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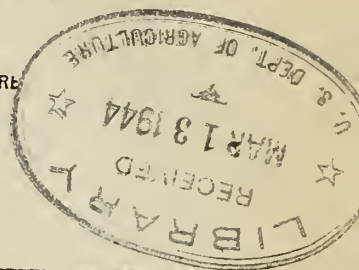


# COTTON LITERATURE

## SELECTED REFERENCES

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COMPILED BY EMILY L. DAY, LIBRARY SPECIALIST IN COTTON MARKETING,  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Vol. 4

January, 1934

No. 1

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Copies of the publications listed herein can not 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.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of plant industry. Report of the chief...1933. 32p. Washington, D. C. 1933.

Cotton: p.15-16. Community production in the eastern cotton belt; breeding work with Acala and SakelX-Pima 30; study of habits of the root-rot fungus.

Agronomy

Cotton growing in Central Asia. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 12 (45): 35-36. Oct.-Nov.1933. (Published at Manchester, England)

"Extracted from a report issued recently by the Moscow Narodny Bank."

"Crop rotation has improved the soil and a mechanical vacuum cotton-picker has been successfully introduced. The machine-tractor stations and the political sections attached to these are playing an important part in teaching the peasants scientific methods of cotton growing."

Louisiana. Agricultural experiment station. Soils and crop dept. A preliminary report of certain variety, fertilizer, and other tests conducted by the crops and soils department...1933. unp., tables, mimeogr. Baton Rouge. 1933.

"The pages giving results from cotton and corn variety tests were prepared by Dr. H. B. Brown with the assistance of John R. Cotton and Dawson Johns."

Neal, L. R. There will be better all-round farming when we have less cotton acreage. South-Agr.63(12):4, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

"Many factors are involved in increasing cotton yield [to the acre] The one stressed heretofore in the discussion, namely, rotation and the growing of soil improving crops, is the most important because it is tied up with balanced farming and reduction of cotton acreage. Yet the use, where needed, of well-selected commercial fertilizers is essential."

Diseases

Luthra, J. C. The root-rot disease of cotton. Punjab. Dept. Agr. Seasonal Notes 11(2):14. Oct. 1933. (Published at Lahore, India)

## Insects

Cowland, J. W. Gezira entomological section, G.A.R.S.  
Final report on experimental work, 1931-32. Sudan  
Govt. Gezira Agr Research. Serv. Ann. Rpt. 1932:  
93-112. [Wad Medani] 1933.

Gives account of pests of cotton in the Sudan 1932.

Sadtler, R.E. Peacetime activities of the Chemical warfare service. Chem. Indus. 33(4): 301-305. Oct. 1933. (Published at 28 Renne Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.)

Agriculture has profited by Chemical Warfare Service research, "authorized by Congress in 1924 to investigate control of the boll weevil." After preliminary trials, briefly described in this article, two poisons, calcium arsenate and sodium fluosilicate, were selected as most effective against the insect. "These poisons have been taken from the laboratory stage by the Chemical Warfare Service and developed to real economic importance in the field."

Strong, T. H. The brown cutworm [*Euxoa radians* Guen.] as a cotton pest. Queensland Agr. Jour. 40(5): 396-400, Nov. 1, 1933. (Published by Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Queensland)

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of entomology. Report of the chief...1933. 47p. Washington, D. C., 1933.

Cotton insects: p.23-28. Experiments on boll weevil control; new areas infested; host plant other than cotton; damage by *Thurberia* weevil; studies of bollworm, cotton flea hopper and pink bollworm.

## Farm Management

Brehm, C. E. Utilization of land from which cotton has been removed. U.S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. Rev. 4(6): 85-86. Oct. 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Suggests a year-round vegetable garden, meat and livestock products, planting of lands to prevent erosion.

Includes comment by J. F. Cox, Chief, Replacement Crops Section, U. S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Elliott, F.F. Types of farming in the United States. 225p., charts, tables. Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of commerce. Bureau of the census, 1933. (15th census, Agriculture)

Partial contents.--Chap.III. Geography of American agriculture and characteristics of each type of farming. Cotton: p.31-32.--Chap. V. Relation of physical and economic factors to the geographic distribution of types of farming in the United States.--Chap. VI. Variation in organization on farms of a given type. plantation organizations in the Mississippi-Arkansas

Delta: p.164.

Fig. 28. Cotton farms, 1930, Chart, p. 52.

Lancastrian. U. S. cotton costs and prices. A survey of the belt. Manchester Guardian Com. 27(702): 452, tables. Dec.2, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

"A comparative survey of the cost of production in the various portions of the American cotton belt." Table shows cost in different states of preparing and planting, cultivating, harvesting, fertilizer, seed, ginning, miscellaneous and land rent.

Lord, Russell. Santa Claus' helper. Country Home 57 (11): 13-14, 34,35,46. Nov. 1933. (Published by Corwell Publishing Co., 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The author presents a picture of Oscar Johnston, president of the Delta and Pine Land Company (now Director of Finance for the U. S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration) and of the holdings of the Delta and Pineland Company which comprises the "world's largest staple cotton plantation."

Mr. Johnston speaks of the advantages of corporate farming which over-balance completely the disadvantages.

Patil, P. C. Principles & practice of farm costing with farm studies. 92lp., tables. Bombay, Govt. central press, 1933.

At head of title: Department of agriculture, Bombay. Bibliography: p.921.

Glossary: p.915-920. Names of crops and plants; weights and measures; native terms.

Cotton was one of the crops raised on some of the farms.

Sanely managed. The story of a farm which has kept up with the times but has also held on to that sense of balance which was characteristic of farming in the days of our grandfathers. Acco Press 11(12):1-5, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co. Houston, Tex.)

Description of the Steiner cotton farm in Texas.

### Production Credit

[Staple cotton cooperative association] The origin of federal aid production credit in the Delta. Staple Cotton Rev. 11(11):1-4. Nov. 1933. (Published at 210-214 W. Market St., Greenwood, Miss.)

Reprinted from the Staple Cotton Review for November 1923.

Report of a committee appointed at a meeting of members of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, October 10, 1923, on the matter of organizing a credit corporation for the purpose of financing cotton production in the Mississippi Delta.

