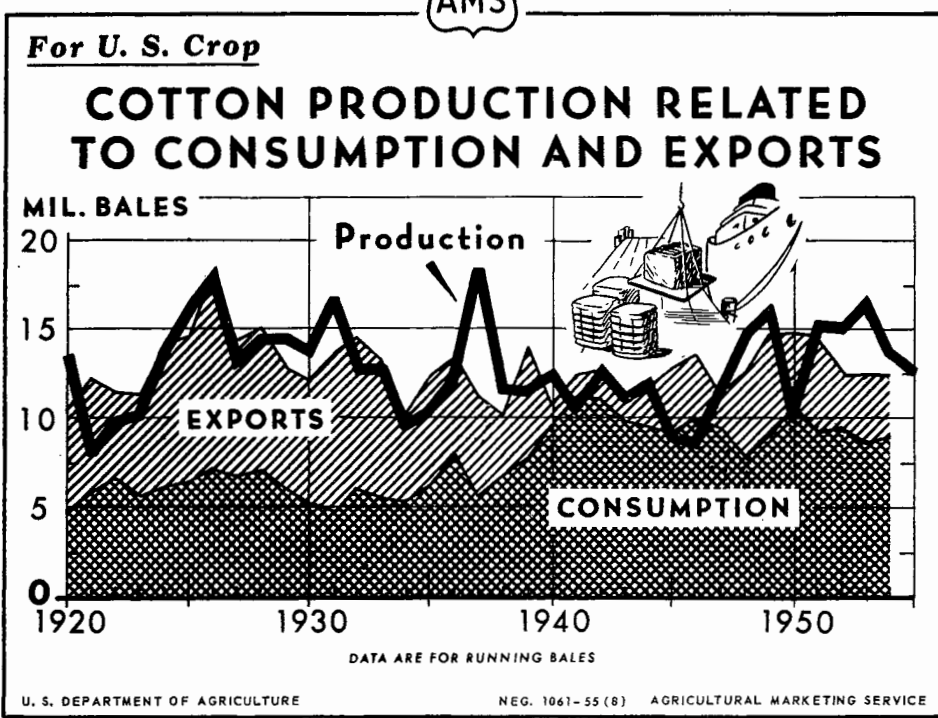


# The COTTON SITUATION

CS-160

In this issue:  
U. S. Exports and Imports  
of Cotton Products



U. S. cotton production was larger than U. S. mill consumption plus exports from 1951 to 1954 and large carry-over stocks accumulated. This also occurred in the late 1920's and the early

1930's. In 1955, production is estimated at 12.6 million running bales as of August 1, 1955. Preliminary information indicates a disappearance that may approach 13 million bales.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cotton Situation at a Glance

CS-160

Item	Unit	1954			1955		
		May	June	July	May	June	July <sup>1/</sup>
Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	32.17	32.31	32.18	31.51	31.43	32.11
Parity price for Am. Upland.....	Cents	35.09	34.97	35.09	35.22	35.34	35.22
Farm price as a percentage of parity.....	Percent	92	92	92	89	89	91
Average 10 spot market price Middling 15/16 inch.....	Cents	34.42	34.23	34.42	33.92	33.96	33.79
Average price for 17 constructions, gray goods.....	Cents	62.10	62.12	62.41	62.74	62.58	62.76
Average price cotton used in 17 constructions.....	Cents	35.82	35.62	35.93	36.15	36.24	36.11
Mill margins for 17 constructions.....	Cents	26.28	26.50	26.48	26.59	26.34	26.65
Average 14 spot market price Middling 15/16 inch	Cents	---	---	---	33.73	33.84	33.68
<b>ELS wholesale price index</b>							
All commodities.....	1947-49 = 100	110.9	110.0	110.4	109.9	110.3	110.6
Cotton broad woven goods.....	do.	86.0	86.1	86.4	88.2	88.4	88.8
<b>Index of industrial production</b>							
Overall (adjusted).....	1947-49 = 100	125	124	123	138	139	140
Textiles and Apparel (unadjusted).....	do.	98	95	86	110	108	97
Personal income payments (adjusted).....	Billion dollars	286.7	286.7	287.1	301.4	301.2	
Department store sales (adjusted and revised).....	Million dollars	940	957	966	1,000		
Mill stocks-unfilled orders, cotton broad woven goods <sup>2/</sup>	Percent	52	52	52	38		
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,000 bales	645.5	4,778.6	541.6	703.2	4,849.1	566.6
Mill consumption, daily rate.....	1,000 bales	32.3	31.8	28.5	35.2	34.7	29.8
Index of spindle activity.....	<sup>5/</sup>	122.6	122.8	102.4	135.7		
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system.....	Thousand	22,762	22,728	22,707	22,284	22,275	
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton.....	Thousand	19,325	19,332	19,286	18,302	18,335	
Spindles idle.....	Thousand	2,135	2,082	2,101	2,460	2,435	
Gross hourly earnings in broad woven goods <sup>6/</sup> revised.....	Cents	129	128	128	130	129	
Exports of cotton.....	1,000 bales	336.1	434.9	227.9	230.7	280.9	
Exports of cotton since August 1.....	1,000 bales	3,098.2	3,533.1	3,761.0	3,106.8	3,387.7	
Imports of cotton.....	Bales	11,679	8,176	8,719	12,423	9,049	
Imports of cotton since August 1.....	Bales	128,163	136,340	145,059	130,896	139,945	
Mill stocks end of month.....	1,000 bales	1,586.7	1,402.3	1,217.5	1,713.6	1,509.2	1,398.9
Stocks, public storage, etc. ....	1,000 bales	8,997.2	8,221.4	8,255.4	10,432.2	9,737.3	9,501.9
<b>Linters prices <sup>7/</sup></b>							
Grade 2.....	Cents	8/9.86	8/9.22	8/8.52	8.06	8.09	8.06
Grade 4.....	Cents	4.71	4.56	4.45	4.52	4.50	4.51
Grade 6.....	Cents	2.98	2.95	3.00	2.54	2.54	2.54
<b>Rayon prices</b>							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier.....	Cents	78	78	78	83	83	
Staple fiber, viscose <sup>1 1/2</sup> denier.....	Cents	34	34	34	34	34	
Acetate yarn, 150 denier.....	Cents	75	75	75	80	80	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> End of month. <sup>3/</sup> Four week period except as noted. <sup>4/</sup> Five week period. <sup>5/</sup> Eighty-hour week = 100 percent. <sup>6/</sup> Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. <sup>7/</sup> Average price at Memphis, Dallas and Atlanta. <sup>8/</sup> Revised.

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 T H E C O T T O N S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 22, 1955

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### SUMMARY

The 1955-56 cotton supply is estimated at 23.9 million bales, about 0.4 million bales larger than in 1954-55 and the second largest on record. Disappearance in 1955-56 may approach 13 million bales compared with about 12.4 million in 1954-55.

If these estimates hold, the carryover of cotton on August 1, 1956 will total slightly below the 11.1 million bales carryover on August 1, 1955. The carryover has increased each year since August 1, 1951 when it totaled 2.3 million bales.

The estimated total supply for the 1955-56 crop year includes the starting carryover of 11.1 million bales as reported by the Bureau of the Census, estimated imports of 150 thousand bales, and the 1955 crop forecast as of August 1 at 12.6 million running bales (12.7 million 500-pound bales). The 1955 crop is about 7 percent smaller than the 1954 crop and the smallest since the 9.9 million running bales produced in 1950. The United States average yield per harvested acre in 1955 is estimated at a record 367 pounds, 8 percent above 1954, and the third consecutive record yield. The acreage in cultivation reported on July 1, 1955 was down about 14 percent from last year.

The West and Delta regions are expected to account for nearly all of the decline in production. The crop in the West is estimated at 24 percent below 1954, reflecting a 10 percent drop in yield from the record yield of 1954 and fewer acres for harvest. In the Delta region, a crop reduction of about 7 percent is indicated, an expected 8 percent rise in yield offsetting in part the effect of the decline in acres for harvest. In the Southeast and Southwest relatively little change in production is indicated as expected higher yields may about counter-balance fewer acres for harvest.

