

**BOMBAY
COTTON
ANNUAL,
1923-1924**

No. 5.

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Price Re. 1.

W. H. BRADY & Co., Ltd.

SUPPLIERS OF

Textile Machinery & Engineering Plant

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Cotton Mill Agents

Dealers in Cotton, Yarn & Piece Goods



**CHURCHGATE ST.,
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BRADY & CO.
**CALCUTTA
MADRAS
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The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES :

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

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ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	\$ 20,000,000
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STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	\$ 25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.	\$ 20,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

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Chefoo,	Lyons,	Sourabaya,
Colombo,	Malacca,	Sungei Patani,
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Capital Paid-upYen 52,500,000
Reserve FundsYen 13,780,000

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Bombay Office:

Standard Buildings, Hornby Road,

KENJI OKU,

Manager.

grams: "TAIWANGINK."
Tele- { phones: { 24204 Manager's Cabin.
 { 24303 Inward Bills Dept.
 { 20499

Calcutta Office: 2 & 3, Clive Row, Calcutta.

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**Subscribed
Capital
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Marine { Hulls, Freight, Merchandise and Specie covered
Special facilities for insuring Baggage.

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ployers against their liability under the Work-
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Full particulars on application to :—

HARRY T. GORRIE,

Manager for Bombay Presidency, Malabar
Coast & Sind,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE JUPITER

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office:

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman of the Board of Directors,

N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Premium Income for 1919	.. Rs.	62 635
Premium Income for 1920	.. ,,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921	.. ,,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922	.. ,,	22,57,520
Premium Income for 1923	.. ,,	33,89,360
Assets Exceed	.. ,,	40,00,000

Business Transacted :

**FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT,
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Manager:

BERTRAM CHESTER.

Secretary:

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GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Ltd.,

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COTTON GINS

BY

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GEARING OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

STOCKS HELD IN BOMBAY.

See page xiii.

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P. O. BOX No. 14.

TELEPHONE
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Engineers, Textile Machinery,

Yarn and Mill Stores Merchants.

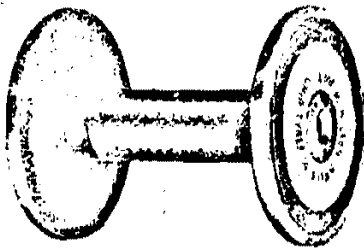
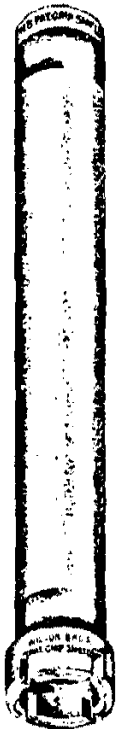
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- Izal Disinfectants, Thorncliffe.
- Storm & Bull, Ltd., Kristiania.
- Standard Machine Works, Ltd., Nottingham.
- La Societe des Accumulateurs Electriques.
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Carburetors for Internal-Combustion Engines.

WILSON BROTHERS BOBBIN Co., Ltd.

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N. WADIA & SONS,

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The Lubrication of Line Shafting.

THE uniform high quality of the Vacuum Oil Company's Lubricating Oils is sufficiently well known to Mill Owners, Agents and their Executives not to require further mention here. Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600 W, Gargoyle D.T.E. Oils, Gargoyle Velocite Oil E and Gargoyle Vacuoline Oil C, are all household words known to the humblest mechanic in Textile Mills throughout the world. They are all known as power savers and increasers of production and, therefore, of profits, in the various mechanical departments in which they are used.

It is surprising, though, how great an ignorance still prevails in India, regarding the economy of using a high grade mineral oil for the lubrication of Line Shafting, particularly as opposed to the use of Castor Oil.

Leaving aside the question of price,—which at the time of writing,—August 1924—is all in favour of our mineral grades—we have lately demonstrated

BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
MADRAS

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

RANGOON
KARACHI
COLOMBO

in a large number of Mills in the Bombay Presidency and other parts of India, the greater suitability and more economical use of our high grade mineral oils for bearing lubrication as against the oil in use, be it castor or a competitive mineral oil.

These recent tests have shown savings in bearing temperatures ranging from 25% to 56%, representing corresponding reductions in power required to operate such shafting, and, therefore, considerable savings in fuel.

The signed records for these tests may be seen at our Head Office in Bombay, whilst we shall be pleased to depute one of our Lubrication Engineers to call and discuss this matter with those interested in the question. Further, an inspection of any mill will be made on request, and, where the expense is warranted, a practical demonstration given of our claims in this respect.



Lubricating Oils

A grade for each type of service

BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
MADRAS

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

RANGOON
KARACHI
COLOMBO

Printed by CHARLES MORRIS for G. CLARKE & Co. L^{td}., at
the CANTON PRINTING WORKS, Frere Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY

Cotton Annual,

1923-1924.

No. 5.



Compiled and published by
Captain F. F. Wadeson, Manager, Clearing House,
THE EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION, Ltd., BOMBAY.

LIST OF AUTHORITIES.

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" " " PUNJAB.
Director of Observatories, SIMLA.
Indian Central Cotton Committee.
Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.
Shepperson's Cotton Facts.
Bombay Millowners' Association.
Collector of Customs, BOMBAY.
" " " MADRAS.
" " " CALCUTTA.
Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, Karachi.
Todd's Cotton Statistics.
International Cotton Statistics.

BOMBAY COTTON ANNUAL, 1923-24.

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THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Report of the working of the Association during the year
ending 31st August, 1924.

1. The personnel of the Board on 31st August, 1924, was :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A. (<i>Chairman</i>)	..	..	..	Importers' Panel.
V. A. Grantham, Esq., M.L.C. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	..	..	..	Exporters' Panel.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., M.L.C.	..	..	..	} Millowners' Panel.
S. D. Saklatwala, Esq.	..	..	..
A. Geddis, Esq.	..	..	..
Haridas Madhavdas, Esq.	..	..	..	} Exporters' Panel
O. V. Guy, Esq.	..	..	..
K. H. McCormack, Esq.	..	..	..	} Importers' Panel.
Banarsilal Ruia, Esq.	..	..	..
Kishan Prasad, Esq.	..	..	..	} Commission Agents' and Merchants' Panel.
F. G. Travers, Esq.	..	..	..
Jethabhai Devji, Esq.	..	..	..	} Jethawalas' Panel.
I. I. Mashruwala, Esq.	..	..	..
W. Ellis Jones, Esq.	..	..	..	} Brokers' Panel.
Motilal Mulji, Esq.	..	..	..
Anandilal Podar, Esq.	..	..	..

2. The substantial assets of the Cotton Contracts Board which were held by Government have now been handed over to the Association for the benefit of the Cotton Trade.

3. During the year the Trade has occupied temporary buildings which were erected by the Association at Sewri, and good progress has been made on the new Exchange Buildings which should be finished in 1926.

4. A service of electric trains from Victoria Terminus to the Cotton Depot will commence running in February and will make the Depot much more accessible; later in the year other parts will also be connected with the Depot.

5. The old rules of the Cotton Contracts Board, which were temporarily adopted by the Association, have been completely revised by the Board of Directors and issued in the shape of By-laws on May 1st, 1924, for new crop contracts, after having received the sanction of the Governor in Council.

6. For the fourth year in succession the F. G. Oomra Contract was not traded in.

7. The accompanying statement shows the work done by the Clearing House during the year.

MEMBERSHIP.

There were 421 Original Members, 17 New Members, 3 New Members (non-British), 10 Special Associate Members, 11 Associate Members, 27 New Associate Members, in all 489 members on the Register on the 31st August, 1924.

During the year two members were posted as defaulters.

PERIODICAL SETTLEMENT CLEARINGS.

Statement showing the total amount of each Settlement clearing and the number of balancesheets submitted :-

No. of Clearing.	Date.	Broach Settlement Rate.		No. of Balance-Sheets submitted.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		April-May, 1924.	* July-August, 1924.			
1	11-9-1923	452	....	316	Rs. a. p.	
2	28-9-1923	524	....	321	6,13,098	8 0 0
3	11-10-1923	506	....	314	1,04,04,637	0 0 0
4	23-10-1923	538	....	322	33,85,824	0 0 0
5	15-11-1923	572	....	324	73,09,001	0 0 0
6	30-11-1923	650	....	324	94,15,703	0 0 0
7	10-12-1923	650	....	325	1,88,16,072	0 0 0
8	20-12-1923	622	....	269	16,56,144	0 0 0
9	15-1-1924	637	....	332	62,21,521	0 0 0
10	29-1-1924	618	....	323	34,56,660	8 0 0
11	12-2-1924	627	....	317	30,46,650	0 0 0
12	26-2-1924	589	....	322	24,50,682	4 0 0
13	11-3-1924	573	....	321	58,00,878	12 0 0
14	29-3-1924	568	....	324	32,70,929	8 0 0
15	9-4-1924	585	....	315	12,77,345	0 0 0
16	23-4-1924	571	....	318	35,80,099	0 0 0
17	13-5-1924	582	....	300	14,73,573	0 0 0
		Apr.-May 1925		293	7,33,547	4 0 0
18	28-5-1924	518	....	281	3,56,190	0 0 0
19	11-6-1924	535	....	282	12,84,607	0 0 0
20	30-6-1924	525	....	265	8,16,305	8 0 0
21	14-7-1924	505	....	278	14,43,404	8 0 0
22	29-7-1924	533	....	278	21,71,643	0 0 0
23	11-8-1924	527	....	276	5,21,073	2 3 0
24	28-8-1924	495	....	277	21,89,681	0 0 0
		Grand	Total	7,293	9,16,95,269	14 3 0
	1918-1919	Balance	Sheets submitted	7,763	Amount	Rs.
	1919-1920	"	"	9,677	14,40,57,653	0 0 0
	1920-1921	"	"	6,582	10,79,44,433	0 0 0
	1921-1922	"	"	7,099	4,72,10,682	15 0 0
	1922-1923	"	"	7,492	12,98,94,565	10 0 0
		"	"	"	7,69,37,399	0 0 0

* Trading was prohibited in F. G. Broach, July/August delivery.

Various Descriptions of Cotton tendered in bales against each Hedge Contract during the year ending 31st August, 1924.

Descriptions.	Dec.-Jan.	March.	Apr.-May.	May.	May-June.	July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Total.
<i>F. G. Bengals.</i>									
United Provinces	2,000	1,000	..	700	..	200	..	..	3,900
Sind-Punjab	3,000	4,800	..	4,200	..	1,100	..	..	13,100
Rajputana	4,100	1,800	..	3,900	..	2,300	..	..	12,100
Total ..	9,100	7,600	..	8,800	..	3,600	..	..	29,100
<i>F. G. Broach.</i>									
Broach .. ..	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	2,100
Saw-Ginned Dharwar .. ..	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	..	2,200
Punjab-American .. ..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Surat .. ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	400
Navsari .. ..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
Dholleras .. ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	400
Kutch .. ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	600
Kalagin .. ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100
Kadi-Viramgaum .. ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200
Total ..	..	..	9,800	..	..	..	..	..	9,800
<i>Fine Oomra.</i>									
Berar	7,100	1,900	..	1,000	..	10,100	..	..	20,700
C. P. No. I	8,500	5,800	..	4,000	..	12,200	..	..	30,500
C. P. No. II	1,100	3,900	..	1,600	..	10,200	..	..	16,800
Total ..	16,700	11,600	..	7,200	..	32,500	..	..	68,000
<i>Good Southern.</i>									
Westerns .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northerns (excluding Red) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bagalkot .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compta .. ..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	300
Miraj .. ..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	300
Cambodias .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly .. ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	100
Karunganni .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	700
Grand Total of Bales tendered ..									107,600

Comparative Statement of Cotton Bales tendered against each Contract, 1918-24.

Year.	F. G. M. G. Bengals.						F.G. M. G. Broach.			Fine M. G. Oomras.		
	Sept.	Dec-Jan.	March.	May.	July.	Total.	April-May.	July-Aug.	Total.	Sept.	Dec-Jan.	March.
1918-19 .. .. .	..	18,900	15,400	20,700	25,600	80,600	29,100	69,700	98,800	..	9,100	14,000
1919-20	19,100	10,200	15,800	29,400	16,400	90,900	36,000	30,4	66,400	29,900	13,800	7,200
1920-21	20,700	..	6,500	7,200	14,000	48,400	25,600	64,500	90,100	49,900	1,000	34,400
1921-22	40,600	12,700	10,100	5,900	8,100	77,400	37,800	94,500	132,300	144,600	211,800	48,700
1922-23 .. .. .	..	2,700	3,900	8,300	11,200	26,100	59,400	41,800	101,20	351,400	14,400	46,100
1923-24 .. .. .	..	9,100	7,600	8,800	3,600	29,100	9,800	..	9,800	..	16,700	11,600

Year,	Fine M. G. Oomras.			F. G. M. G. Oomras.				Good M. G. Southern.				Total No. of Bales tendered each year.
	May.	July.	Total.	Sept.	Dec-Jan.	July.	Total.	Sept.-Oct.	May-June.	July-Aug.	Total.	
1918-19	38,000	28,100	89,200	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	10,200	13,400	282,000
1919-20	19,600	14,100	81,600	..	800	..	800	13,200	2,900	1,600	17,700	26,400
1920-21	30,700	10,300	126,300	..	..	..	..	1,300	1,700	6,100	9,100	273,900
1921-22	59,900	44,200	509,200	..	..	..	..	6,400	200	2,100	9,700	727,600
1922-23 .. .. .	..	..	411,900	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	1,100	4,100	543,300
1923-24	7,200	32,500	68,000	..	..	..	..	..	700	Nil.	700	107,600

**Statement showing Volume of deliveries on Future
Contracts in Bombay.**

Season.	Bales delivered.	Receipts into Bombay.	Total Estimated Crop.
1918-19	2,82,000	25,43,033	39,77,000
1919-20	2,60,400	34,27,024	57,99,000
1920-21	2,73,900	28,78,716	36,00,000*
1921-22	7,27,800	34,62,479	44,85,000
1922-23	5,43,300	36,41,287	50,75,000
1923-24	1,07,600	32,91,494	50,75,000

**Statement showing Volume of deliveries on Future
Contracts on the American Cotton Exchanges.**

Season.	New York Cotton Exchange	New Orleans, Cotton Exchange.	American Cotton Exchange (New York City).	Total.	Total United States Crop.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1919-20	84,000	36,100	350	120,450	11,325,532
1920-21	265,900	112,100	1,300	379,300	13,270,970
1921-22	546,800	101,400	590	648,790	7,977,778
1922-23	279,300	87,000	....	366,300	10,338,014

* Running bales, counting round as half bales, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, "Cotton Production in the United States.—Crop of 1921."

ARBITRATIONS AND APPEALS.

Statement showing the number of Arbitrations and Appeals disposed of during the year 1923—24.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total for the year.
No. of Arbitrations under Rule 42	12	12	70	92	535	52	274	46	259	21	371	17	1,761
No. of Arbitrations under Rule 43	2	10	6	9	22	17	6	7	6	14	6	10	115
No. of Arbitrations under Rule 109	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
No. of Appeals under Rule 40	1	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	16
No. of Appeals under Rule 42	7	1	21	21	172	27	136	13	144	3	256	7	808
No. of Appeals under Rule 43	1	..	..	..	2	5	3	2	..	2	..	3	18
No. of Appeals under Rule 109	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
GRAND TOTAL ..													2,718

THE MARKET 1923-24.

ONCE again the Bombay market suffered from a severe crisis, which threatened to engulf a large proportion of the brokers and to cause a financial catastrophe in Bombay. This occurred in the month of November, 1923, and was due to several contributory causes. During August, April/May Broach was steady at about Rs. 450, rising to about Rs. 525 by the end of September, and during October to over Rs. 550, New York in the meantime rising about 8 cents. During November, New York rose over 6 cents, and this caught the local market with exporters long, and commission houses, option dealers and the bazaar operator short. With a rapidly rising market it became evident that the fortnightly clearing would not go through without many failures, some of them most important ones, and the settlement was several times postponed in order to aid the bazaar to settle their differences. This was not sufficient, however, and finally, after many meetings of those interested, the Association fixed maximum rates for Broach at Rs. 700, rates for other contracts being also fixed, and all trading, except for settlement business, being prohibited for several days. The settlement eventually took place with a comparatively small number of defaulters, and amounted to the high figure of Rs. 1,88,16,072 which is the largest clearing on record.

The price of Broach, in spite of continued steadiness in New York, never again touched Rs. 700, and the crisis gradually passed away, but left behind it a feeling of nervousness and financial weakness, the effect of which has not yet been obliterated. In fact, business in the Bombay market has been sluggish to a degree ever since.

The market continued to keep fairly steady through December, but in January, February and March slowly declined until the Rs. 550 level was reached. The Broach contract showed strength towards the close and actually closed at Rs. 595. The Association, owing to the fear of a squeeze, prohibited trading in July/August 1924 Broach, but enabled trading in April/May 1925 Broach to commence before the expiration of the old contract, the new contract opening at Rs. 513 or a discount of Rs. 57. During the remainder of the year the price of the contracts was fairly well maintained, Broach April/May 1925 being quoted on the 31st of July at Rs. 535 and December/January Oomras at Rs. 506. For the ten months during which the Broach April/May 1924 contract was open the average price was Rs. 565.

The year was a very disappointing one from the local mill-owners' point of view. High-priced raw material, with a poor demand for piece-goods, resulted in a very narrow margin of profit for even the most efficient mills. A mill strike, which lasted for two months, led to a certain amount of dislocation as well as to a reduction in the consumption of local cotton.

The best consumer of Indian cotton, Japan, had a severe disaster during the year, Tokio and Yokohama being very severely damaged by earthquakes, the latter port being almost completely destroyed. This not only caused great distress and disorganization, but, owing to the huge amounts of building material which had to be imported, exchange was upset and made it difficult for Japan to finance cotton purchases. In spite of this, however, she kept her mills going and, in the end, imported during the year no less than 1,315,060 bales as compared with 1,707,833 bales the season before. China was also in a poor condition generally during the season and her mills reduced their consumption considerably, the exports of Indian cotton to that country from Bombay amounting to 244,984 bales against last season's figures of 377,503 bales. On the other hand, owing to the scarcity of American cotton and to the nice quality of much of the Indian crop, the Continent and the United Kingdom took 944,607 and 151,656 bales respectively against last season's figures of 709,883 and 127,912 bales.

Indian cotton was undoubtedly favoured by the small American crop coupled with the demand for cheap cotton goods, and the larger buying for Europe of Indian cotton as compared with American shows to what extent spindles in that Continent have been converted to consume Indian cotton.

Receipts into Bombay for the season were just under 33 lakhs bales as compared with over 36 lakhs the season before, and shipments from Bombay were 27 lakhs bales compared with 29½ lakhs

The local stock at the end of the season was again a very small one, indicating a very tight position should Japanese mills find it necessary to buy substantially before the arrival of the new (1924-25) crop. In spite of the small supplies, however, cotton is not very likely to be strongly held as the heavy premium for ready cotton will be converted into a large discount as soon as the new crop comes on the market. Owing to the attractive prices at which Indian cotton was for a time sold in Liverpool, when the Home markets were at the top of the rise in November and December, a large amount was consigned to Liverpool, but since the market declined that stock has been very hard to dispose of and at the end of August amounted, in Liverpool alone, to close on a lakh of bales.

No attempt during the year was made to corner any local position and, on the whole, speculation has been on the smallest scale seen for several years.

Jetha business was on a smaller scale than for several years owing to the large quantity of cotton bought in the up-country markets by the exporters and mills, but, even so, finance was not easy owing to the high price of cotton and to the bank rate, which during the cotton season rose to 9 per cent.

Course of Prices, 1919-20.

Up to	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay in Thousands of Bales, 1919-20.	Exports from Bombay in Thousands of Bales, 1919-20.	Hedge Contracts, 1919-20.					Bombay, 1919-20.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence. Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1919-20.			
			Broach April-May.	Fine Coomra. Dec.-Jan.	Khaodesh. Jan.	Bengal. Dec.-Jan.	Southern. Sept.-Oct.	3 months on London.	Exch. buying Yen (60 d-s).		Hedge Contract May.	Dollar Exch. T. T.	Price of Silver.	
1919.														
Sept. 5th	9	7	476	434	..	370	368	1.10 14/32	114	14.69	18.35	4.16	61d.	
" 12th	18	84	453	418	..	350	345	1.10 14/32	114	14.04	18.16	4.16	60½	
" 19th	30	109	478	438	..	370	372	2.0 16/32	111½	15.92	19.98	4.16	62	
" 26th	36	173	470	432	..	360	382	2.1 12/32	111½	16.20	19.94	4.23	63½	
Oct. 3rd	42	201	495	458	..	370	402	2.0 22/32	111½	16.49	19.63	4.22½	63	
" 10th	48	214	490	450	..	370	400	2.0 26/32	111½	16.35	20.60	4.19½	62½	
" 17th	57	257	544	499	..	421	449	2.0 22/32	112½	17.97	20.73	4.16	63½	
" 25th	68	277	512	462	417	394	407	2.0 16/32	112½	16.87	21.36	4.15½	64½	
" 31st	81	303	531	475	430	408	..	2.0 26/32	112½	17.63	21.69	4.16½	65½	
Nov. 7th	101	303	556	494	444	436	..	2.0 28/32	112½	18.35	22.29	4.16½	66½	
" 14th	144	332	548	486	433	419	..	2.1 12/32	112½	18.42	21.44	4.12½	68	
" 21st	205	398	542	468	418	412	..	2.1 24/32	110	18.51	20.41	4.04½	73½	
" 28th	257	429	532	462	402	402	..	2.4 18/32	104	20.07	20.82	4.04½	72½	
Dec. 5th	313	438	561	481	426	427	..	2.4	104	20.75	21.26	3.90½	74	
" 12th	379	468	552	471	416	410	..	2.4 8 32	104	20.43	21.36	3.67	78½	
" 19th	451	534	544	467	409	404	..	2.5 10 32	102	20.86	21.69	3.72½	78½	
" 27th	539	579	558	472	414	406	..	2.5 12 32	102	21.44	22.52	3.81½	77½	
1920.														
Jan. 2nd	615	601	546	459	401	396	..	2.4 22/32	103	20.77	24.31	3.76½	75½	
" 9th	722	626	556	477	419	395	..	2.4 16/32	103	20.90	24.38	3.74	78½	
" 16th	822	729	563	481	433	395	..	2.4 22/32	103	21.39	24.00	3.69	77	
" 23rd	933	823	568	491	422	391	..	2.4 16 32	104½	21.45	23.65	3.63½	79½	
" 30th	1,038	845	561	460	..	378	..	2.4 24/32	105	21.36	24.90	3.50	84½	
Feb. 6th	1,171	983	521	407	..	330	..	2.9½	96	23.12	25.35	3.29	88	
" 13th	1,288	1,011	508	408	..	325	..	2.1½ 8 32	95	23.70	26.39	3.38	84½	
" 20th	1,384	1,085	510	400	..	322	..	2.9	95	22.19	26.52	3.45	82½	
" 27th	1,481	1,137	489	406	..	313	..	2.8 16/32	97	20.92	26.70	3.37	82½	

Course of Prices, 1919-20—contd.

Up to 1920.	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay in Thousands of Bales, 1919-20.	Exports from Bombay in Thousands of Bales, 1919-20.	Hedge Contracts, 1919-20.					Bombay, 1919-20.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence. Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1919-20.			
			Broach. April- May.	Fine Oomra. March.	Khan- desh. March.	Ben- gal. March.	Sou- thern.	3 months on London.	Exch. buying Yen (60 d-s).		Hedge Con- tracts. May.	Dollar Exch. T. T.	Price of Silver.	
Mar. 6th	1,562	1,202	489	402	..	365	..	2.7	28.32	69	20.40	25.59	3.58	77½d
" 12th	1,677	1,256	497	420	..	325	..	2.5	24/32	96	19.39	25.37	3.67	70
" 19th	1,797	1,309	481	403	..	310	May/	2.5	24/32	95	18.36	25.87	3.78	70½
" 26th	1,910	1,387	457	389	..	304	May/	2.6	..	95	18.05	25.21	3.87½	71
April 1st	2,032	1,421	475	400	..	315	June	2.4½	..	95	17.96	25.85	3.90	72½
" 9th	2,142	1,503	507	410	..	319	..	2.4½	..	95	19.03	25.97	3.89	69½
" 16th	2,267	1,561	482	365	..	278	..	2.4½	..	95	18.05	25.86	3.96	67½
" 23rd	2,362	1,610	478	342	..	251	..	2.4½	..	96	17.88	24.59	3.87½	68½
" 30th	2,458	1,672	462	310	..	222	..	2.4½	..	98	17.29	24.76	3.83½	64½
May 7th	2,570	1,750	488	317	..	241	..	2.1½	..	108	16.32	25.66	3.85	60
" 14th	2,678	1,818	482	309	..	225	..	2.2½	..	110	16.83	25.01	3.81½	58½
" 21st	2,784	1,859	475	297	..	223	..	2.2½	..	110	16.75	24.69	3.81	58½
" 28th	2,869	1,864	424	292	..	238	..	2.2½	..	110	15.16	24.13	3.84½	59½
June 4th	2,961	1,955	445	285	..	238	..	2.1½	..	116	15.27	25.06	3.90	56½
" 11th	3,023	1,958	451	285	..	233	..	2.1	..	116	15.13	24.79	3.94	51½
" 19th	3,066	1,977	454	285	..	230	..	1.11	..	130	13.98	23.13	3.97	49½
" 25th	3,125	2,029	446	269	..	218	..	1.11	..	130	13.69	23.46	3.96½	50½
July 2nd	3,182	2,068	453	279	..	214	..	1.10	..	135	13.28	23.66	3.96	51½
" 9th	3,229	2,076	451	268	..	200	..	1.11½	..	135	13.98	23.33	3.94½	52½
" 16th	3,265	2,086	435	269	..	205	..	1.10½	..	135	13.19	24.85	3.89	52½
" 23rd	3,293	2,112	426	248	..	192	..	1.11½	..	135	13.52	24.59	3.80	54½
" 30th	3,317	2,139	416	245	..	192	..	1.11½	..	135	13.01	23.64	3.73	56½
Aug. 6th	3,341	2,142	422	244	..	197	..	1.11½	..	135	13.01	24.98	3.60	59½
" 13th	3,356	2,179	441	258	..	208	..	1.11½	..	138	13.54	24.30	3.63	59½
" 20th	3,377	2,195	445	256	..	209	..	1.11½	..	138	13.69	22.24	3.60	63½
" 27th	3,406	2,203	Spot rate 453	252	..	198	..	1.11½	..	138	13.88	21.18	3.57½	61

Course of Prices 1920-21.

Up to	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay in Thousands of Bales. 1920-21.	Exports from Bombay in The islands of Bales. 1920-21.	Hedge Contracts, 1920-21.				Bombay, 1920-21.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence. Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1920-21.		
			Cont. No. 1 Bengal.	Cont. No. 2 Broach	Cont. No. 4 Oomra.	Cont. No. 7 G. Southerns.	3 Months on London.	Exch. buying Yen (60d-s)		Hedge Contract.	Dollar, Exch. T. T.	Price of Silver.
1920.												
Sept. 3rd	1	11	Sept. 201		Sept. 267	Sept/Oct. 440	1.10½	145		May. 17.32	3.55½	58d.
" 10th	19	23	202		268	442	1.11	148		17.57	3.51½	59
" 17th	24	30	213		287	452	1.11½	148		17.54	3.48½	60
" 24th	41	66	218		298	440	1.11	152		17.20	3.48½	59½
Oct. 1st	58	92				400	1.10½	158		15.99	3.47½	59
" 8th	70	87				420	1.8½	172		15.59	3.50½	56½
" 15th	82	97				414	1.8½	165		13.88	3.47½	53½
" 23rd	96	107				410	1.8½	170		14.69	3.49½	52½
" 29th	108	137					1.9½	165		14.39	3.45	52½
Nov. 5th	118	153	Market closed.	Market closed.	Market closed.	Market closed.	1.9½	160	Market closed	14.21	3.41½	53½
" 12th	133	161					1.9½	163		13.40	3.35½	53½
" 19th	163	169					1.7½	172		11.80	3.43½	49½
" 26th	203	225					1.7½	175		10.95	3.47½	48½
			March. 215	April-May 343	March 282		1.6½	185	8.37	10.84	3.48½	44½
Dec. 3rd	257	247	219	337	270		1.5½	195	7.85	11.37	3.44½	38½
" 10th	317	281	216	334	267		1.5½	190	7.85	11.17	3.51	41
" 17th	374	294	200	306	255		1.5½	180	7.23	10.24	3.54	40½
" 23rd	435	322										
1921												
Jan. 3rd	487	354	195	297	247		1.6	180	7.04	9.27	3.53	40½
" 7th	578	393	210	323	267		1.6½	165	7.98	10.24	3.62	41½
" 14th	836	428	215	332	269		1.6½	183	7.93	10.84	3.74	40
" 21st	711	451	216	335	284		1.6½	161	8.00	9.70	3.76½	40
" 23th	804	454	212	323	257		1.5½	165	7.54	9.50	3.88½	37½
Feb. 4th	892	538	197	298	234		1.5½	167	6.80	8.94	3.84	36½
" 11th	979	594	204	305	242		1.5½	168	6.86	8.91	3.88½	38½
" 18th	1,066	681	206	312	251		1.4½	170	6.83	8.77	3.90	33½
" 25th	1,130	710	199	298	234		1.3½	180	6.16	7.64	3.85	31½

Course of Prices, 1920-21.—contd.

Up to	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay in Thousands of Bales. 1920-21.	Exports from Bombay in Thousands of Bales. 1920-21.	Hedge Contracts, 1920-21.				Bombay, 1920-21.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence. Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1920 21.			
			Cont. No. 1 Bengal March	Cont. No. 2 Broach April-May.	Cont. No. 4 Omra. March.	Cont. No. 7 G. Southerns.	3 Months on London.	Exch. buying Yen (60d-s)		Hedge Contract. May.	Dollar Exch. T. T.	Price of Silver.	
1921.													
Mar. 4th	1,263	787	174	270	208	May/June	1.3½	183	5.63	7.45	3.90	31½	
" 11th	1,377	800	185	270	217	290	1.3½	185	5.60	7.40	3.90½	31½	
" 18th	1,481	827	Market closed.	Market closed.	Market closed.	Market closed.	1.3½	184	Market closed.	7.71	3.90½	32½	
" 26th	1,570	895					1.4½	180		8.35	3.91½	33½	
April 1st	1,633	902	203	255	226	280	1.4½	178	5.39	7.93	3.91½	32½	
" 8th	1,699	942	196	255	223	280	1.4½	182	5.40	7.72	3.91½	33½	
" 15th	1,769	1,012	200	250	228	275	1.4 3/16	180	5.33	8.09	3.91	33½	
" 22nd	1,840	1,045	209	274	244	299	1.4 3/16	184	5.82	7.86	3.92½	34½	
" 29th	1,918	1,092	210	290	251	330	1.4 1/16	181	6.10	7.79	3.95	34½	
May 6th	1,985	1,161	221	303	263	340	1.4 1/16	180	6.42	8.10	3.97½	34½	
" 13th	2,067	1,222	224	303	265	335	1.3 29/32	180	6.36	7.94	3.99½	34½	
" 20th	2,132	1,263	218	292	258	325	1.3½	186	5.93	7.75	3.99½	33½	
" 27th	2,186	1,364	July	July Aug.	July	320	1.3 11/16	185	6.76	Aug.	8.49	3.91	33½
June 3rd	2,253	1,420	239	327	283	335	1.3	187	7.09	8.28	3.88	33½	
" 10th	2,321	1,485	250	345	300	337	1.4½	191	7.40	8.42	3.70	35½	
" 17th	2,399	1,489	250	345	298	338	1.3½	191	7.16	7.82	3.79	34½	
" 24th	2,480	1,546	244	328	302	325	1.3½	192	6.85	7.61	3.72½	35	
July 1st	2,538	1,556	251	328	315	July/Aug.	1.3 27/32	194	6.85	7.84	3.73	35½	
" 8th	2,580	1,623	270	323½	318	324	1.3	198	6.67	8.29	3.71	36½	
" 15th	2,630	1,629	281	346	336	346	1.3 21/32	200	7.13	8.61	3.62½	37½	
" 22nd	2,695	1,680	295	351	345	348	1.3½	205	7.25	8.52	3.58½	38	
" 29th	2,745	1,719	Sept.	327	326	326	1.3 25/32	208	6.61	8.16	3.57½	38½	
Aug. 5th	2,777	1,762	274	321	325	320	1.4	203	6.78	8.72	3.59½	38½	
" 12th	2,811	1,781	277	320	326½	323	1.4 1/16	193	6.80	8.60	3.66½	37½	
" 19th	2,839	1,843	278	324	330	Sept./Oct.	1.5½	185	7.42	8.66	3.65½	38½	
" 25th	2,862	1,876	281	Spot rate.	325	360	1.5½	180	7.44	9.65	3.70½	38½	

N.B.—No rates were quoted for Punjab-American, Omra Fully Good and Khandesh Fully Good, Contracts Nos. 3, 5 and 6 respectively, as no trading was done in these contracts during the year.