## Cooperation in Production

Cervenka, J. W. Cotton quality study shows results in Granger community [Texas] One variety of cotton stands out as longer in staple length during 1933 season. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(48):11-12. Dec. 2, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce Street, Dallas, Tex.)

One-variety communities as seen by one of the ginners who is cooperating in the grade and staple study conducted by the Division of Cotton Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Quesenberry, G.R. Pure seed profits New Mexico farmers. U.S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. Rev.4(6):93,94, illus. Oct. 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Organization of work of cottonseed distribution and results achieved. Acala cotton was used. Mention is made of a one-variety gin at Chamberino.

## PREPARATION

### Ginning

Bennett, C. A. The air blast gin gauge and some tests with pressures and nozzle settings. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5 (3):5-6, 18, diags. Dec. 1933. (Published at 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

Describes tests, conducted with regard to air-blast pressures and nozzle settings, at U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

Also in Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 43(4):8-10, diags. Dec. 1933.

Caulfield, J.H. Handwriting on the wall in the gin business. Tex. Grower and Valley Farmer 7(2):4. Nov. 1933. (Published 618 Mesquite St., Corpus Christi, Tex.)

Discussion of cooperative gins, based on an interview with A. M. Dickson.

Federov, V. S. Sushilki dlia khlopka-syrtsa v SASSh. 32p., illus. Tashkent, 1933.

Driers for seed cotton in USA.

Federov, V. S. Tekhnologii i pervichniia obrabotka khlopka. 2 pts., illus. [Moskva, 1931-32]

Technology and ginning of cotton.

### Baling

Jordan, Harvie. Drastic change needed in baling cotton. One billion dollars are lost by cotton growers every ten years due to primitive and wasteful system of baling the staple. South. Cult.91(11):2. Nov. 1, 1933.

Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Box.1731 ,  
Atlanta, Ga.,

Includes table showing "the estimated economic savings on a crop of 15,000,000 bales" assuming "that every principal gin plant in the south was equipped with a modern, up-to-date high-density gin compress."

## MARKETING

### General

Kobe. University of commerce. Institute for commercial research. Annual bulletin of the financial and economic statistics of Japan (1913-1933) 327p., tables. Kobe, Japan, 1933.

Table headings in Japanese and English.

Statistics are included for output, export, imports and home consumption of cotton yarn; activity of cotton cloth production; prices of cotton yarn (20s. ordinary); prices of Indian cotton (Broach); prices of American cotton (Strict Middling).

New York (City) Cotton exchange. Cotton year book...1933. 223p., charts, tables. New York, 1933.

Compiled under the direction of A. H. Garside.

Pearse, N.S. Report of the visit to U.S.A., 1933. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 12(45):45-48,60-66, illus. Oct.-Nov. 1933. (Published at Manchester, England)

Report of sixth visit of the general secretary of the International Cotton Federation to the United States cotton belt. The main purpose of the journey was "to obtain information and to study the effect of the various Roosevelt plans and the manner in which efforts are being made to carry them out. Furthermore...to discuss the questions of moisture in American cotton and of false packing, besides collecting all available information upon the present season crop."

A table is included, under the discussion of the cotton textile code, which gives wages paid per week, forty-hour week, to various types of workers in a southern mill.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. The agricultural outlook for 1934. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 182, 110p. Washington, D. C. 1933.

Cotton: p. 22-30.--Cottonseed: p.30-32.

### Demand and Competition

Ashurst, Thomas. Cotton weaving industry wages. The need for a revised system of calculation. Textile Weekly 12(298):316-317. Nov. 17, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

To be continued.

In a lecture to the Ashton Managers' Association, November 10, 1933.

Also in Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2331): 431. Nov.17,1933.

Bombay industrial conditions in 1933. General outlook during the year. Indian Textile Jour.44(517): 21-23, tables. Oct. 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Department of Industries. Includes statistical tables on cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency.

Bresciani-Turroni, Costantino. Ägypten in der weltwirtschaftskrisis. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 38(2): 384-413, chart, tables, Oct. 1933. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany)

Egypt in the economic crisis.

A discussion of the significance of cotton in Egyptian economy is included.

British textile mission to India. Report of delegation; agreement with Bombay millowners; Sir Joseph Bore's letter. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec.44(11): 327-331. Nov. 30, 1933. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Includes report of Anglo-Japanese conversations at Simla, October, 1933.

Cotton conference in India. Indian Textile Jour. 44 (517): 3-8. Oct.1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort ,Bombay, India)

Abstracts of proceedings and discussions at the International Textile Conference in Simla [October 1933] between the representatives of India, Japan and Lancashire "for arriving at an equitable solution of the present impasse in the textile trade of" India. Includes trend of Anglo-Japanese talks; terms of Bombay-Lancashire agreement; Sir William Clare-Lees' statement on "mutual inter-dependence"; Indian agriculturists' claims, etc.

[Cotton manufacturers' association of North Carolina] Agricultural relief and industrial recovery programs discussed at Pinehurst meeting. Textile World 83(13): 2184. Dec. 1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"General approval of the NRA program for textiles, some criticism of the policies of the Department of Agriculture, and discussion of the processing and floor stock taxes, featured the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, held at



Pinehurst, N.C.," November 16 and 17, 1933.

Report of meeting also in Cotton (Atlanta) 97(12): 44. Dec. 1933.

A discussion of employee home ownership and the mill village problem. Cotton (Atlanta) 97(12): 29-32. Dec. 1933. (Published by W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Field, E. G. An example of mill profit trends under the NRA and AAA. Cotton (Atlanta) 97(11): 30, table. Nov. 1933. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

"An actual case, taken from a southern mill's records, of the effect on market, cost and profit on a standard sheeting construction, during the first several months of operation under the cotton-textile code and the cotton processing tax."

Gt. Britain. Census of production office. Final report on the fourth census of production (1930) Part I. The textile trades. The leather trades. The clothing trades. 472p., tables. London, H.M. Stationery off. 1933.

Cotton trade: p.29-68.

Abstract of section on textile trades appears in Textile Weekly 12(299): 331-332, tables. Nov. 24, 1933.

Gt. Britain. Dept. of overseas trade. Economic conditions in Egypt: July 1933. Report by G. H. Selous assisted by L.B.S. Larkins. 138p., tables. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1933.