Present indications are for a domestic mill consumption of somewhat more than 9 million bales and exports probably in excess of 3.5 million bales. At present there is not sufficient information to enable more precise estimates of disappearance in 1955-56.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced on August 12 that no material change is planned in the U. S. cotton export policy during the 1955-56 season. After January 1, 1956, however, the CCC may sell for export gradually and on an open competitive bid basis not more than a million bales of its lower quality short staple stocks. Such sales might be made at prices below the minimum levels that are generally applicable for sales by CCC. This minimum is not less than the higher of the domestic market price or 105 percent of the current support price for cotton plus reasonable carrying charges.

Disappearance in the 1954-55 marketing year was reported by the Bureau of the Census at 12.4 million bales, about the same as in 1953-54. The 1954-55 disappearance included domestic mill consumption of about 8.8 million bales and a preliminary estimate for exports of 3.5 million bales. In 1953-54, consumption was 8.6 million bales and exports were 3.8 million.

The supply for 1954-55 was reported by the Bureau of the Census as about 23.5 million bales. This included a beginning carryover of 9.7 million bales, in-season ginnings of 13.5 million bales, a preliminary estimate for imports of 146,000 bales, and an estimated city crop of 46,000 bales. The 1953-54 supply was 22.2 million bales.

On August 1 the Department of Agriculture announced that an additional 2 million bales of upland cotton had been placed in the set-aside. This makes a total of 3 million bales that has been set aside, the minimum required by law. The quantity actually in the set-aside as of August 1 was 2,939 thousand bales, as about 61 thousand bales have been disposed of in outlets authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1954.

On July 27 the Department of Agriculture announced that the reasonable carrying charges used in setting minimum prices for unrestricted sales of cotton from CCC stocks would be lowered 50 points beginning August 1955. The legal minimum CCC sales price in a particular month is equal to 105 percent of the support price plus the reasonable carrying charge for that month.

On July 29 the Department of Agriculture announced that the 1955-56 support price for Middling 7/8 inch cotton at average location is 31.70 cents per pound. The support price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton is 33.50 cents per pound, compared with 33.23 cents for the 1954 crop.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

##### Supply of Cotton Increases

The supply of cotton in the United States for the 1955-56 crop year is estimated at 23.9 million bales, 0.4 million more than that for the season just past. This is the fifth consecutive year in which supply has increased over a year earlier. It is second only to the record supply of 24.6 million bales in 1939-40. The 1955-56 supply includes a beginning carryover of 11.1 million running bales as reported by the Bureau of the Census, an estimate of net imports of 150,000 bales, an estimated city crop <sup>1</sup>/<sub>of</sub> 40,000 bales, and the 1955 cotton crop indicated as of August 1 to be 12.6 million running bales.

##### Carryover on August 1, 1955 Increases from Year Earlier

The August 1, 1955 carryover of 11.1 million running bales was about 1.4 million bales larger than a year earlier and the highest since August 1, 1945 when stocks of cotton amounted to 11.2 million bales. The carryover has increased each year from the post-World War II low of about 2.3 million bales on August 1, 1951.

Almost three-fourths of the 1955 beginning carryover, or about 8.1 million bales, was held by CCC (owned and pledged as collateral against outstanding loans). This is about 1.1 million bales more than was held by CCC at the start of the 1954-55 marketing year. CCC holdings have risen each year since August 1, 1951, both in number of bales and as a percentage of the total beginning carryover, as shown in table 1.

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<sup>1</sup>/<sub>The city crop consists of rebaled samples and pickings from cotton damaged by weather and fire.</sub>

Table 1.- Cotton, all kinds: Ratio of CCC stocks and mill stocks to total stocks, beginning of season, United States, 1945 to date

Year begin- ning Aug. 1	Total carryover	CCC stocks		Mill stocks	
		Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	Percent	1/ bales	Percent
1945	11,164	6,947	62.2	1,964	17.6
1946	7,326	786	10.7	2,282	31.1
1947	2,530	55	2.2	1,406	55.6
1948	3,080	41	1.3	1,472	47.8
1949	5,287	3,819	72.2	885	16.7
1950	6,846	3,540	51.7	1,307	19.1
1951	2,278	79	3.5	1,371	60.2
1952	2,789	285	10.2	1,035	37.1
1953	5,605	1,999	35.7	1,492	26.6
1954	9,728	7,035	72.3	1,217	12.5
1955 <sup>2/</sup>	11,121	3/8,134	73.1	1,399	12.6

1/ Running bales.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Estimate as of July 29, 1955.

Bureau of the Census and Commodity Credit Corporation.

On August 1, 1955, CCC purchased all unredeemed loan cotton from the 1953 crop and extra-long staple cotton from the 1954 crop. On November 1, 1955, CCC is to purchase all upland cotton under loan from the 1954 crop. As of July 29, about 1,640,000 bales of 1954-crop upland cotton, 36,000 bales of 1954-crop extra-long staple cotton, and 4,761,000 bales of 1953-crop upland and extra-long staple cotton were pledged as collateral against outstanding loans.

Of the 3.0 million bales in the 1955 beginning carryover not held by CCC, stocks in consuming establishments accounted for about 1.4 million. This was almost 0.2 million bales larger than a year earlier but about the same percentage of the total beginning carryover. In the postwar period, mill stocks at the beginning of a season have varied between a high of 2.3 million bales on August 1, 1946 and a low of 0.9 million bales on August 1, 1949. For 1946-54, they averaged about 1.4 million bales. (See table 1.)

Set-Aside Increased

On August 1 the Department of Agriculture announced that 2 million bales of upland cotton had been added to the cotton set-aside, to bring it to the minimum of 3 million bales required by the Agricultural Act of 1954. The original set-aside of 1 million bales was announced on September 15, 1954. As about 61 thousand bales of the set-aside has been disposed of for authorized uses, the total actually in the set-aside as of August 1 was 2,939 thousand bales. Set-aside cotton may be disposed of only for (1) foreign relief purposes, (2) developing new or expanded markets, (3) transfer to the national stockpile, (4) research, educational or experimental purposes, (5) disaster relief in the United States, or (6) sales for unrestricted use at not less than 105 percent of parity to meet a need for increased supplies.

The amount of cotton in the set-aside is excluded from the total supply when price support levels are determined. However, set-aside stocks are included in the total supply when marketing quotas and acreage allotments are computed.

The acquisition by CCC on August 1, 1955 of about 4.7 million bales of unredeemed upland cotton from 1953-crop loan stocks enabled fulfillment of the minimum set-aside requirement. Prior to this date, CCC owned about 1.7 million bales of upland cotton from previous crops including the initial set-aside.

Lower Carrying Charges for  
CCC-Held Cotton Stocks

On July 27, 1955, the Department of Agriculture announced that, effective August 1955, carrying charges used in determining minimum prices for unrestricted sales of cotton from CCC stocks (other than the set-aside) would be reduced 50 points. The new carrying charges for each month of the marketing year are shown below.

Table 2.- Carrying charges for cotton in CCC stocks,  
effective August 1955, by months

Month	Points	Month	Points
August	100	February	70
September	55	March	85
October	10	April	100
November	25	May	115
December	40	June	130
January	55	July	145

Under present legislation, CCC cannot sell cotton from its inventory (set-aside excepted) for unrestricted use at less than 105 percent of the current support price plus reasonable carrying charges. Thus, by adding the applicable carrying charge shown in table 2 to 105 percent of the current support price, the minimum sales price for CCC-owned cotton in a particular month is determined.

### Cotton Crop Smaller

The 1955 cotton crop was estimated at 12.6 million running bales (12.7 million 500-pound bales) as of August 1. This is 7 percent smaller than the 13.6 million running bales produced in 1954 and the smallest since 1950 when 9.9 million running bales were produced. The American-Egyptian cotton crop in 1955 is forecast at 45,700 500-pound bales compared with 42,100 in 1954.

Ginnings to August 1 from the 1955 crop totaled 312,984 running bales or about 2.5 percent of the estimated crop. By this date a year earlier, a record 388,229 running bales, or 2.9 percent of the 1954 crop, had been ginned.

### Yield Per Acre Indicated as Record

The United States average yield per harvested acre in 1955 is indicated at a record 367 pounds. This is the third consecutive year in which a record yield has been established. United States yield was 341 pounds in 1954 and 324 pounds in 1953. The average for 1950-54 was 297 pounds.

