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from six to seven piaffers the quintal of forty four

ounces.

Of cotton thread, that of Damascus, called cotton
d’ouaze, and that of Jerusalem, called bazas, are
the most esteemed; as also that of the Antilles
islands. It is to be chosen white, fine, very dry, and
evenly spun. The other cotton-threads are the half
bazas, the rames, the beledin, and gonalez; the payas
and montafir, the genequins, the baquins, the jollcsasss,
of which there are two sorts. Those of India, known
by the name of Tutucorin, Java, Bengal, and Surat,
are of four or five sorts, distinguished by the letters
A, B, C, &c. They are sold in bags, with a
deduction of one pound and a half on each of those of Tu-
tucorin, which are the dearest, and two pounds on
each bag of the other sorts. For those of Finel, Smyrne,
Aleppo, and Jerusalem, the deduction at
Amsterdam is eight in the hundred for the tare, and
two in the hundred for weight, and on the value one
per cent. for prompt payment.

Cotton of Siam, is a kind of soft cotton in the
Antilles, so called because the grain was brought from
Siam. It is of an extraordinary fineness, even surpass-
ing silk in fineness. They make cloth of it there
preferable to silk once, for their lustre and beauty. They
fell from ten to twelve and fifteen crowns a pair, but
are very few made, unless for curiosity.

The manner of packing Cotton, as practiced in the
Antilles. The bags are made of coarse cloth, of
which they take three ells and a half each: the breadth
is one ell three inches. When the bag has been well
soaked in water, they hang it up, extending the mouth
of it to crofts pieces of timber nailed to polls fixed in
the ground seven or eight feet high. He who packs it
goes into the bag, which is six feet nine inches
deep, or thighs-deep, and presses down the cotton,
which another hands him, with hands and feet; ob-
serving to tread it equally everywhere, and putting
in but little at a time. The belt time of packing is in
rainy moist weather, provided the cotton be under
cover. The bag should contain from 500 to 320 pounds.
The tare abated in the Antilles is three in the hundred.
Cotton being a production applicable to a great variety
of manufactures, it cannot be too much cultivated in
our own plantations that will admit of it.

Cotton wool, not of the British plantations, pays
on importation ½d. the pound, and draws back on
exportation 6½d. Cotton yarn the pound, not of the
East Indies, pays 2½d., and draws back 2½d.
Cotton yarn the pound of the East Indies pays
4½d., and draws back 2½d.

COTTON, in commerce, a soft downy substance found
on the bombax, or cotton tree. See Bombax.
Cotton is separated from the seeds of the plant by a
mill, and then spun and prepared for all sorts of fine
works, as rockings, waistcoats, quilts, tapestry, cur-
tains, &c. With it they likewise make muslin, and
sometimes it is mixed with wool, sometimes with silk,
and even with gold itself.

The finest sort comes from Bengal and the coast of
Coromandel.

Cotton makes a very considerable article in com-
merce, and is distinguished into cotton wood, and cot-
ton thread. The thread is brought mostly from Cyprus,
St John d’Acre, and Smyrna: the most esteemed is
white, long, and soft. Those who buy it in bales
should see that it has not been wet, moisture being ve-
ry prejudicial to it. The price of the finest is usually