

Weekly Publication of



**Cotton  
Association  
of India**

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

2014 • No. 20 • 12th August, 2014 Published every Tuesday

Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor, Cotton Green, Mumbai - 400 033  
Phone: 30063400 Fax: 2370 0337 Email: cai@caionline.in  
www.caionline.in

## The Crucial Role of Extra-Long Staple Cottons in the World's Textile Industry

*Mr. Jesse W. Curlee began his career in 1968 with Armstrong World Industries in their Pennsylvania corporate headquarters. In 1973, Curlee joined the U.S. textile industry as Executive Secretary of the Georgia Textile Manufacturers Association and its affiliate organization, the Textile Education Foundation, in Atlanta. In 1979, Curlee was named General Manager of Supima in Phoenix, Arizona. In 1981 he was named President of the organization.*

*Curlee is a member of the Phoenix Committee on Foreign Relations; Advisory Director of the Arizona Cotton Growers Association; and an advisor to the Executive Committee of Cotton Council International headquartered in Washington, D.C.*

Extra-Long Staple (ELS) cotton is a very small percentage of the world's cotton production/consumption. However, to the producers of ELS cotton in the major producing countries of Egypt, China and the west and southwestern states of United States, it's an important segment. These premium cottons are also an important contributor to the entire cotton trade, because ELS cottons give textile fabrics special characteristics that elevates the consumer's perception of cotton.

Automobile manufactures like Volkswagen, General Motors, etc., have a full array of models and prices or offerings to enhance the brand to a wide group of consumers. Cotton does the same with products made from open-end yarns, ring yarns, various yarn counts and different cotton qualities. Cotton encompasses a wide range of products and usage from industrial fabrics to fine shirtings and apparel knits. Consumers need to be aware that cotton is the fibre for textiles, regardless of whether it's a \$5.00 T-shirt or a \$150.00 woven dress shirt.



### GUEST COLUMN

**Mr. Jesse W. Curlee, President, Supima**

In the 35 years working at Supima, I don't know how many times that I've been told that the future of Extra-Long Staple cottons, and particularly American Pima cotton, was doomed. It was especially common to hear this back in the 1980's. Admittedly, such statements from "industry experts" used to really worry me.

These individuals usually identified the following as being the culprits for the demise of ELS cottons: new and improved Upland cottons with improved fibre properties; new fabric finishes and chemical treatments that give other cottons improved looks and feel; and technically advanced spinning

equipment that allowed Upland cottons to be spun at higher yarn counts with improved yarn qualities.

These were all valid claims. They have happened and are continuing and improvements continue to be made. Better Upland cottons, new fibre finishes and compact spinning have allowed spinners to use less costly cottons to make better yarns/fabrics. However, these same things are occurring in ELS cottons. The ELS cottons have also improved, especially in the USA. In addition, machinery advancements such as compact spinning have also made ELS cotton yarn/fabrics even better. Spinners can spin higher yarn counts, and most importantly, produce a yarn that is smoother and stronger. Today spinners are able to spin 300/1 count yarns.

The fact is, consumers will always demand premium products. Whether it's textiles, automobiles, electronics or whatever. There's always going to be a demand for premium ELS cottons. A certain percentage of consumers are willing to pay a higher price for a product that offers more. The ELS cottons of the world will continue to satisfy this demanding role.

Making the statement that there will always be demand for premium textiles is not the only question that needs to be answered though. Strong and consistent demand is also a matter of concern. With landed mill prices for ELS cotton in the \$2.00 per pound range, spinners, knitters and garment manufacturers are worried that they will not be able to pass on this fibre cost to brands and retailers. I really don't think anyone knows what the market is for ELS cotton at these prices. I think brands and retailers are making their calculations now. The question is how much will this add to their cost and how strong is consumer demand for these products?

It's easy for those of us on the production side to think or hope that a fibre increase of 10 to 25 cents, or even more, would have little effect on the final cost of a textile garment at retail. After all, most garments only contain about half a pound of fibre. In reality, the higher the fibre cost, the greater the impact in each segment's costs and margins as the product moves along the supply chain resulting in a much greater variance than just the raw fibre cost increase. The cotton price increase then becomes a major factor to the brand/retailer. The determining factor will be the demand. How strong will consumer demand remain, if retail prices have to be increased?