The estimated yield per harvested acre in 1955 is above that of a year earlier in all areas except the West where it is expected to average about 10 percent lower. The Southeast is expected to show the largest increase, up 16 percent. Record yields of 360 and 421 pounds are indicated for Alabama and Arkansas. The previous records for these States of 353 and 412 pounds were established in 1948.

Concerning the crop situation in various areas of the Cotton Belt, the Crop Reporting Board stated:

"In central and eastern States, July was hot and humid with frequent to daily showers in most areas. After getting off to a slow start, plants made exceptionally rapid growth in July. 'Lapping' in the middles and excessively 'weedy' growth were reported in practically all areas. Plants have a heavy set of squares but less bolls, both large and small, than on August 1 a year ago. While insect and disease damage to August 1 have been light to moderate in most areas, rank growth and frequent rains hampered poisoning, and weevil infestation was increasing rapidly in late July. Therefore, weevil and boll rot are more of a threat than for several years.



"In Texas, lack of moisture during the spring and summer sharply reduced the dry land crop in the Coastal Bend and South Texas. On August 1, soils were becoming dry in the Southern Blacklands and South Central areas. The crop is late in the northern Low Rolling Plains. In all other areas of Texas prospects are very good.

"In Arizona, California and New Mexico cotton is generally 10 days to 2 weeks late as a result of below normal temperatures during the spring and early summer. In many areas of these States, cool weather extended into early July. Since mid-July, temperatures have been favorable for plant growth and the crop has made good progress."

Cotton production in the West is expected to be almost 24 percent below last year, reflecting the lower yield and about a 14 percent drop in estimated acres for harvest. This region is expected to show the largest cutback in production both in number of bales and as a percentage of its 1954 crop. In the Delta region a decline in the crop of about 7 percent from last year is anticipated as the 14 percent decline in estimated acres for harvest was partially offset by an 8 percent rise in indicated yield. In the Southeast and Southwest regions the increases expected in yield about offset declines in estimated acres for harvest and only nominal changes in the 1955 crop from a year earlier are indicated.

The West is also expected to show a decline of about 4 percent in the proportion of the total crop it produces. The actual and percentage distribution of the crop by region is shown below.

Table 3.- Cotton: Production by regions, United States, average 1950-54, and 1954 to date

Region	Average 1950-54		1954		1955	
	Pro- duction	Percent of total	Pro- duction	Percent of total	Pro- duction	Percent of total
	1,000		1,000		1,000	
	bales		bales		bales	
	2/	Percent	2/	Percent	2/	Percent
Southeast	2,602	18	2,240	16	2,236	18
Delta	4,631	33	4,492	33	4,160	33
Southwest	4,157	30	4,233	31	4,245	33
West	2,691	19	2,714	20	2,075	16
Others	11	3/	17	3/	12	3/
Total	14,092	100	13,696	100	12,728	100

1/ Indicated as of August 1. 2/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.  
 3/ Less than 0.05 percent. See table 12 for data since 1930 and notes.

Disappearance and Carryover  
in 1955-56

Disappearance of cotton in 1955-56 may approach 13 million bales, compared with about 12.4 million in 1954-55. Domestic mill consumption in 1955-56 is expected to total more than 9 million bales and exports probably will be more than 3.5 million. A more precise estimate of disappearance cannot be made until more information, particularly on exports, is available. Deducting estimated disappearance from total supply indicates a carryover on August 1, 1956 of about 10.9 million bales.

Exports in 1955-56

On August 12 the Secretary of Agriculture announced that no basic change in the U. S. cotton export policy is in prospect for the 1955-56 season. But after January 1, 1956 CCC may gradually offer for export sale not more than a million bales of the lower quality short staple stocks in its inventory on an open competitive bid basis.

The announcement stated that "Sales of cotton from the bulk of stocks in CCC inventory will be continued on the same basis as during the past marketing year. This cotton will be offered for sale for export on a competitive bid basis, but at not less than the higher of the domestic market price or 105 percent of the current cotton price support level plus reasonable carrying charges.

"Later in the marketing year, not more than a million bales of CCC stocks of lower qualities may be offered for sale for export on an open competitive bid basis. The limited sales of these special qualities might be made at prices somewhat below the minimum price limitations which control most CCC sales. Short staple stocks are in overabundant supply in relation to market requirements, and they are rapidly increasing at present price levels.

"However, no such special sales will be made before January 1, 1956, after the major part of 1955 production has been harvested. After that date, sales would be made only at times and in quantities which would avoid material interference with regular marketing programs."

Although no shipments of cotton under the limited U. S. export program for special qualities of cotton can be made until 1956, the removal of some of the uncertainty concerning U. S. cotton export policy may induce a somewhat higher rate of exports in subsequent months than has prevailed in the recent past. There is still not sufficient information on hand to estimate within relatively narrow limits the probable size of cotton exports. However, some information is available concerning several of the factors other than price that normally determine the quantity of cotton shipped from the U. S. to foreign countries.

Information received by the International Cotton Advisory Committee since the publication of the July 1955 issue of The Cotton Situation indicates that the carryover abroad on August 1, 1955 was about 0.7 million bales larger than the 9.8 million bales estimated earlier. This change was caused by upward revisions of 300,000 bales in the August 1, 1954 stocks and 400,000 bales in foreign production in 1954-55. Data on the supply and distribution of cotton abroad in 1954-55 are shown below.

Table 4.- Cotton: Supply and distribution abroad, 1954-55

Item	: Cotton	:	Item	:	Cotton
	: Million	::		:	Million
	: <u>bales</u>	::		:	<u>bales</u>
Supply:	:	::	Distribution:	:	
Starting carryover	: 10.3	::	Consumption	:	26.6
Production	: 23.6	::	Exports to the U.S.	:	
Imports from the U.S.	: 3.5	::	and destroyed	:	.3
Total supply	: 37.4	::	Total disappearance:	:	26.9
	:	::	Ending carryover	:	10.5
	:	::		:	

Preliminary information indicates foreign acreage in 1955 may be up 1.5 to 2.0 million acres from the 60.4 million of 1954 and foreign production may increase up to 1.0 million bales. Beginning stocks of cotton abroad were up slightly on August 1, 1955 over a year earlier. Both the larger beginning carryover and the larger production will have a depressing influence on United States cotton exports. On the other hand, higher foreign cotton consumption will tend to cause larger United States exports.

Foreign cotton consumption has increased each year during the post-World War II period. Economic activity abroad has increased steadily during this period. If it continues upward, foreign cotton consumption can be expected to increase in 1955-56 above the 26.6 million bales of 1954-55.

Funds used by the United States Government to finance cotton exports during the 1954-55 fiscal year totaled about 313 million dollars and financed the export of about 1.6 million bales. As of August 18, about 321 million dollars had been authorized or agreements had been concluded for use in 1955-56. This will finance the export of about 1.7 million bales at present prices. Additional authorizations and agreements will probably be forthcoming as the season progresses. The details of government financing are shown on the following page.

Table 5.- Programs of the U. S. Government to finance the export of cotton, fiscal years beginning July 1, 1954 and 1955

Programs	1954-55 1/		1955-56 2/	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	Million dollars	Million bales	Million dollars	Million bales
Export Import Bank				
loans	57.8	0.3	68.2	0.4
Public Law 480				
Title I	10.2	.1	116.7	.6
Title II	1.0	3/	4.3	3/
Total	11.2	.1	121.0	.6
International				
Cooperation Administration:				
Section 550	25.7	.1		
Section 402	119.3	.6	132.0	.7
Other	99.1	.5		
Total	244.1	1.2	132.0	.7
Grand total	313.1	1.6	321.2	1.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Authorizations and agreements to August 13, 1955.  
3/ Less than 50,000 bales.

Although some of the data on factors that affect U. S. exports are preliminary, exports in 1955-56 somewhat larger than the 3.5 million bales of 1954-55 are indicated.

#### Domestic Mill Consumption in 1955-56

Cotton consumption by domestic mills in the U. S. in 1955-56 probably will total more than 9 million bales, compared with about 8.8 million in 1954-55. Consumer income has increased during the past several months and is expected to continue higher during the 1955-56 cotton marketing year. Broad woven goods mills appear to be in a satisfactory position with respect to stocks and unfilled orders. Consumption in goods delivered to the military forces may increase about 25 percent above the 90,000 bale annual rate which has prevailed for the past 9 months. Exports of cotton products in equivalent bales of raw cotton are not expected to differ significantly from the rate of the recent past. These factors will probably more than counteract the depressing influence on cotton consumption of increased consumption of man-made fibers.

Disappearance in 1954-55

According to a preliminary report issued by the Bureau of the Census, disappearance during the 1954-55 marketing year totaled 12.4 million running bales, about the same as in the preceding season. Although domestic mill consumption of about 8,835,000 bales in 1954-55 was about 260,000 bales larger than in 1953-54, the gain was offset by a corresponding decrease in exports. (See table 10.)

Mill Consumption in July

The average daily rate of consumption during July was 29,823 bales, down about 14 percent from the June rate of 34,659 bales. The daily rate in July was 1,320 bales larger than that of a year earlier and the highest for this month since 1951.

Support Prices for  
1955-Crop Cotton

On July 29, the Department of Agriculture announced that support prices for 1955-crop upland and extra-long staple cotton would be unchanged from the minimum support prices announced on February 23.

The support price for Middling 7/8 inch cotton at average location is 31.70 cents per pound, gross weight. This is calculated as 90 percent of the parity price for upland cotton of 35.22 cents per pound. The 1955 support price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton at average location is 33.50 cents per pound, or 180 points above the rate for Middling 7/8 inch cotton. Last year the support price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton at average location was 33.23 cents per pound. On June 1 the loan differentials for various qualities of cotton from the rate for the base quality, Middling 15/16 inch cotton, were announced. They were given in table 13 of the July 1955 issue of The Cotton Situation. The average support price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton from the 1955 crop at the 14 spot markets is 33.75 cents per pound, 0.29 cents above the 1954 average support level for these markets.

The average support price for 1955-crop extra-long staple cotton is 55.20 cents per pound, net weight, which is 75 percent of the January 15 parity price for extra-long staple of 73.6 cents. The 1954 crop of extra-long staple cotton was supported at an average of 65.25 cents per pound. Support prices for various qualities of extra-long staple cotton from the 1955 crop are the minimum rates given in tables 14 and 15 of the July issue of The Cotton Situation. The average 1955 support price for American-Egyptian cotton is 55.32 cents per pound and for Sea Island and Sealand cotton is 50.32 cents per pound. This compares with an average 1954 support price of 65.53 cents per pound for American-Egyptian cotton and 56.22 cents per pound for Sea Island and Sealand cotton.

Cotton Prices

The average price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton at the 14 spot markets in July 1955 was 33.68 cents per pound, 0.16 cents below that for June. The lowest monthly average in the 1954-55 season was 33.38 cents

per pound in April 1955 and the highest was 34.42 cents in September 1954. The average price for the 1954-55 season was 33.88 cents per pound and compares with the average 1954-55 support price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton at the 14 spot markets of 33.46 cents.

During the first 3 weeks of August, the average price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton at the 14 spot markets was below the support price of 33.75 cents per pound. A low of 33.45 was reached on August 10. On August 22, the price was 33.66 cents.

July was the fifth consecutive month that the average price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton at the 10 spot markets was below that for a year earlier. The average price for July of 33.79 cents per pound was 0.63 cents below the average for July 1954. However, during the first 7 months of the 1954-55 season, prices averaged higher than those for the corresponding month a year earlier and, for the season as a whole, averaged 0.47 cents above 1953-54.

The average price received by farmers for upland cotton in mid-July was 32.11 cents per pound or 91 percent of parity. This is the highest price received by farmers since mid-January 1955 when they received 32.51 cents per pound. In mid-June 1955 farmers received an average of 31.43 cents per pound (lowest for the 1954-55 season) or 89 percent of parity. In mid-July 1954 the average price received by farmers was 32.18 cents per pound or 92 percent of parity.

#### Foreign Prices

In July spot prices (including export taxes where applicable) for most foreign cotton in foreign markets were below those for comparable qualities of American upland in the United States. (See table 17.) This price relationship has prevailed since March 1955.

#### Mill Margins Increase

The mill margin for the quantity of gray goods obtained from a pound of cotton (average of 17 constructions) rose to 26.65 cents in July after declining since April 1955. The mill margin was 26.48 cents in July 1954. The increase in July 1955 reflected both a rise in the value of cloth produced from a pound of cotton and a decrease in the average price of cotton used in the manufacture of the cloth. Cloth value was 62.76 cents in July 1955, 0.18 cents above the value for June. A year earlier this value was 62.41 cents. The average cotton price was 36.11 cents in July 1955 compared with 36.24 cents in June and 35.93 cents in July 1954.

Both cloth value and cotton prices fluctuated within a relatively narrow range in 1954-55. Average cloth value for 17 constructions ranged between a high of 63.59 cents in February 1955 and a low of 62.44 cents in August 1954, or 1.15 cents. The average price of the cotton used to produce the cloth ranged between a high of 36.49 cents in September 1954 and a low of 35.51 cents in March 1955, or 0.98 cents. In consequence, mill margins were relatively stable, ranging between a high of 27.78 cents in March 1955 and a low of 26.00 cents in September 1954, a 1.78 cent difference.

The average mill margin in the 1954-55 season was 26.32 cents, 1.38 cents below that for 1953-54 and the lowest of the postwar period. (See table 6.) The previous postwar low of 27.70 cents was set in 1951-52 and the high of 56.30 cents in 1947-48. Average fabric value has been declining since 1950-51. The average in 1954-55 of 62.84 cents was lowest of the postwar years, 0.98 cents below the previous low in 1953-54. Cotton prices averaged 36.02 cents in 1954-55, up 0.90 cents from 1953-54.

Table 6.- Unfinished cotton cloth prices, cotton prices, and mill margins on 17 selected constructions, United States, 1946 to date <sup>1/</sup>

Year beginning August	Cloth prices <sup>2/</sup>	Cotton prices <sup>3/</sup>	Mill Margins <sup>4/</sup>
	Cents	Cents	Cents
1946	78.01	34.46	43.55
1947	91.10	34.30	56.80
1948	65.62	31.78	33.84
1949	67.13	31.82	35.31
1950	89.52	<sup>5/</sup> 43.54	<sup>5/</sup> 45.93
1951	68.57	40.87	27.70
1952	68.33	36.13	32.20
1953	63.82	35.12	28.70
1954	62.84	36.02	26.32

<sup>1/</sup> The price series were revised beginning with August 1950. In 1950 and 1951 overlapping data for the original and revised series show relatively small differences.

<sup>2/</sup> Average wholesale prices of 17 constructions of unfinished cloth quoted from trade sources. Prices per yard are converted to the approximate value of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton, adjusted for salable waste.

<sup>3/</sup> For 1946-49, average prices in 10 spot markets for the quality of cotton assumed to be used in the 17 constructions of cloth; thereafter, landed prices for Memphis Territory growths, even running lots, at Group 201 (Group B) mill points.

<sup>4/</sup> Difference between cloth prices and cotton prices.

<sup>5/</sup> Average for 11 months.

#### Supply and Distribution of Cotton Linters

The total supply of linters in the United States for the 1955-56 season is estimated at almost 3,200,000 bales, about 200,000 below 1954-55. The 1955-56 supply includes a beginning carryover of about 1,469,000 bales, estimated output of 1,500,000 bales, and estimated imports of 200,000 bales. In 1954-55, the beginning carryover was 1,543,000 bales, production totaled about 1,677,000 and about 132,000 bales were imported.

Total disappearance of linters during 1955-56 is estimated at 1,700,000 bales. This would be about the same as in 1954-55, when domestic consumption was about 1,469,000 bales and exports were about 257,000 bales.

Deducting estimated disappearance in 1955-56 from the indicated supply gives a tentative figure of 1,500,000 bales for the carryover of linters on August 1, 1956. This would be about the same as the carryover on August 1, 1955.

### Linters Prices

The United States average price for the various grades of linters in July was about unchanged from June. But for the season as a whole average prices continued to decline. For example, the average price for grade 2 in 1954-55 of 8.17 cents per pound was down about 21 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 1948-49 when it was 7.89 cents. The 1954-55 average price for grade 6 of 2.77 cents per pound was about 14 percent lower than the average for 1953-54 and the lowest since it averaged 2.62 cents in 1939-40.

### Prices for Purified Linters and Woodpulp

Prices for purified linters have been stable since February 1955 at 9.75 cents per pound. Prices for the various types of dissolving woodpulp have remained the same since January 1951 and compare with the price for purified linters as shown below.

Table 7.- Purified linters and woodpulp, prices, June 1955

Item	Price per pound
	<u>Cents</u>
Purified linters	9.75
Dissolving woodpulp	
Acetate and cupra grade	11.25
High tenacity, viscose grade	9.75
Standard, viscose grade	9.25

### Production of Tire Cord Up

Total tire cord and tire cord fabric production in the second quarter of 1955 was 133.7 million pounds, up about 6.6 million from the previous quarter. This is the largest output since the second quarter of 1953 when 140.8 million pounds were produced. All types of tire cord and tire fabrics except chafer fabrics increased. Production of rayon tire cord and tire cord fabrics totaled 102.5 million pounds, about 3.0 million more



than in the first quarter. The combined output of nylon and cotton tire cord and tire cord fabric rose 3.7 million pounds to 18.5 million in the second quarter. Production of cotton chafer and all other tire fabrics was 12.7 million pounds, slightly below that of the preceding quarter. In the second quarter of 1954, total production was 104.5 million pounds; production of rayon tire cord and tire cord fabric was 79.2 million pounds; of cotton and nylon tire cord and tire cord fabric, 12.4 million pounds; and of cotton chafer and other tire fabrics, 12.9 million pounds.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON PRODUCTS

Exports of cotton products have accounted for substantial quantities of cotton processed by our domestic mills in recent years. Even though the quantity of cotton consumed in imported cotton products has increased since 1947 and the quantity consumed in exported products has declined, the export balance was equivalent to about 455,000 bales in 1954. (table 8). In 1947 the export balance was about 1,416,000 bales and the 1935-39 average was approximately 160,000 bales.

Table 8.- Ratio of exports and imports of cotton products to mill consumption of cotton: United States, average 1935-39 and 1946 to date

Calendar year	Cotton mill consumption	Exports of cotton products: (Raw cotton equivalent)		Imports of cotton products: (Raw cotton equivalent)	
		Quantity	Percent of consumption	Quantity	Percent of consumption
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	Percent
Average 1935-39	6,689	250	3.7	90	1.3
1946	9,833	722	7.3	28	0.3
1947	9,546	1,429	15.0	13	.1
1948	9,095	837	9.2	26	.3
1949	7,873	714	9.1	24	.3
1950	9,650	491	5.1	58	.6
1951	10,037	720	7.2	57	.6
1952	9,181	647	7.0	52	.6
1953	9,322	543	5.8	80	.9
1954 <sup>1/</sup>	8,528	542	6.4	87	1.0

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Computed from data from Bureau of the Census.

The proportion of domestic mill consumption represented by exports of cotton products reached a post-World War II peak of about 15 percent in 1947, compared with a 1935-39 average of about 4 percent. It has tended to decline since then, but stabilized in 1953 and 1954 at about 6 percent.

Imports of cotton products were at a postwar low in 1947 and have tended to increase since. The postwar peak equivalent to about 87,000 bales was reached in 1954, but this was about 3 percent lower than the 1935-39 average. In 1954 imports were equivalent to about 1.0 percent of domestic mill consumption of cotton. This compares with the 1935-39 average of about 1.3 percent.

The largest segment of both imports and exports of cotton products is yarn and countable cotton cloth. <sup>2/</sup> Yarn and countable cotton cloth exports have been much larger than imports in the entire postwar period and in 1954 the export balance was equivalent to 313,000 bales. The proportions that yarn and cloth were of total exports and imports of cotton products are shown below.

Table 9.- Exports and imports of cotton yarn and cloth relative to all products, United States, average 1935-39 and 1946 to date

Calendar year	Exports (Raw cotton equivalent)			Imports (Raw cotton equivalent)		
	All cotton products	Yarn and cloth	Percent of total	All cotton products	Yarn and cloth	Percent of total
	Quantity	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Quantity	Percent
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent
Average 1935-39	250	148	59.2	90	45	50.0
1946	722	438	60.7	28	23	82.1
1947	1,429	965	67.5	13	8	61.5
1948	837	553	66.1	26	15	57.7
1949	714	506	70.9	24	9	37.5
1950	491	327	66.6	58	24	41.4
1951	720	481	66.8	57	28	49.1
1952	647	439	67.9	52	11	21.2
1953	543	355	65.4	80	30	37.5
1954 <sup>1/</sup>	542	350	64.6	87	37	42.5

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Computed from data from Bureau of the Census.

Yarn and countable cotton cloth exports in the post-World War II period varied from a low of about 61 percent of exports of all cotton products in 1946 to a high of about 71 percent in 1949. In 1954 they were about 65 percent and the 1935-39 average was approximately 59 percent. Bales of cotton used in cloth and yarn exports varied from a low of about 327,000 in 1950 to a high of approximately 965,000 in 1947. In 1954 exports of yarn and fabric were equivalent to about 350,000 bales. The 1935-39 average was about 148,000 bales.

Imports of yarn and countable cotton cloth during the postwar period varied from a low equivalent to about 8,000 bales in 1947 to a high of approximately 37,000 bales in 1954. The 1935-39 average was about 45,000 bales. The percentage of total imports of cotton products represented by yarn and cloth in 1954 was about 43 percent. This compares with a 1935-39 average of approximately 50 percent.

<sup>2/</sup> Countable cotton cloth includes the various kinds of cotton cloth except tire fabrics which are dutiable under tariff paragraphs 904 and 905. These cloths are known as countable cotton cloths because the threads have to be counted in ascertaining the average yarn number on which the progressive rates of duty are based.

Table 10.- Cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, 1923 to date

Year begin- ning Aug. 1	Supply				Distribution					Total 1/
	Carry- over Aug. 1	Ginnings prior to August 1 of cur- rent season	New crop prior to Aug. 1 end of season	Net imports (total less re- exports)	City crop	Total 1/	Net ex- ports	Mill consump- tion	De- stroy- ed	
	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/	: 1,000 bales 2/
1923	: 2,325	10,106	22	272	: 12,725	5,647	5,681	20	11,348	
1924	: 1,556	13,618	162	303	: 15,638	7,999	6,193	26	14,218	
1925	: 1,610	15,961	48	314	: 17,933	8,045	6,456	50	14,551	
1926	: 3,543	17,707	163	382	: 21,794	10,917	7,190	70	18,177	
1927	: 3,762	12,621	89	321	: 16,793	7,529	6,834	20	14,383	
1928	: 2,537	14,208	87	442	: 17,273	8,038	7,091	18	15,147	
1929	: 2,312	14,461	78	368	: 17,219	6,675	6,106	25	12,806	
1930	: 4,530	13,677	7	99	: 18,314	6,757	5,263	28	12,048	
1931	: 6,370	16,622	71	107	: 23,169	8,707	4,866	62	13,635	
1932	: 9,678	12,639	171	124	: 22,612	8,418	6,137	30	14,585	
1933	: 8,165	12,493	100	137	: 20,894	7,531	5,700	40	13,271	
1934	: 7,744	9,372	94	107	: 17,317	4,767	5,361	30	10,158	
1935	: 7,208	10,326	41	155	: 17,730	5,971	6,351	35	12,357	
1936	: 5,409	12,100	143	249	: 17,901	5,433	7,950	45	13,428	
1937	: 4,499	18,109	158	158	: 22,924	5,595	5,748	65	11,408	
1938	: 11,533	11,465	137	132	: 23,268	3,325	6,858	66	10,249	
1939	: 13,033	11,344	32	159	: 24,568	6,163	7,784	75	14,022	
1940	: 10,564	12,266	2	188	: 23,020	1,112	9,722	70	10,904	
1941	: 12,166	10,493	49	252	: 22,959	1,125	11,170	50	12,345	
1942	: 10,640	12,389	107	168	: 23,305	1,480	11,100	60	12,640	
1943	: 10,657	11,021	48	129	: 21,856	1,138	9,943	50	11,131	
1944	: 10,744	11,791	133	190	: 22,858	2,007	9,568	50	11,625	
1945	: 11,164	8,681	172	343	: 20,359	3,613	9,163	60	12,836	
1946	: 7,326	8,346	194	270	35 16,170	3,544	10,025	16	13,585	
1947	: 2,530	11,364	259	234	26 14,412	1,968	9,354	20	11,342	
1948	: 3,080	14,321	298	163	30 17,892	4,748	7,795	35	12,578	
1949	: 5,287	15,611	283	245	27 21,453	5,769	8,851	37	14,657	
1950	: 6,846	9,625	228	188	28 16,910	4,117	10,509	27	14,653	
1951	: 2,278	14,848	176	72	40 17,414	5,515	3/9,196	35	14,746	
1952	: 2,789	14,778	346	193	42 18,149	3,048	3/9,461	50	12,559	
1953	: 5,605	15,971	368	142	43 22,149	3,761	8,576	75	12,415	
1954 4/	: 9,728	13,230	313	146	46 23,463	3,500	8,835	60	12,395	
1955 4/	: 11,121									

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands. 2/ Running bales except "Net imports" which is in bales of 500 pounds each. 3/ Adjusted to period August 1-July 31. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 1 of Annual Report of the Bureau of the Census "Cotton Production and Distribution" except for 1954 and 1955 which are from subsequent Census Reports.

Table 11.- Cotton: Exports from the United States, by staple length and by countries of destination, June 1954, cumulations since August 1, 1954 1/

Country of destination	June 1954				Cumulative totals, August-June			
	1-1/8 inches and over	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total 1/
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
<b>EUROPE</b>								
United Kingdom	1,487	6,726	4,390	12,603	33,470	211,677	150,921	396,068
Austria	0	324	154	478	1,859	10,132	2,118	14,109
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	50	10	60	1,432	59,836	1,875	63,143
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	641	0	641	0	19,068	154	19,222
Eire	0	70	40	110	0	2,863	1,920	4,783
Finland	0	2,418	0	2,418	0	11,796	0	11,796
France	3,687	21,754	3,183	28,624	39,477	330,989	25,892	2/396,452
Germany (West)	2,121	5,463	914	8,498	78,170	242,797	10,339	331,306
Greece	0	479	25	504	0	2,582	1,406	3,988
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	362	22,623	3,484	26,469	11,206	195,130	31,565	237,901
Netherlands	979	596	0	1,575	47,982	41,622	1,802	91,406
Norway	0	381	0	381	0	10,492	1,000	11,492
Poland and Danzig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	650	9,362	0	10,012	930	9,536	0	10,466
Spain	10,600	69,682	2,001	82,283	19,900	162,011	2,911	184,822
Sweden	0	287	0	287	1,584	42,883	4,090	48,557
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	3,541	27,784	3,056	34,381
Trieste	0	0	0	0	104	1,214	0	1,318
U. S. S. R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	504	14,448	1,117	16,069	1,647	75,380	23,285	100,312
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,390</b>	<b>155,304</b>	<b>15,318</b>	<b>191,012</b>	<b>241,302</b>	<b>1,457,792</b>	<b>262,334</b>	<b>2/1,961,522</b>
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>								
Canada	545	14,862	2,614	18,021	11,048	229,777	46,144	286,969
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	0	200	100	300	103	16,876	1,515	18,494
Colombia	0	219	0	219	586	1,012	0	1,598
India	0	750	0	750	55,919	3,413	0	59,332
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	19	18,614	9,110	27,743	4,092	399,618	230,903	634,613
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	300	503	4,913	5,716
Korea	0	196	23,645	23,841	0	506	162,568	163,074
Palestine and Israel	255	2,395	0	2,650	889	16,921	0	3/218,074
Philippine Islands	0	936	0	936	1,085	5,001	0	6,086
Australia	888	1,903	153	2,944	6,143	33,603	6,363	46,109
Other	942	4,491	7,074	12,507	4,720	64,031	117,392	186,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>44,566</b>	<b>42,696</b>	<b>89,911</b>	<b>84,885</b>	<b>771,261</b>	<b>569,798</b>	<b>3/1,426,208</b>
<b>World total</b>	<b>23,039</b>	<b>199,870</b>	<b>58,014</b>	<b>280,923</b>	<b>326,187</b>	<b>2,229,053</b>	<b>832,132</b>	<b>4/3,387,730</b>

1/ Preliminary, includes revisions through May FT 410 reports.

2/ Includes 94 bales of Pima exported to France.

3/ Includes 264 bales of Pima exported to Israel.

4/ Includes 358 bales of Pima exported to France and Israel.

Table 12.- Production of cotton by regions, United States, 1930 to date

Crop year beginning Aug. 1	Ginnings					Percentage of U. S. crop			
	West <u>1/</u>	South-east <u>2/</u>	Delta States <u>3/</u>	South-west <u>4/</u>	U. S. total <u>5/</u>	West	South-east <u>2/</u>	Delta States <u>3/</u>	South-west <u>4/</u>
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales				
	500 lb. gr. wt.	500 lb. gr. wt.	500 lb. gr. wt.	500 lb. gr. wt.	500 lb. gr. wt.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1930	519	4,933	3,582	4,891	13,932	4	35	26	35
1931	393	4,658	5,451	6,581	17,097	2	27	32	39
1932	270	3,228	3,904	5,584	13,003	2	25	30	43
1933	407	3,556	3,374	5,694	13,047	3	27	26	44
1934	466	3,291	3,139	2,722	9,636	5	34	33	28
1935	449	3,495	3,162	3,523	10,638	4	33	30	33
1936	744	3,708	4,708	3,223	12,399	6	30	38	26
1937	1,214	5,017	6,765	5,927	18,946	6	27	36	31
1938	716	3,007	4,555	3,649	11,943	6	25	38	31
1939	747	3,052	4,626	3,372	11,817	6	26	39	29
1940	868	3,540	4,104	4,036	12,566	7	28	33	32
1941	691	2,417	4,241	3,370	10,744	6	23	40	31
1942	706	3,256	5,088	3,746	12,817	6	25	40	29
1943	580	3,138	4,488	3,207	11,427	5	28	39	28
1944	579	3,432	4,924	3,280	12,230	5	28	40	27
1945	576	2,716	3,635	2,079	9,015	7	30	40	23
1946	758	2,539	3,401	1,931	8,640	9	30	39	22
1947	1,185	2,716	4,180	3,767	11,860	10	23	35	32
1948	1,532	3,536	6,266	3,527	14,877	10	24	42	24
1949	2,087	2,512	4,864	6,650	16,128	13	16	30	41
1950	1,639	1,667	3,511	3,188	10,012	16	17	35	32
1951	2,841	3,304	4,460	4,536	15,149	19	22	29	30
1952	3,096	2,901	5,060	4,072	15,139	21	19	33	27
1953	3,165	2,899	5,634	4,754	16,465	19	18	34	29
1954	2,714	2,240	4,492	4,233	13,696	20	16	33	31
1955 <u>6/</u>	2,075	2,236	4,160	4,245	12,728	16	18	33	33

1/ West includes California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

2/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

4/ Southwest includes Texas and Oklahoma.

5/ Includes other States.

6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of August 8, 1955.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 13.- Cotton: Harvested acreage by regions and each region as a percentage of total harvested acreage, United States, 1930 to date

Crop year beginning Aug. 1 :	West 1/ :		Southwest 2/ :		Delta 3/ :		Southeast 4/ :		Others 5/ :		Total :
	1,000 acres :	Per- cent :	1,000 acres :	Per- cent :	1,000 acres :	Per- cent :	1,000 acres :	Per- cent :	1,000 acres :	Per- cent :	
1930 :	608	1.4	20,067	47.3	11,105	26.2	10,644	25.1	20	6/	42,444
1931 :	493	1.3	18,130	46.8	10,524	27.2	9,529	24.6	18	0.1	38,704
1932 :	348	1.0	16,442	45.7	10,331	28.8	8,749	24.4	21	.1	35,891
1933 :	443	1.5	13,929	47.4	7,896	26.9	7,088	24.1	27	.1	29,383
1934 :	449	1.7	12,744	47.4	6,961	25.9	6,680	24.9	32	.1	26,866
1935 :	468	1.7	12,975	47.2	7,214	26.2	6,831	24.8	21	.1	27,509
1936 :	692	2.3	13,848	46.6	8,096	27.2	7,094	23.8	25	.1	29,755
1937 :	1,078	3.2	14,911	44.3	9,267	27.6	8,337	24.8	30	.1	33,623
1938 :	638	2.6	10,440	43.1	6,867	28.3	6,283	25.9	20	.1	24,248
1939 :	608	2.6	10,304	43.3	6,869	28.8	6,004	25.2	20	.1	23,805
1940 :	675	2.8	10,294	43.1	6,814	28.6	6,056	25.4	22	.1	23,861
1941 :	719	3.2	9,376	42.2	6,493	29.2	5,628	25.3	20	.1	22,236
1942 :	756	3.3	9,829	43.5	6,498	28.8	5,497	24.3	22	.1	22,602
1943 :	601	2.8	9,280	42.9	6,418	29.7	5,294	24.5	17	.1	21,610
1944 :	559	2.8	8,430	43.0	6,014	30.7	4,597	23.4	17	.1	19,617
1945 :	587	3.4	6,885	40.4	5,340	31.4	4,201	24.7	16	.1	17,029
1946 :	622	3.5	7,020	39.9	5,586	31.8	4,342	24.7	14	.1	17,584
1947 :	922	4.3	9,472	44.4	6,372	29.9	4,548	21.3	16	.1	21,330
1948 :	1,294	5.6	9,638	42.1	7,130	31.1	4,831	21.1	18	.1	22,911
1949 :	1,610	5.9	12,400	45.1	7,755	28.3	5,653	20.6	21	.1	27,439
1950 :	1,026	5.8	7,495	41.9	5,480	30.7	3,829	21.5	13	.1	17,843
1951 :	2,178	8.1	13,335	49.4	6,635	24.6	4,785	17.8	16	.1	26,949
1952 :	2,355	9.1	11,920	46.0	6,621	25.5	5,011	19.3	14	.1	25,921
1953 :	2,345	9.6	9,920	40.8	7,015	28.8	5,046	20.7	15	.1	24,341
1954 :	1,505	7.8	8,620	44.9	5,425	28.3	3,623	18.9	14	.1	19,187
1955 7/ :	1,288	7.7	7,529	45.3	4,691	28.2	3,116	18.7	12	.1	16,630

1/ Includes California, Arizona and New Mexico.

2/ Includes Texas, and Oklahoma.

3/ Includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

4/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

5/ Includes Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

7/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of August 8, 1955.

Calculated from data from Crop Reporting Board.

Table 14.- Cotton, yield per acre on harvested acreage,  
U. S. and regions, 1930 to date

Year	West <u>1/</u>		Southeast <u>2/</u>		Delta <u>3/</u>		Southwest <u>4/</u>		U. S.	
	Actual	Trend	Actual	Trend	Actual	Trend	Actual	Trend	Actual	Trend
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1930	409	391	221	209	154	202	117	145	157	179
1931	381	402	233	211	248	200	174	142	212	178
1932	372	422	176	218	181	210	163	139	174	192
1933	440	442	240	231	204	229	196	144	213	194
1934	497	461	236	235	216	240	102	150	172	202
1935	459	481	245	238	210	259	130	154	185	211
1936	514	507	250	243	278	263	111	156	199	215
1937	539	517	288	246	350	278	190	157	270	222
1938	538	518	229	251	317	297	167	156	236	228
1939	587	514	243	257	323	310	157	163	238	238
1940	616	518	280	269	289	331	189	169	252	250
1941	460	513	206	276	314	336	173	173	232	256
1942	448	518	284	275	376	330	183	167	272	253
1943	463	527	285	281	336	329	166	169	254	256
1944	497	525	359	293	398	340	187	171	299	264
1945	470	525	310	286	326	341	145	179	254	268
1946	584	559	280	286	292	341	132	182	236	272
1947	616	578	286	292	315	335	191	180	267	271
1948	567	597	351	291	421	338	176	180	311	274
1949	619	613	214	281	300	379	257	185	282	277
1950	764	653	209	280	307	345	204	195	269	286
1951	625	678	331	287	322	360	163	210	269	301
1952	629		277		366		164		280	
1953	647		275		385		230		324	
1954	862		296		395		235		341	
1955/6	773		344		426		271		367	

1/ West includes California, Arizona and New Mexico.

2/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

4/ Southwest includes Texas and Oklahoma.

5/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield.

6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of August 8, 1955.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 15.-CCC Stocks of Cotton: United States, 1954-55

Date	Total	Upland					Extra-long staple		
		Set-aside	Pooled to producers' accounts	Owned	Collateral on loans	Total	Secretary's account	1953 crop	1954 crop
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1954									
Aug. 1	7,035								
Aug. 27	7,011	---	126	1,680	5,096	13	6,915	31	65
Oct. 1	7,178	1,000	126 <sup>1/</sup>	1,680	5,068	208	7,082	31	65
Oct. 29	7,409	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,806	5,014	493	7,313	31	65
Nov. 26	8,002	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,806	4,983	1,113	7,902	31	65
Dec. 3	8,184	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,806	4,979	1,297	8,082	31	65
Dec. 31	8,530	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,806	4,956	1,659	8,421	30	65
Jan. 28	8,716	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,806	4,935	1,853	8,594	30	65
Feb. 4	8,696	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,806	4,929	1,836	8,571	30	65
Feb. 11	8,677	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,789	4,921	1,840	8,550	30	65
Feb. 18	8,645	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,777	4,915	1,825	8,517	30	65
Feb. 25	8,610	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,769	4,901	1,811	8,481	30	65
Mar. 4	8,592	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,765	4,892	1,805	8,462	30	65
Mar. 11	8,559	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,762	4,880	1,787	8,429	30	65
Mar. 18	8,540	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,761	4,869	1,780	8,410	30	65
Mar. 25	8,540	1,000	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,760	4,863	1,787	8,410	30	65
Apr. 1	8,527	951	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,807	4,856	1,783	8,397	30	65
Apr. 8	8,519	947	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,807	4,852	1,782	8,388	30	65
Apr. 15	8,517	947	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,807	4,845	1,787	8,386	30	65
Apr. 22	8,518	945	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,807	4,839	1,796	8,387	30	65
Apr. 29	8,520	945	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	807	4,834	1,803	8,389	30	65
May 6	8,526	945	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	807	4,830	1,813	8,395	30	65
May 13	8,443	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,741	4,822	1,810	8,312	30	65
May 20	8,393	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,736	4,804	1,783	8,262	30	65
May 27	8,353	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,734	4,781	1,768	8,222	30	65
June 3	8,292	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,734	4,751	1,737	8,161	30	65
June 10	8,264	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,732	4,735	1,727	8,133	30	65
June 17	8,235	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,731	4,725	1,709	8,104	30	65
June 24	8,218	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,730	4,718	1,700	8,087	30	65
July 1	8,197	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,730	4,714	1,683	8,066	30	65
July 8	8,185	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,729	4,711	1,675	8,054	30	65
July 15	8,165	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,729	4,706	1,660	8,034	30	65
July 22	8,152	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	729	4,702	1,651	8,021	30	65
July 29	8,134	939	2/ <sup>2/</sup>	1,728	4,696	1,640	8,003	30	65

1/ One million bales in "set-aside."  
 2/ CCC took possession of pooled cotton on October 13, 1954.  
 3/ Less than 500 bales.  
 4/ Cotton has been sold.



Table 16.- Cotton: Acreage, production and yield forecast, by States, crop of 1955 with comparisons: August 8, 1955

State	Area in	Lint yield per			Production			Per-
	cultivation	harvested acre			3/			
	July 1, 1955	Average:	1954	Indicated:	Average:	1954	1955	change
	less 1945-54	1944-53:	1954	1955 2/	1944-53:	1954	crop	from
	average aban-	1944-53:	1954	1955 2/	1944-53:	1954	crop	1954
	donment 1/						Aug. 1	
	Thous.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.
	acres				bales 4/	bales 4/	bales 4/	
N. Carolina	469	334	319	409	492	364	400	+ 9.9
S. Carolina	721	312	288	316	692	501	475	- 5.2
Georgia	878	253	286	314	695	612	575	- 6.0
Tennessee	572	360	405	420	565	548	500	- 8.8
Alabama	999	286	298	360	908	728	750	+ 3.0
Mississippi	1,690	341	384	426	1,693	1,571	1,500	- 4.5
Missouri	382	368	478	484	358	450	385	-14.6
Arkansas	1,438	338	380	421	1,386	1,351	1,260	- 6.7
Louisiana	609	331	399	406	591	572	515	-10.0
Oklahoma	795	160	151	208	390	293	345	+17.7
Texas	6,734	188	5/245	278	3,388	3,940	3,900	- 1.0
N. Mexico	180	500	743	627	217	316	235	-25.6
Arizona	354	598	1,039	936	481	911	690	-24.3
California	754	631	806	732	1,048	1,487	1,150	-22.7
Other States 6/	61	283	367	376	47	52	48	- 7.7
United States	16,636	279	341	367	12,952 5/	13,696	12,728	- 7.1
Am. Egypt 7/	43.1	357	589	509	29.6	42.1	45.7	+ 8.6

1/ From natural causes.

2/ On acres in cultivation July 1 less 1945-54 average abandonment.

3/ Production ginned and to be ginned.

4/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

5/ Revised.

6/ Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.

7/ Included in State and United States totals. American-Egyptian cotton is grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Table 17.- Spot prices of specified growths of cotton, including export taxes, June and July 1955 1/ 2/

Country	Foreign			U. S. equivalent <u>3/</u>		
	Market	Quality	Price per pound	Price per pound	Quality <u>4/</u>	Market
			Cents	Cents		
<u>June</u>						
India	:Bombay	Broach			M 15/16	New
	:	Vijay, fine	29.99	35.30	inch	Orleans
Pakistan	:Karachi	289 FSind			M 1-1/32	New
	:	fine	36.27	37.75	inches	Orleans
Turkey	:Izmir	Acala II	<u>5/</u>	38.69	M 1-1/16	New
	:				inches	Orleans
Brazil	:Sao Paulo	Type 5	<u>5/</u>	35.30	M 15/16	New
	:				inch	Orleans
Mexico	:Matamoros	M 1-1/32			M 1-1/32	New
	:	inches <u>6/</u>	<u>7/34.96</u>	37.75	inches	Orleans
Peru	:Lima	Tanguis			SIM 1-3/16	
	:	type 5	36.00	39.32	inches	Memphis
Egypt	:Alexandria	Ashmouni			SM 1-1/8	
	:	good	41.17	43.59	inches	Memphis
<u>July</u>						
India	:Bombay	Broach			M 15/16	New
	:	Vijay, fine	26.70	35.03	inch	Orleans
Pakistan	:Karachi	289 FSind			M 1-1/32	New
	:	fine	<u>8/</u> 38.01	37.48	inches	Orleans
Turkey	:Izmir	Acala II	<u>5/</u>	38.42	M 1-1/16	New
	:				inches	Orleans
Brazil	:Sao Paulo	Type 5	34.99	35.03	M 15/16	New
	:				inch	Orleans
Mexico	:Matamoros	M 1-1/32			M 1-1/32	New
	:	inches <u>6/</u>	34.45	37.48	inches	Orleans
Peru	:Lima	Tanguis			SIM 1-3/16	
	:	type 5	35.98	39.32	inches	Memphis
Egypt	:Alexandria	Ashmouni			SM 1-1/8	
	:	good	41.01	42.55	inches	Memphis

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable. 2/ Quotations on net weight basis except as noted. 3/ Net wt. price for U. S. = spot price + 0.96. 4/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. 5/ No quotations. 6/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price + 0.96. 7/ One quotation. 8/ Av. of 3 quotations.

Foreign Agriculture Service and Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 18.- Prices of cotton in specified foreign markets, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, and 1945 to date

Year	Egypt		India		Pakistan		Argentina	Peru	Brazil	Mexico
begin-	Alexandria	Bombay	Bombay	Karachi	Buenos Aires	Lima	Sao Paulo	Torreón		
ning	Ashmouni	Karnak	Jarilla	4 F Punjab	289 F Sind	289 F Punjab	Type B	Tanguis	Type 5	Middling
Aug. 1	Good	Good	Fine	S. G. Fine	S. G. Fine	S. G. Fine	Type B	Type 5	Type 5	:15/16 inch
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average :										
1935-39 :	1/12.54	2/	8.31	2/	2/	2/	12.81	10.99	10.33	11.52
1940-44 :	1/18.31	2/	3/9.90	2/	2/	2/	13.98	12.82	10.73	16.23
1945 :	4/28.29	5/31.38	16.43	2/	2/	2/	20.43	18.22	17.93	19.41
1946 :	5/35.95	35.28	16.81	2/	6/21.19	6/24.02	30.14	24.93	25.88	28.34
1947 :	51.75	63.38	21.47	2/	7/25.60	7/28.52	37.53	28.40	28.44	30.08
1948 :	42.10	67.94	23.43	30.14	33.54	36.00	46.80	8/31.43	33.05	5/25.25
1949 :	5/45.96	9/47.14	10/17.57	27.87	29.11	30.08	41.03	6/30.41	32.35	25.30
1950 :	67.13	82.88	20.17	42.48	44.43	46.96	54.55	6/37.20	58.79	44.61
1951 :	5/50.06	5/79.24	19.80	36.26	37.50	39.09	2/	5/30.56	50.29	30.58
1952 :	32.42	39.30	18.53	25.15	27.24	28.59	2/	29.32	44.54	27.58
1953 :	31.56	37.80	19.60	25.79	27.74	28.96	2/	29.67	11/33.78	2/
1954 :	35.29	42.42	17.40	26.64	28.86	29.26	2/	30.26	7/36.59	2/
Aug. :	32.89	40.28	19.20	27.23	28.74	29.16	2/	30.61	12/35.96	2/
Sept. :	36.10	43.35	18.95	27.87	30.09	29.55	2/	30.57	36.16	2/
Oct. :	36.09	43.34	19.03	29.06	30.16	30.16	2/	30.61	37.61	2/
Nov. :	35.41	42.49	19.16	28.37	30.59	30.34	2/	30.49	12/36.84	2/
Dec. :	35.97	43.18	18.89	28.54	30.40	31.61	2/	30.00	36.84	2/
Jan. :	35.91	43.10	17.69	27.55	29.51	30.51	2/	30.75	37.68	2/
Feb. :	35.78	42.95	16.50	25.74	27.71	28.49	2/	31.17	36.31	2/
Mar. :	34.99	41.97	16.13	24.75	26.57	27.28	2/	29.76	13/36.96	2/
Apr. :	34.63	41.52	15.40	22.97	25.80	26.22	2/	29.12	2/	2/
May :	35.30	42.35	16.00	23.40	26.30	26.64	2/	29.45	2/	2/
June :	35.29	42.33	15.64	26.36	29.34	29.65	2/	30.31	2/	2/
July :	35.13	42.14	16.17	12/27.87	12/31.08	12/31.45	2/	30.30	34.99	2/
1955 :										
Aug. 4 :	35.10	42.11	16.13	2/	2/	2/	2/	30.10	35.46	2/
10-11 :	34.77	41.69	16.31	23.80	2/	25.97	2/	29.32	2/	2/

1/ Price of Ashmouni, Fully Good Fair. 2/ Comparable data not readily available. 3/ Av. for 3 years. 4/ Quotation for one month. 5/ Av. for 10 months. 6/ Av. for 7 months. 7/ Av. for 9 months. 8/ Av. for 8 months. 9/ Av. for 11 months. 10/ Ceiling price for Jarilla fine in Bombay since Sept. 1949. 11/ Export prices for Aug. 1953 to date. 12/ Av. of 3 quotations. 13/ One quotation. 14/ Av. of 2 quotations.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the State Department and converted to cents per pound at current rates of exchange as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Based on prices on one day in each week.

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