THE Cotton SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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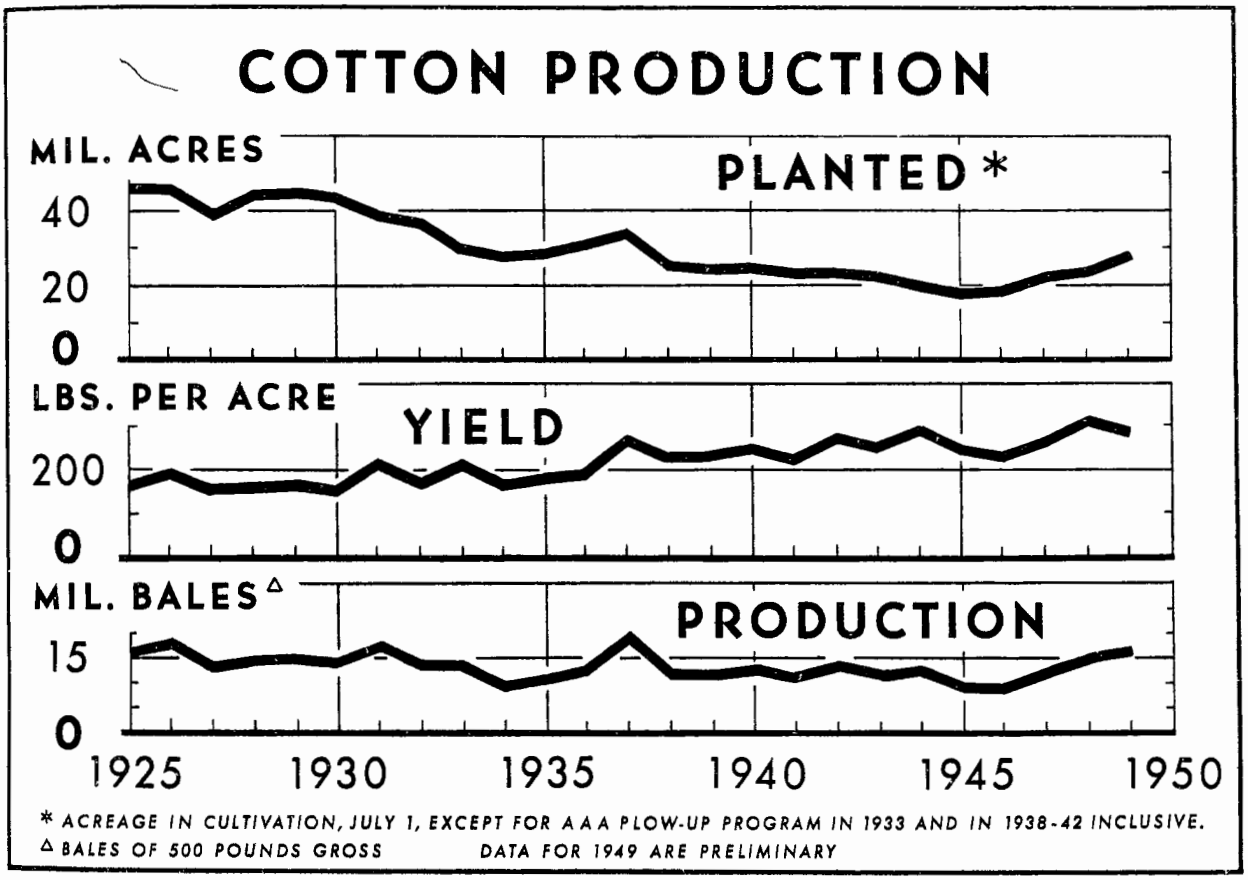

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47496-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Substantial reductions in cotton acreage during the last quarter century have been largely offset by increases in per acre yields. Consequently, annual production of cotton is only moderately lower. The cotton acreage in 1949 was 40 percent below that in 1925, but the dif- in total production for the two years was only one percent. Yields per acre have increased by about two-thirds during the last 25 years. Current high yields have been possible through increased use of fertilizer, more effective insect control, use of improved seed and cultural practices, selection of land better adapted to cotton, and shift in acreage from low to higher yielding areas.

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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 6, 1950

SUMMARY

Public Law 471, 81st Congress, 2nd session, amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for an increase to the initial National cotton acreage allotment of 21,000,000 acres. The extent of the increase will not be known, however, until individual farm adjustments provided by the amendments have been determined.

Spot prices in late March were about 2/3 of a cent per pound below the peak reached in late February. Middling 15/16 inch cotton on March 20 averaged 31.90 cents per pound in the ten spot markets, 0.4 cents per pound higher than at the beginning of the season.

The 1949-50 supply of cotton in the United States is now estimated at 21.4 million bales, 20 percent higher than last season, but only slightly higher than the 1935-39 average.

So far in 1949-50, domestic mill consumption has been higher than in the previous season. It is expected that this relatively high rate will not be maintained during the remaining 5 months (March-July), but the total will be around 8.5 million bales for the full 1949-50 season, compared with 7.8 million bales in 1948-49.

Prospective exports of raw cotton in 1949-50 are nearly around 5-1/4 million bales (including 300,000 bales for India and 125,000 for Communist China). In 1948-49, exports were 4-3/4 million bales.

The carry-over on August 1, 1950 (beginning of next season) is likely to be around 7.5 million bales of which about two-thirds will be in CCC stocks. The carry-over of low grade cotton is expected to be relatively small, and most of the carry-over of the better cottons probably will be in the CCC stocks.

U. S. exports of cotton textiles have declined in recent months and an adjustment to a new level, lower than in preceding postwar years, appears to be a possibility.

National Cotton Acreage Allotment Increased by Public Law 471.

The provisions of Public Law 471, 81st Congress, 2nd session which amends the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, increases the initial National Allotment of 21 million acres for the 1950 crop. The extent of the increase, in terms of acres, will not be known until later. Public Law 471 provides for establishment in 1950 of minimum farm cotton acreage allotments, upon application by the owner or operator, equal to the larger of (a) 65 percent of the average acreage, or (b) 45 percent of the highest acreage, during three years 1946, 1947, and 1948, which was planted to cotton or regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Congress (which allows credit for cotton acreage shifted to war crops), with a maximum limitation on the increase of 40 percent of the cropland of the farm. The additional acreage is to be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments already proclaimed for 1950, but is not to be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments. Authorizes the reallotment in 1950 to farms in the same county, to the extent necessary to provide the allotments authorized by this Act, of any acreage alloted to individual farms which will not be planted to cotton and is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee. If any acreage remains after such allotments, it may be apportioned to other farms in the same county were allotments are determined to be inadequate. In subsequent years the acreage surrendered and reallocated shall be credited to the State and county. Section 2 of the Act provides that any farmer who is dissatisfied with his cotton acreage allotment for 1950 may apply for a review.

The extent to which farmers will utilize or voluntarily return to the County Committee any unused portion of an allotment can not be estimated. However, data are available on the utilization of allotments for the crops 1938-1943, previous years when marketing quotas were in effect. As shown in table 3, the planted acreage ranged from 91 percent of the allotted acreage in 1938 to 80 percent in 1943, based on a national allotment of 27 million acres.

Prices Moderately Above Loan Rate

In late March, prices for cotton had declined somewhat from the peak prices for the current season which were reached in February. Prices for Middling 15/16 inch cotton averaged 31.90 cents per pound in the ten spot markets on March 20 compared with 32.51 cents on February 25 (peak so far this season), and 32.67 cents a year earlier. The March 20 price was as shown in table 4, 1.1 percent above the 10 spot market price on August 1, 1949 (beginning of season).

Some qualities of cotton have advanced during most of the season and are substantially above the loan rate due to a shortage of those qualities in the carry-over on August 1, 1949, the low production of these grades in the 1949 crop, and a heavy demand for these grades during the entire season both for export and domestic mill use. The 1949-50 season opened with only 1.5 million bales of "free" cotton. Such stocks were less than a two-months supply at the June-July 1949 rate of disappearance, assuming that the grade and staple length distribution, was in balance with requirements. The remaining 3.8 million bales in the August 1 carry-over were in the CCC pool and for all practical purposes were not available to the trade. With

such small "free" stocks, the mills were generally short of cotton when the sudden improvement in the demand for gray cloth occurred in late July and early August. With the grade distribution of the 1949 crop, difficulty has been experienced in obtaining and maintaining sufficient stocks of cotton in certain grades.

Prices received by farmers for cotton averaged 28.05 cents per pound in mid-March. This compared with 27.50 cents in February and 28.74 cents a year ago. The increase from the February level places the March index of cotton prices at 236 percent of the 1910-14 average. The March index was 93 percent of parity compared with 92 percent a month earlier and 94 percent a year ago. The effective parity price for cotton on March 15 was 30.01 cents per pound, 0.13 cents above a month earlier and only one percent below a year ago.

1949 Crop--15.9 Million Bales
1949-50 Supply--21.4 Million Bales

The 1949-50 cotton marketing season opened with a carry-over of 5.3 million bales of which 3.8 million bales, or 72 percent, was loan cotton pooled for the producers' account by the Commodity Credit Corporation on August 1, 1949. The 1949 cotton crop was the sixth largest on record and produced 15.9 million running bales. Including an estimate of 175,000 bales for imports and assuming that pre-season ginnings from the 1950 crop balance those in the previous crop, brings the total supply of cotton in the United States during the current season to 21.4 million bales, compared with 17.8 million last season and the 1935-39 average of 21.3 million.

Despite the large crop in 1949, production of most of the highest and lowest grades of cotton was relatively short. The weather during the harvesting season was primarily responsible for the distribution in grades. Rainy weather during the early part of the harvesting season lowered the grade of the early crop which normally supplies the better grades. Unusually favorable weather in the late harvesting season held up the grade of the late crop, which normally supplies most of the lower grades. The result was, as shown in table 6, a concentration of cotton in the medium white grades and the spotted and grey cottons and a smaller crop of the highest and lowest grades as compared with the 1948 crop.

In 1949, Oklahoma, Texas and the three western cotton producing States--Arizona, California, and New Mexico--produced over half the crop. This is the second time in history and the first time since 1923 when heavy boll weevil infestation cut the eastern crop to less than half the total that this has occurred. Texas ginned 5,860,000 bales, or 37 percent of the crop, while ginnings in the other four States totaled 2,680,000 bales, or 17 percent. Table 7 shows acreage harvested and ginnings, by States, for each of the last three crops. Between 1947 and 1949, there was a total increase in acreage harvested of about 5,600,000 acres, of which the five western States accounted for 59 percent. However, because of favorable weather, these States accounted for 88 percent of the total U. S. increase in 1949 of 4,344,000 running bales over 1947. Unfavorable weather and heavy boll weevil infestation in the central and southeastern cotton States reduced yields in 1949 by 32 percent from the all-time high average yield of 396 pounds per acre in 1948.

Domestic Mill Consumption
8.5 Million Bales

The use of cotton by domestic mills in the first seven months of the current season was 5,079,000 bales. This was 5 percent more than a year ago and 26 percent more than the average for the corresponding months in 1935-39. The trend of mill consumption has been sharply upward since the beginning of the season. The January-February average daily mill use of cotton, adjusted for seasonal, was 29 percent above the extremely low level of June-July last year and, at a daily rate of over 35,000 bales, was at an annual rate of nearly 9,000,000 bales. If mill use of cotton in the five remaining months of the current season is at the adjusted January-February rate, total domestic mill consumption for the current season would be 8.9 million bales, 1.1 million bales or 14 percent above last season.

However, some unfavorable developments affecting future mill activity are in evidence, and the prospect is that mill use of cotton during the March-July period will decline more than seasonal. If so, the aggregate for these five months will not be more than 3.5 million bales. Domestic mill consumption for the entire 1949-50 season in this event, would total around 8.5 million bales.

Retail sales of textiles through February recovered somewhat from the low levels of last summer, but they were still running below a year ago. In addition, pre-Easter sales of apparel were unexpectedly slow in early March, partly resulting in some price weakness for many constructions. Exports of cotton cloth are at the lowest level since 1944 with no indication of any substantial or sustained increase. Imports of cotton cloth, although insignificant as compared with the total domestic cloth production, are increasing and may be higher this season than in any preceding postwar year. In view of these developments, therefore, it is likely that demands on the mills for gray cloth will decline more than seasonally during the remainder of the season.

Cotton prices in the ten spot markets, with the exception of some of the medium qualities which are in large supply, are 2 or more cents per pound above the corresponding loan rate. Because cotton prices increased more than gray cloth prices, gross mill margins on 17 selected constructions declined slightly in both January and February. Recently, secondhand goods appeared on the market at somewhat less than going prices. With little change in the price of cotton from February, mill margins narrowed again in March. With raw material costs rising in relation to selling prices and the average loan rate likely to be lower next season, it is unlikely that mills will produce substantial quantities of cloth for inventory.

Exports of Raw Cotton Expected To
Exceed 5-1/4 Million Bales.

Exports of U. S. cotton in the first seven months of the 1949-50 season were substantially above the comparable period for any season since 1939-40, when war stock-piling and an export subsidy increased the volume of foreign takings of U. S. cotton.

For the August-February period of the current season, U. S. exports totaled 3,068,000 bales (tables 10 and 16). For the corresponding period last season, 2,382,000 bales had been exported, compared with 4,917,000 bales in 1939-40. Significant increases in the volume to France, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany and Netherlands, have been largely responsible for exports during the current season exceeding last season by 29 percent. Spectacular increases, percentage-wise, but of lesser importance in volume were made in shipments to Greece, Hungary, Spain, and Cuba.

Direct financing by the U. S. Government has accounted for a large proportion of all exports of U. S. cotton since the war. In the August-February period of the current season, exports to those European countries participating in the ECA cotton program were slightly over 2,015,000 bales two thirds of total exports while those to Japan and Korea were 428,000 bales, or 14 percent of the total of 3.1 million bales. As of April 1, 1950, ECA had issued purchase authorizations for U. S. cotton to be exported during the fiscal year 1949-50, totaling slightly over 565 million dollars, of which 10.4 million was to Korea. Such authorizations, (nearly 90 million dollars of which were issued in the previous fiscal year, but all of which provide for shipment during the current fiscal year) would cover about 3.6 million bales or nearly two-thirds of the estimated exports in the 1949-50 fiscal year. Table 11 shows the distribution of these purchase authorizations by country of destination.

The prospect is that exports in the last five months of the current season (March-July) will be at a higher rate than during the first seven months and will total around 2-1/4 million running bales. If so, the full season total will exceed 5-1/4 million running bales. India has set aside exchange and authorized import licenses to import 300,000 bales of U. S. cotton during the second half of the current season while Communist-China will attempt to import 125,000 bales. Even if neither of these plans materializes, the total volume of U. S. cotton exports in 1949-50 may reach 5.0 million bales and exceed last season by about 300,000 bales.

In the March-July period, exports to Europe, including United Kingdom and Russia, may be at a higher level than during the first seven months and total about 1.6 million bales. Exports to Africa, Oceania, Central and South America should be about 70,000 bales, or about the same rate as during the August-February period. Procurement of cotton from Mexico by Canada has been heavy and may mean that exports of U. S. cotton to Canada during March-July will be substantially less than in the first seven months. Expected increases in the level of exports to India, Communist-China, Japan and Korea would bring the total exports to Asia during the last five months to over 600,000 bales nearly equal to that for the first seven months.

Carry-over August 1, 1950--
Around 7.5 Million Bales

The supply in 1949-50 is estimated at 21.4 million bales. If domestic mill consumption approximates 8.5 million bales as expected, and exports are around 5-1/4 million bales, total disappearance for the full season will be about 13-3/4 million bales. This would indicate that cotton stocks at the end of the current season are likely to be around 7.5 million bales.

CCC Loan Stocks On August 1, 1950 Probably About 5 Million Bales

About two-thirds of the end of season stocks are expected to be Commodity Credit Corporation loan and pooled cotton. "Free" stocks are likely to be higher than the 1.5 million bales of a year earlier but the actual increase depends largely on prospects in the late months of the current season as to the 1950-51 loan rate, the size and quality of 1950 crop, and the demand for cotton for use by domestic mills and for export in the early part of the next season. It is expected that CCC stocks will be about 5.0 million bales.

As of March 30, reported CCC loans on 1949 crop cotton were only 3,160,000 bales of which 767,000 had been redeemed. For the four weeks ending March 30, only 45,000 bales were placed under loan while 377,000 bales were redeemed. The low level of loans and high level of repayments reported during these four weeks is largely due to the relatively high prices during this period. In the ten spot markets, Middling 15/16 inch cotton averaged over 2 cents per pound, or nearly 10 percent, above the equivalent loan rate. Prices of many other qualitites of cotton, particularly those of Low Middling white or lower grades, were even more favorable relative to the loan rate.

During the heavy harvesting months, prices for cotton were not as high as during March. However, since early in the season the strong demand for cotton both for use by domestic mills and for export, coupled with small "free" stocks on August 1, 1949 and the grade distribution in the 1949 crop, has generally maintained prices sufficiently above the loan rate to hold entries into the Government loan to a low level. ECA policy requires that a specified portion of all cotton procured with ECA funds be Low Middling or lower grades and consequently has kept this kind of cotton moving into trade channels. The exact proportion of total procurement (exports) of cotton that must be in the low grades varies from country to country, depending on condition of mill machinery and equipment, composition of prewar exports of U. S. cotton as to grades, market outlets for the textiles, etc. but ranges from 12-1/2 percent for Great Britain to 17-1/2 percent for Germany.

Cotton can be placed under loan until April 30 and redeemed from the loan until August 1. There are several considerations that will affect the volume of cotton that will be placed under or redeemed from the loan before the end of the season. ECA purchase authorizations for cotton in late March totalled 74 million dollars, (nearly 500,000 bales). Since this cotton must be exported by June 15, 1950, a moderate demand can be expected for cotton for the remainder of the season. The price of cotton has not declined substantially in recent weeks from the season's high level reached in late February. The loan rate on Middling 7/8 inch for 1950 crop cotton, average location, seems likely to be slightly lower than during the current season. Barring unforseen economic declines or other international disruptions, world mill consumption and U. S. exports of cotton in 1950-51 may be about the same as in the current season. Farmers' intentions to plant cotton are not officially forecast but the initial national allotment in 1950 of 21 million acres was increased some by subsequent legislation.

On balance, it appears that CCC loans for 1949 crop cotton will not exceed 3-1/4 million bales, a large part of which will be redeemed by the producer. CCC stocks of cotton at the beginning of the 1950-51 season are expected to be about 5.0 million bales including the pooled cotton from the 1948 crop.

Exports of Cotton Textiles Decline

Changes in the volume of cotton cloth exported from the U1 S. in recent months indicate a severe downward adjustment. This declining trend may mean that a lower level of exports is in the making and that the United States will no longer hold the position as chief supplier to the world textile markets which it held in the immediate postwar years.

In 1947, U. S. exports of cotton cloth were nearly 1.5 billion square yards and accounted for 15 percent of the total domestic production of cotton cloth. This volume--five times as high as 1930-39 average--now stands as an all-time peak for U. S. exports of cotton cloth. In 1948, exports declined to 940 million square yards and comprised about 10 percent of domestic cotton textile output. In the first ten months of 1949 exports were approximately at the same level as for the corresponding period in 1948, but a drop in volume in both November and December held the full year's total down to 880.2 million square yards.

The decline in exports from 1947 to 1949 partially indicates the recovery from war damage of the textile industry in Europe and Japan. In 1947, Europe and Great Britain were wrestling with problems such as rebuilding an adequate skilled mill force, procurement of sufficient supplies of desirable cotton, repair and modernization of mill plants and equipment, and exchange difficulties. Under such conditions, these important prewar textile exporting countries could not compete with U. S. mills, either from the standpoint of cost or production. Japanese mills were under rigid regulations and were not allowed to operate more than 2-1/4 million spindles (about 20 percent of prewar) and could export cloth only at prices comparable to U. S. prices. Consequently, during 1947, cotton cloth was exported from the United States to a substantially larger number of countries than prewar. Many of these new customers were normal markets for European, United Kingdom or Japanese products. Analysis of tables 13 and 14 indicate that the aggregate exports of U. S. cotton cloth in 1939 to countries taking 15 million square yards or more comprised 81 percent of total exports, while in 1947 with exports more widespread as to the number of countries, aggregate exports of countries taking 15 million square yards or more accounted for only 55 percent of total cloth exports.

In 1948 and 1949, European and British mills, with the assistance of U. S. government financed cotton, were largely successful in reaching postwar goals (for some countries these were above prewar levels) in volume of production of cotton cloth. In Japan, textile export regulations were gradually relaxed and in late 1949 were practically lifted. While the cotton cloth produced in these and other countries (notably India, where the 1950 goal for cloth exports is nearly one

billion yards) was becoming more competitive with U. S. goods in the world textile markets, the dollar exchange situation in many textile importing countries was deteriorating and partially or wholly effective barriers were erected against the importation of U. S. textiles. The Philippine Republic, historically the second largest single offshore outlet, has limited imports of U. S. cloth during 1950 to 25 percent of the 1948 volume. Jamaica no longer is taking any U. S. goods. Postwar expansions of cloth production in other prewar mainstay markets, such as Cuba, Canada and South America, has also limited exports recently. As a consequence, U. S. exports of cotton textiles declined in late 1949, not only in total volume but also as to number of countries.

In January 1950, exports dropped below 40 million square yards for the first time in six years. Although nearly two-thirds higher than the 1935-39 average, these exports were only 36.5 million square yards, compared with 55.9 million in December and 102.3 million in the preceding January. If January should be typical for the year, the 1950 total would be the lowest since before the war.

A substantial reduction in annual cotton textile exports from 1948 and 1949 levels would probably affect domestic mills more adversely than the offsetting reduction in cloth production would indicate. Certainly the large volume of textile exports in 1947 delayed the dangerous operation of curtailing cloth production and of reducing cloth prices. A still large export market acted as a sedative when it did happen during 1948 and the first half of 1949. It is improbable that this re-adjustment, which as a whole was orderly and without mishap, could have been accomplished without substantial disruptions had there not been such large exports to serve as a cushion.

Whether the downward trend in current exports really portends a permanent lower level is problemetical and depends, in large measure, on the combined effects of several factors, over most of which the domestic mills have no control. Some of the factors that will determine the subsequent volume of U. S. cotton textile exports are the general economic conditions in the importing countries, the actions by the governments of these countries as to import restrictions against U. S. goods, which, in turn, may depend on the extent to which trade can be established or re-established with the United States in other items, the ultimate result of the devaluation of currencies, the extent to which the textile industry in Europe and Japan eventually recovers, which, in turn, depends largely on the future ability of these countries to procure cotton through their own resources, the extent to which both foreign textile importing and exporting countries substitute rayon and other synthetics, including paper, plastics, etc., to fill the gap in cotton textile requirements, and the extent to which textile production becomes the nucleus industry in the several nations which now are industrializing their economy for the first time. Other important factors--and over these the domestic mills can exercise control--are merchandising methods and the prices and quality of U. S. goods.

The world shortage of textiles is large. Excluding the United States, the world population in 1949, at about 2-1/4 billion persons, was 10 percent more than the 1934-38 average, while foreign consumption of cotton in 1949, at about 20.5 million bales, was over 20 percent less than the 1934-38 average. Foreign production of rayon in 1949 was about 1.7 billion pounds or 52 percent more than the 1934-38 average, but this increase which is about equivalent to 1.4 million bales of cotton, falls far short of balancing the reduced consumption in cotton. The combined per capita production of rayon and cotton textiles in all foreign countries in 1949 was about 5.1 pounds, 18 percent less than in 1934-38.

Foreign Production--
14-3/4 Million Bales

Foreign production of cotton in 1949-50 is expected to be about 14,750,000 American size bales, an increase over the preceding season of 4 percent, but 20 percent below the prewar average. Foreign cotton acreage during the current season is estimated to be nearly 6 percent more than the 40,600,000 acres in 1948-49 but unfavorable weather and heavy insect infestation in the higher yielding areas resulted in a slight reduction in the average yield.

The most substantial increases in foreign production in 1949-50 were made by Mexico and Turkey. A 37 percent acreage increase (about 300,000 acres) in Mexico plus favorable weather resulted in a 1949 crop of about 965,000 bales, 72 percent above 1948. Cotton production in Mexico has been stimulated by the expansion of irrigation facilities in the principal cotton growing areas and the devaluation of the peso in 1948, which increased prices for cotton by 43 percent in terms of Mexican currency. A record cotton crop in 1949 is also indicated for Turkey. The latest crop estimate is 435,000 bales, which would represent an increase above last year of about 125,000 bales or 41 percent.

The cotton acreage in Pakistan is not considered to have changed from the 2.7 million of the previous year but the crop, due to increased yields, is estimated to be 900,000 bales, slightly higher than last year. An increase in acreage of about 10 percent with some improvement over last year in yields is expected to bring the current crop in India up to about 2.3 million bales, 19 percent higher than a year ago. The Brazilian crop in 1949-50 is tentatively estimated at 1,700,000 bales, a substantial increase over last year's crop of 1,540,000 bales. The 1949-50 acreage is expected to be about 500,000 acres more than last year's total of 4.7 million acres.

A sharp drop in 1949 yields, due to severe leafworm and boll worm damage is responsible for a smaller crop in Egypt. At 1.7 million bales, the 1949-50 crop is expected to be 8 percent less than in the previous year, although the cotton acreage, at 1,754,000 acres, is 17 percent above that in 1948-49. The insect damage was generally confined to the area that produces extra long staple cotton.

Table 1.- Cotton: Acreage planted, yield per acre and production, United States, 1925-49

Year beginning August 1	Acreage in cultivation July 1	Yield per planted acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Pounds	1,000 bales 500 lb. gross weight
1925	45,968	167.5	16,105
1926	45,839	187.7	17,978
1927	39,471	157.1	12,956
1928	43,737	158.4	14,477
1929	44,448	159.7	14,825
1930	43,329	153.9	13,932
1931	39,110	209.3	17,097
1932	36,494	170.6	13,003
1933	1/ 29,753	210.1	13,047
1934	27,860	165.5	9,636
1935	28,063	181.5	10,638
1936	30,627	193.8	12,399
1937	34,090	266.2	18,946
1938	1/ 24,593	232.5	11,943
1939	1/ 24,250	233.5	11,817
1940	1/ 24,299	248.0	12,566
1941	1/ 22,696	227.2	10,744
1942	1/ 22,954	268.2	12,817
1943	21,900	250.1	11,427
1944	19,990	288.5	12,230
1945	17,562	246.3	9,015
1946	18,190	227.4	8,640
1947	21,500	263.7	11,857
1948	23,163	307.9	14,877
1949 2/	27,359	281.0	16,034

Compiled from records of the Crop Reporting Board.

1/ Excludes for 1933 the 10,495,000 acres plowed up under the AAA program and for 1938 to 1942, inclusive, such acreage as were plowed up in order to conform with farm acreage allotments. These acreages were: 1938--425,000 acres; 1939--433,000 acres; 1940--572,000 acres; 1941--434,000 acres; 1942--348,000.

2/ Forecast as of December 1, 1949.

Table 2.- Cotton: 1950 acreage allotment compared with 1949 acreage

State	1950 acreage allotment 1/	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1949 2/	Estimated harvested acreage 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Missouri	463	601	583
Virginia	28	33	32
North Carolina	723	822	815
South Carolina	1,026	1,282	1,270
Georgia	1,411	1,567	1,550
Florida	42	46	44
Tennessee	704	845	830
Alabama	1,571	1,825	1,810
Mississippi	2,296	2,885	2,770
Arkansas	1,921	2,534	2,450
Louisiana	873	1,087	1,060
Oklahoma	1,243	1,344	1,300
Texas	7,637	10,811	10,725
New Mexico	170	320	310
Arizona	232	374	373
California	643	983	957
Other States	17	20	19
United States	21,000	27,359	26,898

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board, PMA.

1/ Not applicable to cotton 1½ inches or more in staple length as provided for in Section 347 of Public Law 272, 81st. Congress.
2/ Estimates as of December 1, 1949.

Table 3.- Cotton: Allotted acreage, planted acreage and percent planted were of allotted, by States and United States, 1938-43 1/

State	Acres allotted 2/						Acres planted 3/						Planted as a percentage of allotted					
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
Missouri	388	396	403	405	409	417	362	380	414	419	426	375	93.3	96.0	102.7	103.5	104.2	89.9
Virginia	57	59	58	57	56	55	42	33	33	36	41	34	73.7	55.9	56.9	63.2	73.2	61.8
North Carolina	999	992	995	987	979	983	884	754	841	811	861	850	88.5	76.0	84.5	82.2	87.9	86.5
South Carolina	1,371	1,367	1,366	1,356	1,352	1,348	1,263	1,248	1,267	1,232	1,153	1,148	92.1	91.3	92.8	90.9	85.3	85.2
Georgia	2,172	2,270	2,272	2,253	2,240	2,212	2,048	1,982	1,970	1,849	1,734	1,618	94.3	87.3	86.7	82.1	77.4	73.1
Florida	84	90	88	85	84	83	67	64	58	50	56	44	79.8	71.1	65.9	58.8	66.7	53.0
Tennessee	822	832	814	803	801	807	742	753	729	690	725	723	90.3	88.1	89.6	85.9	90.5	89.6
Alabama	2,246	2,308	2,290	2,278	2,259	2,249	2,079	2,099	2,037	1,791	1,722	1,627	92.6	90.9	89.0	78.6	76.2	72.3
Mississippi	2,671	2,707	2,703	2,695	2,673	2,680	2,622	2,661	2,657	2,458	2,438	2,515	98.2	98.3	98.2	91.2	91.2	93.8
Arkansas	2,391	2,394	2,293	2,298	2,290	2,298	2,165	2,187	2,159	2,086	2,021	1,888	90.5	91.4	94.2	90.8	88.3	82.2
Louisiana	1,247	1,269	1,272	1,268	1,258	1,240	1,140	1,153	1,197	1,071	1,028	1,025	91.4	90.9	94.1	84.5	81.7	82.7
Oklahoma	2,287	2,299	2,250	2,214	2,201	2,193	1,733	1,855	1,900	1,731	1,872	1,554	75.8	80.7	84.4	78.2	85.1	70.9
Texas	10,020	10,150	10,003	9,962	9,933	9,897	9,163	8,873	8,869	8,101	8,395	7,889	91.4	87.4	88.7	81.3	84.5	79.7
New Mexico	112	116	118	118	118	120	97	96	108	101	106	93	86.6	82.8	91.5	85.6	89.8	77.5
Arizona	198	191	194	194	194	194	159	148	156	153	144	108	80.3	77.5	80.4	78.9	74.2	55.7
California	402	396	397	400	405	400	356	334	356	356	359	290	88.6	84.3	89.7	89.0	88.6	72.5
Other States 4/	25	27	27	26	26	27	21	21	22	20	22	18	84.0	77.8	81.5	76.9	84.6	66.7
United States 5/	6/27,493	27,863	27,545	27,399	27,280	27,203	24,943	24,622	24,772	22,956	23,103	21,798	90.7	88.4	89.9	83.8	84.7	80.1

Compiled from records of Crop Reporting Board and Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

1/ Includes short staple cotton only.
2/ From records of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.
3/ From records of the Crop Reporting Board. Excludes long staple cotton.
4/ Includes Illinois, Kansas and Kentucky.
5/ Totals were made before figures were rounded.
6/ Does not include 217,000 acres released by growers and not reapportioned.

Table 4.- Average price of specified qualities of cotton in the ten spot markets on March 20, 1950 with percent this price was of corresponding price on August 1, 1949 and equivalent loan rates 1/

Grade	7/8 inch			15/16 inch			1 inch			1-1/16 inch		
	Price at 10 markets March 20, 1950	Percent 10 markets is of Price Aug. 1, 1949	Percent 10 markets is of Equivalent loan rate	Price at 10 markets March 20, 1950	Percent 10 markets is of Price Aug. 1, 1949	Percent 10 markets is of Equivalent loan rate	Price at 10 markets March 20, 1950	Percent 10 markets is of Price Aug. 1, 1949	Percent 10 markets is of Equivalent loan rate	Price at 10 markets March 20, 1950	Percent 10 markets is of Price Aug. 1, 1949	Percent 10 markets is of Equivalent loan rate
	Cents	Percent	Percent	Cents	Percent	Percent	Cents	Percent	Percent	Cents	Percent	Percent
White												
GM	31.13	103.4	111.9	32.78	102.3	109.0	34.02	104.3	110.9	34.73	104.6	110.7
SM	31.01	101.5	111.9	32.67	102.3	109.2	33.90	104.3	110.9	34.62	104.7	110.9
M	30.40	102.4	111.1	31.90	101.1	107.9	32.93	102.8	109.1	33.53	103.3	109.1
SLM	27.78	98.3	107.4	28.82	97.9	103.2	29.30	98.6	103.3	29.70	98.8	102.9
LM	25.45	103.9	116.9	26.42	103.8	112.3	26.61	104.3	112.2	26.68	104.4	112.2
SGO	23.56	112.8	133.7	24.51	112.2	125.2	24.74	113.2	126.1	24.74	113.2	125.5
GO	21.94	118.1	142.3	22.84	116.1	132.3	23.06	117.2	133.5	23.06	117.2	132.0
Spotted												
GM	29.20	102.5	110.7	30.84	101.4	107.9	31.14	101.2	107.7	31.32	100.8	107.2
M	27.03	101.8	110.7	28.55	100.3	107.3	28.80	99.9	106.8	28.92	100.1	106.4
LM	22.19	119.5	143.9	23.19	115.4	133.1	23.31	116.0	133.8	23.31	115.8	133.4
Tinged												
M	23.63	117.0	136.0	24.60	115.2	129.0	24.71	114.2	128.6	24.71	113.1	127.9
Stained												
SM	22.06	116.5	134.8	23.16	112.8	127.1	23.26	112.9	127.3	23.26	112.8	126.6
Gray												
SM	27.26	104.2	110.5	28.81	102.9	108.2	29.03	102.5	108.0	29.09	102.1	107.3

Computed from data from Cotton Branch, PMA.

Table 5.- Average price for cotton received by farmers, ten spot market average price for Middling 15/16 inch and for Middling 7/8 inch, parity price for cotton and loan rate on Middling 15/16 inch, United States, by years, 1939-48, and by months, 1948 and 1949

Month and year	Average price received by farmers for cotton	Ten spot markets		Farm price as percent of ten spot markets		Parity price of 1/ cotton	Farm price as percent of parity price	Loan rate on Middling 7/8"	Farm price as percent of loan rate on M. 7/8"
		M 15/16"	M 7/8"	M 15/16"	M 7/8"				
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent
1939	9.09	10.09	9.90	90.1	91.8	15.38	59.1	8.70	104.5
1940	9.89	11.00	10.79	89.9	91.7	15.62	63.3	8.90	111.1
1941	17.03	18.31	17.94	93.0	94.9	17.73	96.0	14.02	121.5
1942	19.04	20.14	19.22	94.5	99.1	19.22	99.1	17.02	111.9
1943	19.88	20.65	19.56	96.3	101.6	20.58	96.6	18.41	108.0
1944	20.73	21.86	20.60	94.8	100.6	20.96	98.9	20.03	103.5
1945	22.52	25.96	24.39	86.8	92.3	22.07	102.0	19.84	113.5
1946	32.64	34.82	33.33	93.7	97.9	26.78	121.9	22.83	143.0
1947	31.93	34.58	32.38	92.3	98.6	30.26	105.5	26.49	120.5
1948									
Aug.	30.41	31.31	28.42	97.1	107.0	30.88	98.5	28.79	105.6
Sept.	30.94	31.18	28.77	99.2	107.5	30.88	100.2	28.79	107.5
Oct.	31.08	31.21	28.91	99.6	107.5	30.63	101.5	28.79	108.0
Nov.	30.52	31.49	29.40	96.9	103.8	30.50	100.1	28.79	106.0
Dec.	29.64	32.17	30.19	92.1	98.2	30.50	97.2	28.79	103 0
Jan.	29.27	32.59	30.61	89.8	95.6	30.50	96.0	28.79	101.7
Feb.	29.15	32.55	30.56	89.6	95.4	30.26	96.3	28.79	101.3
Mar.	28.74	32.64	30.64	88.1	93.8	30.26	95.0	28.79	99.8
Apr.	29.91	32.97	30.97	90.7	96.6	30.38	98.5	28.79	103.9
May	29.97	32.85	30.88	91.2	97.1	30.26	99.0	28.79	104.1
June	30.13	32.76	30.89	92.0	97.5	30.13	100.0	28.79	104.7
July	30.08	32.09	30.24	93.7	99.5	30.13	99.8	28.79	104.5
Average	30.41	32.15	30.04	94.6	101.2	30.50	99.7	28.79	105.6
1949									
Aug.	29.32	31.04	29.33	94.5	100.0	30.01	97.7	27.23	107.7
Sept.	29.70	29.98	28.44	99.1	104.4	29.76	99.8	27.23	109.1
Oct.	28.70	29.61	28.07	96.9	102.2	29.64	96.8	27.23	105.4
Nov.	27.76	29.78	28.21	93.2	98.4	29.64	93.7	27.23	101.9
Dec.	26.50	30.30	28.80	87.5	92.0	29.76	89.0	27.23	97.3
Jan.	26.47	31.03	29.54	85.3	89.6	29.88	88.6	27.23	97.2
Feb.	27.50	31.98	30.48	86.0	90.2	29.88	92.0	27.23	101.0

Compiled from reports of the Cotton Branch, PMA, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Calculated from revised parity indices as published by BAE, January, 1950.

Table 6.- Grade distribution of upland cotton crops, United States, 1948 and 1949

Grade	1949		1948		1949 as percent of 1948
	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent
White & Extra White					
Good Middling and higher	49	0.3	111	0.8	44.1
Stict Middling	912	5.8	1,762	12.1	51.8
Middling	4,299	27.1	5,579	38.3	77.1
Strict Low Middling	5,252	33.0	3,578	24.5	146.8
Low Middling	1,757	11.1	1,031	7.1	170.4
Strict Good Ordinary	286	1.8	362	2.5	79.0
Good Ordinary	35	0.2	83	0.5	42.2
Spotted					
Good Middling	55	0.3	75	0.5	73.3
Strict Middling	804	5.1	617	4.2	130.3
Middling	1,349	8.5	493	3.4	273.6
Strict Low Middling	477	3.0	306	2.1	155.9
Low Middling	108	0.7	250	1.7	43.2
Tinged, all grades	97	0.6	176	1.2	55.1
Stained, all grades	1/	---	3	2/	---
Gray, all grades	398	2.5	106	0.7	375.5
Below Grade	19	0.1	45	0.3	42.2
Total	15,897	100.0	14,577	100.0	109.1

Compiled from reports of the Cotton Branch, PMA.

1/ Less than 500 bales.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.- Cotton: Acreage harvested and ginnings, by States, United States, 1947-49

State	Acreage harvested			Cotton ginned		
	1949 1/	1948	1947	1949 1/	1948	1947
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
Alabama	1,810	1,630	1,500	853	1,167	907
Arizona	373	281	225	549	322	235
Arkansas	2,450	2,220	2,050	1,604	1,922	1,242
California	957	804	534	1,285	974	766
Florida	44	29	24	9	8	6
Georgia	1,550	1,289	1,270	613	747	647
Louisiana	1,060	950	830	633	733	490
Mississippi	2,770	2,560	2,350	1,460	2,292	1,517
Missouri	583	555	431	477	512	315
New Mexico	310	209	151	263	225	170
North Carolina	815	725	647	491	697	458
Oklahoma	1,300	1,025	1,120	587	362	318
South Carolina	1,270	1,120	1,050	566	872	642
Tennessee	830	770	700	622	641	507
Texas	10,725	8,610	8,350	5,860	3,063	3,314
Virginia	32	26	23	18	21	15
Other States 2/	19	18	14	11	11	8
United States	26,898	22,821	21,269	15,901	14,580	11,557

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.

Table 8.- Cotton: Average consumption per working day, United States, 1939-40 to date

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
1939	27,420	30,448	31,561	33,429	32,506	32,524	32,016	29,866	28,754	28,517	28,271	28,306
1940	29,586	31,133	33,514	36,155	37,023	37,548	39,671	40,703	41,861	42,954	41,705	42,263
1941	41,525	40,836	42,007	43,546	40,381	44,072	45,363	43,973	46,135	45,613	43,978	43,241
1942	44,044	44,639	44,740	44,533	42,540	44,721	44,716	43,366	43,340	44,015	41,747	39,994
1943	38,327	40,565	40,819	39,948	37,008	38,987	39,239	39,284	39,431	37,014	36,628	36,170
1944	36,589	38,518	36,505	38,904	37,940	37,797	39,713	38,974	37,214	36,907	37,426	32,046
1945	32,106	35,920	33,396	34,569	32,597	36,054	38,015	38,300	37,506	38,732	39,616	33,164
1946	38,989	39,886	40,592	42,830	36,969	42,222	41,969	41,681	40,109	37,541	34,734	30,808
1947	33,946	33,889	36,421	38,967	34,311	40,033	39,943	38,259	38,300	38,318	36,379	29,879
1948	33,130	34,363	33,567	31,901	29,368	32,109	32,546	31,364	28,955	26,999	27,302	22,721
1949	28,830	32,963	34,972	35,919	34,953	1/37,651	1/37,592					

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ Based on 4 weeks.

Table 9 .- Number of working days per month in cotton industry, United States, 1939-40 to date 1/

Year beginning August	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
1939	23	20 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	20	22 1/2	20 2/3	21	21 2/3	22 1/2	20	22
1940	22	20 1/2	23	20 1/2	21	22 1/2	20	21	22	21 1/2	21	22
1941	21	21 1/2	22 3/4	19 1/2	22	21 1/2	19 2/3	22	21 2/3	21	22	23
1942	21	21 1/2	21 3/4	20 1/2	22	20 1/2	19 2/3	23	21 2/3	20 1/2	22	21
1943	22	21 1/2	20 3/4	21 1/2	23	21	20 2/3	23	19 2/3	22 1/2	22	20
1944	23	20 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	20	22 1/2	19 2/3	22	20 2/3	22 1/2	21	21
1945	23	19 1/2	22 3/4	21 1/2	20	22 1/2	19 2/3	21	21 2/3	22 1/2	20	22
1946	22	20 1/2	23	20 1/2	21	22 1/2	20	21	22	21 1/2	21	22
1947	21	21 1/2	22 3/4	19 1/2	22	21 1/2	19 2/3	23	21 2/3	20 1/2	22	21
1948	22	21 1/2	20 3/4	21 1/2	23	21	19 2/3	23	20 2/3	21 1/2	22	20
1949	23	21 1/2	20 3/4	21 1/2	21	2/19 1/2	2/19 2/3	3/25	2/19 2/3	2/20	24 1/2	19
1950	2/20	3/24 1/2	2/19 3/4	3/24 1/2	2/19	2/19 1/2	2/19 2/3					

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Calendar months through December 1949; 4 and 5 week periods approximately coinciding with calendar months after that date. The number of working days is based on a 5-day week with the following allowances for holidays: January 1, 1/2 day; February 22, 1/3 day; April 19, 1/3 day; May 30, 1/2 day; July 4, full day; September, 1/2 day; October 12, 1/4 day; November 1/2 day; December 25, full day. No deduction is made for holidays falling on Saturday.

2/ 4 weeks.

3/ 5 weeks.

Table 10.- Cotton: Exports from the United States to specified countries, August-January, average 1935-39, 1940-44, and 1946-49

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	Year beginning August 1: 1946 1/	1947 1/	1948 2/	1949 3/
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
Europe						
United Kingdom	896.8	337.6	180.1	159.8	228.5	322.7
Austria	.1	0	3.5	0	16.7	19.9
Belgium and Lux.	112.0	0	104.7	35.2	76.2	93.5
Czechoslovakia	34.6	0	74.0	0	.4	35.4
Denmark	19.6	0	0	.0	14.0	16.0
Eire	0	0	.1	0	.8	1.6
Estonia	5.9	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	22.8	1.8	21.7	10.6	18.3	3.1
France	486.8	2.0	152.6	74.7	236.6	410.0
Germany	328.6	0	127.8	51.3	265.9	328.6
Gibraltar	0	0	.1	0	0	0
Greece	0.8	0.1	9.7	1.0	1.9	15.5
Hungary	3.1	0	0	0	1.7	18.1
Italy	246.4	0	261.7	20.9	304.8	313.9
Latvia	4.2	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	76.2	0	75.9	23.2	84.0	126.8
Norway	11.4	0	3.3	1.5	7.2	4.4
Poland and Danzig.	105.4	0	3.7	14.6	54.4	26.4
Portugal	22.8	.1	0	0	0	0
Spain	65.2	45.8	29.4	0	11.0	26.6
Sweden	79.4	5.6	14.7	4.7	.4	6.9
Switzerland	7.1	.1	9.1	1.8	29.0	30.2
U.S.S.R.	0	27.8	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	11.7	0	60.1	0	17.5	11.1
Other Europe	2.3	0	0	0	3.4	1.6
Total Europe	2,543.2	420.9	1,132.2	399.3	1,372.7	1,812.3
Other Countries						
Canada	161.8	153.2	157.1	84.5	134.4	130.7
Mexico	0	0	0	4/	0	0
Cuba	7.0	3.9	12.4	9.2	.9	11.8
Colombia	10.3	1.9	1.0	0	20.0	19.9
India	38.6	.1	0	0	2.4	6.5
China	71.6	4.2	97.3	6.8	92.9	17.4
Japan	662.8	11.2	446.0	364.6	203.6	311.5
Hong Kong	0	0	1.7	0	2.9	28.2
Australia	4.5	7.3	5.9	10.0	0	0
Palestine	0	0	.2	.5	4.7	3.6
French Indo China	11.6	2.3	5.3	4.0	4.1	5.3
Korea	0	0	0	23.0	0	8.5
Other countries	15.0	80.5	6.6	0	46.8	57.2
World total	3,526.4	685.5	1,865.7	901.9	1,884.5	2,412.9

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ Excludes War Department shipments. 2/ Includes Army Civilian Supply Exports.
3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 50 bales.

Table 11.- ECA purchase authorizations issued to April 1, 1950 for cotton to be exported during fiscal year 1949-50, and actual exports, United States, July 1949 and August-February, 1949-50

Country	Authorizations for shipment of cotton during fiscal year, 1949-50		Exports from United States	
			July, 1949	August-February 1949-50
	1,000 dollars	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
Austria	9,725	61.3	.8	20.6
Belgium	2/ 6,000	2/ 37.8	8.0	113.5
Denmark	4,794	30.2	1.0	20.0
France	123,900	780.5	21.6	509.2
French North Africa	1,328	8.4	0	3.4
Germany	145,708	917.8	32.6	367.9
Greece	10,078	63.5	2.0	18.8
Italy	113,219	713.2	12.2	397.1
Netherlands	38,545	242.8	3.8	144.9
Norway	2,200	13.9	1.1	4.9
Sweden	2,100	13.2	0	10.7
United Kingdom	97,500	614.2	24.6	403.8
Korea	10,370	65.3	1.1	16.1
Total	2/565,467	2/3,562.0	108.8	2,030.9

Compiled from reports of ECA and Bureau of the Census.

1/ Calculated at $158.75 per bale.
2/ Does not include 3.0 million dollars authorized in March, 1950, for procurement of about 19,500 bales to be exported after July 20, 1950.

Table 12.- Grade of ginnings of carry-over and of CCC stocks from 1948 upland cotton crop and grade of ginnings and of CCC loans from the 1949 upland cotton crop

Grade	1948 crop cotton			1949 crop cotton 1/			
	Ginnings	Carry-over Aug. 1, 1949	CCC stocks Aug. 1, 1949	Ginnings through Jan. 15, 1950		CCC loans as of Jan. 31, 1950	
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent
White and Extra White							
Good Middling and higher	110	40	30	48	0.3	4	0.2
Strict Middling	1,762	666	469	911	5.8	74	3.5
Middling	5,579	1,999	1,391	4,291	27.5	432	20.5
Strict Low Middling	3,578	1,420	1,137	5,228	33.6	890	42.1
Low Middling	1,032	437	338	1,716	11.0	97	4.6
Strict Good Ordinary	362	102	58	242	1.5	4	0.2
Good Ordinary	83	18	9	21	0.1	2/	3/
Spotted							
Good Middling	75	8	7	54	0.3	5	0.2
Strict Middling	617	108	85	800	5.1	144	6.8
Middling	493	150	110	1,335	8.5	411	19.5
Strict Low Middling	307	108	79	435	2.8	10	0.5
Low Middling	250	66	40	77	0.5	2/	3/
Tinged and Stained	179	50	27	77	0.5	1	3/
Gray	106	41	36	394	2.5	43	2.0
Below Grade	45	3	0	7	3/	---	---
Total 4/	14,577	5,216	5/3,794	15,638	100.0	2,114	100.0

Compiled from reports of the Cotton Branch, and CCC Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Ginnings data are preliminary. Data on CCC loans do not include Cotton Cooperative Associations cotton of about 700,000 bales, for which grade distribution was not available. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Totals made before figures rounded. 5/ Data by grades preliminary, total revised.

Table 13.- Exports of cotton cloths to specified countries from United States, 1920-1949 1/

Calendar year	Total 2/	Canada	Philippine Republic	Iran	Union of South Africa	Central America	Cuba	Indonesia	Venezuela	United Kingdom	Ceylon	Thailand	Belgian Congo	Haiti	British Mayala	Other countries
	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.	Million sq.yds.
1920 3/	818.8	66.3	63.1	4/	1.3	58.0	160.7	6.6	36.4	5.1	4/	5/	.1	21.7	4/	399.5
1921 3/	551.5	43.1	53.6	4/	4.4	72.3	22.5	1.4	2.2	2.7	4/	.2	5/	20.8	4/	328.3
1922	587.5	50.1	93.4	4/	6.9	62.0	48.8	.3	4.5	4.0	.3	5/	5/	22.6	4/	294.6
1923	464.5	35.5	73.8	4/	6.8	51.8	86.9	.3	5.8	1.9	.2	5/	5/	22.3	4/	179.0
1924	477.8	33.4	67.5	4/	7.8	62.7	80.9	.1	10.6	2.2	.2	.1	5/	23.2	4/	189.1
1925	543.5	38.1	79.8	4/	12.2	63.2	66.4	.1	10.5	4.3	.3	5/	5/	31.1	1.5	235.8
1926	513.3	46.2	101.1	4/	14.0	53.0	70.0	.1	8.4	3.6	.5	.1	5/	17.5	.7	198.1
1927	565.0	63.1	88.0	4/	15.1	60.4	80.0	2.1	6.3	7.7	.2	.1	5/	27.3	2.5	212.2
1928	546.8	69.8	93.8	4/	13.9	49.5	70.7	4.8	8.5	9.3	.4	5/	5/	25.4	2.2	198.5
1929	564.4	75.6	81.3	4/	13.4	60.5	76.6	8.3	12.2	10.7	.3	.2	5/	14.5	3.2	207.8
Av. 1920-29	563.3	52.1	79.5	4/	9.6	59.3	76.4	2.4	10.5	5.2	.2	.1	5/	22.6	.2	245.4
1930	416.3	58.3	48.6	4/	10.0	40.9	64.4	5.9	8.0	8.8	.4	5/	5/	20.0	1.5	149.5
1931	367.0	37.1	61.6	4/	8.5	44.7	54.3	2.8	7.8	5.6	.2	5/	0.1	14.7	.8	128.8
1932	375.4	26.7	116.7	4/	5.9	47.4	50.2	1.4	5.6	0.2	.1	5/	5/	19.3	1.0	100.9
1933	302.0	17.1	88.1	4/	1.7	44.4	45.1	.5	4.9	.1	.1	5/	5/	13.1	.2	86.7
1934	226.3	12.5	47.9	4/	1.2	33.5	67.6	2.1	3.4	.5	5/	5/	5/	2.6	.1	54.9
1935	185.6	12.0	47.1	4/	.9	21.4	55.4	.5	2.2	.4	5/	5/	0.1	4.9	.1	40.6
1936	200.5	16.2	41.5	4/	1.0	21.3	59.7	.3	2.1	.3	.1	5/	5/	10.6	.1	47.3
1937	236.3	20.4	66.7	4/	1.8	17.7	65.8	1.6	3.1	.5	5/	5/	5/	9.2	.2	49.3
1938	319.6	25.5	125.5	5/	2.4	36.8	48.4	1.1	4.1	1.1	5/	5/	5/	15.2	.5	59.0
1939	367.5	43.5	107.5	5/	3.6	45.8	63.4	4.3	8.1	1.1	5/	5/	.1	19.4	.9	69.8
Av. 1930-39	299.7	26.9	75.1	5/	3.7	35.4	57.4	2.1	4.9	1.9	.1	5/	5/	12.9	.5	78.8
1940	357.9	91.7	74.2	5/	15.8	36.9	44.3	11.3	5.2	3.6	5/	5/	5/	15.7	1.2	58.0
1941	586.7	115.7	88.3	5/	36.5	51.3	62.0	48.9	12.7	1.5	5/	5/	5/	17.6	.7	151.5
1942	447.8	174.2	0	.2	7.8	34.4	47.7	6.8	12.3	1.9	5/	5/	5/	13.1	.1	149.3
1943	538.5	189.4	0	5/	13.6	25.1	27.9	0	11.5	31.5	5/	0	7.8	12.6	0	219.1
1944	638.1	218.7	0	5/	19.6	26.3	31.2	0	9.7	3.3	5.2	0	7.5	15.1	0	301.5
1945	672.8	191.1	2.5	4.9	29.1	19.6	32.4	4.2	6.0	7.7	11.8	5/	13.8	11.9	0	337.8
1946	774.9	203.0	85.2	4.2	26.8	23.2	33.5	70.7	10.7	.5	6.9	.3	10.8	11.0	7.9	280.2
1947	1,474.8	285.3	90.8	10.1	94.1	56.3	43.4	33.2	27.4	42.1	17.6	6.2	30.7	19.9	47.6	670.1
1948	940.4	160.4	83.0	40.4	98.0	49.9	39.8	17.9	38.9	26.9	23.3	4.4	26.3	9.6	106.0	125.6
1949	880.2	173.7	112.7	109.2	54.8	44.9	44.2	38.3	28.2	23.2	21.3	19.0	18.1	15.0	10.7	166.9
Av. 1940-49	731.2	180.3	53.7	16.9	39.6	36.7	40.6	23.1	16.3	14.2	8.6	3.0	11.5	14.2	17.4	255.1

Percentage each country is of total exports

	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1920	100.0	8.1	7.7	4/	0.2	7.1	19.6	0.8	4.4	0.6	4/	6/	6/	2.7	4/	48.8
1921	100.0	7.8	9.7	4/	.8	13.1	4.1	.2	.4	.5	4/	6/	6/	3.8	4/	59.5
1922	100.0	8.5	15.9	4/	1.1	10.6	8.3	6/	.8	.7	6/	6/	6/	3.8	4/	50.1
1923	100.0	7.6	15.9	4/	1.5	11.2	18.7	6/	1.2	.4	6/	6/	6/	4.8	4/	38.5
1924	100.0	7.0	14.1	4/	1.6	13.1	16.9	6/	2.2	.5	6/	6/	6/	4.9	4/	39.6
1925	100.0	7.0	14.7	4/	2.2	11.6	12.2	6/	1.9	.8	6/	6/	6/	5.7	0.3	43.7
1926	100.0	9.0	19.7	4/	2.7	10.3	13.6	6/	1.7	.7	6/	6/	6/	3.4	.1	38.6
1927	100.0	11.2	15.6	4/	2.7	10.7	14.2	.4	1.1	1.4	6/	6/	6/	4.8	.4	37.6
1928	100.0	12.7	17.2	4/	2.5	9.1	12.9	.8	1.6	1.7	6/	6/	6/	4.6	.4	36.5
1929	100.0	13.3	14.4	4/	2.4	10.7	13.6	1.5	2.1	1.9	6/	6/	6/	2.6	.6	36.8
Av. 1920-29	100.0	9.2	14.1	4/	1.7	10.5	13.6	.4	1.9	.9	6/	6/	6/	4.0	6/	43.5
1930	100.0	14.0	11.7	4/	2.4	9.8	15.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.1	6/	6/	4.8	.4	36.2
1931	100.0	10.1	16.8	4/	2.3	12.2	14.8	.8	2.1	1.5	.1	6/	6/	4.0	.2	35.1
1932	100.0	7.1	31.1	4/	1.5	12.6	13.4	.4	1.5	6/	6/	6/	6/	5.1	.3	26.9
1933	100.0	5.7	29.2	4/	.6	14.7	14.9	.2	1.6	6/	6/	6/	6/	4.3	.1	28.7
1934	100.0	5.5	21.2	4/	.5	14.8	29.9	.9	1.5	.2	6/	6/	6/	1.1	.1	24.3
1935	100.0	6.5	25.4	4/	.5	11.5	29.8	.3	1.2	.2	6/	6/	0.1	2.6	.1	21.9
1936	100.0	8.1	20.7	4/	.5	10.6	29.8	.2	1.0	.1	.1	6/	6/	5.3	.1	23.6
1937	100.0	8.6	28.2	4/	.8	7.5	27.8	.7	1.3	.2	6/	6/	6/	3.9	.1	20.9
1938	100.0	8.0	39.2	6/	.8	11.5	15.1	.3	1.3	.3	6/	6/	6/	4.8	.2	18.5
1939	100.0	11.8	29.3	6/	1.0	12.5	17.3	1.2	2.2	.3	6/	6/	6/	5.3	.2	19.0
Av. 1930-39	100.0	9.0	25.1	6/	1.2	11.8	19.2	.7	1.6	.6	6/	6/	6/	4.3	.2	26.3
1940	100.0	25.6	20.7	6/	4.4	10.3	12.4	3.2	1.4	1.0	6/	6/	6/	4.4	0.3	16.2
1941	100.0	19.7	15.1	6/	6.2	8.7	10.6	8.3	2.2	.3	6/	6/	6/	3.0	.1	25.8
1942	100.0	38.9	0	6/	1.7	7.7	10.7	1.5	2.7	.4	6/	6/	6/	2.9	6/	33.3
1943	100.0	35.2	0	6/	2.5	4.7	5.2	0	2.1	5.8	6/	0	1.4	2.3	0	40.7
1944	100.0	34.3	0	6/	3.1	4.1	4.9	0	1.5	.5	.8	0	1.2	2.4	0	47.3
1945	100.0	28.4	0.4	0.7	4.3	2.9	4.8	.6	.8	1.1	1.8	6/	2.1	1.8	0	50.2
1946	100.0	26.2	11.0	.5	3.5	3.0	4.3	9.1	1.4	6/	.9	6/	1.4	1.4	1.2	36.1
1947	100.0	19.3	6.2	.7	6.4	3.8	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.9	1.2	0.4	2.1	1.4	3.2	45.3
1948	100.0	17.2	8.8	4.3	10.4	5.3	4.2	1.9	4.1	2.9	2.5	.5	2.8	1.0	11.2	22.9
1949	100.0	19.7	12.8	12.4	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.2	19.0
Av. 1940-49	100.0	24.7	7.3	2.3	5.4	5.0	5.6	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.2	.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	34.9

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ Includes duck, tirefabrics, all other cotton cloths, bleached, unbleached, yarn dyed and colored, and mixtures made largely of cotton yarns.
2/ Totals and averages were made before figures were rounded to millions.
3/ Linear yards.
4/ If any included in other countries.
5/ Less than 50,000 yards.
6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 14.- Exports of cotton cloths by country of destination, United States, 1937 and 1947-49 1/

Country of destination	1949 2/		1948		1947		1939	
	Million sq. yds.	Per-cent	Million sq. yds.	Per-cent	Million sq. yds.	Per-cent	Million sq. yds.	Per-cent
Grand total 3/	880.2	100.0	940.4	100.0	1,474.8	100.0	367.5	100.0
N. America, total 3/	180.1	20.4	169.8	18.1	287.3	19.5	48.8	13.3
Canada	173.7	19.7	160.4	17.1	278.3	18.9	43.5	11.8
Greenland	0	0	0	0	.4	4/	0	0
Mexico	5.7	0.6	8.2	0.9	6.9	0.5	3.8	1.0
Newfoundland	.7	.1	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.4
C. America, total 3/	44.9	5.1	49.9	5.3	56.3	3.8	45.8	12.5
British Honduras	.4	4/	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	.5	0.1
Canal Zone	.4	4/	.5	4/	.9	0.1	.4	0.1
Costa Rica	8.6	1.0	7.1	0.8	8.9	0.6	4.1	1.1
El Salvador	6.5	0.7	14.6	1.6	13.7	0.9	12.9	3.5
Guatemala	8.7	1.0	7.7	0.8	9.3	0.6	5/	4/
Honduras	9.7	1.1	5.4	0.6	10.5	0.7	4.1	1.1
Nicaragua	5.1	0.6	8.5	0.9	6.6	0.4	12.0	3.3
Panama Republic	5.5	0.6	5.1	0.5	5.3	0.4	2.5	0.7
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.3	2.5
Bermuda and Carib. Area, total 3/	78.3	8.9	72.1	7.7	110.3	7.5	101.4	27.6
Bahamas	.5	.1	.8	0.1	.9	0.1	0	0
Barbadoes	.6	.1	.3	4/	1.4	0.1	.5	0.1
Bermuda	.2	4/	.2	4/	.3	4/	.1	4/
Cuba	44.2	5.0	39.8	4.2	43.8	3.0	63.4	17.3
Curacao	1.7	.2	2.2	0.2	1.7	0.1	0	0
Dominican Rep.	10.8	1.2	11.0	1.2	15.0	1.0	5.5	1.5
French W. I.	1.2	.1	.6	4/	2.2	0.1	5/	4/
Haiti	15.0	1.7	9.6	1.0	19.8	1.3	19.4	5.3
Jamaica	.1	4/	.6	4/	14.1	1.0	8.5	2.3
Leeward Islands	2.0	.2	3.0	0.3	3.9	0.3	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2.0	.2	4.0	0.4	7.2	0.5	1.7	0.5
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0.6
S. America, total 3/	66.9	7.6	89.0	9.5	133.9	9.1	41.5	11.3
Argentina	2.6	.2	15.6	1.7	58.7	4.0	5/	4/
Bolivia	6.7	.8	4.1	0.4	2.7	0.2	.1	4/
Brazil	.2	4/	.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	.7	0.2
British Guinea	1.2	.1	2.4	0.3	4.7	0.3	.7	0.2
Chile	3.6	0.4	2.2	0.2	9.5	0.6	6.7	1.8
Columbia	6.8	0.8	10.7	1.1	6.8	0.5	23.5	6.4
Ecuador	4.7	0.5	6.6	0.7	4.5	0.3	.8	0.2
French Guinea	.2	4/	.1	4/	.3	4/	5/	4/
Paraguay	3.5	0.4	.2	4/	1.8	0.1	5/	4/
Peru	6.6	0.7	2.4	0.3	4.1	0.3	.5	0.1
Surinam	2.4	.2	3.4	0.4	4.6	0.3	.3	4/
Uruguay	.9	.1	1.5	0.2	8.1	0.5	.1	4/
Venezuela	28.2	3.2	38.9	4.1	27.0	1.8	8.1	2.2
Others	0.1	4/	0.2	4/	0	0	0	0
Europe, total 3/	42.9	4.9	47.5	5.1	140.6	9.5	5.3	1.4
Albania	0	0	0	4/	.1	4/	.1	4/
Austria	.3	4/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	4/
Azores	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.1	4/
Belgium and Lux.	2.5	.3	3.9	0.4	9.3	0.6	.1	4/
Czechoslovakia	0	0	5/	4/	5/	4/	5/	4/
Denmark	.7	.1	5/	5/	.2	4/	5/	4/
Eire	.9	.1	2.8	0.3	19.9	1.3	5/	5/
Finland	1.2	.1	.4	4/	.3	4/	5/	5/
France	3.5	.8	4.5	0.5	5/	5/	5/	5/
Germany	1.1	.1	5/	4/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Greece	1.1	.1	.3	4/	1.8	0.1	5/	4/
Iceland	5/	4/	5/	5/	.8	0.1	.1	4/
Italy	1.0	.1	.3	4/	2.1	0.1	5/	4/
Malta	5/	4/	.1	4/	2.6	0.2	5/	4/
Netherlands	.6	.1	1.1	0.1	3.0	0.2	.4	0.1
Norway	5.2	0.6	3.9	0.4	18.7	1.3	0	0
Portugal	.1	4/	.1	4/	.5	4/	5/	4/
Sweden	1.1	.1	2.3	0.2	29.0	2.0	2.1	0.6
Switzerland	.3	4/	.7	0.1	2.0	0.1	5/	4/
United Kingdom	23.2	2.6	26.9	2.9	42.0	2.9	1.1	0.3
U.S.S.R.	.1	4/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	5/	4/	5/	4/	5/	4/	0	0
Others	0	0	0.2	4/	8.3	0.6	1.3	0.4
Asia, total 3/	357.5	40.6	311.9	33.2	358.0	24.3	119.0	32.4
Aden	5/	4/	.5	0.1	6.3	0.4	0	0
Afghanistan	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0	0
Arabia	.1	4/	.2	4/	.3	4/	0	0
Bahrein	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.2	.7	4/	0	0
British Malaya	10.7	1.2	106.0	11.3	47.6	3.2	.9	.2
Ceylon	21.3	2.4	23.3	2.5	17.6	1.2	5/	4/
China	5/	4/	.3	4/	18.8	1.3	1.4	0.4
French Indo China	5/	4/	.7	0.1	35.3	2.4	1.2	0.3
Hong Kong	4.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.2	1.3	0.4
India	.3	4/	3.2	0.3	9.5	0.6	.4	0.1
Indonesia	38.3	4.4	17.9	1.9	33.2	2.3	4.3	1.2
Iran	109.2	12.4	40.4	4.3	10.1	0.7	5/	4/
Iraq	7.2	0.8	6.5	0.7	14.0	0.9	5/	4/
Israel and Pales.	3.9	0.4	.5	4/	3.9	0.3	0	0
Japan	.3	4/	5/	4/	5/	4/	0	0
Korea	.4	4/	.3	4/	2/	4/	0	0
Kuwait	.7	0.1	.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	0	0
Lebanon	1.8	0.2	2.8	0.3	5/	4/	0	0
Neth. E. Indies (see Indonesia)								
Pakistan	14.2	1.6	4.2	0.4	5/	4/	0	0
Philippine Rep.	112.7	12.8	83.0	8.8	96.9	6.6	107.5	29.3
Portuguese Asia	.3	4/	.3	4/	5/	4/	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4.4	0.5	9.1	1.0	9.6	0.7	0	0
Siam(see Thailand)								
Syria	.4	4/	1.3	0.1	11.4	0.8	5/	4/
Thailand	19.0	2.2	4.4	0.5	6.2	0.4	0	0
Trans Jordan	.9	0.1	.9	0.1	5/	4/	0	0
Turkey	4.4	0.5	1.5	0.2	30.8	2.1	2.0	0.5
Others	0	0	0.1	4/	.4	4/	0	0
Australia and Oceania, total 3/	6.5	0.7	15.1	1.6	77.8	5.3	1.5	0.4
Australia	4.2	0.6	11.1	1.2	67.0	4.5	1.1	0.3
British Western Pacific Islands	5/	4/	.1	4/	.5	4/	5/	4/
French Oceanic	1.6	0.2	.7	0.1	1.5	0.2	5/	4/
New Guinea	5/	4/	5/	4/	5/	4/	5/	4/
New Zealand	.7	0.1	2.9	0.3	7.6	0.5	.3	5/
Others	0	0	.3	4/	1.2	0.1	.1	5/
Africa, total 3/	103.1	11.7	185.2	19.7	310.6	21.1	4.1	1.1
Algeria	5/	4/	1.9	0.2	4.8	0.3	5/	4/
Anglo Egy. Sudan	5/	4/	.7	0.1	3.1	0.2	5/	4/
Angola	.5	0.1	.4	4/	5/	4/	5/	4/
Belgian Congo	18.1	2.1	26.3	2.8	30.7	2.1	.1	5/
British E. Africa	.5	0.1	6.8	0.7	39.7	2.7	5/	5/
British W. Africa	.2	4/	.6	4/	5/	4/	5/	5/
Cameroons	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	5.7	0.4	5/	5/
Egypt	5/	4/	5/	4/	2.0	0.1	.1	5/
Ethiopia	3.5	0.4	8.6	0.9	11.4	0.8	0	0
French Eq. Africa	1.2	0.1	2.8	0.3	5.0	0.3	5/	4/
French Morocco	11.7	1.3	7.5	0.8	5.9	0.4	5/	4/
French Somaliland	.2	4/	.8	0.1	.6	4/	5/	5/
French W. Africa	5.6	0.6	7.8	0.8	25.9	1.8	0	0
Gold Coast	0	0	1.1	0.1	11.2	0.8	5/	4/
Liberia	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	5/	5/
Madagascar	1.0	0.1	6.8	0.7	8.6	0.6	5/	5/
Madeira Islands	.5	0.1	.3	4/	.3	4/	5/	5/
Mozambique	.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	4.7	0.3	5/	5/
Nigeria	.2	4/	7.4	0.8	34.4	2.3	0	0
Northern Rhodesia	5/	5/	.4	4/	.2	4/	5/	4/
Southern Rhodesia	.3	5/	2.0	0.2	9.4	0.6	5/	5/
Tangier	1.0	1.0	.8	4/	.8	4/	5/	5/
Tunisia	0	0	.2	5/	.3	5/	5/	5/
Union of S. Africa	54.8	6.2	98.0	10.4	94.1	6.4	3.6	1.0
Others	.4	4/	.3	4/	9.2	0.6	.4	0.1

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Includes duck, tire fabrics, all other cotton cloths bleached, unbleached, yarn dyed and colored, and mixtures made largely of cotton yarns. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ All totals were made before data were rounded. 4/ Less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Less than 50,000 yards.

Table 15.- Exports of cotton cloths, by months, United States, 1920-1950 1/

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 2/
	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.	Million sq. yds.
1920 3/	71.0	79.4	87.7	80.3	90.0	79.4	60.3	47.0	54.4	66.3	58.6	44.3	818.8
1921 3/	37.5	30.1	33.0	36.8	39.8	48.4	49.7	56.4	62.3	64.5	53.4	39.8	551.5
1922	31.0	32.7	48.4	51.6	60.4	62.8	60.2	50.1	52.2	51.0	45.9	41.1	587.5
1923	38.9	36.8	48.9	44.7	36.3	35.1	30.3	38.6	38.0	44.8	37.2	35.1	464.5
1924	28.4	29.1	30.6	32.6	44.8	39.3	37.4	49.4	43.2	53.1	46.5	43.4	477.8
1925	51.8	39.7	51.5	52.4	47.1	37.4	41.8	44.5	42.4	44.9	43.1	46.9	543.3
1926	41.2	37.7	41.4	52.4	43.5	41.3	49.2	38.5	46.3	37.8	43.5	40.5	513.3
1927	39.9	36.1	44.7	54.2	53.6	49.2	51.6	48.3	51.8	44.9	47.5	43.2	565.0
1928	36.8	34.8	44.6	41.5	46.2	48.4	47.1	45.5	35.9	57.6	55.6	53.0	546.8
1929	57.1	52.1	60.9	49.9	46.9	45.2	51.3	42.7	43.1	44.1	36.2	34.9	564.4
10-year average	43.4	40.8	49.2	49.6	50.9	48.6	47.9	46.1	47.0	50.9	46.8	42.2	563.3
1930	39.4	32.2	36.4	37.0	38.7	36.1	35.6	34.4	32.7	35.0	29.3	29.5	416.3
1931	31.7	25.3	33.5	31.0	31.1	34.6	35.4	30.5	25.9	30.0	27.4	30.9	367.0
1932	28.4	31.0	38.2	44.2	39.8	30.0	33.9	24.3	25.3	24.1	25.5	30.7	375.4
1933	34.4	34.3	39.6	28.2	27.4	30.4	28.3	18.4	13.9	13.3	14.8	18.1	302.0
1934	17.1	20.3	22.7	23.8	22.9	21.4	15.7	14.6	17.5	16.6	17.1	16.6	226.3
1935	15.7	16.0	18.9	16.5	16.6	13.8	14.6	13.9	14.3	15.7	17.0	12.5	185.6
1936	15.7	15.5	21.9	19.9	19.0	17.0	18.7	24.5	13.6	15.6	13.1	6.0	200.5
1937	15.1	16.6	21.5	17.9	18.6	16.5	16.1	17.5	19.5	27.8	25.5	23.7	236.3
1938	25.7	24.5	36.5	28.9	26.1	22.2	21.0	22.0	26.3	27.9	28.5	30.0	319.6
1939	21.7	28.1	34.5	30.6	24.2	28.3	29.4	22.5	30.8	41.6	36.7	39.0	367.5
10-year average	24.5	24.4	30.4	27.8	26.4	25.0	24.9	22.3	22.0	24.8	23.5	23.7	299.7
1940	33.9	34.1	35.9	35.5	29.9	24.8	26.8	25.0	24.6	28.1	30.8	28.5	357.9
1941	35.7	34.7	40.2	39.2	46.9	39.6	41.5	51.3	47.3	77.8	63.6	4/ 69.0	586.7
1942	47.5	50.2	36.0	31.8	29.3	25.6	29.1	48.1	29.7	36.4	35.7	4/ 48.4	447.8
1943	42.3	37.5	51.8	44.8	49.7	40.0	40.1	48.9	51.4	39.0	49.2	4/ 43.8	538.5
1944	34.2	42.0	46.0	43.3	48.7	51.6	63.2	63.4	58.8	55.0	77.2	4/ 54.6	638.1
1945	51.8	51.7	59.0	52.8	51.4	56.7	62.9	57.0	58.0	49.0	68.8	4/ 52.8	672.8
1946	62.8	66.2	71.5	65.2	73.1	68.3	57.5	59.9	41.6	42.6	70.3	4/101.3	774.9
1947	89.0	88.1	126.5	138.2	146.7	125.2	129.3	140.7	130.7	135.3	122.7	4/102.4	1,474.8
1948	93.9	82.4	75.6	80.1	79.9	73.1	71.9	63.7	62.5	83.3	58.0	116.0	940.4
1949	102.3	88.2	93.5	79.4	74.3	81.1	65.9	60.0	66.4	60.4	52.8	55.9	880.2
10-year average	59.3	57.5	63.6	61.0	63.0	58.6	58.8	61.8	57.1	60.7	62.9	67.3	731.2
1950	36.5												

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, and reports of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ Includes duck, tire fabrics, all other cotton cloths, bleached, unbleached, yarn dyed and colored, and mixtures made largely of cotton yarns.
2/ Totals were made before figures were rounded to millions, and are not always summation of monthly data owing to revisions and adjustments.
3/ Linear yards.
4/ Arbitrary adjustments to calendar year totals.

Table 16.- Cotton: Exports from the United States, February, 1949 and 1950

Country of destination	February 1950						1949
	Pima and Sea Island	1-1/8" and over	1-1/16" to 1-1/8"	15/16" to 1-1/16"	Under 15/16"	Total	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe							
Austria		---	22	701	---	723	8,358
Belgium and Lux.		725	6,852	8,222	4,207	20,006	17,229
Czechoslovakia		---	1,281	2,705	---	3,986	22,362
Denmark		---	---	3,966	---	3,966	3,450
Finland		---	---	---	---	---	3,090
France		6,187	10,019	81,152	1,826	99,184	78,137
Germany		4,799	19,243	15,197	60	39,299	22,279
Greece		806	591	1,881	---	3,278	544
Hungary		---	21	800	---	821	0
Ireland		500	---	50	333	883	400
Italy		1,775	26,129	47,786	7,462	83,152	47,239
Netherlands		5,866	4,984	7,203	---	18,053	6,840
Norway		---	200	220	---	420	800
Poland and Danzig		---	---	500	---	500	3,157
Portugal		---	---	---	---	---	100
Rumania		---	---	---	---	---	5,798
Spain		---	75	6,879	---	6,954	14,591
Sweden		---	25	3,821	---	3,846	@
Switzerland		650	100	455	50	1,255	2,471
Trieste		---	208	---	---	208	350
United Kingdom		6,216	21,006	46,922	6,889	81,033	103,978
Yugoslovia		500	4,900	400	---	5,800	6,096
Total Europe		28,024	95,656	228,860	20,827	373,367	347,269
America							
Bolivia		---	---	---	---	---	900
Canada		295	2,751	15,790	1,850	20,686	34,521
Colombia		401	3,117	31	---	3,549	3,558
Chile		108	---	---	43	151	3,650
Cuba		---	550	950	---	1,500	1,200
Dominican Republic		---	---	---	---	0	30
Uruguay		---	---	2	---	2	200
Others							
China		300	6,748	15,364	23,057	45,469	24,109
Japan		---	5,151	52,901	43,950	102,002	57,423
India		52,690	20,286	1,939	1,250	76,165	@
Hong Kong		402	400	2,324	19,207	22,333	7,185
Taiwan (Formosa)		407	---	---	72	479	0
Palestine		---	614	---	100	714	523
Korea		---	593	223	6,740	7,556	12,952
Philippine Rep.		---	---	600	---	600	700
French Morocco		---	---	162	---	162	427
U. of S. Africa		---	---	213	---	213	932
Netherlands Indies		---	---	---	---	0	1,000
Ethiopia		---	---	---	---	0	500
Total	0	82,627	135,866	319,359	117,096	654,948	497,079

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.- Export of cotton linters from the United States, January-February, 1950

Country of destination	January 1950	February, 1950		
		Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Europe				
France	70	103	---	103
Germany	29,199	---	826	826
United Kingdom	3,950	---	6,374	6,374
Total Europe	33,219	103	7,200	7,303
America				
Canada	2,449	2,146	75	2,221
Cuba	15	---	---	---
Honduras	5	---	---	---
Others				
Japan	358	---	---	---
Union of South Africa	123	---	116	116
Total	36,169	2,249	7,391	9,640

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.- Value of planned imports of raw cotton and total imports of ECA participating countries, 1948 to 1951-52

Year	Raw cotton			Total imports		
	Gold and dollars 2/	Other currencies	Total	Gold and dollars 2/	Other currencies	Total
1948	313	564	877	6,337	15,259	21,596
1949-50	491	516	1,007	4,892	15,317	20,209
1950-51	507	580	1,087	4,266	15,531	19,797
1951-52	491	612	1,103	3,741	16,167	19,908

Organization for European Economic Co-operation. Second Report of the O.E.E.C. European Recovery Programme published in Paris, February 1950, chapter eleven, page 107.

1/ Metropolitan areas excluding Switzerland.
2/ The values in the gold and dollars column include all imports from the United States and Canada and exclude dollar imports from other participating countries or their Overseas Territories. These are included in the "other currencies" column which also includes the value of each country's imports from its own Overseas Territories and from other participants and their Overseas Territories.

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