Course of Prices, 1921-22.

Up to	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay, 1921-22. Bales.	Exports of Cotton from Bombay, 1921-22. Bales.	Hedge Contracts, 1921-22.				Bombay, 1921-22.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence. Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1921-22.			
			Bengal Sept.	Broach April-May.	Fine Comra Sept.	G. Southerns. Sept.-Oct.	3 months on London	Exch. buying Yen (60 d-s).		Hedge Contract May.	Dollar Exch. T. T.	Price of Silver.	
1921.													
Sept.	2nd	3,381	Nil.	325	468	435	375	1.5 1/2	179	10.54	11.23	3.74	38 1/2
	9th	26,060	41,215	335	40	465	405	1.5 1/2	180	10.96	11.94	3.72 1/2	38 1/2
	15th	58,989	83,214	360	510	495	430	1.5 1/2	177	11.35	12.18	3.70 1/2	39 1/2
	23rd	1,10,199	1,10,556	366	534	528	450	1.5 1/2	168	11.69	12.87	3.73 1/2	41 1/2
				Dec.									
				Jan.									
	30th	1,50,485	1,47,644	445	597	519	465	1.5 13/16	170	13.55	13.25	3.72 1/2	42 1/2
Oct.	7th	1,94,474	2,03,551	430	587	498	450	1.5 11/16	168	13.46	12.87	3.78	41 1/2
	14th	2,36,897	2,26,810	407	562	501	440	1.5 15/16	162	13.06	11.93	3.86	42 1/2
	21st	2,62,426	2,72,619	372	528	458	420	1.5 1/2	169	11.75	11.34	3.94 1/2	40 1/2
	28th	2,77,809	2,82,208	345	494	427	..	1.4 1/2	169	10.35	11.60	3.90 1/2	40 1/2
Nov.	4th	2,93,476	3,33,092	344	490	427	..	1.4 15/16	170	10.78	11.37	3.93 1/2	39 1/2
	11th	3,25,122	3,73,227	291	425	368	..	1.4 1/2	173	9.26	10.31	3.93 1/2	38 1/2
	18th	3,62,290	4,10,363	316	445	383	..	1.4 1/2	170	9.60	10.07	3.99 1/2	39
	25th	4,33,742	4,46,359	314	458	402	..	1.4 1/2	174	9.78	11.20	4.00	37 1/2
Dec.	2nd	5,01,185	4,76,069	297	451	406	..	1.4 1/2	172	9.57	10.44	4.05 1/2	37 1/2
	9th	5,83,437	5,80,385	312	460	413	..	1.4 3/16	171	9.61	10.77	4.10 1/2	34 1/2
	16th	6,90,903	6,24,697	314	467	413	..	1.4 5/16	164	9.82	10.15	4.16	35 1/2
	23rd	8,02,712	6,73,396	322	485	439	..	1.4 1/2	166	10.10	10.72	4.20	35 1/2
	30th	9,09,231	7,62,131	342	524	468	..	1.4 5/16	164	11.02	11.10	4.19 1/2	35 1/2
1922.													
Jan.	6th	10,49,142	8,14,049	313	482	433	..	1.4 1/2	164	10.14	10.72	4.19 1/2	34 1/2
	13th	12,06,095	8,94,599	298	447	364	..	1.4 3/16	164	9.37	10.40	4.22	35 1/2
	20th	13,63,721	9,38,814	317	450	371	..	1.4 1/2	164	9.41	10.28	4.20 1/2	34 1/2
				March									
	27th	15,08,176	9,81,383	308	424	364	..	1.4 1/32	166	8.82	9.53	4.22 1/2	34 1/2
Feb.	3rd	16,24,739	10,22,959	296	414	349	..	1.3 31/32	163	8.58	9.40	4.30	35 1/2
	10th	17,21,012	11,36,236	290	404	336	..	1.3 1/2	160	8.33	9.48	4.36	34 1/2
	17th	18,01,056	12,05,828	293	412	339	..	1.3 1/2	161	8.53	10.10	4.36	34 1/2
	25th	18,61,101	12,50,477	311	437	365	..	1.3 1/2	162	8.86	10.06	4.40	32 1/2
Mar.	3rd	19,24,505	13,26,402	296	414	341	..	1.3 1/2	163	8.36	9.90	4.42 1/2	32 1/2

Course of Prices, 1921-22.—contd.

Up to	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay, 1921-22. Bales.	Exports of Cotton from Bombay, 1921-22. Bales.	Hedge Contracts, 1921-22.				Bombay, 1921-22.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence. Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1921-22.		
			Bengal. Sept.	Broach April-May.	Fine Oomra. Sept.	G. Southerns. Sept.-Oct.	3 months on London	Exch. buying Yen (60 d-s).		Hedge Contract. May.	Dollar Exch. T. T.	Price of Silver
1922.												
Mar. 10th	20,09,107	13,75,989	322	414	352	..	1.3 19/3.	166	8.67	10.36	4.35½	32½d.
" 17th	20,84,549	14,10,830	338	438	368	..	1.3½	168	8.96	10.32	4.35	33½
" 24th	21,60,879	14,63,654	340	448	377	..	1.3 9/1½	165½	9.05	10.25	4.38½	33½
			May		May	May						
" 31st	22,48,467	15,02,966	349	460	403	470	1.3 7/11	166	9.22	10.41	4.37	34½
April 7th	23,36,453	15,41,608	350	460	400	473	1.3 13/3	165½	9.18	10.28	4.38½	33½
" 14th	24,28,747	16,06,139	350	474	395	489	1.3 1/3.	166½	9.43	10.05	4.41	33½
" 21st	25,05,612	16,28,970	348	465	388	475	1.3 11/3	165½	9.23	10.09	4.41½	34½
" 28th	25,96,723	16,53,912	348	471	385	480	1.3 11/3.	165	9.35	10.06	4.42	34½
May 5th	26,76,990	17,77,060	354	491	401	500	1.3 15/3	163	9.83	10.79	4.44	35½
" 12th	27,55,476	18,24,364	356	490	411	493	1.3 25/3	158½	9.99	11.38	4.44½	35½
" 19th	28,33,287	19,14,539	363	501	428	505	1.3 27/3	158	10.22	11.90	4.44½	36
			July		July	July				August		
" 26th	29,17,677	19,20,150	366	513	432	500	1.3 29/3.	158	10.53	11.55	4.44½	36½
June 2nd	29,84,893	19,91,567	374	511	439	510	1.3½	158½	10.46	11.74	4.46	36½
" 9th	30,50,414	20,46,780	380	508	443	508	1.3 23/3.	159	10.27	12.00	4.50½	35½
" 16th	31,05,689	20,69,567	379	514	450	524	1.3½	160	10.43	12.39	4.46½	35½
" 23rd	31,64,612	21,44,180	390	527	463	528	1.3 25/32	161	10.74	12.87	4.41½	35½
" 30th	32,15,339	21,84,260	394	526	463	525	1.3 27/32	162	10.74	12.48	4.40½	36½
July 7th	32,51,077	22,41,018	400	540	472	520	1.3½	159½	11.05	13.12	4.44½	36
" 14th	32,93,162	23,18,959	403	544	473	525	1.3 13/16	160½	11.08	13.05	4.44	35½
" 21st	33,30,849	24,06,586	387	548	461	520	1.3 13/16	159½	11.14	12.93	4.45½	35½
			Dec.-		Sept.							
" 28th	33,82,873	24,08,253	355	527	440	495	1.3 25/32	160	10.74	12.58	4.44½	35½
August 4th	34,02,383	24,72,228	353	530	448	505	1.3 13/16	159½	10.80	12.42	4.45	35½
" 11th	34,27,896	25,19,518	343	526	442	505	1.3 13/16	159½	10.75	12.15	4.46	34½
" 18th	34,42,112	25,57,645	353	502	452	500	1.3 25/32	158½	10.23	12.73	4.47	34½
" 25th	34,55,012	25,78,719	365	525	476	525	1.3 25/32	159½	10.70	13.07	4.47	36½
			(Spot.)		(Spot.)							

N. B.—No rates were quoted for Punjab-Americans, F. G. Oomras and F. G. Khandesh, Contracts Nos. 3, 5, and 6 respectively, as no trading was done in them during the year.

Course of Prices, 1922-23.

Up to 1922.	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay, 1922-23. Bales.	Exports of Cotton from Bombay, 1922-23. Bales.	Hedge Contracts, 1922-23.				Bombay, 1922-23.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1922-23.		
			Bengal Dec. Jan.	Broach Apr.- May.	Fine Oomra Sept.	G. Sou- thern.	3 months on London.	Exch. buying Ven (60 d/s)		Hedge Contract May.	Dollar Ex- change T. T.	Price of Silver.
Sept. 1st	2,023	15,518	358	491	478	..	1.3 11/16	161½	9.94	12.37	4.45½	35½d.
" 8th	9,372	17,046	352	477	487	..	1.3 25/32	161½	9.75	11.76	4.45½	35½
" 15th	17,826	24,894	348	472	475	..	1.3 25/32	164½	9.61	12.13	4.41½	35½
" 22nd	29,227	51,553	345	463	487	..	1.3 11/16	164½	9.40	11.75	4.41½	35½
					Dec-Jan.							
" 29th	34,350	52,771	296	410	355	..	1.3 23/32	165	8.35	11.61	4.36½	35 5/16
Oct. 6th	40,829	76,488	296	410	355	..	1.3 13/16	164	8.39	11.79	4.41½	35 3/16
" 13th	43,042	78,014	315	426	373	..	1.3 13/16	162	8.74	12.28	4.43	34½
" 20th	44,803	1,02,983	336	459	404	..	1.3 13/16	161½	9.40	12.79	4.46½	33½
" 27th	46,388	1,29,262	335	461	409	..	1.3 13/16	161½	9.48	13.12	4.45½	34½
Nov. 3rd	52,385	1,67,758	330	457	403	..	1.3 27/32	161	9.42	13.40	4.46½	33 13/16
" 10th	68,251	2,73,644	362	501	446	..	1.31	161½	10.32	14.23	4.45	33
" 17th	98,184	2,86,231	340	472	422	..	1.4½	158½	9.89	13.82	4.47½	32 3/16
" 24th	1,43,367	3,14,556	336	466	412	..	1.4½	158	9.77	13.90	4.49	32 5/16
Dec. 1st	2,15,656	3,72,799	332	461	417	..	1.4	5/32	157	9.68	15.67	4.51½
" 8th	2,99,935	4,29,052	326	448	396	..	1.4	3/32	156	9.37	13.33	4.86½
" 15th	4,07,777	4,86,291	335	460	408	..	1.4	3/32	154½	9.62	13.74	4.64½
" 22nd	5,33,792	5,16,581	336	468	423	..	1.4	3/16	153½	9.86	14.14	4.84½
" 29th	6,54,282	5,56,831	345	479	428	..	1.4	3/8	152½	10.19	14.36	4.64
1923												
Jan. 5th	7,99,823	6,44,163	350	482	432	..	1.4	9/32	152½	10.19	14.37	4.64
" 12th	9,40,995	6,99,851	365	495	447	..	1.4	9/32	152½	10.47	14.75	4.67½
" 19th	11,02,612	8,31,255	387	526	491	..	1.4	7/16	150½	11.20	15.21	4.66
			March		March	May/ June						
" 26th	12,56,875	9,09,856	372	509	454	524	1.5	3/16	142	11.31	15.50	4.64½
Feb. 2nd	14,27,798	10,32,184	371	507	461	522	1.4	9/16	146	10.87	14.86	4.66½
" 9th	15,99,997	11,76,867	390	528	477	530	1.4	17/32	146	11.24	15.03	4.67½
" 16th	17,38,255	12,81,625	392	531	482	543	1.4	7/16	147½	11.30	15.37	4.68½
" 23rd	19,24,907	13,67,888	398	547	487	547	1.4½		146	11.98	15.80	4.71½
Mar. 1st	20,79,482	14,63,785	411	553	492	557	1.4½		147½	11.73	15.90	4.70½
" 8th	22,21,215	15,29,009	432	562	502	572	1.4	11/32	147½	11.91	16.11	4.70½
" 16th	23,48,901	15,87,918	429	551	489	585	1.4½		150	11.61	16.07	4.68½
" 23rd	24,62,181	17,34,888	418	524	485	544	1.4½		150½	11.06	15.52	4.69½
			May									
" 30th	25,67,433	18,39,933	420	518	..	538	1.4	9/32	150½	10.93	14.79	4.68½

Course of Prices, 1922-23—contd.

up to	Receipt of Cot. on into Bombay, 1922-23. Bales.	Exports of Cot. on from Bombay, 1922-23. Bales.	Hedge Contracts, 1922-23.				Bombay, 1922-23.		Price of Brach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reference Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1922-23.		
			Bengal May.	Breach Apr. May.	Fine Oomra.	G. S. u. thous. May June.	months of London	Exch. buying Yen (60 d/s)		Hedge Contract May.	Doll r x- change T T.	Price of Silver.
April 6th	23,66,916	18,63,987	425	528	..	548	1.4 9/32	151½	11.15	15.27	4.68½	32 1/16d.
" 13th	21,73,925	19,33,343	429	529	..	542	1.4 9/32	151½	11.22	15.26	4.65½	32
" 20th	23,81,029	20,81,267	410	512	..	525	1.4 11/32	151½	10.91	14.80	4.61½	32½
" 27th	24,45,775	21,58,726	415	516	..	529	1.4 5/16	152½	10.97	14.94	4.62½	32½
May 4th	30,30,196	23,08,047	406	523	..	534	1.4 5/16	153	11.09	14.01	4.62½	32 13/16
" 11th	31,01,050	23,43,419	401	505	..	535	1.4½	153½	10.67	13.35	4.60½	32 7/16
" 18th	31,77,726	24,37,854	389	502	..	491	1.4½	154	10.60	14.11	4.62½	32½
" 25th	32,29,913	24,47,016	Spot rate 420	Spot rate 530	..	515	1.4 7/32	153½	11.14	14.70	4.62½	32 9/16
June 1st	32,94,844	25,42,639	418	July. Aue. 533	..	511	1.4½	153½	11.20	14.21	4.62½	31½
" 8th	31,50,694	25,80,914	418	534	Dec.-Jan	529	1.4½	154	11.21	14.89	4.61½	31½
" 15th	31,12,184	23,28,654	436	536	..	525	1.4 9/32	154	11.31	14.93	4.61½	31 15/16
" 22nd	34,56,422	25,95,224	441	534	..	523	1.4½	154	11.25	14.56	4.61½	31½
" 29th	31,90,770	27,42,897	450	521	Aug.- Sept.	515	1.4 9/32	154½	10.98	14.70	4.58½	31½
July 6th	33,13,028	28,11,911	448	516	..	510	1.4 13/32	155	10.98	14.80	4.55½	31 15/16
" 13th	35,41,622	28,57,291	452	523	..	516	1.4 13/32	154½	11.5	14.87	4.58½	30 11/16
" 20th	35,57,546	28,79,633	454	520	..	516	1.4 11/32	154	11.00	14.13	4.59	30 15/16
" 27th	35,75,308	28,97,611	361	505	..	500	1.4 9/32	154	10.66	13.02	4.59½	30 13/16
Aug. 3rd	35,94,763	29,33,700	342	467	..	455	1.4½	155½	9.83	13.29	4.56½	30 15/16
" 10th	35,03,637	21,38,763	358	479	..	465	1.4½	156	10.08	13.96	4.56½	31
" 17th	33,16,338	29,50,013	363	474	..	411	1.4 5/16	156	10.02	15.06	4.56½	30 15/16
" 23rd	36,27,020	29,67,903	369	Spot rate 490	..	417	1.4 3/16	157½	10.25	14.90	4.55½	30½
" 31st	36,41,287	29,89,850	366	Apr/May 451	..	415	1.4½	156½	9.58	13.52	4.54½	30 15/16

N.B.—No rates were quoted for Fine Oomras, Contract No. 3, May and July delivery, as trading was not permitted in this contract for these periods; and no rates were fixed for F. G. Oomras, Contract No. 4, as no trading was done in this contract during the year,

Course of Prices, 1923-24.

Up to	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay, 1923-24. Bales.	Exports of Cotton from Bombay, 1923-24. Bales.	Hedge Contracts, 1923-24.					Bombay, 1923-24.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence. Per Lb.	Liverpool, 1923-24.			
			Bengal. Dec.-Jan.	Broach April-May.	Fine Oomra. Dec.-Jan.	F. G. Oomra.	G. Southern. Aug.-Sept.	3 Months on London.	Exch. buying Yen (60 d-s)		Hedge Contract May.	Dollar Exch. T. T.	Price of Silver.	
Sept.	6th	4,149	378	463	424	..	480	1.4 5/16	156½	9.78	14.29	4.51½	31½d.	
"	13th	8,944	45,536	386	473½	433½	..	495	1.4½	10.04	14.69	4.54½	31½	
"	21st	17,370	53,492	430	530	485	..	..	1.4½	11.32	15.24	4.54½	32½	
"	28th	23,861	75,436	412	515	470	..	..	1.4 7/16	10.96	15.24	4.55½	31½	
Oct.	5th	33,325	1,03,567	404	511	462	..	..	1.4 17/32	10.95	15.01	4.55½	31½	
"	12th	41,630	1,40,062	399	504½	458	..	..	1.4 19/32	10.87	15.06	4.54½	31 5/16	
"	18th	51,897	1,65,893	412	522	474	..	..	1.4½	11.36	15.74	4.52½	31½	
"	26th	60,977	1,74,037	442	555	509	..	..	1.4 31/32	12.21	16.90	4.50½	31 15/16	
Nov.	2nd	73,62	2,56,748	438	545	505	..	..	1.4 31/32	11.98	17.15	4.46½	31½	
"	6th	94,377	2,72,486	471	581	544	..	..	1.4 15/16	12.73	18.56	4.40½	32 5/16	
"	16th	1,17,987	2,96,235	498	608	578	..	..	1.5 3/32	13.44	19.62	4.32½	32½	
"	23rd	1,47,655	3,26,329	Market closed.					..	1.5 5/32	150½	19.92	4.36½	33
"	30th	1,97,532	3,31,227	Market closed.					..	1.5 13/32	148½	21.39	4.34½	33 7/16
Dec.	7th	2,74,135	3,91,605	535	647	607	..	..	1.5 5/16	147	14.48	20.11	4.36	33 1/16
"	14th	3,78,381	4,45,430	519	629	590	..	..	1.5½	145½	14.03	19.92	4.37	33½
"	21st	5,05,194	5,00,620	541	654	624	..	..	1.5½	145½	14.68	20.04	4.36	33½
"	27th	6,28,940	5,22,942	552	664	633	..	..	1.5 15/32	143½	14.97	20.66	4.34½	33½
1924														
Jan.	4th	7,88,565	6,97,042	553	659	626	..	..	1.5 15/32	143	14.86	20.08	4.28½	33 15/16
"	11th	10,08,905	7,45,589	526	621	595	..	..	1.5 9/32	140½	13.87	19.50	4.28	32 15/16
"	18th	11,67,255	8,26,173	543	623	602	..	..	1.5½	141	14.10	19.02	4.23	33½
"	25th	13,35,81	9,53,429	545	612	606	..	..	1.5½	142½	13.85	19.57	4.23	33½
Feb.	1st	15,03,22	11,36,471	516	603	576	..	..	1.5 15/32	140½	13.62	19.36	4.32½	33 5/16
"	8th	16,74,47	12,54,197	539	628	600	..	..	1.5 5/32	144	13.94	19.13	4.31½	33½
"	15th	18,49,41	13,55,068	516	602	580	..	..	1.5 9/32	145½	13.46	18.06	4.30	33½
"	22nd	20,13,84	14,51,751	620	591	568	..	..	1.5½	142	13.11	17.45	4.31½	33 9/16
"	29th	21,71,005	15,14,698	500	589	540	..	..	1.4½	145	12.43	17.14	4.30½	33 7/16
May/June														
Mar.	7th	22,89,14	15,83,652	499	570	546	..	590	1.4½	143½	12.44	16.58	4.28	33½
"	14th	24,02,581	17,00,647	514	567	548	..	592	1.4 31/32	134	12.45	16.82	4.28½	33½
"	21st	24,89,839	17,77,130	519	579	565	..	599	1.4 29/32	137	12.66	16.85	4.30½	33½
"	28th	25,60,768	18,59,703	505	547	532	..	567	1.4 5/16	133½	11.96	16.04	4.30	33½

Course of Prices, 1923-24.—contd.

Up to	Receipt of Cotton into Bombay, 1923-24. Bales.	Exports of Cotton from Bombay, 1923-24. Bales.	Hedge Contracts, 1923-24.					Bombay, 1923-24.		Price of Broach including freight Bombay to Liverpool reduced to pence. Per lb.	Liverpool, 1923-24.		
			Bengal. May.	Broach April-May.	Fine Oomra. May.	F. G. Oomra	G. Southerns May-June.	3 Months on London.	Exch. buying Yen (60-d-s).		Hedge Contract May 1924.	Dollar Exch. T. T.	Price of Silver.
April 4th	26,45,557	19,41,869	528	573	561	..	593	1.4 1/2	134 1/2	12.50	17.72	4.30	32 1/2 d.
" 11th	27,13,398	20,02,842	534	579	567	..	594	1.4 15/16	132 1/2	12.67	18.27	4.33	33 1/16
" 18th	27,80,906	20,85,023	534	579	569	..	594	1.5 1/32	130	12.75	17.90	4.34 1/2	33 5/16
" 25th	28,44,252	21,21,863	530	571	563	..	586	1.5 5/32	122	12.66	17.20	4.37 1/2	33 1/2
May 2nd	29,08,502	21,97,375	521	570	548	..	585	1.4 15/16	126	12.47	17.08	4.58 1/2	33
" 9th	29,60,405	22,31,062	532	583	555	..	588	1.5 3/32	125	12.88	17.33	4.35 1/2	33 11/16
" 16th	30,08,579	22,87,994	534	575	553	..	580	1.5 1/16	127	12.69	17.53	4.36 1/2	33 11/16
" 23rd	30,48,462	23,23,518	Spot	Spot	Spot	..	590	1.5 1/2	126	13.16	17.44	4.33 1/2	34 1/2
" 30th	30,85,300	23,61,978	July 1925	April-May, 1925	July 1925	..	595	1.5 1/4	127 1/2	11.83	14.74	4.30 1/2	95
June 6th	31,15,708	24,10,784	543	532	573	..	590	1.5 1/2	129 1/2	11.78	14.52	4.30 1/2	35 1/2
" 13th	31,56,116	24,77,902	542	531	571	..	590	1.5 1/2	131	11.76	14.45	4.31 1/2	34 11/16
" 20th	31,84,194	24,93,875	542	526	568	..	590	1.5 7/32	130	11.70	14.46	4.34 1/2	34 13/16
" 27th	32,09,299	25,45,309	535	521	564	..	595	1.5 1/2	132	11.60	14.12 1/2	4.33 1/2	34 1/2
July 4th	32,25,036	25,76,224	522	507	556	..	585	1.5 7/32	132 1/2	11.27	13.42	4.32 1/2	34 1/2
" 11th	32,34,972	25,83,765	517	501	552	..	580	1.5 1/2	131	11.16	13.67	4.35 1/2	34 9/16
" 18th	32,48,340	26,03,347	536	519	562	..	590	1.5 1/2	127 1/2	11.72	14.47	4.38 1/2	34 7/16
" 25th	32,55,586	26,10,287	Spot	Spot	Spot	..	600	1.5 1/2	125	12.07	15.57	4.40 1/2	34 1/2
Aug. 1st	32,60,977	26,39,339	Dec.-Jan	Dec.-Jan	Dec.-Jan	..	605	1.5 23/32	124	12.25	16.01	4.40 1/2	34 1/2
" 8th	32,68,115	26,45,824	445	537	507	..	595	1.5 9/16	122 1/2	11.90	15.37	4.51 1/2	34 1/2
" 15th	32,71,295	26,69,944	445	522	498	..	592	1.5 9/32	125	11.63	14.98	4.54 1/2	33 1/2
" 22nd	32,82,258	26,90,456	438	513	490	..	582	1.5 1/2	123	11.60	14.45	4.50 1/2	34 1/2
" 29th	32,88,020	27,08,660	420	491	466	..	578	1.5 1/2	123 1/2	11.09	13.73	4.48 1/2	34 7/16

N.B.—No rates were quoted for F. Good Broach, Contract No. 2, July/August delivery as trading was prohibited in this Contract for this period; and no rates were fixed for F. Good Oomras, Contract No. 4, as no trading was done in this Contract during the year.

Differences between Standards fixed during the year 1923-24 for Tenders against Hedge Contracts.

Contract No. I, Bengals—Basis, F. G. M. G. United Provinces.

Sind-Punjab	Dec.-Jan., March, May and July par.
Rajputana	Dec.-Jan., March, May and July par.

Contract No. II, Broach—Basis, F. G. M. G. Broach.

Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..	April-May, Rs. 40 on.
Punjab-American .. ..	.. .. 75 on.
Surat .. ..	.. .. 115 on.
Navsari .. ..	.. .. 140 on.
Dholleras .. ..	.. .. 20 on.
Kutch .. ..	.. .. 40 on.
Kalagin .. ..	.. .. 35 on.
Kadi-Viramgaum .. ..	.. .. 30 on.

Contract No. III, Fine Oomvas.—Basis, Fine Berar.

Central Provinces No. I ..	Dec.-Jan. and March, Rs. 30 on; May and July, Rs. 35 on. 1
Central Provinces No. II ..	Dec.-Jan. and March, Rs. 15 on; May and July, Rs. 20 on.

Contract No. V, Southern—Basis, Good M. G. Westerns.

Northerns	May-June and August-September, Rs. 20 on.
Bijapore	May-June and August-September, Rs. 5 off.
Bagalkote	May-June and August-September, Rs. 10 on.
Coompta	May-June and August-September, Rs. 45 on.
Miraj	May-June and August-September, Rs. 15 on.
Cambodias	May-June and August-September, Rs. 90 on.
Tinnevellics	May-June and August-September, Rs. 80 on.
Karungannics	May-June and August-September, Rs. 85 on.

Note.—Differences in Standards were not fixed for F. G. Broach, Contract No. 2, July-August delivery, as trading was prohibited in this contract for this period and no differences were fixed for Fully Good Oomvas, Contract No. 4, as no trading was done in this contract during the year.

THE SEASON, 1923-24.

Extracts from the Official Forecasts and the Final Memorandum issued by the Department of Statistics.

The first forecast based on reports of about 78 per cent of the total area showed 12,373,000 acres had been sown, as against the revised figure of 12,511,000 for the same date in the preceding year.

Sowings were generally delayed owing to the late arrival of the monsoon, but climatic conditions at sowing time were favourable.

The second forecast reported the area sown as 17,831,000 acres and seasonal conditions not quite so favourable.

The third forecast showed 21,845,000 acres as the area sown against the revised figure for the previous year of 19,846,000, an increase of 10 per cent.

The Final Memorandum reported 22,941,000 acres, which was an increase of 5 per cent over last year. The estimated total yield was 5,042,000 bales, which was 1 per cent below the revised estimated yield for the previous year.

A supplementary memorandum issued in April gave the total area as 23,088,000 acres to yield 5,075,000 bales, as compared with 21,792,000 acres and 5,075,000 bales last year.

The exports of raw cotton by sea to foreign countries were 3,473,000 bales, compared with 3,170,000 bales in the previous year.

The estimated yield of American seed cotton is given as 237,000, as compared with 121,000 bales last year. The yield per acre for Punjab-American is 156 lbs., and 240 lbs. for Sind-American.

Of the 1922-23 crop, 55 per cent was exported and 45 per cent retained for home consumption—33 per cent by the mills and 12 per cent locally. A little over 3 per cent was sent to Great Britain, the rest of Europe taking about 8 per cent and the balance being largely taken up by Japan.

Last season's crop proved to be 6,270,000 bales, 23½ per cent more than the February official forecast, while the previous one was little short of six million bales, or 33 per cent more than forecasted. The official forecasts were again on the conservative side.

The Final General and Supplementary Memorandum estimated the outturn as follows:—

The detailed figures for each province are stated below:—

Provinces and States.	Acres. (thousands).		Bales of 400 lbs. (thousands).		Yield per acre (lbs.)	
	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23
Bombay (a)	6,291	5,817	1,127	1,328	72	91
Central Provinces and Berar	4,901	4,857	1,020	1,040	83	86
*Madras (b)	2,669	2,348	480	431	72	73
Punjab (b)	1,914	1,394	628	397	131	114
United Provinces (b) ..	652	652	215	182	132	112
Burma	297	284	46	45	62	63
Bihar and Orissa ..	81	80	16	15	79	75
Bengal (b)	71	72	21	17	118	94
Ajmer-Merwara ..	41	36	13	15	127	167
Assam	39	40	14	14	144	140
North-West Frontier Province	23	15	4	3	70	80
Delhi	3	2	1	1	133	200
Hyderabad	3,500	3,813	1,079	1,116	123	117
Central India (c) ..	1,041	889	187	181	68	81
Baroda	657	585	76	116	46	79
Gwalior	500	523	60	74	48	57
Rajputana	324	302	73	76	90	101
Mysore	84	83	15	24	71	116
TOTAL ..	23,088	21,792	5,075	5,075	88	92

A statement showing the present estimates of area and yield according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton, as compared with the preceding year, is given below. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 52 per cent, Bengal-Sind 17 per cent, Dholleras 6 per cent, American 5 per cent, Broach and Coompta-Dharwars 4 per cent each, and Tinnevellys and Westerns and Northern 3 per cent each.

(a) Including Sind and Indian States.

(b) Including Indian States.

(c) Excluding Gwalior which has been shown separately.

* Against 2,615,000 acres shown in February for 1923-24.

Trade Descriptions.

