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COTTON-CLOTH INDUSTRY

LETTER FROM THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TRANSMITTING

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION OF MAY 12, 1924, A REPORT ON THE PRESENT DEPRESSION IN, AND THE EFFECT OF IMPORTS UPON, THE COTTON-CLOTH INDUSTRY

JUNE 7, 1924.—Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, June 7, 1924.

Hon. A. B. CUMMINS,
President Pro Tempore United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit a report of the Tariff Commission in response to Senate Resolution No. 219, a report on the present depression in, and the effect of imports upon, the cotton-cloth industry.

Respectfully,

THOMAS O. MARVIN,
Chairman.

COTTON-CLOTH INDUSTRY

United States Tariff Commission,
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1924.

On May 12, 1924, the United States Senate adopted the following resolution No. 219:

Whereas a prolonged depression of exceptional magnitude has and is occurring in the cotton textile industry, causing an attendant decrease in production of 40 to 60 per cent and general unemployment and its consequent want and distress in communities where this industry is located: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission be, and hereby is, directed to furnish to the Senate as expeditiously as possible, if not incompatible with the public interests, all available facts requested hereinafter:

(1) Is the present depression in the cotton manufacturing industry confined to the United States or is it world-wide?

(2) To what extent and for how long a period has the present depression in the cotton manufacturing industry of this country been apparent?

(3) What is the quantity and value of cotton cloth imported into and exported from the United States under the present tariff act as compared with those under the acts of 1909?

(4) What is the percentage of imports and exports, as compared to the domestic production, of cotton cloth in the census years 1909, 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1923?

(5) What types of cotton cloth constitute the bulk of the import trade, and are these cloths similar or different in character from those produced in this country?

(6) What are the main reasons for the importation of cotton cloths; in particular, are such imports due primarily to price or to quality?

(7) To what extent has the domestic industry been affected by the post-war increases in the importation of cotton cloths?

(8) Would changes in the present tariff rates on cotton cloths be of material assistance in stimulating production and restoring prosperity to this industry?

In response to the foregoing resolution the United States Tariff Commission has the honor to submit the following:

I

"Is the present depression in the cotton manufacturing industry confined to the United States or is it world-wide?"

The present depression in the cotton manufacturing industry is practically world-wide, although more severe in some countries than in others.

The United States is the world's largest consumer of cotton. On the basis of number of spindles the cotton manufacturing countries rank as follows: The United Kingdom, the United States, France, Germany, India, Russia, Japan, Italy, Czechoslovakia, China, Spain, Brazil, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Poland, and Austria.

A prompt answer to the inquiry of the Senate does not permit a detailed study of the relative extent of the depression in the various countries and the following statements and quotations are given only as evidence that there is more or less depression existing in the cotton manufacturing industry of almost every country.

United Kingdom.—Sir Charles W. Macara, an acknowledged authority, in a pamphlet published April 28, 1924, expresses the opinion that the British cotton industry, dependent upon overseas trade for four-fifths of its employment, has, in the world upheaval resulting from the World War, suffered more severely than the cotton industry of any other country. He says further:

We can not forget that during the past disastrous three years the industry has suffered an estimated loss of £150,000,000.

The United Kingdom is the predominating factor in the international trade in cotton cloth, but its sales are mainly to Asiatic countries, particularly India and China, where price is the main consideration. The high prices prevailing in recent years have resulted in a great curtailment of this Asiatic trade, primarily because the purchasing power of the masses is strictly limited and has not increased in proportion to the increase in the price of British cottons. In addition there have been various other factors, such as the exchange conditions, the Swadeshi movement in India, internal disturbances in China, keener competition from American export goods, etc., that have militated against any return to full-time operation by the British mills.

The following table [1] shows the changes in the distribution of British piecegoods exports between 1913 and 1923:

TABLE I

	Percentage distribution	
	1913	1923
Far East	60	46
Near East	10	9.8
Central and South America	9.5	10
Europe	6	7.2
Self-governing colonies	5.5	8
Africa	4.8	7.5
United States	.6	4.2
Other countries	3.6	7.3
Total (percentages)	100	100
Total (million yards)	7,075	4,272

The above yardage totals show a wide decline in demand for British piece goods. Although, as shown by this table, the percentage of total distribution of British piece goods exported to the United States increased from six-tenths of 1 per cent in 1913 to 4.2 per cent in 1923, the actual increase in sales of British piece goods to the United States was from 44,404,500 linear yards in 1913 to 174,922,200 square yards in 1923, an increase of approximately 4 times.

At the present time many of the British cotton mills are shut down and a substantial proportion are working short time. The spinning mills that use American cotton are, by agreement, operating only 26¼ hours a week. Although the spinning mills that use Egyptian cotton in the manufacture of finer goods are more fully employed,

[1] This table is taken from a paper prepared for the Manchester Statistical Society by Prof. G. W. Daniels, and reproduced in the International Cotton Bulletin for March, 1924.

it would appear that, all classes of goods considered, the industry as a whole, spinning and weaving, is not operating to more than two-thirds capacity.

One phase of the present depression in the British cotton industry, the fact that there has been not only a loss in production but also a diminution in productive machinery, is illustrated in a recent report (published May 1, 1924, as Special Bulletin No. 310) of the Department of Commerce. In part this is as follows:

Since the armistice, there has been a substantial reduction in the number of spindles and looms in place in Lancashire. Authorities disagree as to the exact figures, but there is no question as to the decline itself. The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Directory in its lists showed a decline between the years 1917 and 1923 of 1,462,514 spindles and 17,122 looms. The estimate published by the International Cotton Bulletin is to the effect that the reduced spindleage 1920–1923 amounted to over 2,000,000 spindles. * * *

It was particularly commented upon in the cotton districts the great extent to which secondhand machinery was shipped overseas in the years 1921–22. The pent-up demand in the Far East was so great and the prospect of obtaining new machinery from British or other textile machinists so remote that high prices were paid for machinery which had been running a number of years in Lancashire. Of course the other factor, the actual wearing out of machinery, accounted for most of the net reduction in recent years. There is still a great need in Lancashire mills for the replacement of worn-out machinery and a still greater need for improved apparatus, automatic looms, etc.

Lancashire mill managers are not only concerned about the gradual disappearance of machinery, but they are worried about the shrinkage in the size of their work forces. It has recently been estimated that not more than 80 to 85 per cent of the looms in Lancashire could be operated, if full time operations became a rule in 1924. Boys and girls have not been going in to the cotton trade in sufficient numbers to fill the gaps of the older people leaving it, and the war-time losses have never been made up. This situation applies much more to the weaving sheds than it does to the spinning departments, as the spinning mills have been running at least part time through much of the depression, whereas weavers have found it much more feasible to close down entirely.

France.—The International Cotton Bulletin of March, 1924, stated:

France, in direct contrast to the last census, is the only European country of importance to reduce her total cotton consumption during the half year under review.

It contains the following report from French manufacturers:

The condition of the weaving industry continues satisfactory. Until recently the spinning industry has lagged behind the weaving; however, in some cotton districts an appreciable improvement has taken place in this respect during the last few days. On the whole stocks are small. In the present condition of things it is not anticipated that any organized short time will take place in the whole of the cotton districts within the near future. However, owing to wild fluctuations in the prices of the raw material and the high tension of the rates of exchange, it is impossible to foretell what the future of the cotton industry will be even within the next few days.

In the Bulletin for September, 1923, the French manufacturers reported:

Prices continue to leave only very little, if any, profit at all. Notwithstanding the perceptible increase in the price of cotton, owing to the rise in the rates of exchange, the average prices obtaining have hardly increased since the publication of the last Bulletin.

Germany.—The Textile Mercury (published at Manchester, England), in its issue of May 10, 1924, stated:

According to a Reuter telegram from Berlin, dated May 4, spring business in the German cotton industry has generally been satisfactory. Home demand, it is true, is not so eager as during the first months of the year, and retail business is somewhat quieter, but no great falling off in demand is yet felt. Most mills have work in hand up to the third quarter of the year, some even to the end of the year. Employment, however, varies, 50 to 65 per cent of capacity being general, with 70 to 80 per cent at a large number of mills, and 100 per cent at a few. As regards export the German mills are placed at a disadvantage by the high prices they are obliged to charge, due to their not having been able to purchase raw material before the rise in price and to the empty running at the mills. The further development of the industry will depend largely on the solution of the question of money and credit, and also on a mitigation of the policy of high prices and severe conditions followed by the combines in the textile industry.

India.—The following extract is from the address of Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, at the annual meeting on February 26, 1924, as reported in the Indian Textile Journal for March:

The year that has just passed has clearly indicated to us that we are now drawing very close to the pre-war level of profits, and, perhaps before normality has established itself, our industry may pass through a still more critical time during the current year. Indeed, gentlemen, we are now feeling the effects of the aftermath of war. India can hardly hope to escape the gloom which seems to have enveloped countries with far greater staying powers than India. But the main reasons for this continued depression are, in my opinion, the stringency and uncertainty prevailing in the money market and an inclination on the part of buyers to wait with a view to be able to make a better bargain in the future.

Italy.—The International Cotton Bulletin of March, 1924, contains the following report from Italian manufacturers:

Although the demand is scarce, spinners and weavers have sufficient work to keep the machinery going a few months. In particular, weavers who produce fancy goods and cloths containing artificial silk are sufficiently engaged, while those working on grey cloth, shirtings, and such like, are rather short of orders. No organized stoppage is in force, but many mills are working short time, especially those weaving grey cloth. On the whole the position is sound and statistics show that stocks are small. It is hoped that a stronger demand will arise with the coming season, but with such an unsettled raw cotton market the prospects are uncertain.

Spain.—The International Cotton Bulletin of March, 1924, contains the following report from Spanish manufacturers:

The demand for goods is now at a standstill. Stagnation affects at most about 40 per cent of the production with a tendency to increase. Amongst the principal causes of the dullness of trade, the following deserve mention:

1. The reduced consuming capacity of the country owing to the general depression of business and to the losses suffered in and after the year 1921.
2. The disproportion existing between wages, especially agricultural wages, and the cost of living. In consequence of this, the agricultural worker does not possess any margin for expenditure on clothing.
3. The depression in the world's economic situation causing a suspension of Spain's foreign trade. The present industrial crisis has inevitably forced down sale prices in order to enable the sale of current production, leaving a profit which scarcely covers general costs, and in some cases of sales from stock, leaves no profit at all.

As long as these conditions persist, prosperity is improbable, but at the same time a general deterioration is not looked for unless new difficulties arise.

Brazil.—The United States trade commissioner at Rio de Janeiro reported, May 24, 1924, as follows:

The market for cotton goods in Rio de Janeiro has shown a general slackening due to the course of the foreign exchange market and the general falling off in domestic business.

Belgium.—The International Cotton Bulletin of March, 1924, contains the following report from Belgian manufacturers:

The demand for cloth is very limited in this country owing to the high current prices of the Belgian franc. The depreciation of our currency is, on the other hand, favorable to export business. In cotton spinning mills orders are renewed regularly, and although the orders booked are not very important there is no reason to consider a reduction in the hours of work for the present. The fluctuations in the rates of exchange enforce, on certain days, a stoppage of sales, buyers and sellers finding it impossible to cover themselves promptly enough.

Switzerland.—The International Cotton Bulletin of March, 1924, contains the following report from Swiss manufacturers:

The demand is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. No important changes have taken place. The number of those establishments which, by special permission, are allowed to work 52 instead of 48 hours a week has, however, somewhat increased, and resulted in a corresponding increase in the wages of the workers in those establishments.

Poland.—The International Cotton Bulletin of March, 1924, contains the following report from Polish manufacturers:

The demand is now very small and this has led to curtailment of production. This state of affairs is caused by the general economic crisis in Poland, which is associated with the stabilization of the Polish mark and the efforts of our Government to improve the finances of the State. Under these circumstances the profits of the manufacturers are nil, or, at the most, very small indeed. We do not see any hope of an immediate improvement of things. In our opinion the crisis will be a long one, as was the case under somewhat similar conditions in Austria.

Austria.—The United States assistant trade commissioner at Vienna reported, May 9, 1924, as follows:

The textile industry, with few exceptions, is suffering greatly from the shortage of money which has become very acute. Dealers are neither able to collect outstanding debts or to sell their stocks; consequently the industry receives few orders, so that stagnation is most pronounced. The ever-fluctuating price of American cotton also tends to prevent sound business operations. Print works are reported busy on specialties, with no orders for staple printed fabrics.

II

"To what extent and for how long a period has the present depression in the cotton manufacturing industry of this country been apparent?"

The present depression in the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States has been apparent for about 11 months, from July, 1923, to May, 1924, inclusive.

This statement is supported by two tables included herewith. Table 2 (see appendix) shows the bales of cotton consumed by American mills and Table 3 shows activity in the cotton spinning industry of the United States. These tables show that cotton consumption and spindle activity were unusually high in the nine months from October, 1922, to June, 1923, inclusive, but that in July of 1923 there was a sharp drop in cotton consumption and in spindle activity and that both of these, although fluctuating from month to month, have since continued on a generally lower level.

As to the extent of the present depression, answer depends on what factor and what period is to be taken as a base. The total active spindle-hours are reported each month by the Bureau of the Census (see Table 3) and can be taken, since there are no similar data as to loom activity, as the best available standard for comparison. Data are available only to April, 1924. The total active-spindle hours during the 10 months from July, 1923, the beginning of the depression, through April, 1924, averaged 7,531,775,255. If we compare these figures with the average active spindle-hours during the

10 months from July, 1922, through April, 1923, which amounted to 8,410,060,997, we find that the percentage of decline in spindle-hours is 10.45.

Tables which will be found in their proper place in the appendix further illustrate this aspect of the subject:

Table 4: Production and sales of fine cotton goods, reported by 24 New Bedford mills.

Table 5: Average wholesale prices of raw cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton cloths, also index figures based on 1913, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6: Wholesale prices of a standard printcloth, and of bleached and printed cloths made therefrom, also cost of cotton used, as reported by a large mill each January 1 and July 1 since 1909, also wholesale prices of a standard gingham made of printcloth yarns.

Table 4 is a record of the production and sales of fine cotton goods reported by 24 New Bedford mills. This table is pertinent to the inquiry, although, owing to the relatively small production of fine goods in this country, it can not be taken as indicative of conditions in the industry as a whole. This table shows that there was a sharp decline in sales of fine goods by these mills in April, 1923, but that although volume of sales continued low in all but four of the subsequent months, the production by these mills continued relatively high until April, 1924. The resulting accumulation of stock reflects clearly the falling off in demand.

In connection with the depression in the industry which began in July, 1923, as shown by Tables 2 and 3, as well as by statements of the trade, it may be noted that in July, 1923, there was a sharp drop in the price of cotton, which was reflected in the prices obtainable for yarns and cloths. When cotton later increased in value the prices of the manufactured goods were not increased in the same proportion. This is shown in Table 5, but inasmuch as the manufactures there shown are made of higher-priced cotton than the basic middling there quoted, Table 6 is added to show the actual margins between the prices obtained for certain cloths and the costs of the cotton actually used therein as reported by a large manufacturer semiannually for a period of years.

In regard to the sharp fluctuations in cotton prices, the president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in a recent report to his association remarked:

> Looking back over the last two years spot cotton ranged from 17.75 cents in April, 1922, to 31.30 cents in March, 1923, down to 22.45 cents in July, 1923, up to 37.65 cents last December and recently down to 27.05 cents. Future quotations on the New York Exchange have been even more erratic than the spot prices.

It may be noted that Fall River manufactures mainly print cloth and that these goods are exported in large quantities; such competition as it experiences is from the southern mills as there is no competition from imports. New Bedford, on the other hand, manufactures mainly fine goods and such competition as it experiences is mainly from abroad.

In view of these facts, it is interesting to know that Sanford & Kelley, New Bedford and Fall River stock brokers, in an annual review of the cotton mill situation at these two places have expressed the opinion that the Fall River coarse goods mills had a very difficult time during the year 1923, as there was little or no manufacturing profit available in the industry as conducted at Fall River, whereas the cloth mills in New Bedford had a very good year in 1923.

III

"What is the quantity and value of cotton cloth imported into and exported from the United States under the present tariff act as compared with those under the act of 1909?"

The total quantity and value of countable cotton cloths (which are the only kinds to which the resolution is understood to relate) imported and exported under the act of 1922, and under preceding acts, have been as follows:

Countable cotton cloths—Totals by tariff acts [1]

Tariff acts	Imports for consumption		Domestic exports	
	Square yards	Value	Linear yards	Value
Act of 1890 (1,422 days)	138,000,131	$17,698,971	692,327,427	$43,490,967
Act of 1894 (1,062 days)	128,460,567	15,303,496	714,862,821	40,041,716
Act of 1897 (4,394 days)	719,356,564	107,076,086	4,842,885,875	272,569,864
Act of 1909 (1,520 days)	211,151,291	34,155,171	1,659,366,021	112,214,391
Act of 1913 (3,275 days)	687,466,248	188,382,194	5,443,867,022	857,046,365
Act of 1922 (557 days) [2]	294,900,445	64,990,053	[3] 690,420,709	117,072,530

[1] These data are based on Tables 7 and 8 (see appendix), in which have been incorporated the latest corrected figures furnished by the Department of Commerce.
[2] For period from Sept. 22, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1924, inclusive, for which data are available.
[3] Square yards.

