## Preparation of Cotton for the Market\*

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Synopsis: The various stages involved in the preparation of cotton to market in Coimbatore district and the proportion of lint, seed and other products obtained at each stage are explained.

Introduction: Cotton is grown for its lint. The seed forms a by-product and is used for feeding cattle, extraction of oil etc., after reserving a portion for sowing.

The cotton crop yields kapas i.e., seed cotton which is gathered, stored and marketed. In normal trade channels, kapas is purchased from growers and processed in ginning factories. The lint obtained is consumed by the textile industry, while the seed is sold for sowing or for feeding cattle.

The object of the paper is to explain the various stages and the products obtained at each stage in the processing of kapas on a commercial scale, with suggestions for improving the quality and out put.

Methods and stages in processing of kapas: MCU.1 seed-farm kapas from Tirupur area is being procured every year by the Madras Agricultural Department, processed and the lint supplied to the Madras Jail Department. Similarly, K. 5 kapas from the seed-farm crop in Palladam and Udumalpet taluks of Coimbatore District is being procured, cleaned, ginned and lint supplied to the Madras Department of Khadi for supply to spinners. The good seeds obtained are procured and distributed by the Agricultural Department for sowing. The data on the quantities of lint, seed and by-products obtained in the processing of kapas procured were taken for five consecutive seasons. The details are furnished in Appendix I for MCU.1 and in Appendix II for K.5 cotton.

Preparation of cotton for marketing commences from the harvest in the field. The kapas as obtained from the field usually contain hard locks and stains, known otherwise as yellow pickings and foreign matter like broken bits of capsules, leaf-bits, small twigs and dirt etc. The hard locks and stains and also the foreign matter to the extent possible are hand-picked by labourers, to improve the quality of lint and seed. The proportion of yellow pickings constitutes, on an average, 5:40% in MCU. 1 and 2:84% in K.5.

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The good kapas, thus realised is ginned in double roller gins. Waste lint, good lint and seed, are the products obtained. In the process of ginning, a portion of lint gets stuck up on the rollers and joints of the gin. This lint, which is usually oily and soiled, is gathered separately. Of the total kapas procured, the mean proportion of roller lint, oily lint or waste lint, as it is otherwise called, is 0.07% in MCU.1 and 0.09% in K.5; the mean out-turn of good lint is 33.59% in MCU.1 and 29.19% in K.5 and seed alone constitutes 58.65% in MCU.1 and 67.31% in K.5, on an average.

There is a negative difference in weight, between the weight of kapas procured and the sum total of weights of the end products obtained by ginning. This loss, known as "invisible loss" or "Wastage in processing" also varies. MCU.1 cotton suffers a mean loss of 2.29% while it is low in K.5 with a mean of 0.57%.

The seeds obtained by ginning contain good seeds, broken seeds, fuzzy seeds, muddy seeds and dirt. These are separated by seiving. The fuzzy seeds being bigger in size collect at the top of the seive and are stored separately. All other seeds pass through the seive. These are once again seived with a smaller mesh. The cut seeds, nooks etc. are collected beneath the seive. The seeds that are left over on the top of the seive are of uniform quality and are gathered and bagged for purpose of sowing.

Out of the total quantity of seed-farm kapas procured for extracting good quality seeds for sowing purpose, only 55.10% of good seeds is thus realised in MCU.1 and 50.76% in K.5 cotton on an average i.e., for every podhi (280 lb.) of seed-farm kapas procured and processed in Coimbatore District, only 154 lb. of good quality seed is realised in MCU.1 and 142 lb. in K.5 cotton. The processes involved and the products obtained are furnished in table I.

In normal trade channels, the average outturn of good quality lint is 33.59% in MCU.1 and 29.19% in K.5. The remaining 66.41% in MCU.1 and 70.81% in K.5 form the by-products in cotton industry. The good quality lint is marketed to the mills for direct consumption. The yellow pickings and waste lint are sold away through the waste cotton merchants for spinning yarns of lower counts. The good seeds are sold away for sowing purpose and the other seeds for use as cattlefood.

The lint outturn or ginning percent is mainly a varietal character. It is influenced by seasonal conditions, moisture content, presence of impurities and the ginning machinery. The quality of seeds depends on factors like soil fertility, irrigation, seasonal conditions, damage due to

insect pests, rodents and diseases, method and stage of harvest, method and period of storage, the pre-cleaning treatment given, efficiency of labour and the ginning machinery. The invisible loss or wastage in processing varies according to variety of cotton, conditions of crop growth, seasonal factors, cleanliness and moisture content of kapas and efficiency of labour and machinery.