The Supima organisation feels demand will continue to be strong for American Pima cotton. But at the same time, production will be substantially reduced. Current projected production for 2014-15 is in the 500,000 to 525,000 range. This compares to production in 2013-14 of 636,000 bales. In regard to American Pima, there will simply not be enough supply. Therefore, there is plenty of demand for the projected crop even at the current historical high price levels.

Another obvious question would then be what is the future projection for American Pima cotton production? There are two factors that have reduced ELS production in the USA. Everyone knows about the drought in California and the southwestern USA and the corresponding lack of adequate water for agriculture. There are also political decisions that make the water shortage situation worse, as water is not allowed to be pumped into storage facilities because of some environmental laws. Therefore, water that could be stored for agriculture use is allowed to eventually end up in the Pacific Ocean. Unless California receives large volumes of moisture in the form of snow and rain this year, California agriculture is facing another water shortage in 2015-16 that will be much worse than the current situation. Since California accounts for approximately 95% of the American Pima production, this is critical.

Is it possible for other Pima producing regions to increase production to help lessen the situation in California? The short answer is no. Before California dominated the American Pima cotton production, Arizona was the major Pima producing state. Up until the late 1980's and early 1990's almost 80% of the production was in Arizona. Today in Arizona, there is very limited infrastructure in the form of roller gins for Pima cotton production. Also, growing Pima cotton in Arizona presents a number of issues. A large increase in production is not likely to happen there. The other producing states for ELS are Texas (El Paso area) and New Mexico. This is a small production area and they are also facing severe water shortages.

Competitive crops are another factor in the reduced production of American Pima in the San Joaquin Valley of California. To a much lesser degree than the lack of water, but it is still an issue. The San Joaquin Valley is home to over 100 agricultural crops and many are in great demand. The nut crops, such as almonds and pistachios, have been particularly attractive to growers in this region. Demand has been strong and therefore

prices are attractive. Tomatoes and grapes are another popular crop that Pima growers can turn to if they offer a better return. Food crops are a fierce competitor to cotton in the San Joaquin. That’s why strong prices are necessary for American Pima cotton.

Supima is committed to doing more than just promote American Pima cotton. The goal is to become a preeminent name in the textile/apparel and fashion world and to build important relationships with brands/retailers. We need to educate the entire supply chain including the consumer to the importance of finer cottons. The new generation of textile/apparel leaders and designers also need to be educated about all cotton, including Extra-Long Staple cottons.

In a few weeks, Supima will be hosting its seventh annual Supima Design Competition and Fashion Show during Mercedes Benz Fashion Week in New York. This contest brings editors, designers, celebrities and the fashion elite together to showcase Supima cotton. The New York show is a platform

where finalists from six elite design schools show their creations and ingenuity using Supima cotton fabrics to create world-class fashion. This is a way to promote Supima cotton to the world and brand the name in textiles and fashion.

American Pima and other ELS growths will always be an important part of the cotton trade. As stated above, ELS cotton is necessary for certain applications and discriminating consumers. Making more consumers aware is the challenge. Therefore, is there a way and would it be advantageous, to promote Supima and all Extra-Long Staple cottons under one name or umbrella? Is there a better way to set premium ELS cotton apart, so that consumers will know every time they purchase a product that’s made with Extra-Long Staple cotton? This idea has been expressed to me several times. It always leads to an interesting discussion. My reaction in the past has been negative. The thought is that it wouldn’t be good for Supima because Supima is already the leader in ELS export trade. On the other hand, there are some positives about such an idea. Because, “A rising tide raises all boats”.



Shyam / Alok Makharia  
 +91-98210 36478 / 98200 00179  
[www.shykam.com](http://www.shykam.com)

**BUY RESPONSIBLY**

# A Hundred Years of Indian Cotton

By Professor M.L. Dantwala

## CHAPTER III: EARLY TRANSPORT AND LEGISLATION

Annually 2 to 3 million bales of cotton arrive in Bombay, by rail, road or sea : cotton from as far north as the North-West Frontier Province and as far south as Tirupur and Tuticorin in the Province of Madras. In this emporium of cotton, you can buy and sell, practically every day of the year, the cotton of your choice, anything from the snow-white "Surat 1027" with its silky feel, or the best Punjab American, to coarse Bengal or Mathia from Kathiawar. In the range of choice it offers, the cotton market of Bombay is perhaps second to none in the world. Its stock of cotton would not normally go down below 3/4 million bales. Merchants from all over India, and quite a few from abroad, have their agents permanently stationed in Bombay.