Reducing the above to a uniform basis, the year of 365 days, there is obtained the following comparison:

Countable cotton cloths—Average per year of 365 days

Tariff acts	Imports for consumption		Domestic exports	
	Square yards	Value	Linear yards	Value
Act of 1890	35,421,975	$4,542,985	177,707,110	$11,163,293
Act of 1894	44,150,700	5,259,676	245,692,024	13,761,983
Act of 1897	59,755,381	8,894,577	402,287,971	22,641,784
Act of 1909	50,704,093	8,201,735	398,466,183	26,946,219
Act of 1913	76,618,376	20,995,267	606,721,057	95,518,144
Act of 1922 [1]	193,247,150	42,587,737	[2] 452,430,088	76,717,188

[1] For period from Sept. 22, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1924, inclusive, for which data are available.
[2] Square yards.

The figures for the five tariff acts prior to the act of 1922 show that the general tendency has been for the foreign trade, both export and import, of the United States in countable cotton cloths to increase. Under each of these successive tariff acts, the rate of increase has been more marked in exports than in imports. Under the act of 1922 the increase in imports has been accentuated, whereas there has occurred a decrease in exports; this act, however, has been in operation not much over a year and a half. It is therefore too early to state that this marks a permanent reversal of the condition of a continually widening margin of exports over imports which is shown by the figures for the five preceding acts.

In amplification of the above answer there are attached Tables 7 and 8. Table 7 shows imports for consumption for each year and fraction of a year under the tariff acts of 1890, 1894, 1897, 1909, 1913, and 1922, with details as to quantity, value, duty collected, value per unit, and the rate of duty, the last stated on both the ad valorem and the specific basis. Table 8 shows the quantity and value of domestic exports for each year and fraction of a year under the tariff acts above mentioned.

IV

"What is the percentage of imports and exports, as compared to the domestic production of cotton cloth in the census years 1909, 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1923?"

The data are as follows:

Countable cotton cloth—Relation of imports and exports to production

Year	Quantity			Value		
	Volume of production	Relation of imports to production	Relation of exports to production	Value of production	Relation of imports to production	Relation of exports to production
	Square yards	*Per cent*	*Per cent*		*Per cent*	*Per cent*
1889	3,003,012,007	1.05	3.55	$191,933,218	2.09	4.41
1899	4,433,932,327	1.22	8.36	230,015,368	3.00	8.25
1904	4,933,561,905	1.02	4.51	300,094,149	2.68	4.90
1909	6,121,311,718	1.13	5.41	424,578,252	2.47	5.11
1914	6,569,118,359	.89	5.68	456,522,694	2.52	6.32
1919	5,683,359,767	.84	10.82	1,128,819,078	1.32	13.47
1921	6,097,714,645	1.84	8.14	707,486,207	4.77	10.12
1923 [1]						

[1] Production data not available.

The Bureau of the Census states that the compilation of production data for 1923 has not been completed. For this reason production and import and export percentages are not given for 1923 in the foregoing table. Using the latest production figures, those for 1921, as a tentative base for 1923, imports in 1923 were 3.38 per cent in quantity and 6.33 per cent in value, whereas exports were 7.61 per cent in quantity and 11.21 per cent in value. Since the consumption of cotton in the calendar year 1923 was greater than in the calendar year 1921, it is probable that, when all the figures become available, the quantity and value of cotton cloth production will be found to be greater, in which case the actual percentages for 1923 will prove to be smaller than those indicated.

Exports from the United States have exceeded imports in every year since 1875. The bulk of the exported cloths are woven of coarse or medium numbers of yarn, whereas the bulk of the imported cloths are woven of fine yarns.

Table 9 shows imports and exports by years from 1889 to 1923, inclusive, and production in Census years. Tables 10 and 11 show in detail the Census records of production of the various cloths; these two tables show the derivation of the figures used above for the production of countable cotton cloths. Export data are given only for countable cotton cloths, and exports of special fabrics, such as pile fabrics, etc., are not recorded thereunder, some being listed separately and some being lumped with "Manufactures of cotton n. s. p. f." To obtain a correct comparison, cotton cloths provided for eo nomine, also articles such as towels and blankets, have been excluded from the production and import as well as the export figures. The data as shown, therefore, relate solely to countable cotton cloths such as are now dutiable in paragraphs 903 and 906 of the tariff act of 1922.

V

"What types of cotton cloth constitute the bulk of the import trade and are these cloths similar or different in character from those produced in this country?"

The types of cotton cloth predominating in the import trade vary from time to time. For a number of years prior to the World War, in fact until about 1920, the leading cloth imported consisted of dyed Venetians; these were eight-harness warp sateens, with a silk-like finish imparted by secret processes. They were very popular as linings. The next largest import was of medium fine and fine plain white goods, such as muslins, cambrics, nainsooks, lawns, and organdies. There were substantial importations of fine shirtings and ginghams, of dotted Swisses, of ratinés, voiles, piques, filling sateens, typewriter cambrics, poplins, and plain and novelty dress goods. Colored goods predominated, followed by bleached goods, whereas imports of gray goods were relatively small.

In 1920 voiles constituted the main import. Fine plains ranked next in the imports of cloths.

Beginning with 1920, imports increased both in quantity and in value. This increase has been due mainly to the larger importations of fine-yarn goods; in 1913, for instance, cloths woven of fine yarns, above 40s in average yarn number, constituted less than one-half of the total, whereas in 1923 they constituted over two-thirds of the total. The most striking post-war changes have been three: The decline in imports of the eight-harness warp Venetians; the increase in imports of five-harness warp sateens made of fine yarns; and the great popularity of a new fabric that has been named "cotton broadcloth."

The main cotton cloths now imported are as follows: (1) Cotton "broadcloth" shirtings; (2) fine combed warp sateens; (3) voiles; and (4) fine plains (lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics, etc., of average yarn number above 40s). These four types constituted over three-fourths of the total import during 1923 and 1924 to date. Cloths imported in smaller but appreciable quantities have included ratinés, Japanese crêpe, Venetians, fine ginghams, dotted Swisses, and fancy-woven fabrics. Gray goods have predominated, with colored goods second, and bleached goods last. (For descriptive detail of the cloths referred to see Exhibit A, appendix.)

The increased proportion of goods entered in the gray has probably been due in part to the lower rates of duty, in the present as in other acts, applicable to unfinished goods. In larger part, however, it has been due to the improvement during the last decade in the finishing facilities in this country for such cloths. One advantage in mporting in the gray is that the goods can be finished here as desired to meet the changing demands of the market. It is claimed in the trade that charges for finishing are as low in the United States as in England; this is in line with the facts found by the Tariff Board as far back as 1911. No recent investigation of finishing costs has been made by the Tariff Commission either in the United States or in England.

In answer to the second part of the inquiry, it can be stated that a large portion of the imported cloths are entirely different in character from cloths produced in this country. Most of the other imported cloths are similar in general character to domestic fabrics but usually differ therefrom by reason of the type of cotton used, the type of spinning used, variations in design, or variations in finish.

In general it may be said that the great bulk of the domestic fabrics are woven of yarns ringspun from American cotton, whereas the great bulk of the imports are woven of yarns mulespun from Eygptian cotton. This basic difference results in the imported goods having in general a better "cover" and a smoother feel than the domestic, although the latter will in many instances prove more durable. Swivel-woven cloths, including the genuine dotted Swisses, are not produced in this country and there is practically no domestic production of fabrics made of yarns above 120s, except such as are woven with imported yarns. Japanese crêpe, made of harsh Indian and Chinese cottons, is also different in character from any domestic crêpe. Attempts have been made by American manufacturers to produce several other specialties, such as Penelope canvas, but the efforts have been given up because of the extra care and slow rate of production involved in their manufacture, and consequent higher labor cost.

There is domestic production of cotton broadcloth shirtings, fine combed warp sateens, voiles, and fine plains (other than the extreme fine plains), the four types now constituting the bulk of the imports; also in the case of ginghams. In each of these instances, however, aside from the fact that the imported fabrics are usually made of mulespun Egyptian cotton and the domestic of ringspun American cotton, the great bulk of the domestic production is of the lower grades. The imports are mainly of the finer grades. In other words, the market in the United States for the medium fine goods is controlled by the domestic mills, whereas the market for the fine goods is divided between the imported and the domestic, with the market for the extremely fine goods entirely controlled by importers.

On practically no type of cloth made in bulk by the domestic mills is there serious competition from abroad. On such goods the American mills, aided by their much more extensive use of the automatic loom, not only control their domestic market but offer strong competition in foreign markets. These goods manufactured and exported in bulk include duck, osnaburgs, sheetings, printcloths, tobacco cloths, cotton flannels, coarse colored cottons (cottonades, denims, ticks, etc.), and ginghams, made of carded yarns not finer than 40s, also certain finer goods such as single voiles.

In general it may be said that on cloths that can be made of upland short-staple cotton, the spinning limit of which is about 40s, there is little or no competition from abroad. Such imported cloths made from coarse or medium yarns are mainly of the nature of specialties required in limited amounts. There is a large export and a substantial import trade in the medium fine range, goods made of yarns from 41s to 60s. In cloths made of fine yarns above 60s there is very little export trade, whereas imports are large. Imports of the extremely fine cloths monopolize the limited demand for such high-priced goods.

The United Kingdom supplies most of the cotton cloths imported by the United States. Table 12 contains British statistics of this trade and shows clearly the change from a pre-war predominance of piece-dyed and bleached goods to a post-war predominance of gray goods. Table 13 is appended to show imports by trade names, of certain specified cloths. These data have been collected by the Treasury, for publication by the Department of Commerce, only since the middle of February, 1924. Table 14 gives imports for consumption during the calendar year 1923, and Table 15 imports for consumption during the first quarter of 1924. These two tables are compiled to show quantity and value of imports by yarn ranges. There is also attached Table 16 which shows imports by yarn ranges under the act of 1913 in comparison with those under the act of 1922. The post-war trend toward the importation of finer fabrics is very noticeable.

VI

"What are the main reasons for the importation of cotton cloths; in particular, are such imports due primarily to price or to quality?"

Among the main reasons for the importation of cotton cloths may be listed the following:

1. *Quality.*—That portion of the population of the world which can afford fine cotton fabrics of high quality is accustomed to turn to England, France, or Switzerland to supply its requirements, and the United States is no exception to this rule. The superior quality of imported cotton cloths may be due to more care in manufacture, to the use of Egyptian cotton, to the use of mulespun yarns, to the use of flyer-twisted ply yarns, to differences in construction (for instance, to a larger number of threads, of finer yarns, than customary in the United States), to superior finish, or to other factors.

2. *Reputation.*—Various imported fabrics are sold under trade-marks that have become familiar to the American public as a guarantee of established quality. In such instances the foreign fabric is bought because of reputation and often without knowledge as to whether the goods are of foreign or domestic origin. On the other hand, many goods are sold at high prices simply because they are marked "imported" and irrespective of the fact that domestic goods of equal or superior quality may be available at lower prices.

3. *Lack of domestic production.*—The American cotton industry does not use swivel looms, because of their slow rate of production and consequent higher labor cost. All swivel-woven cloths, including substantial amounts of swivel-decorated voiles and crêpes as well as the more staple "dotted Swisses," must therefore be imported at the present time. These goods are of Swiss or French origin and are produced mainly on handlooms in the homes. The American cotton industry spins but little warp yarn above 100s and but little filling yarn above 120s, mainly because the demand is relatively so small that it

would hardly pay the domestic manufacturer to undertake to produce them. Fine lawns, organdies, mulls, etc., made of the higher range of fine yarns must therefore be purchased abroad. The American cotton industry has no flyer-twisters and therefore cloths, such as fine ply voiles and fine ply broadcloths, in which smooth and well-rounded ply yarns of fine counts are essential, must be imported. One domestic firm makes fabrics of quality equal to the imported cloths, using imported yarns, but its output is not sufficient to supply the domestic demand. Japanese crêpe, the only cloth imported from Japan in appreciable quantities, is made of Indian or Chinese cotton and therefor has a peculiarly rough, strong feel; this type of crêpe is not produced in this country and is of a different character from the crêpes, made of the softer American cotton, produced in great quantities by the domestic mills. Included in the import trade are various other fabrics of which there is no domestic production.

4. *Specialty demand.*—Much of the importation of cotton cloth from France consists of specialties. Substantial amounts of such specialties come from Switzerland and England and smaller amounts from other countries. Such specialties cover a wide range, from voile or crêpe grounds, ornamented with novelty yarns, to staple shirting fabrics which are of a confined pattern and which the consumer of exclusive taste buys because he has the guarantee that it will be different. The domestic manufacturer, working on the "mass production" system, is unable to cater profitably to the demand for fabrics of any one type or design required in small amounts. In coutils for corsets, for instance, the American manufacturers supply the bulk demand, which is for smooth piece-dyed fabrics, whereas the smaller demand from custom corsetieres who want something different, is supplied entirely by importations from France of closer-woven, rougher-finished coutils, woven of bleached yarns.

Any imported specialty that attains a bulk demand is quickly reproduced, although usually in less expensive qualities, by American mills. Illustrations of cotton cloths of comparatively recent origin, introduced as specialties but which now partake more of the nature of staples, are voiles, Russian-cord shirtings, and broadcloths.

5. *Lower price.*—The fact that the United States exports large quantities of cloths made of coarse and medium yarns, such as sheetings, drills, denims, tickings, crêpes, prints, ginghams, etc., also medium fine fabrics, such as single voiles, tends to prove that the 1912 findings of the Tariff Board, to the effect that on such goods the American manufacturer, producing in bulk with the aid of the automatic loom, can compete successfully, are also true to-day. On the extremely fine range and in specialties, where American products are lacking or else produced in insufficient quantities, there is practically no direct price competition in the domestic market.

In the most directly competitive range, that from 41s to 100s average yarn numbers, price is a more important factor but its relative importance varies according to the class of goods and also from time to time according to the trend of prices here and abroad. Prices in the United States and in England, the chief source of imported cloths, do not always show the same trend, and at times in the two countries are much closer together than at others. For instance, from the fall of 1922 to the fall of 1923 the price of American raw cotton, although fluctuating sharply, tended upward, whereas the price of Egyptian raw cotton tended downward. The normal price relation between the two types of cotton was upset, with the result that during this period English yarns and cloths made of Egyptian cotton were, relative to American yarns and cloths made of American cotton, much lower in price than usual.

Under such circumstances there was strong price competition on the American market in the competitive range of 41s to 100s average yarn numbers, and imports in this range increased considerably. However, the trade in fine plains was but little affected and the increase in imports was confined mainly to three cloths, namely, broadcloths, fine combed sateens, and voiles. Broadcloth is of recent English development and has not yet become firmly established in American mills as an article of mass production. The demand for fine combed sateens had become, largely by reason of the increase in the use of bloomers, greater than the few domestic mills on such goods could supply. The competition on voiles expressed itself in lower prices, and therefore larger sales, of the high-grade ply voiles, which are made here by only one or two mills, and did not extend to direct competition on the single voiles which continued to be made and exported in large quantities.

In the spring and early summer of 1924 conditions changed. American prices have gone down, whereas English prices have gone up, and at the time of this report, in June, 1924, conditions appear to be rapidly returning to the normal status where imports have to be made on the basis of quality or other factor without the aid of lower prices. An investigation at New York shows that on most of the competitive cloths American manufacturers are now quoting prices lower than those at which the foreign goods can be landed with charges and duties paid.

To sum up, imports of cotton cloths are due primarily to the quality of certain grades rather than to general price competition. The relative importance of the price factor varies and at times it is the deciding factor on a limited number of fabrics, but normally, and at the date of this report, the more important factors appear to be quality, reputation, lack of domestic production, and specialty demand.

VII

"To what extent has the domestic industry been affected by the post-war increase in the importation of cotton cloths?"

This question is difficult to answer with certainty for the reason that imports constitute but one of many factors that affect the demand for domestic fabrics, and for the further reason that a substantial proportion of the imported fabrics are of a type not made here at all or else not made here in sufficient quantities. If we assume, however, that each yard of imported cloth displaces a yard of domestic fabric, then, since imports are now on the basis of about 200,000,000 square yards per annum as compared with a pre-war basis of about 50,000,000 square yards, it would follow that domestic sales have been affected to the extent of approximately 150,000,000 square yards. If the total domestic production be taken as 6,500,000,000 square yards, this post-war increase of 150,000,000 square yards amounts to 2.3 per cent of the total output.

Any attempt to examine more precisely the effect of imports, as regards various cloths or groups of cloths, involves more or less estimate and conjecture. Even for cloths of which imports are now recorded by trade names no accurate contrast is possible. In few cases is there similar record of the domestic production. For instance, the census figures do not record broadcloths separate from other plain woven fabrics and do not record fine combed sateens separate from twills and sateens of all kinds. In some cases, such as ginghams and voiles, figures are available for both production and imports; but here again as imports are mainly of the finer types, whereas the bulk of domestic production is of the coarse or medium types, sufficient data are not available to permit the desired comparison.

On the basis of such data as are available, it seems reasonable to assume that the domestic output of fine cloths, made of yarns averaging above 40s, constitutes about 20 per cent of the total square yards produced in this country. If this total be approximately 6,500,000,000 square yards there is then obtained the following comparison of the competition experienced by fine cloths and by other cloths in 1923:

	Estimated production	Actual imports	Imports, of production
	Square yards	*Square yards*	*Per cent*
Coarse and medium cloths	5,200,000,000	56,036,607	1.08
Fine cloths	1,300,000,000	150,110,173	11.55
Total	6,500,000,000	206,146,780	

Included in the imports of fine goods are some made with yarns finer than any produced in this country. Some of the coarser goods, such as the Japanese crêpes, are also made of yarns different from any produced in this country. It may therefore be assumed, as an approximation of the true condition, that imports of coarse and medium cloths now constitute about 1 per cent of the domestic production of such cloths and imports of fine goods about 10 per cent of the production of such cloths.

