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REPORT

OF THE

Indian Cotton Committee



1919

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APPENDIX I.

Itinerary of the Indian Cotton Committee.

Lyalpur	October 8th—12th, 1917
Jhang	„ 13th.
Sargodha	„ 14th and 15th.
Multan	„ 16th and 17th.
Mirpurkhas	„ 19th—21st.
Hyderabad	„ 22nd—24th.
Iqbalnagar	„ 25th.
Montgomery	„ 26th.
Renala Khurd	„ 27th.
Hansi	„ 29th.
Hissar	„ 29th.
Aligarh	„ 30th
Cawnpore	„ 31st—Nov. 6th.
Jalgaon	November 7th and 8th.
Raipur	„ 9th and 10th.
Nagpur	„ 11th—14th.
Akola	„ 15th—17th.
Khamgaon	„ 18th.
Sehore	„ 19th and 20th
Ujjain	„ 21st and 22nd
Indore	„ 23rd—26th.
Poona	December 9th—13th.
Lahore	January 7th—10th, 1918.
Lyalpur	„ 11th—16th.
Sukkur	„ 17th.
Nawabshah	„ 18th.
Karachi	„ 19th—23rd.
Bombay	„ 25th—Feb. 3rd.
Virangam	February 4th.
Ahmadabad	„ 5th—10th.
Baoach	„ 11th.
Surat	„ 12th
Navsari	„ 13th and 14th.
Bijapur	„ 16th and 17th.
Dharwar	„ 18th and 19th.
Hubli	„ 20th and 21st.
Gadag	„ 22nd.
Hagari	„ 23rd.
Raichur	„ 24th—26th.
Nandyal	„ 27th

Guntur	February 28th—Mar. 1st.
Madras	March 2nd—6th.
Madura	“ 7th and 8th.
Virudupatti	“ 9th.
Koilpatti	“ 10th.
Tuticorin	“ 11th—13th.
Coimbatore	“ 14th—17th.
Calcutta	“ 20th—26th.
Simla	“ 28th.

APPENDIX II.

Statistics of the World's Production and Consumption of Cotton.

TABLE 1.—THE WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S SHARE IN IT.

(Compiled by Professor J. A. Todd, Secretary, Empire Cotton Committee.)

(Based on pre-War figures.)

Grade and quality.	Where grown.	World's crop Bales of 500 lbs.	Empire's share. Bales.	Per cent.
I. Best Sea Island	Islands, South Carolina	8,000	4,000	33
	West Indies	4,000		
		12,000		
II. Sea Island	Florida and Georgia	70,000	552,000	89
	West Indies	2,000		
Best Egyptian (Sakel, etc.)	Egypt	550,000		
		622,000		
III. Egyptian	Egypt	700,000	760,000	70
	Sudan	20,000		
Staple American	Mississippi delta, etc.	200,000	415,000	2.5
	Nyassaland, Uganda, & E. & S. Africa	40,000		
Peruvian	Peru	125,000	7,050,000	64
IV. American	United States of America	15,000,000	6,231,000	24.5
	Mexico	150,000		
	Brazil	300,000		
	Russia	500,000		
	West Africa	15,000		
	Levant	100,000		
	India	400,000		
	China and Corea	250,000		
		16,715,000		
V. Indian, etc.	India	4,500,000	25,484,000	84
	Russia	750,000		
	China	1,800,000		
		7,050,000		
		25,484,000		

NOTE.—In the case of Egypt, the allocation between Grades II. and III. is based on the most recent figures available.

TABLE 2.—BALANCE OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON,
1914—1918.

(Compiled by Professor Todd.)

	WORLD'S COMMERCIAL CROPS AND MILL CONSUMPTION.				AMERICAN CROP AND WORLD'S CONSUMPTION THEREOF.			
	Mean Crops.	Mean Consumption.	Balance.	Average Price of American, Indian, and Egyptian.	Commercial Crops.	Consumption.	Balance.	Average Price of American.
1904-1905 .	19,648	17,726	+ 1,922	5.66	13,656	12,664	+ 992	4.93
1905-1906 .	17,266	18,214	- 948	6.73	11,443	12,081	- 638	5.94
1906-1907 .	20,815	19,523	+ 1,292	7.21	13,735	13,208	+ 527	6.38
1907-1908 .	17,564	19,393	- 1,829	6.68	11,456	12,112	- 656	6.19
1908-1909 .	20,229	19,828	+ 401	6.29	13,831	13,157	+ 674	5.50
1909-1910 .	17,216	19,148	- 1,932	9.10	10,592	11,754	- 1,162	7.86
1910-1911 .	18,854	20,222	- 1,368	8.54	11,986	12,054	- 68	7.64
1911-1912 .	22,157	21,495	+ 662	7.09	16,108	14,515	+ 1,593	6.09
1912-1913 .	21,503	22,302	- 799	7.57	14,106	14,715	- 609	6.76
1913-1914 .	22,309	23,296	+ 1,013	7.52	14,882	14,541	+ 341	7.25
1914-1915 .	Complete statistics not available.				15,108	13,834	+ 1,274	5.22
1915-1916 .					12,938	14,812	- 1,874	7.51
1916-1917 .					12,941	13,906	- 965	12.33
1917-1918 .					11,907	12,282	- 375	21.68

TABLE 3.—ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRICES OF THE WORLD'S CHIEF CROPS, 1913—19.

(Compiled by Professor Todd.)

Season.	Acreage.	Per cent. on 1913.	Crop.	Yield per acre.	LIVERPOOL PRICES (PENCE PER lb.).		
					Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
<i>American.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Bales—500 lbs. approximately.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Middling.</i>		
1913-14 . . .	37,458,000	—	14,609,966	39	6-20	7-96	7-26
1914-15 . . .	37,406,000	100	15,067,247	40	4-25	6-50	5-22
1915-16 . . .	32,107,000	86	12,953,450	40	5-34	8-74	7-51
1916-17 . . .	36,052,000	96	12,976,000	36	8-12	19-45	12-33
1917-18 . . .	34,925,000	93	<i>12,000,000</i>	34	16-90	24-95	21-68
1918-19 . . .	37,073,000	99	<i>13,500,000</i>	34	—	—	—
<i>Indian.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Bales—400 lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>No. 1 Fine Oomra.</i>		
1913-14 . . .	25,020,000	—	5,065,000	81	4-70	6-56	5-87
1914-15 . . .	24,595,000	98	5,209,000	85	3-94	5-00	4-46
1915-16 . . .	17,746,000	71	3,738,000	84	4-75	6-90	6-09
1916-17 . . .	21,745,000	87	4,502,000	83	7-10	18-30	11-09
1917-18 . . .	24,781,000	99	4,036,000	65	15-50	20-36	16-60
1918-19 . . .							
<i>Egyptian</i>	<i>Feddans.</i>		<i>Kantars.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>F. G. F. Brown.</i>		
1913-14 . . .	1,723,094	—	7,684,172	444	8-15	10-45	9-44
1914-15 . . .	1,755,270	102	6,490,221	369	6-30	8-30	7-3a
1915-16 . . .	1,186,004	69	4,806,331	406	7-50	11-90	10-42
1916-17 . . .	1,655,512	96	5,111,080	310	11-60	31-50	21-5b
1917-18 . . .	1,677,310	97	<i>6,250,000</i>	357	27-50	32-80*	30-97*
1918-19 . . .	1,315,572	76	<i>4,930,000</i>	375	—	—	—

The figures in italics are estimates.

* Sakel.

TABLE 4.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Taken from the Annual Statement of the American Cotton Crop published by the Liverpool Cotton Association.

Years.	DISTRIBUTION IN AVERAGE PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS.						PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION.							Years.
	EXPORT.					Taken by American spinners, north and south.	Total Deliveries.	EXPORT.					Taken by American spinners, north and south.	
	Great Britain.	France.	North Europe.	Other Ports.	TOTAL.			Great Britain.	France.	North Europe.	Other Ports.	TOTAL.		
1836-41 . . .	983,978	324,137	54,113	39,376	1,401,604	268,080	1,669,684	58-94	19-41	3-24	2-36	83-95	16-05	1836-41
1841-46 . . .	1,229,908	349,203	97,599	94,380	1,771,085	390,324	2,161,409	58-94	16-16	4-51	4-37	81-94	18-06	1841-46
1846-51 . . .	1,243,622	295,980	112,629	129,007	1,781,238	548,583	2,329,821	53-37	12-70	4-84	5-53	76-44	23-56	1846-51
1851-56 . . .	1,696,092	422,546	188,886	190,478	2,498,002	720,686	3,218,688	52-70	13-13	5-86	5-91	77-60	22-40	1851-56
1856-61 . . .	2,020,549	483,141	260,455	189,106	2,953,251	828,825	3,780,076	53-45	12-78	6-89	5-00	78-12	21-88	1856-61
1866-70 . . .	1,234,350	237,634	144,107	63,034	1,679,134	874,860	2,553,994	48-34	9-30	5-64	2-46	65-74	34-26	1866-70
1870-75 . . .	1,897,838	361,245	393,696	113,173	2,665,946	1,183,543	3,849,489	49-30	6-79	10-22	2-94	69-25	30-75	1870-75
1875-80 . . .	2,151,081	447,480	590,521	207,381	3,396,463	1,551,060	4,947,523	43-50	9-06	11-90	4-20	68-66	31-34	1875-80
1880-85 . . .	2,804,209	450,158	810,112	294,144	4,158,618	1,925,196	6,083,814	42-83	7-40	13-32	4-81	68-36	31-64	1880-85
1885-90 . . .	2,835,574	436,290	1,004,241	844,038	4,620,178	2,258,127	6,878,305	41-23	6-34	14-60	5-00	67-17	32-83	1885-90
1890-95 . . .	3,111,785	633,001	1,340,498	502,780	5,588,064	2,758,188	8,346,252	37-28	7-59	16-06	6-02	66-95	33-05	1890-95
1895-1900 . . .	2,943,975	695,300	1,791,432	823,111	6,253,818	3,410,042	9,663,860	30-48	7-19	18-54	8-52	64-71	35-29	1895-1900
1900-05 . . .	3,129,382	766,752	2,099,960	883,512	6,879,606	4,319,228	11,198,834	27-94	6-85	18-75	7-89	61-43	38-57	1900-05
1905-10 . . .	3,126,304	924,499	2,373,267	983,414	7,407,984	4,989,034	12,397,018	25-23	7-46	19-14	7-93	59-75	40-25	1905-10
1910-15 . . .	3,705,399	977,255	2,651,879	1,453,941	8,788,474	5,769,240	14,557,714	25-45	6-72	18-22	9-98	60-37	39-63	1910-15
1915-18 . . .	2,807,571	861,124	131,380	1,659,301	5,259,376	7,611,894	12,871,270	20-25	6-69	1-02	12-90	40-86	59-14	1915-18
(3 years.)														(3 years.)

TABLE 5.—WORLD'S ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES, 1900 and 1914.

(Compilation of the United States Bureau of the Census Bulletin 131.)

Country.	Active Cotton Spindles.	
	1914.	1900.
United States		
Cotton-growing States ⁷	12,711,000	4,368,000
All other States	19,396,000	15,104,000
TOTAL	32,107,000	19,472,000
Europe—		
United Kingdom	56,300,000	45,500,000
Germany	11,550,000	8,000,000
Russia	9,160,000	7,500,000
France	7,410,000	5,500,000
Austria-Hungary	4,970,000	3,300,000
Italy	4,620,000	1,940,000
Spain	2,210,000	2,615,000
Belgium	1,530,000	920,000
Switzerland	1,380,000	1,550,000
Sweden	560,000	360,000
Portugal	480,000	230,000
Netherlands	500,000	300,000
Denmark	90,000	40,000
Norway	65,000	35,000
Other European Countries	200,000	130,000
India	6,500,000	4,945,000
Japan	2,750,000	1,274,000
China	1,000,000	550,000
Brazil	1,250,000	450,000
Canada	965,000	550,000
All other countries	800,000	520,000
TOTAL	146,397,000	105,681,000

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the progress made by auction sales of American cotton in the Punjab.