Table I
(Quantities are expressed as percent of the total kapas procured)

			MCU	J. 1	K. 5	11. ·
4	Stages and products		Mean of 5 seasons	Range	Mean of 5 seasons	Range
Total	kapas procured	***	100	* ***	100	****
A. I	By cleaning :			-	•.	
1.	Stains and hard locks obtained	***	5.40	2.94 to 9.24	2.84	1.52 to 3.85
2,	Good kapas realised	777	94.60	90·76 to 97·08	97:16	96·15 to
В. Е	By ginning good kapas		,		-	
1.	Waste lint obtained	•••• .	0.07	0.03 to 0.12	0.00	0.02 to 0.13
2.	Good lint obtained	,,,,;	33.59	32.94 to 33.97	29.19	27.95 to 30.14
3.	Seed obtained		58.65	56.76 to 60.24	67.31	66·39 to
4.	Invisible loss	•••	2.29	0.94 to 3.03	0.57	0.49 to 0.70
C. E	ly sieving seeds :					,
1.	Good quality seeds	***	56.10	51.82 to 57.91	50.76	44:37 to
2.	Other seeds obtained		3.55	1.64 to	16.55	4.38 to 22.02

APPENDIX I.

Α.	Weight in pounds.	ounds.		M. C	M. C. U. 1 C	Cotton.			27		
			Good kapas	ı	Lint obtained	peu	7	Seeds obtained	ined	Total lint	Invisible
Senson	Kapas	Total stains obtained	obtained and ginned Col. (2)—(3)	Good	Waste	Total lint Col. (5) + (6)	Good	Others	Total seeds Col. $(8) + (9)$	cobtained Col. (7) + (10)	loss. Col. (4) — (11)
-	cı .	8	4	9	9	7	50	6	10	1	13
1952-753	4,31,156	12,670	4,18,486	1,46,470	117	1,46,587	2,49,686	10,034	2,59,720	4,06,307	12,179
1953-754	5,06,266	46,760	4,59,506	1,66,784	580	1,67,364	2,62,358	25,010	2,87,368	4,54,732	4,774
1954-755	4,56,478	18,163	4,38,315	1,54,016	331	1,54,347	2,53,200	16,813	2,70,113	4,24,460	13,855
1955-156	2,36,600	10,410	2,26,190	80,367	156	80,523	1,35,500	3,870	1,39,370	2,19,893	6,297
1956-167	1,46,573	7,876	1,38,717	49,295	100	49,395	78,425	7,267	85,092	1,35,087	3,630
			В. Ехргозве	d as perce	nt of the	Expressed as percent of the total weight of kapas procured.	t of kapa	s procured	2		
1952-753	100	5.54	97-06	33-97	0.03	34.00	67-91	2.33	60.24	94.54	2.82
1953-154	100	9.54	90.76	32.04	0.13	33.06	51.83	4.94	56-76	89.83	0.04
1954-155	100	3.98	20.00	33.74	0.02	33.81	55-47	3.68	59-17	92-99	3.03
1955-,56	100	4.40	95-60	33.97	0.02	34.03	67-27	1.64	58.19	92.04	2.66
195657	100	5-37	94-63	33.63	0.02	33.70	53.50	4.96	58-46	92.15	2.48
Mean of 5 seasons	100	5.40	94.60	33-59	20.0	33-66	55.10	3.22	29.82	92.31	2.20

APPENDIN II.

	-		- T	រុ	Lint obtained	ed	50	Seeds obtained	nod	Total line		
C 5	Kapas procured	Total stains obtained	Good kapas obtained and ginned Col. (2) — (3)	Good	Wasto	Total lint Col. (5) + (6)	Good	Others	Total sceds Col. (S) + (9)	and seed obtained Col. (7) + (10)	Invisible loss. Col. (4) — (11)	
1 1	63	3	4	22	9	7	8	6	10	11	13	
	5,84,519	14,357	5,70,162	1,67,899	089	1,68,570	3,72,616	25,617	3,98,233	5,66,812	3,350	
_	10,59,964	37,732	10,22,242	2,96,301	1,349	2,97,650	5,89,056	1,29,551	7,18,607	10,16,257	5,985	
	6,65,948	25,649	6,40,299	1,94,519	384	1,94,906	2,95,500	1,40,644	4,42,144	6,37,050	3,249	
	1,42,670	2,174	1,40,505	42,654	35	42,689	75,200	101,62	199,86	1,41,350	+ 845	
	15,39,015	33,633	15,05,372	4,63,923	1,162	4,65,085	6,94,150	3,35,426	10,29,576	14,94,661	10,711	
1			B. Expressed	l as porcer	it of the	Expressed as percent of the total weight of kapas procured.	t of kapas	procured				
	100	3.46	97.24	28-72	0.12	18.87	63.75	\$£.‡	68.13	96-92	0.97	
	100	3.56	77-16	27.05	. 0.13	28.03	55.57	12-22	67.80	88-26	0.38	
	100	3.85	96-15	29.21	0.00	29-27	44.37	23.02	66.39	99.00	0.40	
	100	1.25	98.48	29.50	0.05	20.02	52-71	19.91	61.69	20.06	+ 0:30	
	100	2.19	97-81	30.14	0.08	30-22	45-10	21.70	06-99	97.13	0.70	
	100	5.84	91.96	20.19	0.00	20.28	50.76	16.92	67-31	06-39	0.37	2
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