VIII

"Would changes in the present tariff rates on cotton cloths be of material assistance in stimulating production and restoring prosperity to the industry?"

The commission has as yet made no investigation of the difference in costs of production of cotton cloths here and abroad and if such an investigation were to be made it could hardly be completed within less than a year. It is the general opinion, as stated by authorities in the industry, that domestic and foreign, particularly British, selling prices are to-day very close to actual costs, but in the absence of verified domestic and foreign costs of production required by section 315 of the tariff act of 1922, the commission does not feel warranted in suggesting readjustments in the duties on cotton cloths.

Information, for use in a consideration of this inquiry, is furnished by Table 17, which shows not only the value of the 1923 imports but also the revenue collected and the average rates of duty by yarn ranges; by Table 18, which shows the amount and value of that portion of the 1923 imports that were dutiable at the maximum rate of 45 per cent ad valorem; and by chart D, which is a graphic illustration of the rates of duty, on cotton yarns and on countable cotton cloths, as arranged in the acts of 1922 and 1913.

THOMAS O. MARVIN,
Chairman.
W. S. CULBERTSON,
Vice Chairman.
DAVID J. LEWIS,
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN,
WM. BURGESS,
HENRY H. GLASSIE,
Commissioners.

Appendix

Exhibit A

CHARACTER OF FABRICS—DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS

(*a*) *Cotton "broadcloth" shirting.*—This fabric is a variety of poplin of recent English origination. Samples appeared on this market in 1916, but quantity import did not start until after the armistice. The original fabric was made entirely of ply yarns, a typical article being 37½ inches wide, 4.50 linear yards per pound, 144 by 76 threads per square inch, woven of 100/2 ply warp and filling. These fabrics had a lustrous finish and because of the ply yarns were very durable. They proved almost immediately popular and "English" broadcloth attained a reputation for wearing quality that is still a factor in sales.

As orders for the new fabric increased, cheaper qualities, in imitation of the original, made their appearance both in England and in the United States. Since 50/1 weighs the same as 100/2 it can be substituted therefor without changing the weight of the fabric and although inferior in strength it is much cheaper. The first attempt, therefore, to obtain a cheaper fabric was the appearance, about 1921, of a "semi" broadcloth made of 100/2 warp and 50/1 filling, and this was followed by a still cheaper and more inferior fabric, the "single" broadcloth, made of 50/1 warp and 50/1 filling. Numerous variations have since appeared, some using coarser yarns, such as 80/2 or its substitute 40/1, and others being made in lower constructions, such as 128 by 68.

It will be seen from the above that there are now three distinct types of broadcloths, namely, the ply, the semi, and the single. American mills now produce large quantities, satisfactory in weave and finish, of single broadcloths, and are increasing their output of semibroadcloths, but in ply broadcloths there is apparently only one mill producing a satisfactory quality, and that mill uses imported ply yarns. Imports occur all in three types, but are now largest in the semibroadcloths because of the strong domestic competition in single broadcloths, and the relatively small demand for the high-priced ply broadcloths. Although broadcloth is a rather difficult fabric to weave perfectly, and the English are aided in securing such perfection by the fewer looms operated per weaver, the outstanding factor which appears to account for the better reputation of the English semi and ply broadcloth is the perfection of their two-ply, mule-spun yarns of Egyptian cotton. It is claimed that the even and well-rounded appearance of these two-ply yarns is due to the use of flyer twisters; the use of mules permits of a softer and loftier yarn which gives a better "cover" to the cloth and the use of Egyptian cotton aids in securing a more lustrous finish. The American mills use mainly ring-spun yarn of Peeler cotton; where ply yarn is required they use the ring twister. The use of the harder-spun yarns of American cotton was found to result in reediness in the fabric so that the cover and finish were not equal to the English. Some domestic mills have substituted Egyptian cotton, a few using mules, and have recently attained much better results.

(*b*) *Fine combed warp sateens made with five harnesses.*—These cloths are used for a variety of purposes, mainly for ladies' underwear and for lining ladies' cloaks; they are also used for dresses and waists, for shirts, and for other purposes such as making rubberized cloth for light-weight raincoats. In recent years these fabrics have been largely substituted in lieu of plain-woven fabrics in making underwear—this being particularly due to the increasing use of bloomers—and this style change has had a marked effect in reducing the importation as well as the domestic production of cloths such as cambrics and nainsooks. These fine sateens are either bleached or else dyed in various light shades and are highly mercerized so that they have a very silky finish. The best finish can be attained only when Egyptian cotton is used. Imports are mainly in the gray, partly due to the lower duty on unfinished goods, but more largely to the advantage of being able to finish them according to the suddenly changing demands for colors and stripes.

The domestic industry produces large amounts of carded warp sateens made of yarns between 20s and 44s and on these there is no competition. Until about 1922 the domestic manufacturers also controlled the more limited demand for fine combed warp sateens; these are of much finer yarns and closer constructions and are much lighter in weight. A considerable portion of the present demand is for "shadow-stripe" sateens, which are made, not by any change in the design, but by alternating groups of regular-twist warp threads with groups of reverse-twist warp threads. In both the plain and the shadow-stripe combed sateens the widths are mainly 38 to 39 inches and the weights 5.75 to 6 yards per pound. The main basic constructions appear to be the 230-thread (140 by 90 threads per square inch), made of about 60s warp and 80s filling; the 256-thread (166 by 90) made of about 70s warp and 100s filling; and the 276-thread (188 by 88), made of about 80s warp and 100s filling.

There are a limited number of domestic mills that produce these fine combed sateens. With changes in style, particularly the larger use of bloomers, the demand for these fabrics has greatly increased since 1920. The domestic fabrics were mainly in the higher constructions, particularly the 256-thread, but were made of American cotton. As the demand increased the English began to push in similar fabrics that were made of Egyptian cotton and therefore had a more lustrous finish. They then changed to lower constructions which permitted of lower prices and enabled them to get a strong foothold in the domestic market. At the present time the great bulk of the imports are of the 230-thread variety whereas the few domestic mills that make fine combed sateens have been loath to leave their established makes and drop to the lower constructions, particularly as there was no certainty as to the style change being permanent. Recently, however, the strong continuing demand has caused them to make the necessary changes and they are beginning seriously to go after the trade which they had allowed to get away from them. Some are using Egyptian or Pima cotton and are matching the foreign goods in construction, quality, and price. The outlook appears good for American mills winning back this trade, which is now much larger than before, on fine combed warp sateens.

(c) *Voiles.*—Voile is a comparatively new cloth, originated in England about 1908, that was developed from the idea of using extra-hard-twisted, gassed, ply yarns in both warp and filling. It is a light-weight, plain-woven fabric having a clear, open ground and a crisp, thready feel. The open ground is obtained by the use of fine yarns in medium constructions. The basis construction is 60 by 56 threads per square inch. Although the character of the yarns is entirely dissimilar from those used in broadcloths, the counts are about the same, and there are the same three types; that is, ply voiles, semivoiles, and single voiles. The ply voile was the original, being made of 100/2 ply warp and filling; later being imitated by the semivoile made of 100/2 warp and 50/1 filling; and then by the single voile made of 50/1 warp and 50/1 filling. There are now numerous variations in both yarns and constructions and some of the "imitation twist" voiles are in reality only printcloths made with warp twist in the filling.

Voiles afford a striking instance of the fact that whenever an imported specialty attains a large demand it is taken up by the domestic mills and that as soon as they can bring into play "mass production" methods the imports tend to decline. The American mills now control the market on single voiles and export in competition with the world; there is practically no import of these. The semivoiles are of less importance than either of the other two types; these are partly imported and partly produced here. The ply voiles are mainly imported, in fact domestic production is confined mainly to one mill that uses imported ply yarns; this is apparently due, as in the case of ply broadcloths, to the greater perfection of ply yarns as made in England, and the fact that in voiles, where each individual thread is so apparent, it is essential, especially in the quality fabrics which bring high prices, to have evenly twisted and well-rounded yarns.

(d) *Fine plains, of yarns above 40s average yarn number.*—These plain-woven cloths of fine yarns were formerly, next to venetians, the main type of cloth imported and the majority were imported in the finished state, mainly bleached. At the present time fine plains rank fourth, being exceeded in volume of imports by broadcloths, fine combed sateens, and voiles; gray goods predominate. Importations of medium-fine plains, of average yarn numbers above 40s up to 60s, consist mainly of undercloths, such as cambrics and nainsooks, and in these the decline has been due largely to the trend towards substitution of other fabrics such as fine combed sateens. Importations in the competitive range, above 60s up to 100s, consisting mainly of lawns and organdies, has also declined. This decline appears to be due most largely to the increasing power of domestic competition, as evinced in the larger output and greater range of weaves and finishes now produced here, aided by the extension and perfection of finishing plants. It has been aided, however, by other factors, for instance the fact that organdy is not now in style; normally there is a large importation of "permanent finish" Swiss organdy. Importations in the extreme fine range, above 100s average yarn number, consist mainly of the finest "Persian" and "French" lawns, the finest types of nainsooks and mulls, and similar goods sold under various designations. On this extreme fine range there is practically no domestic production, for the reason that the quantity required of any one fabric is too limited to offer any inducement to American mills.

(e) *Novelty-yarn fabrics, including ratinés.*—Novelty-yarn fabrics are fabrics woven in whole or in part of novelty yarns such as spiral, spot, snarl, loop, or slub yarns. When the novelty effect covers the entire surface they are called "ratinés" or "sponge cloths," the lattter name being a corruption of the French term "eponge." They find their greatest use as ladies' dress and skirt material but are also often used for bathrobes. Novelty-yarn fabrics are primarily style fabrics and to be successful the outstanding effects must be constantly changed. It is due to this constant style change that French ratinés are in good demand at times, such as the present and the past few years, when ratinés are in vogue.

Ratinés are usually of low constructions and of coarse yarns. The yarns used consist mainly of combinations of two or more counts, but the bulk are listed as having average yarn numbers under 20s. In recent years large amounts have been produced by domestic manufacturers, but the continual style changes in a fabric that is prized for its novelty features prevents its becoming a "staple" fabric that can be run without change. Large quantities of any one color or design prove unprofitable, as domestic manufacturers have found to their sorrow at times. Imports consist mainly of small amounts of any one type and new and novel types of weave and design are constantly being introduced.

(f) *Crêpes.*—The domestic industry produces cotton crêpes in large quantities and there is a good export trade. Even before the war American crêpes were sold abroad in such quantities that British manufacturers complained of the inroads made in the English domestic market by American printed crêpes for kimonas.

Imports consist mainly of Japanese crêpe, although there is a smaller importation of fine crêpes, usually ornamented by the swivel, by novelty yarns, or other specialty effects, which come mainly from France.

Imports of crêpe are not large, except at times when the demand exceeds the domestic production, or when some special type of crêpe becomes the fad. The most striking recent instance of this latter is the use of Japanese crêpe. This crêpe is a specialty and, so far as known, there is no cotton crêpe made in the United States that is exactly like it. It is plain woven and made of coarse or medium yarns, 20s to 32s; about 75 per cent is piece-dyed. It is made of mixed cottons, Indian or Chinese predominating, which gives it a coarse, harsh feel that distinguishes it from the domestic. Its main use is for making ladies' house dresses and for children's dresses and rompers. The majority of this crêpe is produced on looms operated by hand in the homes of peasants; this is made with extra-hard-twist filling that is all twisted in the same direction; a smaller amount is made on power looms, with two shuttles, alternating two picks of right-hand filling with two picks of left-hand filling. This Japanese crêpe is the only cotton cloth imported from Japan in other than negligible amounts.

(g) *Swivel-woven fabrics, including dotted Swisses.*—So far as known, there are no cloths of this character produced in the United States. Swivel-woven fabrics are produced on looms with swivel attachments and the rate of production is so slow that the comparatively limited demand offers no inducements to domestic manufacturers.

The largest item under this head consists of "dotted Swisses" which are goods made with plain ground ornamented with swivel-woven dots of various sizes and spacings. They are woven on the hand looms of France and Switzerland and are extensively used for dresses. Although none of the genuine dotted Swiss is produced here, domestic manufacturers put out various imitations such as clip-spot fabrics and "flock-printed" fabrics, the latter having dots of pulverized cotton flock or suitable mineral materials impressed upon and cemented to the voile or other ground fabric; a variation of this is known as "porcelain prints." These fabrics have been perfected to the point where they will successfully withstand ordinary laundering but they are not so durable as the woven dots made with the swivel. Another imitation or substitute is lawn or organdy upon which dots have been made by machine embroidery. Such dots are rather large and

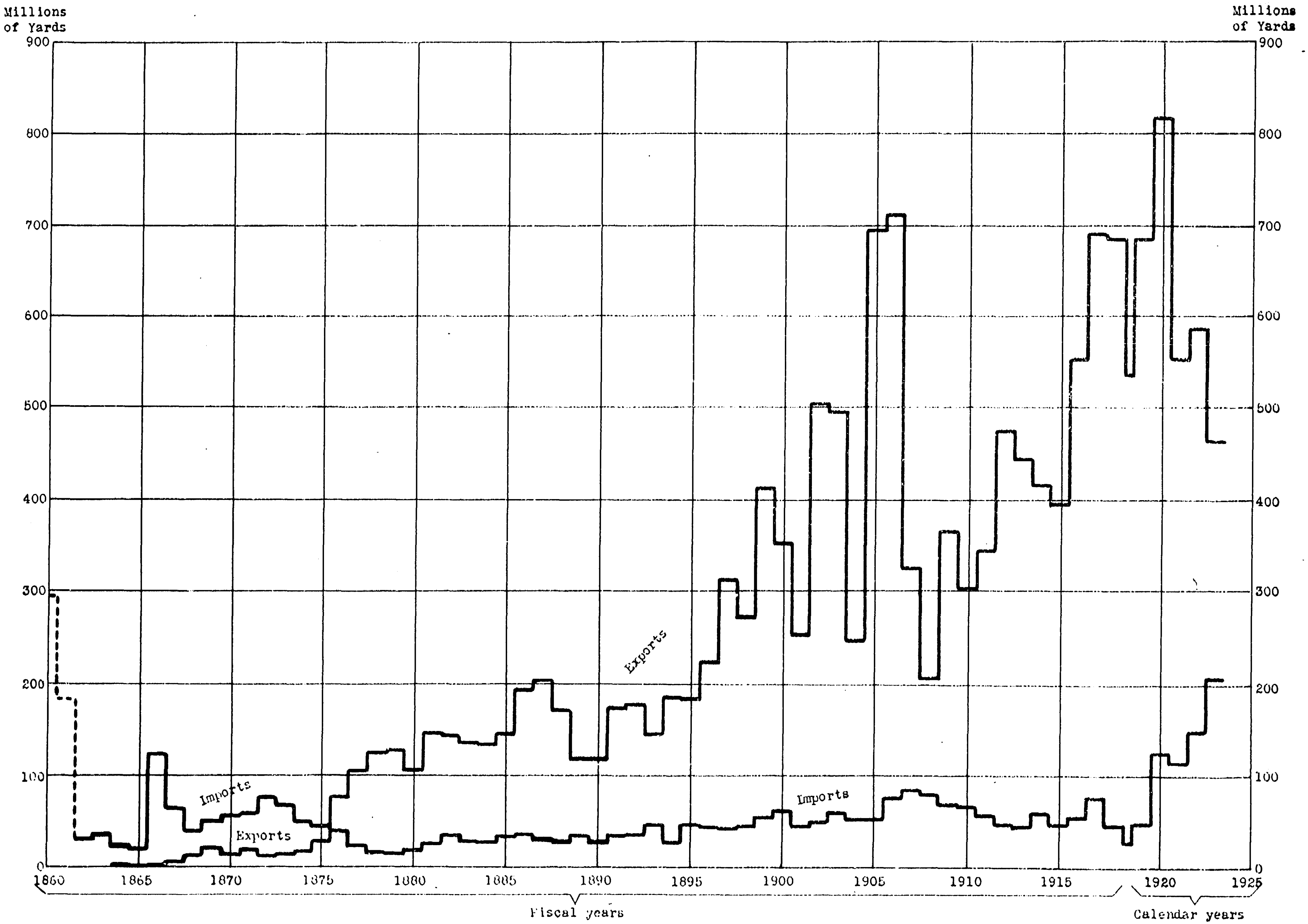

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CHART A. FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES IN COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS, 1861-1923

(Imports are recorded in square yards. Exports are recorded in linear yards, except for 1922 and 1923, which are in square yards.)

easily distinguished from woven dots as the threads run lengthwise, with the warp instead of filling-wise, and pull the fabric at the edge of each dot, and also usually have a finer thread on the reverse side.

In addition to the simple dotted Swisses there are fairly large importations of fabrics, particularly voile and crêpe, ornamented with figures produced by the swivel; these also are French or Swiss hand-loom products. Imports of French swivel-ornamented cloths, many of which are known as "plumetis," are usually elaborate novelty designs in from one to six colors. The domestic industry does not attempt competition, as imports are exclusive specialties which can be marketed only in small quantities and the hazard which attaches to novelty designs, many of which prove unsalable, is especially great in such high-priced novelties.