Year.	Area under American cotton.	Area under 4F.	Number of sales.	Approximate quantity of kapas sold in maunds.	PREMIUM PER MAUND OF kapas OB.		Value of kapas sold.
					Deshi.	Other American.	
	Acres.	Acres.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. †
1905-08	Under 1,000	NH.	Sold by private treaty	
1908-09	1,000 to 1,500	..	2	A few hundred maunds.	1 5 0 to 1 9 0	1 5 0 to 1 9 0	5,000
1909-10	8,000	..	2				
1910-11	6,000	..	2		1 6 0 to 1 8 0	1 6 0 to 1 8 0	Approximately Rs. 7,000
1911-12	9,000	..	No sales held. Factory owners gave Rs. 1 over price of deshi in the open market.				
1912-13	15,000	..					
1913-14	80,000	80	1	950	2 13 0	1 0 0 to 1 8 0	9,000
1914-15	60,000	8,000	2	5,200	3 13 0	1 13 0	25,000
1915-16	65,000	9,000	8	8,000	3 5 0	1 8 0	80,000
1916-17	125,000	30,000	9	48,000	4 0 0 to 7 0 0	1 8 0 to 4 0 0	576,000
1917-18	276,000	125,000	12	100,000	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	1 8 0 to 2 8 0	1,800,000
			2 private sales.	22,000	3 8 0	1 8 0	440,000

APPENDIX IV.

Details of a typical auction sale of American cotton in the Punjab held at Lyallpur, January 13th, 1918.

(i) Copy of notification under which the sale was held.

AUCTION SALES OF AMERICAN COTTON, 1917-18.

Auction sales of American cotton will be held by the Punjab Agricultural Department at the following places on the dates shown against each :—

Colony.	Place.	Date.
Lower Bari Doab	Montgomery	22nd November 1917.
Ditto	Mian Chanu	24th " 1917.
Ditto	Chichawatni	28th " 1917.
Ditto	Jahanian	2nd December 1917.
Ditto	Okara	6th " 1917.
Lower Chenab	Lyallpur	11th " 1917.
Ditto	Sangla Hill	15th " 1917.
Lower Jhelum	Sargodha	17th " 1917.
Ditto	Bhalwal	20th " 1917.
Lower Chenab	Jaranwala	21st " 1917.
Ditto	Jhang	3rd January 1918.
Ditto	Gojra	7th " 1918.
Ditto	Tandlianwala	11th " 1918.

Each auction will commence at noon save that at Mian Chanu which will commence at 4 P.M.: no cart will be allowed to enter the auction which has not arrived at the sale ground before 9 A.M. on the day of sale. Any person who wishes can bring his cotton for sale at these auctions, subject to the following conditions, which will be binding on both buyer and seller :—

- (1) The auctions will be held on common ground and the cotton weighed there, unless otherwise decided.
- (2) The *arts* of the seller will supply the scales, weights, and men for weighing purposes; the buyer will supply men for taking down the cotton from the scales. The scales used will be the iron scales, with pointer, as commonly used in most *mandis*. Either the buyer or a responsible and authorized representative must be present throughout the weighing.
- (3) Commission agents will charge nothing from the buyer.
- (4) The seller will be responsible for all costs up to, and including, the putting of the *kapas* on the scales. After this the buyer is responsible.
- (5) Carts will be classified by the Agricultural Department before the sale starts and weighments must follow the order of arrival of carts as far as possible. The cotton will be sold as it is on the basis of classification. A seller is not at liberty to refuse to accept the classification of his cotton by the Department, or to withdraw his cart from the sale on the ground that he considers the amount bid for it insufficient, or for any other reason. Every seller will be given a *parcha*, showing the class in

which his cotton has been put, and will affix his signature or thumb-mark to an agreement to the effect that he agrees to this and every other condition of this sale.

- (6) The Agricultural Department reserve the right to refuse to accept any bid, even the highest. The Department will only accept bids from either actual buyers themselves or their responsible and authorized representatives; and reserve the right to refuse bids from persons who are not known to be either or their authorized representatives.
- (7) The buyer will be expected to weigh the whole of the *kapas* on the day of sale. In the event of delay considered by the Agricultural Department to be avoidable penalties not exceeding the following may be charged by order of the Department:—

On any cotton left unweighed after the first day and weighed before the evening of the second day one anna per maund, for the third and subsequent days an extra three annas per maund per day.
- (8) In the event of rain, hail, or other natural calamity after sale and before weighing or in the event of any disputes arising out of the conditions or the interpretation of the conditions of the sale, the Agricultural Officer in charge will be sole arbitrator and his decision shall be final.
- (9) After the auction, the buyer shall deposit Re. 0-4-0 a maund earnest money with the Agricultural Department, to be held in trust for the seller.
- (10) The buyer must pay in full for all cotton bought by him and delivered to him within three days of the weighment. The buyer will be charged three pies per maund daily for all *kapas* unpaid for at the end of three days.
- (11) Wherever *dami* or any other tax on the cotton is due to the Municipality, it will be paid by the buyer but he is not liable to any charges on account of any *mandi* charities or other funds. The buyer will get one *pao* per maund, i.e., 40½ seers, in place of 40 seers in weighment. Thus, the buyer will pay for, say, 10 maunds at Rs. 10 the amount of Rs. 100 in full, which the zamindar will receive after the following deductions for *tulas* and *arat*, etc. In the Chenab Canal Colony the deductions will amount to Re. 1-6-0 per 100 and in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony to Re. 1-9-0 per 100. The *arti* is responsible for prompt payment to the seller.
- (12) Should the Agricultural Department require the seed of the cotton sold, the buyer must arrange for separate storage of the *kapas* and must gin the *kapas* without passing through the opener and set and clean the machines to the satisfaction of the Department. A premium which will be announced at the time of the sale will be paid for seed thus required. The seed must be delivered at the town where the auction was held.
- (13) No cotton will be sold by sample at these auctions unless the sample has been duly taken and passed as correct by the officers of the Agricultural Department. For this a charge of one per cent. on the price realized at the sale will be made, to be paid by the seller. Notice must be given by sellers desiring to take advantage of this section at least fifteen days before the auction at which it is desired to sell the cotton to the Professor of Agriculture, Lyallpur, in the case of auctions to be held in the Lower Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Colonies and to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gurdaspur, in the case of auctions to be held in the Lower Jhelum Colony, to enable the necessary arrangements to be made. The Agricultural Department reserves to itself the right to decline to take samples of any lot it wishes.
- (14) The auction sale shall be subject to the conditions set out above and all bids given, and all bids received, at the auction shall be considered as given and received, subject to the above conditions.

(ii) Details of the cotton sold.

Class.	Description.	Quantity.	Price of seed paid.		Price realized per maund of kapas.	Buyer.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
A ₁	4F American pure meant for seed.	Mds. Srs Ch. 1,638 35 12	3 12 0	23 1 0	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company, Bombay.	Price of <i>deshi</i> at Lyallpur on 13th January Rs. 16-6 per maund.	
A ₂	*Pure 4F but not for seed.	1,355 13 8	3 10 0	22 12 0	Messrs. Tata Sons and Company, Bombay.	Price of American at Lyallpur on 13th January Rs. 20 to 21-2 (later price for six carts only).	
B	4F American with a mixture of up to one per cent. of <i>deshi</i> .	5,568 24 14	..	22 7 0	Messrs. Tata Sons and Company, Bombay.	Price of Broach at Bombay on 12th January Rs. 19 per maund.	
C	4F American with a mixture of up to five per cent. of <i>deshi</i> .	1,105 19 4	..	20 12 0	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company, Bombay.	Price of Punjab American at Bombay on 12th January Rs. 20-4 per maund.	
D	Other American varieties pure.	748 27 8	..	21 4 0	Messrs. Tata Sons and Company, Bombay	Price of cotton seed in the bazar on 13th January Rs. 3-8-6 per maund.	
E	Other American varieties with a mixture of up to five per cent. of <i>deshi</i>	3,758 29 10	..	20 11 0	Messrs. Tata Sons and Company, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company.	Actual quotations for Punjab American and Broach at Bombay on 12th January :—	
	TOTAL	14,170 30 8				Rs. Punjab American 650 Broach . . . 610	

* Seed was taken from this also at Lyallpur.

APPENDIX V.

Report on the auction sale of American cotton held by the Okara Zamindars' Co-operative Society on 22nd January 1918.

The Okara Zamindars' Co-operative Society which has been established to assist its members to sell their agricultural produce to the best advantage, held its first auction at its Agency at Okara in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony on the 22nd January, when some 11,500 maunds of American cotton was put up for sale.

Owing to the unfavourable nature of the weather during the flowering season, the yield this year has not exceeded an eight anna average. Moreover, the members of the Society had already sold the bulk of their crop at an auction held by the Agricultural Department in December, so that the amount of cotton offered for sale at this auction was comparatively small.

The cotton which was pure 4F American *kapas* (fifty per cent. first and last pickings and fifty per cent. second pickings) was put up for sale in three lots as follows :—

	Maunds.
Lot A	1,000
Lot B	9,525
Lot C	1,000

Lots A and C, respectively, were the property of Colonel Cole and Chowdrie Jehangir Khan, and Lot B was contributed by five different estates, which had combined to sell together, namely: Major D. Vanrenen, Military Oat-Hay Farm, Sirdar Mala Singh, 10th Lancers Horse Run, and Dr. Ghulam Kadir.

The cotton was sold on sample, each member producing and being individually responsible for his sample. After the sale, each sample had to be sealed and deposited at the Agency.

The conditions of the sale were roughly as follows :—

- (a) Weighment to take place at the godowns of the respective estates.
- (b) Delivery to be taken before 31st March.
- (c) Payment on delivery.
- (d) Cartage free to Okara or railway.
- (e) The Agricultural Department to arbitrate in case of dispute.

There were only three buyers present to bid, namely :—

- (a) Messrs. Tata and Sons, Millowners, Bombay.
- (b) Messrs. Kirpa Ram Brij Lal, Proprietors, Ginning Factory, Okara.
- (c) Messrs. Gulzari Mal Ram Chand, Proprietors, Ginning Factory, Pattoki.

All three lots were secured by the Proprietors of the Ginning Factories at Okara and Pattoki. The prices realized were Rs. 20 per maund for each of the lots A and C and Rs. 21 for the big lot B.

The local market rate on the same day was Rs. 18 per maund and the Bombay rate as telegraphed to the Agency by Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company, Bombay, was Rs. 610 for good Broach (equivalent to Rs. 670 for American).

Having regard to the Bombay rate, the prices realized were not good but the restriction of goods traffic undoubtedly affected the bidding, since the representatives of Messrs. Tata and Sons, who would have had to rail the cotton to Lyallpur or Raewind to gin, stated that, if wagons had been available, he would have bid up to Rs. 23 a maund delivered at either of those places. However as the sellers,

in case of railway difficulties, had offered to store the cotton at their estates on behalf of the buyers until freight became available, the millowners' representatives should not have given way so soon to the local ginners who are merely middlemen. It is the middlemen that our Society desires, if possible, to eliminate, since we are confident that if we as producers can get into direct dealings with the Bombay manufacturers, mutual advantages must inevitably result.

Next year it is expected that our Society will have some 100,000 maunds of pure American cotton for sale, and it is hoped that Bombay manufacturers will make a special effort to secure this by sending representatives to our auctions at Okara.