Cotton trade and industry: p.48-49.--Cotton textiles: p.57-62

Gt. Britain. Dept. of overseas trade. Economic conditions in Italy...July, 1933. Report by R.M.A.E. Turner, 195p., tables. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933.

Foreign trade. Cotton and cotton goods: p.54-56. Industry and production. Textiles, cotton: p.79-82.

H.,L. Besserungszeichen auf den spinnstoffmärkten. Zunahme des baumwollverbrauchs um ca. 10%. Haussestimmung auf dem wollmarkt. Spinner und Weber 51(48): 22-24. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Indications of improvement in the [German] market for spinning materials. Increase in cotton consumption about 10%. British tone to the wool market.

India: Competitor and customer. India's industry--Men and methods developing on modern lines inspired by Lancashire. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2329): 381. Nov. 3, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Second of a series of articles written by "a Lancashire man in India."

Survey of the mill industry, including discussion of preparatory processes.

International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations. International cotton committee. Extracts from minutes of the meeting of the International cotton committee, held at the offices of the Syndicat industriel alsacien, 8, Rue de la bourse, Mulhouse, on Monday, October 16th, 1933, at 9-0 a.m. Internatl. Cotton Bull. 12 (45): 1-21, tables Oct.-Nov. 1933. (Published at Manchester, England)

Includes views of associations upon paper presented by Otto Bankwitz at the International Cotton Congress held at Prague; "Differences between Japanese and European prices," by R. Brasseur; and table, "Copy of statement on production statistics, extracts from balance sheets and other interesting data regarding Japanese cotton-spinning and weaving concerns, submitted to the meeting of the International cotton committee at Mulhouse, on October 16, 1933, by Mr. J. Windfield-Hansen, Denmark": p.18-21.

Japan beating Lancashire on all fronts. English popular press raises cry of "Far eastern peril." Lancashire... is making a desperate struggle to get on her feet again, but in the markets of the British Empire she is being hopelessly beaten by the competition of Japan. Indian Textile Jour. 44(517): 9. Oct. 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Reprinted from "The Sunday Express."

Gives Statistics contrasting labor and wages and markets in the cotton industries of Japan and Gt. Britain. The suggestion is made that "the cure is a simple one--A British Colonial Empire Customs Union within which British goods would have a fair chance."

Japan's trade with British India. Mitsubishi Econ. Research Bur. Mo. Circ. 120: 10-12, tables. Oct. 1933. (Published at Toyko, Japan)

Survey of trade of 1930-Aug. 1933. "During the first eight months of this year [1933] imports of Indian raw cotton showed a marked rise compared with the previous year. The main contributing factors being

the sudden rise of American cotton due to an expectation of the inflation measures and speculative imports before the announcement of the boycott of Indian raw cotton...In exports the increasing importance of other items tended to reduce the percentage occupied by cotton tissues in total exports."

Four tables are included as follows: Japanese exports to British India (in thousand yen) 1914-1933; Japanese imports from British India (in thousand yen) 1914-1933; Imports of British India by countries (in thousand rupees) 1913/14-1933; Position of Japanese goods in the British India market (in thousand rupees) 1929/30-1933.

Japanese proposals in Indian Japanese cotton controversy. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Foreign Crops and Markets 27(23): 645, mimeogr. Dec. 4, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Proposal submitted at the cotton conference at Simla between Japanese, Indian, and English representatives [October, 1933]

Japanese spinners buy Turkish cotton. Toyo concern purchases 500 bales for purpose of investigating quality. Trans-Pacific 21(25): 22. June 22, 1933. (Published by Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, Japan)

"Japanese spinners are closely investigating how to make good the shortage to be created by their boycott of Indian raw cotton. American cotton is not suitable as a material for manufacturing low-grade cloth. In consequence, the Toyo Spinning Company has entered into contract with the Iwai Katsurato Shoten, Osaka, through the Near East Trade Society for tentative purchase of 500 bales of Turkish cotton...The quality is inferior to American cotton and is nearly the same as Punjab cotton of India, but is cheaper than the latter "

Historic cotton conference at Simla. Indian Textile Jour. 43(516): 412-426. Sept. 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

List of representatives and preliminary discussions at the International Textile Conference between India, Japan and Lancashire at Simla, India [October, 1933]

Law, J. A. A mill executive discusses textiles under the recovery program. Cotton (Atlanta) 97(12): 27-28, 42. Dec. 1933. (Published by W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

"A prominent southern textile executive here discusses frankly some of the problems--including the

labor provisions of the NRA and the processing tax on cotton, without compensatory taxes on other fibers--of the textile mill. He emphasizes the interrelationship of industry and agriculture and how it is being affected by the recovery measures."

The low tariff plan not conducive to our general welfare-- U. S. textile industry and higher wages must be protected against unrestricted competition of other industrial nations. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 47(48): 23-24. Nov. 30, 1933. (Published at 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

McNiece, T. M. Rhythmic variations in industry. Mech. Engin.55(11): 659-666, charts. Nov. 1933. (Published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth St., New York, N. Y.)

"The economic characteristics of four major industries--foods, textiles, building construction, and automobiles, which absorb 75 percent of the national income--are strikingly dissimilar. When their individual upward trends are in phase, we have a boom; when their individual downward trends are in phase, we have a depression; when all are out of phase, we have normal times. Their composite variation is always in phase with that of general business...Individual fluctuations in the industries producing durable goods may be initiated by replacement buying habits. Is the replacement cycle in the durable-goods industries responsible for depressions?"

[Marchant, T. M.] Cotton processing tax puts great burden on mills. Textile Bul. 45(13): 2-5,18. Nov. 30, 1933. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.)

Address at meeting of the Print Cloth Group by the president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The meeting was held in Greenville [S.C.] November 23, 1933.

A nation of would-be world beaters. What patriotism has done for industry. "No sacrifice is too big." Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2330): 404. Nov. 10, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"By a Lancashire cotton man, who has recently completed a tour of the principal industrial centres in Japan. His impressions are summarized in the following article, which consists of extracts taken at random from a diary compiled by the writer in the course of his visit."

Mill system and the labor situation are mentioned.