(*h*) *Fine ginghams.*—Ginghams are made in the United States in large quantities and there is a substantial export trade. These ginghams are mainly of carded yarns between 20s and 40s. There are less than half a dozen domestic mills which produce "fine ginghams" made of yarns averaging above 40s; these are usually of combed ring-spun yarns.

Imported ginghams are mainly "fine ginghams" which are made of combed mule-spun yarns. Scotch manufacturers, through years of care in producing, have built up a reputation for the production of high quality ginghams, and one firm in particular has a line of regular customers in America who regard the gingham bearing its name as the best obtainable, and as the standard by which other ginghams are judged. Most of the imported ginghams fall within the range of 36s to 46s official average yarn numbers and are made of 36s to 43s warp and 50s to 60s filling. The bulk of the imports are closer woven than the few fine ginghams made here. This close weave, together with the use of combed mule-spun yarn, aids the salability of the imported fabrics by reason of the better finish and feel attained thereby. The imported ginghams normally sell at a higher price than the nearest comparable domestic ginghams. Imports are aided by the fact that the foreign makers produce in small quantities of any one design or color, will weave to special order in small lots, and will give exclusive rights on pattern and color combinations. This is quite a factor in the sale of fine ginghams, which do not have the bulk demand of the ordinary staple ginghams.

(*i*) *Venetians.*—Venetians are mainly eight-harness warp sateens dyed, mercerized, and schreinered to give a silk-like finish. The best grades are made in close construction, such as the 418 thread type which has 172 ends of 80/2 ply warp and 74 picks of 30/1 filling to the square inch, but the largest demand is usually in the 198 thread or the 240 thread types made of 30s to 36s single yarns. Prior to the war, in fact until about 1920, venetians constituted the leading import, but they have in the last few years greatly decreased in quantity. Although a difficult fabric to make, imports became so large as to justify mass production by domestic mills and after the outbreak of the war the volume of domestic production rose rapidly, being much aided by the establishment here of a branch plant of the English dyeing company which originated the estensively advertised "Marquis de Luxe" finish. The decline in imports since the war appears to be due to three factors, namely, the increase in domestic production of the low and medium grades; the fact that a large portion of the former imports were used for lining overcoats whereas the style has changed and overcoats are now mainly self-lined by reason of plaid-back effects; and the increased duties, plus a 10 per cent ad valorem surtax on fabrics made with 8 or more harnesses, that came into effect with the tariff act of September 21, 1922. Present imports consist almost entirely of the highest grades and these are sold on the American market at higher prices than the nearest comparable domestic venetians.

TABLE 2.—*Cotton consumed by American mills* [1]

[Source: Number of bales consumed as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Index numbers as compiled by Tariff Commission on basis of monthly average for 1922, 507,294 bales, taken as 100]

	Cotton-growing States	New England States [2]	All other States	Total	Index No.
	Bales	*Bales*	*Bales*	*Bales*	
Calendar years:					
1919, monthly average	273, 206	....	220, 088	493, 294	97
1920, monthly average	283, 061	....	203, 873	486, 934	96
1921, monthly average	273, 105	....	177, 460	450, 565	89
1922, monthly average	327, 711	....	179, 583	507, 294	100
1923, monthly average	352, 436	....	190, 389	542, 825	107
1922—January	325, 104	....	201, 594	526, 698	104
February	302, 020	....	170, 316	472, 336	93
March	337, 497	....	182, 264	519, 761	102
April	294, 762	....	148, 747	443, 509	87
May	331, 481	....	163, 856	495, 337	98
June	336, 981	....	172, 237	509, 218	100
July	304, 676	....	153, 326	458, 002	90
August	338, 588	....	187, 792	526, 380	104
September	326, 591	....	167, 422	494, 013	97
October	346, 095	....	187, 649	533, 744	105
November	364, 331	....	214, 859	579, 190	114
December	324, 412	....	204, 930	529, 342	104
1923—January	383, 959	....	226, 347	610, 306	120
February	356, 098	179, 411	31, 296	566, 805	112
March	392, 169	197, 493	34, 602	624, 264	123
April	363, 477	181, 799	31, 238	576, 514	114
May	392, 585	....	228, 269	620, 854	122
June	351, 181	....	190, 845	542, 026	107
July	308, 262	....	154, 392	462, 654	91
August	329, 162	....	162, 442	491, 604	97
September	327, 441	....	156, 411	483, 852	95
October	357, 673	....	184, 152	541, 825	107
November	358, 718	....	172, 913	531, 631	105
December	306, 506	....	153, 054	461, 560	91
1924—January	391, 038	....	185, 606	576, 644	114
February	349, 759	132, 974	25, 143	507, 876	100
March	332, 109	126, 283	25, 536	483, 928	95
April	327, 031	129, 629	23, 350	480, 010	95

[1] Stated in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton which is in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are not included.
[2] Included in "All other States," except as shown.

TABLE 3.—*Activity in the cotton spinning industry of the United States*

[Source: Bureau of the Census]

	Total active-spindle hours			
	United States	Cotton growing States	New England States [1]	All other States
1922—January	7, 928, 774, 814	4, 190, 496, 957	....	3, 738, 277, 857
February	7, 122, 980, 860	3, 878, 261, 718	....	3, 244, 719, 142
March	7, 769, 741, 174	4, 248, 606, 712	....	3, 521, 134, 462
April	6, 642, 139, 932	3, 806, 051, 772	....	2, 836, 088, 160
May	7, 496, 733, 393	4, 255, 671, 132	....	3, 241, 062, 261
June	7, 647, 810, 265	4, 282, 316, 017	....	3, 365, 494, 248
July	7, 039, 545, 093	4, 014, 184, 322	....	3, 025, 360, 771
August	8, 033, 002, 129	4, 399, 873, 166	....	3, 633, 128, 963
September	7, 760, 863, 470	4, 338, 056, 582	....	3, 422, 806, 888
October	8, 289, 885, 446	4, 577, 464, 015	....	3, 712, 421, 431
November	8, 710, 224, 794	4, 685, 995, 143	....	4, 024, 229, 651
December	8, 228, 298, 384	4, 238, 181, 322	....	3, 990, 117, 062
1923—January	9, 266, 299, 904	4, 980, 072, 640	....	4, 286, 227, 264
February	8, 449, 376, 685	4, 573, 167, 364	....	3, 876, 209, 321
March	9, 535, 670, 166	5, 121, 187, 097	....	4, 414, 483, 069
April	8, 787, 443, 897	4, 808, 775, 761	....	3, 978, 668, 136
May	9, 309, 093, 873	5, 120, 875, 506	....	4, 188, 218, 362
June	8, 384, 558, 582	4, 702, 488, 679	....	3, 682, 069, 903
July	7, 135, 765, 590	4, 185, 228, 973	....	2, 950, 536, 617
August	7, 569, 061, 615	4, 478, 136, 766	....	3, 090, 924, 849
September	7, 482, 060, 995	4, 397, 323, 767	....	3, 084, 737, 228
October	8, 381, 886, 213	4, 809, 617, 872	3, 181, 317, 824	390, 950, 517
November	8, 014, 579, 167	4, 643, 228, 818	2, 991, 603, 913	379, 746, 436
December	7, 139, 371, 847	4, 067, 109, 646	2, 759, 447, 516	312, 814, 685
1924—January	8, 448, 247, 467	5, 121, 637, 404	2, 968, 643, 366	357, 966, 697
February	7, 304, 102, 954	4, 422, 887, 331	2, 563, 104, 411	318, 111, 212
March	7, 072, 965, 368	4, 315, 892, 680	2, 434, 290, 416	322, 782, 272
April	6, 769, 711, 331	4, 128, 987, 028	2, 348, 411, 202	292, 313, 101

[1] Included in "All other States" prior to October, 1923.

TABLE 3.—*Activity in the cotton spinning industry of the United States*—Con.

	Average active hours per spindle in place [1]				Per cent of capacity of United States [3]
	United States	Cotton growing States	New England States [2]	All other States	
1922—January	215	262		179	97.3
February	193	242		156	93.8
March	211	265		169	89.9
April	180	237		136	83.8
May	203	265		156	88.1
June	207	266		162	91.6
July	191	250		145	87.3
August	217	274		174	92.1
September	209	270		163	93.9
October	223	284		177	99.2
November	234	290		191	106.2
December	221	262		190	101.2
1923—January	249	307		204	107.5
February	227	281		185	109.6
March	255	314		210	108.3
April	236	295		190	109.3
May	249	313		200	107.7
June	224	287		176	98.7
July	191	254		141	87.3
August	202	272		148	85.7
September	200	266		147	93.2
October	223	289	168	193	95.4
November	213	278	159	187	96.6
December	190	243	146	154	86.8
1924—January	224	305	157	176	96.7
February	194	262	136	157	89.8
March	187	255	129	160	82.4
April	179	243	125	146	79.0

[1] Obtained by dividing total active-spindle hours by total spindles in place.
[2] Included in "All other states" prior to October, 1923.
[3] On a single-shift basis.

TABLE 4.—*Production and sales of fine cotton goods, reported by 24 New Bedford mills* [1]

[Source: Number of pieces as stated in Survey of Current Business, published by Department of Commerce. Index numbers as compiled by Tariff Commission on basis of monthly average for 1922, production 385,722 and sales 361,091, taken as 100]

Year	Number of pieces		Index No.	
	Production	Sales	Production	Sales
1919, monthly average	383,523	446,677	99	124
1920, monthly average	346,238	116,693	90	32
1921, monthly average	354,274	360,714	92	100
1922, monthly average	385,722	361,091	100	100
1923, monthly average	438,761	344,864	114	96
1922—January	320,719	229,380	83	64
February	339,348	202,208	88	56
March	397,800	319,917	103	89
April	366,323	273,626	95	76
May	378,974	347,368	98	96
June	404,202	518,068	105	143
July	375,944	93,984	97	26
August	410,858	322,396	107	89
September	414,782	574,439	108	159
October	372,996	666,787	97	185
November	411,527	393,453	107	109
December	435,785	391,480	113	108
1923—January	401,786	556,440	104	154
February	399,024	383,818	103	106
March	497,511	440,066	129	122
April	423,201	215,503	110	60
May	491,660	180,914	127	50
June	458,605	265,859	119	74
July	378,326	222,122	98	62
August	430,072	444,491	111	123
September	430,361	438,968	112	122
October	444,079	327,694	115	91
November	461,806	390,943	120	108
December	448,701	271,549	116	75
1924—January	464,468	250,360	120	69
February	409,377	191,278	106	53
March	420,622	201,281	109	56
April	355,591	225,327	92	62

[1] Figures represent about 50 per cent of the fine cotton goods industry in New England, and from 20 to 30 per cent throughout the United States.

TABLE 5.—*Average wholesale prices of raw cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton cloths*

[Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base price on which relatives are calculated is the average of actual prices for the year 1913]

	Cotton, middling upland, New York		Yarn, carded, mulespun, 22/1		Sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 48 by 48, 4 yards		Print cloth, 27-inch, 64 by 60, 7.60 yards	
	Price per pound	Index	Price per pound	Index	Price per pound	Index	Price per pound	Index
	Cents		*Cents*		*Cents*		*Cents*	
1913, monthly average	12. 8	100	24. 8	100	24. 4	100	26. 6	100
1919, monthly average	32. 5	254	59. 6	241	67. 2	273	75. 2	287
1920, monthly average	33. 9	265	70. 3	284	84. 4	343	95. 8	364
1921, monthly average	15. 1	118	33. 1	134	34. 8	142	38. 8	149
1922, monthly average	21. 2	166	39. 7	160	41. 2	168	50. 2	190
1923, monthly average	29. 4	230	48. 5	196	49. 2	200	57. 0	217
1922—January	17. 9	140	36. 5	147	39. 2	160	44. 1	167
February	18. 1	141	35. 1	142	39. 2	160	42. 6	163
March	18. 3	143	35. 3	142	38. 4	157	45. 6	173
April	18. 1	141	35. 0	141	36. 4	148	45. 6	173
May	20. 8	163	37. 0	149	37. 2	151	48. 6	185
June	22. 1	173	40. 0	161	40. 0	162	49. 4	188
July	22. 3	175	41. 2	166	42. 4	172	50. 2	191
August	21. 9	171	42. 0	169	42. 8	174	49. 4	187
September	21. 5	168	41. 2	166	43. 2	176	50. 2	191
October	22. 8	178	42. 4	171	43. 2	176	54. 7	207
November	25. 6	200	45. 2	183	46. 8	190	58. 5	223
December	25. 7	201	46. 0	186	48. 0	196	58. 5	223
1923—January	27. 5	215	47. 4	191	48. 4	197	59. 3	227
February	29. 0	226	48. 7	197	50. 4	205	60. 8	232
March	30. 7	240	50. 2	203	51. 2	208	62. 3	238
April	29. 0	226	49. 5	200	51. 6	210	60. 0	229
May	27. 7	216	47. 1	190	49. 6	202	55. 5	212
June	28. 4	222	45. 8	185	47. 6	194	53. 2	203
July	25. 9	202	43. 7	177	46. 8	190	50. 2	192
August	25. 5	199	43. 2	174	44. 4	180	48. 6	187
September	28. 6	223	47. 2	191	44. 4	181	54. 0	204
October	30. 1	235	49. 4	199	50. 0	204	57. 0	217
November	35. 0	273	54. 0	218	51. 2	208	60. 0	229
December	35. 8	279	56. 4	228	53. 2	217	61. 6	236
1924—January	34. 7	271	55. 2	223	54. 0	219	58. 5	223
February	31. 9	250	52. 2	211	50. 0	204	54. 0	205
March	28. 5	222	48. 3	195	48. 4	196	50. 2	192
April	29. 9	234	47. 6	192	44. 0	180	50. 2	192

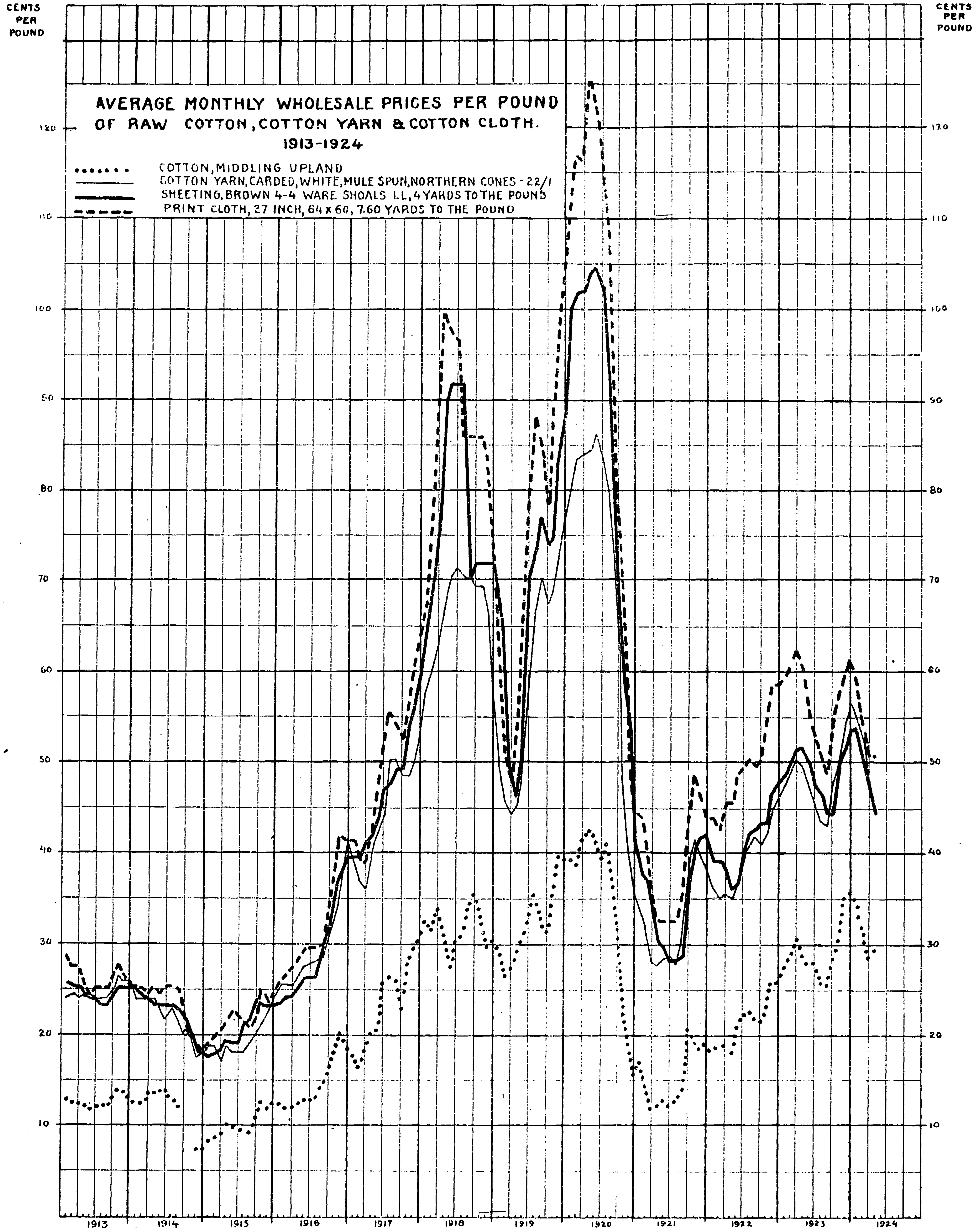


CHART B

104585—24. (Face p. 22.)