Sirdar Labh Singh of the Agricultural Department, who was present at our auction on the 22nd instant, afforded much assistance, and our Society desires to express its deep appreciation of the support and help it has received throughout from the Agricultural Department.

OKARA ;

The 22nd January 1918.

E. H. COLE, *Colonel,*

D. VANRENEN, *Major,*

for the Okara Zamindars' Co-operative Society.

APPENDIX VI.

(i) Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 1727-I.B, dated Simla, the 6th May 1897.

Whereas it has been customary in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the Government to open markets and bazars for the sale of agricultural produce, to arrange for the conservancy and management thereof, to levy fees therein, and to provide for the collection and disposal of the fees levied as aforesaid;

And whereas it is expedient to continue the custom aforesaid:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

1. (1) These orders may be called the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."
Title and commencement.
- (2) This Law shall come into force at once.
2. The Resident may, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, declare that any place, the property of the Government or of the public or of a Municipal Committee or District Board, is a market or bazar for the sale of agricultural produce generally, or for the sale of a particular class or classes of agricultural produce, and may from time to time amend, vary or rescind any such notification.
Notification of markets and bazars.
- *3. (1) Such committee or person as may from time to time be appointed for the purpose of carrying out this Law may, in the case of any officer or servant of the Government employed in connection with a market or bazar—
 - (a) where his services are wholly lent to such committee or person, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave allowances in accordance with any regulations of the Government for the time being in force relating to such pension or gratuity and leave allowances; and,
 - (b) where he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of such committee or person, contribute to his pension or gratuity and leave allowances in such proportion as the Resident may determine.
- (2) Any such committee or person may, in the case of any officer or servant not being an officer or servant of the Government—
 - (a) grant him leave allowances and, where his monthly pay does not exceed ten rupees, a gratuity; and,
 - (b) where such committee or person is empowered in this behalf by the Resident,
 - (i) subscribe in his behalf for his pension or gratuity and leave allowances in accordance with any regulations of the Government for the time being in force relating to such pension or gratuity and leave allowances; or

* This section was added by Foreign Department Notification No. 3101-I.B, dated 25th July 1902.

(ii) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement :

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave allowances or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, in accordance with the regulations of the Government for the time being in force relating to pensions, gratuities, leave allowances or annuities, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been under the Government :

Provided also that, with the sanction of the Resident, a gratuity not exceeding one-half of the cost of the annuity admissible under this section may be granted in lieu of such annuity.

Power to make rules for markets and bazaars. 4. (1) The Resident may, in respect of any market or bazaar notified under Section 2, make rules for—

- (a) the management of the market or bazaar, the levy of fees therein, and, subject to the provisions of Section 4, the collection and disposal of such fees ;
- (b) the conditions under which licenses shall be issued to brokers, weighmen, and measurers using the market or bazaar, and the fees to be charged for such licenses ;
- (c) the place or places for weighing and measuring, the description of scales, weights, and measures to be used, the periodical inspection, verification, and correction of such scales, weights, and measures, and the seizure and confiscation of such scales, weights, and measures if used in violation of such rules ; and,
- (d) generally, the guidance of such committees or persons as may from time to time be appointed for the purpose of carrying out of this Law.

(2) All rules under this Section shall be published in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, and shall thereupon have the force of Law.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the Resident may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Disposal of fees collected. 5. (1) All fees under the last foregoing section shall be levied at rates calculated so as to meet, as nearly as may be, the expenditure deemed necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and the collections therefrom shall be applied in the first instance to those purposes under the direction of the Resident, and through such agency as the Resident may appoint in that behalf ; that is to say—

- (1) the maintenance and improvement of the market or bazaar in which the fees are levied, its surroundings and approaches ;
- (2) the construction and repair of buildings, *chabutras*, and other erections necessary for the purposes of such market or bazaar ;
- (3) the health, convenience, and safety of the persons using such market or bazaar ; and
- * (4) the provision of pensions, gratuities, leave allowances and annuities for any officers or servants employed in connection with a market or bazaar.

(2) The surplus (if any) shall, in the case of a market or bazaar within municipal limits, be paid over to the Municipal Committee concerned for expenditure on the purposes specified in the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, and, in the case of any other market or bazaar, to the District Board concerned for expenditure on the purposes specified in the Berar Rural Boards Law, 1885.

Abolition of trade allowances. 6. (1) No trade allowances shall be recognized in any market or bazaar notified under Section 2, and no civil court shall, in any suit arising out of a transaction entered into in any such market or bazaar, have regard to any usage or trade custom or alleged usage or trade custom to the contrary.

* This was added by Foreign Department Notification No. 3101-I.B, dated 25th July 1902.

(2) In every cotton market or bazaar notified under Section 2, all samples shall be paid for, and no civil court shall, in any suit arising out of a transaction entered into in such market or bazaar, have regard to any usage or trade custom or alleged usage or trade custom to the contrary.

(3) In every transaction entered into in any cotton market or bazaar notified under Section 2, it shall be presumed that the parties intend that cotton shall be weighed in the sacking, and that the seller guarantees that the sacking of each package shall not weigh more than ten pounds.

Explanation.—Every deduction other than deductions on account of deviation from sample when the purchase is made by sample, or of deviation from standard when the purchase is made by reference to a known standard, or on account of a difference between the actual weight, of the sacking and the standard weight, or on account of the admixture of foreign matter, shall be regarded as a trade allowance for the purposes of this Law.

7. (1) When the Resident has, by notification under Section 2, declared any place to be a market or bazaar for the sale of agricultural produce generally, or for the sale of any particular class or classes of agricultural produce, no new market or bazaar shall, except with the sanction in writing of the Resident and subject to such conditions as the Resident may think fit to impose, be established for the like purpose within five miles of the market or bazaar notified as aforesaid.

(2) Whoever establishes a market or bazaar in contravention of this section, or violates the conditions under which he is authorised to establish a market or bazaar under this section, shall be punishable, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for each day after the first during which the breach continues.

Recovery of fees.

9. The bazaar cess, the

Abolition of existing bazaar cess in markets or bazaars notified under Section 2.

8. Fees leviable in pursuance of any rules under this Law may be realized as fines under the orders of any Magistrate.

levy of which was authorised by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 11, dated the 27th January 1875, shall cease to be levied in any market or bazaar notified under Section 2.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

(ii) Rules under the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

Notification No. 79-B., dated Hyderabad Residency, the 1st April 1918.

(As amended up to the 31st July 1914.)

The Resident in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4* of the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law, 1897, is pleased to make the following Rules for the purposes specified therein. These Rules shall come into force from the date of this notification :—

Appointment of the Managing Committee.

1. Immediately on the publication of these orders, and hereafter on or as soon as possible after the 1st April in each year, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a list of persons eligible for appointment as members of the Managing Committee of a market or bazaar.

Preparation of lists of persons eligible for appointment.

* Residency Orders Notification No. 258, dated the 7th October 1902.

Qualification of members. 2. The following persons shall be eligible for appointment :—

- (1) Every member of the Municipal Committee—if the market or bazaar is situate within municipal limits—who is not in any way personally interested in the cotton trade.
- (2) Every person who on his own account, or on account of the undivided Hindu family of which he is the manager, has in the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the appointment is made, purchased or sold in the market, as evidenced by the market registers, not less than 100 *bhojas* of ginned cotton or 100 *khandis* of unginned cotton.

NOTE.—For the purpose of these rules ginned cotton includes cotton from which the seed has been removed by any process whatever.

- (3) The principal agent, or, if the principal agent is otherwise disqualified, the next senior agent or servant, of every firm or company which has in the financial year next preceding the financial year in which the appointment is made, purchased or sold in the market, as evidenced by the market registers, not less than 500 *bhojas* of ginned cotton (200 *bhojas* for Karinja cotton market) or not less than 500 *khandis* of unginned cotton (200 *khandis* for Karinja cotton market) :

Provided that no person shall be eligible for the appointment who—

- (a) has not resided within the limits, or within five miles from the limits, of the town or municipality, as the case may be, in which the market or bazaar is situate for three months on the date on which the list is prepared ;
- (b) is a female, is not 21 years of age, is of unsound mind, or is affected with incurable disease ;
- (c) has been declared an insolvent, or has been convicted of such offence, or has been subjected by a Criminal Court to such order as implies, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, a defect in character which unfits him to serve as a member of the Committee ;
- (d) is a clerk or servant of the Committee, or is a licensed broker, or is a licensed weighman ; or
- (e) has directly or indirectly any share or interest in any contract or employment with, or on behalf of, or under, the Committee ;
- (f) being a buyer or seller has not registered his name under rule 50.

- * (4) An *aratya* who has in the financial year last preceding the financial year in which the appointment is made, purchased or sold in the market, as evidenced by the market registers, not less than 500 *bhojas* of ginned cotton or not less than 500 *khandis* of unginned cotton.

Explanation.—An *aratya* means and includes a general commission agent who in consideration of *arat* or commission offers to make or makes purchases or sales of *kapas* or cotton and offers to do or does all things necessary for completing and carrying out those purchases, or sales for and on account of others, that is, his principals or constituents.

3. A copy of the list prepared by the Deputy Commissioner shall be exhibited on a board for public information at each of the following places, namely :—

- The Deputy Commissioner's office ;
- The Tahsildar's office ;
- The office of the Municipal Committee ; and
- The principal gate of the Cotton Market.

4. The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, on receipt of an application, enter in the list the name of any person who is eligible for appointment, and may from time to time order the removal from the list of the name of any person who has ceased to be eligible for appointment.

Correction of lists prepared by the Deputy Commissioner.

* Central Provinces Gazette's Notification No. 490, dated the 19th April 1909.

5. A person shall become ineligible for appointment if he ceases to be a member of the Municipal Committee, or if he ceases to reside within the limits of the town or municipality, as the case may be, in which the market or bazaar is situate, or within five miles from such limits. A person shall be held to have "ceased to reside" if he is continuously absent from his residence for four months, and for eight months in case of Karinja Municipality.

6. On or as soon as possible after the 15th June in every year the Deputy Commissioner shall submit for the Commissioner's approval not less than five persons selected from the list prepared under rule 1 for appointment to the Committee of Management. Such Committee shall ordinarily consist of five members, but shall not be considered to be improperly constituted by reason only of the number of members being at any time less than that number.

Selection shall ordinarily be made by the Deputy Commissioner in the following manner :—

- (a) Two of the five members of the Committee shall be elected by the Municipal Committee at a special meeting to be held not later than the 31st May in each year from among such of the members of the Municipal Committee as may be fully qualified under rule 2, and the result shall be communicated to the Deputy Commissioner before the 8th June following.
- (b) The remaining three members of the Committee shall be elected by ballot at an election to be held by the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as he may depute for the purpose not later than the 10th June by the persons appearing on the list prepared by the Deputy Commissioner under the foregoing rules.
- (c) In the event of the Municipal Committee failing to elect and report the election of two representatives by the date prescribed above, or electing and reporting the election of only one by that date, or in the event of the market not being situated within municipal limits the vacancies, one or two, as the case may be, shall be filled by election as provided in clause (b) of this rule or by nomination by the Deputy Commissioner, as that officer may decide.
- (d) The ballot shall be scrutinized by the Deputy Commissioner or by an officer appointed by him for the purpose, and their decision thereon shall be recorded in writing and deemed final. In the event of the votes being equal in any case, the officer conducting the election shall have a casting vote.
- (e) Should the persons entitled to vote under clause (b) fail to elect the number of members required, the Deputy Commissioner shall nominate them, and should the Commissioner not approve of the names submitted after election or otherwise, the nomination and appointment of other persons in their place shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner.
- (f) No second election will be held under any circumstances.