This annual journey of 2 to 3 million bales, in some cases extending to 1,500 miles, is full of economic and human interest. In economic terminology, by the time the journey is completed the kapas (seed cotton) from the cotton fields will have acquired a rich layer of "place" and "form" utilities. The cart-load of loose kapas would be converted into full-pressed bales covered up with hessian and bound by iron hoops. From the farm to the exchange is a journey in which raw cotton goes through many physical processes like ginning, pressing and transporting and mercantile processes like buying, selling, hedging, marketing and financing.

But time was when there were no exchanges, no ginning and pressing machines, no railway, no motor truck. Yet there was cotton, and there were cotton merchants, the charkha and the loom. The journey was long and tedious – so, at any rate, we feel, conscious of the speed and comfort of our times. The route of the journey was also different and it changed with the changing times. The processing was simpler and so was the trade technique.

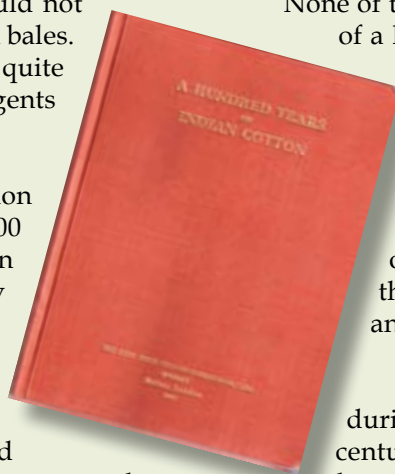
When cotton from Gujarat could not go to Bengal because of political turmoil, the latter obtained its cotton from Berar. The outlet afforded by the manufactures of Bengal to the cotton of Berar was the most favourable one that existed in 1813, and for several years following. The Berar cotton had first to go to the Gangetic delta, a distance of over 500 miles, and thence to sail down the Ganges to Calcutta, another 500 miles. It was thus not unusual for King

Cotton to travel a thousand miles. But with the growth of British textile industry, European demand for Bengal's cotton fabrics ceased and Indian cotton had to seek fresh outlets. It was invited to Bombay for a sea journey. But transport to Bombay had its problems. Gujarat had many excellent harbours, but they were neglected and lacked conveniences. The sea carriage to Bombay was so cheap that even the protagonist of rail transport admitted that no other form of transport could be cheaper.

None of the Gujarat cottons, with the exception of a little of that grown in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, had probably to be carried a greater distance than twenty, or at the most twenty-five miles to their shipping ports, whence they were conveyed by boat to Bombay at a trifling cost. Yet, these twenty-five or thirty miles of track – for roads there were none – were extremely bad and entailed much labour and delay.

Cotton from Berar and Khandesh during the early years of the nineteenth century, had to pass through territories, then the field of hostilities between the Peshwa and the British, as well as amongst the Mahrattas themselves. "The .... customary disorders of the country had been aggravated by the looseness of the corrupt, needy and tottering Government; the transit duties afforded every petty local officer ample pretext and opportunity for extortion; the Ghats were yet uncrossed by more made roads than the single one at the Malsej, made, or more probably restored, by Nana Furnvees, and even that was reached by difficult routes from the north and east, and led to a bad route through the Concan; the Concan itself, of a climate inimical to the men and cattle of the interior, and an outlying and inferior province of the Mogul, and afterwards of the Mahratta Empires, was covered with wild forests, almost destitute of water in its northern part, through which the more direct line between Berar and Bombay would have led."

In an economy which was more or less regionally self-sufficient, transport was naturally undeveloped. Major-General Briggs, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, illustrating the condition of roads in India by referring to the circumstances arising out of the absence of a monsoon road between Khandesh and Poona in 1823, said:





## GILL & CO. PVT. LTD

GOVT. RECOGNISED | STAR TRADING HOUSE

Head Office:

N.T.C. House, Narottam Morarjee Marg, Ballard Estate,  
Mumbai – 400 001 (India)

**Phone:** 91-22-22615001 (4 lines) • **Fax No:** 91-22-22620598 / 22655069

**E-mail address:** [gillco@gillcot.com](mailto:gillco@gillcot.com)

**web :** [www.gillcot.com](http://www.gillcot.com), [www.gillcot.cn](http://www.gillcot.cn)

Handling all varieties of World Cottons, Cotton Seed, Staple Fibres, Yarns, Textiles,  
Food Grains, Sugar, Coffee & Corn.