Descriptions of Cotton.	Acres (thousands).		Bales of 400 lbs. (thousands).		Yield per acre (lbs.)				
	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23			
Omras—									
Khandesh	1,394	1,410	284	332	81	94			
Central India .. .	1,541	1,412	247	255	64	72			
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,974	2,180	578	628	117	115			
Hyderabad-Gaoran ..	1,400	1,439	500	451	143	125			
Berar	3,320	3,356	1,020	{ 695 }	83	{ 84 }			
Central Provinces ..	1,501	1,501					{ 345 }	{ 92 }	
Total	11,210	11,298	2,629	2,706	94	96			
Dholeras	1,965	2,014	288	489	59	97			
Bengal-Sind—									
United Provinces ..	652	652	215	182	132	112			
Rajoutana	406	396	92	102	91	103			
Sind-Punjab	1,647	1,295	526	395	128	122			
Others	85	85	17	16	80	75			
Total	2,790	2,428	850	695	122	114			
American—									
Punjab	599	382	234	117	156	123			
Sind	5	7	3	4	240	229			
Broach	1,176	1,130	203	281	69	99			
Coo nta-Dharwar ..	1,501	1,130	221	189	59	67			
Western & Northern	1,974	1,657	169	167	34	40			
Cocanadas	254	279	50	55	79	79			
* Tinnevellys	617	1,048	{ 167 }	141	108	112			
Salem	201						{ 26 }	23	52
Cambodias	360						{ 151 }	130	168
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	436	419	84	78	77	74			
GRAND TOTAL ..	23,088	21,792	5,075	5,075	88	93			

* Figures given are taken from the April Supplementary Memorandum, for comparison with previous years, the February figures for Madras are given herewith:—

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands).	Bales of 400 lbs. (thousands).	Yield per acre (lbs.).
	1923-24	1923-24	1923-24
Western and Northern	1,958	170	35
Cocanadas	254	50	79
Tinnevellys	635	175	110
Salem	176	22	50
Cambodias	329	138	168

The provincial reports are summarised below. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate the average percentage of the total area under cotton in India cultivated in that province during the five years ending 1921-22.

BOMBAY (27.9 PER CENT).—The latest reports show the total area under both early and late cotton to be 6,291,000 acres (1,899,000 acres being in Indian States), which is 8 per cent above the area of last year. The increase is attributed to high prices combined with favourable seasonal conditions in the Presidency proper and good inundation in Sind. The yield is estimated at 1,127,000 bales (294,000 bales being in Indian States) which is 15 per cent. less than that of last year. In north Gujrat and Kathiawar, the season started well, but the rains held off and excepting some showers in September, there was practically no rain, and the crop suffered severely on a large area. In a large part of Broach too, conditions were not much better. In the Panch Mahals, however, the season was more favourable, while in Surat and generally in the tract south of the Nerbada, it was distinctly good. In the Deccan, the condition of the crop in most parts, especially in Poona, Solapur, and Satara, has been far from satisfactory, except where grown under irrigation. In the Karnatak, opportune and adequate rains at sowing time gave a good impetus to the cultivation of the crop; but the subsequent holding off of the rains affected the crop seriously. In Sind, the crop had a good start and showed vigorous development at first; but a rather serious attack of boll worm in September and a spell of frost, which passed over the country about the middle of December, reduced the yield and affected the quality of the crop as well. The area and yield according to the different trade descriptions are shown below:—

	Acres.	Bales.	
Oomras {	Khandesh	1,394,000	284,000
	Barsi and Nagar	200,000	27,000
Dholleras	1,779,000	274,000	
Broach	705,000	141,000	
Coompta-Dharwars	1,425,000	208,000	
Westerns and Northern	436,000	57,000	
Bengal-Sind {	Rajputana	41,000	6,000
	Sind-Punjab	306,000	127,000
American (Sind)	5,000	3,000	

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR (20.3 PER CENT).—The area sown is estimated at 4,901,000 acres (3,320,000 acres being in Berar), which is 1 per cent above the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 1,020,000 bales. As compared with the previous year the present estimate shows a decline of 2 per cent.

MADRAS.—The area is estimated at 2,669,000 acres, which is 14 per cent above the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 480,000 bales as compared with 431,000 bales last year, or an increase of 11 per cent. The absence of any showers till the middle of March reduced the prospects of the crop still further in several districts. Recent rains were generally beneficial except in Madura and Ramnad where they synchronised with the season pickings and affected the quality of the lint to some extent. These rains will, however, improve the prospects of the summer pickings. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 89 per cent as against 91 per cent in the preceding year.

The area and yield by trade descriptions are:—

	Acres.	Bales.
Tinnevellys	617,000	167,000
Salems	201,000	26,000
Cambodias	359,000	151,000
Westerns and Northern	1,227,000	89,000
Cocanadas	239,000	45,000
Others	26,000	2,000

PUNJAB (8.2 PER CENT).—The area is reported to be 1,914,000 acres (177,000 acres being in the Indian States), which is 37 per cent above the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 628,000 bales (60,000 bales being in the Indian States), which is 58 per cent larger than that of last year. Of the total crop, 599,000 acres with an estimated yield of 234,000 bales are reported to be under the American variety. The area and yield by trade descriptions are:—

	Acres.	Bales.
American	599,000	234,000
Desi (Bengal-Sind)	1,315,000	394,000

UNITED PROVINCES (5 PER CENT).—The area is now reported to be 652,000 acres (16,000 acres being in the Rampur State), which is the same as in last year. The yield is estimated at 215,000 bales (including 6,000 bales in the Rampur State), as compared with 182,000 bales last year.

BURMA (1.6 PER CENT).—The area is reported to be 297,000 acres, which shows an increase of 5 per cent as compared with last year. The yield is estimated at 46,000 bales, as against 45,000 bales last year.

BIHAR AND ORISSA (0.4 PER CENT).—The area is estimated at 81,000 acres, as against 80,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 16,000 bales, which is 1,000 bales more than last year. The weather was favourable in all the districts except in parts of Darbhanga, Puri, Sambalpur, and Bhagalpur where rain was insufficient, and in parts of Patna and Sahabad where some damage was done by floods.

BENGAL (0.3 PER CENT).—The total area sown with both early and late crops is estimated at 71,000 acres, as compared with 72,000 acres last year. The total yield is estimated at 21,000 bales, which is 23 per cent above the yield of last year. The weather in the important districts proved more favourable than in the previous year for the early crop and a satisfactory outturn was obtained in consequence. The late crop, on the other hand, suffered through absence of rain from the end of October onwards. The area and outturn according to trade descriptions are:—

	Acres.	Bales.
Bengal-Sind	4,000	1,000
Commillas	67,000	20,000

AJMER-MERWARA (0.2 PER CENT).—The area is reported to be 41,000 acres, as against 36,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 13,000 bales, as compared with 15,000 bales last year.

ASSAM (0.2 PER CENT).—The area and yield are reported to be 39,000 acres and 14,000 bales, against 40,000 acres and 14,000 bales last year.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (0.1 PER CENT).—The area is reported to be 23,000 acres, as against 15,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 4,000 bales, which is 1,000 bales more than last year.

DELHI reports an area of 3,000 acres under cotton with a yield of 1,000 bales, as compared with 2,000 acres and 1,000 bales last year. The yield is normal on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands.

HYDERABAD (12.9 PER CENT).—The area sown is estimated at 3,500,000 acres, which is 8 per cent below the area of last year. The estimate of yield stands at 1,079,000 bales, which is 3 per cent less than the yield of last year. The detailed district figures are as follows:—

	Acres.	Bales.
Aurangabad	436,852	196,583
Bir	341,361	85,390
Parbhani	541,860	178,781
Nander	488,870	195,548
Gulbargh	39,481	9,936
Raichur	274,840	12,707
Usmanabad	22,750	7,394
Bidar	235,080	63,649
Medak	2,417	582
Mahbubnagar	3,656	1,079
Nalgunda	12,894	4,203
Nizamabad	18,250	4,115
Warangal	14,701	5,145
Adilabad	253,542	102,356
Karimnagar	88,189	24,260
Non-Government areas ..	725,379	187,727
Total ..	3,500,122	1,079,455

The area and yield by trade descriptions are as follows :—

	Acres.	Bales.
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,400,000	500,000
Barsi and Nagarf	1,774,000	551,000
Westerns and Northern	311,000	23,000
Coconadas	15,000	5,000

CENTRAL INDIA* (4 PER CENT).—The area and yield are estimated at 948,000 acres and 162,000 bales. These figures indicate an increase of 7 per cent in area but a decrease of 10 per cent in yield. The detailed figures are as follows:—

	Acres.	Bales.
Indore	(a)508,000	81,000
Bhopal	128,000	18,000
Baghelkhand	17,000	8,000
Bundelkhand	22,000	6,000
Malwa	132,000	14,000
Southern States	141,000	35,000
Total	948,000	162,000

BARODA (3.6 PER CENT).—The area is reported to be 657,000 acres, as against 585,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 76,000 bales, which is 34 per cent below the yield of last year. The area and yield by trade descriptions are :—

	Acres.	Bales.
Broach	471,000	62,000
Dhollerias	186,000	14,000

GWALIOR (2.1 PER CENT).—The area is estimated at 500,000 acres, which is 4 per cent below the area of last year. The decrease is due to restricted sowings owing to excessive rains in August. The yield is estimated at 60,000 bales, which is 19 per cent less than the yield of last year.

† Includes the whole of the cotton grown in the non-Government areas.

* Excluding Gwalior which has been shown separately.

a) Repeated from third forecast, later information not being available.

RAJPUTANA (1.6 PER CENT).—The area and yield are estimated at 324,000 acres and 73,000 bales, as compared with 322,000 acres and 76,000 bales last year. There is thus an increase of 7 per cent in area and a decrease of 4 per cent in yield. The detailed figures for the States are:—

	Acres.	Bales.
Sirohi	280	100
Marwar	35,160	8,790
Mewar	102,000	28,800
Dungarpur	350	19
Banswara	1,555	97
Partabgarh	2,897	391
Kushalgarh	310	77
Shahpura	5,623	1,885
Tonk	33,013	2,716
Bundi	6,881	2,173
Kotah	31,389	4,779
Jhalawar	16,471	1,224
Kishangarh	6,823	4,167
Jaipur	40,165	11,089
Alwar	20,507	3,389
Karauli	3,680	1,083
Bharatpur	9,028	2,056
Dholpur	7,680	384
Total ..	323,812	73,219

MYSORE (0.5 PER CENT).—The area is reported to be 84,000 acres, which is 1 per cent above the area sown last year. The yield is estimated at 15,000 bales, which is 37 per cent below last year's yield. The area and yield by trade descriptions are:—

	Acres.	Bales.
Coompta-Dharwars	76,000	13,000
Cambodias	1,000	200
Other sorts	7,000	2,000

Estimates of the 'Carry-over' from one year to another are not taken into account.

APPROXIMATE CROP.

	Year ending 31st August	
	1923.	1922.
	Thousand bales (400 lbs.).	Thousand bales (400 lbs.).
Exports to United Kingdom ..	223	67
" " Continent	501	325
" " Far East	2,135	2,197
" " Other Countries ..	614	581
Total ..	3,473	3,170
Home Consumption*--		
Mills	2,109	2,159
Extra factory or local	750	750
Total ..	2,859	2,909
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,332	6,079
Less Imports	62	107
APPROXIMATE CROP	6,270	5,972
ESTIMATED IN FORECAST	5,075	4,485
Excess (+) or deficit (—) neglecting carry over	+1,195 or 23.5 per cent	+1,487 or 33.2 per cent.

* Conventional estimates.

EXPORTS.—The exports of raw cotton from India by sea to foreign countries in the last five cotton years (September to August) have been as follows (in thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) :—

Countries.	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)	Bales (1,000)
United Kingdom ..	111	149	38	67	223
Germany .. ..	....	95	238	270	245
Franco	26	65	27	89	130
Belgium	21	222	194	232	234
Spain	23	68	39	38	62
Italy	84	231	148	198	309
China	18	148	316	534	376
Japan	939	1,648	1,149	1,683	1,759
Other Countries ..	31	76	77	79	135
Total ..	1,253	2,702	2,226	3,170	3,473

The exports for the seven months of the season 1923-24, i.e., from September, 1923 to March 1924, amounted to 2,313,000 bales as compared with 2,026,800 bales in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Final Estimate of the Cotton Crop of India.

Provinces and States.	1923-24 (Provisional Estimates).		1923-23 (Final Figures).*		1921-22 (Final Figures).*	
	Area (1,000 acres).	Yield (1,000 bales).	Area (1,000 acres).	Yield (1,000 bales).	Area (1,000 acres).	Yield (1,000 bales).
Bombay (a)	6,291	1,127	5,817	1,328	4,676	1,137
Central Provinces and Berar	4,901	1,020	4,857	1,040	4,414	1,127
Madras (b)	2,669	480	2,348	431	1,803	341
Punjab (b)	1,914	628	1,394	397	1,239	296
United Provinces (b)	652	215	652	182	828	244
Burma	297	46	284	45	325	40
Bihar and Orissa	81	16	80	15	79	15
Bengal (b)	71	21	72	17	65	15
Ajmer-Merwara	41	13	36	15	26	12
Assam	39	14	40	14	40	13
North-West Frontier Province	23	4	15	3	15	3
Delhi	3	1	2	1	2	(d)
Hyderabad	3,500	1,079	3,813	1,116	2,914	870
Central India (c)	1,041	187	889	181	714	158
Baroda	657	76	585	116	600	85
Gwalior	500	60	523	74	355	46
Rajputana	324	73	302	76	297	68
Mysore	84	15	83	24	59	15
TOTAL	23,088	5,075	21,792	5,075	18,451	4,485

*These are revised estimates as finally adjusted by provincial authorities.

(a) Including Sind and Indian States. (b) Including Indian States. (c) Excluding Gwalior. (d) 300 bales.

NOTE.—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

PUNJAB-AMERICAN CROP.

	Area in Acres.	Yield in Bales.
1919-20	552,959	140,789
1920-21	450,000	150,000
1921-22	*550,100	*100,995
1922-23	382,000	117,000
1923-24	599,000	234,000
1924-25	†663,000	....

* The crop was a poor one both in yield and quality.

† Preliminary estimate.

SIND-AMERICAN CROP.

	Area in Acres.	Yield in Bales.
1920-21	1,621	....
1921-22	7,000	4,000
1922-23	7,000	4,000
1923-24	5,000	3,000

MADRAS COTTON CROP 1922-23.

Area.—The area under cotton in the Madras Presidency, inclusive of the Indian States of Pudukota and Bangana alle, was 2,348,509 acres in 1922-23, against 1,803,377 acres in the previous year, and against an average of 2,389,700 acres. The increase, as compared with the previous year, was marked in the Deccan, Coimbatore and Madura, and was due to the favourable season and high prices. In Kistna and Guntur the area was more than in the previous year, though less than normal. Cambodia partly replaced paddy on wet lands under tanks in Coimbatore.

2. *Seasonal Factor.*—The yield of irrigated Cambodia was slightly above normal in Coimbatore, in spite of the appearance of wilt. The yield of unirrigated cotton was generally below normal in all the important tracts. In the South, the season was late and the crop was affected by the heavy rains in November-December. Rains at the time of the season picking in March-April reduced the yield and quality of the crop, and the second picking in July-August was small on account of the long spell of drought prevailing after April. The crop in Salem and Coimbatore was affected by the heavy rains in November and December. In the Deccan, the early crop suffered from the failure of the South-West monsoon and the late crop sown with the help of the rains in October suffered from the drought after November. Yields were low, especially in Bellary. In the "Cocanadas" tract yields were, on the whole, fair.

3. *Yield.*—The crop came into the market in 1923-24.

The table below compares the estimated yield with the trade figures:—

COTTON, 1922-23 CROP.

Comparison of estimates with trade figures.

(Figures in hundreds of bales of 400 lbs. lint.)

Particulars.	South.		Deccan		Rest of the Presidency.	Total.
	Tinnevely and Sakins.	Cambodia.	Northern and Western only.	Coconada and other.		
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
Total crop of 1922-23	140,	120,	111,	54,		425.3
Yield estimated in the season and crop report	168,	120,	97.6,	41.1,		426.8
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) of the estimated yield as compared with the total crop	+17	+6	-12	-25		+1

4. *Prices.*—The average price of cotton (Westerns) fell from Rs. 380 per candy of 500 lbs. f o b. Madras in March, 1923, to Rs. 351 in April, and Rs. 328 in May, owing to the unfavourable state of the mill industry in Bombay. It rose to Rs. 345 in June, and Rs. 350 in July, in sympathy with the American prices. After some further fluctuations, the price advanced to Rs. 370 in November, and Rs. 450 in December, owing to reports of the smallness of the American crop and to the short supply in the Madras market. Prices fell till March, 1924, in sympathy with the weaker American and Bombay markets. The year closed with almost the same price as in the previous year.

Notes.—(a) The seasonal factor estimated in the season and crop report for (1) Tinnevelly and Sakins and (2) Cambodia did not make sufficient allowance for the long spell of drought prevailing after April, 1923.

(b) In the case of (1) "Northern and Westerns" and (2) "Coconadas," the trade figures do not practically make sufficient allowance for the large arrivals of bales and loose cotton from places outside the Presidency.

Area and Yield (in bales of 400 lbs.) of Madras Cottons.

(00's omitted.)

Season	Cambodia.						Salem's including Nadan.		Tinnevellys including Karunganni.		Total Dry Cotton (cols. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 & 11).		Grand Total (cols. 2, 3, 12 & 13).	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.									
	Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bales.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1916-17 ..	129,0	82,1	263,0	83,5	392,0	165,6	151,0	13,3	436,6	107,4	830,6	204,2	979,6	286,3
1917-18 ..	191,6	119,7	391,1	47,5	582,7	167,2	160,1	11,5	515,3	132,4	1,066,5	191,4	1,258,1	311,1
1918-19 ..	220,5	139,3	426,0	47,0	646,5	186,3	175,3	14,9	564,8	143,0	1,166,1	204,9	1,386,6	344,2
1919-20 ..	124,5	75,1	181,8	22,0	306,3	97,1	199,3	20,1	440,0	115,0	821,1	157,1	945,6	232,2
1920-21 ..	125,4	80,5	143,1	16,5	268,5	97,0	205,3	22,5	473,4	122,0	821,8	161,0	947,2	241,5
1921-22 ..	128,6	78,2	98,1	11,6	226,7	89,8	139,4	17,1	525,5	134,5	763,0	163,2	891,6	241,4
1922-23 ..	157,1	97,3	142,6	30,7	299,7	128,0	174,8	22,9	570,6	141,0	888,0	194,6	1,045,1	291,9
1923-24 ..	204,1	119,0	154,4	31,8	358,5	150,8	200,8	26,0	617,4	166,9	972,6	224,7	1,176,7	343,7

- Note.*—(1) Columns 2, 12 and 14 are actuals. The rest are estimates.
 (2) Figures for 1923-24 represent the estimates in the April forecast.
 (3) The figures of yield in column 11 are taken from the annual season and crop reports for 1918-19 to 1922-23. The figures of yield in column 11 for 1916-17 and 1917-18 do not agree with those in the season and crop reports. The average yields on which the latter were based being found defective, average yields revised in the light of latter information have been adopted in the present calculations.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN COTTONS.

BENGALS.—The so-called 'Bengal' cottons are grown over almost the whole of northern India, from Bengal to the Punjab, including Rajputana. They almost entirely consist of a mixture of various varieties of *Gossypium neglectum*, with a very variable percentage of *Gossypium indicum*, and they form, on the whole, the shortest staple cotton in India. The staple of 'True Bengals,' is usually from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and that of 'Ordinary Bengals' is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. They are coarse, but usually of good colour. The ginning percentage varies between 32 and 38, the lower percentage being for the finer varieties.

SIND AND PUNJAB DESH.—This cotton is really of the 'Bengal' type, containing the same varieties, and possessing almost the same or slightly lower staple.

OOMRAS.—Oomra cottons are produced over very large areas of the Central Provinces, Central India, Berar, Khandesh and Nasik, and the Nizam's Dominions. They vary from the very high class *bani* or *gaorani* cotton of the Nizam's Dominions to the lower class of Khandesh cottons which are little, if any, better than many of the Bengals. The following types may be distinguished:—

1. *Bani* or *gaorani* cotton grown in greater or less mixture in nearly three-quarters of a million acres in the north of the Nizam's Dominions and the Hinganghat District of the Central Provinces. It consists essentially of *Gossypium indicum*, gives a small ginning percentage of 25 and does not yield a large crop per acre. The staple is over 1 inch and it is the finest indigenous Indian cotton. Though included under Oomras for statistical purposes this cotton is not included in Oomras for purposes of Hedge and delivery contract, being a long staple cotton as distinct from a fair staple cotton.
2. *Berar* cotton is composed of a mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum*, with a staple of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch with a certain though dwindling amount of *G. indicum*. The ginning percentage is about 35, (the coarser varieties being as high as 38-40). Berar cotton fetches a premium over Khandesh in the market.
3. *Central Provinces* cotton proper, like Berar cotton, is a mixture of different varieties of *G. neglectum* with a certain amount of *G. indicum* (*Bani*). The finer cottons predominate and C. P. cotton maintains a marked and apparently increasing premium over Berar.

4. *Khandesh cottons*.—These represent the lowest grade of Oomras, and are grown over the whole of Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and adjoining tracts. The ginning percentage varies from 33 to 38 and the staple is one-eighth of an inch less than Berar cotton, being from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. The cottons from the northern Central Provinces districts such as Khandwa are classed as Khandesh.
5. *Central India cottons* vary from Khandesh to a type approaching the best Central Provinces cotton. Malwa cotton, grown on the Malwa plateau on a limited area (some 100,000 acres), consists almost entirely of the best type of *G. neglectum* with a staple of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, the ginning percentage, however, being low.

BROACH.—Broach cotton is produced over lower Gujarat, as far north as Baroda. It consists of a mixture of varieties of *Gossypium herbaceum*, and there has been a tendency in recent years for the admixture with poorer, coarser, and shorter staple varieties (notably the so-called *Goghari*) to increase, as these give a higher ginning percentage than the better types. The best quality cotton is grown at Navsari, with a staple of $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch, and as one proceeds north from this point the quality tends to get lower. The ginning percentage of a good Broach cotton is between 30 and 32, but some types of *Goghari* go as high as 35 to 37. Recent work by the Agricultural Department has done much to restore the quality of Surat cotton and in that district *Goghari* cotton has largely been replaced by selected Surat. The notification of these areas south of the Nerbudda under the Cotton Transport Act should do much to assist in the maintenance of the better types of Surat cotton.

DHOLLERAS.—The Dhollera cottons are those grown in northern Gujarat and Kathiawar, and take their name from a small town in Kathiawar a little to the north of Bhavnagar. They are a very mixed class of cotton at present, and owing to the spread of the growth of cottons similar to those of Khandesh (*Mathio*) in Kathiawar and of the inferior types of *Gossypium herbaceum* (*Goghari*) in northern Gujarat, there has been a tendency for the quality of Dholleras to decline in the last twenty years. The standard types of Dhollera, consisting of *Gossypium herbaceum* and known locally as *Wagad* and *Latio*, have a staple of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and a ginning percentage of 33. The admixture above mentioned will reduce the staple to anything between the above and that of Khandesh cotton—though the ginning percentage be raised by these admixtures to 35 or more.

KUMPTAS.—Kumpta cotton is another variety of *Gossypium herbaceum* grown in large areas in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency and the northern districts of Mysore. The staple is equal to Surat Broach ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), but the cotton has

always a yellow tint. The ginning percentage is low, not greater on the average than 26 to 27. It comes on the market in a very leafy condition. A selected type of Kumpta cotton called Dharwar No. 1 with a ginning percentage of 28.5 and a better staple is fast gaining ground and displacing the ordinary Kumpta which is at present a mixture of various strains.

The auction sales of graded kapas and the clean picking propaganda by the Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sales Society are greatly responsible for the improved state noticeable in the marketing of this cotton. More important still, is the notification of the Kumpta-Dharwar tract under the Cotton Transport Act, which prevents the importation of inferior cotton for mixing purposes which has done so much in recent years to destroy the reputation of an intrinsically valuable cotton.

WESTERNS AND NORTHERNS.—These cottons, which have most of the characteristics of Kumpta, and which are likewise composed of varieties of *Gossypium herbaceum*, with a variable proportion of *Gossypium indicum*, are grown to the east of the Kumpta area in the northern part of the Madras Presidency and the southern part of the Nizam's Dominions. They have a staple of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The ginning percentage is low, generally from 25 to 27. Important progress has been made in the introduction of a pure *Indicum* type of Northerns (Nandyal 14) and a selected Westerns (Hagari 25) both of which command a considerable premium over the present mixture. These are sometimes styled as Sircar No. 14 and Sircar No. 25 respectively.

DHARWAR-AMERICAN OR SAW-GINNED DHARWAR.—This cotton, a mixture of Upland American (*Gossypium hirsutum*), and New Orleans (*Gossypium Mexicanum*), is a type which has been acclimatised as a result of efforts to introduce American cotton as long ago as between 1840 and 1850. It is now grown on about 250,000 acres almost entirely on the lighter cotton soils in the Dharwar District. It gives a cotton slightly inferior in staple to the Kumpta from the same district, but with a ginning percentage of 30, and is distinctly less leafy. Here again a pure upland type known as Gadag No. 1 has been established on a considerable scale, the ginning percentage being 33 and the staple well above the average.

PUNJAB-AMERICAN COTTON.—This is an acclimatised Upland American cotton introduced originally into India about 1850, and is grown in the Canal Colonies of the Punjab to the extent of some five hundred thousand acres. In colour and style it resembles ordinary Upland American. The ginning percentage is about 32 per cent. In good seasons this cotton is suitable for spinning up to 25's warps, but when grown on unsuitable land without adequate irrigation it is apt to be short and weak. The staple is approximately 0.9 inch in length. Remarkable success has been achieved within a few years in replacing short-stapled

desi cotton by Puniab-American to the extent of nearly one half of the Puniab cotton area. An adequate premium to the grower has been secured by a system of kapas auctions which has materially assisted the extension of this cotton; these auctions have also had a marked effect in improving the purity of the cotton. The auctions having largely served their original purpose have now been largely discontinued as the market for cotton is established. Mixing in ginning factories is still a great difficulty and causes considerable loss to the grower besides threatening the reputation of this important cotton. In 1922-23 the yields and quality were superior to the preceding year. A recent selection 285 F has given excellent results in the Montgomery District, and possessing a staple of $1\frac{1}{16}$ " to $1\frac{1}{8}$ " commands a considerable premium.

TINNEVELLYS.—This cotton is a mixture in varying proportions of two distinct varieties known locally as (1) Karunganni, a variety of *Gossypium indicum*, and (2) Uppam (*Gossypium herbaceum*). It is essentially a dry land crop cultivated without irrigation on black soil of varying depth and natural fertility. It is now grown on about 300,000 acres in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely. It is, however, being replaced by pure Karunganni. The length of the staple of Tinnevely cotton varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. It has a ginning percentage of 27. It has a slight creamy colour and is strong. It is sown in October-November with the aid of the North-East monsoon rains and harvested between March and August. Favourable summer rains give a good second flush.

KARUNGANNI.—This cotton is a variety of *Gossypium indicum*. It is white in colour and has a ginning percentage of 25 to 26. The length of the staple varies from $\frac{9}{10}$ to 1 inch. Up to about 1907 its cultivation as a pure crop was confined to a few villages near Tuticorin. Tests carried out on the Kollpatti Agricultural station established the superiority of Karunganni both in staple and outturn over Uppam. Selection of improved strains of Karunganni were carried out here, resulting in the evolution of two superior strains of this variety known as Company No. 2, an unevenly ripening cotton with a ginning percentage of 29 to 31; and Company No. 3, a variety which ripens early and evenly and has a ginning percentage of 30 to 33. The length of the staple of both the strains varies from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches. As a result of the propaganda work of the Agricultural Department, the average area under Karunganni, including Company No. 2 and Company No. 3, is about 200,000 acres. Karunganni is sown from the 15th October to the 15th December; Company No. 2 from the end of October to the beginning of December, and Company No. 3 from the middle of October to the middle of November. There is also a small area under Karunganni in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly where the yield last year was estimated at 8,500 bales of 400 lbs. each. Of course, Karunganni cotton passes under the trade name of

"Tinnevellys." It is the best of the indigenous cottons of Madras and is the only indigenous Madras cotton regularly quoted and dealt in on the Liverpool market.

CAMBODIA.—This cotton is a type of American Upland (*Gossypium hirsutum*). It was obtained direct from Cambodia about 1905 and was introduced mainly into tracts in which cotton was not already grown. It flourishes in light red soils under wells throughout the southern cotton-growing districts of the Madras Presidency. The best Cambodia is available in the district of Coimbatore (Tiruppur) and in the western part of the district of Madura (Bodinayakkanur). It is sown in September-October. Picking commences in April and is completed in May; a second or summer picking is obtained in June-July, after which the plants are pulled out.

The total area under crop is some 350,000 acres of which about two-thirds is irrigated. The unirrigated crop is in every way inferior to the irrigated crop. The staple of good irrigated Cambodia is 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ " and sometimes $1\frac{1}{2}$ " with a ginning percentage of 33.

BURMAH COTTONS.—These cottons are largely exported direct from Rangoon or overland to China and are little known in India. The principal centres are Myingyan and Thayetmyo. The late type Wagyi (*G. obtusifolium*) is grown around Thayetmyo and resembles Broach. The staple varies greatly, some samples being fully $6/8$ " whilst others are much shorter. These cottons gin up to 40 per cent. The early type *Wagale* is a mixture of different forms of *G. neglectum*. The average staple is considerably superior to Bengals but varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". A pure type distributed by the Agricultural Department is $\frac{5}{8}$ " in staple, ginning 38 per cent. Promising results have been obtained with Madras Cambodia cotton in several parts of the Burmah cotton tract.

SHAN STATE COTTONS.—Little is known of these as they are largely exported overland. Types up to 1" staple occur, the average being about $\frac{3}{4}$ ". A botanical survey of these cottons is still in progress.

Spinning quality of different varieties of Indian Cotton.

Description of Cotton.		Blowroom Loss %	Counts.	Remarks.
Bengals ..	United Provinces	9 to 11	8s/10s	Ordinary reeling or Weft yarn.
	Rajputana			
	Sind-Punjab Desi			
Broach ..	Broach-Ankleshwar	10	18s/20s	Weft yarn.
	Surat	8	20s/22s	Warp.
	Saw-ginned Dharwar	10	20s	"
	Punjab-American	9 to 10	20s/24s	"
	Navsari	7	30s/40s	30s Warp, 40 Weft
	Dhollerias (Kathiawar)	14 to 16	20s/22s	Warp.
Kadi-Viramgaum				
Oomras ..	C. P. No. 1.	7	12s/16s	Reeling.
	C. P. No. 2	9	10s/12s	"
	Berara	11	12s/14s	"
	Khandwa-Burhanpur- Burva	14	16s/20s	Weft yarn.
	Barsi-Nagar-Jalna-Parbani.			
	Indore-Ujjain-Ratlam	14 to 15	16s/20s	"
	Khandesh	11 to 12	10s/12s	Reeling.
	Mathia	14	10s/12s	"
	Hyderabad (Bhensa)	12	30s/40s	30s Warp, 40s Weft
	Umri-Naded	14	28s/36s	28s " 36s "
	Westerns	15	20s	Warp.
Northerns	14	20s	"	
Southernns	Bijapur-Bhagalkot.. ..	15	20s	"
	Kumpta	13 to 15	22s/28s	"
	Miraj	12	20s	"
	Karunganni	10	24s	"
	Tinnevelles	9	20s	"
	Cambodias	9	28s/36s	28s Warp, 36s Weft
	Coconada	14 to 15	20s	Warp.
	Burma	9	8s/10s	Reeling.