7. The names of the persons approved by the Commissioner shall be notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, and they shall come into office on the first day of the November * next following their appointment. A member appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall come into office on the date on which his appointment shall have been notified in the *Central Provinces Gazette*. All members shall vacate office on the first day of November * following the date of their entrance into office: provided that between the date on which these rules come into force and the thirty-first day of October 1898 a provisional committee shall be nominated by the Deputy Commissioner and appointed by the Commissioner in the manner provided by the

* Residency Orders Notification No. 340, dated the 16th December 1902.

first paragraph of rule 6, such provisional committee being composed as far as may be of the members of the committee already in office when these rules are published.

8. A casual vacancy occurs when a member having died, resigned, or become ineligible for office, whether before entry into office or during the term of office, the Deputy Commissioner, on the matter being brought to his notice, declares a vacancy. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner facts which would justify the Deputy Commissioner in making such a declaration. On the occurrence of a casual vacancy, the Deputy Commissioner shall submit the names of not less than two persons for the Commissioner's approval, and the person selected by the Commissioner shall thereupon succeed to the vacancy.

9. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to prevent the Chief Commissioner from at any time superseding a Committee or removing any member from the Committee and appointing other members either in lieu of or in addition to the members appointed under these rules, and from selecting such members in such manner as he may consider advisable.

The powers and duties of the Committee.

10. The Committee shall so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, but subject to the provisions of these rules, and to such exceptions and conditions as the Deputy Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of these rules, from time to time make and impose, provide (1) for the maintenance and improvement of the market, its surroundings, and approaches; (2) for the construction and repair of buildings, *chabutars*, and other erections necessary for the purposes of the market; and (3) for the health, convenience, and safety of the persons using the market.

11. The Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, from time to time make rules consistent with these rules as to—

- (a) the time and place for meetings;
- (b) the manner of convening meetings and of giving notice therefor;
- (c) the quorum required at meetings;
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;
- (e) the division of duties among the members;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the Committee for money paid; and
- (g) the guidance of all persons employed or appointed for the purpose of carrying out the law or the rules framed under the law.

12. The Committee may also appoint one or more of its members to be a sub-committee or to be a joint-committee for the conduct of any work or works, or to report on any matter or matters, and may delegate to any one or more of its members such of its own powers as may be necessary.

The Chairman : his powers and duties.

13. The Committee shall, subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner, appoint one of its members to be Chairman. He shall conduct all correspondence. All contracts shall be entered into in his name, and the servants of the Committee shall, subject to these rules and to the orders of the Committee, be subject to his control. He shall keep the accounts, shall be responsible for the punctual rendition of all reports and returns, and for the custody of all monies not deposited in the treasury or with a banker, and shall be the chief executive officer of the Committee.

14. The Chairman shall, subject to the provisions of rule 15, hold office from the date of his appointment until a new Committee has come into office. But in the event of the Chairman's dying, resigning, or become incapable of acting, the Committee shall appoint another Chairman.

15. A Chairman may be removed by the Chief Commissioner by reason of his having ceased to be eligible for appointment as member of the Committee or for any other cause.

Removal of Chairman by the Chief Commissioner.

Meetings of the Committee.

16. The Chairman, or, in his absence, a member selected for the occasion, shall preside at meetings, and the Chairman or presiding member shall be entitled to speak and vote on all questions, and shall also have a casting vote in every case in which the votes are equally divided.

Chairman to preside.

17. A minute book shall be kept for permanent record, and a record of the proceedings, at every meeting, shall be made by, or under the supervision of, the Chairman or other presiding member, and shall be signed by him.

Minute book to be kept.

18. The Deputy Commissioner, or the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, or any member authorized in writing by such Deputy Commissioner or Chairman, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the Committee and to address the Committee on any matter.

Officers entitled to attend meetings.

19. The meetings of the Committee shall, as a rule, be open to the public, but on a motion carried by two-thirds of the members present, strangers may be required to withdraw.

Meetings open to the public as a rule.

20. A copy of the proceedings of every meeting of the Committee shall be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner forthwith, and, if the market or bazaar is situate within municipal limits, through the office of the Municipality.

Copy of proceedings of meetings.

21. References from the Committee to any Government officer shall be made through the Deputy Commissioner.

References.

Servants of the Committee.

22. The Committee may employ such servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such servants such pay as it thinks fit.

Employment of servants.

23. When any appointment is made by the Committee to an office carrying a salary exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem, the Committee shall furnish to the Deputy Commissioner full particulars in writing regarding the age, parentage, caste, residence, and qualifications of the person appointed and the salary allotted to him.

Appointments of servants.

NOTE.—Original Rules 26 and 27 were cancelled and Rules 28 to 33 were renumbered as Rules 26 to 31 by Residency Orders Notification No. 258, dated the 7th October 1902.

24. No servant of the Committee in pensionable employ drawing a salary exceeding Rs. 10, nor any other servant drawing a salary of Rs. 25 or upwards, and no Government official employed by the Committee, shall be dismissed or degraded save with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Dismissal of servants.

25. If in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner—

(a) the number of servants employed by the Committee under rule 22 or the pay assigned by the Committee to these servants or to any particular servant is excessive; or

Control of the Deputy Commissioner over establishments.

(b) any such servant is unfit for his employment,

the Committee shall, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, reduce the number or the pay, or, as the case may be, dismiss the unfit servant.

Restrictions on the powers of the Committee.

26. The Committee shall be guided by those general principles of which the Government has approved in their several departments of administration.

Committee to be guided by Government rules.

27. The Committee shall take all possible steps to secure an adequate check on the due crediting of receipts and on payments made by its officers and servants, and it shall furnish to the Deputy Commissioner all information he may require regarding the action taken in this respect.

28. The Committee shall make due arrangements to insure that works sanctioned have been duly executed.

29. All receipts on account of fees recovered under these rules and all other items of income whatsoever shall be daily credited in full into the Government treasury or subtreasury where there is one, and all balances shall be kept in such treasury, and shall not be drawn out except in accordance with these rules.

*29-A. The surplus of the Cotton Markets on the 31st October shall be transferred on the 1st November of each year to the Municipal Committee or the District Board concerned under Section 4 (2) of the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law, 1897.

NOTE.—The word "surplus" shall be taken to mean all unexpended balances.

30. All payments shall be made on cheques drawn on behalf of the Committee.

31. Every cheque drawn on behalf of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by two other members.

No such cheque may be drawn except on a bill which has been examined and passed by the Chairman or on the issue or recoupment of an imprest, if any. And the said Chairman shall not pass any bill for payment without the previous sanction of the Committee, except to provide for the following matters:—

(1) Salary of fixed establishment.

(2) Payment for works and repairs sanctioned by competent authority.

(3) Sums for emergent purposes which, in anticipation of the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, may be met on the authority of the Chairman:

† Provided that, in the absence of the Chairman from the town, bills for payments of the above nature may be passed and signed by any two members.

32. No payment shall be made from the Government treasury on any cheque purporting to be drawn on behalf of the Committee unless it be signed by the Chairman or by two members as already provided.

‡32-A. All remittances to the treasury shall be accompanied by challans in duplicate and a pass-book. Upon receipt of the money by the treasury, both sides of the pass-book shall be written up to date by the Treasury Accountant: the entries shall be initialled by the Treasury Officer and the books returned.

32-B. The pass-book is not an account book of the Committee, but is simply a copy of the account kept in the Treasury of the money paid in and withdrawn on behalf of the Committee and must therefore always be written up by the Treasury Department by whom the original account is kept.

32-C. At the close of each month, the balance in the pass book shall be struck and the amount written in words and signed by the Treasury Officer.

33. Provision for works and repairs may be made in the budget-estimate under the following sanctions:—

(1) When the cost of the work is less than Rs. 200, the sanction of the Committee;

(2) When the cost of the work exceeds Rs. 200, the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and subject to the preparation of plans in the case of all works the cost of which is likely to exceed Rs. 50.

* Residency Orders Notification No. 340, dated the 16th December 1902.

† Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 241, dated the 3rd March 1914.

‡ Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 11591, dated the 3rd October 1904.

34. Plans and estimates for works estimated to cost less than Ra. 200 shall be signed by the Chairman, and plans and estimates for works estimated to cost more than Ra. 200 shall be signed by the Chairman and by the Deputy Commissioner, in token of approval of design and cost. In the case of original works estimated to cost more than Rs. 500, the professional approval of the Executive Engineer of the district shall be obtained and evidenced by his counter-signature.
- Evidence of sanction.**
35. All works shall be carried out under the supervision of the Chairman unless the Deputy Commissioner in any particular case directs otherwise.
- Supervision of works.**
36. Contracts entered into by the Committee shall ordinarily be reduced to writing and the provisions of the Stamp and Registration Acts shall be complied with. Written contracts shall be signed on behalf of the Committee by the Chairman and one member.
- Contracts.**

Annual budget and accounts.

*37. For the purposes of the rules following the cotton market year shall be held to commence on the 1st November and end on the 31st October.

The Committee shall annually hold a special meeting in the first week of June and shall prepare a budget of income and expenditure for the ensuing year. The budget shall be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall sanction the same with such alterations as he may consider proper and shall communicate the sanctioned budget to the Committee. The Committee shall regulate their expenditure in accordance with it.

Annual accounts and audits. 38.† Annual accounts for the past year shall be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner annually along with the budget.

38-A.‡ The accounts of the cotton markets shall be audited locally by the Local Audit Establishment of the Comptroller, Central Provinces. At the time of audit the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary shall cause to be produced all accounts, registers, documents and subsidiary papers which may be called for by the audit officer for the purposes of his audit. Any explanation called for by that officer for the settlement of any discrepancy shall also be immediately furnished to him.

To meet the cost of the Local Audit Establishment, the Cotton Market Funds will, with effect from the 1st April 1904, contribute to the Provincial Revenues one per centum on the total annual expenditure. In calculating the total expenditure on which fees are to be levied, all amounts falling under the heads of "Advances and Deposits," including the amount of expenditure on Public Works audited by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and the surplus amount paid, are to be left out of account.

The collection of fees.

Fees to be levied. 39. The following fees shall be levied in the market:—

- (1) On every package (*docra* or *akha*) of ginned cotton, six pies.
- (2) On every cart laden with unginned cotton, one anna.

40. The fee shall be payable as soon as the cotton is brought into the market; but, unless there is reason to fear that the duty will be evaded, it shall not be recovered till the cotton is after sale removed from the market yard.

Recovery of fees.

Receipts to be granted and register of collections to be kept.

41. A receipt shall be granted to the payer in respect of every fee collected under these rules, and a register of collection shall kept.

Fees to be collected by paid servants.

42. The fees shall be collected by paid servants of the Committee, and shall not be farmed out.

* Revised by *Central Provinces Gazette Notification* No. 689, dated the 25th October 1906.
 † Revised by *Central Provinces Gazette Notification* No. 8784, dated the 31st July 1905, and No. 289, dated the 25th October 1906.
 ‡ *Central Provinces Gazette Notification* No. 8784, dated the 31st July 1905.

Servants employed on the collection of fees to wear badges. 43. Every servant employed by the Committee, for the collection of fees shall wear a suitable badge of office provided by the Committee.

44. Any person removing or attempting to remove cotton from the market yard before the fee has been paid and the receipt prepared and granted, or practising any device in order to evade or facilitate the evasion of the payment of the fee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalty for evasion of payment of the fees. 45. Every person authorized to collect the fees shall be provided with a locked money box, the key of which shall remain in the charge of the Chairman. The receipts shall be placed in the box by the payee, or in his presence by the person receiving the same and the box shall be opened daily at a fixed hour by the Chairman or such other member of the Committee as may be appointed for the purpose, who will be responsible for comparing the counterfoil receipts and register of receipts with the amount actually received.

