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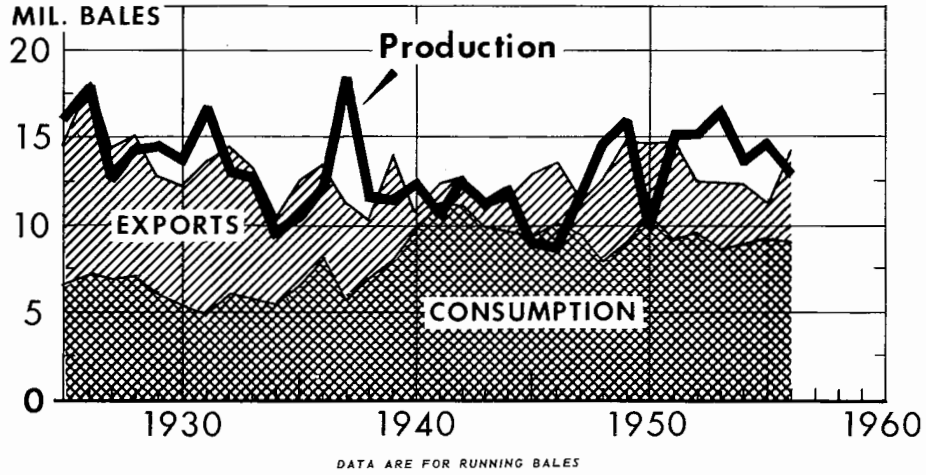
The COTTON SITUATION

CS-167

AMS

For U. S. Crop

COTTON PRODUCTION RELATED TO CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. 1061-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

For the first time since the 1950-51 marketing year, the disappearance of cotton in the United States will exceed production. Disappearance is expected to be about 15.5 million bales, up about 4.1 million from the preceeding season, and production is about 1.5 million bales below 1955-56. The increase in disappearance is being caused by much larger exports. The carryover on August 1, 1957 probably will be close to 2.5 million bales smaller than the record high of 14.5 million bales a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1955			1956		
		August	September	October	August	September	October 1/
Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	32.74	33.77	32.83	31.13	32.50	31.94
Parity price for Am. Upland	Cents	35.22	34.97	34.97	35.68	35.56	35.56
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	93	97	94	87	91	90
Average 14 spot market price Middling 15/16 inch	Cents	34.97	34.32	34.21	33.01	33.07	33.19
Average price for 17 constructions, gray goods	Cents	63.16	63.97	65.06	63.54	63.25	64.55
Average price cotton used in 17 constructions	Cents	35.95	35.06	35.28	33.36	33.57	33.80
Mill margins for 17 constructions	Cents	27.21	28.91	29.78	30.18	29.68	30.75
BLS wholesale price index							
All commodities	1947-49 = 100	110.9	111.7	111.6	114.7	115.5	115.5
Cotton broad woven goods	do.	89.4	90.1	90.4	89.5	89.2	
Index of industrial production							
Overall (adjusted)	1947-49 = 100	140	142	143	142	144	
Textiles, products and apparel (Unadjusted)	do.	112	109	114	110	105	
Personal income payments (adjusted)	Billion dollars	308.7	311.0	311.6	328.1	328.5	
Department store sales (adjusted and revised)	Million dollars	1,014	1,036	1,033	1,094		
Mill stocks÷unfilled orders, cotton broad woven goods 2/	Percent	34	36	38	53	---	---
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton 3/	1,000 bales	717.1	4/873.7	736.9	686.3	4/822.2	732.3
Mill consumption, daily rate 5/	1,000 bales	35.9	35.0	36.8	34.3	32.9	36.6
Index of spindle activity	6/	141.1	138.1	---	137.4	131.8	---
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system	Thousand	22,292	22,257	22,195	21,709	21,688	21,695
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton	Thousand	19,136	19,243	19,302	18,912	18,780	18,839
Spindles idle	Thousand	1,557	1,458	1,311	1,244	1,380	1,344
Gross hourly earnings in broad woven goods 7/	Cents	130.0	135.0	135.0			
Exports of cotton	1,000 bales	60.4	116.4	191.5	423.3	505.0	
Exports of cotton since August 1	1,000 bales	60.4	176.8	368.4	423.3	928.3	
Imports of cotton	Bales	7,379	23,953	10,516	3,555		
Imports of cotton since August 1	Bales	7,379	31,109	41,625	3,555		
Mill stocks end of month	1,000 bales	12,111.6	1,205.8	1,358.9	797.2	899.3	1,153.9
Stocks, public storage, etc.	1,000 bales	9,764.5	11,843.6	14,626.2	12,312.8	14,279.7	16,179.3
Linters prices 8/							
Grade 2	Cents	9/	9/	9/	8.25	9.19	9.50
Grade 4	Cents	9/	9/	9/	5.75	6.00	6.60
Grade 6	Cents	9/	9/	9/	3.75	3.81	4.00
Rayon prices							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier	Cents	83.0	83.0	83.0	86.3		
Staple fiber, viscose 1½ denier	Cents	34.0	34.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	
Acetate yarn, 150 denier	Cents	78.7	78.7	76.3	74.0		

1/ Preliminary. 2/ End of month. 3/ 4-week period except as noted. 4/ 5-week period. 5/ Mill consumption, 5 day week. Not adjusted for seasonal variation. 6/ 80-hour week = 100 percent. 7/ Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. 8/ Prices of specified grades and staples at Memphis. 9/ Comparable data not available.

THE COTTON SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 20, 1956

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SUMMARY

Disappearance of cotton in the United States in the 1956-57 marketing year will exceed production for the first time since 1950-51. Consumption of cotton by domestic mills is expected to total about 9 million bales, 0.2 million less than in 1955-56, but exports are expected to be about 6.5 million, far above the 2.2 million of last year. The total of 15.5 million running bales compares with the 1956 crop estimated as of November 1 at 13 million (13.2 million 500-pound bales).

The average daily rate of domestic mill consumption during August-October 1956 was about 4 percent smaller than during the same period a year earlier. Relatively high prices for cotton from February to July 1956 and increasing mill stocks of cotton broadwoven goods in relation to unfilled orders from February through August are two important reasons for the lower rate of mill consumption prevailing at present. Later in the season, however,

the rate of mill consumption probably will increase over current levels because of the lower level of cotton prices since August, continued high level consumer income, and smaller manmade fiber consumption.

The consumption of cotton per capita in 1956 is estimated at about 25.7 pounds. This compares with 26.5 pounds in 1955 and 25.4 pounds in 1954. The consumption of manmade fibers per capita in 1956 is estimated to be about a pound less than the 11.2 pounds of 1955.

Exports of cotton from the U. S. in the 1956-57 marketing year probably will be the largest of any season since 1933-34 when 7.5 million bales were exported. The increase is being caused primarily by the very small carryover in the foreign free world on August 1, 1956, down about 1.9 million bales from a year earlier, the lower export price which is about 6.5 cents below the 1956 support level, and the stability of the U. S. export prices. CCC had sold about 5.7 million bales of cotton under its 1956-57 export program as of November 13. The prices for which CCC sold cotton for export generally were competitive with foreign spot market prices for comparable qualities of foreign grown cotton. The estimate of exports assumes that foreign free world consumption of cotton will increase by about a million bales over 1955-56, and that foreign free world stocks on August 1, 1957 will be about 1.5 million bales larger than they were August 1, 1956. This increase is smaller than the decrease in stocks during 1955-56.

If the crisis in the Middle-East continues, foreign free world countries might increase their stocks and consumption of cotton even more than indicated above. Foreign free world production of cotton in 1956-57 is estimated at about 16.2 million bales, compared with about 16.1 million bales in 1955-56. Funds available under various U. S. Government programs to finance cotton exports in 1956-57 total about 424 million dollars. If completely used these funds would finance the export of about 2.8 million bales, compared with about 1.6 million bales financed in 1955-56.

The supply of cotton in the U. S. for the 1956-57 season is estimated at a record high of about 27.6 million bales compared with previous record of 26 million in 1955-56. The 1956-57 supply includes the estimated production of 13 million bales, estimated imports of about 0.1 million bales, and a record starting carryover of 14.5 million bales. The carryover on August 1, 1957 will probably be close to 2.5 million bales smaller than that of 1956.

CCC held stocks (owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans and excluding cotton sold for export) were about 9.9 million bales on August 3. On November 9 these stocks were about 9.8 million bales, about 2.2 million bales of which were 1956 crop cotton. About a year earlier CCC held stocks were approximately 10.4 million bales.

The total of State acreage allotments for the 1957 crop of upland cotton is 17,585,463 acres, 194,159 acres larger than the 1956 national acreage allotment. The national acreage allotment for the 1957 crop of extra-long-staple cotton in the Continental U. S. is 86,000 acres, double the 1956 allotment. Details concerning the 1957 acreage reserve program have not been announced.

Because of the estimated larger disappearance and smaller supply of extra-long-staple cotton in 1956-57, a larger allotment than for 1956 was required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. The smaller supply is being caused primarily by a smaller starting carryover, down about 47,000 bales on August 1, 1956 from a year earlier, and an estimated decrease in imports, down about 16,000 bales in 1956-57 from 1955-56. The increase in disappearance is being caused principally by an estimated increase in exports, up about 20,000 bales in 1956-57 from 1955-56.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Disappearance of Cotton

Disappearance of cotton in the United States during the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at about 15.5 million bales. This compares with 11.4 million bales in 1955-56 and the 1950-54 average of about 13.3 million. The increase this season will be caused by larger exports since domestic mill consumption is expected to be smaller than that of the preceding season.

Domestic Mill Consumption

Domestic mill consumption during the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at about 9.0 million bales. This compares with consumption in the 1955-56 marketing year of about 9.2 million bales and about 8.8 million during 1954-55. The average mill consumption per working day during August-October 1956 was about 4 percent below the average for approximately the same period a year earlier. The daily rate for August showed less than a normal seasonal increase from July; the rate for September declined more than seasonally from August; but October increased more than seasonally from September, as shown below. Continuation of the rate for the first three months of the current season, adjusted for seasonal variation, would result in consumption for the entire season of about 8.8 million bales. However, the mill consumption rate is expected to decline somewhat less than seasonally late in the 1956-57 marketing year because of high consumer incomes, currently lower cotton prices, and some decline in manmade fiber consumption. Higher fabric prices in October also may indicate some strengthening of mill activity later in the season.

Table 1.- Mill consumption of cotton: average daily rate and normal seasonal variation, August-October 1956

Month	Daily rate	Change from preceding month	Normal seasonal change from preceding month
	Bales	Percent	Percent
August	34,313	25	27
September	32,887	-4	-3
October	36,616	11	4

Ratio of Mill Stocks of Broadwoven Goods to Unfilled Orders

The ratio of mill stocks of cotton broadwoven goods to unfilled orders increased steadily from February 1956 through August 1956. Usually, higher ratios indicate smaller consumption some months in the future and vice versa. Since April 1956 this ratio has been rising contra-seasonally, as shown below.

Table 2.- Ratio of stocks of cotton broadwoven goods to unfilled orders: Change from preceding month, and normal seasonal change, March-August, 1956

Month	Monthly actual	Change from preceding month	Normal change from preceding month
	Percent	Percent	Percent
March	26	18	10
April	30	15	13
May	34	13	-10
June	44	29	- 3
July	47	7	- 3
August	53	13	- 4

The contra-seasonal rise in the ratio through August probably indicates a lower rate of consumption in the next few months than during the same period a year earlier. Preliminary data for September indicate a decline from August at about the normal seasonal rate or perhaps a little more.

Domestic Cotton Prices

During the last half of the 1955-56 marketing year spot market prices for Middling, 1 inch cotton were higher than during any 6 month period since August 1952 - January 1953. The 14 spot market price averaged 36.19 cents per pound during February - July 1956. This compares with 34.72 cents during the preceding 6 months and a 10 spot market average of 36.58 cents in the August 1952 - January 1953 period. The average monthly prices at the designated spot markets for Middling 1 inch cotton are shown in table 3.

Table 3.- Price per pound of Middling, 1-inch cotton in designated spot markets, 1952-53 to date

Month	1952-53 1/	1953-54 1/	1954-55 2/	1955-56 2/	1956-57 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug.	40.20	33.77	34.90	34.97	33.01
Sept.	39.50	33.60	35.30	34.32	33.07
Oct.	37.24	33.47	35.21	34.21	33.19
Nov.	35.39	33.53	34.74	34.85	
Dec.	33.81	33.42	34.95	34.81	
Jan.	33.34	34.05	35.09	35.17	
Feb.	33.86	34.89	35.19	36.20	
Mar.	34.21	35.03	34.64	36.44	
Apr.	33.93	34.98	34.62	36.42	
May	34.29	35.23	35.11	36.38	
June	33.99	35.06	35.30	36.41	
July	34.14	35.25	35.13	35.29	
Av.	35.32	34.36	35.02	35.46	

1/ 10 Markets.
2/ 14 Markets.

The support price for the 1956 crop is lower than that for the 1955 crop. In August 1956, the average 14 spot market price for Middling, 1 inch cotton declined to about the same level as the average support price at these markets, 33.02 cents per pound. It remained close to the support level through November, though the average increased slightly during October and November.

Cotton prices usually affect cotton consumption some months in the future. When prices increase, mill consumption of cotton several months in the future tends to decline and vice versa. The high prices during the February-July 1956 period probably have been one factor contributing to the decline in cotton consumption during the first half of the 1956-57 season. The decline in recent months may help strengthen mill activity during the February-July 1957 period.

Practically all of the cotton exported from the United States during the current season probably will come from CCC stocks which are being sold for export at about 6.5 cents per pound below the current support level. The export program and the resulting export prices are explained on pages 14 to 15.

Mill Margins Increase

The average mill margin, or the difference between the cost of a pound of cotton and the value of the gray goods made from that cotton (17 constructions), increased during August, declined during September, and increased in October. In October, the mill margin was 30.75 cents, the highest since January when it was 31.26 cents. The September mill margin was 1.07 cents below October, a half cent below August, but about 0.8 cent above September 1955.

The increase in the mill margin in October was caused by a larger increase in fabric value than in cotton prices. Average fabric values declined about 0.84 cent in August from July and about 0.3 cent in September from August. In October the average fabric value more than regained the August and September decline and was higher by 0.17 cent than the July value of 64.38 cents. The price paid by mills for cotton averaged 33.36 in August, 33.57 in September, and 33.80 cents per pound in October. In July the average cotton price was 35.46 cents per pound.

Consumption of Cotton and Manmade Fibers Per Capita

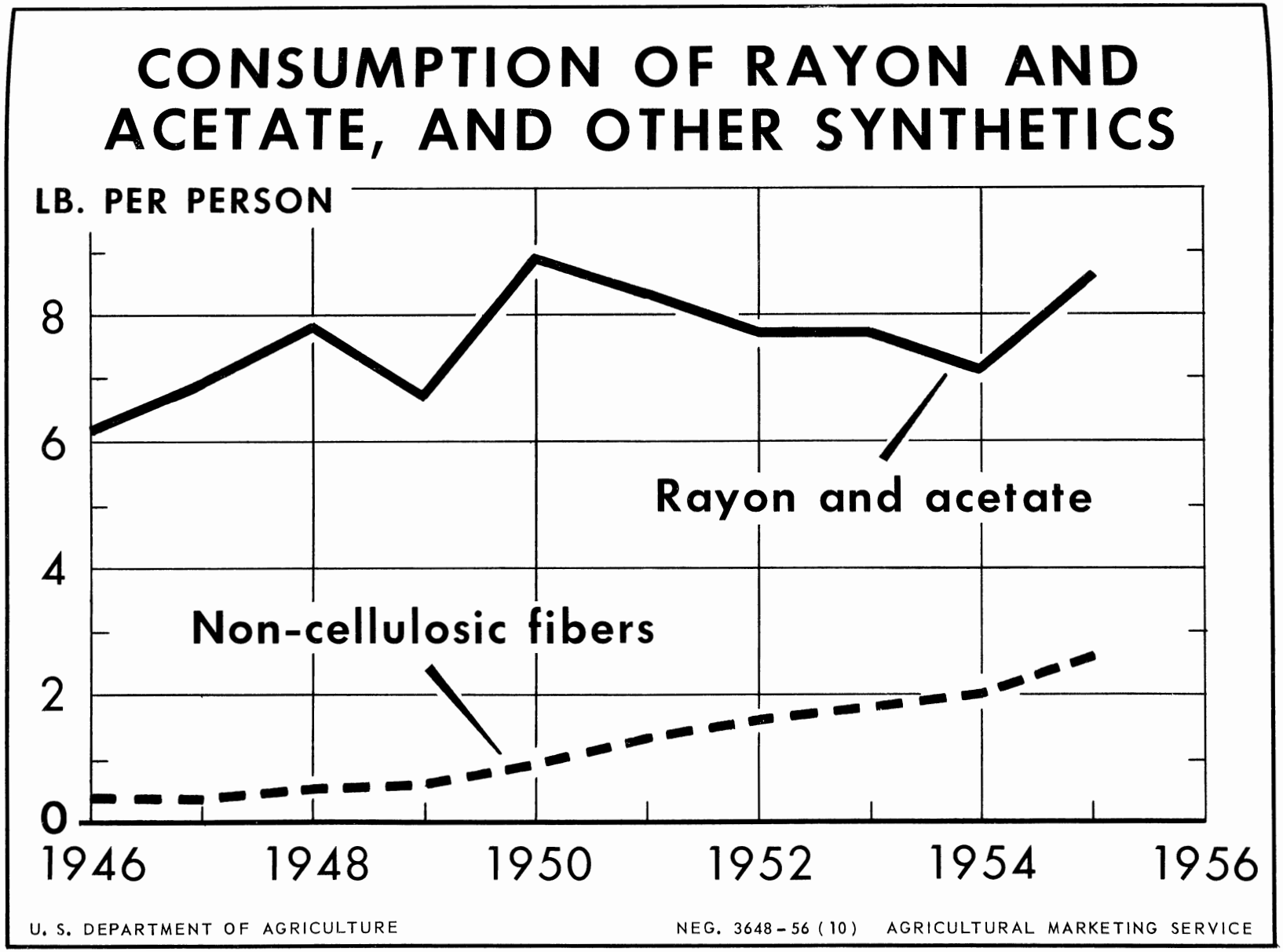
Consumption of cotton per capita has tended to decline during the post World War II period, (see table 22) dropping from 34 pounds in calendar 1946, to approximately 25.4 pounds in 1954. The per capita figure increased to 26.5 pounds in 1955, but for 1956 the estimated consumption per capita is about 25.7 pounds or almost as low as the 1954 figure.

Since World War II, the consumption of manmade fibers has tended to increase and in 1955 it reached a record high of about 11.2 pounds per person compared with 6.6 pounds in 1946 and 9.1 pounds in 1954. Consumption of rayon and acetate has fluctuated since 1950 when it was at a record high, but the consumption of non-cellulosic manmade fibers increased steadily. (See figure 1.).

In 1956, total manmade fiber consumption has been declining and for the year likely will be more than a pound per person less than in 1955. The decline in the total will reflect an estimated pound and a half fall in rayon and acetate consumption per person from the 8.6 pounds in 1955. The consumption of non-cellulosic manmade fibers continued to increase in 1956 and probably will be up between 1/4 and 1/2 pound per person from the 2.6 pounds of 1955.

Fibers Used in Textile Items Delivered to the Military Forces

As shown in table 4 the quantity of cotton used in textile items delivered to the military forces during July-September 1956 declined by about


CONSUMPTION OF RAYON AND ACETATE, AND OTHER SYNTHETICS
LB. PER PERSON
8
6
4
2
0
1946
1948
1950
1952
1954
1956
Rayon and acetate
Non-cellulosic fibers
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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8,200 bales from the second quarter of the year. However, the 26,100 bales used in the April-June period was the largest since records began in the third quarter of 1954 and compares with 21,700 bales in the preceding quarter. The previous high was 23,700 bales in October-December 1954.

The use of manmade fibers in the third quarter of 1956, was below the April-June quarter. This marked a decline for the second successive quarter since the record high for manmade fibers in January-March 1956. There have been some revisions in the figures shown in table 4 from those previously published. The principal cotton and manmade fiber fabrics delivered to the military forces are shown in tables 5 and 6.

These estimates are for items made primarily of fiber and do not include any items made primarily from other materials, such as motor vehicles or tires. The textile items reported as being delivered to the military forces are believed to cover about 85 percent of the textiles delivered to the military forces. Therefore, the fiber equivalent of these items is divided by 0.85 to arrive at estimates of the fiber equivalent of all textile items delivered to the military forces. The estimates for all deliveries are shown below.

Table 4.- Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, July 1954 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity			
	Cotton		Manmade fibers	Wool clean basis
	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1954				
July-Sept.	23.0	11,028	398	291
Oct.-Dec.	23.7	11,396	942	321
1955				
Jan.-Mar.	21.0	10,062	583	424
Apr.-June	13.7	6,583	1,074	3,321
July-Sept.	12.4	5,929	897	2,835
Oct.-Dec.	19.4	9,459	937	1,932
	66.5	32,033	3,491	8,512
1956				
Jan.-Mar.	21.7	10,420	1,868	1,231
Apr.-June	26.1	12,509	1,638	632
July-Sept.	17.9	8,610	1,443	958