NORMAL DATES OF SOWING AND PICKING COTTON IN VARIOUS AREAS.

	<i>Date of sowing.</i>	<i>Date of picking.</i>				
Dholleras* July 1st to Aug. 5th	.. Jan. to April.				
Broach June 20th to July 20th..	Do.				
Oomras June 15th to July 15th..	October to Jan.				
Barsi-Nagar—						
(1) Early	.. June 10th to July 31st..	Nov. to March.				
(2) Late	.. Aug. 15th to Sept. 15th..	March & April.				
Kumpta Do. do.	.. March to May.				
Dharwar-American	Do. do.	.. Feb. to April.				
Westerns Do. do.	.. Do.				
Sind (Local)	.. May to August October to Dec.				
Bengal April to July Sept. to January.				
Punjab-American	.. March to May October to Jan.				
Karunganni..	.. 15th Oct. to 15th Dec	.. April to July.				
Cambodia Sept. to October .	.. April to July.				
Tinnevellys October to November	.. March to August.				
Burmah May to June	<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Early ... Sept. to October.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Late .. Jan. to February.</td> </tr> </table>	{	Early ... Sept. to October.	{	Late .. Jan. to February.
{	Early ... Sept. to October.					
{	Late .. Jan. to February.					

* The *Matheo* of Kathiawad, which is not a real Dhollera at all, though grown in the 'Dhollera' area, is picked much earlier, from October to December.

Rainfall (1st June to 31st May).

Season.	Dhulia.	Barsi	Hubli.	Broach.	Rajkot.	Guntur.	Coimbatore.	Tuticorin.	Raichur.	Khamgaon.	Cawnpore.	Amritsar Ja'l.	Nagpore.
	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.
1909-10	19 2	22 23	24 21	42 5	28 33	26 72	14 72	1 0	26 55	27 78	34 74	29 99	51 38
1910-11	28 76	37 21	28 53	46 55	34 66	46 91	24 36	8 82	20 41	27 85	29 84	30 20	59 53
1911-12	8 3	17 89	18 67	16 87	6 43	30 97	23 54	26 16	21 71	23 86	25 40	14 11	50 81
1912-13	14 52	16 42	36 68	54 97	32 68	23 40	30 56	30 53	10 80	17 82	31 38	24 79	49 19
1913-14	22 55	17 51	21 48	43 93	27 49	27 63	13 22	17 72	17 17	27 76	20 19	29 35	49 25
1914-15	30 76	29 78	34 38	42 77	39 62	37 4	23 5	44 82	36 2	39 63	28 98	34 83	46 15
1915-16	21 40	36 63	22 89	18 61	12 25	41 53	23 70	18 24	25 3	32 14	51 45	13 48	49 36
1916-17	40 56	45 57	26 31	52 71	38 40	54 72	25 86	12 72	48 66	42 82	46 64	34 17	65 75
1917-18	25 73	44 83	32 87	54 55	42 39	47 39	23 27	31 22	42 2	38 11	37 11	35 62	51 36
1918-19	9 27	11 81	19 60	12 94	8 62	25 19	20 81	23 68	20 40	13 8	14 99	15 30	46 86
1919-20	31 82	21 38	25 34	44 97	38 48	37 8	23 40	28 00	24 52	24 80	36 88	16 91	53 40
1920-21	12 4	17 16	16 50	21 18	17 48	21 23	22 16	29 19	14 41	10 38	22 57	14 5	27 63
1921-22	27 61	23 50	25 17	40 35	27 29	30 64	22 50	19 94	26 58	26 1	46 31	16 82	30 55
1922-23	21 50	18 47	27 97	30 46	17 22	27 24	24 7	31 27	19 94	34 97	47 87	20 23	44 71
1923-24	20 89	21 31	22 88	10 85	11 66	31 77	20 72	25 89	12 98	30 97	49 67	18 40	43 65

Comparative Statement of Weekly Receipts of Cotton in Bombay (in thousands of bales).

Date.		1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Sept.	1923					
	8th	9	1	3	2	4
"	13th	18	13	26	9	9
"	21st	30	24	59	18	17
"	28th	36	41	110	28	24
Oct.	5th	42	58	150	34	33
"	12th	48	70	194	41	42
"	18th	57	82	237	43	52
"	26th	68	98	262	45	61
Nov.	2nd	81	108	278	46	74
"	6th	101	118	293	52	94
"	16th	144	133	325	68	118
"	23rd	205	163	362	98	148
"	30th	257	203	434	143	198
Dec.	7th	313	257	503	216	274
"	14th	379	317	583	300	378
"	21st	451	374	691	408	505
"	27th	539	435	803	534	629
1924						
Jan.	4th	615	497	909	654	789
"	11th	722	576	1,050	800	1,009
"	18th	822	636	1,206	941	1,167
"	25th	933	711	1,363	1,103	1,336
Feb.	1st	1,038	804	1,508	1,257	1,503
"	8th	1,171	892	1,625	1,428	1,674
"	15th	1,288	979	1,721	1,599	1,849
"	22nd	1,384	1,066	1,801	1,738	2,014
"	29th	1,481	1,130	1,861	1,925	2,171
March	7th	1,562	1,264	1,924	2,079	2,289
"	14th	1,677	1,376	2,009	2,221	2,403
"	21st	1,797	1,481	2,085	2,349	2,490
"	28th	1,910	1,570	2,161	2,462	2,561
April	4th	2,032	1,633	2,248	2,567	2,646
"	11th	2,142	1,699	2,336	2,667	2,713
"	18th	2,267	1,768	2,429	2,780	2,781
"	25th	2,362	1,840	2,506	2,864	2,844
May	2nd	2,458	1,918	2,597	2,946	2,907
"	9th	2,570	1,985	2,677	3,030	2,960
"	16th	2,678	2,067	2,755	3,104	3,009
"	23rd	2,784	2,132	2,833	3,178	3,048
"	30th	2,869	2,186	2,918	3,230	3,085
June	6th	2,961	2,253	2,985	3,295	3,116
"	13th	3,023	2,321	3,050	3,351	3,156
"	20th	3,066	2,399	3,106	3,412	3,184
"	27th	3,125	2,480	3,165	3,456	3,209
July	4th	3,182	2,538	3,215	3,491	3,225
"	11th	3,229	2,580	3,251	3,513	3,235
"	18th	3,265	2,630	3,293	3,542	3,248
"	25th	3,293	2,695	3,331	3,558	3,256
August	1st	3,317	2,745	3,383	3,575	3,261
"	8th	3,341	2,777	3,402	3,595	3,268
"	15th	3,356	2,811	3,428	3,604	3,271
"	22nd	3,377	2,839	3,442	3,616	3,282
"	29th	3,406	2,862	3,455	3,627	3,288
"	31st	3,427	2,878	3,462	3,641	3,291

Comparative Statement of Weekly Exports of Cotton from Bombay (in thousands of Bales).

Date.		1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
1923						
Sept.	6th	7	11	NH	16	8
"	13th	84	23	41	17	46
"	21st	109	30	83	25	53
"	28th	173	66	111	52	75
Oct.	5th	201	92	148	53	104
"	12th	214	87	209	76	140
"	18th	257	97	227	78	166
"	26th	277	107	273	103	174
Nov.	2nd	303	137	282	129	257
"	6th	303	153	333	168	272
"	16th	332	161	373	274	298
"	23rd	398	169	410	286	326
"	30th	429	225	446	315	331
Dec.	7th	438	247	476	373	392
"	14th	468	281	580	429	445
"	21st	534	294	625	486	501
"	27th	579	322	673	517	523
1924.						
Jan.	4th	601	354	762	557	697
"	11th	628	393	814	644	746
"	18th	729	428	895	700	828
"	25th	823	451	939	831	953
Feb.	1st	845	454	981	910	1136
"	8th	983	538	1,023	1,032	1,254
"	15th	1,011	594	1,136	1,177	1,355
"	22nd	1,085	681	1,206	1,282	1,452
"	29th	1,137	710	1,250	1,368	1,515
March	7th	1,202	767	1,326	1,464	1,584
"	14th	1,258	800	1,376	1,529	1,701
"	21st	1,309	827	1,421	1,588	1,777
"	28th	1,387	895	1,464	1,735	1,860
April	4th	1,421	902	1,503	1,839	1,942
"	11th	1,503	942	1,542	1,864	2,003
"	18th	1,561	1,012	1,608	1,933	2,085
"	25th	1,610	1,045	1,629	2,081	2,122
May	2nd	1,672	1,092	1,656	2,159	2,197
"	9th	1,750	1,161	1,777	2,308	2,231
"	16th	1,818	1,222	1,824	2,343	2,288
"	23rd	1,859	1,263	1,915	2,438	2,324
"	30th	1,864	1,364	1,920	2,447	2,362
June	6th	1,955	1,420	1,992	2,543	2,411
"	13th	1,958	1,485	2,047	2,580	2,478
"	20th	1,977	1,489	2,070	2,629	2,434
"	27th	2,029	1,546	2,144	2,695	2,545
July	4th	2,068	1,556	2,184	2,743	2,576
"	11th	2,076	1,623	2,241	2,812	2,584
"	18th	2,086	1,629	2,319	2,857	2,603
"	25th	2,112	1,680	2,407	2,880	2,610
August	1st	2,139	1,719	2,408	2,898	2,629
"	8th	2,142	1,762	2,472	2,934	2,466
"	15th	2,179	1,761	2,520	2,939	2,670
"	22nd	2,195	1,843	2,558	2,980	2,680
"	29th	2,203	1,876	2,573	2,968	2,709
"	31st	2,236	1,901	2,594	2,986	2,714

Receipts (in bales) of various growths of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 31st August for the years 1916-17 to 1923-24.

YEAR.	Khandesh.	Central India.	Barsi Naagar.	Hyderabad Gaorani.	Berar.	Central Province.	Dboileras.	N.-W. Provinces.	Rajputana	Sind-Punjab.
1916-17	300,091	181,778		131,834	405,076	94,415	417,484	285,361	192,947	342,656
1917-18	173,785	70,337		95,570	250,217	51,643	401,635	137,284	46,960	291,325
1918-19	196,138	176,068		200,550	449,638	217,606	67,987	86,448	56,558	479,636
1919-20	363,057	219,617		333,811	632,578	268,287	271,785	182,894	53,379	388,316
1920-21	252,351	262,329		133,521	415,881	270,633	198,353	166,725	95,012	281,170
1921-22	355,071	226,427		373,985	763,045	267,147	317,414	170,051	153,576	220,121
1922-23	361,633	313,158		346,392	666,233	272,566	440,075	84,921	135,270	276,592
1923-24	340,771	302,050		310,279	647,314	268,766	184,907	122,534	90,203	310,881

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YEAR.	Broach.	Compta Dharwar.	Western Northern.	Coconada	Tinnevelly and Camlodia.	Persians	Americans.	Egyptians.	East Africans	Comilla, Burmah and other Sorts.	TOTAL.
1916-17	306,674	221,268	150,824	27,981	45,785	296	68	463	....	15,346	3,120,347
1917-18	216,248	240,766	192,189	29,348	82,099	1,370	2	....	....	25,66	2,306,445
1918-19	201,794	159,725	152,221	14,653	65,976	2,649	1,265	121	....	13,797	2,543,033
1919-20	275,393	166,918	160,318	10,925	57,957	2,841	....	....	....	18,948	3,427,024
1920-21	240,822	252,996	112,046	17,493	61,857	292	81,105	2,699	....	31,226	2,878,716
1921-22	222,630	147,400	63,574	8,365	64,238	3,224	23,058	2,050	....	81,099	3,462,479
1922-23	414,378	132,692	85,340	4,162	47,384	5,737	1,632	1,421	51,069	603	3,641,287
1923-24	307,772	187,491	93,019	2,888	30,322	9,764	2	3,718	77,932	877	3,291,494

**Exports of Raw Cotton (in bales) from Bombay to various Countries
(year ending 31st March).**

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany	Holland.	Belgium.	France.	Spain.	Italy	Norway.	Sweden	China.	Japan.	Other Countries.	Total.
1910-11	77,348	229,160	110	185,566	94,059	70,605	251,113	685	8,001	39,211	649,134	163,262	1,768,254
1911-12	45,892	130,579	165	128,905	71,574	28,021	142,343	..	1,074	23,009	848,339	109,832	1,529,733
1912-13	27,351	123,387	55	97,230	74,385	9,804	121,328	50	695	36,003	743,761	72,500	1,306,549
1913-14	40,540	246,134	925	172,182	128,094	36,929	185,211	764	1,663	41,624	1,150,723	169,293	2,174,082
1914-15	106,701	205,769	2,193	142,381	126,402	47,975	240,616	1,947	7,797	50,772	1,157,855	127,792	2,218,200
1915-16	139,352	..	..	..	33,105	34,984	192,119	443	5,375	93,116	1,527,328	17,451	2,043,273
1916-17	158,971	..	..	..	60,075	52,245	185,343	877	..	93,514	1,603,380	13,761	2,168,166
1917-18	279,814	..	..	..	39,248	2,280	149,040	170	..	31,274	1,391,569	13,091	1,906,486
1918-19	26,088	..	..	..	5,230	700	125,675	..	..	14,156	737,863	7,948	917,660
1919-20	75,830	40,810	9,145	105,369	48,208	39,580	121,079	107	721	80,125	1,436,050	34,047	1,991,071
1920-21	47,246	121,246	4,766	169,091	28,040	61,632	148,166	1,011	657	177,669	872,571	37,497	1,669,612
1921-22	25,829	150,749	4,212	143,823	51,486	26,034	93,583	114	137	351,080	1,547,846	60,856	2,464,749
1922-23	101,131	140,526	3,206	179,463	115,697	49,291	138,177	229	1,589	406,994	1,578,023	76,560	2,790,886
1923-24	141,697	135,543	12,371	169,229	145,989	63,514	357,611	309	1,108	236,720	1,650,766	100,714	3,014,771

Exports of Raw Cotton (in Bales) from Chief Ports of India (year ending 31st March).

Year.	Bombay.	Karachi.	M.	Tuticorin.	Calcutta.
1910-11	1,768,254	345,393	98,763	135,975	73,271
1911-12	1,529,733	225,716	70,193	123,777	62,225
1912-13	1,306,549	376,482	95,536	142,076	84,719
1913-14	2,174,082	426,782	71,722	116,023	161,838
1914-15	2,218,200	413,124	42,197	103,969	102,741
1915-16	2,043,273	183,322	33,120	106,549	111,327
1916-17	2,168,166	114,183	23,940	122,327	73,327
1917-18	1,906,486	10,939	8,550	80,400	42,226
1918-19	917,660	4,449	958	30,721	26,554
1919-20	1,991,071	91,428	41,211	124,055	135,852
1920-21	1,669,612	215,533	24,142	70,877	72,157
1921-22	2,464,749	202,976	19,349	75,113	177,645
1922-23	2,790,886	370,496	41,662	52,043	99,891
1923-24	3,014,771	516,301	89,657	109,751	38,497

Statement of Cotton consumed by the Mills in Bales (year ending 31st August).

Year.	Island of Bombay.	Bombay Presidency other than those in the Island of Bombay	Rest of British India.	Native States and Foreign Territories.	Total
1909-10	984,058	361,592	500,018	83,342	1,935,010
1910-11	953,450	376,866	483,042	92,508	1,905,866
1911-12	1,077,616	402,998	489,226	80,262	2,050,102
1912-13	1,072,210	412,020	520,824	90,962	2,096,016
1913-14	1,078,038	433,486	536,108	95,494	2,143,126
1914-15	1,026,050	436,180	548,362	92,040	2,102,632
1915-16	1,096,174	448,122	543,928	109,494	2,197,718
1916-17	1,134,814	409,068	550,208	104,074	2,198,164
1917-18	1,068,492	397,560	513,616	106,010	2,085,678
1918-19	999,756	413,304	563,546	67,632	2,044,238
1919-20	957,150	401,400	527,430	66,338	1,952,318
1920-21	1,060,598	461,346	530,694	67,592	2,120,230
1921-22	1,074,198	485,680	576,528	67,134	2,203,540
1922-23	1,059,630	464,588	555,310	72,170	2,151,698

Gins and Presses in India (including Indian States and Foreign Territories).

Year.	Number of Gins and Presses.	Year.	Number of Gins and Presses.
1909	1,225	1916	1,715
1910	1,398	1917	1,763
1911	1,374	1918	1,792
1912	1,545	1919	1,940
1913	1,640	1920	1,923
1914	1,646	1921	2,043
1915	1,656	1922	*2,194

* Provisional figure.

Exports of Raw Cotton from India (in thousands of bales of 400 lbs.) to various Countries for year ending 31st March.

Countries.	Pre-war average.	War average.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23:
United Kingdom	122	212	149	96	36	191
Other parts of the British Empire ..	30	21	18	18	11	9
Total, British Empire ..	152	233	167	114	47	200
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,657	939	1,760	1,821
Italy	233	249	155	213	154	241
France	109	69	57	38	57	126
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) ..	31	48	77	177	428	494
Belgium	277	44	137	243	198	252
Spain	50	41	43	77	30	66
Germany	351	89	48	201	235	263
Austria (a)	167	33	9	34	33	43
Other Countries	25	31	48	38	47	56
Total, Foreign Countries ..	2,255	1,957	2,232	1,960	2,942	3,162
Total	2,407	2,190	2,399	2,074	2,989	3,362

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

**Statement of stocks of Cotton in Bombay on
31st August, 1924, exclusive of Cotton
held by the Mills.**

Descriptions.	Bales unsold.	Bales sold but not delivered.	Total number of Bales.
BROACH	17,463	3,020	20,483
DHOLLERA descriptions including Cutci (full, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pressed bales)	22,298	2,099	24,397
OOMRA descriptions	73,049	13,308	86,357
KHANDESH	16,846	3,188	20,034
BENGALS (including Scind/Punjab and Rajputana)	19,069	4,714	23,783
PUNJAB/AMERICAN	17,311	3,237	20,548
DHARWAR	2,795	1,696	4,491
COMPTAS, TINNEVELLY & CAMBODIA ..	19,405	9,936	29,341
WESTERN/NORTHERN descriptions ..	12,319	6,559	18,878
PERSIANS	49	70	119
AMERICANS	575	Nil	575
EGYPTIANS	Nil	Nil	Nil
EAST AFRICANS	7,434	603	8,037
OTHER SORTS	24,954	5,363	30,317
TOTAL ..	2,33,567	53,793	2,87,360

**Quantity of Raw Cotton held by the Mills in Bombay
on 31st August, 1924.**

COTTON ACTUALLY ON HAND IN MILL GODOWNS.		READY COTTON BOUGHT BUT NOT TAKEN DELIVERY OF.		TOTAL.	
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales (In candies of 784 lbs.
2,24,949	1,13,325	18,829	9,342	2,43,778	1,22,667

**Estimated weekly stock of Cotton in Bombay,
including stocks held by Mills.**

Date.	Week.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
1923.						
Sept. 1st	..	1,153,066	1,431,740	1,211,871	988,034	692,395
" 6th	..	1,083,461	1,390,568	1,211,871	950,258	652,256
" 13th	..	1,031,122	1,365,651	1,149,014	917,490	617,781
" 21st	..	986,251	1,347,940	1,120,792	873,573	587,122
" 28th	..	910,418	1,310,184	1,126,004	849,125	546,619
Oct. 5th	..	871,327	1,276,949	1,077,721	825,425	502,866
" 12th	..	846,998	1,268,062	1,062,688	798,040	472,483
" 18th	..	779,778	1,246,241	1,053,858	735,526	445,448
" 26th	..	740,492	1,217,430	1,010,518	684,538	389,931
Nov. 2nd	..	720,624	1,187,317	962,298	602,830	335,220
" 6th	..	685,721	1,164,385	922,524	536,094	318,115
" 16th	..	668,262	1,145,207	889,667	513,850	302,784
" 23rd	..	660,212	1,139,246	894,628	495,295	289,056
" 30th	..	659,735	1,112,342	890,338	476,867	263,367
Dec. 7th	..	666,592	1,098,766	857,848	506,626	277,483
" 14th	..	664,199	1,122,942	860,776	544,300	311,560
" 21st	..	649,165	1,132,197	882,459	608,098	322,750
" 27th	..	685,716	1,139,931	895,639	621,834	383,791
1924.						
Jan. 4th	..	717,016	1,153,511	907,689	681,518	398,440
" 11th	..	752,324	1,169,085	991,424	646,605	490,420
" 18th	..	737,448	1,180,491	1,052,250	664,024	512,984
" 25th	..	784,349	1,204,489	1,154,119	685,869	522,496
Feb. 1st	..	800,778	1,215,778	1,201,904	714,724	540,798
" 8th	..	861,000	1,213,331	1,222,166	768,755	627,951
" 15th	..	930,636	1,203,187	1,220,898	811,682	717,915
" 22nd	..	980,026	1,226,026	1,220,521	881,803	809,199
" 29th	..	986,742	1,211,369	1,198,616	936,469	859,704
March 7th	..	974,803	1,278,942	1,170,855	943,819	901,145
" 14th	..	1,022,020	1,330,023	1,178,403	953,135	943,476
" 21st	..	1,051,470	1,390,225	1,197,956	983,733	943,660
" 28th	..	1,064,315	1,408,400	1,208,828	969,633	930,186
April 4th	..	1,114,523	1,419,003	1,223,497	977,616	933,521
" 11th	..	1,148,639	1,420,338	1,251,231	942,263	929,114
" 18th	..	1,188,745	1,410,851	1,259,211	882,764	911,250
" 25th	..	1,200,211	1,414,741	1,294,682	853,234	928,378
May 2nd	..	1,192,473	1,411,030	1,275,366	834,339	926,866
" 9th	..	1,225,514	1,377,182	1,255,512	775,441	926,053
" 16th	..	1,250,934	1,369,445	1,244,177	836,241	901,634
" 23rd	..	1,306,033	1,357,903	1,255,879	809,106	875,342
" 30th	..	1,318,435	1,309,292	1,291,514	778,788	847,420
June 6th	..	1,344,082	1,295,485	1,244,030	751,385	820,437
" 13th	..	1,368,600	1,285,213	1,242,873	775,886	808,839
" 20th	..	1,353,705	1,328,044	1,231,497	712,398	785,876
" 27th	..	1,359,258	1,357,062	1,216,785	669,972	753,269
July 4th	..	1,354,498	1,350,765	1,192,307	636,338	742,140
" 11th	..	1,372,767	1,337,173	1,131,693	608,314	719,448
" 18th	..	1,371,775	1,338,744	1,092,400	580,480	704,093
" 25th	..	1,353,141	1,331,560	1,056,336	560,470	676,492
Aug. 1st	..	1,331,551	1,318,018	1,059,401	540,847	650,825
" 8th	..	1,319,355	1,291,572	1,005,710	516,861	621,824
" 15th	..	1,278,559	1,269,146	946,127	496,566	590,094
" 22nd	..	1,262,181	1,219,250	914,841	466,518	542,833
" 29th	..	1,248,079	1,191,405	898,164	440,456	521,803

N.B.—The figures for 1st September are revised each year.

Statistical Statement of Mills in India (including Indian States and Foreign Territories) for the year ending 31st March.

Year.	No. of Mills.	No. of Looms.	No. of Spindles.	*Cotton consumed in bales of 400 lbs.	Yarn produced in pounds.	Cloth Produced.	
						In pounds.	In yards.
1909-10	245	80,171	6,142,551	1,935,010	627,581,562	228,824,078	963,869,482
1910-11	254	84,627	6,346,675	1,905,866	609,927,141	245,814,873	1,042,741,653
1911-12	258	87,640	6,427,181	2,050,102	625,030,199	266,644,256	1,136,151,590
1912-13	266	91,585	6,495,012	2,096,016	688,455,490	285,467,804	1,220,414,529
1913-14	264	96,688	6,620,576	2,143,126	682,776,831	274,388,550	1,164,291,588
1914-15	255	103,311	6,598,108	2,102,632	651,984,657	277,205,900	1,135,707,952
1915-16	267	108,417	6,675,688	2,197,718	722,424,579	352,254,556	1,441,514,550
1916-17	267	110,812	6,670,162	2,198,164	681,107,231	377,728,816	1,578,132,789
1917-18	269	114,805	6,614,269	2,085,678	660,575,615	381,404,169	1,614,126,458
1918-19	264	116,094	6,590,918	2,044,238	615,040,464	349,580,450	1,450,726,160
1919-20	263	117,558	6,714,265	1,952,318	635,760,273	383,925,750	1,640,047,774
1920-21	255	117,953	6,652,474	2,120,230	660,002,597	367,481,791	1,560,849,746
1921-22	271	128,314	6,814,273	2,203,540	693,571,677	403,520,851	1,731,573,296
1922-23	289	137,238	7,245,119	2,151,698	705,893,599	405,253,739	1,725,284,187
1923-24 .. .. .	..	....	....	....	608,627,572	401,433,829	1,700,397,693

* Year ending 31st August.

**Yarn Production in India in pounds (including Indian States and Foreign Territories)
for the year ending 31st March.**

Year.	Counts 1—10.	Counts 11—20.	Counts 21—30.	Counts 31—40.	Counts above 40.	Wastes, etc.	Total.
1913-14	130,783,748	361,908,914	166,994,607	19,712,298	2,698,686	678,598	682,776,851
1914-15	131,009,572	343,326,016	156,240,084	18,701,101	2,232,668	475,216	651,984,637
1915-16	145,306,797	386,187,603	169,743,636	18,572,994	1,962,987	650,562	722,424,579
1916-17	110,682,164	369,932,533	171,487,582	24,081,681	4,577,334	345,937	681,107,231
1917-18	100,452,492	346,001,810	183,667,136	24,388,708	5,842,190	223,279	660,575,615
1918-19	87,319,689	314,540,680	189,204,470	19,189,215	4,555,242	231,158	615,040,464
1919-20	84,187,677	346,999,987	183,656,912	17,080,435	3,569,967	275,295	635,760,273
1920-21	83,943,074	359,527,326	199,085,748	15,024,389	2,067,168	354,892	660,002,507
1921-22	99,169,675	371,458,122	203,161,956	16,900,186	2,364,419	517,310	683,571,677
1922-23	102,978,242	375,617,116	208,958,812	15,930,424	2,195,291	213,714	705,893,599
1923-24	84,572,023	318,868,244	181,746,621	19,666,743	3,260,788	513,553	608,627,572

**Detailed Statement of Yarn produced in India (including Indian States and Foreign Territories)
for the year ending 31st March, 1924.**

	Counts 1-10.	Counts 11-20.	Counts 21-30.	Counts 31-40.	Counts Above 40.	Wastes, etc.	Total.
Bombay Island	36,122,753	125,909,820	79,538,076	6,604,846	1,337,956	73,132	269,586,583
Ahmedabad	1,892,330	31,387,197	36,436,990	4,880,197	1,004,832	709	75,602,255
Rest of the Bombay Presidency	5,175,872	30,746,742	15,233,567	1,644,612	456,548	105,844	53,363,185
Madras	3,243,953	21,609,135	21,404,385	4,455,199	226,282	....	50,938,954
Bengal	1,373,793	17,817,166	6,043,937	831,245	38,480	....	26,104,621
United Provinces	4,748,980	34,746,060	4,433,355	230,233	97,691	143,916	44,400,235
Ajmere-Merwara	652,030	2,052,769	267,087	9,588	....	....	2,981,474
Punjab	48,775	1,195,659	19,802	....	....	....	1,264,236
Delhi	262,497	4,892,821	13,667	....	....	....	5,188,985
Central Provinces and Berar	6,349,548	20,608,096	4,720,592	486,754	93,381	....	32,259,371
Indian States and Foreign Territories	4,681,492	27,902,779	13,635,163	523,669	5,618	189,952	46,938,673
Total	84,572,023	318,868,244	181,746,621	19,666,343	3,260,788	513,553	608,627,572

Indian Exports and Imports of Yarn for year ending 31st March. (000's lbs.)

YEAR.	EXPORTS.					IMPORTS.				
	Counts 1—20.	Counts 21—40.	Counts Above 40.	Other descriptions.	Total.	Counts 1—20.	Counts 21—40.	Counts Above 40.	Other descriptions.	Total.
1912-13	199,466	4,349	4	142	203,961	2,309	33,234	8,768	5,724	50,035
1913-14	193,450	4,420	..	108	197,978	1,254	28,241	7,858	6,818	44,171
1914-15	128,644	4,850	..	125	133,619	475	29,181	7,021	6,187	42,864
1915-16	154,859	4,834	247	292	160,232	832	26,120	7,512	5,963	40,427
1916-17	163,142	4,817	301	720	168,980	1,304	17,988	4,886	5,352	29,530
1917-18	116,503	4,128	106	1,061	121,798	355	11,044	3,570	4,431	19,400
1918-19	60,336	2,741	198	521	63,796	7,990	19,309	6,734	4,082	38,095
1919-20	145,336	4,644	757	1,133	151,870	458	7,859	3,592	3,189	15,097
1920-21	73,943	3,280	55	5,257	82,535	7,591	27,031	5,020	7,691	47,333
1921-22	62,552	2,194	36	16,251	81,033	6,961	32,198	8,881	9,085	57,125
1922-23	42,075	1,073	2	13,711	58,861	13,069	32,166	6,223	7,816	59,274

Increased use of Indian Cottons in English Mills.

Season.	Actual deliveries of East India Cotton to Spinners in Great Britain.
	* Bales.
1913-14	94,190
1918-19	62,245
1919-20	107,489
1920-21	72,666
1921-22	67,320
1922-23	176,324
1923-24	256,793
Average for 1918-23 ..	97,209

Visible Supply of Indian Cottons (Great Britain).

	* Bales.
On 31st July 1914 ..	77,430
On 3rd August 1923 ..	90,000
On 1st August 1924 ..	118,000

Re-exports of Indian Cottons from Liverpool and other English Ports.

Season.	* Bales.
1913-14	14,686
1918-19	21,868
1919-20	94,894
1920-21	45,589
1921-22	30,304
1922-23	19,101
1923-24	25,229

* Figures taken from the Liverpool Cotton Association's weekly circular.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

* COTTON DEPOT.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Smoking and fires strictly prohibited near the jethas or inside the godowns, or wheresoever cotton is placed.

2. No artificial lights allowed without permission where cotton is stored.

3. No cotton or other materials to be deposited on the 30 feet open spaces between the godowns and jethas, nor are they to be used as thoroughfares for carts or other vehicles.

4. No cotton is to be left overnight on the footpaths, roadways or gully spaces. The roads and footpaths may be used for the temporary deposit of cotton or for weighing and marking same during the day time, provided, in the opinion of the Trustees' Land Manager, no obstruction is thereby caused: Nevertheless, a clear way of at least 20 feet in width is to be maintained along all cross roads and no cotton is to be placed on the main roads (except as may be permitted by that officer alongside the godowns and jethas in Cotton Avenue and Exchange Avenue).

Any cotton or materials or articles found placed in contravention of the foregoing Regulations, or otherwise causing any obstruction or annoyance, are to be removed immediately on notice from an Officer of the Port Trust.

5. Bullocks, carts or lorries will not be allowed to be kept inside the Depot at night time.

6. No hawkers allowed inside the Depot unless licensed by the Trustees' Land Manager.

7. Fire appliances are not intended to be used for general purposes, and such use is improper. Tenants wishing to have special facilities for water supply are required to make arrangements with the Land Manager beforehand.