Custody of collection.

Management of the market.

Area of the market. 46. For the purposes of these rules, the area of every market entrusted to the management of the Committee shall include—

- (1) the market yard (the enclosure bounded by walls and railings known as the cotton market yard);
- (2) the market proper (including all land, the property of the Government or of the Municipality, within a radius of 500 yards from the centre of the market yard); and
- (3) the approaches (including all lands, the property of the Government or of the Municipality, within a radius of one mile from the centre of the market yard).

Control and conservancy of the market yard. 47. The Committee shall have the absolute control of the market yard, and, subject to these rules and to the orders of the Chief Commissioner and to such control as is by these rules or by any other law vested in the Deputy Commissioner or in the Municipal Committee, shall manage it as if it were the private property of the Committee, having regard always to the convenience of the cotton trade and the purpose for which the control is transferred to the Committee. The gates shall be opened and closed at such hours as the Committee may from time to time direct; the carts shall stand in such place and for such times as may be permitted, and ingress and egress may be permitted, to such persons and at such times, as the Committee may consider proper. The conservancy of the market yard shall be a first charge on the funds at the disposal of the Committee, and the upkeep of roads, wells, water-troughs, and buildings shall be wholly charged to that fund, and the Committee shall be responsible for the perfect conservancy of the yard and for the upkeep of the roads, well, water-troughs, and buildings therein:

Provided that no registered buyer or registered seller or registered buyer and seller shall be excluded from the yard at any time when the yard is open to the general public.

48. In the market proper, the Committee shall exercise such rights only as may be necessary for the more convenient enjoyment of the control of the market yard and for the convenience and comfort of the persons using the market and for the collection of the fees. The Committee and, if the market or bazaar is situate within municipal limits, the Municipal Committee shall be jointly responsible for the conservancy of this area and for the proper repair and upkeep of all public roads in this area; but the cost of such conservancy and the expenditure required for the upkeep of roads in this area shall be borne wholly by the Committee, unless the Deputy Commissioner, for reason to be recorded by him, after consulting the Committee and Municipal Committee, decides otherwise. Subject to police and municipal orders and rules, the Committee may, in this area, exercise such control over carts,

cartmen, and passengers as may be necessary to prevent traffic to and from the market being impeded. They may also prevent any cart laden with cotton, and specially if duty has not been paid, from standing in any portion of the area or entering the area without express permission. In the approaches the Committee will exercise no control (except that they may regulate places at which carts laden with cotton may stand, and the roads by which and the times within which they may move); but they shall, if the market or bazaar is situate within municipal limits, out of the funds at their disposal, and to the extent of funds at their disposal, make such contributions to the funds of the Municipality as may in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, after consultation with the Committee and with the Municipal Committee, from time to time appear reasonable, having regard to the filth deposited by, and the wear and tear to roads caused by, carts laden with cotton, and the bullocks and attendants appertaining to them.

49. Any person entering or attempting to enter the market yard when directed not to do so, or disobeying the directions of the Committee in regard to the places where carts laden with cotton may stand, or in regard to the roads by which, and in regard to the times at which, they may proceed, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 for the first offence and Rs. 50 for any subsequent offence.

50. Any person shall, on application at the office of the Committee, be entitled to have his name immediately registered as a buyer or as a seller or as a buyer and seller on his executing an agreement in such form as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe, agreeing to conform to the market rules, and on his paying such fee, if any, not exceeding Rs. 50 per annum, as the Committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may from time to time prescribe:

*Provided that in the case of *aratyas* or agents acting for or employed by more than one person or by more than one firm, every such *aratya* or agent shall make an application at the office of the Committee to have his name registered and on his executing an agreement in such form as the Commissioner from time to time prescribes, agreeing to conform to the market rules, and upon his paying such fee, if any, not exceeding Rs. 100 per annum, as the Committee, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may from time to time prescribe, his name shall immediately be registered as a buyer or seller or as a buyer and seller according as he may have requested in the application, and any such *aratya* or agent who does not conform or refuses to conform to the conditions of this proviso shall not be entitled to buy or sell in the market on account of his principles or constituents.

51. The Committee may remove from the register the name of any person registered as a buyer or as a seller or as a buyer and seller who violates the conditions of his agreement, either permanently or for a fixed period not exceeding three months. In the event of there being a dispute as to whether the conditions of the agreement have been violated or not, the matter shall, after all the evidence on both sides has been recorded by the Chairman, be referred to the Deputy Commissioner for decision. The Deputy Commissioner shall decide the question on a perusal of the papers either after hearing or without hearing the parties, and his decision on that point shall be final. On the application of the Chairman, the Deputy Commissioner may depute any other officer subordinate to him to record the evidence. In the event of the Committee removing the name of any person permanently, the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner shall be necessary.

52. No registered buyer or registered seller or registered buyer and seller shall weigh for delivery any cotton purchased or sold by him with any scales except authorized scales, or with any weights or chains except authorized weights and chains, and every registered buyer and every registered seller and every registered buyer and seller evading or attempting to evade this rule shall be held to have violated the conditions of his agreement.

Registered buyer and seller to use authorized weights and chains.

* Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 490, dated the 19th April 1909

The licensing of brokers and weighmen.

53. The Committee shall license such and so many persons as may from time to time appear proper to be licensed brokers and to be licensed weighmen, and the Committee may at any time withdraw any license granted by it:

Provided that no license shall be refused or withdrawn except on grounds which are reasonable and proper, and that the persons who hold licenses at the date when these rules come into force or have already obtained a license (as the case may be) shall have a preferential claim. In case a question arises as to whether the grounds on which a license has been refused or withdrawn are reasonable and proper, an appeal on the question shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, and his decision thereon shall be final:

Provided also that no private servant shall be licensed as a broker or as a weighman, and that a licensed broker or weighman taking service shall *ipso facto* cease to be licensed.

54. Licenses shall remain in force for one year only, but may be renewed, and shall be issued and renewed on the payment of such fees as the Committee, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may from time to time prescribe.

55. Unless and until another scale of fees is prescribed, the following fees shall be charged:—

For each broker, Rs. 20 per annum.

For each weighman, *Nil*.

56. No person shall, in the absence of express agreement, be bound to employ a broker or weighman in any transaction, or be required to pay for a broker or weighman employed by any other party to the transaction, or to pay for a broker or weighman when none is employed.

57. The following fees may be demanded by a licensed broker on account of his services when employed from the person employing him:—

(a) In respect of services rendered to a purchaser, a fee not exceeding four annas three pies per *bhoja* of ginned cotton or *khandi* of unginned cotton;

(b) In respect of services rendered to a seller, a fee not exceeding four annas three pies per *bhoja* of ginned cotton or *khandi* of unginned cotton:

Provided that in case the same broker is employed by both parties, the licensed broker shall not demand more than four annas three pies per *bhoja* of ginned cotton or *khandi* of unginned cotton, as the case may be.

58. The following fees may be demanded by a licensed weighman on account of his services when employed from the person employing him:—

(a) In respect of services rendered to a purchaser, one anna six pies per *bhoja* of ginned cotton or *khandi* of unginned cotton;

(b) In respect of services rendered to a seller, one anna six pies per *bhoja* of ginned cotton or *khandi* of unginned cotton:

Provided that in case the same licensed weighman is employed by both parties, the licensed weighman shall not demand more than two annas three pies per *bhoja* of ginned cotton or *khandi* of unginned cotton as the case may be.

Fees to be paid in moieties by buyer and seller when both parties employ the same licensed broker or weighman.

Licensed broker and weighman to wear a distinguishing badge.

59. If both parties employ the licensed broker or weighman, the fees of the broker or weighman shall, in the absence of express agreement, be payable half by the buyer or half by the seller.

60. Every licensed weighman when plying his trade shall wear a distinguishing badge of a suitable pattern to be provided by the Committee.

61. Any person practising in the market as a broker or weighman without a license or any weighman plying his trade without a badge shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Ra. 50.

62. Servants and agents employed to purchase or sell or to bargain for cotton on account of others, whether remunerated by fees or not, are not brokers within the meaning of the term as used in these rules, provided that they are employed by one person or by one firm only, and that they do not obtain or demand fees from any other person except the one person or firm that employs them.

63. Servants and agents employed to weigh cotton by a single firm or individual, howsoever remunerated, are not weighmen within the meaning of the term as used in these rules so long as they weigh for and under the orders of that firm or individual alone and do not receive or demand fees from any person other than the firm or individual by whom they are solely employed.

64. No license shall be granted to any person who is employed to purchase or to sell for, or to bargain for, or to weigh for, any firm or individual, and any licensee taking or agreeing to take such employment shall cease to be a licensed broker or weighman, as the case may be.

65. Any licensed broker or any licensed weighman who shall demand, receive, or retain, or shall allow any other person to demand, receive, or retain, on account of, or under the colour of, fees due in respect of his service, any sum not demandable under these rules, or a larger sum than is demandable under these rules, or from a person who is not liable to pay under these rules, and any person who, not being a licensed broker or weighman, shall demand, receive, or retain, or facilitate the demanding, receiving, or retaining of such sums, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Ra. 50.

66. Every broker and every weighman licensed under these rules shall keep such books in such form and render such daily and monthly returns at such time and in such form as the Deputy Commissioner or the Committee shall, from time to time prescribe, and shall render such assistance in the collection of duties and in the prevention of the evasion of duty and breach of the rules as may be required by the Committee.

The regulation of weights and their inspection and confiscation.

67. The following descriptions of weights shall alone be used for the weightment of cotton in bulk in the market :—

- (a) 7 maund weight of 196 lbs. (Avoirdupois).
- (b) 4 maund weight of 112 lbs. (Avoirdupois).
- (c) 2 maund weight of 56 lbs. (Avoirdupois).
- (d) 1 maund weight of 28 lbs. (Avoirdupois).
- (e) 2 dhara weight of 14 lbs. (Avoirdupois).
- (f) 1 dhara weight of 7 lbs. (Avoirdupois).
- (g) 4 lbs. weight of 4 lbs. (Avoirdupois).
- (h) 2 lb. weight of 2 lbs. (Avoirdupois).
- (i) 1 lb. weight of 1 lb. (Avoirdupois).
- (j) Chain weighing 10 lbs. (Avoirdupois).

*67A. A weight equivalent to the weight of the rope which is used to suspend a bundle of cotton (*docra*) on the weighing side of the scales shall be added to the

* Residency Orders Notification No. 47, dated the 13th February 1900.

weight side of the scales, in order to counterbalance the weight of the rope attached to the weighing side of the beam.

68. Weights of the above description and weight are authorized. All weights intended to be used for, or capable of being used for, the weighment of cotton in bulk which do not answer one of the above descriptions are unauthorized.

Unauthorized weights.
69. The Chairman, every member of the Committee, and every employee of the Committee authorized by the Committee in this behalf, shall be entitled, at any time and without notice, to inspect, examine, and test any scale or weight used, kept, or possessed in any open place within the limits of the market.

Inspection of scales and weights.
70. Every registered buyer, every-registered seller, every registered buyer and seller, and every trader in cotton residing or trading within the limits of the market, shall, on a requisition in writing being made to him by the Chairman or by any two members of the Committee, immediately produce for examination all and every scale and weight used, kept, or possessed by him, or by any person or persons under his authority or control, and shall allow the said Chairman or the said two members to inspect, examine, and test the same.

Production of scales and weights for inspection.
71. Every scale found on examination to be untrue and every weight found on examination to be unauthorized or incorrect shall be forthwith forwarded with a report, in such form as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time prescribe, to such Magistrate as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time appoint, and the Magistrate shall order the confiscation and destruction of such scales or weights, or make such other order in the matter, as may appear proper.