TABLE 6.—*Wholesale prices of a standard printcloth, and of bleached and printed cloths made therefrom, also cost of cotton used; also wholesale prices of a standard gingham made of printcloth yarns*

[Per pound]

Date	Raw cotton [1]		Unbleached cloth		Bleached cloth		Printed cloth				Yarn-dyed cloth [2]	
	Cost of cotton landed at mill	Cost of cotton in cloth	Print. cloth, 38½ inches, 64 by 60, 5.35 yards per pound	Margin between cost of cotton in cloth and wholesale selling price of cloth	White shirting, 36 inches, 68 by 58, 5.50 yards per pound	Margin between cost of cotton in cloth and wholesale selling price of cloth	Percale, 36 inches, 68 by 58, 5.50 yards per per pound		Margin between cost of cotton in cloth and wholesale selling price of cloth		Gingham 26½ inches 72 by 64, 6.50 yards per pound (net prices)	Margin between cost of cotton in cloth, and wholesale selling price of cloth
							Lights	Darks	Lights	Darks		
Jan. 1, 1910	$0.1588	$0.1868	$0.3177	$0.1309	$0.3781	$0.1913					$0.5866	$0.3998
July 1, 1910	.1475	.1735	.2642	.0907	.3300	.1565					.6484	.4749
Jan. 1, 1911	.1525	.1794	.2742	.0948	.3438	.1644	$0.3878		$0.2084		.6484	.4690
July 1, 1911	.1513	.1780	.2608	.0828	.3231	.1451	.3713		.1933		.5866	.4086
Jan. 1, 1912	.0975	.1147	.2207	.1060	.2750	.1603	.3163		.2016		.5431	.4284
July 1, 1912	.1075	.1265	.2675	.1410	.3163	.1898	.3575		.2310		.5431	.4166
Jan. 1, 1913	.1363	.1603	.2809	.1206	.3438	.1835	.3715		.2110		.5431	.3828
July 1, 1913	.1250	.1471	.2675	.1204	.3231	.1760	.3713		.2242		.5431	.3960
Jan. 1, 1914	.1300	.1530	.2775	.1245	.3506	.1976	.3850		.2320		.5431	.3901
July 1, 1914	.1250	.1471	.2608	.1137	.3300	.1829	.3850		.2379		.5431	.3960
Jan. 1, 1915	.0800	.0941	.1939	.0998	.2613	.1672	$0.3300	$0.3438	$0.2359	$0.2497	.5431	.4490
July 1, 1915	.0800	.0941	.2107	.1166	.2681	.1740	.3438	.3575	.2497	.2634	.5431	.4490
Jan. 1, 1916	.1300	.1530	.2541	.1011	.3094	.1564	.3713	.3850	.2183	.2320	.5147	.3617
July 1, 1916	.1400	.1647	.3076	.1429	.3781	.2134	.4400	.4813	.2753	.3166	.5719	.4072
Jan. 1, 1917	.1850	.2177	.4280	.2103	.5225	.3048	.6050	.6600	.3873	.4423	.6292	.4115
July 1, 1917	.2750	.3235	.5718	.2483	.7013	.3778	.7700	.8250	.4465	.5015	.7722	.4487
Jan. 1, 1918	.3150	.3706	.6420	.2714	.7838	.4132	.8525	.9350	.4819	.5644	1.0296	.6590
July 1, 1918	.2800	.3294	.8293	.4999	1.1000	.7706	1.2650	1.3475	.9356	1.0181	1.2870	.9576
Jan. 1, 1919	.3000	.3530	.6688	.3158	1.1000	.7470					1.5600	1.2070
July 1, 1919	.2800	.3294	.9363	.6069	1.1000	.7706	1.2650	1.3750	.9356	1.0456	1.3375	1.0081
Jan. 1, 1920	.2900	.3412	1.1503	.8091	1.4025	1.0613	1.4575	1.5675	1.1163	1.2263	1.6162	1.2750
July 1, 1920	.3500	.4118	1.1770	.7652	1.5125	1.1007	1.6500	1.7600	1.2382	1.3482	2.0899	1.6781
Jan. 1, 1921	.1100	.1294	.4280	.2986	.5775	.4481	.6463	.7288	.5169	.5994	1.0310	.9016
July 1, 1921	.1050	.1235	.3411	.2176	.5775	.4540	.6463	.7288	.5228	.6053	1.3096	1.1861
Jan. 1, 1922	.1950	.2294	.4815	.2521	.7425	.5131	.7425	.8250	.5131	.5956	1.0873	.8579
July 1, 1922	.2382	.2802	.4614	.1812	.6462	.3660	.6462	.6875	.3660	.4079	[2] 1.1143	[2] .8343
Jan. 1, 1923	.2855	.3359	.5617	.2258	.7700	.4341	.7425	.7837	.4066	.4478	1.1616	.8257
July 1, 1923	.2910	.3424	.5216	.1792	.8250	.4826	.8250	.8662	.4826	.5238	1.1853	.8429
Jan. 1, 1924	.3633	.4274	.6086	.1812	.8250	.3976	.8250	.8662	.3976	.4388	1.1853	.7579

[1] Landed price as furnished by a large mill. The waste made in manufacture is about 18 per cent, but allowing for return from waste sold, the net cost of waste made is about 15 per cent of the landed cost of the cotton. Cost of cotton in cloth is therefore obtained by dividing landed cost of cotton by .85.

[2] Prices of July 1, 1922, and subsequent dates, based on new 32-inch width.

TABLE 7.—*Countable cotton cloths—imports for consumption*

[Compiled according to tariff acts by United States Tariff Commission]

Fiscal year (unless otherwise stated)	Quantity	Value	Duty collected	Value per unit	Equivalent ad valorem rate	Equivalent specific rate per square yard
	Square yards			*Cents*	*Per cent*	*Cents*
1891 (Oct. 6, 1890, to June 30, 1891)	27, 307, 568	$3, 638, 780	$1, 686, 532	13. 33	46. 35	6. 18
1892	34, 230, 870	4, 508, 915	2, 110, 363	13. 17	46. 80	6. 17
1893	45, 669, 241	5, 705, 068	2, 728, 851	12. 49	47. 83	5. 98
1894	27, 581, 490	3, 465, 333	1, 650, 671	12. 56	47. 81	6. 01
1895 (July 1 to Aug. 27, 1894)	3, 210, 962	380, 875	183, 372	11. 86	48. 15	5. 71
Total (1,422 days, act of 1890)	138, 000, 131	17, 698, 971	8, 365, 789	12. 83	47. 26	6. 06
Annual average (act of 1890)	35, 421, 975	4, 542, 985	2, 147, 337	12. 83	47. 26	6. 06
1895 (Aug. 28, 1894, to June 30, 1895)	43, 511, 334	5, 133, 812	2, 129, 042	11. 80	41. 47	4. 89
1896	42, 068, 865	4, 998, 739	2, 080, 325	11. 88	41. 62	4. 95
1897	40, 178, 832	4, 846, 318	1, 980, 780	12. 06	40. 87	4. 93
1898 (July 1 to July 24, 1897)	2, 701, 536	324, 627	137, 447	12. 02	42. 34	5. 09
Total (1,062 days, act of 1894)	128, 460, 567	15, 303, 496	6, 327, 600	11. 91	41. 35	4. 93
Annual average (act of 1894)	44, 150, 760	5, 259, 676	2, 174, 740	11. 91	41. 35	4. 93
1898 (July 25, 1897, to June 30, 1898)	40, 738, 827	4, 980, 224	2, 182, 731	12. 22	43. 83	5. 36
1899	54, 294, 327	6, 911, 306	3, 047, 841	12. 73	44. 10	5. 61
1900	60, 625, 422	7, 994, 064	3, 498, 272	13. 19	43. 76	5. 77
1901	43, 615, 055	6, 422, 950	2, 636, 958	14. 73	41. 06	6. 05
1902	48, 260, 978	7, 238, 355	2, 918, 607	15. 00	40. 32	6. 05
1903	58, 621, 129	9, 146, 023	3, 528, 084	15. 60	38. 58	6. 02
1904	50, 254, 073	8, 043, 146	3, 053, 635	16. 00	37. 97	6. 08
1905	50, 339, 051	8, 217, 735	3, 167, 543	16. 32	38. 55	6. 29
1906	74, 868, 012	11, 322, 411	4, 372, 728	15. 12	38. 62	5. 84
1907	83, 640, 236	13, 059, 050	4, 984, 497	15. 61	38. 17	5. 96
1908	79, 212, 048	12, 320, 893	4, 624, 299	15. 55	37. 53	5. 84
1909	68, 914, 101	10, 499, 288	3, 928, 586	15. 24	37. 42	5. 70
1910 (July 1 to Aug. 5, 1909)	5, 973, 305	920, 632	346, 136	15. 41	37. 60	5. 79
Total (4,394 days, act of 1897)	719, 356, 564	107, 076, 086	42, 289, 917	14. 88	39. 50	5. 88
Annual average (act of 1897)	59, 755, 381	8, 894, 577	3, 512, 931	14. 88	39. 50	5. 88
1910 (Aug. 6, 1909, to June 30, 1910)	59, 377, 196	8, 761, 214	3, 731, 808	14. 76	42. 60	6. 29
1911	55, 516, 744	8, 832, 673	3, 797, 449	15. 91	42. 99	6. 84
1912	46, 041, 533	7, 638, 631	3, 265, 187	16. 59	42. 75	7. 09
1913	43, 648, 762	7, 717, 873	3, 161, 723	17. 68	40. 97	7. 24
1914 (July 1 to Oct. 3, 1913)	6, 567, 056	1, 204, 780	492, 143	18. 35	40. 85	7. 40
Total (1,520 days, act of 1909)	211, 151, 291	34, 155, 171	14, 448, 400	16. 18	42. 30	6. 84
Annual average (act of 1909)	50, 704, 093	8, 201, 735	3, 469, 517	16. 18	42. 30	6. 84
1914 (Oct. 4, 1913, to June 30, 1914)	52, 054, 440	10, 319, 049	1, 896, 118	19. 82	18. 37	3. 64
1915	45, 705, 579	7, 208, 472	1, 474, 895	15. 77	20. 46	3. 23
1916	53, 800, 547	9, 002, 572	1, 798, 181	16. 73	19. 97	3. 34
1917	73, 752, 185	15, 093, 203	2, 916, 116	20. 46	19. 32	3. 95
1918	44, 522, 663	12, 693, 999	2, 276, 919	28. 51	17. 94	5. 11
1918 (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918)	14, 138, 149	5, 222, 078	1, 000, 722	36. 94	19. 16	7. 08
1919 (calendar year)	47, 846, 024	17, 047, 514	3, 675, 772	35. 63	21. 56	7. 68
1920 (calendar year)	124, 446, 600	44, 913, 694	9, 857, 887	36. 09	21. 95	7. 92
1921 (calendar year)	112, 340, 259	33, 723, 908	7, 974, 812	30. 02	23. 65	7. 10
1922 (Jan. 1 to Sept. 21, 1922)	118, 859, 802	33, 157, 705	7, 734, 760	27. 90	23. 33	6. 51
Total (3,275 days, act of 1913)	687, 466, 248	188, 382, 194	40, 606, 182	27. 40	21. 56	5. 91
Annual average (act of 1913)	76, 618, 376	20, 995, 267	4, 525, 574	27. 40	21. 56	5. 91
1922 (Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1922)	[1] 29, 483, 238	7, 705, 930	2, 203, 890	26. 14	28. 60	7. 48
1923 (calendar year)	[2] 206, 146, 780	44, 804, 119	13, 181, 295	21. 73	29. 42	6. 39
1924—Month of January	20, 601, 420	4, 289, 753		20. 82		
Month of February	19, 086, 438	4, 180, 772		20. 92		
Month of March	18, 682, 569	4, 009, 479		21. 46		

[1] Imports in this period amounted to 4,913,873 pounds. No record was kept as to square yards but assuming an average of 6 square yards to the pound there has been obtained for comparison the figure shown, 29,483,238 square yards.
[2] The weight of these 206,146,780 square yards was recorded as 35,028,240 pounds.

TABLE 8.—*Countable cotton cloths—Domestic exports* [1]

[Compiled according to tariff acts by United States Tariff Commission]

Fiscal year (unless otherwise stated)	Quantity	Value
	Linear yards	
1891 (Oct. 6, 1890, to June 30, 1891)	142, 140, 439	$9, 614, 362
1892	183, 754, 321	11, 158, 023
1893	143, 792, 114	9, 108, 484
1894	185, 887, 736	11, 494, 786
1895 (July 1 to Aug. 27, 1894)	36, 752, 817	2, 115, 312
Total (1,422 days, act of 1890)	692, 327, 427	43, 490, 967
Annual average (act of 1890)	177, 707, 110	11, 163, 293
1895 (Aug. 23, 1894, to June 30, 1895)	147, 505, 244	8, 363, 905
1896	225, 139, 368	12, 958, 357
1897	313, 533, 044	17, 281, 620
1898 (July 1 to July 24, 1897)	28, 685, 165	1, 437, 834
Total (1,062 days, act of 1894)	714, 862, 821	40, 041, 716
Annual average (act of 1894)	245, 692, 024	13, 761, 983
1898 (July 25, 1897, to June 30, 1898)	241, 822, 653	11, 852, 989
1899	412, 004, 055	18, 969, 897
1900	352, 194, 989	18, 068, 934
1901	251, 503, 351	14, 136, 037
1902	504, 773, 813	25, 861, 196
1903	495, 379, 197	25, 352, 584
1904	247, 380, 737	14, 696, 199
1905	694, 500, 715	41, 320, 542
1906	711, 493, 054	43, 181, 860
1907	326, 340, 329	21, 239, 247
1908	205, 994, 812	14, 268, 083
1909	367, 631, 542	21, 693, 080
1910 (July 1 to Aug. 5, 1909)	31, 866, 628	1, 929, 216
Total (4,394 days, act of 1897)	4, 842, 885, 875	272, 569, 864
Annual average (act of 1897)	402, 287, 971	22, 641, 784
1910 (Aug. 6, 1909, to June 30, 1910)	278, 044, 676	18, 042, 275
1911	346, 590, 169	24, 387, 099
1912	476, 778, 499	31, 388, 998
1913	444, 729, 241	30, 668, 234
1914 (July 1 to Oct. 3, 1913)	113, 223, 436	7, 727, 785
Total (1,520 days, act of 1909)	1, 659, 366, 021	112, 214, 391
Annual average (act of 1909)	398, 466, 183	26, 946, 219
1914 (Oct. 4, 1913, to June 30, 1914)	301, 636, 577	21, 116, 842
1915	396, 944, 195	28, 682, 515
1916	550, 571, 720	46, 381, 390
1917	690, 193, 896	72, 608, 110
1918	684, 927, 075	103, 416, 102
1918 (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918)	266, 864, 029	59, 407, 340
1919 (calendar year)	683, 045, 326	151, 997, 817
1920 (calendar year)	818, 750, 954	238, 153, 557
1921 (calendar year)	551, 512, 942	71, 573, 875
1922 (Jan. 1 to Sept. 21, 1922)	[2] 449, 478, 277	63, 708, 817
Total (3,275 days, act of 1913)	[3] 5, 443, 867, 022	857, 046, 365
Annual average (act of 1913)	606, 721, 057	95, 518, 144
1922 (Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1922)	[2] 138, 014, 255	21, 523, 295
1923 (calendar year)	[2] 464, 520, 397	79, 357, 337
1924—Month of January	[2] 28, 444, 241	5, 211, 501
Month of February	[2] 28, 866, 661	5, 433, 925
Month of March	[2] 30, 575, 155	5, 546, 472

[1] In regard to the figures shown for years in which there was a change in the tariff, it should be noted that domestic export figures are not recorded for periods of less than a month. Figures for 1891 were therefore obtained from the Monthly Summaries for October, 1890, to June, 1891, inclusive. For the other years where change of act occurs the shorter period was obtained from the Monthly Summaries and this was subtracted from the yearly figures published in Commerce and Navigation to obtain the correct balance.

[2] Square yards.

[3] This average in linear yards is obtained by considering 449,178,277 square yards above to be equivalent to 499,420,308 linear yards; this conversion is based on the assumption that 1 linear yard is equivalent to approximately nine-tenths of a square yard.

