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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein cannot be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.
PRODUCTION

General


Abstract of paper presented at recent Lowell Textile Institute Alumni Day.

Cotton raised in the High South Plains section of Texas must mature rapidly and be "wind resistant." The greater part of the crop is harvested by "snapping" or "sledding." Table and illustration show effects of different methods of harvesting.


Insects attacking cotton: p.112-145.


"Literatura consultada": p.33.


Botany


References: p.115.


References: p.115.

Barritt, N.W. The differentiation of the epidermal layer in cotton seed.—II. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.10(3): 183-188, illus., tables. July 1933. (Published by P.S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

References: p.188.
Discusses evidence published by Ayyar and Ayyangar "in support of the claims of Gulati and Farr" regarding the continuous differentiation of hairs from the epidermal cells of cotton seed.


"Data were obtained on the fresh wt., dry wt., and soluble and insoluble N, polysaccharides, starch, and sugar, using tobacco, salvia, sunflower, hawthorn, redbud, beans, lilac, Virginia creeper, peach, soybean, cotton, and grape." – From abstract in Biol. Abs. 7(4):798. Apr. 1933.


Correspondence between the author and the Uganda Department of Agriculture regarding a previous paper on the subject.


"Contribution from Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, Technical Paper No.237."

1. Virescent yellow cotton, a new type, is described. This cotton is greenish yellow when young. The chlorophyll gradually increases in amount so that at maturity these plants are not readily distinguishable from normal green plants. Virescent yellow is a simple recessive to green. The genes of this pair have been designated as V (green) and v (virescent yellow).

2. Red leaf cotton is produced by the distribution of anthocyanin pigment throughout the plant. Data are presented, confirming the results secured by others, which indicate that red leaf R is a simple dominant to green leaf r.

3. Genes R and V are inherited independently.

4. The combination of R with V produces a new type named bronze. Bronze is produced by the development of red anthocyanin pigment on a virescent yellow background." – Summary.


References: p.130.

"Literature cited": p. 398-399.
Experiments were conducted with pea cotyledons; seed of Zea mays, Xanthium, Hibiscus, and Gossypium."
Fig. 10 shows curves of water intake of cotton seeds under different conditions: lint attached to seed, seed delinted with sulphuric acid, and seed coats removed completely.

Cotton: p. 32-33.

Agronomy


Cotton is one of the crops listed in tables.

Describes the cotton plant developed by Mr. Mebane's experiments.

Dhillon, B.K.S. Comparison of two rotations (a) maize-senji-cotton and (b) maize-wheat-cotton. Punjab Dept. Agr. Seasonal Notes 10(2): 1-2. Oct. 1932. (Published at Lahore, India)

"The object of the experiment was to test the effect of two spacing distances on the yield and time of yield of seed cotton. The spacings employed were (1) rows 5 feet apart, two plants at every 20 inches in rows, and (2) two rows 2 feet apart, space of 3 feet; then two rows 2 feet apart, etc.; two plants at every 20 inches in the rows. The conclu-
sions drawn from the experiment are that the closer spacing increases the yield of seed cotton per acre, and that in a year favouring the cotton crop the closer spacing hastens the maturity of the cotton." – The Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10(3): 223. July 1933.

Statistical notes for agricultural workers, no.6.

Statistical notes for agricultural workers, no.9.

Statistical notes for agricultural workers, no.8.

Mahalanobis, P.C., and Bose, S.S. The effect of the time of application of fertilizers on the yield and the rate of shedding of buds, flower and bolls in the cotton plant in Surat. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 3(1): 139-146. Feb.1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)
Statistical notes for agricultural workers, no.7.


Comparative germination and growth of C402, C250 and Baroda cotton seed after different kinds of electrocultural treatments: p.33-34.

Cotton and sorghum.


Diseases

Butler, E.J. Tropical plant diseases; their importance and control. Nature 130(3295): 949-950. Dec.24, 1932. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's St., London, W.C.2, England) "From a semi-popular lecture delivered before Section K (Botany) of the British Association at York on Sept.2." Includes a discussion of "the recent wave of epidemic disease that has ravaged the cotton plantations of the Sudan."

McNamara, H.C., Wester, R.E., and Gunn, K.C. Persistent strands of the root-rot fungus in Texas. Science 77(2004): 510-511. May 26,1933. (Published by Science Press, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N.Y.) "The knowledge that strands of the root-rot fungus, in addition to the sclerotia, remain in a viable and infectious condition in the soil for several years, is worthy of note. In contrast to the more deeply seated infections of the far southwest, the strands at Greenville, Texas, were found most abundant in the surface foot of soil which render them more accessible to tillage operations or to soil disinfectants."

