it is clear from the published figures that those which the United Kingdom makes to India far and away exceed those made by Japan. The United Kingdom in recent years has spent between two and three times as much as Japan in India. She contributes to the prosperity of the Indian agriculturalists by purchasing in substantial volume a large number of other products, of which Japan takes only negligible quantities. Raw cotton constitutes approximately 88 per cent. of Japanese takings of all commodities from India, and something less than 9 per cent. of the United Kingdom's total purchases. It seems to Lancashire people unfair to give the United Kingdom no credit for these other substantial contributions to Indian prosperity. Even the cotton grower, as an agriculturalist, would agree that the offtake of other crops is essential to the well-being of India, and that indirectly, if not directly, he is aided and fortified by the United Kingdom's contributions to other branches of Indian agriculture.

Moreover, the argument or criticism seems to Lancashire people to disregard the fact that the future is at least as important as the present, and more important than the past. The trend in Japan at the present time is for a decreasing percentage of total requirements of raw cotton to be taken from India, whereas, thanks to the work of the Lancashire Committee, the trend in the United Kingdom is distinctly in a favourable direction.

Taking the position in India as a whole, it only needs a moment's reflection to appreciate how all the varied interests in the country, and certainly not least, the millowners and the cotton growers, would suffer from the decline in purchasing power if India were to lose the vast purchases which the United Kingdom makes of some of her principal products.

The second direction in which the goodwill now being cultivated in Lancashire towards Indian cotton may be imperilled is that of the tariff treatment of Lancashire goods in the Indian market. This is a more delicate question with which the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, from the moment of its inception, has resolutely declined to deal, believing that its efforts would fail to achieve their maximum success if dominated by the daily calculation of an exact *quid pro quo*. As a Committee, it is content that the treatment of Lancashire goods in India should be settled according to procedure agreed upon between the United Kingdom and Indian Governments, and, for its own part, desires to do no more than to implement whole-heartedly the promises given regarding raw cotton. It is therefore with no desire to bring two subjects on to the same table, but merely in connection with the problem of the maintenance of the all-important factor of goodwill, that the Committee feels compelled to record that much of the energetic co-

operation which the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee has received from individual units in the United Kingdom cotton industry has been extended in the hope and expectation that these Customs duties in India would be subjected to early review and reduction. The Committee is aware that, during the closing months of the year covered by this Report, this matter has been under investigation by a Special Indian Tariff Board. Speaking purely from the standpoint of its prospects of success in future campaigns on behalf of Indian cotton, the Committee wishes to record the urgent hope that the result of those proceedings will be an early and substantial reduction in Indian tariffs on Lancashire goods, as the Committee is sure that nothing would be more calculated to lead to further extensions of active co-operation by individual firms in Lancashire.

It would give a wrong impression of the attitude of mind of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee if this Report were to conclude on such a note. The Committee's work is inspired by a sincere belief in the practical value of economic co-operation between India and the United Kingdom. Apart from the concrete results which the Committee has achieved as indicated in the returns of United Kingdom purchases of Indian cotton, it is deeply gratified to think that the public attention which has been concentrated on efforts in both countries has contributed to the creation of an entirely different frame of mind in Lancashire, towards all Indian matters and, it is hoped, equally in India towards Lancashire questions. It is no exaggeration to say that this change of atmosphere is an asset of extraordinary importance to both countries. In a mood of mutual confidence and respect, and in a spirit of co-operation, there is almost no problem which the two communities cannot solve together, and although raw cotton is but one of the questions which affect relations between India and the United Kingdom, and admittedly a non-controversial one, it is the conviction of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee that not the least of its rewards is to think that the work which is being done in cotton is striking a note which, consciously or unconsciously, is already contributing to the harmony of relations between the two countries in each and every field.

This Report is presented by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee to all persons in India and Lancashire interested in cotton, in the hope that it may constitute a useful contribution to these aims and objectives.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Mr. E. Raymond Streat, C.B.E., a member of the Committee for drafting the report.