Branches :

Adoni, Ahmedabad, Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhatinda, Hubli, Indore, Jalgaon.

**MOST MODERN & ONLINE GINNING & PRESSING FACTORIES AT :**

- **GILL & CO. PVT. LTD. , Rajkot-Gondal., Gujarat.**
- **GILL SHYAM COTEX PVT. LTD., Ghatanji, Dist.Yeotmal, Maharashtra,**

Directors:

Jayant B. Shah-Chairman & Managing Director,  
Mohit D. Shah-Director, Rishabh J. Shah-Director.

**ASSOCIATES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

“At that time grain in Khandesh had fallen to 8s. to 6s. a quarter. At Aurangabad it was 34s. a quarter, and at Poona as high as from 64s. to 70s. a quarter ; but, in consequence of the monsoon, and the want of roads, the grain from Khandesh did not reach Poona .... There was a superabundance in Khandesh where grain was ruinously low, and great remissions were obliged to be made in consequence; while at Poona, where they had a bad season, grain was very dear.”

According to Cassels, a large part of each crop of cotton never reached Bombay until after the monsoon. During the long period of its detention in the interior it was exposed to dust and rain. A vivid description of the journey in 1848 is given by a witness in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons.

“Cotton is exposed to every species of depreciation during its transit to Bombay. Moving along at the rate of one or two miles an hour in rude carts, or on the back of bullocks, over bad roads, the dew and the dust do their worst to it. The bullocks are loaded and unloaded twice a day, generally in the neighbourhood of watering places, and their packs are rolled in the mud. Each bullock consoles himself during the march by keeping his nose in his leader’s pack, and steadily eating the cotton. The loss in weight, which has not been compensated by the accumulated dust of the journey, is too often supplied in water at its close.”

The dominant form of transport was thus the bullock. Wheeled traffic was not much in vogue until the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1843, one Mr. Fenwick “failed to deliver 5,000 bullock loads of cotton at Bombay through failure of carriage.” Such leisurely ways could hardly suit the newly invented, fast-moving spinning machinery of British manufacturers. Mr. Chapman, the Founder-Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, writing in 1851, notes that “as 18,000 tons of cotton, the quantity now brought down (to Bombay), require 180,000 bullocks to carry them; and as this quantity is about one-tenth of the annual traffic both ways, between the coast near Bombay and the interior, it follows that 1,800,000 bullocks per annum must pass by the few routes which the practicable passes of the Ghauts permit to be used.”

So much about the routes, the form of transport, and the difficulties encountered by cotton in its journey to Bombay.

These difficulties, however, did not deter our enterprising merchants from engaging in this trade. In 1824-25, an attempt was made by merchants in Bombay to establish traffic in cotton between Berar

and Bombay. “In this enterprise it appears Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy took the lead and was quickly followed by Karuna Shankar, Gopaljee, Runmal Sunker, mid Vicajee and Pestonjee Merjee.”

Regarding marketing and the middlemen in the cotton trade, one Mr. Vaupell gives the following account:

“The agents employed between the growers and exporters are generally Banians, who, to the eastward of the Gulf of Cambay, are termed Vakariahs. These people are a kind of middlemen or forestalled, who make the necessary advances to the ryots to enable them to cultivate their fields, and become responsible to the Collector for the Government share of the produce, on condition of having the refusal of all the Kappas they may cultivate, either at the market rate, or at a rate previously agreed upon.”

The firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co. gives the following description of conditions in Khandesh in 1850:

“Intrinsically the cotton is good, but the ryots generally it appears, are so deeply indebted to the shroff’s, that they have little interest in the crops, and the usurious profits which the latter are said to make, added to the apathy which characterises natives in such matters, render them indifferent to the quality of the produce. The cotton crop is, therefore, the least valuable which the people cultivate, and, being allowed to remain in the fields until other crops are secured, it is injured by the dews, and by the opening and crumbling of the parched pods. If parties who had advanced upon cotton crops were to interest themselves in inducing the ryots to give attention to the earlier picking of the cotton, they could afford to give so much higher prices as would place the cultivation of this produce on a par, in point of remuneration, with that of any other crops.”