Insects


Farm Engineering

Describes the Gyracoton harvester designed by Geo. R. Myercord and Associates, Chicago.

"Mechanical cotton pickers, to be successful, must gather a good majority of the ripe cotton and substantially nothing else, and in accomplishing this, must not injure either the cotton or the various parts of the plant; they must operate efficiently in cotton with green leaves and in that with dead leaves and stems; they must be capable of operating efficiently in most types and sizes of plants, but need not be capable of handling abnormally large or small plants inasmuch as these are relatively few in number; and they must be so constructed that no oil can get on the cotton."

In the driftway. Nation 136(3543): 613-614. May 31, 1933. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.)

Mention is made of a mechanical cotton picker which "when tried out in Louisiana last autumn seemed to many observers, including some technicians, to solve the problem. The new device makes use of a 'wet spindle' ...It is said that the new machine will reduce the cost of picking cotton, now $10 to $20 a bale, to $1.70 or $.85, doing the work of 40 to 100 human pickers according to the heaviness of the crop...Inevitably it would end what is left—and there is a good deal—of the old plantation system historically associated with the South."

Farm Management


"This paper is adapted from a study of the same estate by the author, entitled 'An Economic Survey of a Texas Cotton Plantation as to Tenancy, Tenancy, and Management.'"

The author discusses the acquisition of the land and colonization, growth and development, extent of the estate, and present organization.


Table 3.—Approximate labor requirements for major operations in the production of 1 acre of cotton (750 pounds seed cotton).
Cotton...greatest, richest export. It holds 10,000,000 people in economic peonage and, because cotton must always be exported, either God or Washington must save them. Fortune 7(6): 22-29, 106, 108-111, illus. (Published at 350 East 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.)

Describes the present situation in the cotton states and probable effects of recent national and international plans on the producers of cotton.


"With low [cotton] prices operating differentially against the Negro, and mechanization exhibiting the same racial bias, the agricultural factor may become a powerful expulsive force in the movement of the Negro farmer. The pull of industry, however, is a sufficiently strong influence in Negro migration to draw colored labor from cotton fields without the aid of agricultural disorganization."

The effect of cotton growing and lack of manufacturing is included in the discussion.

Cooperation in Production

Mississippi growers double acreage in community project. Oklahoma Cotton Grower 13(10): 1. June 15, 1933. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

"Mississippi farmers are putting 125,000 acres into one-variety cotton communities this season."


Describes how the collective cotton farm Pakhta-Aral in Central Asia completed its five-year program in four years.

PREPARATION

Ginning

Adams, Orville. New rate schedule for ginning. 1933 season demands revised rates everywhere. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(26): 3-4, tables. July 1, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)
Tables give average costs for ginneries east and west of the Mississippi River.

Adams, Orville. Rates for ginning affected by local conditions and practice. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(29): 3-4. July 22, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

The author "has selected a group of well-managed and properly operated outfits scattered over South Texas. He had access to actual cost figures as reported by the owners who kept accurate accounts. In addition to the numerous items which may enter into the cost of ginning, this article brings out the important fact that there are leaks through which the ginner's profits go without such leaks being included in the schedule of cost. It also is concluded that a rate of around $0.40 a hundred pounds of seed cotton would be necessary to earn even a small profit on the operation." - Editorial note.

Bennett, C.A. Ginning of cotton can be improved. Mid-South Cotton News 11(1): 2. July 1933. (Published at 822 Falls Building, Memphis, Tenn.)

Extracts from speech at Texas Cotton School, Austin, Tex.

Blanton, B.C. Electrical energy most economical and efficient medium of power for cotton ginning in Texas. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(28): 3-4, illus. July 15, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

How much does it cost? Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 42(4): 11-12, tables. June 1933. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

Gives estimated cost of ginning a bale of cotton.


Describes a machine for conditioning green, wet or damp cotton.

MARKETING


Economic aspects of cotton investigations in Brazil.
Demand and Competition

Bankwitz, Otto. Causes de la dépression qui affecte l'industrie cotonnière mondiale et remèdes à y apporter. 32 p., tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933. Causes of the depression which affects the world cotton industry, and suggested remedies.


A brief history of the industry.

Bombay textile industry. Financial News 1(18): 6. July 1,1933. (Published at Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, India)

Brief survey of the situation with special reference to Japanese competition.


Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Discusses tariffs, boycotts, and quotas, and the monetary situation as they affect the Lancashire cotton industry.


Most of the operatives in Japanese cotton spinning and weaving mills are girls between the ages of 14 and 18. Their wages are compared with those of girls of the same ages in various British industries. On this basis it is concluded that "the case of 'unfair' Japanese wages must fall to the ground."

La Beaumelle, R.A.de. The development of the rayon industry and its repercussions on the products and markets of the French cotton industry. 10 p., chart. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

"As far as the French Cotton industry is concerned, the progress of rayon has not, up to the present, really affected the consumption of yarns of coarse and medium counts, but, on the other hand, the fine counts have lost an important part of their market...It is the spinning branch of the cotton industry, and not the weaving section which must be most seriously affected by the progress of the rayon industry." - Conclusion.

Niemeyer, A. The world economic conference. How the textile industry is most vitally affected by the outcome of the conference, and the reasons why it will suffer most in the event of another failure. Textile Recorder 51(603): 22-23. June 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)


Abstract of the Mather lecture at Textile Institute annual conference, Harrogate, June 7, 8 and 9, 1933.

"The textile industry requires more uniform skill than any other large industry does."


Ranga, N.G. The economics of handloom. (Being a study of the social and economic conditions of handloom weavers of South India) 302 p. Bombay, T.B. Tara-porewala sons and co., [1930] (Andhra economic series no.3)

"Part of a thesis presented...to the University of Oxford," and written in 1926-27.

"Weaving on rough cotton yarn has been given up in almost all places, its place being taken up by fine yarn, silk and artificial silk weaving."

Shanghai sewing-thread factories. Chinese Econ. Bul. 22(18): 272-273, tables. May 6, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

Cotton thread was first made in Kiangsu in 1912. Six factories are now in operation. Daily capacity of machines, average daily output, wages, and value of product are given in this brief description of the industry.


Compares wages formerly paid by the southern mills with minimum wages now required by the government.


Tugwell, R.G. American vs. foreign cotton. Cotton Digest 5(34): 5-6. July 8, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Excerpts from an address broadcast June 30, 1933. "Our problem is not one of maintaining the supply of American cotton in order to maintain our competitive position in foreign markets; our problem, rather is one of adjusting our supply to the world demand for cotton."


Supply and Movement

Abaza, Fouad. Maarad cotton. 3 p. tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Gives quality, acreage, prices and exports of Maarad cotton.

American cotton acreage. A report of unusual interest.

Discusses the revised estimates of acreage and average yield per acre recently issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.


Germany's supply of textile raw materials and the future world market situation.


Cotton: p. 16-20.


The cotton crop. N.C. Farm Forecaster (63-Ann. issue): 16-17, illus., tables. June 1933. (Published by North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N.C.)

Discussion accompanies table showing acreage, yield per acre (pounds), production (bales), price (per lb.), total value of lint, value per acre for districts and counties in North Carolina in 1930, 1931 and 1932.


Abstract of papers read by Fowad Bey Abaza and Hussein Enan Bey before the International Cotton Congress at Prague, June 7-10, 1933.

Enan, Hussein. Note on Giza 7 and Sakha 4 cottons. 3 p., tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Henderson, W.O. John Bright and Indian cotton. Em
pire Cotton Growing Rev. 10(3): 189-194. July 1933. (Published by P.S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

"John Bright was the most distinguished statesman in the nineteenth century to advocate the encouragement of cotton-growing within the Empire, and particularly in India."


Report of a mission to the Cameroons and in French Equatorial Africa, to investigate the cotton situation.


Cotton yield statistics in various tables.


Brief information on cotton industry: p.171, 176-177, 180.


The African country.

Map shows distribution of cotton.


The agricultural products of French East Africa.

Brief information on cotton production.


The resources and the possibilities of French Equatorial Africa.

Cotton production: p.35.

Rigby, Cecil. Estudio comparativo de los algodones
peruanos de la cosecha de los años 1931 y 1932. Vida Agrícola 10(115): 1175, 1177, 1179. June 1933. (Published at Lima, Peru)

Comparative study of the Peruvian cotton crops of the years 1931 and 1932.


Extracts from address of Mr. D.R. Stewart on the financial and economic condition of St.Kitts-Nevis, in which he stated that "the market for Sea Island cotton has continued to be unsatisfactory, and the area under cultivation throughout the Presidency has been reduced from 6,000 to 600 acres."