Confiscation of incorrect scales and weights authorized.
72. Whoever being bound under the provisions of rule 70 to produce any scale or weight for examination, or to allow the examination, inspection, or testing of any scale or weight, does not immediately produce the scale or weight, or does not allow the examination, inspection, or testing of the scale or weight, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalties for disobedience of order to produce any weight or scale of examination.
73. Whoever being a licensed broker or a licensed weighman, or a registered buyer or a registered seller, or a registered buyer and seller, or a trader in cotton, shall have in his possession, keep, or use any scale or weight which is false, incorrect, or unauthorized, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalties for possessing or using incorrect scale or weight.
74. A conviction under rules 72 and 73 shall not bar a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law by which the offender may be liable to punishment in respect of the same.

Conviction not to bar prosecution under other laws.

General.

Power of Committee to make subsidiary rules and procedure in case of suggested amendment of rules.
75. The Committee may, subject always to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, make subsidiary rules not inconsistent with these rules as may appear advisable. In the event of their suggesting any alteration in these rules, the suggestion shall be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, and, if the market or bazaar is situate within the municipal limits, through the office of the Municipal Committee, and the Municipal Committee shall be entitled to make such observations in regard to the proposals as may to them appear proper.

Trade allowances.
76. No licensed broker, licensed weighman, registered buyer, registered seller, or registered buyer and seller, and no trader in cotton, shall be allowed to demand, take, or retain a trade allowance or unpaid-for sample in regard to any cotton transaction entered into in the market, and any person demanding, taking, or retaining such allowance or unpaid-for sample, or assisting or abetting any other person in demanding, taking,

or retaining such trade allowance or unpaid-for sample, or in any way facilitating or conniving at the demanding, taking, or retaining of such trade allowance or unpaid-for sample, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

77. A sample which it is intended to pay for on weighment is not an unpaid-for sample. The question whether it is intended to pay for it on weighment or not is a question of fact to be decided by the Magistrate.

78. A maund means 28 lbs. of unginned or ginned cotton or cotton seed. A *dhofa* means 392 lbs. (avoirdupois) of ginned cotton, and a *khandi* means 784 lbs. (avoirdupois) of unginned cotton or cotton seed.

79. The Committee shall keep a set of authorized weights, which shall be at all times available to the public for comparison with their own weights at all reasonable hours.

80. No prosecution shall be instituted for any breach of any of these rules without the previous sanction of the Committee or of the Chairman or other officer authorised by the Committee in this behalf. No prosecution shall be instituted against a registered seller, or against a registered buyer or registered buyer and seller, until he has been given an opportunity of explaining his conduct, and then only under the special orders of the Committee passed at a special meeting, of which notice shall be given to all the members.

81. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 77, a prosecution for any offence under these rules may at any time be instituted by the Deputy Commissioner.

(By Order),

C. H. A. HILL,

Secretary for Berar.

APPENDIX VII.

List of recommendations and conclusions.

No.	Chapter II.—The Punjab.	PARA-
	In regard to botanical work :—	
1	Further experiments should be made with the varieties of American cotton 280F and 285F.	19
2	Efforts should be made to improve the varieties of <i>deshi</i> cotton, <i>G. indicum</i> or <i>G. neglectum malvanse</i> , and to evolve a strain of uniform staple giving a better profit per acre than any of the constituents of the mixture at present grown.	20
	In regard to agricultural work :—	
3	The rotation, cotton after <i>toria</i> , is the most suitable and its adoption should be generally recommended.	21
4	The practice of sowing in lines and of interculturing is calculated to bring about a considerable increase in the outturn of cotton and the Agricultural Department should endeavour to promote its adoption.	21
5	No special seed farms for American cotton are necessary, but such farms will be required if superior varieties of <i>deshi</i> cotton are evolved or if there is any extension of American cotton in other parts of the Province. Steps should be taken to select suitable sites for such farms at an early date.	22
6	Cotton markets should be established in the Lower Chenab Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canal Colonies.	23
7	The work connected with auction sales of cotton and seed distribution should be devolved on organizations of <i>zamin-dars</i> , whether in the form of co-operative societies or otherwise, as soon as possible.	23
	In regard to cotton under irrigation :—	
8	The possibility of growing American cotton under well irrigation in the Eastern Punjab and also under the inundation canals in the south-west of the Province should be thoroughly tested. Experiments should also be made with American cotton in the eastern and northern parts of the area commanded by the Sirhind Canal.	19 and 26
9	The possibility of completing the Shahpur Branch of the Lower Jhelum Canal by leaving the private inundation canals in the Jhelum District out of the scheme should be investigated.	31
10	The question of the supplies to the Haveli Project and the possibility of supplementing them by the Sind Sagar Doab Project should be investigated.	34
11	An area of 465,000 acres of American cotton under existing canals and of 200,000 acres under projected canals may be anticipated.	37
12	In view of the effect of the projects under consideration in the Punjab on the supplies in the Indus, it is essential that the construction of the Sukkur Barrage Project in Sind should be taken in hand at an early date.	38

No.		PARA.
13	A thorough investigation of the supplies available in the Indus and other Punjab rivers should be carried out.	38
14	In order that the effect of increased <i>kharij</i> supplies on the cultivation of cotton may be tested, a large distributary should be selected on one of the perennial canals to which greatly increased <i>kharij</i> supplies should be given. An agricultural officer should be placed on special duty to advise the cultivators under the distributary in regard to croppings and rotations.	38
15	A thorough investigation of the possibilities of tube wells and of pump irrigation should be taken in hand at an early date.	40
	In regard to agricultural staff :—	
16	The Punjab should be divided into six circles, for which three additional Deputy Directors of Agriculture and at least three additional Assistant Directors will be required.	41
17	An additional botanist with special qualifications for research should be appointed, his main work to be on <i>deshi</i> cotton.	41
18	The officer appointed to fill the post of entomologist already sanctioned should be an agricultural and not a systematic entomologist.	41

Chapter III.—The North-West Frontier Province.

	As regards cotton under irrigation :—	
19	The possibilities both of <i>deshi</i> and American cotton should be thoroughly tested on the Upper Swat Canal.	47
20	If the scheme for making the Paharpur Inundation canal perennial is carried out, an area of 12,000 acres under American cotton may be expected on that canal.	49
	In regard to staff and lines of work :—	
21	A Deputy Director with botanical training should be appointed to the Province whose first duty should be to carry out a survey of the cotton tracts and to investigate the possibilities of American cotton on the Upper Swat canal and in the Dera Ismail Khan district.	51
22	Selection work on Peshawar cotton should be undertaken with a view to obtaining an improvement in the ginning percentage.	51
23	The Agricultural Department in the North-West Frontier Province should work in close touch with the Punjab Agricultural Department in all matters connected with cotton.	51

Chapter IV.—The United Provinces.

	In regard to botanical work :—	
24	One of the varieties of Cawnpore American at present being tested by Mr. Burt should be given out as soon as possible in order to render the crop more uniform in staple and quality than is the case at present.	58
25	The experiments with <i>buri</i> should be abandoned and the energies of the Agricultural Department should be concentrated on the Cawnpore American variety.	58
26	Mr. Leake's work at Cawnpore on the improvement of <i>deshi</i> cotton should continue on its present lines.	59
27	The selection known as the "Jalaun selection" might be given out at once, further selection work on it being carried out at the same time.	59

No.		PARA.
28	No further steps should be taken to promote the spread of the Aligarh white flowered variety until it has been definitely established that no other variety of <i>neglectum</i> can be found which will pay the cultivator as well.	60
29	A detailed survey of the indigenous cottons of the Provinces should be carried out at once, selection being made at the same time which should be tested on the Government farms.	61
In regard to agricultural work :—		
30	A detailed study of sowing methods should be carried out and efforts should be made to promote the adoption of the practice of sowing in lines and of interculture.	62
31	The possibility of growing a fodder crop with cotton in September or October should be considered.	62
32	The number and area of seed farms should be considerably increased.	63
33	The possibility of holding Government auctions of Cawnpore American <i>kapas</i> should be investigated.	63
34	The question of establishing cotton markets at important centres, such as Aligarh and Muttra, should be considered.	63
In regard to cotton under irrigation :—		
35	The concessions in regard to water supply at present being granted on certain channels in order to promote the extension of the cultivation of American cotton should be continued until their effect on the area under that variety can be definitely ascertained.	64
36	An area of 100,000 acres of American cotton on the Ganges Canals and of 35,000 acres on the Agra Canal may be anticipated, provided a sufficiently high premium for this variety can be assured.	65 and 67
37	A thorough investigation of the possibilities of tube wells and of pump irrigation by power should be taken in hand at an early date.	69
In regard to agricultural staff :—		
38	The Bundelkhand Districts should be formed into a separate circle to which a Deputy Director of Agriculture should be appointed and additional Deputy Directors should be appointed to the Central and Western Circles.	70
39	An additional Economic Botanist should be appointed whose main work should be on <i>deshi</i> cotton.	70
40	An Agricultural Entomologist, preferably with Egyptian or American experience, should be appointed.	70
<i>Chapter V.—Central Provinces and Berar.</i>		
In regard to botanical work :—		
41	Selection and hybridization work on the better types of <i>neglectum</i> such as <i>malvense</i> and <i>verum</i> and on <i>bani</i> (<i>indicum</i>) should be carried out with a view to the evolution of varieties with longer staple and higher ginning percentage.	78
42	Selection work on Cambodia should be carried out on the lines followed at Cawnpore and Lyallpur.	83
In regard to agricultural work :—		
43	Efforts should be made to spread the use of the Akola hoe.	79
44	Experiments should be made in regard to the possibilities of growing leguminous crops either with or instead of <i>juar</i> in the ordinary rotation of cotton and <i>juar</i> .	79

No.		PARA.
45	Duplicate tests should be carried out on an extensive scale especially in the Nagpur tract with a view to ascertaining with absolute definiteness the comparative yields of <i>roseum</i> and other varieties.	80
46	The trend of the market in regard to the price of <i>roseum</i> cotton should be carefully watched and the policy of the Agricultural Department should be regulated accordingly. If it is found impossible to evolve a superior variety of <i>neglectum</i> or <i>indicum</i> or a cross between them which can compete successfully with <i>roseum</i> in the matter of profit to the cultivator, vigorous measures should be taken to cover the whole of the cotton tract of the Provinces with that variety.	81
47	The Agricultural Department should continue to be in a position to supply pure seed of the <i>buri</i> variety for use in wilt infected areas.	81
48	The possibilities of Cambodia as an unirrigated crop on the black soil areas of Western Chhattisgarh should be investigated.	82
	In regard to cotton under irrigation :—	
49	An ultimate area of 7,000 acres under Cambodia cotton on the <i>bhata</i> lands of the Chhattisgarh Division may be expected in the near future.	82
50	As far as financial and other considerations permit, efforts should be made to provide water for as large an area of <i>bhata</i> land as possible.	82
51	The possibility of irrigation by pumping as a means of extending the cultivation of long staple cotton on the <i>bhata</i> lands should be investigated in due course.	82
	In regard to agricultural staff :—	
52	An Economic Botanist should be appointed to the Provinces who should devote his whole time to work on cotton.	83
<i>Chapter VI.—Sind.</i>		
	In regard to cotton under irrigation :—	
53	The main reason for the failure of past efforts to grow Egyptian and American cotton in Sind has been the unsatisfactory character of the water supply.	90
54	There are no prospects of the successful cultivation of long staple cotton in Sind, unless the Sukkur Barrage Project is carried out.	91
55	If the Sukkur Barrage and the connected canals are constructed, an area of 400,000 acres of long staple cotton under the Rohri-Hyderabad, the Jamrao and the Eastern Nara Canals may be confidently anticipated.	98
56	In present conditions of supply, no area of long staple cotton can be looked for on any of the canals not affected by the Sukkur Barrage Project.	99
57	In constructing the canals taking off from the Sukkur Barrage, their possible enlargement to permit of an intensity of irrigation of at least 75 per cent. should be kept in view.	101
58	If the Sukkur Barrage Project is carried out, the water rates in Sind might eventually be brought up to the Punjab level, the rate for-rice, in any case, being raised to correspond more nearly to the amount of water used.	102

