

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1234

DATED 24th March 97

Printed in G.O. No. 330. 1897

and of the year 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Referring to the No. of Dec. for early
manifest letter from the Govt of India regarding
the proposed adoption at the Custom House in
India of the same but used in Manchester
for weighing the weight of bundles of cotton
yarn.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C. No.	2654999						

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18 4,000 48-10-88.

Revenue (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 2001

From

The Government of India -
Finance & Commerce Dept.

No. 11988.R

Dated 17th }
Received } 21st } March 1899
Registered }
Enclosures 3
Spare copies.

Enclt.
Order No. 1234 of 24.3.99

Referred to the Board
of Revenue for favour of early
remarks.

13/3/99
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To

The Board of Revenue (S.R.)
Des. 28-3-99.

APK
23-3-99
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23-3-99

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of certain
papers regarding the proposed adop-
tion at the Custom Houses in India
of the stone-test used in Manchester
for testing the weight of bundles
of cotton yarn, and requesting that
the Govt. of India may be favoured
with the views of the Madras Govt.
on the subject.

Printed in G.O. No. 330 - Rev.
dated 26th May 1899

[illegible]

C.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C.no. 2654999			

Calcutta, the 17th Decr 1899.

British
all
FL

The Secretary to the Commission of the
 Bureau of Land Management.

[illegible][illegible]

...the ... of ...
June 1871

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3. The recognized method of testing yarn for the purpose of ascertaining its weight is to reduce the sample tested to its absolutely dry condition and to ascertain its weight in that condition. To such ascertained weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is added, the result being the nominal or "conditioned" weight. To the extent that the actual weight before testing is found to vary from this nominal weight the yarn is said to hold an excess or deficiency of moisture. This method is applied alike to various cotton yarns, and cotton cloth, whenever testing for moisture is undertaken.

4. The method and the rule here described are universally accepted in the cotton yarn trade, not only in this country, but also throughout the European continent.

5. The importance of recognizing and relying upon this rule at the Indian Custom House is heightened by the extreme changes in the Indian climate. In the hot dry seasons considerable quantities of yarn would be found to be ...

weight will weigh perceptibly less. ^{57 1/2 lbs}
bundles of yarn which, when sent in the vessel
just described before shipment from Manchester,
were shown to be of full weight (say 10 lbs)
on arrival in India, especially in the dry season
appear to be deficient.

6. I am therefore respectfully to suggest the
propriety of adopting at the Indian Commission
the same mode of testing which is used in Europe.

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Extract paragraph 3 from a
letter from the Government of Bengal,
Financial Department, No. 961 S.R., Dated
the 8th February 1899.

* * * * *

3. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Collector of Customs in thinking that the "stove test" referred to by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, regarding which the Collector has given his opinion in paragraphs 4 and 5 of his letter, may with advantage be adopted in the various Custom-Houses in India. The process should not be applied in every case, but only in cases in which ordinary weighing shows the weight of the yarn to be short or in which the feel and appearance of the yarn indicates that it was abnormally moist or "over-conditioned."

*Extract paragraphs 4 and 5 from a letter
from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta No 741, dated
the 16th November 1892.*

4. The question of introducing the "stove" test, which is described in the letter from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce of the 29th June 1898 and which the Chamber recommend for adoption in the different Custom Houses in this country, has already formed the subject of correspondence between this office and the Calcutta Import Trade Association. A similar suggestion was made by the Association in a letter of the 14th June last, and they recommended that a stoving apparatus should be procured, and that the same test as employed in Manchester should be adopted at the Calcutta Custom House. In reply Mr. Baker, in a letter of the 5th July 1898 pointed out the general objection to the introduction of a new additional test which might constitute a fresh source of dispute and friction between importers and the Custom authorities, and he asked that the matter might be more fully considered after the views of the various Chambers of Commerce in India and of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject had been ascertained, and that it might be clearly stated by the Association to what extent they desired the stoving procedure to be adopted. On receipt of your memorandum under reply I again addressed the Secretary to the Calcutta Import Trade Association on the subject, and he has now replied that the Members of the Association are unanimously in favour of the system of testing referred to being adopted in India by the Custom House authorities. He adds that the process is simple, the cost of the apparatus moderate, and that the advantages to be gained by the introduction of a uniform and reliable test, which is in use not only in England but throughout Europe, are apparent. It appears also that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have already ordered from England the necessary stoving apparatus such as is used in the Manchester Testing House, to be available in the settlement of disputes with reference to yarn which may be referred to the Chamber for arbitration.

5. Since Mr. Baker's letter of the 5th July above referred to was written, careful enquiries have been made by Mr. Girard, the appraiser in charge of the yarn testing section of this Custom House, regarding the stoving apparatus and the manner in which it is used. The cost of the apparatus is about £15, and for the information of the Board I enclose a copy of a memorandum showing the procedure followed in the Manchester Testing House in carrying out the test for moisture. It will be seen that the process is a simple one, and as it appears to be adopted generally in England and on the continent and the cost of the apparatus is small, I agree with the Calcutta Import Trade Association in thinking that it might with advantage be adopted in the various Custom Houses in India. The extent to which it should be adopted is a matter for further consideration, but I think that it would be sufficient if the stoving process were applied only in cases where ordinary weighment showed the weight of the yarn to be short, or the feel and appearance of the yarn in the bundle indicated that it was abnormally moist or "over-conditioned."

6. The original papers connected with this matter are returned under reply, and returned.

Copy of a memo. showing the procedure followed in the Manchester Testing House in carrying out the test for moisture.

Moisture test.—"The oven is about 4 feet high and 2 feet inside diameter, the sides being composed of an inner lining of sheet copper and an outer casing of iron, leaving a vacant space all round between the two to allow hot air to circulate. It is heated by a circular gas burner round the bottom, fixed under the space between the casings, and after the heated air has reached the top of the oven it escapes through a 3-inch waste pipe. The gas pipe for supply is about 3 inches. One pound (1lb) weight of yarn to be tested is found to be the most convenient quantity. If in cops they are pulled out and spread in the "cage"; if in hanks the yarn can be reeled on the reel, both of which are supplied with the oven. After suspending the yarn in the oven, exposed to the full heat required (212 to 220 Fahr.) for half an hour, the weight is balanced, and if in quarter of an hour more the yarn has not lost further, it is evident all moisture has evaporated. The oven should be fitted up in a dry place, and is better heated before the yarn is placed in it, in order to avoid the chance of moisture having accumulated in it. The moisture from the yarn escapes separately from the hot air escape pipe, and both pipes shortly after leaving the oven are bent at a sharp angle to prevent condensed moisture falling back."

"Absolutely dry weight" is only obtained when the sample in the heated oven ceases to lose weight, and the needle of the scale after balancing remains stationary for, say, five minutes.

There is a small cup above the rod of the reel, near the end of the scale, upon which the small weights are put, representing the lost weight caused by the drying process, and the original weight of the sample is thus left in the pan at the opposite end of the scale. The small weights representing the exact loss of moisture are read off, and by referring to the "Tables of Results" the percentage of dry weight and of the loss in moisture is found.

June 1899

U. S. Bureau

*For Registrar
Finance & Commerce Dept*

U. S. G. P. O.—No. 852 F. & C. D.—10-3-99.—000.—B. N. D

When given for copying _____

When copied _____

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READ AGAIN G. O., No. _____

DATED _____

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO G. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

PAYERS NOT BOUND BY RULES MEANT FOR DEPARTMENTS
IN ORIGINAL

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.

B = Not to be copied.

P = Copy abstract only.

Q = Copy heading only.