But Mr. Davies, the Collector of Broach, showed a deeper understanding of the marketing process in Gujarat in the full account which he gave in his letter (dated 28th January 1847) addressed to the Committee appointed in 1846 by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the decline of the cotton trade. He said: “The concluding part of your letter touches upon the enhancement which the cotton undergoes in price during its progress through the hands of the local purchasers and brokers. These, you are aware, are of two distinct classes— the Wakharias (i.e., those who purchase the ‘Kuppas’ from the ryot), and the brokers, who execute commissions from Bombay and other great marts. The Wakharia has the cotton ginned and cleaned by Bheels, and by other labourers, preparatory to taking it into the market, and is generally reimbursed for this expense



# BAJAJ STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED



Serving The Cotton Sector Since 1961  
Designed with the user in mind

## BAJAJ Double Roller Ginning & Pressing Machinery



BAJAJ DOUBLE ROLLER GIN WITH AUTOFEEDER



BAJAJ FULLY AUTOMATIC DOWN PACKING BALING PRESS



BAJAJ SEED COTTON DISPENSING SYSTEM WITH HOT BOX



BAJAJ DISTRIBUTION CONVEYOR



BAJAJ RAW COTTON PRE CLEANER



BAJAJ LINT CLEANER



BAJAJ BATTERY CONDENSER



BAJAJ COTTON BOLL OPENER

## BAJAJ CONEAGLE Saw Gin & Pressing Machinery

Bajaj-CONEAGLE Saw Gin, Pressing & Automation equipments designed by world leader in the segment, M/S Continental Eagle Corporation, USA, who are serving the industry since 1832, now are manufactured and marketed by M/s Bajaj Steel Industries Limited, maintaining highest world quality standards.



BAJAJ-CONEAGLE INCLINE CLEANER



BAJAJ-CONEAGLE IMPACT CLEANER



BAJAJ-CONEAGLE SUPER STICK III



BAJAJ-CONEAGLE 9120 FEEDER & 201 SAW GIN



BAJAJ-CONEAGLE 24D LINT CLEANER



BAJAJ-CONEAGLE 9300 PRESS

## BAJAJ CONEAGLE Delinting & Decorticating Machineries



DELINTER



ROTARY SEED CLEANER (Patent Applied)



SEED CLEANER



HULL BEATER



DECORTICATOR & SEPARATOR



LINT CLEANER



LINT PRESS



GUMMER MACHINE

Note: Introducing Rotary Seed Cleaner & Density Separator

## BAJAJ STEEL BUILDINGS DIVISION | BAJAJ STEEL PANEL DIVISION

Superfast Deliveries, International Standard at Affordable Prices



### BAJAJ STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Imambada Road, NAGPUR. Pin: 440018 (MS) India  
Tel. : +91-712 - 272 0071- 80 (10 lines) Fax : 272 8050, 272 3068  
e-mail : bsi@bajajngp.com Web : www.bajajngp.com

An ISO 9001-2008, 14001: 2004 & OHSAS 18001:2007 certified company



by the re-sale of the cotton seed. His prospects are afterwards very uncertain; for, as his profit or loss entirely depends upon the state of a distant market (Bombay), which may vary considerably after his time-bargains with the ryots and brokers have been completed, it often happens that those of his class become gainers or losers to a greater proportionate degree, upon the extent of their dealings, than the commission agents or brokers of the principal export towns, who derive their moderate percentage without corresponding risk of loss. The Wakharias are represented to have been considerable losers during the past three or four years, as well as others (natives of the districts), who, like the Wakharias, were in the habit of purchasing cotton on speculation. I am given to understand, upon what I consider to be the best local authority, that a profit of two rupees per 'Bhar' or five rupees per candy of cotton, is regarded as sufficiently remunerative.

"It appears to me scarcely fair to heap so much opprobrium upon the class of 'Wakharias' as has of late been the fashion. In hard times they are, undoubtedly, put to shifts which are as indefensible in a moral, as detrimental to their interests in a commercial, point of view, but it is not fair to regard them as a class of greedy middlemen. It should be borne in mind that they befriend the ryot, and, in a manner, become security for the public revenue by their individually humble, though jointly extensive, transactions; and that by their frugal management and moderate profit, they occupy the places of the more extensive merchants, whom the temptation of employing their capital to better purpose has drawn from the country."