Plans for reviving the cotton industry. Chinese Econ. Bull.23(17): 259-260. Oct. 21, 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China)

"Definite action with a view to reviving the cotton industry [of China] was taken on October 16 [1933] with the establishment of the Cotton Industry Commission of the National Economic Council." Includes summaries of address by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and K. P. Chen, chairman of the Cotton Industry Commission.

The 60-hour mill. How mills plan shifts under the code. Textile World 83(13): 2188. Dec. 1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

[Southern textile association. Northern North Carolina-Virginia division] North North Carolina-Virginia division discusses need of improved operating methods under NRA. Textile Bull. 45(15): 3-5,8,12,15. Dec. 14. 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Report of meeting held at Greensboro, N. C. on December 9, 1933. Includes address on "Equipment and methods under NRA", by Sidney S. Paine, and general discussion.

Also in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 47(51): 9-12, 17-18. Dec. 21, 1933. Includes address by Paine.

Textile world analyst. What has happened in textiles under codes and taxes. Textile World 83(13): 2189, chart, table. Dec. 1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"The trend of general textile activity, based on total monthly consumption of raw material, from 1929 through October of this year." Charts and accompanying explanations show that "textile production has not fallen off to the extent generally believed, but the chances for a profit, in the cotton division at least, have faded away."

Use of Indian cotton in Lancashire. Further activity. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec. 44(11): 333. Nov. 30, 1933. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

A report on the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Special Merchants' Committee.

Watenpaugh, H. N. Waking up on Pima. Farm folks must help themselves by demanding that merchants stock Pima goods. Ariz. Prod.12(9): 3. Dec. 15, 1933.

(Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

A plea for advertising the advantages of garments made of Pima cotton. Includes a short history of the variety.

Will labor meet its responsibility in the program of recovery? Labor, asked to make no contribution except cooperation to the program from which it has secured so much, must certainly "do its part." Cotton (Atlanta)97(11): 28-29. Nov. 1933. (Published by W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Includes discussion of complaints and the method by which they are handled by the Cotton-Textile National Industrial Relations Board, which is headed by Dr. R. W. Bruere.

Woodhead, H.G.W. U. S. loan to China is expected to block Indian cotton export. Four fifths of loan to be spent on buying cotton in America causing set-back to Indian trade. Trans-Pacific 21(25): 6. June 22, 1933. (Published by the Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, Japan)

"The full implications of the loan for G. \$50,000,000 with the American Reconstruction Finance Corporation, concluded by Mr. T. V. Soong during his visit to Washington cannot be appreciated until more detailed information regarding the terms of the agreement is available. It appears however, that the Chinese Government has committed itself to a policy of state trading upon an enormous scale."

World using more American cotton but position threatened by favourable parties on other growths. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2331): 440. Nov. 17, 1933.

(Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Extracts from a bulletin issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

### Supply and Movement

Dickson, Harris. Loosening up the cotton belt. The south plows under and sees things pick up. Country Home 57(12): 10-12, 35, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Crowell Publishing Co., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

Describes the present situation in the cotton South and discusses problems created by the Cotton Reduction Campaign.

Hale, G. A. Economic laws at work on Dixie farms. Many are unaware that local and world economic conditions affect welfare of all. South. Cult. 91(11): 3, 5, illus. Nov. 1, 1933. (Published by the Constitution Publish-

ing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

"The majority of those who have studied the natural advantages, practices and equipment of the entire cotton belt think that some fundamental economic laws offer the real explanation of the shift from east to west in cotton production. The trends so far have been uncontrolled by education or legislation, which, simply expressed, means that those counties and states with serious handicaps, such as low acre yields, high production costs, low output per worker and low quality cotton, are gradually being forced out of cotton farming or, worse still, the growers are having to lower their standard of living to a bare existence." The author suggests the adoption of "a carefully thought out and executed land use policy for agriculture."

Matlock, R.L. Quality trend of cotton. Ariz. Prod. 12(19): 9, tables. Dec. 15, 1933. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Discussion indicating "the results of the government classification of upland and Pima cotton from specified areas up to November 8, 1933."

National plans and the cotton south. Here are some facts with respect to the relative economic status of the south which the economic planners must face. After recovery, what? Tex. Weekly 9(50): 4-5. Dec. 16, 1933. (Published by Peter Molyneaux, 2500 McKinney Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

"The real explanation of the economic inferiority of the South in relation to the rest of the country, particularly the North and East, is not merely that its chief product is cotton, but that this product is an export commodity, the price of which is fixed in a world market, whereas the manufactured products of the country are produced for a protected domestic market, and the prices are domestic prices, protected from world competition. It is an old story that the tariff policy of the United States has been an adverse influence in relation to the economic status of the South for more than a century." Includes a plea for the raising of the economic status of "the immense submerged population" in the South.

Stanford, J. E. Texas can supply nation's cotton needs. South. Agr. 63(12): 17. Dec. 1933. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

"It is conservatively estimated that the state of Texas can produce more cotton by 25 percent than is now being grown in the entire South if all the

land in the state adapted to cotton production were put into cultivation."

[Vijayaraghavacharya, Sir. T.] Improvement in accuracy of cotton forecasts. Indian central cotton committee meeting. Indian Textile Jour. 43(516): 441. Sept. 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Abstract of speech at meeting of Indian Central Cotton Committee in Bombay, August 29-30, 1933.

## Prices

Bercaw, Louise O., comp. Price analysis. Selected references on supply and demand curves and related subjects. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 48, 98p., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., 1933. Specific analyses. Cotton: p.31-36. See also references under Cotton in the Index.

The duty of cotton spinners. "To fix and publish yarn margins to help manufacturers." Textile Weekly 12(300): 366. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

A plea for "some form of price uniformity embracing fixed margins."

Howell, L.D., and others. Farm prices of cotton related to its grade and staple length in selected local markets in Mississippi, seasons 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bull. 21, 63p. charts, tables. State College. 1933.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Cotton Marketing in cooperation with Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Cotton prices paid to growers in Mississippi do not accurately reflect differences in the spinning value of the different grades and staple lengths"- Summary and Conclusions: p.57-58.

India. Dept. of commercial intelligence and statistics. Index numbers of Indian prices 1861-1931. 24p., tables. Delhi, Manager of publications, 1933. Cotton, raw and manufactured, chart IV.

Price control in the cotton trade. To stop losses in the manufacturing section. Manchester Guardian Com.27(700): 405. Nov. 18, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

"Should the manufacturer take a leaf out of the spinner's book and seek to improve his margins and his trade by united action? We publish below the



views of leading manufacturers on whether such a course is (a) desirable, (b) practicable." Quotes opinions of T. D. Barlow, John Grey, Sir Amos Nelson, Walter Pilling, R. H. Smith, and Tertius Spencer.

Slater, W. H. Waste losses and regain in costings. Both methods proved to be correct! Textile Weekly 12(298): 303-304, table. Nov. 17, 1933. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Includes report of Vincent Bagnall on controversy regarding the subject of waste losses and regain in costings, begun by article by Slater in the October 6, 1933 issue of the Textile Weekly.

Smith, G. E. P. The financial rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage districts. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 144, 142p., chart, table. Tucson. 1933.

Includes discussion of effects of the depression on price levels, farm losses and insolvency, morale of farmers, etc. Fig. 1, A study of price trends from 1910 to 1933, p.129, shows price at Phoenix of Upland cotton.

#### Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

"Repair" bales. Cotton Digest 6(9): 9-10. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Tex.)

"At a special meeting of representatives of interior and port compresses, railroads and maritime committees, held in Galveston [December 1, 1933] a general discussion was conducted with reference to the handling of repairs necessary on interior high density compressed cotton after arrival at the Texas ports." As a result of the discussion a committee was appointed and a report submitted and adopted. This report is quoted as well as an agreement on the same subject arrived at on May 9, 1933, between representatives of the Texas Cotton Association and the Southwestern Warehouse & Compress Association.

Vinson, Curtis. Sisal bagging. Cotton Digest 6(12): 4-6. Dec. 30, 1933. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, (Tex.)

First in a series of two articles.

Summarizes the trade dispute over sisal and other bagging for American cotton bales; quotes the commissioners of agriculture of Texas, Mississippi, and South Carolina on the subject; discusses the American square bale; and describes sisal; ixtle or istle fiber (sometimes called ampico); henequen; and jute.

Services and Facilities

The Manchester Cotton association limited. Annual meeting of members. Cotton (Manchester) 39(1894): 9-11. Dec.2,1933. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Report of the thirty-ninth meeting held at Manchester on November 22,1933.

In the survey of the work of the year mention is made of the Cotton Standards Conference held in Washington; baling of American cotton in sisal; the Manchester method of "sealed" arbitration in relation to disputes on quality; and investigation of the suggestion that cotton lying in Manchester be made tenderable against the futures contract.

Marketing Costs

Provisionszahlungen in der baumwolltextilindustrie. Spinner und Weber 51(49): 14. Dec.8,1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Brokerage payments in the cotton-textile industry.

UTILIZATIONFiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Dorée, C., and Healey, A.C. The action of potassium permanganate solutions of graded hydrogen ion concentration on cotton cellulose. Jour.Soc.Dyers and Colourists 49(9): 290-295, charts. Sept.1933. (Published at Ocean Chambers, 32-34 Picadilly, Bradford, Yorks., England)

Farr, Wanda K., and Eckerson, Sophia H. The formation of cellulose membranes by microscopic particles of uniform size in linear arrangement. Amer.Jour.Bot. 20(10): 672. Dec.1933. (Published at Lancaster Press, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.)

Abstract of paper to be presented before the Physiological Section of the Botanical Society of America, Boston, Mass., December 28-30, 1933.

Young cotton fibers were used in the studies. "Comparative studies were made upon certain bacteria, algae, fungi, and mosses as well as upon higher forms closely related to cotton."

Freise, F.W. Notes on filter cloth resistance. Causes of deterioration under working conditions with data from tests with different kinds of fibers. Facts about Sugar 28(6): 252-253, tables. June 1933. (Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N.Y.)

"1.With respect to their resistance to common re-

actions of a chemical nature in the filter, the fibers stand in the following order: Tucum, Banana, Aramina, Munguba, Timbó, Cotton Hemp. 2. As to conservation of useful filtering capacity under reasonable conditions of service the fibers rank as follows: Tucum, Banana, Aramina, Cotton, Hemp, Timbó, Munguba. The last two are rather inferior."

"These notes were collected by the writer in his capacity as consultant for sugar factories in Brazil, and were amplified recently when he was called upon to examine some new kinds of fibers of Brazilian origin which were supposed to offer possibilities as substitutes for fibers at present used for filter cloths."

Gapp, Karl. Garnumrechnungstabelle und bemerkungen zu optischen prüfungen. Kunstseide 15(8): 285-287, illus. Aug.1933. (Published by H.Jentgen, Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Drakestrasse 45, Berlin-Lichterfelde-W., Germany)

Yarn count tables and observations on optical testing of a single type.

"Tables show the corresponding figures for denier, length in metres per kilo., English cotton and wool counts, and wool and schappe metric counts. Another table shows the variation of length per kilo. with twists for various rayon crepe yarns of the same denier."-*Jour.Textile Inst.*24(11): A574. Nov.1933.

Neale, S.M., and Griffiths, L.H. Modern ideas concerning the direct dyes and cellulose from the standpoint of substantivity. *Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.* 22(23): 651-654, charts. Nov.6,1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

References: p.654.

Osborne, G.G. Micro-analysis of textile fibres. Part I. Techniques: Sectioning, dissecting, swelling, compressing and casting. *Textile Research* 4(2): 84-111, illus. Dec.1933. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

Preston, J.M. The significance of tensile tests on viscose rayon. *Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.* 22(23): 677-678, 681. Nov.6,1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Reprinted from the *Textile Manufacturer*.

The relation of the strengths and extensions to the structure, degradation, humidity and other factors is discussed and compared with those of other yarns.

Rheiner, A. Über niedrig acetylierte faserzellulosen. *Angewandte Chemie* 46(43): 675-681. illus. Oct.28, 1933. (Published at Verlag Chemie, Corneliusstr.3, Berlin W35, Germany)  
Low acetylated fiber cellulose.

Schlotmann, Anna. Untersuchungen über die struktur pflanzlicher haare und fasern. *Planta* (Abt.E, Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Biologie) 19(2): 313-334, illus. 1933. (Published by Julius Springer, Linkstrasse 23/24, Berlin W9, Germany)  
Literaturverzeichnis: p.333-334.

The structure of plant hairs and fibers.

"Studies were made on the structure and behavior toward chem. reagents of hairs from mature seed of *Gossypium barbadense*, bamboo fibers [etc.]... The cotton hair is composed of cuticle, cell wall and 'inner tube.' The cell wall consists principally of cellulose and has a fine transverse stratification and longitudinal spiral banding. The cuticle also has a spiral structure and is less resistant to the action of ammoniacal Cu oxide than is the cell wall... The mechanism of the solution of fibers and hairs by various reagents is discussed."-*Chem.Abs.*27(17): 4272. Sept.10,1933.

Strength and yarn count. New correction formula based on 70,000 cotton skein tests. *Textile World* 83(13): 2181-2182, diagsr. Dec.1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Discussion of formula offered by M.E.Campbell, U.S.Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a paper presented at a recent meeting of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials, at Providence, R.I.

The study of cotton and yarns. II. The value of staple length diagrams. *Textile Weekly* 12(298): 306-307, illus. Nov.17,1933. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

To be continued.

Describes the Shirley Institute combined stapling test.

Turner, A.J. Indian cottons and Lancashire. Can they benefit the industry? *Textile Weekly* 12(300): 372-373, table. Dec.1,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

In a lecture to the British Association of Managers of Textile Works, November 18, 1933.

"There are two aspects of this question, one dealing with the short cottons, and the second dealing

with the medium staple cottons which India produces." Includes discussion of efforts made during the present century to grow longer staple cottons in India; history of the Indian Central Cotton Committee; Indian varieties; and summary of the agricultural year in India.

Indian cotton crops classified by staple lengths and by capability of spinning 24's standard warp counts and above, Table, p.372. (From the annual report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year ending August 31, 1932)

Extracts in Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2332): 452. Nov.24,1933.

United States Institute for textile research, inc. U.S. Institute's fourth annual meeting and research symposium. Textile Research 4(2): 51-83. Dec.1933. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

Meeting held at New York City, November 2, 1933.

Includes President Garvan's address; address of Chairman Hobbs of the Textile Foundation; Board of Directors' annual report; and research symposium containing discussion of "Wear resistance and abrasion machines" by Ephraim Freedman; "Interpretation of research to the practical textile man" by R.E. Rose; remarks by H.DeW. Smith and A.F.W.Coulson.

Short report in Fibre and Fabric 86(2545): 6-8. Nov.11,1933.

Walker, A. C. Effect of atmospheric humidity and temperature on the relation between moisture content and electrical conductivity of cotton. Bell System Tech. Jour.12(4): 431-451, diagrs. Oct.1933. (Published at 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

One of three papers by Walker and Quell, published in the March and April 1933 issues of The Journal of the Textile Institute, abstracts of which appear in this issue of the Bell System Tech.Jour., p.535-536.

"The most important fact to be derived from these experimental data is that cotton may have a range of insulation resistance values for any single moisture content over at least the average atmospheric humidity range, from about 15 to 85 percent R. H. Another interesting fact is that the insulation resistance of cotton when measured at definite test conditions depends to a surprising extent upon the previous exposure of the material to prevailing atmospheric humidity and temperature conditions, prior to such tests."-Theory, p.449.

What effect does mercerizing have upon the strength of cotton? Textile Colorist 55(654): 419. June 1933.

(Published at the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway,  
New York, N.Y.)

Answer to question in "Technical correspondence."

### Technology of Manufacture

Beck, Anton. Was kann die leistungsfähigkeit der deutschen baumwoll-feinspinnerei fördern? Spinner und Weber 51(48): 1-5. Dec.1,1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 79, Leipzig, Germany)

To be continued.

What can increase the productive capacity of German cotton spinning mills?

[Brandwood, Joseph] Continuous dyeing of loose cotton [on a large scale in the United States and Soviet Russia] Textile Recorder 51(608): 47. Nov.15, 1933. (Published at 121, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of paper read at a meeting of the Manchester Section of the Society of Dyers and Colourists on October 20, 1933.

Mentions "certain examples of continuous machines... where the cotton is confined in a relatively thin layer, the penetration accomplished by pressure, and inasmuch as the thin layer or lap had been formed for the dyeing, a squeeze press may be used for the elimination of the water before drying, replacing the hydro-extractor, and thus giving true continuity to the process."

Chesneau, R. The flame proofing of textiles. Use of ammonium and boron compounds. Textile Colorist 55 (654): 375-377,420. June 1933. (Published at the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

From "Bulletin de la Soc.Ind.de Rouen" and "Dyer and Calico Printer."

Gives formulas for "doping" firemen's clothes, theatre curtains, and airplane fabrics.

Clark, J. A. The use, in finishing cotton piece goods, of fillers, weighting, hydroscopic and antiseptic materials. Cotton (Atlanta) 97(12): 35-37. Dec.1933. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

To be continued.

Features of an improved automatic loom for weaving of tyre fabrics. Continuous running off the creel. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2329): 385, illus. Nov. 3,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"Cotton--a raw material for the rubber industry."

Humidification and ventilation of textile mills: in

theory and practice. A standard condition the vital factor. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2329): 384. Nov.3,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"Textile Mercury" Technical development series. The Bahnsen system is described.

Lenher, Samuel, and Smith, J. E. The evaluation of textile penetrants: an improved centrifugal method. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.22(24): 689-692,717-719. Nov.20, 1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"An improved centrifugal method for the evaluation of textile penetration assistants is described. The advantages of this method as compared with the sinking-time method for the quantitative evaluation of wetting-out agents are pointed out. It is shown that the surface tension of a solution toward air is no criterion of its penetrating ability towards textile fibers. Measurements of the efficiency of a variety of textile assistants as penetrating agents over a range of concentrations and temperatures are given."- Summary.

Nelson, C.W. The production of vat dyes on piece goods. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.22(24): 685-688,713-716. Nov.20, 1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"The process of vat dyeing is certainly more than ordinarily difficult and this review is not by any means intended as an exhaustive article on the subject, but more as a brief survey of some of the practical difficulties experienced in nine years controlling a vat dyehouse."

Quebec (Province) Dept. of agriculture. Tissage domestique, by O.-A.Bériaux. 216p., illus. Quebec.1933. Domestic weaving.

Describes the construction of hand looms and the weaving of wool, rayon, linen and cotton.

[Southern textile association. Eastern Carolina division] Overhauling is subject of Eastern Carolina meeting. Textile Bull.45(9):3-5,8-9, 11-12, 24-25. Nov. 2, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Report of meeting held in Durham, N.C., Oct.28, 1933.

Also in Textile World 83(12): 1996. Nov.1933; in Amer.Wool and Cotton Rptr.47(45): 9-10. Nov.9, 1933; in Cotton (Atlanta)97(11): 43-44,46. Nov.1933.

Spitschka, W., and Schrey, O. Baumwollgewebe und gardinenstoffe. 232p., illus. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1933. (Technologie der textilfasern, v.4, pt.2,B)

Cotton fabrics and curtain fabrics.

"This is a book which may warmly be commended not

only to students but to those actively engaged in the industry whether as managers or overlookers; is divided into three parts, the first dealing with cotton cloths, the second with curtain and lace fabrics, and the third a collection of cloth samples, 96 in number, illustrating the different types of fabrics described in the first part. The book is written to describe the various weaves and the production of these cloths on the loom and although a small chapter on the loom, as a machine, is provided a knowledge of the mechanism of the plain, dobby, and Jacquard looms is necessary to appreciate the book fully."--From review in Jour.Textile Inst.24 (10): P274-P275. Oct.1933.

Reviewed in Melliand Textile Mo.5(8): 263. Nov.1933.

### Technology of Consumption

Atwell, E.C. Cellulose nitrate vs. cellulose acetate in plastics. Plastic Prod.9(9): 356-359. Nov.1933. (Published at 25 Spruce St., New York, N.Y.)

Gives history of cellulose nitrate and cellulose acetate; first plastic invention and patents; proper use of term "Celluloid"; uses and characteristics of cellulose acetate. Trade names for the various products are included.

Davis, Newhall. Cotton for roads. Roads and Road Construct. 11(131): 361. Nov.1,1933. (Published by The Carriers Publishing Co., Ltd., Bangor House, 68 & 69, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, England)

Mentions experimental strips in Holland and describes two stretches of cotton roads in Newberry county and Spartanburg county, South Carolina.

Wigington, J.T., and Cheatham, R.J. Use of cotton bags and other containers in flour mills of the United States--1932. U.S.Dept.Agr., Bur.Agr. Econ., Div. Cotton Mktg.Utilization Ser.15, 13p., tables, mimeogr. Washington, D.C. 1933.

"Data obtained in this survey indicate that 69.4 percent of the flour reported was packaged in cotton bags; 18.2 percent in burlap bags; 12.2 percent in paper bags; and less than 0.2 percent in wooden barrels. These data, when compared with the percentages reported for 1930-31, indicate a change in packaging practices--that the use of cotton and paper bags increased while the use of jute bags and wooden barrels decreased during this period."

"Approximately 220,000 bales of cotton would have been required to manufacture enough cotton bags to package all the flour produced in the United States during the year ended June 30,1932."--Summary, p.13.



[Wilkinson, William] Need for co-operation between the footwear and cotton industries. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2332): xi. Nov.24,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

In an address to the Lancashire Section of the Textile Institute on "Fabrics for the boot and shoe industry." Describes the use of Lastex yarn, a combination of cotton and rubber.

#### SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Feed more cottonseed meal. Prog.Farmer (Miss.Val.ed.) 48(9):28. Sept. 1933. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

Quotes W.E.Ayres of the Delta Experiment Station of Mississippi.

Freyer, Egbert. Change of moisture content of cottonseed products with respect to atmospheric conditions. Oil and Soap 10(9): 166-170, diags. Sept.1933. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.)

Freyer, Egbert. The cooking of cottonseed meats in various gases. The effect on the properties of the expressed oil. Oil and Soap 10(8): 143-145, illus. Aug.1933. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

"Laboratory cooking experiments have been made to ascertain the effects of various gases on the quality of crude cottonseed oil expressed. It is shown that lower refining losses and lower crude oil colors result from excluding oxygen from the cooking meats, but that the improvement in color in the refined and bleached oil is negligible or absent. The effects assignable to varying moisture contents have not been satisfactorily determined in this work. It has also been shown that the effect of any carbon dioxide evolved from cooking meats is negligible. Further work is planned."-Summary, p.145.

Mayfield, J.L. The control of meal grinding through cake analysis. Oil and Soap 10(9): 171-172. Sept. 1933. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.)

National cottonseed products association, inc. Educational service. Cotton farming balanced with livestock. 1934 feeding practices. Natl. Cottonseed Prod.Assoc.Educ.Serv.Bull.8, 32p., illus. Dallas, Tex. 1933.

Includes tables of rations for farm animals, listing proportions of cottonseed products with other feedstuffs.

Forms in which cottonseed cake or meal is marketed: p.6

Fertilizer value of cottonseed meal: p.6

Robertson, F.R., and Campbell, J.G. Some observations on the increase of free fatty acid in cottonseed. Oil and Soap 10(8): 146-147, tables. Aug.1933. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

"The foregoing tests were conducted in the laboratory to observe the tendencies of seed to form free fatty acid when subjected to certain atmospheric and temperature conditions."-Conclusions.

Royce, H.D. Estimation of gossypol in crude cottonseed oil. Oil and Soap 10(10): 183-185, illus. Oct.1933. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.)

"The present paper describes an improvement of the aniline method which makes it possible to demonstrate that many hot pressed crudes contain gossypol in amounts up to 0.13%."

Includes photomicrographs which show "the crystal form of dianiline gossypol precipitated in the presence of pyridine."

Thornton, M.K., jr. Press room operation. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(48): 3-5. Dec.2,1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Description of processes followed in the press room of a cottonseed oil mill.

Wesson, David. Some solvent extraction experiences. Oil and Soap 10(8): 151. Aug.1933. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

"The fact seems to be well established regarding the use of volatile solvents for extracting cottonseed, that with a properly arranged and constructed plant, solvent extraction should in the not too distant future, be not only a possibility but should come into practical use, and it is only a question of time before someone will work out the proper apparatus which will make the present method of pressing seem obsolete."

#### LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Abdel Wahab, Ahmed. American and Egyptian cotton. Chicago Tribune, Egypt and the Sudan Ann. Sup. 1933: 14, chart. 1933. (Published at 1 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

This publication is a supplement to the European Edition of the Chicago Tribune, Paris issue.--No. 5870.

Discusses the effect on the United States and Egypt of the duty of 7 cents per lb. on imports of cotton of staple longer than 1-1/8 inch, imposed under the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, June 18, 1930.

Cotton textile industrial boards named. Amer.Wool and Cotton Rptr.47(49): 40. Dec.7,1933. (Published at 530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.)

Personnel of State Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Boards of Georgia, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Mississippi, appointed by National Recovery Administrator H.S.Johnson.

Here is the 1934 cotton control plan. Okla.Farmer-Stockman 46(24): 411,426. Dec.15,1933. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Full details of the plan.

India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer. Safety first measures against importation of cotton pests. How and why American cotton and foreign cotton seed are fumigated. Indian trade Jour. 111(1427): 268. Oct.26,1933. (Published by Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

Includes a description of the method of fumigation.

Operatives' cotton control plan. Amalgamations and licenses for approved firms. Textile Weekly 12(302): 415-416. Dec.15,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"On November 10 [1933] the research department of the Trade Union Congress General Council delivered in Manchester the draft scheme for a Cotton Control Board and Licensing System for working the Lancashire industry. On December 8, the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, the central authority of cotton trade unions responsible for the latest scheme for the control of the cotton industry, released the full text of the scheme for publication." Full statement of the scheme is included in this article.

A short account of the Cotton Control Board appears in Cotton Digest 6(12): 12. Dec.30,1933.

Questions and answers. The ginners' marketing agreement. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(50): 5. Dec.16, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Consists of answers by J.C.Thompson, secretary of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, to readers' questions.

Share tenants and the cotton plan. Final form of acreage reduction contract discloses that share tenants and croppers pay most of the bill and receive little of its anticipated benefits. *Tex. Weekly* 9(49): 4-6. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published by Peter Molyneaux, 2500 McKinney Avenue, Dallas, Tex.)

Status of agricultural adjustment plans. Summary by commodities. U.S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv., *Ext. Serv. Rev.* 4 (6): 91-92. Oct. 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

Cotton, corn-hogs, wheat, dairy, tobacco, miscellaneous crops; summary of other activities.

To tax the south for the west? Proposal to put compensatory tax on cotton seed oil in the interest of hog lard full of dynamite. Unity and not division is what is needed. *Tex. Weekly* 9(48): 4-6. Dec. 2, 1933. (Published by Peter Molyneaux, 2500 McKinney Avenue, Dallas, Tex.)

Lists members of a committee appointed to organize opposition to proposed compensatory tax on cotton-seed oil and quotes from a letter illustrating how processing taxes tend to check consumption.

U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Supplementary cotton regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adjustment Admin., *Cotton Reg- lat. Ser. 2, Sup. 2*, 16p., tables. Washington, D.C. 1933.

To become effective December 1, 1933.

I. Definitions: p. 1-11. Meanings of terms used in the regulations, including names of fabrics and garments.

II. Conversion factors (tables); p. 11-16.

Also in *Textile World* 83(13): 2168-2170. Dec. 1933.

#### MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

China year book 1933. Edited by H.G.W. Woodhead. 787p., tables. London, Simpkin, Marshall, Ltd.; Chicago, University of Chicago press; Shanghai, North-China daily news and herald, Ltd. [1933]

The cotton industry: p. 58-66. Includes a description of the "Million Dollar" variety; and extract on spinning from the Customs Trade Report for 1931. Complete list of cotton mills in China, December, 1930: p. 60-65.

Cotton is still king of fibers. Parts I-II. *Natl. Geogr. Soc. Geogr. News Bull.* 12(19): Bull. 2, illus. Nov.

13, 1933; 12(20): Bull.3, illus. Nov.20,1933.

(Published at Washington, D.C.)

Story about the sources, growth and uses of cotton, prepared by the National Geographic Society School Service in answer to requests from teachers and school children.

Note at end of each part lists references containing helpful photographs and information.

Georgia farms are sold under cotton plan. Farm and Ranch 52(22): 15. Nov.15,1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

From the Southern Cultivator.

"This innovation in agricultural real estate was inaugurated two years ago as an experiment... The yearly payments are made in cotton, covering a period of ten years...The farms are sold on an average basis of 15 cents a pound for the cotton."

Knight, H.G. Agricultural raw materials for the process industries. Amer.Inst.Chem.Engin:Trans. 28(1932 269-281. 1933. (Published by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and for sale by D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.)

Paper read at Symposium on Some Economic Problems of the Process Industries, Washington meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, December 7, 1932.

Discussion: p.282-283.

"In 1875, about 5 percent of the [cotton] seed was crushed. Now more than 80 percent of the seed crop is processed, and cottonseed at the present time ranks ninth among American field crops, with an estimated farm value in 1930 of over 133 million dollars. The fiber crop ranks thrd, with a farm value almost five times as great, cotton thus out-ranking wheat as a cash crop." The writer states "What has been done for cotton can and should be done for each of the major crops of this country."

U.S.Dept.of agriculture. Report of the secretary... 1933. 107p. Washington, D.C., 1933.

Cotton-acreage reduction: p.28-34.

Cotton ginning and farm machinery: p.85.

U.S.Dept.of agriculture. Bureau of chemistry and soils. Report of the chief...1933. 51p. Washington, D.C. 1933.

Industrial farm-products research. Farm fabrics: p.18.--Cotton fertilizer studies: p.40.

## 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 May 22, July 9, Aug.8, Sept.8, Oct.8, Nov.8, Dec.8, 1934.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States: to be issued Apr.13, 1934.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season, at Washington.

Weekly Grade and Staple Reports: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season, at Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Austin, and El Paso, Tex.

Market News Reports:

American Cotton Linters Price Report: issued Wednesdays.

Daily Official Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets: issued from Atlanta, Ga.

Staple Cotton Premiums: issued daily and weekly (Saturday) from Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Market Review: issued Saturdays, at Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.

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 Jan.23, Mar.20, 1934.

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

Textile Raw Materials: issued weekly.

Textiles and Allied Products: issued weekly.