No.		PARA.
59	The cultivation of rice should be entirely prohibited in tracts under the perennial canals in Sind in which it is not already grown, but, beyond the raising of the rate for rice, there should be no other restriction in areas in which it is at present cultivated. —	102
60	A careful survey of the sub-soil water table should be carried out, either prior to or concurrently with the construction of the Sukkur Barrage.	103
61	The question of the prevention of malaria should be investigated, if the Barrage Project is undertaken.	104
	In regard to the colonization of the area affected by the Sukkur Barrage Project :—	
62	The question whether the land system of the Province is such as to render large areas of waste land on the new canals available for colonization should be thoroughly investigated by a strong Committee.	92
63	If this proves to be the case, the desirability of making capitalist grants on the new canals should be considered, such grants to be from 2,000 to 5,000 acres in extent and to be made on conditions which would promote the speedy development of the tract and also render large supplies of pure seed available.	109
	In regard to the work of the Agricultural Department :—	
64	If it is eventually decided to abandon the Sukkur Barrage Project, all work on exotic cottons in Sind should be given up at the same time.	105
65	Meanwhile, no active propaganda in favour of American cotton should be carried on, but the Agricultural Department should continue to be in a position to supply seed to any cultivators who desire it and should assist in the marketing of their produce.	105
66	The main botanical work of the Agricultural Department should be on American and Egyptian cotton and should be directed to the evolution of better strains of the Triumph and <i>Mitaffifi</i> varieties.	106
67	Further efforts should also be made to evolve varieties of <i>deshi</i> cotton of long staple and higher ginning percentage than those at present grown.	106
68	Three pumping stations should be established on which the problems which will arise on the completion of the Sukkur Barrage and the connected canals should be worked out. Amongst such problems would be improvements in cultivation, suitable rotations, the cultivation of berseem and the like.	108
	In regard to agricultural staff :—	
69	The Agricultural Department in Sind should be separated from that of Bombay and should have its own Director of Agriculture with headquarters at Karachi.	110
70	The Province should be divided into two circles. An additional Deputy Director should be appointed for Upper Sind, with headquarters at Sukkur, whose main work would be the charge of the pumping stations, the establishment of which is suggested.	110
71	An Economic Botanist should be appointed to the Province whose main work should be on cotton, especially the American and Egyptian varieties.	110

No.		PARA.
72	Until such time as Sind has an Agricultural College of its own, the subordinate staff of the Agricultural Department should be trained at the Lyallpur Agricultural College rather than at the Poona College.	110
<i>Chapter VII.—Bombay.</i>		
In regard to botanical work :—		
73	The relative value of the constituents of the Dholleras mixture should be definitely ascertained in order that the Agricultural Department and the cotton trade may be in a position to decide what steps should be taken in regard to them.	124
74	In the meantime, efforts should be made by persuasion and encouragement and by the provision of facilities for obtaining pure seed, to maintain the purity of <i>wagad</i> in the neighbourhood of Viramgam and to restore <i>lalia</i> to its former purity in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts and in the adjoining parts of Baroda and Kathiawar.	124
75	In the Broach <i>deshi</i> tract, the Agricultural Department should endeavour to evolve a type of Broach cotton as superior to <i>gohari</i> in staple as is the present Broach cotton and also superior to it in yield and ginning percentage.	125
76	Work on the Surat farm should continue on its present lines but efforts should be made to evolve strains at least equal to, if not superior to, the best Navsari cotton which could be given out in the Surat tract. Only one improved strain of cotton should be given out at a time.	125
77	In the Khandesh tract, the aim of the Department should be to evolve by selection and hybridization, a strain of the yellow flowered varieties, such as <i>G. neglectum malvenae</i> and <i>G. N. verum</i> superior to <i>G. N. roseum</i> in staple and at least equal to it in yield and ginning percentage.	126
78	In the Kumpta Dharwar tract, the work of the Department on the <i>kumpta</i> variety should continue on its present lines but only one improved strain of that variety should be given out at a time.	127
79	The efforts to eliminate the New Orleans type from the Dharwar American mixture should continue and more intensive work should be done on the Upland type by selection and hybridization.	128
80	No further botanical work should be done on the Dharwar Broach and Cambodia varieties.	128
In regard to agricultural work :—		
81	The possibilities of steam and power ploughing should be further investigated and the possibility of handing over the work to a private agency, subsidized if necessary, at the outset by Government, should be considered.	129
82	Efforts should be made to extend the number and activities of co-operative seed unions and sale societies.	131
83	Steps should be taken to increase the number of seed farms in the Broach and Kumpta Dharwar tracts.	131
84	Efforts should be made to organize auction sales of the <i>kapas</i> of the improved strains of cotton in the Broach and Kumpta Dharwar tracts, the <i>kapas</i> being sold on the basis of purity rather than of ginning percentage.	131
85	The policy of handing over the control of auction sales to co-operative societies is of doubtful expediency but, if it is continued, such sales should be closely supervised by the Agricultural Department.	131

No.		PARA.
86	No further efforts should be made to push the Broach and Cambodia varieties in the Kumpta Dharwar tract.	131
87	The work on pushing <i>roseum</i> , in the Khandesh tract, should continue on its present lines until a final decision has been reached in regard to the possibility of replacing this variety by an improved strain of <i>neglectum</i> cotton. If this is found impossible, vigorous efforts should be made to cover the whole tract with <i>roseum</i> .	126
88	Efforts should be made to establish open markets on the Berar system in the cotton-growing tracts of the Presidency.	131
89	Loans under the Land Improvements Loans' Act for the construction of wells should be granted with some liberality in North Gujarat in view of the greatly increased yields of cotton which have been obtained under wells in that tract.	132
	In regard to agricultural staff :—	
90	The Northern Circle, with the addition of the Sholapur District from the Southern Circle, should be divided into three Circles, the Dholleras, Broach, and Khandesh tracts each forming a separate circle.	133
91	An Assistant Director of Agriculture should be appointed to the Southern Circle which should no longer include the Sholapur District.	133
92	Three additional botanists should be appointed to the Province, for the Dholleras and Broach, Khandesh, and Kumpta Dharwar tracts, respectively.	133
	In regard to cotton in Native States :—	
93	The possibility of appointing an experienced Agricultural Officer as Agricultural Adviser to the small States which cannot afford an officer of the standing of an Assistant Director of Agriculture should be considered.	134
94	All the Native States in the Province should decide, in consultation with the Bombay Agricultural Department, which type of cotton they wish to encourage in their territories.	134

Chapter VIII.—Madras.

	In regard to botanical work :—	
95	The work on "Westerns" cotton should continue on its present lines, efforts being made to evolve an improved type on black soils and to discover a type which can successfully compete with <i>roseum</i> or other <i>neglectum</i> varieties on red soils.	146
96	The work on "Northerns" should also continue on its present lines, efforts being made to bring the ginning percentage of the selection known as No. 14 up to 27 in order to enable it to be substituted for the local variety.	146
97	In the case of <i>karunganni</i> cotton, the object should be to isolate a type intermediate between Company No. 2 and Company No. 3.	146
98	A thorough survey of the Coconada tract should be taken up, as a preliminary to selection work on this variety on the same lines as are being followed in the "Westerns" and "Northerns" tracts.	147
99	Work on Cambodia should be taken up, the object being to evolve an improved type with a staple of at least an inch in length, and also, if possible, different types for irrigated and unirrigated land.	147

No.		PARA.
100	No botanical work on <i>upam</i> should be undertaken in view of the fact that this variety is being rapidly displaced by Cambodia and <i>karungani</i> .	148
101	The experiments in crossing Bourbon and Cambodia should be recommenced and carried to definite conclusions, but beyond this, there should be no independent work on Bourbon or <i>nadam</i> cotton, as the elimination of these varieties is desirable owing to their propensity to harbour insect and other pests.	148
	In regard to agricultural work :—	
102	Efforts should be made to discover a suitable leguminous fodder crop for introduction into the rotation with cotton in the "Northern" and "Western" tracts.	149
103	The possibilities of gear and steam ploughing in these tracts should be investigated.	149
104	Efforts should be made to establish open markets in the "Northern" and "Western" tracts with a view to securing an improvement in the methods of picking. Such markets should also be established in the Coimbatore District.	149
105	The question of suitable manures and rotations for Cambodia cotton should be investigated.	149
106	The organization evolved for the distribution of pure seed in the Tinnevely tract should be extended to the other cotton-growing tracts, as soon as circumstances permit.	150
	In regard to the staff of the Agricultural Department :—	
107	Two additional Deputy Directors of Agriculture should be appointed, one for the "Northern" tract with headquarters at Nandyal and one for work on Cambodia.	152
108	A second Economic Botanist should be appointed, whose first work should be the survey of the Cocanada cotton tract and who should also take up crossing work on Cambodia and Bourbon cotton. He should render the Deputy Directors of Agriculture advice and assistance in regard to the selection work carried out in the different circles.	152

Chapter IX.—Burma.

	In regard to the botanical work :—	
109	The first step should be a botanical survey of the cotton-growing tracts and a classification of the types grown as regards yield and ginning percentage.	159
110	Simple selection work should then be undertaken, the main object of which should be the standardization of the quality of the cotton.	159
111	Work on crossing, except in the case of the crosses already effected, should be postponed till a more adequate staff becomes available.	159
112	The possibilities of American cotton, particularly of Cambodia, should be thoroughly tested.	159
113	A large farm should be immediately established in the Meiktila or Myingyan district for work on <i>wa-gale</i> . Another should be established at Monywa in the Lower Chindwin District, which should be mainly utilized for experiments with cotton under well irrigation. To permit of work on <i>wa-gyi</i> , the Allanmyo farm should be equipped with a small ginning outfit.	159

No.		PARA.
	In regard to agricultural work :—	
114	As soon as adequate staff becomes available, special efforts should be made to promote the introduction of improved implements and improved methods of cultivation, the evolution of an organization for the distribution of pure seed and the improvement of the present system of marketing.	160
	In regard to agricultural staff :—	
115	A large increase in the superior and inferior staff of the Agricultural Department is urgently required for the general agricultural development of the Province. The strengthened staff should devote special attention to work on cotton.	161
116	An Economic Botanist should be appointed to the Province at an early date, one of whose duties should be to undertake a botanical survey of the cotton growing tracts.	161
	<i>Chapter X.—Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.</i>	
117	The experiments with <i>huri</i> and selected American varieties in Chota Nagpur should continue on their present lines.	166
118	The botanical survey of the cotton tracts in the three provinces should be completed.	166
119	Selection work on the Comilla variety should be undertaken with a view to the improvement and standardization of its ginning percentage and, possibly also, of its staple.	166
	<i>Chapter XI.—Hyderabad.</i>	
120	A botanical survey of the cotton tracts should be carried out in order that the Agricultural Department should be in a position to decide on a definite policy for each tract.	172
121	Simultaneously with, or subsequent to such a survey, exhaustive tests should be carried out in order that the comparative merits of <i>bani</i> and other varieties may be authoritatively ascertained.	172
122	Further tests should be carried out with Cambodia before the seed of this variety is given out on a large scale.	172
123	Botanical work on <i>bani</i> on the lines proposed for British Provinces should be commenced as soon as possible and should be followed by similar work on other varieties.	172
124	Botanical work should be carried out in close co-operation with specialists working in British Provinces, and if His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government wish it, such officers should freely render advice and assistance.	172
125	The superior staff of the Agricultural Department should be increased by the appointment of two Deputy Directors, one for the Mahratwarra and the other for the Telingana Country and of an Economic Botanist and the main work of these officers should be on cotton.	173
	<i>Chapter XII.—Baroda.</i>	
126	No further efforts should be made to introduce exotics in the Baroda State, but the efforts of the Agricultural Department should be confined to the improvement of the indigenous varieties and the production of good seed for distribution.	178
127	In order to build up an organization for the production and distribution of good seed, the subordinate staff of the Agricultural Department should be increased by the appointment of additional officers of the class of Agricultural Assistant.	178

No.		PARA.
128	The Agricultural Department should devote itself more particularly to work on the <i>Dholleras</i> mixturo and should make special efforts to maintain the purity of <i>wagad</i> and to restore <i>ladio</i> to its former standard in the Kadi District.	178
129	All work on cotton in Baroda should be carried out in close co-operation with the Bombay Agricultural Department, periodical conferences being held between the officers of the two Departments.	178
130	The organization for the spread either of pure varieties or of improved types should follow the lines proposed for the adjacent tracts in the Bombay Presidency.	178

Chapter XIII.—Central India.