Mr. Fenwick describes another aspect of marketing, in a letter, dated 16th December 1836, written to the Agricultural Horticultural Society of Bombay: "The exporters of cotton to the coast are chiefly opulent individuals and native firms of Bombay. They have gomashas who have located themselves at Khamgaum, from whence they send out subordinates to the several pergunnahs, to make advances to patells and substantial ryots of villages, about two months previous to the gathering, at 2 per cent per month. Such security is taken as can be got, and they deem good, usually of mahajuns, or able and wealthy patells themselves. They likewise purchase cotton from the mahajuns who are settled in the Kusbas, and almost every respectable village in the country, these mahajuns having made advances to the ryots in the similar way.

"When the cotton begins to come in, the principal talookdars and mahajuns of large towns and peints meet and fix what is called a 'Sahookars' price,' and receive the wool from the producers (cleared from the seed) at the Kusba or peint, or, according to

agreement, at the village itself. They take a discount of one rupee per nug (about 0. ld. per lb.), on account of the advances made by them."

The methods of storage were in keeping with those of the rest of the marketing. The kapas was generally stored in pits dug in the ground and plastered inside with cowdung, Cassels refers to the old revenue system in which "cotton, when gathered, was immediately transported to the village kullee, or pound — in fact a large enclosure, surrounded by a thorn or prickly-pear hedge, in which the cotton was detained till the assessment was paid. There it was either piled in heaps, or laid in pits dug for the purpose, with their sides plastered with cowdung; a few clods were placed over it, which, although sufficient to prevent its being blown away, were not sufficient to prevent its being wet by the dews or mixed with the dust. It was with great difficulty that Government, on the abolition of Kulee system, could induce the native owners to adopt a better mode of storing."

As for financing, "The great money lender made advances to the little money lender, and he in turn to the cultivator. The cultivator, bound by inextricable indebtedness to his immediate creditor, cared little for his crop, beyond its satisfying the immediate claim on him. The little money lender took the crops of, perhaps, 100 cultivators, and the great money lender collected crops of, perhaps, 100 little ones; all were mixed together, and no one man felt for himself much of the consequences of faulty cultivation, of negligence, or of fraud."

Ginning of cotton was done by the indigenous charkha. In a letter dated 30th May 1812, the Governor in Council at Bombay, wrote to the Court of Directors as follows:

"We are informed by Forbes that the cotton-wool is separated from the seed by a hand-machine, called chirkhaw, not unlike a gin. This process, he believes, is not of much injury to the staple. Two men are employed in working a chirkhaw, and seldom clean more than half or three-quarters of a maund per day.

"The succeeding process of bowing, switching, or beating the cotton to free it from leaves, dirt, etc., are all disapproved of as being very destructive to the fibre of the staple, and if the cotton is not previously picked and cleaned (at an expense of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 per candy), the commodity is very little improved. Bowing alone costs Rs. 10, and switching or beating Rs. 4 per candy, and the great expense of hand-picking the cotton renders the general use of that system impossible."

*(To be continued)*



## Weekly Percent Departures of Rainfall - Monsoon 2014

LEG	EXCESS	NORMAL	DEFICIENT	SCANTY	NO RAIN	
S. No.	WEEKS ENDING ON ---> MET. SUBDIVISIONS	09 JULY 2014	16 JULY 2014	23 JULY 2014	30 JULY 2014	06 AUGUST 2014
1.	ORISSA	-47%	55%	126%	20%	181%
2.	HAR. CHD & DELHI	-59%	-93%	-8%	-65%	-59%
3.	PUNJAB	-75%	-80%	-51%	-43%	-72%
4.	WEST RAJASTHAN	-84%	-80%	25%	75%	32%
	EAST RAJASTHAN	-83%	-37%	17%	47%	50%
5.	WEST MADHYA PRADESH	-72%	31%	90%	32%	15%
	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	-64%	-30%	82%	-55%	83%
6.	GUJARAT REGION	-94%	-58%	27%	117%	18%
7.	MADHYA MAHARASHTRA	-65%	-30%	67%	87%	55%
	MARATHWADA	6%	-32%	-60%	-59%	-51%
	VIDARBHA	-70%	10%	156%	-27%	-29%
8.	COASTAL ANDHRA PRADESH	7%	-2%	-58%	42%	-61%
	TELANGANA	-32%	-27%	-69%	-12%	-61%
	RAYALASEEMA	25%	31%	-88%	-63%	-87%
9.	TAMILNADU & PONDICHERRY	-1%	-10%	-65%	-62%	-16%
10.	COASTAL KARNATAKA	-66%	67%	0%	-8%	130%
	N. I. KARNATAKA	41%	-10%	-15%	-13%	5%
	S. I. KARNATAKA	-60%	66%	66%	32%	134%