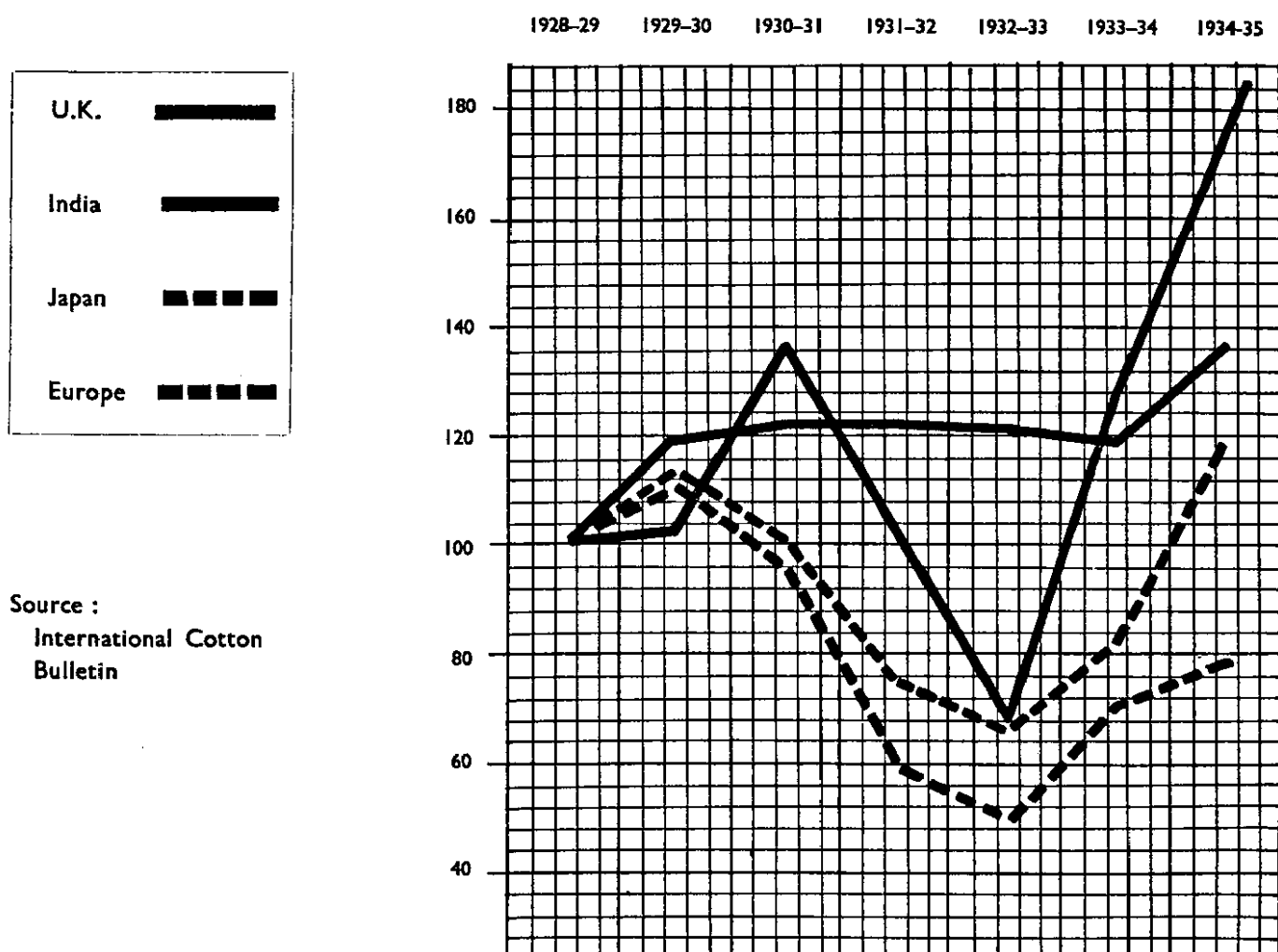
To Mr. H. G. Hughes, Director of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisation, whose Economic and Statistical Department has prepared the statistical tables and graphs.

To Mr. K. Russell Brady, who has kindly given valuable assistance in planning the printing and production of the booklet.

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
Total All Countries.. .. Million lbs.	2,036	2,398	2,311	1,892	1,669	1,884	2,276
United Kingdom Million lbs.	72	73	98	72	49	92	133
Index (1928-29=100)	100	102	136	100	68	128	185
India Million lbs.	752	897	919	918	908	891	1,023
Index (1928-29=100)	100	119	122	122	121	119	136
Japan Million lbs.	580	662	585	435	389	477	691
Index (1928-29=100)	100	114	101	75	67	82	119
Europe (excl. U.K.).. .. Million lbs.	446	494	428	263	217	316	347
Index (1928-29=100)	100	111	96	59	49	71	78

This chart shows how the main markets for Indian cotton have varied in importance during the last six 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 last 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.



EFFECT OF PRICE ON DEM

	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 July
Consumption outside India :	million lbs.						
Total (all growths) ..	5,155	5,620	5,633	5,645	5,008	4,603	4,603
Indian	612	644	642	740	759	726	612
Indian as per cent. of total	11.9	11.5	11.4	13.1	15.2	15.8	13.3
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	100
Price :	pence per lb.						
American	12.30	10.63	10.46	9.78	8.24	5.94	5.94
Indian	10.13	8.17	7.92	7.28	5.32	4.06	4.06
Indian as per cent. of American	82.36	76.86	75.72	74.44	64.56	68.35	68.35
Index of relative price (average percentage of American price, 1923-28=100)	100	93.3	91.9	90.4	78.4	83.0	83.0

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.

FOR INDIAN COTTON

Aug. 1931 to Jan. 1932	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	
			million lbs.					Consumption outside India :
811 638	4,505 334	5,038 353	5,361 408	5,393 493	5,375 499	5,301 642	5,365 612	Total (all growths)
13.3	7.4	7.0	7.6	9.1	9.3	12.1	11.4	Indian
								Indian as per cent. of total
111.8	62.2	58.8	63.9	76.5	78.2	101.7	95.8	Index of relative consumption of Indian (average percentage of total, 1923-28=100)
			pence per lb.					Price :
4.97	4.88	5.55	5.44	5.52	6.51	7.05	6.83	American
4.41	4.49	4.95	4.70	4.32	4.72	5.03	5.48	Indian
88.73	92.01	89.19	86.40	78.26	72.50	71.53	80.23	Indian as per cent. of American
								Index of relative price (average percentage of American price, 1923-28=100)
107.7	111.7	108.3	104.9	95.0	88.0	86.6	97.4	

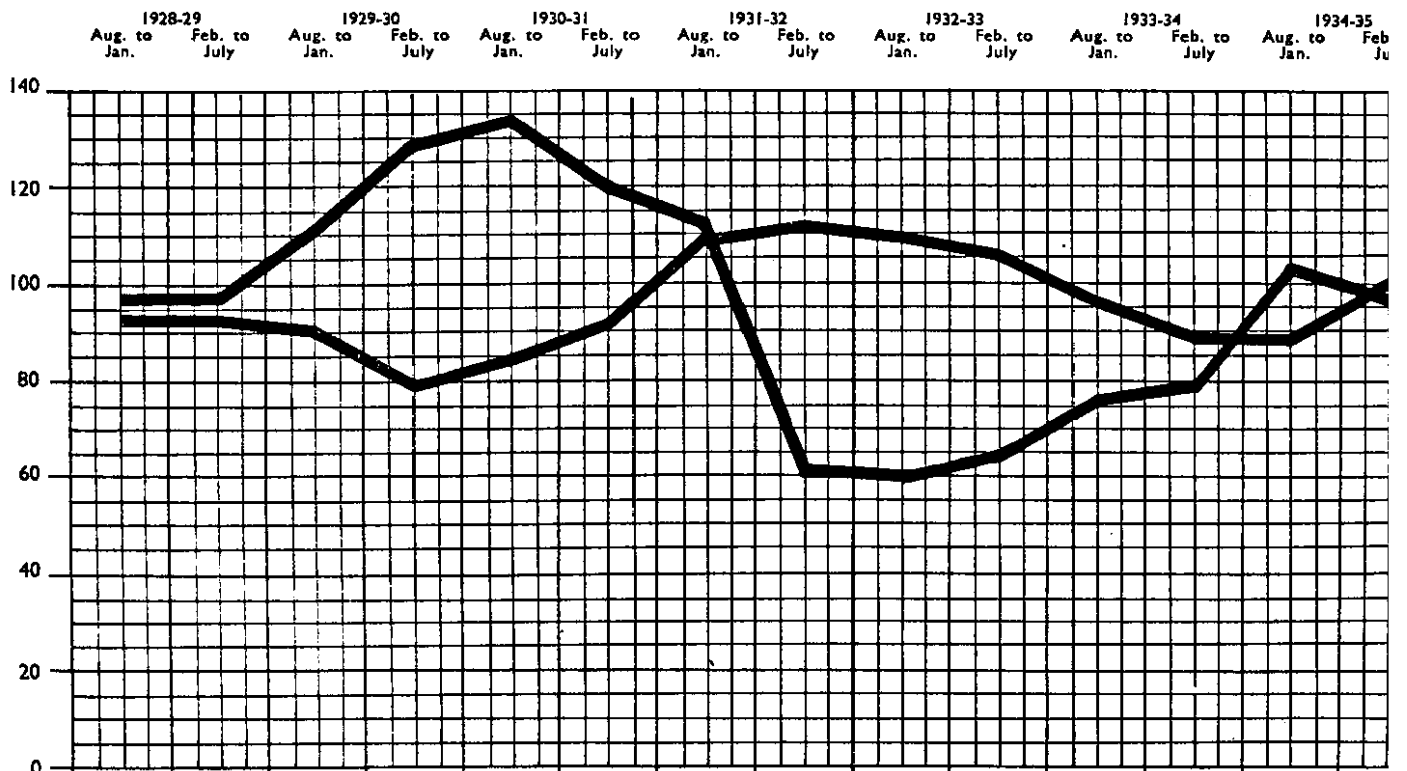


TABLE 3
COMPARATIVE CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

	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
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
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
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

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 three 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 the price consideration is partly responsible. Since, during the whole period illustrated, this curve has risen less than that for the United Kingdom, it is clear that the increased consumption of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom must be partly due to causes other than price.

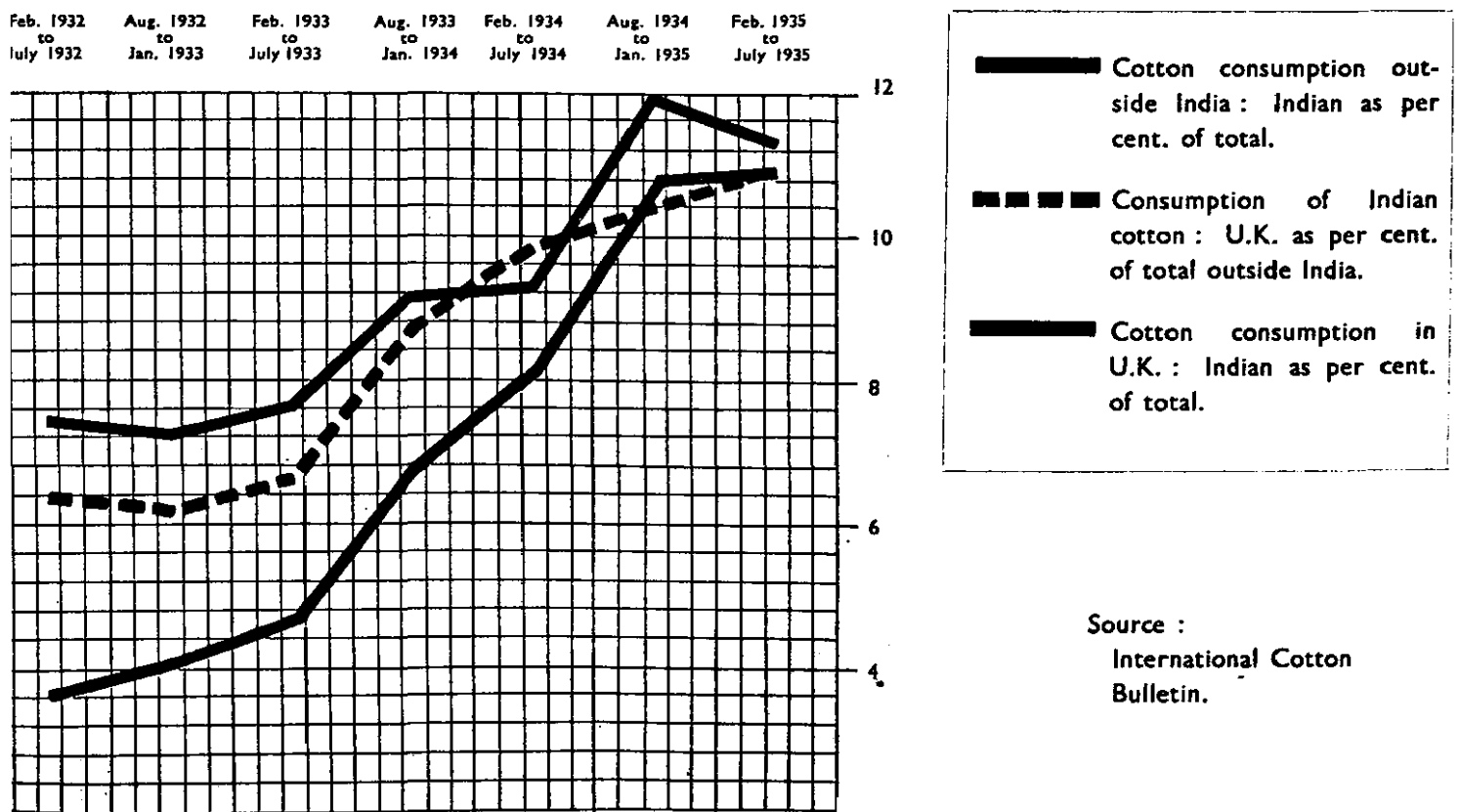


TABLE 4
IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM INDIA

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Jan.-Nov. 1935
Million lbs. ..	96	106	122	106	54	109	153	153
£000	3,742	3,826	3,855	1,905	959	2,199	3,118	3,230

TABLE 5
UNITED KINGDOM : IMPORTS OF CHIEF COMMODITIES FROM INDIA

	1932		1934		IMPORT DUTIES	
	£000				General	Preferential
Rice, Meal and Dust	708	752			10 per cent.	Free
Groundnut and Linseed Cake and Meal	659	1,299			10 per cent.	Free
Tea	13,150	14,987			4d. per lb.	2d. per lb.
Coffee, not kiln dried, roasted or ground	273	233			14/- per cwt.	4/8 per cwt.
Rice (whole)	250	319			1d. per lb.	Free
Tobacco (unmanufactured)—						
Stripped	282	235			9/6½ per lb.	7/5½ per lb. (a)
Unstripped	33	97			9/6 per lb.	7/5½ per lb. (a)
Nuts and Kernels for expressing oils—decorticated ..	691	631			10 per cent.	Free
Sawn Teak	279	495			10 per cent.	Free
Pig Iron	229	311			33½ per cent.	Free (b)
Steel Sheet and Tinplate Bars	74	68			£3 per ton.	Free
Pig Lead	542	475			10 per cent.	Free
Jute Piecegoods, Sacks and Bags	1,686	1,484			20 per cent.	Free
Carpets and Rugs	385	544			20 per cent.	Free
Total above items	19,241	21,930				
Total Imports from India	32,308	42,094				

(a) The duties given are for tobacco with 10 per cent. or more of moisture content. 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

CAL YEARS	Mill Production	Estimated Hand Loom Production	Total Indian Production	IMPORTS		Total Imports and Production	Total Exports and Re-exports	Available for Consumption	Consumption per Head of Population
				Total	From U.K.				
Average 1910-11 to 1913-14	1,141	1,015	2,156	2,741	2,651	4,897	290	4,607	14.6
" 1920-21 to 1923-24	1,685	1,171	2,856	1,420	1,243	4,276	299	3,977	12.3
" 1924-25 to 1927-28	2,135	1,236	3,371	1,787	1,465	5,158	408	4,750	14.2
1928-29	1,893	1,032	2,925	1,937	1,456	4,862	415	4,447	13.0
1929-30	2,419	1,348	3,767	1,919	1,248	5,686	346	5,340	15.5
1930-31	2,561	1,336	3,897	890	523	4,787	279	4,508	12.9
1931-32	2,990	1,464	4,454	776	383	5,230	313	4,917	13.9
1932-33	3,170	1,656	4,826	1,225	597	6,051	276	5,775	16.2
1933-34	2,945	1,404	4,349	796	426	5,145	268	4,877	13.5
1934-35	3,397	1,424	4,821	996	562	5,817	246	5,571	15.3

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 ..	4'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), Acre, Oldham ..	3's to 16's	T	T & B	Cones and Cheeses in Single and Multiple Ends. Cross Balls, Warps and Bundles.
ARKWRIGHT MILL .. Rochdale	6's to 16's	—	T & B	Cones, Cheeses and Cross Balls.
ASH SPINNING CO. .. Shaw	2's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
ASHTON BROS. & CO. .. Carrfield Mills, Hyde	6's to 16's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
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 20's	T & W	—	Cones and Cops.
BOWKER & BALL LTD. ... Dukinfield	2's to 20's	T & W	T	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles, Beams and Cross Balls.
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	—	—
COPPULL RING 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.
CORAL MILL (1919) LTD., Newhey, Rochdale	4's to 14's	—	T & B	Cone, Cheese Warps Pirn, Hank.
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	—

Name and Address	Range of Counts	Mule Yarn T=Twist W=Weft	Ring Yarn T=Tubes B=Beams	Other Forms
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	—	—
GREENWOOD, WILSON .. Woodhouse Mill, Todmorden	6's to 16's	W	—	—
HARDMAN JOS., & SONS LTD., Chamber Mill, Hollinwood ..	2's to 20's	T	T & B	Cones, Cheeses, Warp, Bundles Cross Balls; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
HAWK MILL, Shaw ..	8's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
HOLLY MILL LTD., Royton	8's to 26's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
HOLYROOD MILL CO. (1920), Oldham	6's to 24's	—	T & B	—
HORROCKSES, CREWDSON & CO. LTD., Preston	14's to 20's	T & W	T & B	Cones and Cheeses.
HOYLE, CALEB, LTD. .. Todmorden	6's to 18's	—	T & B	Section Warps.
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.
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.
MONA MILLS (1920) LTD. Hollinwood	6's to 14's	T	—	—

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
MONS MILL, Todmorden..	4's to 26's	T & W	B	Cones, Cheeses, Pirns, Bundles and Warps; Single and Multiple Ends.
MONTON MILL, Monton ..	8's to 20's	T & W	—	Beams and Cones.
NEWBY MILL LTD., Shaw	8's to 28's	T & W	—	Cones.
NEWROYD MILL LTD. .. Waterhead, Oldham	1's to 20's	T & W	T & B	Cones, Cheeses, Warps and Bundles; also Doubled and Cabled Yarn in above make-ups.
NUTTALL, THOMAS, & .. SONS LTD., Farnworth, Bolton	10's to 24's	—	T & B	Cones, Cheeses, Warps and Bundles; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
OLDHAM TWIST CO. LTD., Hollinwood	10's to 24's	W	—	Cops.
PARK MILL (ROYTON) LTD., Royton	6's to 20's	T & W	—	Cops, Cones 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	—	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
PEEL MILLS LTD., Bury	14's to 40's	W	—	Cops.
PHETHEAN, JOHN, & CO. LTD., Beard Mill, New Mills	1's to 4's	T & W	—	Cops, Jumbo Cops, Cheeses, Hanks.
ROYTON RING MILL LTD., Royton	6's to 36's	—	T & B	Cones, Cheeses, Warps, Bundles and Cross Balls.
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. .. Royton	6's to 20's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
STALYBRIDGE MILL .. Stalybridge	6's to 16's	—	T & B	Cheeses, Warps and Bundles.
STANDARD MILL LTD... Rochdale	4's to 20's	T & W	—	Beams, Cones, Cheeses and Bundles; also Doubled Yarns in above make-ups.
STATE MILL LTD. .. Rochdale	4's to 24's	T & W	—	Cones and Cheeses.
TAYLOR & BRO. LTD. .. Victoria Mills, Wigan	8's to 24's	W	T & B	Cones and Cheeses.
THORNHAM SPINNING CO. LTD., Royton ..	10's to 16'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.

Name and Address	Range of Counts	Mule Yarn T=Twist W=Weft	Ring Yarn T=Tubes B=Beams	Other Forms
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. Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
WILD & CO., Moss Mill, Heywood	6's to 14's	T	T	
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
FAIRLEA MILL CO. LTD. Luddendenfoot	1½'s to 9's	W	—	—
LARCH MILL, Royton . .	4's to 10's	T	—	Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
JAMES LOMAS LTD., (QUILT MANUFACTURERS LTD.) Lower Wellington Mills, Stockport	1's to 4's	T & W	—	Cops, Cheeses and Bundles.
NORTHERN COARSE SPINNERS (1926) LTD., Wigan	1's to 6's	T & W	—	Cop, Cone, Cheese and Hank.
PIMHOLE MILLS CO. LTD., Bury	2's to 8's	T & W	—	Cops, Cones, Cheeses and Bundles.
RHODESON LTD.	3's to 8's	W	—	Cop, Cone, Cheese.
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.
 Foulsykes Manfg. Co. Ltd., Clitheroe.
 Gerrard, Thos., & Sons Ltd., Adlington Mills, Adlington, nr. Chorley.
 Gillibrand, Thos., & Sons Ltd., Hollins Grove Mill, Darwen.
 Glebe 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.
 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.
 Hoyle, Caleb, Ltd., Derdale Mill, Todmorden.
 Johnson, Joseph (Bolton), Ltd., Deane Shed, Bolton.
 Kippax, Mark & Sons Ltd., Browhead Mill, Burnley.
 Lancashire Cotton Corporation Ltd., Blackfriars House, Manchester.
 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, com-
 prising :—
 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.
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
Bafts	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	Jacconnettes	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
Cretonnes	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.
Bombay Company Ltd.	Nissho Company Ltd.
Breul & Co.	Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.
Chrystal P. & Co.	Pirojshaw R. Vakharia & Co.
Fatehally N. & Co.	Ralli Brothers Ltd.
Gill & Co.	Shamji Karamsey & Co.
Goculdas Dossa & Co.	Shivchandrai Jhunjhunwala
Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.	Spinner E. & Co.
Hirji Nensey & Co.	Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.
Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.	Usman Suleman & Co.
Kanji Shivji & Co.	Viram Ladha & Co.
Karsondas Narandas	Virji Ladha & Co.
Khimji Visram	Volkart Brothers

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

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

(B) IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(List furnished by the Liverpool Cotton Association.)

- 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.
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.
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 & Mackintosh, 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, Manchester 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.)

Arnold & Co. Ltd., 233/8 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
 Beer, Cowell & Co., 30 Cross Street, Manchester 2.
 Bottomley, Wm. & Son (M/c.) Ltd., 1 Victoria Buildings, Manchester 1.
 Bournemouth & 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 2.
 Jones, William C. Ltd., 203/219 Collyhurst Road, Manchester 9.
 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.
 Milligan, Weld & Co., 330/2 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
 Morris & Wilson, 546 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
 Phillips, F. & Co., 96 Deansgate, Manchester 3.
 Ralli Brothers, Orleans House, Liverpool.
 Reinhart & Co. Ltd., 25 Cross Street, Manchester 2.
 Robinson, Armour & Co., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Manchester 2.
 Smith, J. & Co., 420/6 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.
 Spinner, E. & Co., Dominion House, Whitworth Street, Manchester 1.

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