Cotton yields; p.59-66.


Statistics of acreage, production and yield.

Prices


Extracts from report by Hugo Lindermann and Arno S. Pearse on the recent rise in the price of American cotton and its effect on cotton dealings in Alexandria. "If we should manage to sell in the coming season the probable crop of 8,000,000 cantars at an average price of 15 dollars, Egypt will receive 120,000,000 dollars, i.e., double what was paid her this season."

Comment on papers by A.W. Flux, entitled "The measurement of price changes: retrospect and prospect," and Sir Alan J. Sykes, showing need for statistics. Chart shows "Parity between price of Egyptian cotton and of 60's Egyptian cop twist."


Quotes from address of Mr. J.O.M. Clark. Chart shows parity between prices of American raw cotton futures and of 32s American cop twist.


Includes prices of cotton, 1910-Apr. 1933, by months.


Discusses relationship between prices of raw cotton and prices of cotton goods.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Cappel, N.L. The effect of futures trading upon the cotton and the cotton yarn market. 8p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Cox, A.B. Effects of futures trading upon the cotton and cotton yarn markets. 4p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Hofgaard, Gabr. The protection of spinners from financial losses due to failure of cotton exporters. 2p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Examples of losses experienced by Norwegian firms are given.
Ponniah, J.S. Underneath the cloth. Indian Jour. Econ. 13(4):669-676. illus. Apr.1933. (Published by Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

Describes the method of bidding for raw cotton "underneath the cloth" in Indian markets. The buyers, after examining the cotton, give the broker secret signals by means of certain pressures of the hand, under cover of a shawl or thick cloth, to indicate the prices they will pay. He then sells the cotton to the highest bidder. The author states that "the system of secret bids ensures a fair price for the seller and the buyer alike."

Siedenburg, G.R. Effects of futures trading in cotton on the raw cotton and cotton goods markets. 5p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Terms of payment and of credits. 8p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Replies to letters sent to all associations by the International Cotton Committee requesting information upon the question of terms of payment and the limitation of credits.

Westerschulte, H. The effect of futures market on the cotton industry. 4p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Services and Facilities

New service offered farmers and ginners. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(10):7,13, illus. July, 1933. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, Tex.)

Houston firm offers to advance ginning and freight without interest and store and insure cotton for the first thirty days free.

Cooperation in Marketing

**UTILIZATION**

**Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality**


"The present leaflet embodies the results of spinning tests on samples of Sudan Sakel cotton, in which the blow-room treatment was varied with a view to finding out which particular treatment is best suited to a cotton possessing a fine and long (1 1/4") staple."


"Various tests on stained and unstained samples of this cotton were carried out at the Technological Laboratory... The results of these tests proved conclusively that yarns spun from the green stained sample are very nearly as strong as those given by an unstained sample, and that, after undergoing normal bleaching treatment, they are indistinguishable from the latter."


Prepared for "presentation at the Second Conference on Textile Shrinkage at the Arkwright Club in New York on May 16," 1933.

The author states that the problem is "to provide means whereby the purchaser of a fabric, garment, or other made-up article can be certain that it will launder without objectionable shrinkage... A suitable [laboratory] test has been developed for cotton textiles."


by Society of Chemical Industry, Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Abstract from original communication.

Supplement to author's report, 1933, vol. 36, no. 4.


"The author replies to Schofield's criticisms and states that with the arrangement previously described and under the limitations of use set out, the capacitances which he measured are primarily due to capacity."--Jour. Textile Inst. 24(4): A218. Apr. 1933.


"Troubles commence with the cotton itself and the preparation of yarn. Amongst these are faults caused by so-called 'dead cotton' appearing as light or white specks after dyeing or printing. This effect is due to the poor affinity of dead cotton for some dyestuffs. Different types of cotton may vary in colour. Mixed deliveries of weft gave to a grey cloth a markedly striped appearance."

[Empire cotton growing corporation] Report on samples of cotton from Cyprus. Cyprus Agr. Jour. 28(2): 42. June 1933. (Published at Micosia, Cyprus)

Report shows grade, length, strength, quality and character, and value of four samples of American-type cotton.


Yarn testing on the running thread.


"The acetolysis of cellulose is discussed in the light of recent work on the subject, and some new experiments are described. Cellulose is thought to decompose in two stages, not by a monomolecular reaction. The two stages are the beginning of decomposition, when the polysaccharide chain is unbroken, and the splitting off of cellobiose. The optical rotations of acetolysed cellulose, levoglucosan, cellobiose, and glucose, after varying


"In this article attention is drawn to the possibilities of chemically combining cellulose fibers (cotton and viscose rayon) with formaldehyde, and an account of researches along these lines is reviewed."