Note: Rainfall Statistics given above is based on real time data receipt and is subject to be updated  
(Source: India Meteorological Department)

## Update on Cotton Acreage (As on 7th August 2014)

Sl. No	States	Normal of Year	Normal Area as on Date (2009-2013) *	Area sown (during the corresponding week in)					
				2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh + Telangana	19.830	16.410	19.157	19.410	19.940	16.480	15.960	10.260
	Andhra Pradesh	4.749	3.930	4.779	4.649	4.776	3.947	3.822	2.457
	Telangana	15.081	12.480	14.378	14.761	15.164	12.533	12.138	7.803
2.	Gujarat	26.490	25.270	28.202	26.490	22.200	28.840	25.080	23.740
3.	Haryana	5.640	5.442	6.390	5.560	6.030	5.981	4.440	5.200
4.	Karnataka	5.270	3.506	6.240	4.500	3.170	3.990	3.250	2.620
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6.390	6.406	5.695	6.160	5.970	7.060	6.400	6.440
6.	Maharashtra	39.160	38.284	36.302	38.430	40.740	40.610	39.220	32.420
7.	Orissa	0.970	0.938	1.240	1.230	1.130	1.100	0.700	0.530
8.	Punjab	5.170	5.382	4.500	5.050	5.160	5.750	5.590	5.360
9.	Rajasthan	4.000	3.574	4.158	2.930	4.490	4.390	2.410	3.650
10.	Tamil Nadu	1.250	0.092	0.045	0.030	0.097	0.150	0.085	0.100
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.010	0.251	0.260	0.230	0.300	0.300	0.230	0.195
12.	Others	0.350	0.050	0.050	0.100	0.000	0.150	0.000	0.000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>114.530</b>	<b>105.606</b>	<b>112.239</b>	<b>110.120</b>	<b>109.227</b>	<b>114.801</b>	<b>103.365</b>	<b>90.515</b>

\* It is average of last five years

Source: Directorate of Cotton Development, Mumbai

## PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN

(In Mn. Kg.)

Month	Viscose Filament yarn	Polyester Filament yarn	Nylon Filament yarn	Poly propylene Filament yarn	Total
2012-13 (P)					
April	3.45	113.68	2.10	1.97	121.20
May	3.65	113.10	1.95	1.70	120.40
June	3.35	107.25	1.75	1.78	114.13
July	3.65	115.11	1.85	1.36	121.97
August	3.65	120.75	2.00	1.68	128.08
September	3.55	111.64	1.95	1.35	118.49
October	3.65	108.10	1.98	1.28	115.01
November	3.50	98.46	1.75	1.16	104.87
December	3.69	104.76	1.88	1.30	111.63
January	3.70	107.55	2.00	1.26	114.51
February	3.31	95.10	1.85	1.10	101.36
March	3.63	92.30	1.97	1.32	99.22
2013-14 (P)					
April	3.51	103.27	1.59	1.36	109.73
May	3.38	108.64	1.87	0.90	114.79
Jun	3.58	105.95	1.82	0.99	112.34
Jul	3.92	99.07	1.91	1.11	106.01
Aug	3.86	106.47	1.98	1.30	113.61
Sept.	3.72	103.30	1.94	1.03	109.99
Oct.	3.77	99.84	1.90	0.83	106.34
Nov.	3.50	95.61	1.88	1.14	102.13
Dec.	3.77	104.74	1.93	1.16	111.60
Jan.	3.74	101.06	1.95	0.96	107.71
Feb.	3.72	100.06	1.93	1.01	106.72
Mar.	3.74	101.64	1.93	1.04	108.35
2014-15 (P)					
April	3.74	100.60	1.94	1.00	107.28
May	3.73	100.76	1.93	1.02	107.44

(P) = Provisional

Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner

## Celebrating Nariyali Poornima

Members of the Cotton Association of India performed the annual ritual of Dariya Poojan on the occasion of Nariyali Poornima, on Sunday, August 10, 2014.