8. Subject to the usual restrictions of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, a limited number of docras will be allowed on jethas or in godowns.

9. Runways are provided in godowns to which occupants may attach their lifting gear. No hoisting appliances will, unless specially sanctioned, be permitted to be affixed to the godowns in any other manner. In no case shall more than one be lifted at a time.

* Plan of the Cotton Depot will be found at the end of the book.

10. The Trustees will use all endeavours to maintain the floors of godowns at a uniform level and tenants are requested to afford facilities in this connection by notifying the Land Manager when any area requires attention and is available for repair.

11. Immediate notice should be given of damage to door shutters. The Trustees have provided special protective fittings for these, and the Registered Tenant will be held responsible for any repairs necessary to the shutters as shall have been caused by his wilful act or negligence.

12. The Registered Tenant of a jetha for one season will ordinarily have the opportunity of renewing his occupation for the following season upon application, before opening of season, to the Land Manager.

13. No jo wli huts or other kutchha structures will be permitted on jethas.

14. Godowns and jethas may be sub-let temporarily, subject to application being made on the prescribed forms and to the approval of the Land Manager being first obtained.

N.B.—These Rules are without prejudice to any rights or remedies reserved to the Trustees under their Act or By-laws.

The godowns are fitted with automatic sprinklers and alarms and are let on yearly tenancy at Rs. 675 per mensem; raised jethas by the season at Rs. 5-8 per square yard; further particulars being obtainable of the Port Trustees' Land Manager.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

THE Central Cotton Committee was constituted by Government of India Resolution of 31st March 1921 (404, 22—Revenue and Agriculture). The functions laid down for the Committee follow generally the proposals of paragraph 261 of the Indian Cotton Committee's report.

For the first time a body representative of the whole of the Cotton Industry has been formed, including representatives of the growers, Agricultural Departments, and all sections of the cotton trade, including spinners and manufacturers, merchants, brokers and ginners. Not only is such a body able to offer authoritative advice to the Government of India and to Local Governments on cotton matters, but the Committee provides a meeting ground for all those interested in the improvement of cotton where the difficulties encountered by different sections of the industry can be discussed in all their bearings.

Four additional members were appointed in 1922 to represent cotton growers.

Under the Indian Cotton Cess Act (XIV of 1923), the Committee was incorporated as a permanent body and its constitution laid down in the Act.

The present members are as follows :—

1. **PRESIDENT.**—The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India (DR. D. CLOUSTON).
2. **REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.**

Madras	.. MR. R. C. BROAD- FOOT	.. Cotton Specialist.
Bombay	.. MR. T. F. MAIN	.. Director of Agriculture.
United Provinces	.. MR. G. CLARKE	.. Director of Agriculture.
Punjab	.. MR. D. MILNE	.. Director of Agriculture.
Central Provinces	.. MR. F. J. PLYMEN	.. Director of Agriculture.
Burma	.. MR. T.D. STOCK	.. Deputy Director of Agriculture.
Gujerat	.. RAO SAHEB B. DESAI	.. Deputy Director of Agriculture.

3. THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, *ex-officio*.

4. REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The East India Cotton Association ..	MR. W. ELLIS JONES.
Bombay Millowners' Association ..	MR. J. A. KAY, M.L.C.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce ..	MR. V. A. GRANTHAM, M.L.C. (<i>Vice-President</i>).
Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay	SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, KT., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A.
Karachi Chamber of Commerce ..	MR. F. G. TRAVERS.
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association ..	SETH KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, M.L.A.
Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce ..	MR. G. Z. MELI.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce ..	MR. H. HORSMAN.
The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation	MR. W. ROBERTS.

5 & 6. COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Central Provinces ..	MR. S. B. MEHTA, C.I.E. RAI BAHADUR K. S. NAYUDU, M.L.C.
Madras ..	MR. H. F. P. HEARSON.
Punjab ..	RAI BAHADUR SETH PRABHU DAYAL, M.B.E.
Bengal ..	MR. B. K. LAHIRI.

7. CO-OPERATIVE REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. B. F. MADON.

8. REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWERS.

Madras ..	MR. R. APPASWAMY NAIDU GARU. MR. B. P. SESA REDDI GARU.
Bombay ..	PROF. S. C. SHAHANI. RAO BAHADUR BIMBHAI RANCHHODJI NAIK.
United Provinces.	THE HON'BLE SIR NAWAB MUHAMMAD MUZAMMIL ULLAH KHAN, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. THE HON'BLE LALA SUKHBIR SINHA.
Punjab ..	MR. H. T. CONVILLE. RAI SAHIB CHAUDHRI CHHOTU RAM, M.L.C.
Central Provinces & Berar ..	RAO SAHIB V. G. KULKARNI. MR. N. V. DESHMUKH.

9, 10 & 11. REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad State	.. MR. MAZHAR HUSAIN, Director of Agriculture.
Baroda State	.. DR. S. M. PAGAR .. Director of Commerce and Industry.
Gwalior State	.. MR. SHAHZAD AHMED KHAN, Deputy Director of Agriculture.
Rajputana and Central India States	.. MR. A. HOWARD, C.I.E., Imperial Economic Botanist.
Indore State	.. MR. K. B. TILLOO.

Secretary—MR. B. C. BURT, M.B.E.

The Committee, as above constituted, was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under notification No. 523, dated 17th May, 1923.

The Central Cotton Committee's proposals in regard to the Cotton Transport Bill were accepted by the Government of India, and the Cotton Transport Act was passed by the Indian Legislature in January, 1923. This Bill is of a permissive nature enabling Local Governments by notification approved by resolution of the Provincial Legislative Council, to protect such cotton growing areas as they may deem necessary. The Act has already been applied by the Bombay Government to the Surat-Navsari, Kumpta-Dharwar, Bijapur and Bhagalkot areas. The question of the areas to which the protection of the Act should be extended to other provinces is receiving the attention of Provincial Cotton Committees. The Baroda State in October, 1923, passed an Act similar to the Indian Act, and the areas notified under the Act fall into line with the areas notified in the Bombay Presidency.

The Cotton Cess Act has not only permanently incorporated the Committee, but provided it with funds to enable it to take definite action for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing, and in particular to provide for cotton research. The Committee's proposals have received the sanction of the Government of India, and a start has been made on the following schemes of research:—

- Bombay .. (1) Causes of Boll and Bud shedding (Gujerat)
 Dharwar Scheme. (2) The Cotton Wilt disease and Plant Breeding work on Upland cottons. (Dharwar).
 Earios Bollworm. (3) The Spotted cotton Bollworm (Gujerat).

- Punjab .. Plant Breeding and physiological research for the improvement of Punjab-American and Punjab Desi cottons with special reference to water requirements.
- Madras .. Plant Breeding work on the Madras Herbaceum cottons.
- United Provinces. Entomological research on the Pink Bollworm to determine the control measures necessary.
- Central Provinces. Plant Breeding work to produce better staple cottons for the Central Provinces and Berar, and research on the causes of low yields.

The Committee has also made arrangements under its own direct control for technological research on cotton with special reference to its bearing on the improvement of cotton growing. The Experimental Spinning Plant for testing the spinning value of cottons has been erected at Matunga, Bombay, and the building to accommodate the Technological Laboratory will be constructed shortly. In the meantime the latter has been accommodated in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, close to which is located the Experimental Spinning Plant. The services of Mr. A. James Turner, M.A., B.Sc., late Professor of Textiles in the Manchester College of Technology, have been secured by the Committee, and the work in the two laboratories is carried on under his direction. He has been provided with the necessary staff.

The Committee's scheme for a Central Agricultural Research Institute at Indore has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is hoped that by the end of next year it will be an accomplished fact.

Research Studentships.—The Committee have instituted a Research Studentship scheme to enable distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to specialise in research on various branches of science as applied to cotton growing. The number of students at present engaged on research work is nine.

Provincial Cotton Committees have continued to do important work in Burma, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Madras and the Punjab, whilst in Bengal a special Sub-Committee of the Provincial Board of Agriculture has been constituted. In Bombay, Divisional Cotton Committees have been constituted for Sind, Gujerat, Khandesh and the Southern Division. In Madras, Local Cotton Committees also have been constituted for the Coconadas, Northern, Westerns, Cambodia and Tinnevely cotton tracts.

The Central Cotton Committee have devoted much further attention to the improvement of marketing and the prevention of adulteration. Their proposals for the regulation of gins and presses have received unanimous support, on all main issues, from the various commercial bodies throughout India. A Bill embodying the proposals recommended by the Committee for the regulation of gins and presses is now before the Assembly.

The Committee have also examined the question of primary markets and the steps which should be taken to assist cotton growers to obtain full market value for their kapas. The recommendation of the original Indian Cotton Committee that markets on the Berar model should be developed wherever possible, has been endorsed after further enquiry. The Committee have examined the constitution of the Market Committees which should control such markets and the rules required, and have recently issued a report suggesting a model which might be followed throughout India for such markets. Information has been collected showing at what centres such markets would be likely to succeed.

Further particulars will be found in the Committee's Third Annual Report covering the period from 1st September, 1923, to 31st August, 1924, which will be published shortly. The Committee has also issued a Bulletin No. 1 entitled "A Preliminary Study of the Demand for Various Types of Indian Cottons" the revised edition of which (Bulletin No. 2) is available from the Committee's Office at 25, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON CESS ACT OF 1923.

(ACT No. XIV OF 1923.)

An Act to provide for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Cotton Cess Act, **Short title and extent.** 1923.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas), except Aden.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the **Definitions.** subject or context,—

- (a) * "Collector" means, in reference to cotton consumed in a mill in British India, the Collector of the district in which the mill is situated;
- (b) "the Committee" means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under this Act;
- (c) "cotton" means raw cotton, whether baled or loose, which has been ginned;
- (d) "Customs-collector" and "customs-port" mean respectively a Customs-collector and a Customs-port as defined in Section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878;
- (e) "mill" means any place which is a factory as, defined in Section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and in which cotton is converted into yarn or thread either for sale as such or for conversion into cotton goods as defined in Section 3 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896; and
- (f) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

* The Collector of Bombay is empowered, under clause (a) of this section, by the Government of Bombay to perform the duties of a "Collector." *vid.*, Bombay Government's Revenue Department Notification No. 9499 of 21st May 1924, page 1170.

3. There shall be levied and collected on all cotton produced in India and either exported from any customs-port to any port outside British India or consumed in any mill in British India, a cess at the rate of two annas per standard bale of four hundred pounds avoirdupois, or, in the case of unbaled cotton, of six pies per hundred pounds avoirdupois :

Imposition of cotton cess.

Provided that the cess shall be levied and collected at double the above rates until the expiry of three years from the commencement of this Act.

4. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Governor-General in Council shall cause to be constituted a Committee consisting of the following members, namely :—

Constitution of Indian Central Cotton Committee.

- (i) The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India ;
- (ii) six persons representing, respectively, the Agricultural Departments of the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Barma and nominated respectively by those Local Governments ;
- (iii) the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence ;
- (iv) nine persons nominated, respectively, by the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation ;
- (v) four persons representing the cotton manufacturing or cotton ginning industry, of whom two shall be nominated by the Local Government of the Central Provinces and one by each of the Local Governments of Madras and the Punjab ;
- (vi) one person nominated by the Local Government of Bengal ;
- (vii) one person having knowledge of co-operative banking nominated by the Governor-General in Council ;
- (viii) ten persons representing the cotton growing industry in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces and Berar, of whom two shall be nominated by each of the Local Governments of those Provinces ;

(ix) three persons nominated, respectively, by the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of the Hyderabad State, by the Durbar of the Baroda State and by the Durbar of the Gwalior State ;

(x) one person nominated jointly by the Durbars of the Indian States in Rajputana and Central India ; and

(xi) such additional persons as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint :

Provided that, if within the period prescribed in this behalf, any authority or other person fails to make any nomination which it or he is entitled to make under this section, the Governor-General in Council may himself appoint a member or members, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

5. (1) The Committee so constituted shall be a body incorporate by the name of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property both moveable and immoveable and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Incorporation of the Committee.

(2) The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India shall be *ex-officio* President of the Committee.

(3) The Secretary of the Committee shall be a person, not being a member of the Committee, appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

6. (1) The owner of every mill shall furnish to the Collector, on or before the seventh day of each month, a return stating the total amount of cotton consumed or brought under process in the mill during the preceding month, together with such further information in regard thereto as may be prescribed :

Delivery of monthly returns.

Provided that no return shall be required in regard to cotton consumed or brought under process before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every such return shall be made in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

7. (1) On receiving any return made under Section 6, the Collector shall assess the cotton cess payable in respect of the period to which the return relates, and if the amount has not already been paid shall cause a notice to be served upon the owner of the mill requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the service of the notice.

Collection of cess by Collector.

(2) If the owner of any mill fails to furnish in due time the return referred to in Section 6 or furnishes a return which the Collector has reason to believe is incorrect or defective, the Collector shall assess the amount payable by him in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed, and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall thereupon apply as if such assessment had been made on the basis of a return furnished by the owner :

Provided that, in the case of a return which he has reason to believe is incorrect or defective, the Collector shall not assess the cess at an amount higher than that at which it is assessable on the basis of the return without giving to the owner a reasonable opportunity of proving the correctness and completeness of the return.

(3) A notice under sub-section (1) may be served on the owner of a mill either by post or by delivering it or tendering it to the owner or his agent at the mill.

8. In respect of cotton exported by sea, the cess shall be assessed and levied by the Customs Collector at the customs-port of export and, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, shall for all or any of the purposes of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, be deemed to be a duty of customs.

Collection of cess on exported cotton.

9. (1) An assessment made in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 or Section 8 shall not be questioned in any Court.

Finality of assessment and recovery of unpaid cess.

(2) Any owner of a mill who is aggrieved by an assessment made under Section 7 may, within three months of service of the notice referred to in sub-section (1) of that section, apply to the Local Government for the cancellation or modification of the assessment and, on such application, the Local Government may cancel or modify the assessment and order the refund to such owner of the whole or part, as the case may be, of any amount paid thereunder.

(3) Any sum recoverable under Section 7 may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

10. (1) The Collector or any officer empowered by general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill or to any part of any mill.

Power to inspect mills and take copies of records and accounts

(2) The Collector or any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, tale records and accounts of any mill and take copies of or

extracts from all or any of the said records or accounts for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return or of informing himself as to the particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this Act or any rules made thereunder.

(3) Where any officer other than the Collector proposes to examine under sub-section (2) any record or account containing the description of formulæ of any trade process, the owner of the mill may give to the said officer, for transmission to the Collector, a written notice of objection and the officer shall thereupon seal up the record or account pending the orders of the Collector.

11. (1) All such copies and extracts and all information **information acquired to be confidential.** acquired by a Collector or any other officer from an inspection of any mill or warehouse or from any return submitted under this Act shall be treated as confidential.

(2) If the Collector or any such officer discloses to any person other than a superior officer any such information as aforesaid without the previous sanction of the Local Government, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months and shall also be liable to fine :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the disclosure of any such information for the purposes of a prosecution in respect of the making of a false return under this Act.

12. (1) On the last day of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the proceeds **Application of proceeds of cess.** of the cess recovered during that month shall, after deduction of the expenses, if any, of collection and recovery, be paid to the Committee.

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the said proceeds and any other monies received by the Committee shall be applied to meeting the expenses of the Committee and the cost of such measures as it may, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, decide to undertake for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interests of the cotton industry in India.

13. No act done or proceeding taken under this Act shall be **Validation.** questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Committee or the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, if any.

14. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Committee shall be dissolved, and on the making of such declaration all funds and other property vested in the Committee shall vest in His Majesty and this Act shall be deemed to have been repealed.

15. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) for prescribing the time within which nominations shall be made under Section 4 whether in the first instance or on the occurrence of vacancies;

(b) for prescribing the term of office of the members of the Committee;

(c) for prescribing the circumstances in which and the authority by which any member may be removed;

(d) for the holding of a minimum number of meetings of the Committee during any year;

(e) for the maintenance by the Committee of a record of all business transacted and the submission of copies of such records to the Governor-General in Council;

(f) for the definition of the powers of the Committee and of the Secretary to enter into contracts which shall be binding on the Committee, and the manner in which such contracts shall be executed;

(g) for the regulation of the travelling allowances of members of the Committee and of their remuneration, if any;

(h) for the definition of the powers of the Committee and the Secretary in respect of the appointment, promotion and dismissal of officers and servants of the Committee, and in respect of the creation and abolition of appointments of such officers or servants;

(i) for the regulation of the grant of pay and leave to officers and servants of the Committee, and the payment of leave allowances to such officers and servants, and the remuneration to be paid to any person appointed to act for any officer or servant to whom leave is granted;

(j) for the regulation of the payment of pensions, gratuities, compassionate allowances and travelling allowances to officers and servants of the Committee;

(k) for prescribing the establishment and maintenance of a provident fund for the officers and servants of the Committee, and for the deduction of subscriptions to such provident fund from the pay and allowances of such officers and servants, other than Government servants whose services have been lent or transferred to the Committee;

(l) for prescribing the preparation of budget estimates of the annual receipts and expenditure of the Committee and of supplementary estimates of expenditure not included in the budget estimates, and the manner in which such estimates shall be sanctioned and published;

(m) for defining the powers of the Committee, the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, if any, the President and the Secretary, respectively, in regard to the expenditure of the funds of the Committee, whether provision has or has not been made in the budget estimates or by re-appropriation for such expenditure, and in regard to the re-appropriation of estimated savings in the budget estimates of expenditure;

(n) for prescribing the maintenance of accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Committee and providing for the audit of such accounts;

(o) for prescribing the manner in which payments are to be made by or on behalf of the Committee, and the officers by whom orders for making deposits or investments or for withdrawals or disposal of the funds of the Committee shall be signed;

(p) for determining the custody in which the current account of the Committee shall be kept, and the bank or banks at which surplus monies at the credit of the Committee may be deposited at interest, and the conditions on which such monies may be otherwise invested;

(q) for prescribing the preparation of a statement showing the sums allotted to Provincial Departments of Agriculture or institutions not under the direct control of the Committee for expenditure on research, the actual expenditure incurred, the outstanding liabilities, if any, and the disposal of unexpended balances at the end of the year;

(r) the assessment, levy, and payment of the cotton cess in respect of cotton exported by sea; and

(s) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

16. The Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules, consistent with this Act and with any rules made under Section 15 to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

Power of the Committee to make rules.

(a) for the appointment of a Standing Finance Sub-Committee and the delegation thereto of any powers exercisable under this Act by the Committee;

(b) for prescribing the method of appointment, removal and replacement and the term of office of members of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, and for the filling of vacancies therein;

(c) for the appointment of the dates, times and places for meetings of the Committee and the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, and for regulating the procedure to be observed at such meetings;

(d) for determining the circumstances in which security may be demanded from officers and servants of the Committee, and the amount and nature of such security in each case;

(e) for determining the times at which, and the circumstances in which, payments may be made out of the provident fund and the conditions on which such payments shall relieve the fund from further liability;

(f) for determining the contribution, if any, payable from the funds of the Committee to the provident fund;

(g) for regulating generally all matters incidental to the provident fund and the investment thereof;

(h) for defining the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Committee.

17. All rules made under Section 15 or Section 16 shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Publication of rules.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

SIMLA, the 23rd May, 1923.

No. 567.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

- Short title.** 1. These rules may be called the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923.
- Definition.** 2. In these rules "Act" means the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.
3. The term of office of every member of the Committee, other than the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, shall be three years from the date on which his nomination or appointment is notified in the *Gazette of India*.
- Term of office.**

Provided that—

- (a) of the thirty-five members first nominated under clauses (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), and (x) of Section 4 of the Act, twelve members, to be selected by lot, shall vacate office on the expiration of one year from the date of the constitution of the Committee, and of the remainder of the said thirty-five members, twelve members, so selected, shall vacate office on the expiration of two years from the said date;
- (b) a member who is nominated or appointed to fill a vacancy other than a vacancy occurring under clause (a) shall hold office for so long as the person whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.
4. Every vacancy shall be filled by nomination or appointment under Section 4 of the Act. All nominations under Section 4 of the Act shall be made within 30 days from the date on which such nominations are called for by the Secretary of the Committee.
- Nominations.**

4-A. (1) The Committee shall, before the first day of April in each year, elect a member, for the time being resident in Bombay, to be Vice-President of the Committee for the twelve months beginning on that date.

(2) In the event of the Vice-President resigning his office as such or ceasing to be a member of the Committee or to be resident in Bombay, the Committee shall forthwith elect a member to be Vice-President of the Committee for the unexpired portion of the term of office of Vice-President elected under sub-rule (1).

Minimum number of meetings. 5. Not less than two meetings of the Committee shall be held in any one year.

Records of business. 6. A record shall be maintained of all business transacted by the Committee, copies of which shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, to all Local Governments and to all bodies by whom members are nominated.

Power to contract. 7. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of Rule 11, the Committee may enter into contracts provided that every contract which extends over a period of more than 3 years or involves expenditure in excess of Rs. 50,000 shall require the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The Committee may by resolution delegate to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President or Secretary, such power of entering into contracts on its behalf as it may think fit.

(3) Contracts shall not be binding on the Committee unless they are executed by the President or Vice-President and by the Secretary, and are certified by the common seal of the Committee.

(4) Neither the President nor the Secretary nor any member of the Committee shall be personally liable for any assurance or contract made by the Committee, but any liability arising under such assurance or contract shall be discharged from the monies at the disposal of the Committee.

Allowances and remuneration. 8. (1) Save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, no remuneration other than travelling allowance and halting allowance shall be paid to any member of the Committee on account of his services as such.

(2) A member of the Committee who is not an official shall be entitled to draw, in respect of any journey performed for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Committee or of a duly constituted sub-committee thereof, such travelling and halting allowances as would be admissible in respect of such journey to Government servants of the first grade serving under the Government of India.

9. (1) Save as provided in Section 5 of the Act, all appointments of officers and servants of the Committee shall be made by the Committee:

Provided that—

- (a) appointments to posts requiring academic or technical qualifications shall be made on the recommendation of an expert sub-committee nominated for the purpose of which the President shall be chairman;
- (b) an appointment to a post of which the maximum salary exceeds Rs. 500 per mensem shall not be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council;
- (c) appointments to posts of which the maximum pay does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem may be made by the Secretary.

(2) The authority competent to dismiss, promote or degrade an officer or servant of the Committee shall be the authority empowered to appoint such officer or servant.

(3) The Committee may by resolution delegate to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President or Secretary, such of its powers under this rule as it may deem fit.

(4) The power of the Committee, the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President and Secretary, to create new appointments shall be subject only to—

- (a) the limitation attaching to the powers of the authority concerned to enter into contracts or to make appointments, and
- (b) the existence of budget provision.

10. (1) The grant of leave, pay and allowances to permanent Government servants whose services have been lent or transferred to the Committee shall be regulated by the Governor-General in Council. The pay and allowances of such Government servants shall be defrayed in the first instance by the Governor-General in Council who shall be re-imbursed by the Committee for such payments in such manner and in such instalments as he may direct.

(2) The grant of leave, pay and allowances to officers and servants of the Committee, who are not Government servants, shall be regulated by the Committee, who may delegate such of its powers in this respect as it may deem fit to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President or Secretary.

(3) In exercising the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) the Committee shall, so far as may be, apply the principles of the Supplementary Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under the Fundamental Rules.

(4) Save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, no travelling allowance shall be paid to any officer or servant of the Committee in excess of the amount which would be admissible under the said Supplementary Rules to a Government servant of the corresponding grade.

10-A. (1) In this rule, "servant" means a salaried officer or servant of the Committee other than a Government servant whose services have been lent or transferred to the Committee.

Provident fund.

(2) The Committee shall establish and maintain a contributory provident fund for the benefit of its servants and may require any of its servants or any class of its servants to subscribe to the fund.

(3) The Committee may direct that subscription to the fund shall be optional in the case of any of its servants or of any class of its servants, but a servant who in the exercise of an option so conferred elects to subscribe to the fund shall not thereafter be permitted to cease from subscribing thereto.

(4) A servant who is required or elects to subscribe to the fund, shall subscribe thereto such fraction, not exceeding one-twelfth, as may be determined by the Committee, of the pay earned by him while on duty, and may at his option subscribe in addition a like fraction of his leave pay.

(5) Subscriptions shall be recovered monthly in respect of and by deduction from the subscriber's pay for the preceding month, the amount to be recovered in accordance with sub-rule (4) being calculated to the nearest whole anna.

11. (1) The Committee shall in each year prepare a budget for the ensuing year and shall submit it for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council on or before such date as he may appoint.

Budget.

(2) The budget shall be in such form as the Governor-General in Council may direct and shall include statements of—

- (a) the estimated opening balance;
- (b) the estimated receipts from the cotton cess and from other sources;
- (c) the proposed expenditure classified under such major heads as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(3) Proposals involving expenditure in more than one financial year shall not be included in the budget until they have received the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Act.

(4) Supplementary estimates of expenditure shall be submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council in such form and on such dates as he may direct.

12. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder the Committee may **Power to incur expenditure.** incur such expenditure as it may think fit and may delegate to any of its officers or to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee such financial powers as it may consider expedient :

Provided that, save with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, no expenditure shall be incurred which is in excess of the sanctioned budget allotment under any major head.

(2) Re-appropriations within a major head of expenditure may be made by the Committee which may delegate its powers in this respect to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President or Secretary.

(3) Re-appropriations between major heads of expenditure shall not be made save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Audit and publication of accounts. 13. (1) The Committee shall maintain accounts of all receipts and expenditure.

(2) Such accounts shall be audited annually by auditors appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and such auditors may disallow any item which in their opinion has been spent otherwise than in accordance with the Act or these rules.

(3) If any item is so disallowed an appeal from the disallowance shall lie to the Governor-General in Council whose decision shall be final.

(4) The accounts of receipts and expenditure relating to each financial year, together with the auditors' report thereon, shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council as soon as may be after the close of that year. The accounts and auditors' report shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(5) The accounts of receipts shall include a statement of all sums received by the Committee during the financial year which shall be shown under the following heads :—

- (a) monies received under Section 12 of the Act ;
- (b) other monies received by the Committee ;
- (c) interest received from the investment of such monies as aforesaid.

(6) Total receipts only shall be shown under each of the heads specified in sub-rule (5) and the opening balance shall also be stated.

(7) Expenditure incurred during the financial year shall be shown under the following heads:—

- (a) administration of the Committee ;
- (b) measures taken for promoting agricultural research ;
- (c) measures taken for promoting technological research.

(8) The closing balance of the year shall be shown at the foot of the accounts on the expenditure side.

14. (1) The current account of the Committee shall be kept **Custody and disbursement of funds.** in the Imperial Bank of India and all monies at the disposal of the Committee with the exception of petty cash and of monies placed in fixed deposit or invested in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained shall be paid into that account.

(2) Any funds not required for current expenditure may be placed in fixed deposit with any Bank approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council or invested in the name of the Committee in any security in which trust property may lawfully be invested under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

(3) Placing of money in fixed deposit and the investment thereof and the disposal of monies so placed or invested shall require the sanction of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee or, if no such Sub-Committee is in existence, of the President.

(4) Payments by or on behalf of the Committee shall be made in cash or by cheque drawn against the current account of the Committee.

(5) The cheques referred to in sub-rule (4) and all orders for making deposits or investments or for the withdrawal of the same or for the disposal in any other manner of the funds of the Committee shall be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by one member of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, or, if no Standing Finance Sub-Committee is in existence, by the President.

15. Every Provincial Department of Agriculture to which **Annual statements of grants in aid.** sums have been allotted by the Committee for expenditure on research and every other institution not under the direct control of the Committee to which sums have been so allotted, shall furnish to the Committee at the close of each financial year statements of the sums so allotted, of the actual expenditure incurred therefrom, of the outstanding liabilities, if any, and of the unexpended balance of sums so allotted.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

SIMLA, *the 13th June, 1923.*

No. 682.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923, namely :—

After Rule 15 of the said Rules the following rules and Forms shall be inserted, namely :—

16. The return referred to in Section 6 of the Act shall be in Form A annexed to these Rules and a declaration of the truth of such return shall be subscribed in the terms set forth at the foot of the said Form.

Form and verification of return.

17. For the purpose of satisfying himself of the correctness of any such return the Collector shall check the same in such manner as he thinks fit, and may for this purpose cause the records and accounts of the mill to which the return relates to be examined and compared with the entries in the return.

Check of return by Collector.

18. The notice referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Act shall be in Form B annexed to these Rules.

Form of notice under Section 7 (1).

19. If the owner of any mill fails to furnish in due time the return referred to in Section 6 of the Act, or furnishes a return which the Collector after completion of the check referred to in Rule 17 believes to be incorrect or defective, the Collector shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, use such methods as he may think fit for the ascertainment of the amount payable under the Act and shall assess the same accordingly.

Assessment under Section 7 (2).

FORM B.

(SEE RULE 18.)

Notice of demand of payment of Cotton Cess under Section 7 of Act XIV of 1923.

..... Collector's Office,

Dated.....192

To

.....

.....

.....

Take notice that the Cotton Cess on the..... mill for the month of has been assessed at and that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you of the sum of Rupees now due and unpaid on account of cotton cess for the month of and that if the above amount be not paid into this office within ten days after the date of service hereof on you I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to the provisions of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.



COTTON TRANSPORT ACT OF 1923.

(ACT No. III OF 1923.)

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd February, 1923.)

An Act to provide for the restriction and control of the transport of cotton in certain circumstances.

WHEREAS it is expedient for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in certain areas in British India to enable the restriction and control of the transport by rail and the import of cotton into those areas; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Transport Act
Short title and extent. 1923.*

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the
Definitions. subject or context,—

- (a) "certified copy" in relation to a licence means a copy of the licence certified in the manner described in Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, by the authority by which the licence was granted;
- (b) "cotton" means every kind of unmanufactured cotton, that is to say, ginned and unginned cotton, cotton waste and cotton seed;
- (c) "cotton waste" means droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton mill other than yarn waste;
- (d) "licence" means a licence granted under this Act;
- (e) "notified station" means a railway station specified in a notification under Section 3;
- (f) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and
- (g) "protected area" means an area into which the import of cotton or of any kind of cotton has been prohibited by a notification under Section 3.

* Made applicable to Berar by Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 800-1428-1, dated the 6th June, 1923.

3. (1) The Local Government may, for the purpose of maintaining the quality or reputation of the cotton grown in any area in the Province, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, prohibit the import of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton into that area save under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a licence :

Power to issue notification prohibiting import of cotton into protected area.

Provided that no such notification shall be deemed to prohibit the import into any protected area of packages containing any kind of cotton and not exceeding ten pounds avoirdupois weight.

(2) Any such notification may prohibit the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any specified railway station situated in the protected area, of any cotton, the import of which into that area is prohibited when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in that area, unless such person holds a licence for the import of the cotton into that area.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or any other law for the time being in force, the station master of any railway station or any other railway servant responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at that station may refuse to receive for carriage at, or to forward or allow to be carried on the railway from, that station any cotton consigned to a notified station, being cotton of a kind of which the delivery at such notified station has been prohibited unless both stations are in the same protected area, or unless the consignor produces a certified copy of a licence for the import of the cotton into the protected area in which such notified station is situated.

Refusal to carry unlicensed cotton.

(2) Every certified copy of a licence when so produced shall be attached to the invoice or way-bill, as the case may be, and shall accompany the consignment to its destination, and shall there be dealt with in the prescribed manner.

(3) Where by or under any law in force in the territories of any State in India the import into any area, or the delivery at any railway station, of cotton or of any kind of cotton has been prohibited, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply in respect of cotton consigned to any such station as if such area and such station were, respectively, a protected area and a notified station, and as if any licence granted under such law were a licence granted under this Act.

5. (1) Where any cotton, the import of which into any protected area has been prohibited, has been consigned to and arrives at a notified station in any such protected area, the station master or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods or parcels, as the case may be, at that station, shall, unless both the notified station and the railway station from which the cotton has been consigned are situated in the same protected area, refuse to deliver the cotton until he is satisfied that the consignee holds a licence for the import of the cotton into the protected area in which such notified station is situated; and, if he is not so satisfied, or if within fourteen days the consignee or some person acting on his behalf does not appear in order to take delivery, shall return the cotton to the railway station from which it was consigned, together with an intimation that delivery of the cotton has been refused or has not been taken, as the case may be.

Procedure where cotton arrives at notified station.

(2) Any station master or other railway servant receiving any cotton returned under sub-section (1) or returned with a like intimation from a railway station specified in a notification under sub-section (3) of Section 4, shall cause to be served on the consignor in any manner authorised by Section 141 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, a notice stating that the cotton has been so returned and requiring the consignor to pay any rate, terminal or other charges due in respect of the carriage of the cotton to and from the railway station to which it was consigned, and such charges shall be deemed to be due from the consignor for all the purposes of Section 55 of that Act.

6. Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or of any notification or rule made hereunder, knowingly takes delivery of any cotton from a notified station or imports, or attempts to import, any cotton into a protected area, and any station master or other railway servant who, in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 5, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, delivers any cotton to a consignee or other person, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and upon any subsequent conviction to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or to both.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, make rules to provide for any of the following matters, namely :—

- Penalties.**
- (a) the prevention of the import into a protected area by road, river or sea, save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence, of cotton the import of which into that area has been prohibited by a notification under Section 3 ;
 - (b) the terms and conditions to be contained in licences and the authorities by which they may be granted ; and
 - (c) the manner in which licences and certified copies thereof shall be dealt with on and after the delivery of the cotton to which they relate.

(2) Any such rules may provide that any contravention thereof or of the conditions of any licence, not otherwise made punishable by this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

8. No notification under Section 3 or rule under Section 7 shall be issued by the Local Government of any Governor's Province, unless it has been laid in draft before the Legislative Council of the Province, and has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council, either with or without modification or addition, but upon such approval being given the notification or rule, as the case may be, may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

9. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of any thing which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Previous approval of Local Legislature to issue of notifications and rules.

Protection for acts done under Act.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th August, 1923.

No. 535/A.—Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Bombay Presidency mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended. |

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton into the said areas save under and in accordance with the conditions of a license prescribed in this behalf.

(2) The Government of Bombay is further pleased to prohibit, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the said Act, the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any of the Railway stations specified in the Schedule II hereto appended of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said areas unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import of cotton into the said areas.

SCHEDULE I—PROTECTED AREAS.

1. *The South Surat Area* consisting of that portion of the Surat District lying between the Par River on the south and on the north the Mindhola River up to the point where the Mindhola River is met by the Bardoli-Walod Road and thence along that road up to the boundary of the village of Pavaran and thence along the western boundary of the Walod Mahal up to the Purna River and thereafter the Purna River up to the eastern boundary of the Walod Mahal and bounded on the west by the sea and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Surat District.

2. *The Surat Area* consisting of that portion of the Surat District bounded on the west by the sea and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Walod Mahal and on the north by the Tapti River and on the south by the Mindhola River up to the point where the Mindhola River is met by the Bardoli-Walod Road and thence along that road up to the boundary of the village of Pavaran and thence along the western boundary of the Walod Mahal up to the Purna River and thereafter the Purna River up to the eastern boundary of the Walod Mahal.

3. *The Olpad-Ankleshwar Area* consisting of those portions of the Surat and Broach Districts which lie between the Nerbudda and Tapti Rivers.

4. *Bagalkot Area* consisting of that portion of the Bijapur District lying south of the river Krishna.

5. *Bijapur Area* consisting of that portion of the Bijapur District which lies north of the Krishna and south of the river Bhima.

6. *The Kumbla-Dharwar Area* consisting of that portion of the Bombay Presidency within the following boundaries:—

On the north of the northern boundaries of the Ratnagiri and the Satara Districts and the southern boundary of the Sholapur District,

on the south the southern boundary of the Presidency,

on the west the sea and the Portuguese territory,

on the east the western boundary of the Sholapur and Bijapur Districts and the northern and eastern boundaries of the Dharwar District,

and more particularly shall consist of the Ratnagiri, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

SCHEDULE II—RAILWAY STATIONS INCLUDED IN THE PROTECTED AREAS.

1. *The South Surat Area*—Maroli, Navsari, Vedcha, Amalsad, Billimora, Dungri, Bulsar, Gandevi, Kalvach, Chikhli Road, Rankuwa, Bholikuwa and Anawal.

2. *The Surat Area*—Sachin, Udhna and Surat on the B.B. and C. I. Railway and Nio, Chalthan, Gangadhra, Bardoli, Timberva and Madhi on the Tapti Valley Railway.

3. *The Olpad-Ankleshwar Area*—Panoli, Ankleshwar, Kosamba, Kim, Sayan and Utran.

4. *Bagalkot Area*—All stations on the Hotgi-Gadag section of the M. and S. M. Railway from Sitamani to Badami inclusive.

5. *Bijapur Area*—All stations on the Hotgi-Gadag section of the M. and S. M. Railway from Almati to Lachyan inclusive.

6. *The Kumbla-Dharwar Area*—All stations on the M. and S. M. Railway between Wathar on the north and Chalgeri on the south on the Poona-Bangalore line.

All stations from Castle Rock on the Marmagoa line on the west to Harlapur on the Gadag-Hospet branch on the east.

All stations from Gadag to Alur inclusive on the Gadag-Hotgi branch.

All stations from Miraj to Kolhapur on the Kolhapur branch, and the Sangli station on the Sangli branch.

No. 535-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

1. *Licensing Authority. Form of application for a license.*—Licenses for the import of cotton into the protected areas will be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, and application should be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

2. No cotton of which the import has been prohibited by or under Section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, shall be imported into a prohibited area by road, river or sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued as provided by these rules.

3. *Licenses for import of cotton for manufacture.*—(1) Annual licenses for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturing concerns situated within the protected areas for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture only. Such licenses shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(2) A certified copy of such licenses shall be tendered in Form C hereto annexed with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the Railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for return to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(3) The license shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

4. *License for particular consignment by rail.*—(1) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licenses shall be in Form D hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(2) Such license shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the Station Master or other prescribed officer at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the license who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(3) A certified copy of such license shall be tendered in Form E hereto annexed with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station

of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the Railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for return to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

5. *License for particular consignment by road, river or sea.*—

(1) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by road, river or sea into the protected area. Such licenses shall be given in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(2) Such license shall be delivered at the 'naka,' 'bunder' or other place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the license who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

6. *Separate licenses to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—

Separate licenses will be issued for different kinds of cotton, that is to say, for ginned cotton, cotton seed, unginned cotton (kapas and cotton waste).

7. *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any license, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

FORM A.

Application for License.

(See Rule 1.)

To

The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I
We the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a license under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), available for the period of _____ to _____ for the im-

portation by $\frac{\text{rail}}{\text{road}}$ of _____ bales of _____
 $\frac{\text{river}}{\text{sea}}$ maunds (state whether ginned

_____ into the cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed or cotton waste), protected area known as _____ notified in G.N., R.D. No. _____ dated _____ at _____ station for the purposes of _____

I/We also beg to apply for a certified copy of the license (as required by the said Act) :—

2. I
We declare that such cotton
kapas seed is required for the
cotton
waste

purpose of _____ only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary (a).

3. I
We undertake :—

(1) in the event of the cotton
kapas imported under the said
cotton seed
waste

license proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such cotton

kapas to leave our premises ;

cotton seed

waste

(2) that under no circumstances will I
we allow cotton
kapas
cotton seed
waste

imported under the said license to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of cotton
kapas produced in the protected area for
cotton seed

re-export nor will I
we allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription ;

(3) to return the said license on expiration to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the cotton

apas imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.
cotton seed
waste

Dated

Signed

at

(a) Reasons should be clearly stated as licenses are only issued in cases of proved necessity.

In the case of applications for licenses to import by road, river or sea the form should be modified as may be necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(a) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by Local Governments for protection) from stations outside those areas. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licenses are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licenses granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified.

(b) Cotton, as defined in the Act, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed and cotton waste, but separate licenses are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road, river or sea.

(c) Station masters, at all stations in India, are empowered by Section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the license is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(d) Station masters at notified stations are required by Section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the license (or unless the original license is produced).

(e) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the license. the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under license.

(f) The protected areas notified in the Bombay Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 535-A., dated 18th August, 1923.

FORM B.

Annual General License (for Mills).

(See Rule 3.)

No. _____ of 192

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the _____ (Mills), situated in the protected area known as _____ notified by G.N. are hereby granted a general license under Section 3 of the said Act for the period September 1st, 192 , to August 31st, 192 , to import * to _____ station for the purpose of manufacture, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated _____ 192 .

This certified copy should accompany the Invoice to railway audit and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM C.

Certified Copy of General License (for Mills) to be tendered at Despatching Stations.

(See Rule 3.)

License No. _____ 192 . Copy No. _____

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the _____ (Mills), situated in the protected area known as _____ notified by G.N. are hereby granted a general license under Section 3 of the said Act for the period September 1st, 192 , to August 31st, 192 , to import † to _____ station for the purpose of manufacture, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed for which license is granted.

† Here enter article.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cottons

Signature of Consignor

Signature of Station Master.

Dated

192

FORM D.

Single License (for consignment by rail).

(See Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923),
Messrs. _____ are granted a license to
import to _____ station, situated in the protected
area known as _____ notified by G.N.
bales of (a) _____ from _____ (station)
maunds
for the purpose of _____

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Station Master of the station of delivery on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated

192 .

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to railway audit and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

(a) State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed.

FORM E.

Certified Copy of Single License in Form D.

(See Rule 3.)

License No. of

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923),
Messrs. are granted a license to import
to (station), situated in the
protected area known as notified by G. N.
 bales
 maunds of from
(station) for the purpose of

*This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be
surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Station
Master of the station of delivery on the arrival of the consign-
ment:—*

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with
the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used
except for the purposes stated above, save under the instruc-
tions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cotton

Signature of the Consignor.

Signature of the Station Master.

Dated 192 .

FORM F.

Single License for Consignment by Road, River or Sea.

(See Rule 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, Messrs.
Mr.

are granted a license to import to
is

situated in the protected area known as _____ notified
by G.N. _____ bales _____
maunds of _____ from _____
for the purpose of _____

*This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be
surrendered to the officer in charge of the
at _____ on the arrival of the consignment :—*

(a) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used
except for the purposes stated above, save under the instruc-
tions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated _____ 192

THE BARODA COTTON TRANSPORT RESTRICTION ACT.

NOTIFICATION.

HUZUR REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
MAHALANIHAYA SAR SUBA OFFICE,
(CHITNISHI BRANCH).

No. 7 of St. 1930.

SUBJECT.—*Notification issued under sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section 4 of the State Cotton Transport Restriction Act.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to adopt measures for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in certain areas in the State mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section 4 of the State Cotton Transport Restriction Act of St. 1930 it is hereby directed with the previous sanction of the Huzur that—

- (a) Import of cotton into areas mentioned in Schedule I is prohibited save under and in accordance with the conditions of a license prescribed in the rules issued under the said Act.
- (b) The delivery to and the taking of delivery by any person at any of the railway stations specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the areas mentioned in Schedule I, is prohibited unless such person holds the prescribed license for the import of cotton into the said areas

This notification will come into force with effect from the date of its publication in the *Adnyapatrika*—12th January, 1924.

SCHEDULE I.

I. THE SOUTH SURAT AREA.

This area consists of that portion of the Navsari District which is lying between the Far River on the south and on the north the M. ndhola River up to the eastern end of the Falsana Taluka and thence that part of the Furna River lying east of the Mahuva Taluka up to the point where it meets the Vyara-Khambhalia Road and bounded on the east by the Vyara-Khambhalia Road and on the west by the sea; that is to say, this area comprises the whole of the Navsari, Gandevi and Mahuva Talukas of the State and a part of the Vyara Taluka lying between the Furna River and the Vyara-Khambhalia Road.

II. THE SURAT AREA.

This area consists of that portion of the Navsari District which is bounded on the west by the sea, on the east by the boundary of the Mandurbar, Navapura and Pimpalner Talukas of the British district of West Khandesh touching the boundary of the Vajpur and Songhad Talukas of this State, on the north by the Tapti River and on the south the Mondhola River up to the eastern end of the Palsana Taluka and thence by that portion of the Purna River lying on the east of the Mahuva Taluka up to the point where it meets the Vyara-Khambhalia Road and thence the Vyara-Khambhalia Road and the boundary of the Bansda and Dang States; that is to say, this area comprises the whole of the Palsana and Songhad Talukas, that part of the Vyara Taluka which is not included in the south Surat area and a part of the Kamrej Taluka lying to the south of the river Tapti.

Note.—The portion of the Vajpur Peta Mahal, lying on the east of the river Tapti, known as the Nesu tract, is not to be considered as included in any of the protected areas.

III. THE OLPAD-ANKLESHWAR AREA.

This area consists of that portion of the Navsari District which is bounded on the north by the river Narbada, on the south and east by the river Tapti and on the west by the sea; that is to say, this area comprises the whole of the Mangrol Mahal and of the Umarpada Peta Mahal and portions of the Vajpur Peta Mahal and of the Kamrej Mahal lying to the north of the river Tapti.

SCHEDULE II.

Railway stations included in the protected areas :—

I. SOUTH SURAT AREA.

Billimoria, Gandevi, Kalvach, Chikhali Road, Anaval, Rankuva, Dholikuva, Unai, Kevdi Road and Kalaamba.

II. THE OLPAD-ANKLESHWAR AREA.

Kosamba, Velachha, Simodra, Mangrol, Vankal and Jankhvav.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES BILL.

(No. 27 of 1924)

TO

**PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF COTTON GINNING AND
COTTON PRESSING FACTORIES.**

(Introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 3rd September, 1924.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (except Burma), including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

- (a) "bale" means any pressed package of cotton of whatever size or density;
- (b) "cotton" means ginned or unginned cotton, cotton waste or cotton seed;
- (c) "cotton ginning factory" means any place where cotton is ginned or where cotton fibre is separated from cotton seed by any process whatever involving the use of steam, water or other mechanical power or of electrical power;
- (d) "cotton pressing factory" means any factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1911†, in which cotton is pressed into bales;
- (e) "cotton waste" means droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton mill or of a cotton ginning factory or of a cotton pressing factory, but does not include yarn waste;

* This Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion.

† XII of 1911.

- (f) "Indian Central Cotton Committee" means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and includes any sub-committee appointed by it to perform any function of the Indian Central Cotton Committee under this Act †; and
- (g) "prescribed" means prescribed by or under rules made under this Act.

3. (1) The owner of every cotton ginning factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a ginning register containing a daily record of all cotton ginned in the factory and of the names of the persons for whom the cotton has been ginned and of the amount ginned for each person.

(2) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory in such form, if any, as may be prescribed, a press register containing a daily record of the number of bales pressed in the factory, the serial number of each bale and the name of the person for whom it has been pressed.

(3) The owner or the person in charge of a cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory shall be bound to produce any ginning register or press register maintained under this section when required to do so by any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the owner or person in charge of any cotton pressing factory shall be bound to furnish to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, if so required by it in writing, a copy, certified as correct by the owner or person in charge of the factory, of the entry in any press register maintained at the factory relating to any specified bale.

(4) No register required to be maintained by this section shall be destroyed until after the expiration of three years from the date of the last entry therein.

(5) If—

- (a) in any factory any register required by this section to be maintained is not maintained or is maintained in any form other than the form, if any, prescribed for the purpose, or
- (b) any entry in any such register is proved to be false in any material particular, or
- (c) any such register is destroyed before the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (4), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

(6) If the owner or the person in charge of any factory fails to produce any register, or to furnish a certified copy of any entry, when required to do so under sub-section (3), or furnishes a certified copy of an entry knowing or having reason to believe such copy to be false, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, if he has previously been convicted of any offence under this sub-section, to five hundred rupees.

4. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause every bale pressed in the factory to be marked in such manner as may be prescribed, before it is removed from the press-house, with a serial number and with the mark prescribed for the factory.

Marking of bales.

(2) If any bale is removed from the press-house of any cotton pressing factory without having been marked as required by sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

5. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall submit to the prescribed authority, on such dates and in such form as may be prescribed, weekly and annual returns showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed during the preceding week and the preceding year, respectively, and the approximate net weight of each bale.

Returns.

(2) The Local Government shall compile from the weekly and annual returns, and shall publish in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may direct, a statement showing the total number of bales pressed in the province during the week and year, respectively, to which the returns relate :

Provided that the number of bales pressed in any individual factory shall not be published.

(3) If default is made in submitting any returns as required by sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

6. (1) No scales or weights shall be used in any cotton ginning or cotton pressing factory other than the scales or weights, if any, prescribed by the Local Government as standard for the district in which the factory is situated.

Scales & Weights.

(2) If in any factory any scale or weight is used in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), the owner of the factory shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, in the case of any second or subsequent offence, to five hundred rupees.

7. (1) In the case of all cotton ginning factories the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Act—

Structural requirements for factories.

- (a) gin-houses shall be provided with separate entrances and exits for the bringing in of unginmed and the taking out of ginned cotton, respectively, and
- (b) the factories shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the prescribed authority.

(2) Within such period after the commencement of this Act as may be prescribed, the owner of every cotton pressing factory in which cotton is handled on the ground floor shall cause the press-house to be paved or provided with other suitable flooring to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority.

(3) If the owner of any factory fails to comply with any provision of this section which is applicable to the factory, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the failure continues.

8. Where the person guilty of an offence under this Act is a company, every director, manager, secretary and other officer thereof who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of the like offence and liable to the like punishment.

Liability of officers of a company.

9. (1) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or an Inspector of factories appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911.*

Cognizance of offences.

(2) No offence punishable under this Act or under any rule thereunder shall be tried by any Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class.

Power of Governor-General in Council to make rules.

10. The Governor-General in Council may make rules to provide for—

- (a) the allotment of a special mark to be used by each pressing factory for the purpose of the marking of bales;
- (b) the manner in which bales shall be marked; and
- (c) the manner in which the weekly and annual statements referred to in Section 5 shall be published.

11. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

- (a) the forms in which registers, records and returns are to be maintained or submitted, and the verification of records and the inspection of registers;
- (b) the appointment of the authority to whom and the dates on which the returns required by Section 5 shall be made;
- (c) the weights and scales to be used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories in any district in the province, and the inspection of the same;
- (d) the appointment of authorities for the purposes of Section 7;
- (e) the powers of entry and inspection which may be exercised by District Magistrates and Inspectors of factories in the case of cotton ginning factories which are not factories within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1911†; and
- (f) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed or for which provision is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

12. After the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act, any person who has made a contract for the purchase of baled cotton may require that no bales other than bales marked in accordance with Section 3 shall be supplied in fulfilment of such contract, and, if he does so require, no bale not so marked shall be tenderable in fulfilment of the contract :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a contract for the sale and delivery of cotton grown before, or less than one year after, the commencement of this Act.

13. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.
- Protection for acts done under Act.**

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed in 1917, in Chapter XVI of their report recommended certain measures, including the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories, to prevent such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration, which are injurious to the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. The recommendations of the Committee, however, involved an excessive amount of official interference. The object of the present Bill is to put the trade in a position to protect itself by providing for the marking of bales and the record of ownership, and by providing further that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract, if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser.

The Bill also makes provision for the maintenance of registers for statistical returns, for the use of correct scales and weights, and for the structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. The Bill is based on the recommendations of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and is supplementary to the Cotton Transport Act 1923.

THE INSECT PESTS OF COTTON.

There are few of the world's great crops which are more liable to be badly damaged by insect pests than cotton, and it is certain that the annual loss on their account, throughout the world, runs into many millions of pounds sterling. Luckily the most serious of all the pests, the Mexican cotton boll weevil *Anthonomus grandis* which has spread like a scourge over almost the whole of the cotton belt of the United States, is not so far known in India, but there is a constant danger of its introduction.

Under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914, cotton seed cannot be imported by sea except after fumigation with carbon bisulphide. The possibility remains that the adult weevil, which is long lived, might be imported with baled cotton from America, especially as a certain amount of cotton is now imported by the shorter route *via* Japan. This question is being investigated, and in the meantime the Millowners' Associations have urged members to burn all blow-room refuse from American cotton as a precaution. A scheme is now under consideration for providing that all imported American cotton shall be adequately fumigated at the port of entry.

The *Pink Bollworm* (*Platyedra gossypiella**) is probably the most important cotton pest in India from which it has spread to Egypt, America, Africa and the West Indies. The loss caused is serious in most years, and in certain seasons very severe. The caterpillar attacks buds, flowers and bolls at practically all stages and is thus responsible for a reduction in the actual number of cotton bolls produced, and for destruction or deterioration of bolls that have set. The results are seen in a smaller crop, an inferior crop and damaged seed.

The only methods of control which are of importance are:—

- (1) The destruction of old plants as soon as possible after picking is finished and the enforcement of as long a period as possible between two successive crops.
- (2) The treatment of all seed, either by hot air or fumigation, to destroy bollworm larvæ.

Both control methods are enforced by law in Egypt and the first in Madras (under the Crop Pest Act). The second method is more particularly applicable to conditions where long-cycle larvæ are formed, as in Northern India, but to be effective may have to be combined with the first. In Madras the enforcement of the Crop Pest Act has resulted in a reduction, by fifty per cent, of the bolls infested by the end of the season.

*Previously known as *Gelechia gossypiella*.

Spotted Bollworms (*Earias fabia*, *E. insulana* and *E. cupreoviridis*).—These bollworms are also widely distributed throughout India and appear to be the principal cotton pests in Bombay, the Central Provinces and North Madras. In other areas they also cause considerable damage but are less important than the spotted bollworm.

The caterpillar attacks the leading shoots of young plants, but the main damage is done to buds and bolls. The loss of crop is considerable, and in some areas the loss, due to puncturing of young bolls, which subsequently shed, is almost inconceivable. Unlike the pink boll worm, *Earias* is controlled to some degree by natural parasites. No satisfactory control measures have as yet been worked out though "trap-crops" have been advised at various times and are reported to have been successful in some places but impracticable elsewhere.

The Cotton Stem Borer (*Sphenoptera gossypii*).—As its name implies, this insect attacks the stems of cotton plants causing the yellowing and death of the plant. In the Punjab and North Madras this insect is reported to be an occasional pest of cotton. In the Central Provinces and Berar the damage done is estimated at one to two per cent., and in Gujarat from a half to ten per cent. Control by the systematic destruction of affected plants is simple and the pest is also partially controlled by several natural enemies.

The Stem Weevil (*Pempherus affinis*).—This insect has so far only been reported as a serious pest on Cambodia cotton in Madras, but it has also been recorded in Northern India. Thirteen alternative food plants have been determined in Madras and the destruction of old cotton plants under the Pest Act, so successful in respect to bollworms, has not materially reduced the damage. There seems reason to believe that the difficulty may be met by growing resistant races of cotton.

The Cotton Leaf-Roller (*Sylepta-derogata*).—This caterpillar is a sporadic pest of cotton in most provinces, particularly of broad-leaved cottons. In acute cases the plants may be largely defoliated but the actual loss of crop is rarely serious. The pest is easily controlled by hand picking in the early stages.

The Red Cotton Bug (*Dysdercus cingulatus*).—This insect is widely distributed in India, but as a rule is not a major pest of cotton. The principal damage consists of the destruction of the seed and staining of the cotton by excreta. Recently, however, it has been shown at Poona that this bug is responsible for a considerable amount of shedding of young bolls. It can be controlled simply by placing small bags of old cotton seed between the rows of plants; the bugs leave the living bolls for the seed and are then easily collected and destroyed.

The *Dusky Cotton Bug* (*Oxycarenus laetus*) is widely distributed but not a serious pest as a rule, although in some seasons the staining of the cotton by excreta is considerable.

The *Cotton Leaf Hopper* (*Empoasca devastatus*).—A tiny green fly which is common in unhealthy cotton and is widely distributed. Smooth-leaved varieties are more susceptible as a rule. It is doubtful if this is a serious pest.

The *Cotton Aphis* (*Aphis gossypii*).—Like the leaf hopper this pest is chiefly found on unhealthy cottons and on smooth-leaved cottons, and at times is reported to cause serious damage. The only practical remedy is the growing of hairy-leaved types. Control by spraying would probably be quite simple but not a practical proposition.

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACT, 1914.

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- (a) "crops" includes all agricultural or horticultural crops, and trees or bushes;
- (b) "import" means the bringing or taking by sea or land; and
- (c) "infection" means infection by any insect, fungus or other pest injurious to a crop.

3. *Power of Governor-General in Council to regulate or prohibit the import of articles likely to infect*—

- (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or regulate, subject to such restriction and condition as he may impose, the import into British India, or any part thereof, or any specified place therein, of any article or class of articles likely to cause infection to any crop.
- (2) A notification under this section may specify any article or class of articles, either generally or in any particular manner, whether with reference to the country of origin, or the route by which imported or otherwise.

4. *Operation of notification under Section 3*—

- (1) A notification under Section 3 shall operate as if it had been issued under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and the officers of Customs at every port shall have the same powers in respect of any article with regard to the importation of which such a notification has been issued as they have for the time being in respect of any article, the importation of which is regulated, restricted or prohibited by the law relating to Sea Customs, and the law for the time being in force relating to Sea Customs or any such article shall apply accordingly.

5. *Power of Local Government to make rules—*

- (1) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection or destruction of any article or class of articles in respect of which a notification has been issued under Section 3 or of any article which may have been in contact or proximity thereto, and for regulating the powers and duties of the officers whom it may appoint in this behalf.
- (2) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6. *Protection to persons acting under Act.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for any thing in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Notification.

AGRICULTURE.

SIMLA, THE 22ND JUNE, 1922.

Destructive Insects and Pests Act (II of 1914).

No. 580-240.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of Section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 13-C., dated the 7th November, 1917, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following order for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating and restricting the import into British India of the articles hereinafter specified:—

1. In this order—

- (i) "official certificate" means a certificate granted by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin; and the officers and authorities named in the third column of the schedule appended hereto are the proper officers and authorities to grant in the countries named in the second column the certificates required by the provisions referred to in the first column thereof;
- (ii) "plant" means a living plant or part thereof but does not include seeds; and
- (iii) "prescribed port" means any of the following ports, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Dhanushkodi, Karachi, Madras, Negapatam, Rangoon and Tuticorin;
- (iv) all provisions referring to plants or seeds shall apply also to all packing material used in packing or wrapping such plants or seeds.

2. No plant shall be imported into British India by means of the letter or sample post.

3. No plants other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, potatoes and sugarcane shall be imported into British India by sea except after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas and at a prescribed port.

* * * * *

8. Seeds of coffee, flax, bersim and *cotton* shall not be imported by land or by sea by letter or sample post.

* * * * *

11. Cotton seeds shall not be imported by sea except after fumigation with carbon bisulphide and at a prescribed port.

12. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to apply to any article brought by sea from one port in British India to another.

Gazette of India, No. 26, July 1st, 1922 (Part I).

MADRAS PEST ACT.

THE provisions of the Madras Agricultural Diseases and Pests Act, 1919, were brought into operation in the Coimbatore District with regard to Cambodia cotton for the first time in the 1919 season. Notifications were issued under this Act directing that all Cambodia cotton plants should be pulled up from the ground and allowed to wither not later than the 1st of August, 1919. For some years past, the high prices paid for cotton had led many ryots to treat Cambodia cotton as a perennial crop, the plants being left on the ground from two to four years, in fact, so long as they would yield any crop at all. The natural result of this practice was that cotton insect pests, especially the pink boll worm and the stem weevil, multiplied unchecked. In the 1918-19 cotton season, the effect of these pests on the crop was most marked. The cotton coming into the markets was stained and dirty and weak in fibre.

2. In 1920, the provisions of the Act were continued in Coimbatore and extended to parts of the Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura Districts where Cambodia cotton is also grown, and have been continued in these districts ever since.

3. In all districts small areas exist where either the climatic conditions, or the local agricultural practices prevent the complete picking of the crop when this has been completed elsewhere. In 1920, a month's concession was given to certain villages, but such a practice was found undesirable as it made it difficult to enforce the Act elsewhere, and it has been found better when making exemptions to exempt a definite area.

4. Propaganda work is carried out in all districts by means of posters, leaflets, and lectures during festivals and Jamabandi camps on every possible occasion to enable the ryots to understand the reasons for the Act and the life history of the insects which do damage to the cotton. On the whole, the Act now works quite smoothly, and there would be few difficulties in getting the crop pulled out by the required time with the help of Revenue Inspectors under the supervision of officers of the Agricultural Department, were the ryots left alone and not instigated to raise objections by political agitators.

5. In the Coimbatore District, this is the fifth year in which the provisions of the Act have been brought into operation with the exception of the Kollegal Taluk, and the fourth year in which they have been enforced in the Salem District. In view of the fact that the season had been a bad one on the whole, and that other crops had failed, some of the ryots complained that they were depending on the money likely to be obtained from

the second picking of cotton to pay the interest on their loans and other calls and that if they were not given time to complete this picking they would be very badly hit. They therefore asked that the date of eradication might again be postponed to 31st of August as was done last year. The Government at first declined to grant this request, but the matter was taken up, largely for political reasons, by certain leaders, and pressed, and finally the Government gave way despite the advice of the Agricultural Department, and the time for eradication was again fixed as 31st August.

6. The aim of the Act is to provide for a sufficiently long "dead season" when no cotton is on the ground to cause the insect pest population to be materially reduced by starvation. Sowing takes place in October and November, so that if the date of eradication is postponed to 31st August, less than two months' dead period is left. In the case of the pink boll worm this period is sufficient since this insect cannot gain a hold on the cotton till new bolls are formed. In so far as this pest is concerned, the Act has served its purpose even with late eradication and investigations have shown that this pest is on the decline. In the case of the spotted boll worm and stem weevil, however, this is not the case as both are able to attack the young cotton crop at an early stage. For these pests the Act has been rendered abortive by this change of date for eradication year after year on some pretext or other, and increasing damage is being done and the good effects of the Act in its earlier years when the date of eradication was fixed for 1st August are being lost. The attack of the spotted boll worm makes the crop quite six weeks late by which time there is water scarcity, and the crop suffers both in quantity and quality.

7. By far the best plan would be to abandon all idea of a second picking and be content with the season picking only. That is to say, the Act should provide for the eradication of the crop by 1st June. The land could then be better cultivated for the succeeding crops and in good years a fodder or food crop could be raised, while the effect on the insect population of the cotton would be so deleterious that both yield and quality of the first picking would improve. Many ryots now adopt this practice while others are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the second picking is not worth having. Were the ryots left to themselves and the effect of departmental propaganda there is little doubt but that in most places they would willingly consent to this practice in a few years, but unfortunately advantage is taken of those who grumble to raise an organised agitation against it. The result of such an alteration in the Act might be a reduction in the total area under Cambodia since it could not be cultivated on dry lands with success under these conditions, but a better quality of cotton could be produced and the dry land area could be cultivated with improved strains

of other cottons. When the date of eradication is postponed annually on one pretext or another to 31st August, the ryots learn to expect it and demand it till this date will become a recognised one, and in that case little can be done to improve the Cambodia crop. Improved strains produced by the Agricultural Department do not get a chance to show what they can do, and with an increasing insect pest population this strain is bound to deteriorate.

8. The Act as at present framed provides a number of loopholes by taking advantage of which the ryot can postpone the eradication of his cotton by a further fortnight or three weeks beyond the time laid down in the notification. They have been instructed exactly how to do this by agitators in the public Press, and most of them take advantage of it. The consequence is that the cotton has not been eradicated completely during the last two or three years till 20th September or later and this renders the situation still more hopeless. Unless the Act is amended in such a way as to close these loopholes it is of little value and merely serves to enforce the cotton being grown as an annual and has no effect at all on the spotted boll worm and stem weevil.

9. In the Madura District, the Act was first introduced in 1920 and continued in force ever since. Owing, however, to the absence of rains at the proper sowing season, Cambodia cotton sowings were delayed with the result that the crop was in a backward condition throughout the season. In many cases the crop had not completed its normal season's yield by the time that it should have been uprooted under the provisions of the Act, *viz.*, 31st July. In this district there has always been a tendency for some ryots to sow Cambodia cotton out of the proper season. This is so in Usilampatti firka where a fair area is sown after the paddy harvest in February, thus making use of any surplus water from the tanks for its germination. This method of growing Cambodia cotton is precarious and with the introduction of the Pest Act such late sown crops are decreasing.

In the last two years a clause was inserted in the Act exempting immature crops until they had completed the season's yield, while the general situation with regard to the backward condition of the crop was met by a general postponement of the date of removal by one month, *viz.*, till 31st August. In spite of this the Act was very unpopular among the cotton-growing ryots and many petitions for extension of time and exemption were received, and by the time these were disposed of, and the work of eradication begun, about ten days elapsed. Only about 90 per cent. of the crop was removed by the first week of September and isolated areas were not removed until after the middle of the month. In 1922-23, organised resistance to the Act was made in some villages in Dindigul Taluk and

prosecutions had to be launched before the work was begun. In general, it was not a good season for Cambodia cotton in Madura and ryots were anxious to make the most out of the crops they had. Hence, the reluctance to obey the Act which provides no compensation for loss due to premature removal.

10. In the Trichinopoly District, four taluks came under the operations of the Act during the year, *viz.*, Karur, Musiri, Trichinopoly and Lalgudi. In these districts the Agricultural Department recommends the crop for garden lands. As a rain-fed crop, however, in the dry land it pays very well if the showers are timely and well distributed. Even with a scanty rainfall at the time of flowering the crop will pay nearly three times as well as a cereal crop. For this reason there has been a rapid spread of Cambodia on dry lands and nearly 75 per cent. of the total area under this crop is grown on such lands.

The sowings are done with the setting in of the North-East Monsoon, and if the November rains are heavy the young crop is beaten down and retarded. With bright weather in December and January and timely showers in February and March good season and summer crops are ensured. If the summer showers are late the crop flushes and gives a late picking. On the other hand, if the summer showers fail, the crop begins to flower only after the South-West Monsoon and the bolls burst in July/August. In the latter case, the ryots are reluctant to remove the plants from the fields by the time provided for by the Act.

11. In the Madura and Trichinopoly Districts as in the Coimbatore District, the season was a bad one for most crops. The North-East Monsoon rains were late or failed altogether, the sowing of cotton was done late and the season picking was small. Other crops failed to a large extent and the ryots were, to a certain extent, dependent upon the second picking for their livelihood. They, therefore, joined the ryots of the Coimbatore District in the request for an extension of time for eradication of the cotton under the notification of the Act and claimed that if it was not granted famine conditions would be produced. The Government finally consented to this postponement in these districts also, but the results on future crops will be equally disastrous and here also, despite the custom of late sowing, it would be advisable to make the date of eradication 1st June even if this prevents the economic growing of Cambodia in this area impossible and reduces the total area under this crop. What should be aimed at is not area, but quality of this cotton.

PROGRESS IN THE INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON IN VARIOUS PROVINCES.

BOMBAY.—A pure Navsari type of cotton is now almost entirely grown in the areas south of the Nerbudda, and the reputation of "Farm Cotton" is now firmly established all over this tract. The Rajpipla State is entirely sown with this type, and the Baroda districts are rapidly falling into line. Provision has been made to prevent the cotton in this area again becoming impure by the application of the Cotton Transport Act to it. Three areas have been scheduled, in agreement with the Indian States concerned, namely, the "South Surat area," with Navsari as its chief mart with the best staple, the "Surat area" with Surat as its main centre, which extends northward as far as the Tapti River, and the "Olpad Ankleshwar area" which includes all the country between the Tapti and the Nerbudda Rivers.

The area of special seed farms supervised by the Agricultural Department in this area was this year 9,000 acres and seed for 175,000 acres was again distributed. Local co-operative societies are developing fairly rapidly and six of these, each of which supplies pure improved seed, are now working.

Work in the rehabilitation of the cotton to the north of the Nerbudda has not been done in the same systematic way, though the pure seed supplied by the Agricultural Department has gone considerably into use. Generally speaking, however, the cultivators demand a higher ginning percentage in the *kapas* than any of the pure types of the Agricultural Department can give. A type which appears to combine all the qualities needed is now being multiplied in the Surat farm, and in a year or two will, it is hoped, be available in large enough quantity to distribute in the Broach District north of the Nerbudda.

In the Northern Gujarat (Dhollera) area, several pure types of *wagad* cotton, of high yield, quality and ginning percentage has now been evolved, and are now being multiplied in the neighbourhood of Viramgaon. These have been fully approved of by Viramgaon millowners, and in a year or two will, if all is well, be in hand in sufficient quantity for wide distribution.

The growth of improved types of Kumpta and Dharwar-American varieties, locally known as selected Kumpta (Dharwar No. 1) and Upland (Gadag No. 1), is rapidly extending round Hubli and Gadag respectively.

The Agricultural Department continues to supervise the pedigree seed farms, and has further been able to establish two blocks of 5,000 acres each in compact areas, one for Dharwar No. 1 at

and round Sharewad near Hubli and the other for Gadag No. 1 at and round Hulkoti near Gadag. The produce of the pedigree seed farms is sold through the cotton sale societies at Hubli and Gadag, ginned under close supervision of the cotton staff and seed given to these two blocks of 5,000 acres each. The produce of these two blocks is also sold separately through the sale societies, ginned under supervision, and seed stocked for general distribution.

Dharwar No. 1 cotton is gradually extending from Hubli to Haveri Taluka and Gadag No. 1 from Gadag to Bijapur area. Results of Gadag No. 1 cotton as a Mungari crop in Bijapur, Indi and Shindgi Talukas have been very encouraging and the demand for seed has suddenly risen. It is hoped that the area under this cotton will considerably increase during the next season in Bijapur District. The area under Dharwar No. 3 (Kumpta Cross) cotton continues to be limited. The total area under these three varieties actually sown with seed of known purity reached figures as follows:—

	Acres.
Kumpta Selected (Dharwar No. 1) ..	74,963
Upland (Gadag No. 1)	65,044
Kumpta Cross (Dharwar No. 3) ..	5,040
Total	145,047

The sale societies at Hubli and Gadag arrange periodical auction sales, and the improved varieties of cotton coming to auction sales are graded by the cotton staff of the Department on the basis of cleanliness and ginning percentage. The method of grading has attracted the attention of millowners and exporters and has induced them to offer high prices in auction sales and the cultivators, encouraged by these high prices, are bringing their cotton to these sale societies. A new sale society was opened at Bijapur which seems to have a great future since a good deal of Upland cotton seed has been distributed in the area.

The cotton clean picking propaganda was continued by the district staff and cotton sale societies and prizes were awarded in the auction sales. This will have its effects on cultivators in picking their cotton clean during the next season.

The Cotton Transport Act has been applied to the whole area in the Southern Division and has worked very satisfactorily on the whole. The import of inferior cottons like Bengal and Irani and mill waste through rail has altogether been stopped and the quality of both Kumpta and Dharwar-American cottons has considerably improved. Import of slightly inferior cottons from the Nizam's Dominions, Madras Presidency and Bagalkot area did take place to a certain extent in the Gadag market and short stapled Sholapur cotton in the Bijapur market over roads.

Upland cotton fetched extraordinary good prices in the Bombay market during the year and middlemen mixed it with Dharwar-American cotton in the Gadag and Hubli markets. Nothing can be done so long as both these cottons are grown side by side in the same area. It is hoped, however, that Upland cotton will soon spread over the whole area of Dharwar-American cotton and the question of mixing these two will disappear.

As regards Dharwar No. 1 cotton, its advantages over ordinary Kumpta cotton are limited, and efforts are being made to increase its yield as well as ginning percentage by crossing. One cross has already yielded pure strains possessing all the desired characters and will be ready for cultivation on a field scale during the next season.

In Khandesh the general wide distribution of pure "Roseum" or "N.R." cotton seed has been continued, and is now multiplied by a large number of registered seed growers, seed unions, and agricultural associations. All their production is under the general supervision of the Agricultural Department, and they furnish seed for 30,000 acres. This organisation has been much extended and perfected during the year. A beginning has also been made in the multiplication of some new types of seed, which combine the high yield and ginning percentage of N.R. cotton with a much improved staple. It will, be at least two years however, before these will be available on a large enough scale to affect the usual type of cotton marketed in Khandesh.

BARODA STATE.—The important cotton-growing areas of the Baroda State are much interlaced with those dealt with by the Bombay Department of Agriculture in the course of its operations in Surat. During the previous season an intense programme was maintained for covering as large an area with improved cotton as possible and the efforts have borne fruit since the people have now begun to recognise the superiority of this type (1027 A.L.F.) and in many cases have reserved their own seed. The special seed area has now been discontinued as unnecessary. This improved cotton has now spread far and wide in the South Nerbudda zone.

The zones were settled in consultation with the Bombay Department and thorough co-operation was maintained wherever necessary.

A small advance test was made at Miyagam to see if Broach could be replaced in this area by an improved variety but the results showed lower yield per acre as well as lower ginning percentage although the quality was superior.

HYDERABAD.—There are two varieties of improved cotton in the Hyderabad State, viz., Hyderabad Gaerani (*G. Indicum-Lank*) and Western (*G. Herbaceum*).

The crops were estimated at 500,000 and 23,000 bales, respectively, last season (1923-24). The Department of Agriculture has continued its important successful operation for replacement of mixed cottons by valuable Bani (Hyderabad Gaorani) type and for the maintenance of the latter in a state of purity which is indigenous to the Maharatwara tract of the dominion of Hyderabad. By the exertions of the Hyderabad Agricultural Department, the two administrative districts Nander and Parbhani have been covered with pure Bani, and these produced last season 374,000 bales. The Department is still extending the growth of pure Bani in the Bir District, the outturn last season being 21,347 bales as against 16,498 bales in 1922-23.

Hyderabad holds a prominent place in Indian cotton, and the value of this supply of long-stapled cotton—undoubtedly one of the very best in India—to Indian mills cannot be too strongly emphasised.

UNITED PROVINCES.—Attention has been concentrated on the extension of selected indigenous varieties with superior agricultural and lint characters. The selection made by the Deputy Director, Western Circle, known as A19, has been approved by both spinners and growers, and the chief line of work during the next few years will be the organisation of an extensive and widespread supply of pure seed. There are approximately 500,000 acres in the Western Districts for which this type is suitable and which it is anticipated will be sown with it within a measurable time.

In the season 1924, 2,500 acres are under controlled cultivation for seed supply and arrangements are under consideration for the purchase and ginning of the crop under the supervision of the Department. In the season 1925, it is expected that 30,000 acres will be under this type, and the Department is aiming at a pure seed supply for 100,000 acres annually.

In the Bundelkhand Division and Cawnpore District the extension of the cultivation of the selection known as Jn. 1 continues and compact areas of this variety are increasing within easy reach of the Cawnpore market. Arrangements are being made for an extended supply of seed.

Selections made during the cotton survey and hybrids produced by the Economic Botanist are being established in parts of the Rohilkhand Division, where a compact area suitable for the production of a considerable area of these varieties exists.

No extension has taken place in the cultivation of American cotton, and the impossibility of finding sufficient irrigation for this type will probably prevent any further extension of areas in the United Provinces.

PUNJAB.—The success of Punjab-American 4F, on average cotton soils of the Canal Colonies, is undisputed in normal years. The setback consequent on the partial failure of the Punjab-American crop in 1921-22 due to abnormal weather conditions and defective water-supply, has been tided over. The area under 4F in the Province came up to 435,000 acres during the last season. The cultivation of 285F, a more hardy variety than 4F introduced in 1921, is rapidly extending. Last year, 21,000 acres were under this variety. 34,000 acres are reported to have been sown with the improved selections of Desi cotton, intended for those places where the Americans do not thrive. Under fair condition P/A 4F fetches on an average a flat premium of Rs. 42 per acre over the Desis, while 285F gives to the grower a premium of at least Rs. 56 per acre over Desi. The extra income per acre to the grower of a selection of Desi by virtue of its yield is put at Rs. 18. The economic importance of these improved varieties is that the Province is richer by no less than 2 crores of rupees.

BURMAH.—Further selection has yielded promising results and pure strains of Wagale and Wagyi cotton are now being tested on the Central Farms.

Work with hybrid strains is also in progress with a view to combining ginning outturn and quality with hardiness and high yield. Pwinbyu, a pure strain of Wagale, now covers an area of 700 acres.

In Thayetmyo District the area under Cambodia is increasing, though only slowly.

There is a good demand for seed but much of it is being sown mixed with Wagyi.

Even when grown mixing is frequently practised by the jungle buyers.

To check this and other practices which are militating against the improvement of cotton in the district, an attempt was made last year to establish a public cotton auction at Allanmyo. This was unsuccessful. A further attempt is being made this year.

The estimated area under Cambodia cotton in this circle is now 570 acres.

In 1923-24 millers purchased 39,833 viss of Cambodia *kapas* from the Lower Chindwin District. The area under the crop is extending.

Padu Pwinbyu cotton, an improved white-flowered selection of Wagale, is being distributed in the circle, but the area under this strain is at present small.

MADRAS.—In view of the rapid deterioration of the quality of Cambodia cotton, and having regard to the unsatisfactory nature of the seed supply to ryots in the tract, the Department has taken up the work of improvement of Cambodia cotton, so that the fair name of Coimbatore (Tirupur) Cambodia may be maintained. This work was started five years ago, and, according to the present arrangements, the Department enters into a yearly contract with selected ryots who agree to grow Cambodia cotton under irrigation in special areas known as "SEED-FARMS" from seed supplied by the Department and under departmental supervision. The crop is kept pure by the removal of any plants which are not true to type or variety. The produce of the first pickings alone is purchased by the Department between specified dates at a premium over the then ruling market price. All the *kapas* thus purchased is carted to a central ginning factory where it is ginned under departmental supervision. The lint is sold by auction and the seed sold in retail to the ryots of the district. That the quality of the lint produced has been of the best is testified by the high prices paid for the cotton, and the eagerness with which the auction sales are attended by the representatives of the Bombay and other millowners. At each of the auctions held during the past five years, the departmental cotton has always fetched a price of at least Rs. 20 per candy over the prevailing market rate.

The seed produced at the seed-farms is also purchased by ryots on account of its excellence and purity, and the quantities of seed produced and distributed during the past four years are noted below :—

		Acres.
1920-21	.. 145,562 lbs., sufficient to sow	9,700
1921-22	.. 279,030 lbs. "	18,600
1922-23	.. 180,000 lbs. "	12,000
1923-24	.. 250,000 lbs. "	16,000

Owing to the great demand for seed, seed unions to enable the ryots to sell their cotton co-operatively while retaining the seed for distribution were organised during the year under report, and 8 units combined to gin co-operatively, the produce grown over an area of 900 acres. The lint obtained was sold for them by auction by the Department.

Seeds of an improved type of Company cotton (karunganni) was distributed and sown over an area of 72,000 acres during the year under report.

In the Northern area sufficient seed for 20,550 acres of the selection "Nandyal 14" (a white cotton of good length and strength and commanding a premium over ordinary Northern of Rs. 50 per bale) was issued by the Agricultural Department.

In the Western area the selection known as Hagari 25 was issued for 81,000 acres.

The area under irrigated Cambodia rose to 204,100 acres, the estimated yield being 119,000 bales.

BOMBAY (DISTRICT) COTTON MARKETS BILL.

(DRAFT.)

An Act to provide for the establishment and better regulation of cotton markets.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish open markets for the purchase and sale of cotton in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, and to regulate the same ; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act shall be called the Bombay (District) Cotton Markets Act.
- (2) It shall apply to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay including Sind, but excluding the City of Bombay.
2. (1) For the purposes of this Act, a *market* shall mean any fixed meeting place for transactions of purchase and sale of cotton by a number of individuals.
- (2) Any person who opens or establishes a place of general resort for purchase, sale or weightment of cotton shall be held to have established a market for the purposes of this Act.
- (3) The market shall consist of the "*Market Yard*," the "*Market Proper*" and the "*Market Approaches*."

The "*Market Yard*" shall mean the enclosure bounded by walls or railings known as the cotton market yard, over which the Committee shall have absolute control, subject to such control as may be vested by law in the Collector of the District, the District or Local Board or Municipal Committee.

The "*Market Proper*" shall include all lands within such radius from the centre of the Market Yard as the Local Government by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* may prescribe ; in particular it shall include all cotton mills, ginning and pressing factories and their compounds within the notified area. In the "*Market Proper*" the Committee shall exercise such rights only as may be necessary for the more convenient control of the market yard and for the enforcement of the market rules and by-laws.

The "Market Approaches" shall include all lands, the property of the Government or of the Municipality or of the Market Committee or of a District Local Board within such radius of the Market Yard as may be prescribed by the Local Government. In the 'Market Approaches' subject to any Municipal by-laws or rules, the Market Committee may exercise control over cotton traffic.

(4) Cotton includes ginned cotton, unginced cotton and cotton waste.

3. (1) At the request of the Divisional Board of Agriculture, or Local Cotton Committee concerned, or after consulting them in the prescribed manner, the Governor in Council may, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, declare that any place, the property of Government or of any Municipality, or of any District or Taluk Board, is a market for the sale of cotton, and may from time to time amend such notification.

(2) Such notification shall prescribe the person or persons who shall manage or superintend the market, and such person or persons shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the Market Committee. Provided that the Market Committee shall consist of not less than 12 nor more than 16 persons of whom fifty per cent. shall be representatives of the cotton growers of the area served by the market, one member may be an official nominated by the Local Government, one member shall be nominated by the Municipal or Local Board (as the case may be) within whose jurisdiction the market is situated, and the remainder shall be elected by the local cotton trade.

4. (1) The Local Government may in respect to any market notified under Section 3 make rules for:—

- (a) the appointment of the Market Committee;
- (b) the management of the market, the levy of fees thereon, and (subject to the provisions of the following sections) the collection and disposal of such fees;
- (c) the issue of licenses to commission agents, brokers, weighmen and measurers using the market, the conditions under which such licenses shall be issued, and the fees to be charged for such licenses;
- (d) the place or places of weighment and measuring, the description of scales, weights and measures to be used, the periodical inspection, verification and correction of such scales, weights and measures;
- (e) the preparation and sanction of plans and estimates for works which are to be constructed partly or wholly at the expense of the Market Committee;

- (f) the accounts to be kept by the Market Committee and the manner in which they shall be audited and published ;
- (g) the preparation and sanction of the budgets of and the submission of reports and returns by the Market Committee ;
- (h) the disposal of surplus funds in the hands of the Market Committee ;
- (i) the guidance, generally, of the Market Committee from time to time formed in accordance with Section 3.

(2) All rules under this section shall be published in the *Bombay Gazette* and shall thereupon have the force of law. Any such rules may provide that any contravention thereof or any conditions of a license not otherwise made punishable by this Act shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

5. The Market Committee may, in respect to the market which they are appointed to manage, with the previous consent of the Director of Agriculture, and consistently with rules made by the Local Government under Section 4, make by-laws for the management of the market, and, in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, for regulating the conditions of trading.

6. The Market Committee, subject to rules made by the Local Government under Section 4, may appoint and employ such officers and servants as may be necessary for the efficient management of the market, and may assign to such officers and servants such salaries as they think fit. Such Committee, in the case of any officer or servant of the Government employed in connection with the market may, in addition, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave allowances in accordance with the regulations of the Government for the time being in force, and in the case of any servant or officer, not being a servant or officer of Government, may provide for the payment of a pension, or gratuity, or leave allowance for such officer or servant, subject, however, to the provision of any rules made by the Local Government under Section 4.

7. All fees collected under rules made under Section 4 of this Act 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 shall be applied in the first instance to such purposes, that is to say—

- (a) to the maintenance and improvement of the market or bazar in which the fees are levied, its surroundings and approaches ;

- (b) the construction and repair of buildings, platforms, and other erections necessary for the purposes of such market ;
- (c) the health, convenience and safety of the persons using such market ;
- (d) the pay, pensions, gratuities, leave allowances and annuities of any officers or servants employed by the Market Committee.

8. (1) All monies received by a Market Committee shall constitute a fund called the Market Committee Fund, and all expenditure under this Act shall be defrayed out of such fund.

(2) The surplus of receipts over expenditure, if any, shall be utilised in accordance with rules made under Section 4 (h) of this Act.

9. No trade allowance other than those prescribed by rule or by-law made under this Act, under Section 4 or Section 5 shall be recognised in any market or bazar notified in Section 2 and no Civil Court shall in any suit arising from transactions entered into in any such market, have regard to any usage or trade custom or alleged usage or trade custom to the contrary.

10. (1) When the Local Government has, by notification under Section 2, declared any place to be market for the sale of cotton, no new market or bazar shall, except with the sanction in writing of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may think fit to impose, be established for the like purpose within ten miles of the market notified.

(2) Whoever establishes a market in contravention of this Act or violates the conditions under which he is authorised to establish a market under this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, and in the case of a continuing breach, with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for each day after the first during which the breach continues.

11. Fees leviable in pursuance of any rules under this Act may be realised as fines under the orders of a Magistrate.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE PROPOSED BOMBAY (DISTRICT) COTTON MARKETS ACT.

RULES AS AMENDED IN LOCAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON
JULY 16TH, 1923.

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

Rules 1 and 2.

1. Except where otherwise provided by the notification under Section 3 of the Act, the Market Committee shall be appointed as follows :

**Appointment
of the Market
Committee.**

We propose to provide for the constitution of the Market Committee in the Act itself; the rules need only deal therefore with the method of appointment.

(a) Representatives of the cotton trade shall be elected by the cotton trade electorate as defined in Rule 2.

(b) Representatives of cotton growers for a period of two years from the first notification of any market shall be nominated by the Local Government and thereafter shall be elected by the cotton growers of the area served by the market in such manner as may be prescribed.

(c) The official member shall be nominated by the Local Government.

(d) If the market be situated within Municipal limits a member of the Market Committee shall be nominated by the Municipal Board otherwise a member shall be nominated by the District or Taluqa Local Board as the Local Government may direct.

Rules 2 to 8 replace Berar
Rules 3 to 9.

2. The following persons shall form the cotton trade electorate and shall be qualified to serve on the Market Committee:—

(1) Every person who on his own account, or on account of the undivided Hindu family of which he is the

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

Note.—Khandi is defined in
Rule 42.

Manager, has in the financial year next preceding purchased or sold in the market not less than 100 khandis of ginned cotton or 300 khandis of unginned cotton or the equivalent.

(2) 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 year next preceding the year in which the appointment is made, purchased or sold in the market (as evidenced by the market registers) not less than 500 khandis of ginned cotton or not less than 1,500 khandis of unginned cotton or the equivalent.

(3) A general commission agent who has in the year last preceding the year in which the appointment is made, purchased or sold in the market, as evidenced by the market registers, not less than 500 Bombay khandis of ginned cotton or not less than 1,500 Bombay khandis of unginned cotton or the equivalent.

Provided always: that no person shall be eligible who—

- (a) does not reside within 10 miles of the town or Municipality in which the market is situated;
- (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 District Magistrate, 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 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 cotton trader has not registered his name under Rule 19.

3. When a market is first notified under Section 3 of the Act, the Collector of the district shall cause to be prepared a list of persons who appear to be qualified under Rule 2 and these persons shall form the first cotton trade electorate. For elections subsequent to the first the Market Committee shall cause such a list to be prepared from the market registers and shall furnish such list to the Collector of the district. The Collector of the district shall hear and dispose of applications for inclusion in the list of electors and objections to the inclusion of any name or names in that list and his decision shall be final.

4. The Collector of the district shall cause the lists of electors to be published in such manner as may be necessary on the (1st April) in each year and shall fix a date for the election of the Market Committee which shall not be later than the (1st August) in each year. The Collector or person duly authorised by him in writing shall make such arrangement as may be necessary for the holding and supervision of the election, for the scrutiny of the ballot and for declaration of the results of the election. The names of the Market Committee including nominated members for the current year shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

5. The Market Committee shall come into office on the 1st day of September in each year and shall hold office until 31st August in the following year. A member elected to fill a casual vacancy or members who form the first Market Committee of a newly notified market shall come into office on the date on which his or their name (s) are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

6. If a casual vacancy amongst the elected members in the Market Committee occurs owing to a member having died, resigned or become ineligible for office, the Committee shall appoint a qualified person from the electorate by whom the vacating member was elected to hold office until the end of the year.

The Berar rule provides powers to either supersede the Committee or remove a member.

7. The Local Government may in case of mismanagement supersede a Market Committee and either order a new election or make such arrangement for the carrying out of the functions of the Committee as they may think fit.

Cf. Berar Rule 10.

8. The Committee shall, so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, but subject to the provisions of these rules, provide (1) for the maintenance and improvement of the market, its surroundings and approaches; (2) for the construction and repair of buildings, *chabutras*, and other erections necessary for the purpose of the market; and (3) for the health, convenience, and safety of the persons using the market.

Note.—Berar Rule 11 is unnecessary in view of Section 5 of the Act.

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

9. The Committee may also appoint two 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.

Appointment of Sub-Committee or joint committee, and delegation of duties to members.

Cf. Berar Rule 13.

Berar Rules 14—33 deal with routine matters not necessary to an understanding of the Bill. These can be drafted later.

10. The Committee shall elect one of their 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 be responsible for the keeping of accounts, for the punctual rendering 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.

Cf. Berar Rule 39.

In Berar the uniform rates are fixed by rule. In Bombay uniform rates are probably impossible.

11. Fees shall be levied in the market at such rates as the Market Committee may fix by rule under Section 5 of the Act:—

Fees to be levied.

(1) on every package of ginned cotton or cotton waste.

(2) on every cart laden with unginned cotton or on every package of unginned cotton.

Same as Berar Rule 40.

12. The fees 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.

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

- Same as Berar Rule 41. 13. A receipt shall be granted to the payer in respect of every fee collected under these rules, and a register of collections shall be kept.
- Receipts to be granted and register of collections to be kept.**
- Same as Berar Rule 42. 14. The fees shall be collected by paid servants of the Committee, and shall not be farmed out.
- Fees to be collected by paid servants.**
- Same as Berar Rule 43. 15. Every servant employed by the Committee for the collection of fees shall wear a suitable badge of office provided by the Committee.
- Servants employed on the collection of fees to wear badges.**
- Same as Berar Rule 44. 16. 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.**
- Cf. Berar Rules 46 to 48.* 17. The Market Committee shall fix the hours during which the market shall be open for trading. No registered trader shall be excluded from the market during any time when it is open to the public.
- Management of the market.**
- Same as Berar Rule 49. 18. 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.
- Penalty for disobedience of orders of Committee.**
- See also Section 4 (2) of the Bill.

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

Cf. Berar Rule 50.

The proposed rules leave the fixing of fees and form of agreement to the Market Committee and an attempt has been made to simplify the rules.

This corresponds to Berar Rule 51. The reference to the District Officer has in this case been retained as it appears necessary to provide for an appeal, otherwise the Market Committee might be involved in civil suits.

Cf. Berar Rule 52.

19. Any person shall on application at the office of the Committee be entitled to have his name immediately registered as a cotton trader on his executing an agreement, in such form as the Market Committee may prescribe, agreeing to conform with the market rules and on his paying such fee, if any, not exceeding Rs. 50 per annum as may be prescribed by law.

Explanation.—The term 'cotton trader' includes a person buying or selling cotton as a principal or as the duly authorised agent of one or more firms or as a Commission Agent.

20. The Committee may remove from the register the name of any person registered as a trader 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 Collector of the district for decision. The Collector 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 Collector may depute any other officer to record the evidence. In the event of the Committee removing the name of any person permanently, the confirmation of the Collector shall be necessary.

21. No registered trader shall weigh for delivery any cotton purchased or sold by him with any scales except authorised scales, or with any weights or chains except authorised

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

weights and chains, and any registered trader evading or attempting to evade this rule shall be held to have violated the conditions of his agreement.

22. 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.

Cf. Berar Rule 53.

Provided 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. No unlicensed broker or weighman shall practise in the market.

Cf. Berar Rule 54.

23. 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 may prescribe by by-law under Section 5 of the Act.

Cf. Berar Rule 56.

(Berar Rule 55 does not seem necessary.)

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

Cf. Berar Rule 57.

(It is proposed that the fixing of fees be left to the Market Committee.)

25. A licensed broker or weighman may demand on account of his services when employed from the person employing him such fees as may be fixed by the by-laws of the market.

Cf. Berar Rule 59.

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

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

- As in Berar Rule 60. 27. Every licensed weighman when plying his trade shall wear a distinguishing badge of a suitable pattern to be provided by the Committee.
- As in Berar Rule 61. 28. 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 Rs. 50.
- Cf.* Berar Rule 62 29. 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. No buyer or seller or his servant or servants may solicit or receive any fees for brokerage or weighing charges on penalty of removal from the market register.
- Differs from Berar Rule 63 which appears inconsistent with the objects in view. 30. All weighments in the market shall be carried out by licensed weighmen.
- As in Berar Rule 65. 31. 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

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

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 Rs. 50.

Corresponds to Berar Rule 66.

32. 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 a time and such form as the Committee shall from time to time prescribe, and shall render such assistance in the collection of dues and in the prevention of the evasion of duty and breach of the rules as may be required by the Committee.

Berar Rules 67, 67A and 68 provide for standard weights. It does not seem possible to standardize weights for the Bombay Presidency at present and the alternative is to provide for weights being fixed by by-law.

33. Only those weights prescribed by by-law under Section 5 of the Act shall be used for the weightment of cotton in the market. All other weights shall be unauthorised.

As in Berar Rule 69.

34. 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.

As in Berar Rule 70.

35. Every registered trader, 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 such 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

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

Chairman or the said two members to inspect, examine and test the same.

As in Berar Rule 71.

36. If any scale be found on examination to be untrue or any weight found on examination to be unautho- rized or in- correct a report shall be forthwith forwarded in such form as the Collector may from time to time prescribe to such Magistrate as the Collector 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.

In Berar Rule 72,

37. Whoever being bound under the provisions of Rule 35 to produce any scale or weight for examination, or to allow the examination, inspection or testing of any scale or weight, does not 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 for examination.

As in Berar Rule 73,

38. Whoever being a licensed broker or a licensed weighman or a trader in cotton, shall have in his possession, keep, or use any scale or weight which is false, incorrect or unauthorised, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalties for possessing or using incorrect scale or weight.

As in Berar Rule 74.

39. A conviction under Rules 37 and 38 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.

Number of corresponding Berar Rule and remarks on differences.

Cf. Berar Rule 76.

The difference is due to the fact that instead of trying to define illegitimate allowances in the Bill we have left it to the Market Committee to prescribe by by-law what allowances are authorised.

40. No licensed broker, licensed weighman or trader (whether registered or not) shall be allowed to demand, take or retain any unauthorised trade allowance or any 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.

Explanation.—An unauthorised trade allowance is any trade allowance not prescribed by rule under the Act.

As in Berar Rule 77.

41. 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.

Cf. Berar Rule 78.

42. In these Rules, a khandi means 784 lbs. avoirdupois of unginued cotton or ginned cotton.

As in Berar Rule 79.

43. The Committee shall keep at least one set of authorised weights which shall be at all times available to the public for comparison with their own weights at all reasonable hours.

A set of authorised weights to be kept by the Committee.

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

As in Berar Rule 80.

44. 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 trader, 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 members, provided always that a prosecution for any offence under these Rules may be instituted by the Collector of the district.

Prosecution not
to be instituted
without previous
sanction.

CUSTOMS OF THE COTTON MARKET AT UJJAIN (CENTRAL INDIA).

KUPPAS.

Method of buying.—Kuppas arrives in carts in the market or factory compounds. Carts are sold by auction after examining the stuff.

Basis of Weight and Price.—Prices are based per *maul* of 6 maunds (Bengal). The kuppas is weighed by a small beam scale weighing 1 maund (Bengal) at a time. Heaps are bought after examining the quality. The buyer has to accept the weigh appearing in the factory-owner's and seller's books.

Allowances for Inferiority of Quality and Admixture.—In the case of inferior kuppas the buyer has the option to reduce the rate proportionately.

Terms of Payment.—Payment is made as soon as the delivery is completed.

Time of Opening and Closing of Market.—The market remains open from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. for arrivals only and for stocks from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. Wednesday is the market day.

READY GINNED COTTON.

Method of Buying.—Bargains are settled through the brokers after examining the quality from the stocks. Bargains are settled with or without bondries.

Basis of Weight and Price —Prices are based per maund of 20 seers (Bengal). The buyer has to accept the gross weight marked on each bondry by the seller, and in order to ascertain the actual weight he has a right to check 4 per cent. of the bondries, whichever he may prefer, except the ground layer, and the weight of the whole lot is based on the average weight found. Delivery is taken by a beam scale.

Allowances for Inferiority of Quality, Admixture and Fals Packing.—No bargains can be rejected or the rates reduced unless false packing is proved, in which case the dispute is settled by the local Cotton Committee.

Terms of Payment.—Payment is made soon after the delivery is completed.

FULL AND HALF-PRESSED BALES.

There is no transaction in this market.

CUSTOMS OF THE COTTON MARKET AT KADI (DHOLLERAS).

KUPPAS.

Method of Buying.—Bargains are settled on the basis of Fair average quality of the season or on the basis of samples brought by the villagers. Merchants generally buy at the villages. In the case of Forward bargains the buyer has to advance the seller Rs. 2 per local maund. If the Arratya pays the above advance he charges arrat at Rs. 1 per cent. on the value of the stuff bought. In case of any dispute regarding quality or delivery the matter is referred to the local Association where it is settled accordingly.

Basis of Weight.—1 maund (local) of 41·145 lbs. The weighment is done either by a small beam scale of one local maund at the villages or carts are weighed on platform scale in the factories and the tare is deducted after the Kuppas is emptied.

Basis of Price.—Prices are based per local maund of 41·145 lbs.

Allowances for Inferiority of Quality and Admixture.—While taking delivery, if the stuff is found inferior the buyer can reject the bargain or settle an allowance proportionately.

Terms of Payment.—Payment is made as soon as delivery is completed.

Time of Opening and Closing of Market.—Market opens at 12 noon and closes at 3 P.M. No special market day.

READY GINNED COTTON.

Method of Buying.—Bargains are settled after examining the stuff through the Arratyas.

Basis of Weight.—1 maund (local) of. 41 145 lbs. Delivery is taken by a small beam scale weighing 1 local maund at a time.

Basis of Price.—Prices are based on a local maund of 41·145 lbs.

Allowances for Inferiority of Quality, Admixture and False Packing.—If the stuff is found inferior at the time of delivery the buyer has a right either to settle an allowance or reject the bargain.

Terms of Payment.—Payment is made as soon as delivery is taken.

Time of Opening and Closing of Market.—Market opens at 12 noon and closes at 3 P.M. No special market day.

HALF OR FULL PRESSED BALES.

Bargains are settled after breaking open 2 or 3 per cent. bales.

Basis of Price and Weight.—Prices are based per local maund of 41.145 lbs. Weighment is made by a beam scale in factory compounds.

Allowances for Inferiority of Quality Admixture and False Packing.—If the quality is found inferior at the time of delivery the seller has to replace the lot by cotton equal to the sample on the basis of which the bargain is settled.

Terms of Payment.—Payment is made as soon as delivery is completed.

Time of Opening and Closing of Market.—Market opens at 12 noon and closes at 3 P.M.

NOTE.—For previous articles on rules and customs of markets, etc., see the following numbers of the "Cotton Annual":—

Annual No. 3 (1921-22),	page 16—	Timnevelly Cottons.
" " " "	" 19—	Cotton Markets in Madras (III Circle).
" No. 4 (1922-23),	" 22—	Cotton Market at Tiruppur (Cambodias).
" " " "	" 25—	Cotton Market at Guntoor.
" " " "	" 27—	Berar Cotton Market Rules.

Estimated Statement of American, Egyptian and Indian Cotton Crops.

Season.	* American.		* Egyptian.		Indian. (Year ending 31st August.)		
	Acreage.	Bales (500 lbs.)	Acreage in Feddans (1 Fed. = 1'038 acres).	Kantars (Kantar = 99'049 lbs.)	Acreage.	Estimated Crop. Bales (400 lbs.).	Approximate Crop. Bales (400 lbs.)
1910-11 ..	33,418,000	12,075,000	1,642,610	7,573,537	23,040,000	3,889,000	4,303,000
1911-12 ..	36,681,000	16,101,000	1,711,228	7,424,208	21,615,000	3,288,000	3,985,000
1912-13 ..	34,768,000	14,104,000	1,721,797	7,532,920	22,028,000	4,424,000	4,483,000
1913-14 ..	37,458,000	14,552,000	1,723,094	7,684,172	25,027,000	5,066,000	5,913,000
1914-15 ..	37,406,000	15,136,000	1,755,270	6,480,221	24,595,000	5,209,000	4,889,000
1915-16 ..	32,107,000	12,882,000	1,186,003	4,806,331	17,773,000	3,738,000	5,109,000
1916-17 ..	36,052,000	12,738,000	1,655,512	5,111,080	21,771,000	4,492,000	4,985,000
1917-18 ..	34,925,000	11,865,000	1,677,000	6,307,618	25,337,000	4,655,000	4,499,000
1918-19 ..	37,207,000	11,360,000	1,316,000	4,820,660	21,037,000	3,977,000	3,991,000
1919-20 ..	33,960,000	12,252,000	1,574,000	5,571,632	23,363,000	5,799,000	5,343,000
1920-21 ..	37,043,000	13,166,000	1,827,870	4,876,500	21,340,000	3,660,000	4,941,000
1921-22 ..	26,519,000	8,283,000	1,291,878	5,488,025	18,451,000	4,485,000	5,972,000
1922-23 ..	34,852,000	9,729,000	1,800,000	6,683,809	21,792,000	5,075,000	6,270,000
1923-24 ..	38,287,000	10,080,800	1,800,000	5,843,572	23,088,000 †	5,075,000 †	5,485,823 ‡
1924-25 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Figures from Shepperson's Cotton Facts ;

† Provisional Estimates.

‡ Calculated.

Exports of Cotton from U. S. America
for Twelve Months ending 30th June.

(Department of Commerce Returns.)

(In Bales of 500 lbs.)

To	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Great Britain	3,323,075	1,718,541	1,766,058	1,369,108	1,655,946
France	583,841	556,919	786,107	654,442	719,805
Italy	603,852	537,124	453,075	554,897	543,688
Belgium	204,542	156,067	177,833	175,041	161,313
Holland	184,761	94,729	93,081	72,440	108,847
Germany	417,725	1,119,542	1,588,298	916,727	1,320,187
Switzerland	27,028	34,574	4,680	2,945	3,918
Austria	42,997	5,643	3,938	2,803	2,100
Czecho-Slovakia .. ..	....	925	765	934	50
Portugal	18,132	19,286	19,952	25,342	17,680
Spain	266,785	244,050	321,444	230,533	201,167
Norway	5,752	4,400	6,279	3,950	4,750
Sweden	77,932	52,466	51,153	57,030	68,440
Poland and Danzig .. ..	....	14,233	17,042	21,085	8,196
Canada	214,548	164,861	198,659	213,234	150,035
Mexico	1,144	67,439	6,130	15,562	1,049
Japan	875,637	540,939	879,615	661,854	569,488
China	11,136	46,170	133,393	22,337	26,985
Other Countries	56,521	31,046	34,329	55,526	168,292
Total	6,915,408	5,408,986	6,541,841	5,065,800	5,731,936

INDIA.

Date.	Total Estimated Number of Spindles existing in country.	ESTIMATED MILL STOCKS—IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (000'S OMITTED) "INVISIBLE" SUPPLY.				
		AMERICAN.	EAST INDIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRIES.	TOTAL.
Feb. 1st, 1924	7,928,000	1	584	2	7	594
Feb. 1st, 1923	7,331,219	14	595	4	2	615
" 1922	6,870,804	21	764	7	26	818
" 1921	6,763,076	2	581	6	4	593
" 1920	6,689,680	1	732	1	14	748
Mar. 1st, 1914	6,397,142	5	505	—	—	510
" 1913	6,400,000	31	358	—	67	456
Aug. 1st, 1923	7,331,219	5	717	1	10	733
" 1922	6,870,804	19	882	11	18	930
" 1921	6,763,076	31	997	9	19	1,056
" 1920	6,689,680	—	981	1	3	985
Sept. 1st, 1913	6,084,378	12	622	—	—	634
" 1912	6,195,214	89	590	—	1	680

Estimated Consumption—In thousands of Actual Bales (000's omitted).

Half-year ending						
Jan. 31st, 1924	7,928,000	3	1,121	2	14	1,140
July 31st, 1923	7,331,219	5	1,015	1	15	1,036
Jan. 31st, 1923	7,331,219	21	1,182	4	9	1,216
July 31st, 1922	6,870,804	19	1,102	7	23	1,151
Jan. 31st, 1922	6,870,804	35	1,105	3	20	1,163
July 31st, 1921	6,763,076	26	1,079	4	20	129
Jan. 31st, 1921	6,763,076	1	1,109	2	2	114
Year ending						
July 31st, 1920	6,689,680	—	2,118	3	11	2,132
Aug. 31st, 1913	6,084,378	94	2,081	1	1	2,177
" 1912	6,195,214	112	2,139	1	3	2,255

JAPAN.

Date.	Total Estimated Number of Spinning Spindles existing in country.	ESTIMATED MILL STOCKS—IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (000'S OMITTED) "INVISIBLE" SUPPLY.				
		AMERICAN.	EAST INDIAN.	EGYPTIAN.	SUNDRIES.	TOTAL.
Feb. 1st, 1924	4,351,000	193	219	20	60	492
" 1923	4,753,612	167	378	22	35	602
" 1922	4,483,258	316	459	18	13	806
" 1921	3,803,596	202	567	13	10	792
" 1920	3,368,262	119	381	21	49	570
Mar. 1st, 1914	2,414,544	117	293	6	38	454
" 1913	2,250,000	89	145	5	37	276
Aug. 1st, 1923	4,877,416	160	570	21	30	781
" 1922	4,645,853	307	565	19	13	904
" 1921	4,126,504	217	483	12	16	728
" 1920	3,690,090	311	877	19	24	1,231
Sept. 1st 1913	2,300,000	98	456	7	26	587
" 1912	2,191,960	165	417	9	18	610

Estimated Consumption—In thousands of Actual Bales (000's omitted).

Half-year ending						
Jan. 31st, 1924	4,351,000	282	822	15	55	1,174
July 31st, 1923	4,877,416	330	877	17	69	1,293
Jan. 31st, 1923	4,753,612	393	845	14	31	1,283
July 31st, 1922	4,645,853	431	785	14	30	1,260
Jan. 31st, 1922	4,483,258	365	695	12	40	1,120
July 31st, 1921	4,126,504	285	693	9	22	1,009
Jan. 31st, 1921	3,803,596	337	723	7	46	1,113
Year ending						
July 31st, 1920	3,690,090	829	1,230	22	218	2,229
Aug. 31st, 1913	2,300,000	425	992	16	155	1,588
" 1912	2,191,960	395	876	22	157	1,450

Classification of the World's Cottons.

Grade.	Quality or Variety.	Where grown.	Length of staple.	Spinning counts. Maximum.	Average Bale weight.	
			Inches.		lbs.	
I	Best Sea Island	Island, South Carolina.	} 2 & over	300's	400	
		West-Indies			400	
II	Sea Island ..	Florida and Georgia ..	} 1½—1¾	100's twist	400	
		West-Indies			400	
III	Best Egyptian (Sakel, etc.) ..	Egypt	1½—1¾	150's welt	740	
		Egypt	1½—1¾		740	
	Egyptian Brown and Uppers.	Sudan	1½—1¾	} 70's twist 120's welt.	400	
		Sudan	1½—1¾		400	
Staple ..	Mississippi	} 1¾—1 7/16			500	
	S. Carolina, etc. ..				500	
		Nyasaland			500	
		Uganda & E. & S. Africa.			1—1½	} 50's	400
Peruvian ..	Peru	1—1½			250	
IV	American ..	U. S.	1—1½		} 510Gross 500 app. 250	
		Mexico	1—1½			
		Brazil	2—1½			
			Russia	0—1½	} 40's	250—500
			West Africa	1—1½		
			Levant	1—1½		
			India	1		
		China and Corea ..	1		500	
		China and Corea ..	1		500	
V	Indian ..	India	1—1½	} 30's	400Gross 250—500 ? 500	
	Russia	1—1½				
	China	1—1½				

The World's Cotton Crops, 1911-12 to 1923-24 (bales of approximately 500 lbs.) (000's omitted.)

Years.	America Linters included.	* India.	Egypt.	Russia.	China.	Others.	Total.	% on 1914.
1911-12	16,109	3,288	1,485	875	3,437	1,058	26,252	94
1912-13	14,091	4,424	1,507	870	2,360	1,160	24,412	88
1913-14	14,614	5,066	1,537	969	1,963	1,273	23,422	91
1914-15	16,738	5,209	1,298	1,152	2,332	1,142	27,871	100
1915-16	12,013	3,738	961	1,413	2,068	975	21,168	76
1916-17	12,664	4,492	1,022	1,085	1,569	1,027	21,859	78
1917-18	12,345	4,055	1,262	605	1,583	1,061	20,931	75
1918-19	12,817	3,977	964	334	1,725	1,293	21,110	76
1919-20	11,921	5,799	1,114	302	1,690	1,487	22,313	80
1920-21	13,700	3,600	1,206	120	1,351	1,427	21,404	77
1921-22	8,360	4,465	972	78	1,340	1,522	16,757	60
1922-23	10,320	5,075	1,243	137	1,955	1,643	20,373	73
1923-24	10,829†	5,075‡	1,300‡	300‡	2,000‡	1,850‡	21,354	77

* 400-lbs. bales.

† March ginning figures, adding 670,000 bales for linters

‡ Estimates.

Summary of the Smaller Crops 1913 to 1922. (In 500 lbs. bales approx), (000's omitted.)

Country.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Persia	136	131	127	91	72	66	84	125	87	100†
Europe and Asia Minor	195	153	126	132	119	109	128	120	63	81
Mexico	163	112	100	106	110	237	203	211	165	166
Brazil	404	398	290	344	416	501	570	452	606	538
Peru	129	119	112	125	122	133	183	158	176	229
Other South American	23	14	13	13	19	21	20	38	71	92
West Indies (British)	5	5	5	3	3	3	4	5	4	3
West Indies (Others)	10	13	14	11	11	12	16	13	21	18
East Indies and Oceania	79	71	69	77	73	68	89	73	78	140
Japan and Korea	59	68	63	63	79	92	118	141	122	184
Africa (British)	51	55	53	55	53	44	60	81	124	77
Africa (Others)	19	3	4	7	5	6	12	10	13	7
Australia and Mesopotamia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Total ..	1,273	1,142	976	1,027	1,082	1,292	1,487	1,427	1,531	1,638

† Estimates.

Estimated World's Consumption of Cotton by Countries and Varieties : 1912-13, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23.

Calculated from the Statistics of the International Cotton Federation. Running Bales (000's omitted),
including Linters in U.S.A.

Country.	Year to 31st August, 1913.						Year to 31st July, 1921.					
	Active Spindles.	Consumption.					Active Spindles.	Consumption.				
		American.	Indian.	Egypt.	Sundries.	Total.		American.	Indian.	Egypt.	Sundries.	Total.
Great Britain ..	55,653	3,667	54	392	161	4,274	86,141	1,678	39	237	70	2,024
Percentages on 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	46	72	43	47	..
Germany ..	11,186	1,355	188	110	47	1,700	7,820	644	137	23	25	867
France ..	7,400	806	95	80	29	1,010	7,647	583	137	42	31	726
Russia ..	9,213	487	21	87	1,913	2,508	750	..	..	3	923	926
Poland and Finland ..	4,909	(Included under Russia)	154	33	23	837	1,401	125	19	5	11	162
Austria ..	..	627	..	..	..	..	1,140	54	37	2	1	94
Czecho-Slovakia ..	..	(Included under Austria)	..	..	..	..	3,583	208	43	6	3	260
Italy ..	4,600	571	175	19	25	790	4,806	562	208	20	5	795
Spain ..	2,000	285	34	20	19	358	1,806	224	58	11	4	288
Belgium ..	1,492	171	82	4	3	257	1,548	113	94	2	2	211
Switzerland ..	1,398	65	3	29	1	98	1,531	55	7	20	..	83
Other European ..	1,658	272	17	1	24	314	1,803	235	28	2	35	297
Total Continent ..	43,856	4,639	769	380	2,084	7,872	33,335	2,803	768	136	1,040	4,749
Percentages on 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	60	100	36	50	80
U. S. A. ..	31,503	5,553	..	134	32	5,719	36,478	5,188	11	110	67	5,376
Percentages on 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	93	..	82	209	94
India ..	6,084	94	2,081	1	1	2,177	6,783	27	2,188	6	22	2,243
Japan ..	2,300	425	993	16	155	1,589	4,127	622	1,416	16	68	2,122
Canada ..	855	113	..	..	..	113	1,100	147	..	2	..	149
Others ..	3,200	16	..	14	1,091	1,121	4,291	79	147	55	1,515	1,796
Total Non-European ..	43,944	6,201	3,074	165	1,279	10,719	52,739	6,083	3,702	189	1,672	11,686
Percentages on 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	98	122	115	131	109
World's Total ..	143,433	14,507	3,897	937	3,524	22,865	142,235	10,544	4,569	562	2,782	18,454
Percentages on 1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	73	117	60	79	81

**Estimated World's Consumption of Cotton by Countries and Varieties;
1912-13, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23—continued.**

Calculated from the Statistics of the International Cotton Federation. Running Bales (000's omitted),
including Linters in U.S.A.—*contd.*

Country.	Year to 31st July, 1922.						Year to 31st July, 1923.					
	Active Spindles.	Consumption.					Active Spindles.	Consumption.				
		American.	Indian.	Egypt.	Sundries.	Total.		American.	India.	Egypt.	Sundries.	Total.
Great Britain ..	56,605	2,275	54	336	199	2,864	56,583	1,919	107	393	351	2,770
Percentages on 1913	102	62	100	86	124	67	102	53	200	100	218	65
Germany	9,500	911	219	41	21	1,192	9,382	740	213	39	22	1,014
France	8,478	799	119	74	43	1,035	9,600	790	170	93	126	1,179
Russia	1,100	27	..	7	595	629	7,246	122	..	2	385	509
Poland and Finland	1,439	203	37	4	9	253	1,441	199	44	7	10	260
Austria	1,023	87	25	1	115	1,023	61	41	3	1	108	
Czecho-Slovakia ..	3,549	308	50	9	6	373	3,508	178	61	8	7	254
Italy	4,560	572	200	22	5	799	4,570	601	239	44	9	893
Spain	1,806	294	46	19	3	362	1,813	249	65	33	4	351
Belgium	1,630	136	100	4	3	243	1,683	129	127	4	12	272
Switzerland	1,519	55	6	26	1	88	1,513	57	7	30	1	95
Other European ..	1,860	222	26	2	30	280	1,885	238	30	5	39	312
Total Continent ..	36,464	3,615	828	210	717	5,370	43,534	3,334	997	268	616	5,245
Percentages on 1913	83	78	108	55	34	68	99	73	130	70	29	67
U. S. A.	36,943	6,254	11	156	114	5,535	37,397	6,951	21	180	98	7,260
Percentages on 1913	117	112	..	116	355	114	119	125	..	134	300	127
India	6,871	54	2,207	10	43	2,314	7,331	26	2,197	5	24	2,252
Japan	4,646	796	1,480	26	70	2,372	4,877	723	1,722	31	100	2,576
Canada	1,031	156	..	..	..	155	1,076	175	..	..	..	175
Others	4,853	241	346	10	1,593	2,190	5,425	136	358	21	988	1,503
Total Non-European	54,634	7,501	4,044	202	1,820	13,567	56,106	8,021	4,298	237	1,210	13,766
Percentages on 1913	124	121	131	122	141	127	128	129	140	144	95	128
World Total ..	147,433	13,391	4,928	748	2,736	21,801	156,353	13,304	5,402	898	3,177	22,781
Percentages on 1913	103	93	126	80	77	91	109	92	139	96	90	100

World's Supply and Distribution of Cotton.

According to the New York "Chronicle."

(In thousands of bales of 500 lbs.)

Season.	Commercial Crops.			Total Consumption.	Supply end of Season.		
	United States.	All Others.	Total.		Visible.	Invisible.	Total.
1908-09	13,497	4,489	17,986	17,164	1,875	3,801	5,676
1909-10	10,225	5,022	15,247	16,189	1,368	3,365	4,733
1910-11	11,805	5,058	16,863	16,750	1,837	3,308	4,845
1911-12	15,684	4,846	20,530	18,566	2,096	4,713	6,809
1912-13	13,943	5,255	19,198	19,544	2,015	4,448	6,463
1913-14	14,495	6,420	20,915	19,858	2,877	4,642	7,519
1914-15	14,766	4,813	19,579	18,747	4,496	3,855	8,352
1915-16	12,634	4,737	17,371	20,344	3,045	2,334	5,379
1916-17	12,670	5,353	18,023	18,025	2,585	1,892	4,477
1917-18	11,548	5,238	16,786	17,100	2,786	1,367	4,153
1918-19	11,410	5,452	16,862	15,689	4,277	1,059	5,336
1919-20	11,814	6,397	18,211	17,778	4,530	1,240	5,770
1920-21	11,219	5,800	17,019	15,809	5,795	1,185	6,980
1921-22	11,095	8,200	19,295	19,173	3,600	3,502	7,102
1922-23	10,911	8,000	18,911	19,910	1,953	4,150	6,103
1923-24	10,984	7,950	18,934	18,900	1,909	4,147	6,056

**Calculated Total World's Cotton Spinning Spindles (000's omitted) for the half-years
31st January, 1924, and 31st July, 1923.**

COUNTRIES.	Total Estimated Number of Spinning Spindles.		Mule Spindles.		Ring Spindles.		Spindles spinning Egyptian Cotton		Spindles in course of erection.	
	Half-year ending		Half-year ending		Half-year ending		Half-year ending		Half-year ending	
	31st Jan., 1924.	31st July, 1923.	31st Jan., 1924.	31st July, 1923.	31st Jan., 1924.	31st July, 1923.	31st Jan., 1924.	31st July, 1923.	31st Jan., 1924.	31st July, 1923.
<i>Europe.</i>										
Great Britain	56,724	56,583	43,970	44,043	12,754	12,540	20,174	18,870	179	50
France	9,600	9,600	4,217	4,249	5,383	5,351	2,627	2,257	70	150
Germany *	9,382	9,382	4,320	4,320	5,062	5,062	781	781	80	90
Russia	7,246	7,246	2,898	2,898	4,348	4,348	150	150	—	—
Italy	4,570	4,570	796	844	3,774	3,726	565	444	54	53
Czecho-Slovakia	3,470	3,508	1,823	1,822	1,647	1,686	350	263	12	6
Spain	1,813	1,813	622	622	1,191	1,191	155	155	—	—
Belgium	1,688	1,683	479	469	1,219	1,214	35	39	31	32
Switzerland	1,515	1,513	837	844	678	669	849	833	5	6
Poland	1,024	1,200	490	478	534	722	101	116	43	24
Austria	1,023	1,023	469	529	554	494	45	49	7	—
Holland	692	669	215	213	477	456	—	—	19	16
Sweden	568	566	116	105	452	461	10	18	2	1
Portugal	503	487	173	166	330	321	—	18	—	10
Finland	241	241	64	64	177	177	—	2	7	—
Denmark	197	97	13	13	84	84	—	—	—	—
Norway	66	66	13	13	53	53	—	—	—	—
Total	100,232	100,247	61,515	61,692	38,717	38,555	25,855	24,005	519	438
<i>Asia.</i>										
India	7,928	7,931	1,127	1,154	6,801	6,177	55	9	142	196
Japan	4,351	4,877	15	51	4,336	4,826	338	407	608	339
China	3,380	2,680	—	—	3,380	2,680	—	—	42	700
Total	15,659	14,868	1,142	1,205	14,517	13,683	393	416	792	1,235
<i>America.</i>										
U. S. A	37,740	37,397	—	—	37,740	37,397	?	?	?	(Estimate) 1,000
Canada	1,076	1,076	283	464	793	612	—	57	—	—
Mexico	770	770	6	5	764	765	14	23	—	7
Brazil	1,700	1,700	—	—	1,700	1,700	—	—	—	?
Total	41,286	40,943	289	469	40,997	40,474	14	80	—	1,007
<i>Sundries</i>	300	275	—	—	300	275	40	55	18	—
Grand Total	157,477	156,353	62,946	63,366	94,531	92,987	26,302	24,556	1,329	2,680

* No returns have been received from Germany.

History of Cotton Prices, 1911-12 to 1922-23.

Season.	Liverpool Prices, pence per lb.			Alexan- dria Price of dols. per kantar.	American Price of upland cents. per lb.
	American.	Indian.	Egyptian.		
	Averages middling.	No. 1 Good Cotton.	F. G. P.		
1911-12	6.09	5.44	9.56	17.25	9 69
1912-13	6.76	5.91	9.79	18.28	12.20
1913-14	7.26	5.62	9.45	19.02	13.49
1914-15	5.22	4.19	7.34	12.01	7.94
1915-16	7.51	5.79	10.42	19.28	11.99
1916-17	12.33	9.92	21.56	37.81	18.41
1917-18	21.68	16.10	30.97	38.52	28.86
1918-19	19.73	17.15	27.85	37.20	30.36
1919-20	25.31	18.05	60.34	87.81	38.21
1920-21	11.89	8.21	30.24	34.50	16.08
1921-22	11.37	8.72	19.75	34.28	17.78
1922-23	14.92	10.25	17.29	30.71	24.06

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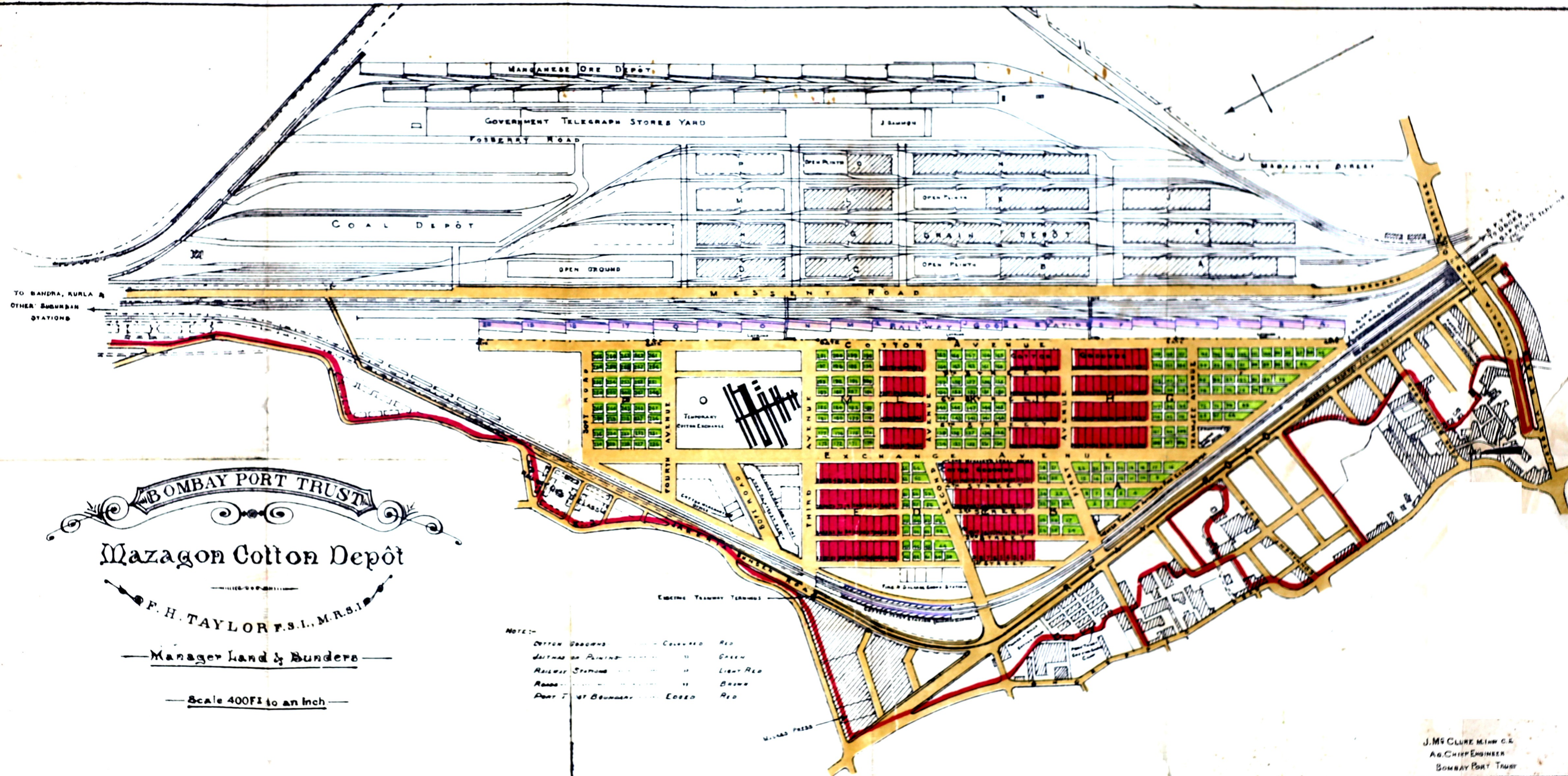
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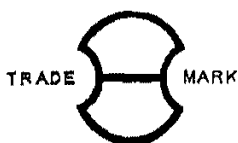
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