Extracts from paper presented at meeting of Committee D-13, American Society for Testing Materials.

Heim de Balsac, F. Le critério technologique et le perfectionnement de la culture cotonniere. Académie d'Agriculture de France, Comptes Rendus des Séances 19(17): 610-616. May 17, 1933. (Published at Paris, France)

The technological criterion and the improvement of cotton culture.


"This paper describes the optical and crystallographic properties of a number of products of the nitration of cellulose and of a 'limit dextrin 2' produced by the hydrolysis of an acetate obtained in the acetolysis of cellulose. The conclusion is drawn that this dextrin is chemically identical with the substance of cellulose fibres and that, being devoid of the troublesome morphological characters of fibres, it is particularly suitable for further studies on the chemical constitution of cellulose. Some of the nitrated products examined were the addition compounds with acetone and cyclohexanones and the fact that nitrocellulose so readily forms these compounds is explained by the postulation of strong residual valences in the molecule." – Jour. Textile Inst. 24(5): A287. May 1933.

Identification of textile fibres. Amer. Silk and Rayon Jour. 52(5): 22. May 1933. (Published by Clifford &
Lawton, Inc., 34 North Crystal St., East Stroudsburg, Pa.)

Describes the use of the new reagent, "Neocarmin," for identifying fibers.


Iyengar, R. L. N. The clinging power of cotton and the number of convolutions per centimetre. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 3(2): 320-333. Apr. 1933. (Published at Calcutta, India)


To be continued.

"The author discusses the structure and chemical composition of wood and vegetable fibres and gives a general account of modern theories of the reactions involved in the preparation of cellulose from wood, straw, and similar materials and in bleaching of cotton and other plant fibres. An extensive bibliography is given." - Jour. Textile Inst. 24(6): A316. June 1933.

Küsebauch, Karl. The behaviour of cottons of various origins under definite swelling processes. 3p., table chart. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Küsebauch, Karl. Determination of the combing value of cotton yarns. 2p., charts. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.
Küsebauch, Karl. Fatigue or hysteresis phenomena in the case of tensile stress on cotton yarns. 5p., tables, charts. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]


Markert, H. Eine neue methode zum nachweis chemisch geschädigter baumwolle. Spinner und Weber 51(25): 7-8, table. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

A new method for the detection of chemically damaged cotton.


"Defects in finished cotton cloth may be due to faulty raw material, to processes or machines which are mechanically defective or not set properly. It is the purpose of this article to discuss some of the more important faults and suggest their remedy." The faults discussed are: Mispicks, rough cloth, reed marks, thick and thin places, and bad selvages.


New varieties of cotton and their treatment.


Original characteristics of cotton fibres and methods of determining them.


Abstract of paper presented at Textile Institute Annual Conference, Harrogate, June 7-9, 1933.


Describes an instrument designed by W. T. Astbury for the investigation of wool, silk, cotton, etc.


"The chief points are that: (1) Upland cottons at time of opening were fairly constant in brightness; (2) upland cottons at time of opening varied greatly in amount of creaminess or chroma; (3) the creamier cottons held their brightness better than did the whiter cottons, and (4) in most cases there seemed to be a high correlation between amount of rainfall and change in brightness." -Summary.

Pearse, N.S. Moisture in American cotton. 7p., illus., tables. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.


Abstract from the original communication.

Theoretical consideration of the kinetics of cellulose reaction.

Scheid, E.M. Neues auswertungsverfahren fur die versuehsergebnisse des haarzerreissapparates "Deforden" nach Prof. Krais. Melliand Textilberichte 14(5):249-251, illus. May 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

New methods for evaluating the results of the hair-breaking apparatus "Deforden" (constructed) according to Prof. Krais.


Results of tests on cotton rug underlay, blankets, knit goods, and balloon cloth are included.

The x-ray fiber diagram as a quantitative measure of changes in the micelles of cellulose by chemical processes. II. The application of mixed preparations to the measurement of partial change in the effect of aqueous sodium hydroxide on cellulose.

"Conclusions from x-ray fiber diagrams of cellulose should be very cautiously drawn especially if microphotometer traces are not made. Many examples of false results are discussed. A new modification of Ma cellulose is described."—Chemical Abstracts 27(10): 2574. May 20, 1933.

Schwertassek, Karl. Research on mercerisation and steeping. 4p., charts. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]
Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Schwertassek, Karl, and Horatschke, Josef. On the determination of the acid content of finished cotton. lp. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]
Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

In Ukrainian.

In Ukrainian.

In Ukrainian.

In Ukrainian.


In Ukrainian.


"Published with the approval of the Director as Paper 136, Journal Series, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station."

"It is realized that this study is limited and not conclusive...However...the findings...seem to add justification for the belief that the commercial laundry has a more deleterious effect upon cotton fabrics than home methods."


"It has been found practicable to spin up to 44's twist and up to 60's weft from the [Indian] cotton submitted" to the Indian Cotton Inquiry Committee.


Abstract from Sa Rekonstrukziju textilnoi Promyshlennosti, 1932, No.5/6, 37-41.

"Immature cotton has a smaller cellulose content than mature cotton (81:94.5%); 20-day cotton is unsuitable for use as a textile raw material. Mature after-frost cotton possesses the necessary good qualities."


"This balance for determining yarn counts from short length is designed so that the only part pro-
jecting from the case is a hook on which the short length of yarn is hung for weighing. A special ruler is provided with appropriate graduations for cotton, spun silk, rayon, worsted, linen, etc., and is also a cutting tool."—Jour.Textile Inst.24(6): A324.June 1933.


Zalkind, B.J. Testing instruments aid in spinning. Textile Bul. 44(18):5, illus. June 29, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.) Extracts from address at Lowell Textile Institute. The author discusses the value of tests and mentions instruments needed for testing yarn.

Technology of Manufacture

K., W. Was ist beim mercerisieren von rohgarn zu beachten? Spinner und Weber 51(26): 8. June 30, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany) What care is to be observed in the mercerization of raw yarn?


Lipowsky, E. Der einfluss der streckgeschwindigkeit, passagenzahl und oberzylinerbelastung auf die parallelisierung der fasern. Spinner und Weber 51(27): 1-4, charts, tables. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany) Influence of the drawing frame, speed, number of doublings, and top roller weighting on the parallelization of fibers.


Extract from paper presented at the Textile Institute conference at Harrogate, June 7-10, 1933.

The mercerising machine is described.

S. Le mercerisage des fibres animales et des fibres artificielles de cellulose régénérée. Tiba 11(2):107-113, tables. Feb.1933. (Published at 61, Avenue Jean-Jaures, Paris, France)

To be continued.


Abstract of paper presented at Textile Institute annual conference, Harrogate, June 7-9, 1933.


Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10,1933.


Methods of clearing and tensioning cotton yarn are described.


"Abstract of paper read to the Textile Institute Conference."


From an address at the Kay Bi-centenary celebrations at Bury, May 27, 1933, in commemoration of the "invention of the fly shuttle, which, after two
centuries still remains the basis of modern weaving practice."

Technology of Consumption

Bruce, C. Wool-finished cotton and cotton silks. The magic of the scientist's art. China Jour. 18(6): 347-349. June 1933. (Published at Shanghai, China)


Release from the Cotton-Textile Institute.
"Canvas chutes would offer the same evacuation facilities as spiral tubular metal chutes sometimes permanently installed in institutional buildings in this country, at the same time affording the utmost service flexibility in that the canvas chute may be moved from one danger point to another as emergencies arise." The cotton chutes are used successfully in Japan.


"Lord and Lady Pepperell" by Special appointment to his majesty - King cotton. Du Pont Magazine 27(5/6): 20-22, illus. May-June, 1933. (Published at Wilmington, Del.)

Lists some of the "literally hundreds of types of cotton fabric...made in the many acres of floor space occupied by the Pepperell mills."

Pearse, A.S. Cotton bagging in place of jute for Egyptian cotton bales. 4p. [Prague and Carlsbad, International congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations, 1933]

Preprint of paper presented at International Cotton Congress, Prague and Carlsbad, June 7-10, 1933.

Stine, C.M.A. Relation of chemical to other industry. Indus. and Engin. Chem. 25(5): 487-495, illus., charts. May, 1933. (Published at 706 Mills Bldg., Washington D.C.)

"Cotton is probably the outstanding example of the chemical industry's use of the products of agriculture."

Chart shows relation of cotton to modern industry.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Algodoneros y aceiteros. Das puntos de vista divergentes sobre el comercio de semilla de algodón. Vida
Agricola 10(113): 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1058. Apr.1933. (Published at Lima, Peru)

Cotton and oil. The different points of view over the trade in cotton seed.

Exposición de la Union de Fabricantes de aceite del Peru Ltda. acerca del exportación de semilla de algodón (exportation of cottonseed): p.1053, 1055, 1057-1058.

Cottonseed cake make up phosphorus deficiency. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(29):12. July 22, 1933 (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)
From article by E. J. Maynard in the Denver Record Stockman.

Dimpfel, M.C. Lint room operation made profitable—How. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(27):9,11. July 8, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)
Urges greater care and reduced cost of production of cotton linters.

"The Withers-Carruth method as modified by Schwarze and Alsberg for the estimation of gossypol in cotton seed is not adequate for the determination of gossypol in cottonseed meal. The method is improved (for meals) by removing part of the oil by a preliminary extraction with light petroleum."—Jour.Textile Inst.24(4):A231. Apr.1933.

Kilgore, L.B. The change in the peroxide values of corn and cottonseed oils under various storage conditions. Oil and Soap 10(4):66-68, illus. Apr.1933. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)
"The relation between the formation of peroxides in corn and cottonseed oils and the development of rancidity have been studied under three types of storage conditions. A direct relation was shown to exist between them but the exact peroxide value at which organoleptic rancidity sets in depends upon such conditions as the amount of oxygen available, the temperature and the amount of surface exposed. Light exerts an accelerating influence upon the formation of peroxides."—Summary.

Lipovskii, I. Methods for the production of cotton linters and the requisite installation. Chem.Abs. 27 (4): 840. Feb.20,1933. (Published by American Chemical Society, Easton, Pa.)
"The existing practice and equipment for delinting cotton and utilization of the linters are discussed."
[Oklahoma cottonseed crushers' association] Oklahoma crushers' 24th annual convention great success. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(26):5,7. July 1, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Report by J. H. Johnston, secretary, of the convention held at Sulphur, Okla., June 26 and 27, 1933.

The relation of gins to oil mills. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 42 (3):3-6. May 1933. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)


Report of the 10th Annual Convention at Memphis, June 8-10, 1933.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Boyle, J.E. Planned production. Cotton Digest 5(34):4, table. July 8, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Table shows correlation between cotton acreage and yield, 1913-1932.

The author argues that acreage control does not mean yield control.


Gives the text of the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry as revised and presented to the Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act and signed by President Roosevelt on July 9, 1933 and the conditions added to the code by the President.

Report of hearings on the code is given on p. 1246-1249.


Extract from letter of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee to the Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, in which the following statement is made: "There have been improvements in the mechanical devices used in the industry and in the technique for handling these devices which enable an employee to handle an increased number of operations or machines, and this situation has also been affected through the production of an improved cotton fiber under the leadership of the Department of
Agriculture as the result of which the limiting factor of breakage on spinning and weaving operations has been markedly affected. A stronger staple used in improved machines makes possible the tending of more machines."


Cotton growers, it's in your hands. Pacific Rural Press 126(1):6. July 1, 1933. (Published at San Francisco, Calif.)


Full text of code to govern operation of cotton mills. Textile Bul. 44(18):3-4. June 29, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.) "The committee defined the term 'cotton textile industry' to mean the manufacture of cotton yarns and/or cotton woven fabrics, whether as a final process or as a part of a larger or further process. The committee stated that it had received the unqualified authorization of mills representing over two-thirds of the cotton spindles and looms in the United States, to act on their behalf with respect to the formulation and adoption of a Code of Fair Competition, under the National Industrial Recovery Act."

Ginners' bond law repealed. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(10): 11. July 1933. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, Tex.) Includes copy of Texas H.B.783, a bill repealing the law requiring ginners to be bonded. Use of a metal tag is no longer required.

Jordan, Harvie. Plowing up 10,000,000 acres of the 1933 crop plan of the U.S. cotton control program. South. Cult. 91(7):2. July 1, 1933. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

Gives "an example involving 30 acres of cotton now planted and growing, of which 10 acres are to be plowed up on a cash reimbursement of $14 per acre to the grower, with cotton now selling at nine cents per pound, and assuming the acreage so plowed up will produce under favorable conditions, one-half bale per acre," showing "a net profit to the grower of $28."

Lasseter, W. C. Cotton acreage reduction under the adjustment act. South. Banker 61(1):11,12. July 1, 1933. (Published at 1204 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Ga.)

Describes the government plan for acreage reduction under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.


Text of an agreement unanimously adopted at a meeting of delegates of cottonseed oil mills of the several states of the South held in Memphis, Tenn., June 24, 1933, and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his consideration and approval.


"An Ordinance has been passed providing for an increase in the export duty on Sea Island cotton in order to provide for the island's subscription to the West Indian Cotton Growers' Association. A special duty of one halfpenny per lb., which is to be additional to the duty chargeable already under the Export Duties Ordinance of October last year, will be levied for this purpose."—Entire item.


Comment on the Cotton Textile Industry Code, which went into operation, under the National Industry Recovery Act, on July 17, 1933.


Report of hearings at Spartanburg under the
National Recovery Act. Includes statement by S.M. Beattie, president of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association, and extracts from testimony by mill workers.

Suggestions for relieving cotton industry. Chinese Economic Bul. 22(18):278. May 6, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

"A set of measures for the relief of the cotton industry (in China) has been formulated by the Committee for the Direction of Popular Movements under the Central Party Headquarters and submitted to the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. for consideration."

A summary of the measures is given.

[Texas cotton ginners' association] Cotton acreage to be reduced thirty percent. Growing cotton to be destroyed. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 4(10):9, 15-16. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, Tex.)

Includes statement submitted at hearing before Agricultural Adjustment Administration, presenting the views of the association.

Uncle Sam will buy your cotton. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman 46(13):3,8. July 1, 1933. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Describes the "Wallace plan of cotton acreage reduction."


Describes the drive to reduce the cotton acreage. The personnel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration handling the cotton program is given.

MISCELLANEOUS—GENERAL


"Bury [England] is the chief centre of the world for the production of cloth used in technical processes."

The discussion is illustrated by reference to developments in the cotton textile industry.

Empire cotton growing corporation. Report of the administrative council of the corporation submitted at the twelfth annual general meeting on May 26th, 1933. 74 p., tables. London, 1933.

Annual report for the season 1931-1932. Includes reports from colonies and protectorates, and accounts of research carried on at the Research Station, Trinidad; experiment stations; Manchester University; Imperial College of Science and Technology; and at Rothamsted Experimental Station. Spinning tests at Shirley Institute: p.67-70.

Empire cotton crops for the years 1922-32, excluding India, in bales of 400 lbs., table: p.72.

Empire cotton growing corporation. Report of the twelfth annual general meeting. 5p. [London, 1933]


The British cotton industry research association p.115-118.


"As in Lancashire, so on the Continent the cotton crisis of 1861-5 and the subsequent financial crisis led to rationalization in the cotton industry—the disappearance of small, incompetent, financially weak mills, the construction of up-to-date mills run by the newest machinery, and an increase in the sources from which cotton was obtained."


Brief report of the International Cotton Congress at Prague, June 7, 1933, including summary of report by Otto Bankwitz on the Depression in the World's Cotton Industry.


High temperature and humidity...in relation to lost time, sickness and accidents, and mortality... cotton weaving industry: p.6.


"In cotton weaving the output fell off at temperatures above 74° (when the air had a relative humidity of 78%), whilst in air at a temperature of 78° it fell off when the relative humidity exceeded 80%."—Jour. Textile Inst. 24(2):A128. Feb. 1933.


"Abstract of paper read to the Association of Technical Institutions."


Comment on the recent report of the Joint Standing Committee (Industry and Education) of representatives of the trade bodies and an education panel under the auspices of the British Cotton Industry Research Association.

"Vocational training in the mills and in school is recommended for textile operatives, and a differentiation of courses for adults, overseers, clerical staff managers, including more general 'textile technology.'"

Texas Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report, 1932. 232p. College Station, Tex., [1933?]


Includes Annual Mather Lecture by T. Oliver, entitled "The human element in the textile industries."


Trade call to economic conference...Cotton congress resolution. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2309): 484. June 16, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)


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COTTON REPORTS

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):
   to be issued Sept. 8, Oct. 9, Nov. 8, Dec. 8, 1933.
Grade and Staple Reports:
   Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States:
   to be issued Nov. 3, Dec. 1, 1933; Apr. 13, 1934.
   Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season.
World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.
Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles:
   issued monthly, about the 14th.
Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured,
   Shipped out, on Hand and Exported: issued monthly about the 12th.
Report on Cotton Ginnings: reports on 1933 crop to be issued Aug. 23, Sept. 8,

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Foreign Yarn Trade Notes: issued monthly.
Weekly Cotton Service Bulletins: issued weekly.