The members including President Shri Dhiren N. Sheth gathered at Girgaum Chowpatty in the early evening to perform the pooja, praying for the all year long prosperity of the cotton trade.



Performing Aarti (L to R) Shri Pankaj Kotak, Shri S.M. Makharia, Shri Dhiren N. Sheth, Shri Pankaj Lakdawala, Shri Krishnaraj Negandhi and Shri Manoj Bangdiwala



Performing Dariya Poojan at Girgaum Chowpatty [L to R] Shri S.M. Makharia, Shri Jayesh Parmar, Shri Hemant Negandhi, Shri Dhiren Sheth, Shri Pankaj Lakdawala, Shri Pankaj Kotak and Shri Manoj Bangdiwala



[L to R] Shri Hemant Negandhi, Shri Krishnaraj Negandhi, Shri Jayesh Parmar, Shri Pankaj Lakdawala, Shri Pradeep Gujarathi, Shri Dhiren Sheth and Shri Manish Sheth

*With Best Compliments Form :*



# PRAKASH RATHI & CO.

**Cotton Broker**

**Head Office :- B-34/35, Cotton Exchange Bldg.,  
Cotton Green, Mumbai-400 033.**

**Telephone Nos. :**

**Office : 022 2377 2683 / 2378 1822, Fax : 022 2372 3448**

**E-mail: prakashrathi.co@gmail.com**

**BRANCH OFFICES**

❖ **Akola**

❖ **Aurangabad**

❖ **Sendhwa (M.P.)**

**Prakash Rathi**

+91-98209 16099

+91-93220 27660

**Harish Rathi**

+91-98209 16098

+91-93211 23778

**Deepak Bajaj**

+91-98209 18018

+91-93201 21314

**Vikas Rathi**

+91-98209 16001

+91-93211 55588

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES							(Rs./Qtl)					
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [ By law 66 (A) (a) (4) ]							Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2013-14 Crop AUGUST 2014					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	10714 (38100)	10911 (38800)	10911 (38800)	10911 (38800)	10911 (38800)	10967 (39000)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	10854 (38600)	11051 (39300)	11051 (39300)	11051 (39300)	11051 (39300)	11107 (39500)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	7255 (25800)	7311 (26000)	7311 (26000)	7311 (26000)	7367 (26200)	7367 (26200)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	8211 (29200)	8267 (29400)	8267 (29400)	8267 (29400)	8323 (29600)	8323 (29600)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)	9786 (34800)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	10882 (38700)	10995 (39100)	11135 (39600)	11220 (39900)	11360 (40400)	11417 (40600)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	9055 (32200)	9111 (32400)	9167 (32600)	9223 (32800)	9280 (33000)	9336 (33200)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	9561 (34000)	9617 (34200)	9673 (34400)	9729 (34600)	9786 (34800)	9842 (35000)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	11051 (39300)	11164 (39700)	11304 (40200)	11389 (40500)	11529 (41000)	11585 (41200)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	9251 (32900)	9336 (33200)	9392 (33400)	9448 (33600)	9505 (33800)	9561 (34000)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	9870 (35100)	9954 (35400)	10011 (35600)	10067 (35800)	10123 (36000)	10179 (36200)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11304 (40200)	11417 (40600)	11557 (41100)	11642 (41400)	11782 (41900)	11838 (42100)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	10798 (38400)	10882 (38700)	10939 (38900)	10995 (39100)	11051 (39300)	11107 (39500)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	10854 (38600)	10939 (38900)	10995 (39100)	11051 (39300)	11107 (39500)	11164 (39700)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11135 (39600)	11220 (39900)	11276 (40100)	11332 (40300)	11389 (40500)	11445 (40700)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11079 (39400)	11164 (39700)	11220 (39900)	11276 (40100)	11332 (40300)	11389 (40500)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	11417 (40600)	11501 (40900)	11557 (41100)	11614 (41300)	11670 (41500)	11726 (41700)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	11670 (41500)	11754 (41800)	11810 (42000)	11867 (42200)	11923 (42400)	11979 (42600)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	11923 (42400)	12007 (42700)	12063 (42900)	12120 (43100)	12176 (43300)	12232 (43500)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	16450 (58500)	16450 (58500)	16450 (58500)	16450 (58500)	16450 (58500)	16450 (58500)

(Note: Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy)