

as it is at present possible to give of the state of the trade in that country. The limit of this paper will not admit of the prospects of this trade being noticed at any length. But it may be mentioned that, although the Indian cotton may feel the recovery of the American trade, the very large increase of the American supply has not as yet affected India as much as might have been anticipated. Of late years Indian cotton has become popular among the Continental spinners.

The opening of the Suez Canal has much facilitated communication between India and the Mediterranean ports. The trade in this direction has largely increased, and there seems to be reason to hope that if a standard of cotton as high as that grown in most parts of the Bombay Presidency and Central India can be maintained, the demand for Indian cotton, on both the Continent of Europe and in the United Kingdom, will not fall off to any considerable extent.

COLLECTION OF SOILS FROM WESTERN INDIA.

Government of Bombay.

- 1-11. Samples of red, black, and white soils from various parts of Dharwar and Savanoor State.
 12-18. Various soils, as red, black, white, yellow, &c., from Khandeish, including:—
 No. 13. Black soil. "Kharee;" purely calcareous, mixed with quartz and devoid of humus; unsuitable for cotton.
 No. 14. Black soil. "Bharkalee;" rich argillaceous loam. The best soil for cotton; only moderate rain required.
 19-24. Samples of black, red, and other soils from Indapoor, Poona, including:—
 No. 20. Black soil. "Amulkalee;" clayey loam; best soil for cotton.
 25-42. Samples of soils from Broach, Surat, Palunpoor, Sind, and various parts of Kattyawar.

Kurrachee Local Committee.

43. Samples of cotton soils (3) from Sind.

Major A. T. Moore, V.C., Acting Cotton Commissioner, Bombay.

44-51. Collection of soils (manured and unmanured), from the Government Farm, Broach.

52-61. Collection of soils from Khandeish, including:—

No. 52. "Bhur-kalee." Black soil.

Rich argillaceous loam; the best soil for cotton. This soil is highly retentive of moisture, and only requires moderate rain; *i.e.*, about 25 inches distributed at regular intervals during the monsoon.

62, 63. Soils from the Government Farm, Dhurrangaum, Khandeish.

64-71. Collection of soils from the Government Farm, Sind.

Berar Local Committee.

72-88. Collection (17 samples) of cotton soils from Berar.

Government of Bombay.

89-103. Specimens (15) of ordinary farmyard manure of cattle, goats, and sheep, generally used in

India. From Dharwar, Savanoor State, Khandeish, and Kattyawar.

Manure is usually applied every year in irrigated garden land "bagayet;" to unirrigated land every third or fourth year, but often at much longer intervals. The amount required for an acre of land is about two tons. The effect of goat manure is more appreciable the second year, as it requires some time to decompose, and become thoroughly mixed with the soil.

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104-107. Samples of various manures from the Government Farm, Sind.

H. H. the Rao of Kutch, G.C.S.I.

108-113. Collection (6 specimens) of manures used in the fertilization of land in Kutch.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

COLLECTIONS of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS from the Committees of Berar and Nagpore, the Government of Bombay, and H.H. the Rao of Kutch, G.C.S.I.

114-118. Ploughs ("Nagar" or "Hul") and models of ploughs from Berar, Nagpore, Kattyawar, and Kutch.

119, 121, 123-125. Sowing implements and models, as the native drill, "tippan," "koorgee," "doosa," or "duntul," from Berar, Nagpore, Dharwar, Khandeish, and Kutch.

122. Model of "Panbhar" (scale of one-third) from Khandeish.

The sowing drill of Khandeish, Nassick, and Deccan, though in the latter district four drills or "nullees" are sometimes used. For sowing monsoon grain crops in Khandeish, in the Deccan for grain indiscriminately, and sometimes for cotton.

126-135. Various weeding implements, as the "bukkur," "doondeah," "downie," and "vekhedoo," and the bullock-hoe or "koolpee," from Berar, Nagpore, Khandeish, and Kutch.

(No. 131.) "Chell Kontee." Harrow from Dharwar.

For clearing lands of weeds, standing crops, roots, &c., preparatory to sowing a fresh crop. Land is often prepared with this crop alone without subsequent ploughing.