TABLE 9.—*Countable cotton cloths—Domestic production, imports for consumption, and domestic exports*

Year [1]	Quantity					Value					Average unit value		
	Production [2]	Imports	Relation of imports to production	Exports	Relation of exports to production	Production [2]	Imports	Relation of imports to production	Exports	Relation of exports to production	Per square yard production	Per square yard imports	Per linear yard exports
	Square yards	*Square yards*	*Per cent*	*Linear yards*	*Per cent*			*Per cent*		*Per cent*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
1889	3,003,012,007	31,573,304	1.05	118,453,191	[3] 3.55	$191,933,218	$4,003,823	2.09	$8,462,774	4.41	6.39	12.68	7.14
1890		28,013,464		118,026,260			3,488,578		8,366,838			12.45	7.09
1891		32,194,940		174,546,272			4,226,663		11,868,046			13.13	6.80
1892		34,230,870		183,754,321			4,508,915		11,158,023			13.17	6.07
1893		45,669,241		143,792,114			5,705,068		9,108,484			12.49	6.33
1894		27,581,490		185,887,736			3,465,333		11,494,786			12.56	6.18
1895		46,722,296		184,258,061			5,516,687		10,479,217			11.81	5.69
1896		42,068,865		225,139,368			4,998,739		12,958,357			11.88	5.76
1897		40,178,832		313,533,044			4,846,318		17,281,620			12.06	5.51
1898		43,440,363		270,507,818			5,304,851		13,290,823			12.21	4.91
1899	4,433,932,327	54,294,327	1.22	412,004,055	[3] 8.36	230,015,368	6,911,306	3.00	18,969,897	8.25	5.19	12.73	4.60
1900		60,625,422		352,194,989			7,994,064		18,068,934			13.19	5.13
1901		43,615,055		251,503,351			6,422,959		14,136,037			14.73	5.62
1902		48,260,978		504,773,813			7,238,355		25,861,196			15.00	5.12
1903		58,621,129		495,379,197			9,146,023		25,352,584			15.60	5.12
1904	4,933,561,905	50,254,073	1.02	247,380,737	[3] 4.51	300,094,149	8,043,146	2.68	14,696,199	4.90	6.08	16.00	5.94
1905		50,339,051		694,500,715			8,217,735		41,320,542			16.32	5.95
1906		74,868,012		711,493,054			11,322,411		43,181,860			15.12	6.07
1907		83,640,236		326,340,329			13,059,050		21,239,247			15.61	6.51
1908		79,212,048		205,994,812			12,320,893		14,268,083			15.55	6.93
1909	6,121,311,718	68,914,101	1.13	367,631,542	[3] 5.41	424,578,252	10,499,288	2.47	21,693,080	5.11	6.94	15.24	5.90
1910		65,350,501		309,911,304			9,681,846		19,971,491			14.82	6.44
1911		55,516,744		346,590,169			8,832,673		24,387,099			15.91	7.04
1912		46,041,533		476,778,499			7,638,631		31,388,998			16.59	6.58
1913		43,648,762		444,729,241			7,717,873		30,668,234			17.68	6.90
1914	6,569,118,359	58,621,496	.89	414,860,013	[3] 5.68	456,522,694	11,523,829	2.52	28,844,627	6.32	6.95	19.66	6.95
1915		45,705,579		396,944,195			7,208,472		28,682,515			15.77	7.23
1916		53,800,547		550,571,720			9,002,572		46,381,390			16.73	8.42
1917		72,752,185		690,193,896			15,093,203		72,608,110			20.46	10.52
1918		44,522,663		684,927,075			12,693,999		103,416,102			28.51	15.10
1918 (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918)		14,138,149		266,864,029			5,222,078		59,407,340			36.94	22.26
1919 (calendar year)	5,683,359,767	47,846,024	.84	683,045,326	[3] 10.82	1,128,819,078	17,047,514	1.32	151,997,817	13.47	19.86	35.63	22..5
1920 (calendar year)		124,446,600		818,750,954			44,913,694		238,153,557			36.09	29.09
1921 (calendar year)	6,097,714,645	112,340,259	1.84	551,512,942	[3] 8.14	707,486,207	33,723,908	4.77	71,573,875	10.12	11.60	30.02	12.98

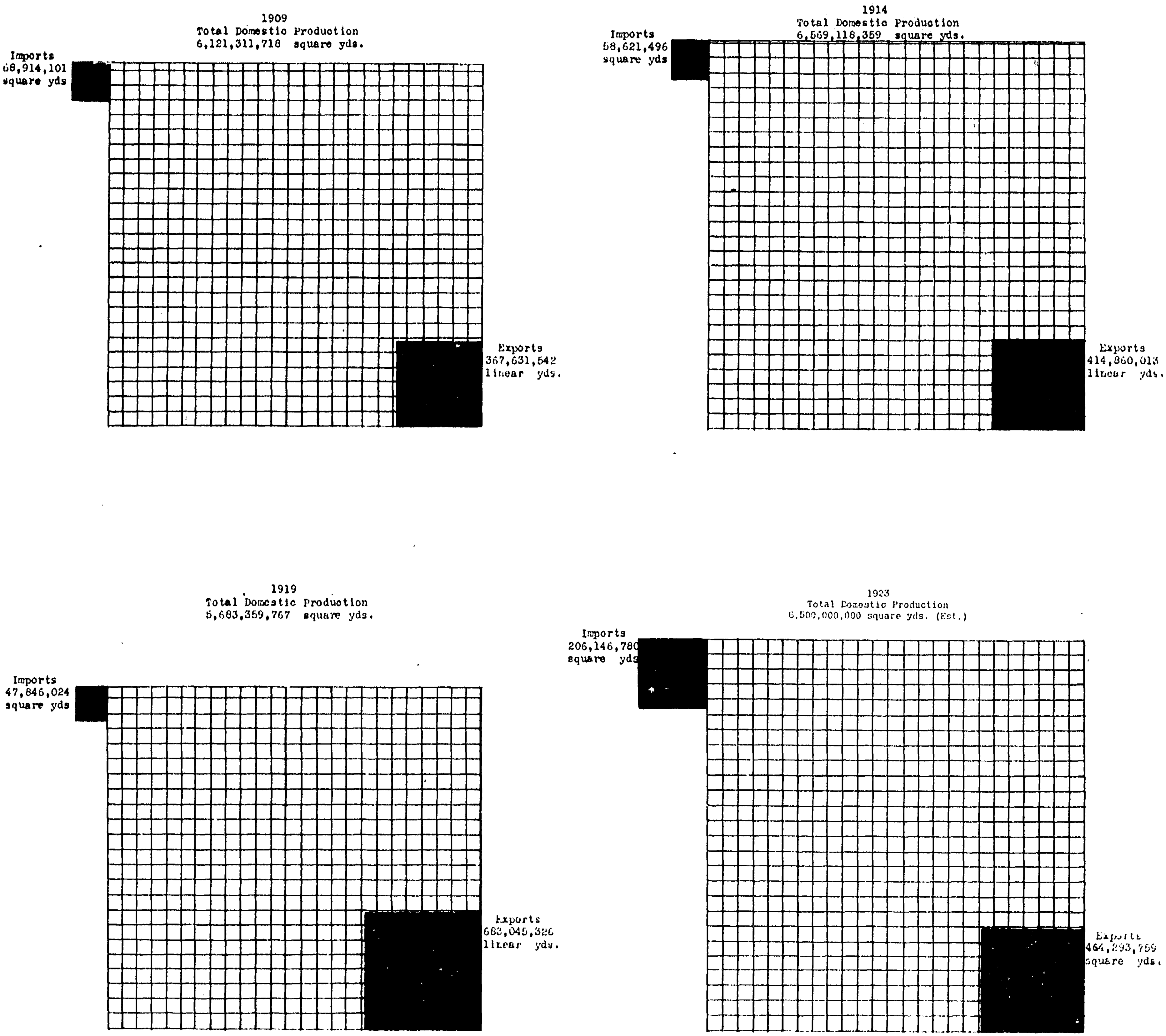


CHART C.—COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS

Relation of imports and exports to volume of domestic production, 1909, 1914, 1919, and 1923

Scale: 10,000,000 square yards to each small square

1922 (calendar year)	----------	[4] 148,343,040	----------	[5] 587,492,532	----------	----------	40,863,635	----------	85,232,112	----------	----------	27.55	[6] 14.51
1923 (calendar year)	----------	206,146,780	[7] 3.38	[5] 464,520,397	[7] 7.61	----------	44,804,119	[7] 6.33	79,357,337	[7] 11.21	----------	21.73	[6] 17.08

[1] For imports and exports, the fiscal year unless otherwise stated. The production figures coincide more nearly with the calendar year, since most mills close their books at or close to the end of the year.

[2] Production of countable cotton cloths, the types dutiable under paragraphs 903 and 906 of the act of 1922. Production of cotton cloths provided for eo nomine, such as cotton table damasks, pile fabrics, and cotton-and-silk cloths, have been excluded, as have also woven articles such as bags, blankets, and towels.

[3] This percentage is obtained after reducing linear yards to square yards by subtracting 10 per cent—that is, assuming that exports average nine-tenths of a yard in width.

[4] Includes 29,483,238 square yards estimated, on the basis of 6 square yards to the pound, as the equivalent of the 4,913,873 pounds of cotton cloths imported during the period Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1922, when no record was kept as to the square yards imported.

[5] Square yards.

[6] Per square yard.

[7] The census figures for 1923 are not yet available so these percentages have been complied on the basis of the 1921 production and are therefore given only as an indication. The cotton consumption in 1923 was greater than in 1921 and if the square yards produced varied accordingly these tentative percentages will prove to be too high.

TABLE 10.—*Domestic production of cotton woven goods—Quantity*

[Source: Bureau of the Census. Figures for 1889 from 1905 report; figures for 1899, 1904, and 1909 from 1910 report; figures for 1914, 1919, and 1921 from 1921 report

Classification	1889	1899	1904	1909	1914	1919	1921
	Square yards	*Square yards*	*Square yards*	*Square yards*	*Square yards*	*Square yards*	*Square yards*
Canvas						11, 784, 013	1, 642, 199
Numbered duck (except tire)						34, 495, 508	38, 166, 796
Ounce duck (except tire)	[1] 55, 192, 538	[1] 129, 234, 076	[1] 122, 601, 212	[1] 162, 476, 322	[1] 251, 367, 711	178, 539, 527	97, 033, 262
Osnaburgs							100, 039, 127
Sheetings	962, 238, 062	1, 212, 403, 048	1, 172, 309, 182	1, 484, 353, 529	2, 665, 626, 718	1, 368, 946, 386	1, 600, 998, 979
Pillow tubings					15, 212, 622	12, 112, 573	28, 116, 000
Drills	[2] 334, 020, 091	237, 206, 549	194, 735, 303	238, 869, 407	289, 969, 885	314, 822, 109	191, 715, 280
Twills and sateens		235, 860, 518	366, 142, 513	388, 314, 961	392, 108, 735	424, 478, 033	384, 635, 533
Print cloths	[3] 955, 294, 320	[3] 1, 581, 613, 827	[3] 1, 818, 216, 172	[3] 2, 224, 677, 848	[3] 1, 153, 242, 564	997, 485, 012	1, 157, 680, 495
Tobacco cloths, cheese cloths, etc						239, 866, 071	274, 255, 642
Mosquito netting and tarlatan		41, 885, 023	36, 232, 918	59, 100, 819	97, 981, 783	34, 425, 307	57, 778, 775
Lawns, nainsooks, cambrics, etc						417, 893, 406	392, 203, 289
Voiles							86, 285, 231
Pique (except shirtings)						78, 854, 827	19, 932, 144
Cotton flannel	[4] 132, 524, 706	[4] 268, 852, 716	[4] 330, 808, 140	[4] 305, 655, 864	[5] 263, 862, 227	[5] 268, 067, 853	[5] 294, 717, 750
Cottonades		26, 323, 947	25, 362, 346	25, 676, 286		13, 934, 761	15, 071, 342
Cotton worsteds						7, 197, 280	7, 908, 189
Denims	[6] 167, 121, 426	[6] 181, 800, 853	[6] 256, 375, 486	[6] 264, 870, 508	[6] 229, 330, 389	166, 697, 695	168, 126, 957
Ticks						53, 683, 485	46, 524, 741
Ginghams	268, 996, 715	278, 392, 708	302, 316, 132	537, 430, 463	489, 661, 133	368, 307, 601	536, 608, 509
Shirtings (not silk-striped)					[8] 185, 325, 590	318, 263, 829	249, 306, 167
Fancy woven fabrics	127, 373, 179	237, 841, 603	306, 254, 685	426, 710, 359			
Other woven goods	250, 970	2, 517, 459	2, 207, 816	3, 175, 352	535, 429, 002	373, 504, 491	348, 968, 238
Total countable cotton cloths	3, 003, 012, 007	4, 433, 932, 327	4, 933, 561, 905	6, 121, 311, 718	6, 569, 118, 359	5, 683, 359, 767	6, 097, 714, 645
Tire duck						123, 465, 422	51, 722, 845
Tire fabrics, other than duck						36, 805, 932	43, 933, 691
Cotton table damask						27, 499, 294	43, 120, 428
Tapestries	642, 061	10, 166, 538	9, 605, 006	10, 657, 385	10, 137, 710	21, 705, 586	10, 414, 035
Chenille curtains	666, 405	[7] 805, 414	[7] 268, 168				
Pile fabrics, other than terry		7, 961, 523	16, 014, 556	19, 706, 438	29, 128, 703	40, 183, 780	27, 866, 131
Terry-woven fabrics, other than towels						442, 443	3, 282, 485
Shirtings, silk-striped						33, 865, 803	51, 413, 734
Other cotton-and-silk cloths						51, 404, 771	36, 558, 908
Total eo nomine cloths	1, 308, 466	18, 933, 475	25, 887, 730	30, 363, 823	39, 266, 413	335, 373, 031	268, 312, 257
Bags and bagging		32, 739, 616	57, 067, 663	63, 107, 568	129, 357, 002	82, 433, 300	92, 835, 998
Blankets						96, 620, 556	91, 519, 600
Quilts and bedspreads						24, 071, 651	31, 827, 991
Sheets and pillowcases						20, 816, 607	21, 421, 807

Towels and toweling			40,280,292	52,778,170	[9] 75,798,907	43,217,453	80,680,384
Turkish towels and toweling						31,505,619	39,244,281
Total articles		32,739,616	97,347,955	115,885,738	205,155,909	298,665,186	357,530,061
Grand total woven goods	3,004,320,473	4,485,605,418	5,056,797,590	6,267,561,279	6,813,540,681	6,317,397,984	6,723,556,965

[1] Duck, total.
[2] Drills, twills, and sateens.
[3] Plain cloths for printing or converting. Includes printcloths, tobacco cloths, lawns, etc., and voiles.
[4] Napped fabrics.
[5] Cotton flannel (canton flannel, flannelettes, and blanketings).
[6] Ticks, denims, and stripes.
[7] From 1905 Census Reports, Manufactures, Part III, p. 34.
[8] Includes silk-striped shirtings.
[9] Includes Turkish towels and toweling.

TABLE 11.—*Domestic production of cotton woven goods—Value*

[Source: Bureau of Census. Figures for 1889 from 1905 reports; figures for 1899, 1904, and 1909 from 1910 reports; figures for 1914, 1919, and 1921 from 1921 reports]

Classification	1889	1899	1904	1909	1914	1919	1921
Canvas						$7,497,732	$1,378,167
Numbered duck (except tire)						23,395,085	13,149,213
Ounce duck (except tire)	[1] $8,664,395	[1] $14,263,008	[1] $17,005,982	[1] $27,485,892	$49,179,212	70,601,255	21,795,793
Osnaburgs							11,767,447
Sheetings	55,193,439	55,513,032	61,253,376	88,802,985	133,331,830	220,089,704	158,216,314
Pillow tubing					1,483,847	2,555,543	4,948,836
Drills	[2] 23,601,239	11,862,794	12,596,063	17,750,151	21,256,698	73,253,640	22,031,291
Twills and sateens		14,301,302	23,701,305	34,274,107	32,891,854	101,056,691	51,834,924
Print cloths	[3] 43,550,174	[3] 57,780,940	[3] 80,311,612	[3] 111,097,889	[3] 60,218,014	122,558,328	82,038,617
Tobacco cloths, cheese cloths, etc						13,976,323	10,023,745
Mosquito netting and tarlatan		875,868	794,953	2,103,560	2,820,524	3,273,376	1,521,436
Lawns, nainsooks, cambrics, etc						79,384,890	58,408,313
Voiles							11,021,451
Pique (except shirtings)						23,060,460	3,424,626
Cotton flannel	[4] 10,574,924	[4] 18,231,044	[4] 26,108,315	[4] 25,695,367	[5] 24,352,020	[5] 60,152,426	[6] 37,690,967
Cottonades		2,791,431	2,998,971	3,343,533		4,615,925	2,949,788
Cotton worsteds						3,861,549	2,893,312
Denims	[6] 16,987,546	[6] 16,446,633	[6] 23,797,578	[6] 27,350,162	[6] 24,947,983	56,955,503	30,677,366
Ticks						13,125,054	9,189,118
Ginghams	20,686,390	16,179,200	22,471,867	37,939,040	36,706,542	85,070,745	87,983,968
Shirtings (not silk striped)					[8] 15,948,214	70,969,630	39,540,992
Fancy woven fabrics	12,545,929	21,066,310	28,486,342	47,498,713			
Other woven goods	129,182	703,806	567,785	1,236,853	53,385,956	90,365,219	45,002,683
Total countable cotton cloths	191,933,218	230,015,368	300,094,149	424,578,252	456,522,694	1,128,819,078	707,486,207
Tire duck						143,086,211	57,738,475
Tire fabrics, other than duck						32,601,941	43,913,959
Cotton table damask						9,544,478	10,759,951
Tapestries	354,987	4,158,600	4,242,506	4,723,907	5,411,592	17,295,608	13,922,071
Chenille curtains	360,706	[7] 257,840	[7] 93,196				
Pile fabrics, other than terry		2,682,017	4,790,573	6,965,634	8,540,143	36,673,551	21,138,373
Terry-woven fabrics, other than towels						418,546	840,332
Shirtings, silk-striped						12,379,237	12,170,872
Other cotton-and-silk cloths						18,587,057	14,135,492
Total eo nomine cloths	715,693	7,098,457	9,126,275	11,689,541	13,951,735	270,586,629	174,619,528
Bags and bagging		2,554,192	3,953,732	4,862,451	9,705,616	13,139,820	6,760,998
Blankets						32,639,927	21,506,676
Quilts and bedspreads						10,244,732	11,001,612
Sheets and pillow cases						3,368,769	4,208,475

Towels and toweling			4,365,470	6,087,075	[9] 9,805,232	16,752,727	17,392,890
Turkish towels and toweling						14,059,097	13,755,474
Total articles		2,554,192	8,319,202	10,899,526	19,510,848	90,205,072	74,626,125
Grand total woven goods	192,648,911	239,668,017	317,539,626	447,167,319	489,985,277	1,489,610,779	956,731,860

[1] Duck, total.
[2] Drills, twills, and sateens.
[3] Plain cloths for printing or converting. Includes print cloths, tobacco cloths, lawns, etc., and voiles.
[4] Napped fabrics.
[5] Cotton flannel (canton flannel, flannelettes, and blanketings).
[6] Tricks, denims, and stripes.
[7] From 1905 Census Reports, Manufactures, Part III, p. 34.
[8] Includes silk-striped shirtings.
[9] Includes Turkish towels and toweling.

TABLE 12.—*Cotton piece goods exported from United Kingdom to United States*

[Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom]

BY CLASSES

QUANTITY.

	Unbleached	Bleached	Printed	Piece-dyed	Yarn-dyed	Total
	Linear yards	*Linear yards*	*Linear yards*	*Linear yards*	*Linear yards*	*Linear yards*
1913	5, 513, 000	13, 184, 300	2, 727, 300	19, 338, 100	3, 641, 800	44, 404, 500
1914	5, 606, 300	19, 358, 200	4, 594, 600	24, 869, 100	5, 475, 600	59, 903, 800
	Square yards	*Square yards*	*Square yards*	*Square yards*	*Square yards*	*Square yards*
1921	16, 276, 700	8, 261, 700	4, 554, 400	16, 969, 500	8, 669, 300	54, 731, 600
1922	34, 011, 600	12, 629, 900	5, 768, 600	19, 427, 200	23, 546, 200	95, 384, 000
1923	112, 084, 500	12, 122, 100	5, 831, 000	16, 353, 300	28, 531, 300	174, 922, 200
1924 [1]	49, 296, 800	2, 766, 200	2, 111, 800	4, 073, 500	3, 560, 600	61, 818, 900

VALUE, IN POUNDS STERLING

	Unbleached	Bleached	Printed	Piece-dyed	Yarn-dyed	Total
1913	139, 017	397, 888	99, 851	802, 603	132, 729	1, 572, 443
1914	118, 486	524, 853	147, 029	991, 281	175, 571	1, 957, 817
1921	775, 368	757, 072	547, 646	1, 553, 042	858, 525	4, 491, 653
1922	1, 685, 755	987, 127	475, 614	1, 466, 161	1, 423, 842	6, 038, 499
1923	4, 918, 036	853, 035	454, 734	1, 190, 560	1, 172, 311	8, 588, 676
1924 [1]	2, 078, 573	213, 512	167, 379	294, 810	169, 886	2, 924, 160

BY MONTHS

Period	Quantity	Value
	Square yards	*Pounds sterling*
1923—January	13, 305, 300	726, 173
February	14, 765, 600	783, 302
March	14, 589, 800	747, 324
April	15, 466, 900	800, 634
May	15, 436, 600	750, 128
June	13, 417, 700	701, 090
July	16, 373, 400	796, 849
August	12, 968, 100	639, 237
September	12, 177, 800	566, 815
October	15, 934, 000	725, 179
November	15, 834, 600	706, 493
December	14, 652, 400	645, 452
Total for 1923	174, 922, 200	8, 588, 676
1924—January	17, 562, 800	799, 987
February	16, 604, 800	772, 327
March	15, 386, 200	745, 050
April	12, 265, 100	606, 796

[1] First four months of 1924.

TABLE 13.—*Quantity and value of specified kinds of cotton cloth imported*

[General imports as published by U. S. Department of Commerce]

	Entered at New York during two weeks of Feb. 15 to Feb. 29, 1924		Entered at New York during month of March, 1924		Entered at New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco during month of April, 1924		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
Fine plains (lawns, organdies, nainsooks, cambrics, etc., of average yarn number above 40s)	*Square yards* 311, 452	$88, 703	*Square yards* 539, 253	$116, 561	*Square yards* 573, 910	$112, 965	*Cents* 19. 68
Poplins and broadcloths:							
Unbleached	2, 727, 657	583, 718	6, 261, 566	1, 311, 783	5, 712, 385	1, 217, 291	21. 30
Bleached					77, 237	24, 682	31. 96
Printed, colored, or fancy woven					78, 579	19, 935	25. 37
Sateens woven with less than 8 harnesses	2, 622, 339	466, 854	3, 608, 264	589, 982	3, 110, 957	559, 105	17. 97
Sateens woven with 8 or more harnesses	414, 889	77, 582	69, 624	16, 235	39, 472	8, 731	22. 12
Venetians:							
Unbleached	112, 696	39, 181	96, 801	24, 180	78, 015	14, 523	18. 62
Bleached					20, 787	9, 623	46. 29
Printed, colored, or fancy woven			390, 781	118, 867	322, 804	117, 816	36. 50
Voiles, plain or fancy	1, 175, 210	196, 674	1, 715, 269	291, 250	1, 270, 502	238, 353	18. 76
Crêpes, plain or fancy	161, 682	33, 898	400, 035	68, 710	469, 599	67, 758	14. 43
Ratines	360, 126	117, 103	448, 690	130, 541	502, 421	174, 982	34. 83
Dotted Swisses	78, 554	24, 623	244, 810	81, 856	235, 633	77, 457	32. 87
All Jacquard-woven cloths other than swivels or lappets	67, 488	20, 315	424, 311	112, 784	250, 127	74, 491	29. 78
Ginghams, two or more colors	438, 461	60, 895	431, 792	74, 467	365, 989	71, 572	19. 56
Total	8, 470, 554	1, 709, 546	14, 631, 196	2, 939, 216	13, 108, 417	2, 789, 284	21. 28
Imported at—							
New York					12, 733, 139	2, 704, 273	21. 24
Philadelphia					210, 614	58, 911	27. 97
San Francisco					164, 664	26, 100	15. 85

TABLE 14.—*Countable cotton cloths—Imports for consumption in calendar year 1923*

Average yarn No.	Not woven-figured						Printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured, including vat-dyed		
	Unbleached			Bleached					
	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value
1 to 10	130,834	42,363	$45,557	134,682	39,778	$44,827	836,849	217,062	$266,407
11 to 20	600,997	155,734	158,680	780,962	195,746	218,131	6,560,210	1,720,136	2,407,966
21 to 30	3,098,104	706,106	584,195	485,903	101,649	118,649	7,716,773	1,726,565	1,859,390
31 to 40	2,954,183	632,247	571,261	1,581,970	312,131	408,853	12,417,930	2,240,457	2,694,165
41 to 50	11,253,557	2,262,063	2,288,539	462,775	82,663	111,505	6,307,666	1,052,222	1,483,208
51 to 60	27,871,024	4,474,215	5,061,602	854,071	135,208	167,694	22,029,312	3,561,991	3,972,870
61 to 70	14,323,047	2,213,487	2,634,258	872,579	130,353	203,201	7,764,862	1,225,280	1,478,522
71 to 80	10,649,816	1,544,228	2,269,246	2,962,025	337,889	701,070	2,900,769	380,310	697,986
81 to 90	7,190,865	952,185	1,511,077	994,851	114,002	247,716	966,964	120,609	261,143
91 to 100	11,509,016	1,369,683	2,248,352	3,583,533	458,827	1,016,287	1,090,601	141,154	290,791
101 to 110	651,668	61,357	101,051	702,191	66,545	146,629	289,337	29,279	65,206
111 to 120	775,201	78,688	160,252	271,693	26,885	63,858	398,981	46,030	79,236
121 to 130	517,357	49,050	111,269	49,929	4,354	13,104	26,691	2,971	6,996
131 to 140	236,383	24,496	52,851	25,603	2,327	6,998	20,818	2,010	6,470
141 to 150				35,467	3,414	9,884	8,315	799	1,926
151 to 160	2,480	208	420	7,783	681	3,016	2,002	182	507
161 to 170	23,025	5,475	7,061	2,100	158	680	1,195	106	376
171 to 180	3,672	943	1,118	1,581	154	713	1,272	180	382
181 to 190	1,049	352	1,003				745	67	101
191 to 200				4,180	350	1,249			
Above 200							976	167	655
Total	91,792,278	14,572,880	17,807,792	13,813,878	2,011,114	3,484,064	69,342,268	12,467,537	15,574,395

Average yarn No.	Woven with eight or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments			Woven with drop boxes			Total		
	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value
1 to 10	86, 535	21, 620	$24, 379	98, 005	23, 909	$38, 656	1, 286, 905	344, 732	$419, 826
11 to 20	446, 317	106, 442	158, 299	1, 538, 888	388, 000	535, 566	9, 927, 374	2, 566, 058	3, 478, 642
21 to 30	3, 647, 518	907, 977	784, 269	5, 337, 051	950, 682	900, 004	20, 285, 349	4, 392, 979	4, 246, 507
31 to 40	999, 582	226, 944	299, 571	6, 583, 314	1, 115, 780	1, 367, 592	24, 536, 979	4, 527, 559	5, 341, 442
41 to 50	2, 495, 576	554, 912	753, 692	1, 431, 891	236, 639	430, 922	21, 951, 465	4, 188, 499	5, 067, 866
51 to 60	4, 498, 931	929, 016	1, 463, 726	326, 727	51, 527	92, 214	55, 580, 065	9, 151, 957	10, 758, 106
61 to 70	1, 236, 022	162, 939	401, 861	186, 849	25, 873	56, 001	24, 383, 359	3, 757, 912	4, 773, 843
71 to 80	678, 456	79, 797	197, 593	657, 920	76, 999	169, 259	17, 848, 986	2, 419, 223	4, 085, 154
81 to 90	294, 315	34, 918	77, 547	173, 494	22, 136	48, 102	9, 620, 489	1, 243, 850	2, 145, 585
91 to 100	190, 136	27, 765	55, 831	120, 903	12, 680	35, 494	16, 494, 189	2, 008, 109	3, 646, 755
101 to 110	16, 608	1, 740	3, 797	53, 679	6, 601	16, 821	1, 713, 483	165, 522	333, 506
111 to 120	28, 110	3, 424	8, 961	17, 995	2, 617	5, 559	1, 491, 980	157, 644	317, 866
121 to 130	612	70	196	1, 750	262	650	596, 339	56, 707	132, 215
131 to 140	7, 330	738	2, 409	12, 277	1, 523	3, 536	302, 411	31, 094	72, 264
141 to 150	25, 755	2, 406	3, 114	2, 018	208	510	71, 555	6, 827	15, 434
151 to 160							12, 265	1, 071	4, 033
161 to 170	3, 792	565	1, 737				30, 112	6, 304	9, 854
171 to 180							6, 525	1, 257	2, 213
181 to 190							1, 794	419	1, 104
191 to 200							4, 180	350	1, 249
Above 200							976	167	655
Total	14, 655, 595	3, 061, 273	4, 236, 982	16, 512, 761	2, 915, 436	3, 700, 886	206, 146, 780	35, 028, 240	44, 804, 119

TABLE 15.—*Countable cotton cloths—Imports for consumption in first quarter of 1924*

Average yarn No.	Not woven figured						Printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured, including vat dyed		
	Unbleached			Bleached					
	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value
1 to 10	4, 718	1, 244	$1, 873	16, 827	5, 391	$4, 504	333, 662	139, 283	$106, 406
11 to 20	191, 465	50, 990	48, 768	57, 808	16, 350	15, 877	2, 512, 009	728, 225	823, 740
21 to 30	1, 786, 334	430, 015	297, 580	111, 474	26, 428	37, 228	2, 596, 089	606, 396	581, 076
31 to 40	3, 772, 128	850, 069	712, 405	232, 818	52, 091	62, 261	2, 241, 026	420, 348	449, 736
41 to 50	7, 271, 894	1, 482, 447	1, 386, 235	93, 520	19, 952	26, 903	1, 730, 219	305, 469	409, 152
51 to 60	6, 078, 513	1, 070, 305	1, 003, 743	200, 591	33, 539	33, 046	5, 752, 024	998, 593	985, 965
61 to 70	2, 889, 018	509, 501	525, 338	92, 645	15, 673	22, 288	2, 047, 694	336, 603	381, 578
71 to 80	2, 199, 811	334, 750	449, 037	487, 215	60, 540	121, 798	648, 993	94, 986	176, 835
81 to 90	2, 843, 025	393, 810	567, 211	172, 059	21, 478	45, 455	258, 078	33, 350	70, 664
91 to 100	4, 749, 016	595, 384	921, 580	830, 646	111, 017	233, 497	298, 799	37, 414	78, 809
101 to 110	14, 364	1, 582	2, 713	176, 264	16, 216	36, 721	96, 514	9, 224	23, 083
111 to 120	75, 459	7, 807	17, 365	82, 935	7, 772	18, 289	16, 134	1, 708	4, 532
121 to 130	69, 441	7, 362	15, 970	38, 052	3, 463	8, 474	14, 436	1, 375	4, 182
131 to 140	9, 137	938	2, 224	11, 439	939	2, 357	5, 724	500	1, 889
141 to 150				22, 081	1, 672	5, 940	5, 147	487	944
151 to 160	1, 278	101	337	5, 852	389	1, 385			
161 to 170				627	46	159			
171 to 180				1, 611	95	509	9, 300	829	1, 349
181 to 190	18, 075	1, 398	4, 006						
191 to 200									
Over 200									
Total	31, 973, 676	5, 737, 703	5, 956, 385	2, 634, 464	393, 051	676, 691	18, 565, 848	3, 714, 790	4, 099, 940

Average yarn No.	Woven with 8 or more harnesses or with jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments			Woven with drop boxes			Total for quarter		
	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value
1 to 10	13, 054	3, 956	$4, 468	9, 868	3, 049	$1, 709	378, 129	152, 923	$121, 960
11 to 20	215, 444	66, 179	79, 616	204, 836	53, 957	62, 638	3, 181, 562	915, 701	1, 030, 639
21 to 30	500, 646	136, 711	125, 096	1, 042, 718	227, 062	189, 000	6, 037, 261	1, 426, 612	1, 229, 980
31 to 40	209, 216	48, 576	64, 684	676, 962	128, 698	147, 829	7, 132, 150	1, 499, 782	1, 436, 915
41 to 50	682, 700	151, 610	210, 440	138, 055	26, 448	38, 570	9, 916, 388	1, 985, 926	2, 071, 300
51 to 60	1, 116, 148	238, 895	374, 157	40, 387	8, 247	15, 175	13, 187, 663	2, 349, 579	2, 412, 086
61 to 70	425, 221	57, 387	141, 533	22, 424	3, 945	8, 002	5, 477, 002	923, 109	1, 078, 739
71 to 80	320, 950	42, 980	118, 858	153, 081	20, 805	47, 400	3, 810, 050	554, 061	913, 928
81 to 90	99, 976	13, 387	38, 223	25, 921	4, 127	8, 303	3, 399, 059	466, 152	729, 856
91 to 100	69, 405	7, 669	23, 448	42, 584	4, 425	17, 170	5, 990, 450	755, 909	1, 274, 504
101 to 110	7, 533	844	2, 589	19, 937	2, 233	6, 394	314, 612	30, 099	71, 500
111 to 120	35, 336	3, 582	9, 618	13, 140	1, 547	5, 678	223, 004	22, 416	55, 482
121 to 130	1, 033	88	314				122, 962	12, 288	28, 940
131 to 140	3, 217	433	1, 317	308	48	217	29, 825	2, 858	8, 004
141 to 150	1, 260	180	397	112	18	24	28, 600	2, 357	7, 305
151 to 160							7, 130	490	1, 722
161 to 170	210	20	65				837	66	224
171 to 180	581	43	128				11, 492	967	1, 986
181 to 190				976	61	103	19, 051	1, 459	4, 109
191 to 200	3, 200	270	825				3, 200	270	825
Over 200									
Total	3, 705, 130	772, 810	1, 195, 776	2, 391, 309	484, 670	551, 212	59, 270, 427	11, 103, 024	12, 480, 004

TABLE 16.—*Countable cotton cloths—Imports for consumption under acts of 1913 and 1922—By yarn ranges*

SQUARE YARDS

Fiscal years (unless otherwise stated)	Average yarn Nos.						
	Not over 19s	20s–39s	40s–59s	60s–79s	80s–99s	100s and above	Total
1914 (Oct. 4, 1913, to June 30, 1914)	12, 553, 482	19, 076, 092	8, 069, 977	3, 105, 682	3, 308, 760	5, 940, 447	52, 054, 440
1915	7, 221, 690	15, 638, 542	7, 783, 627	3, 447, 176	4, 239, 878	7, 374, 666	45, 705, 579
1916	6, 883, 715	18, 569, 662	12, 103, 234	3, 708, 309	4, 067, 362	8, 478, 265	53, 800, 547
1917	6, 011, 425	30, 402, 271	16, 860, 277	4, 254, 769	6, 999, 100	9, 224, 343	73, 752, 185
1918	5, 345, 879	19, 864, 077	8, 402, 215	2, 836, 806	3, 915, 417	4, 158, 269	44, 522, 663
1918 (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918)	1, 977, 645	3, 639, 680	2, 884, 010	2, 344, 894	1, 768, 192	1, 523, 728	14, 138, 149
1919 (calendar year)	2, 080, 450	12, 034, 283	7, 385, 257	3, 734, 517	10, 148, 361	12, 463, 156	47, 846, 024
1920 (calendar year)	6, 865, 806	27, 235, 752	20, 857, 543	14, 783, 946	22, 073, 517	32, 630, 036	124, 446, 600
1921 (calendar year)	5, 135, 699	24, 968, 208	18, 553, 244	11, 091, 465	14, 643, 588	37, 948, 055	112, 340, 259
1922 (Jan. 1 to Sept. 21, 1922)	8, 514, 968	29, 851, 430	25, 140, 294	14, 403, 254	14, 279, 163	26, 670, 693	118, 859, 802
Total (3,275 days, act of 1913)	62, 590, 759	201, 279, 997	128, 039, 678	63, 710, 818	85, 433, 338	146, 411, 658	687, 466, 248
Annual average (act of 1913)	6, 975, 764	22, 432, 733	14, 270, 071	7, 100, 595	9, 521, 578	16, 317, 635	76, 618, 376
	Average yarn Nos.						
	Not over 20s	21s–40s	41s–60s	61s–80s	81s–100s	101s and above	Total
1922 (Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1922) [1]	(758, 044)	(1, 279, 677)	(1, 104, 716)	(787, 665)	(805, 726)	(178, 045)	(4, 913, 873)
1923 (calendar year)	11, 214, 279	44, 822, 328	77, 531, 530	42, 232, 345	26, 114, 678	4, 231, 620	206, 146, 780
1924 (first quarter)	3, 559, 691	13, 169, 411	23, 104, 051	9, 287, 052	9, 389, 509	760, 713	59, 270, 427

PERCENTAGES

Fiscal years (unless otherwise stated)	Average yarn Nos.						
	Not over 19s	20s-39s	40s-59s	60s-79s	80s-99s	100s and above	Total
1914 (Oct. 4, 1913, to June 30, 1914)	24.12	36.65	15.50	5.96	6.36	11.41	100.00
1915	15.80	34.22	17.03	7.54	9.28	16.13	100.00
1916	12.79	34.52	22.50	6.89	7.54	15.76	100.00
1917	8.15	41.22	22.86	5.77	9.49	12.51	100.00
1918	12.01	44.62	18.87	6.37	8.79	9.34	100.00
1918 (July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918)	13.99	25.74	20.40	16.58	12.51	10.78	100.00
1919 (calendar year)	4.35	25.15	15.44	7.80	21.21	26.05	100.00
1920 (calendar year)	5.52	21.88	16.76	11.88	17.74	26.22	100.00
1921 (calendar year)	4.57	22.23	16.51	9.87	13.04	33.78	100.00
1922 (Jan. 1 to Sept. 21, 1922)	7.16	25.12	21.15	12.12	12.01	22.44	100.00
Annual average (act of 1913)	9.10	29.28	18.62	9.27	12.43	21.30	100.00
	Average yarn Nos.						
	Not over 20s	21s-40s	41s-60s	61s-80s	81s-100s	101s and above	Total
1922 (Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1922) [1]	(15.43)	(26.04)	(22.48)	(16.03)	(16.40)	(3.62)	(100.00)
1923 (calendar year)	5.44	21.74	37.61	20.49	12.67	2.05	100.00
1924 (first quarter)	6.01	22.22	38.98	15.67	15.84	1.28	100.00

[1] Imports during the period from Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, 1922, were not recorded in square yards. The data shown for this period refers to pounds. Weight percentages are necessarily different from area percentages; both pounds and percentages based thereon are therefore inserted in parentheses to prevent erroneous comparison.

Table 17.—*Countable cotton cloths—Imports for consumption in 1923—Value, revenue collected, and average rates of duty—By yarn ranges*

Average yarn No.	Not woven-figured						Printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured, including vat dyed		
	Unbleached			Bleached					
	Value	Duties	Equivalent ad valorem	Value	Duties	Equivalent ad valorem	Value	Duties	Equivalent ad valorem
			Per cent			*Per cent*			*Per cent*
1 to 10	$45, 557	$5, 205. 56	11. 43	$44, 827	$6, 477. 92	14. 45	$266. 407	$47, 554. 95	17. 85
11 to 20	158, 680	22, 225. 34	14. 01	218, 131	37, 408. 08	17. 15	2, 407, 966	485, 049. 06	20. 14
21 to 30	584, 195	98, 249. 74	16. 82	118, 649	22, 689. 31	19. 12	1, 859, 390	429, 945. 23	23. 12
31 to 40	571, 261	109, 920. 94	19. 24	408, 853	89, 896. 43	21. 99	2, 694, 165	711, 050. 28	26. 39
41 to 50	2, 288, 539	488, 995. 25	21. 37	111, 505	27, 252. 07	24. 44	1, 483, 208	435, 019. 11	29. 33
51 to 60	5, 061, 602	1, 306, 253. 04	25. 81	167, 694	46, 203. 02	27. 55	3, 972, 870	1, 384, 586. 63	34. 85
61 to 70	2, 634, 258	721, 046. 27	27. 37	203, 201	60, 862. 13	29. 95	1, 478, 522	541, 987. 07	36. 66
71 to 80	2, 269, 246	673, 705. 68	29. 69	701, 070	229, 922. 36	32. 80	697, 986	273, 282. 20	39. 15
81 to 90	1, 511, 077	465, 773. 60	30. 82	247, 716	82, 054. 39	33. 12	261, 143	104, 811. 80	40. 14
91 to 100	2, 248, 352	696, 183. 17	30. 96	1, 016, 287	338, 311. 42	33. 29	290, 791	116, 704. 99	40. 13
101 to 110	101, 051	32, 984. 51	32. 64	146, 629	48, 552. 31	33. 11	65, 208	26, 108. 36	40. 04
111 to 120	160, 252	51, 984. 94	32. 44	63, 858	21, 469. 23	33. 62	79, 236	33, 951. 65	42. 85
121 to 130	111, 269	34, 809. 69	31. 28	13, 104	4, 348. 62	33. 19	6, 996	2, 812. 63	40. 20
131 to 140	52, 851	18, 156. 21	34. 35	6, 998	2, 352. 90	33. 62	6, 470	2, 624. 35	40. 56
141 to 150				9, 884	3, 273. 72	33. 12	1, 926	798. 05	41. 44
151 to 160	420	170. 56	40. 61	3, 016	995. 76	33. 02	597	238. 80	40. 00
161 to 170	7, 061	2, 637. 30	37. 35	680	224. 40	33. 00	376	150. 40	40. 00
171 to 180	1, 118	503. 10	45. 00	713	235. 29	33. 00	382	153. 21	40. 11
181 to 190	1, 003	335. 10	33. 41				101	45. 45	45. 00
191 to 200				1, 249	481. 17	38. 52			
Above 200							655	264. 70	40. 41
Total	17, 807, 792	4, 729, 140. 00	26. 56	3, 484, 064	1, 023, 010. 53	29. 36	15, 574, 395	4. 597, 138. 92	29. 52

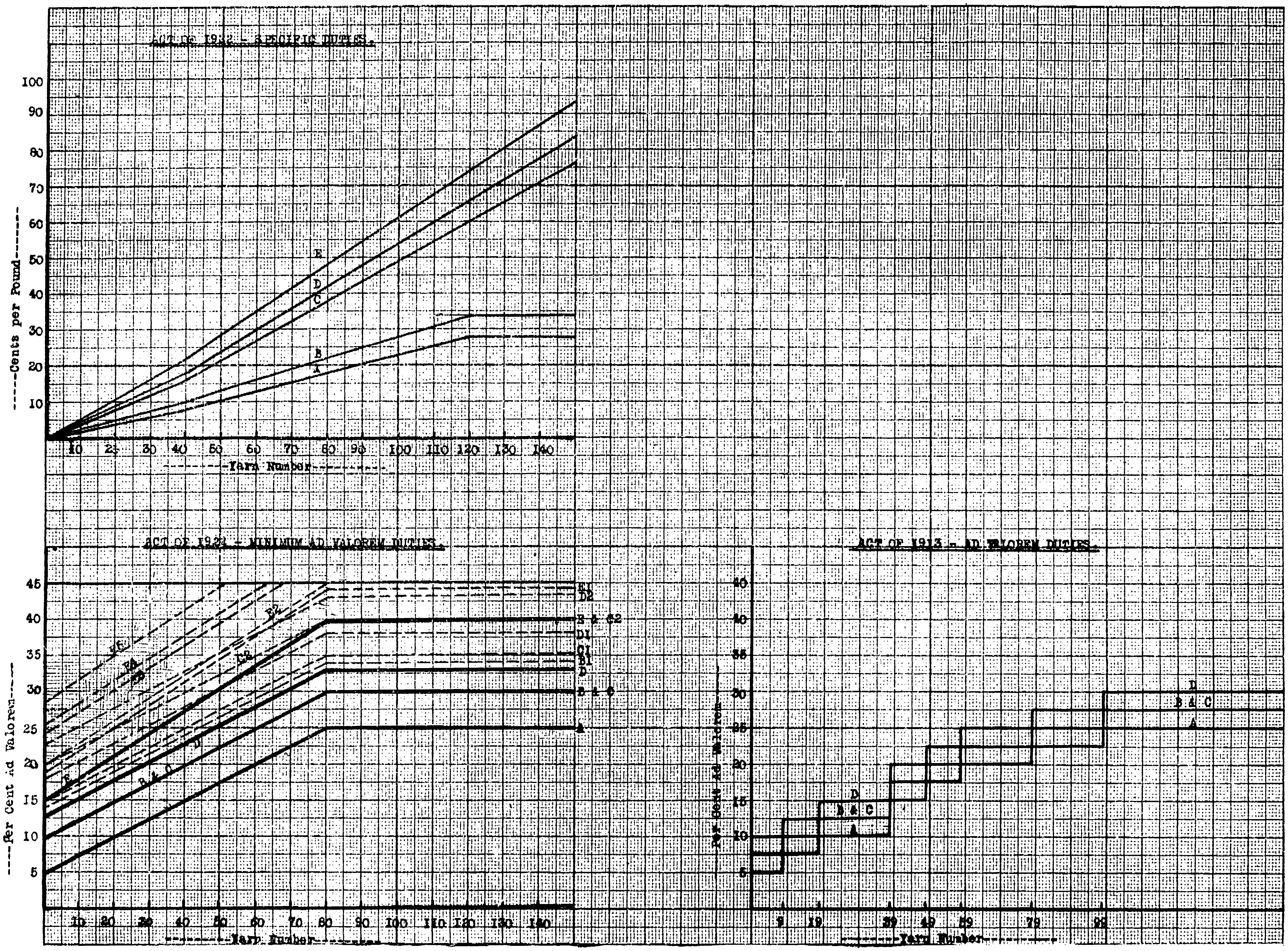
Average yarn No.	Woven with 8 or more harnesses or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments			Woven with drop boxes			Total		
	Value	Duties	Equivalent ad valorem	Value	Duties	Equivalent ad valorem	Value	Duties	Equivalent ad valorem
			Per cent			*Per cent*			*Per cent*
1 to 10	$24,379	$6,689.89	27.44	$38,656	$8,930.40	23.10	$419,826	$74,858.72	17.83
11 to 20	158,299	48,167.19	30.43	535,566	135,607.15	25.32	3,478,642	728,456.82	20.94
21 to 30	784,269	265,712.89	33.88	900,004	245,161.67	27.24	4,246,507	1,061,758.84	25.00
31 to 40	299,571	107,907.62	36.02	1,367,592	429,707.52	31.42	5,341,442	1,448,482.79	27.12
41 to 50	753,692	298,812.96	39.65	430,922	150,774.56	34.99	5,067,866	1,400,853.95	27.64
51 to 60	1,463,726	615,292.96	42.04	92,214	34,775.11	37.71	10,758,106	3,387,110.76	31.48
61 to 70	401,861	179,220.50	44.60	56,001	23,174.53	41.38	4,773,843	1,526,290.50	31.97
71 to 80	197,593	88,916.85	45.00	169,259	75,594.46	44.66	4,035,154	1,341,421.55	33.24
81 to 90	77,547	34,896.15	45.00	48,102	21,645.90	45.00	2,145,585	709,181.84	33.05
91 to 100	55,831	25,123.95	45.00	35,494	15,972.30	45.00	3,646,755	1,192,295.83	32.69
101 to 110	3,797	1,708.65	45.00	16,821	7,569.45	45.00	333,506	116,923.28	35.06
111 to 120	8,961	4,032.45	45.00	5,559	2,501.55	45.00	317,866	113,939.82	35.85
121 to 130	196	88.20	45.00	650	292.50	45.00	132,215	42,351.64	32.03
131 to 140	2,409	1,084.05	45.00	3,536	1,591.20	45.00	72,264	25,808.71	35.71
141 to 150	3,114	1,401.30	45.00	510	229.50	45.00	15,434	5,702.57	36.95
151 to 160							4,033	1,405.12	34.84
161 to 170	1,737	781.65	45.00				9,854	3,793.75	38.50
171 to 180							2,213	891.60	40.29
181 to 190							1,104	380.55	34.47
191 to 200							1,249	481.17	38.52
Above 200							655	264.70	40.41
Total	4,236,982	1,679,837.26	39.65	3,700,886	1,153,527.80	31.17	44,804,119	13,182,654.51	29.42

TABLE 18.—*Countable cotton cloths dutiable at the maximum rate of 45 per cent ad valorem—Imports for consumption in 1923*

Average yarn No.	Not woven figured						Printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured, including vat-dyed		
	Unbleached			Bleached					
	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value
51 to 60				5, 069	898	$356			
61 to 70				800	100	42	1, 383	280	$214
71 to 80				3, 815	425	274	54, 407	12, 990	11, 495
81 to 90	239, 994	23, 999	$15, 330	4, 237	1, 146	893	35, 184	3, 540	3, 679
91 to 100				2, 899	515	523	8, 331	1, 041	1, 175
101 to 110	62, 115	6, 250	6, 864				3, 308	284	308
111 to 120	7, 520	754	546	21, 350	2, 142	2, 671	207, 271	26, 385	38, 881
121 to 130	39, 932	4, 000	4, 963				1, 321	277	206
131 to 140				1, 348	270	363	4, 060	466	727
141 to 150							2, 783	287	553
161 to 170	11, 844	2, 658	3, 460						
171to 180	3, 672	943	1, 118						
181 to 190							745	67	101
191 to 200				2, 350	235	575			
Above 200							270	27	54
Total	365, 077	38, 604	32, 281	41, 868	5, 731	5, 697	319, 063	45, 644	57, 393

CHART D.

RATES OF DUTY ON COTTON YARNS AND COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS IN TARIFF ACTS OF 1922 AND 1913.



F.—Cotton cloth maximum ad valorem rate of 45 per cent.
Cotton cloth printed, dyed, colored, or woven-figured:
E.—Not vat-dyed.
E1.—Vat-dyed.
E2.—Woven with drop boxes, but with less than 8 harnesses.
E3.—Woven with drop boxes, but with less than 8 harnesses, vat-dyed.
E4.—Woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel.
E5.—Woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel, vat-dyed.
Cotton cloth, bleached:
D.—Plain.
D1.—Woven with drop boxes, but with less than 8 harnesses.
D2.—Woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel.
Cotton cloth, unbleached:
C.—Plain.
C1.—Woven with drop boxes, but with less than 8 harnesses.
C2.—Woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel.
Cotton yarn, bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied:
B.—Not vat-dyed.
B1.—Vat-dyed.
A.—Cotton yarn, unbleached, carded, single.

D.—Cotton cloth, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, woven figured, or mercerized.
C.—Cotton cloth, unbleached, plain.
B.—Cotton yarn, combed, bleached, dyed, colored, or mercerized.
A.—Cotton yarn, unbleached, carded (single or plied).

104585—24. (Following p. 43.)

Average yarn No.	Woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments			Woven with drop boxes			Total		
	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value	Square yards	Pounds	Value
31 to 40	950	95	$45				950	95	$45
51 to 60	42, 515	8, 098	13, 771	4. 782	974	$779	52, 366	9, 970	14, 906
61 to 70	859, 267	108, 285	278, 903	22, 218	2, 717	6, 870	883, 668	111, 382	286, 029
71 to 80	678, 456	79, 797	197, 593	554, 072	63, 335	138, 578	1, 290, 750	156, 547	347, 940
81 to 90	294, 315	34, 918	77, 547	173, 494	22, 136	48, 102	747, 224	85, 739	145, 551
91 to 100	190, 136	27, 765	55, 831	120, 903	12, 680	35, 494	322, 269	42, 001	93, 023
101 to 110	16, 608	1, 740	3, 797	53, 679	6, 601	16, 821	135, 710	14, 875	27, 790
111 to 120	28, 110	3, 424	8, 961	17, 995	2, 617	5, 559	282, 246	35, 322	56, 618
121 to 130	612	70	196	1, 750	262	650	43, 615	4, 609	6, 015
131 to 140	7, 330	738	2, 409	12, 277	1, 523	3, 536	25, 015	2, 997	7, 035
141 to 150	25, 755	2, 406	3, 114	2, 018	208	510	30, 556	2, 901	4, 177
151 to 160	3, 792	565	1, 737				3, 792	565	1, 737
161 to 170							11, 844	2, 658	3, 460
171 to 180							3, 672	943	1, 118
181 to 190							745	67	101
191 to 200							2, 350	235	575
Above 200							270	27	54
Total	2, 147, 846	267, 901	643, 904	963, 188	113, 053	256, 899	3, 837, 042	470, 933	996, 183