131	The main line of work on cotton in Central India should be selection work on <i>malvense</i> and the evolution of a suitable organization to secure that this variety is marketed in a pure state.	185
132	The experiments with Upland Georgian and Cambodia under irrigation and with Mr. Leak's improved varieties should be continued.	185
133	If work on <i>malvense</i> proves impossible owing to difficulty in obtaining pure seed, the Agricultural Department should concentrate its energies on pushing Upland Georgian or Cambodia on irrigated soils, provided further tests establish the suitability of these varieties.	185
134	The desirability of making the post of Joint Agricultural Adviser a permanent one and of establishing a large farm on which he can carry out work for the benefit of all states should be considered.	185
135	Separate Directors of Agriculture should be appointed for the Indore and Bhopal States.	185
136	Throughout the Agency, there should be an expansion of the experimental work on cotton and an increase in the subordinate staff of the Agricultural Department.	185
137	The possibilities of well irrigation should be thoroughly investigated.	186

Chapter XIV.—Rajputana and Mysore.

138	Work on cotton in Rajputana must await the development of Agricultural Departments in the different States. A botanical survey of the cotton-growing tracts is an essential preliminary to such work.	189
139	Work on cotton in Mysore should be carried out in close co-operation with the Bombay Agricultural Department as the problems are similar to those arising in the adjacent tracts of the Bombay Presidency.	190
140	Further experiments with Cambodia on irrigated soils should be carried out in Mysore.	190

Chapter XV.—General recommendation in regard to Agricultural work on cotton.

141	Botanical surveys of the cotton-growing tracts are of very great importance. Simultaneously with or subsequent to such surveys, the varieties found on a field scale should be tested on duplicate or triplicate plots in order that it may be ascertained whether any of the types is distinctly superior to the others.	193
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No.		PARA.
142	Selection work should be regarded as the first step in obtaining an improvement in cotton, but should be followed by crossing which should, however, only be entrusted to properly qualified officers who can devote personal attention and considerable time to it.	194
143	Tests of cotton on a field scale should be carried out in two series, the first series consisting of preliminary tests on small plots, and the second series of tests on larger plots under conditions approximating, as far as possible, to those under which cotton is ordinarily grown.	195
144	As regards the question of obtaining an improvement in the outturn of cotton, one of the most important requirements is the introduction into the rotation of a heavy yielding leguminous fodder crops.	196
145	The selection and distribution of pure seed should be entirely controlled by the Agricultural Department. The desirability of taking immediate steps to select and acquire land for seed farms should be considered.	197
146	Demonstration should ordinarily be carried out on the lands of selected cultivators. Where the establishment of large demonstration farms is considered desirable, an accurate profit and loss account should be maintained.	198
147	No further work on tree cottons should be done by the Agricultural Department, except where it is desired to obtain crosses between such cottons and annual varieties.	199
148	An additional mycologist should be appointed to the Pusa staff whose principal duty should be the investigation of mycological problems connected with cotton.	200
149	The total cost of the proposals for the expansion of the Agricultural Department and for the Central Cotton Committee amounts roughly to Rs. 16 lakhs. If considered desirable, funds might be provided by the imposition of a cess of eight annas a bale on all cotton used in the mills in India or exported.	202
150	The additional staff proposed should be recruited immediately from any available source. In some cases, candidates from the United Kingdom or the United States might be recruited on short-term agreements, in order that their place may be taken by Indians possessing the requisite agricultural qualifications as soon as they become available.	203

PART II.

Chapter XVI.—Commercial.

151	Cotton markets on the Berar system should be established in other provinces as soon as possible, more especially in the cotton tracts of the Bombay Presidency, except Sind, the Madras Presidency, except the Coconada tract, and the Punjab Canal Colonies.	205
152	Cotton prices should be published in up-country markets, subject to certain limitations.	206
153	The dates of the payment of instalments of land revenue in the cotton-growing tracts of the Bombay Presidency, except Sind and Khandesh, should be altered.	207

No.		PARA.
154	Efforts should be made to expand the numbers and activities of co-operative sale societies, such societies, at the outset, to be initiated and supervised by the Agricultural Department.	208
155	Auction sales, conducted by Government agency, are advisable in the case of new varieties up to a certain stage, after which the work should be handed over to other agencies, subject to suitable arrangements being made in regard to the control of seed.	209
156	The formation of buying agencies should be left to the trade .	210
157	There should be no interference with the practice of forward sales by the cultivator or middleman or with the purchase of cotton "forward" by mills or exporters in the ordinary course of trade.	211
158	The weights used in all cotton markets and ginning and pressing factories throughout India should be standardized on the basis of a cotton maund of 28 pounds.	215
159	The Agricultural Department should undertake experiments with the cleaner picking of cotton, in order to enable definite conclusions to be arrived at in regard to the value of cotton so picked.	216
160	The transport of cotton waste or fly by rail or sea, except from one spinning or weaving mill to another or to a port for shipment outside India should be totally prohibited.	220
161	The transport of loose <i>kapas</i> or lint in <i>docras</i> or of half pressed or full pressed bales by rail, except to <i>bona fide</i> consumers and to ports for disposal there or shipment outside India, should also be prohibited except, in certain cases, under license.	221
162	All ginning and pressing factories should be licensed, a preliminary to the issue of licenses being the assignment to all factories of distinctive numbers and marks which would enable the cotton dealt with in them to be traced.	223
163	Licenses should only be granted on certain conditions and should be withdrawn for breach of these conditions and on proof of such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration.	225 and 228
164	All ginning and pressing factories should be brought under the operation of the Factory Act and required to take out licenses, irrespective of the number of hands employed.	227
165	Licenses should be withdrawn by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Central Committee, after the procedure laid down has been followed.	228 and 229
166	Suitable penalties should be imposed in the case of factories working without taking out a license or after a license has been withdrawn.	229
167	Where ginning and pressing pools exist, and in consequence there are more factories than are really required, concessions in regard to the grant of land should be offered to induce the surplus factories to move to other localities. In such circumstances, no night shift working should be permitted.	231
168	The question of the possibility of using saw gins for Indian cotton as well as of improving roller gins should be further investigated.	232

No.

PARA.

Chapter XVII.—Statistical.

	In regard to the improvement of the cotton forecasts :—	
169	The work of submitting estimates of outturn should everywhere be handed over to the Agricultural Department as soon as possible, a beginning being made in the meantime, in tracts in which the Department is sufficiently organized for the purpose.	238
170	The results obtained on Government farms should be utilized more largely than at present, especially for purposes of comparison with previous years and for ascertaining ginning percentages.	239
171	Measures should be taken to impress upon primary reporting agencies the meaning of the term "normal" and its equivalent in annas. A twelve-anna crop should everywhere be regarded as representing a normal crop, unless there are special reasons to the contrary.	240
172	The desirability of substituting a quantitative estimate for the anna estimate should be considered.	240
173	The yield of cotton should invariably be reported by primary reporting agencies in terms of <i>kapas</i> , the necessary conversion into terms of ginned cotton and of the anna estimate into American notation being made in the office of the Provincial Director.	240
174	Special care should be taken in estimating the outturn of cotton when grown with other crops.	240
175	More use should be made in regard to figures of outturn of non-official agencies, such as large firms, large and small land holders, and ginning factories,	241
176	The figures of outturn should be checked with statistics of export, mill consumption and extra-factory consumption. Care should be taken to see that the comparison with the outturn of the previous year is made on the basis of the finally corrected estimates for the latter.	242
177	There should be a careful check of the returns in the office of the Director of Agriculture, an officer of the standing of an Assistant Director of Agriculture being attached to it for work connected with forecasts in provinces in which the Director has not sufficient time to devote to them.	243
178	A fifth and final forecast of the cotton crop should be issued in April to enable information in regard to the Madras crop to be included in it.	244
	In regard to the press returns :—	
179	The submission of returns of cotton ginned and pressed by ginning and pressing factories should be made compulsory by legislation, the penalty to be the withdrawal of the license of the factory.	245
180	The returns, both from British Territory and Native States, should be sent direct to the Department of Statistics.	246
181	The form of the return should be improved in certain respects .	247
	In regard to the office of the Director of Statistics :—	
182	The section of the office which deals with agricultural statistics should be considerably strengthened.	248

No.		PARA.
	<i>Chapter XVIII.—Establishment of a Central Cotton Trade Association in Bombay.</i>	
183	One Central Association, to be known as the East India Cotton Association, should take the place of the seven distinct bodies which at present control the cotton trade in Bombay. This Association should establish a proper basis of classes of cotton for "future" contracts, should license brokers and commissioned houses and should establish a clearing house for settlements at least weekly. The question of including in the scheme for such an Association, which we have requested Mr. Wadia to draw up, provisions for a "mutual allowance" system on the lines of that of the Bremen Exchange and of the appointment of official arbitrators should be carefully considered.	252
184	All speculative transactions in <i>kutchha khandis</i> , " <i>kutchha</i> Americans" or "single and double options" should be entirely prohibited.	251
185	The East India Cotton Association, when formed, should take up the question of devising some better methods of classification than that at present adopted.	257
	<i>Chapter IX.—Formation of a Central Cotton Committee.</i>	
186	In order to secure co-ordination and co-operation in all matters relating to cotton, a Central Cotton Committee of a permanent character, composed of representatives of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, the Director of Statistics and representatives of the trade should be established at Bombay. The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India should be the President of the Committee, the staff of which should include a whole-time Secretary and a Technologist. The main functions of the Committee would be to act as an advisory body to Government and the trade on all matters connected with cotton, including questions relating to legislation and the licensing of ginning and pressing factories, to act as a centre for the dissemination of information regarding cotton and to assist the Agricultural Department, through its Technologist, in obtaining authoritative valuations of new varieties.	260 and 262
187	In order to carry out its functions, the Committee would act through and with Provincial Committees and local sub-committees. Such Committees would be formed in all the provinces in which cotton is grown, except Bihar and Orissa and Assam. In view of the special circumstances of Burma, the Provincial Committee in that province would be the advisory body in regard to the licensing of ginning and pressing factories.	263
188	The post of Imperial Cotton Specialist will cease to be necessary on the formation of the Central Cotton Committee and should be abolished on the retirement of its present holder.	266
189	Samples of cotton submitted by the Agricultural Department for trade valuation should, in the first instance, be not less than 20 pounds of lint. If the report on these is satisfactory, 200 pounds of the cotton grown on a field scale and handled under ordinary conditions should be sent for a mill test.	267