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 5 .- Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Bunting	Drill	Duck	Flannel	Osnaburg	Oxford	Permeable	Poplin	Sateen	Sheeting	Silesia	Twill	Webbing 2/	Total 3/
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
1954														
July-Sept.	---	861.6	6,707.8	---	---	347.7	2,082.4	0.3	159.3	---	0	408.0	80.1	10,647.2
Oct.-Dec.	---	266.9	7,412.5	---	---	19.6	1,791.5	0	135.0	---	42.6	168.6	56.7	9,893.4
1955														
Jan.-Mar.	---	1,498.6	5,831.7	---	---	0	0	0	823.3	---	0	0	137.5	8,291.1
Apr.-June	---	522.7	2,182.3	---	---	0	0	0	3,561.4	---	0	0	101.3	6,367.7
July-Sept.	---	123.9	566.9	---	---	1,118.0	0	0	2,554.9	---	0	2,774.9	60.5	7,199.1
Oct.-Dec.	---	0	3,279.3	---	---	1,812.2	0	0	2,342.3	---	0	2,428.7	138.2	10,000.6
Total 3/	---	2,145.2	11,860.1	---	---	2,930.2	0	0	9,282.0	---	0	5,203.5	437.5	31,858.5
1956														
Jan.-Mar.	---	0	3,575.9	---	---	1,273.9	0	0	2,214.6	---	31.0	3,643.4	48.8	10,787.6
Apr.-June	181.9	0	2,787.8	7.6	54.1	2,344.0	0	567.3	4,805.0	25.6	31.0	1,217.2	222.8	12,244.3
July-Sept.	0	0	1,069.5	0	57.3	4/92.8	0	526.6	3,155.9	0	0	466.6	481.3	5,849.9

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products. 2/ Includes webbing with cotton warp and nylon filling. 3/Totals were made before data were rounded. 4/ Includes oxford with cotton warp and nylon filling.
Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 6 .- Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Acetate and Rayon		Nylon				Total 2/
	Acetate (saponified) rip-stop	Rayon twill	Ballistic cloth	Duck	Parachute cloth	Webbing	
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
1954							
July-Sept.	0	630.4	94.4	0	0	13.4	738.2
Oct.-Dec.	16.7	0	49.9	456.4	53.9	42.4	619.3
1955							
Jan.-Mar.	0	0	8.5	0	0	97.1	105.6
Apr.-June	0	638.5	108.6	0	59.5	154.1	960.7
July-Sept.	0	898.7	140.1	32.1	0	83.3	1,154.2
Oct.-Dec.	0	542.6	127.5	125.1	0	63.1	858.2
Total 2/	0	2,079.8	384.7	157.2	59.5	397.5	3,078.6
1956							
Jan.-Mar.	0	490.9	191.8	0	0	199.1	881.8
Apr.-June	0	859.7	0	399.0	0	135.4	1,394.1
July-Sept.	0	2,626.9	0	13.9	0	107.4	2,748.1

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products.
2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.
Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Exports of Cotton Increase

U. S. exports of cotton from August 1 through September were about 928,000 running bales. This was the largest quantity exported in these two months since 1933 and compares with exports in the same period a year earlier of about 177,000 bales. Exports for the entire 1956-57 marketing year (August 1, 1956 to July 31, 1957) probably will be about 6.5 million bales, compared with 2.2 million in 1955-56. The 1956-57 estimate is larger than exports in any season since 1933-34 when they were about 7.5 million bales.

Supply and Distribution of Cotton Abroad

The estimated supply and distribution of cotton in the foreign free world and comparisons with the 1954-55 and 1955-56 seasons are shown below. Indications are that foreign free world consumption in 1956-57 will increase above the 19.3 million bales of 1955-56, perhaps by about 1 million bales. Economic activity abroad is at a high level, foreign population is increasing and cotton prices are low enough to compete more effectively with manmade fiber than in the recent past. These three factors probably indicate some increase in foreign free world fiber consumption and cotton probably will benefit along with other fibers, from this strong demand.

Table 7.- Supply and distribution of cotton: Foreign free world, 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57

Item	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 1/
	Million bales	Million bales	Million bales
Starting carryover	9.5	9.8	7.9
Production	15.9	16.1	16.2
Imports from the U. S.	3.4	2.2	6.5
Total supply	28.8	28.1	30.6
Consumption	18.7	19.3	20.3
Exports to the U. S., net exports to Communist countries, and destroyed	.3	.9	.9
Total disappearance	19.0	20.2	21.2
Ending carryover	9.8	7.9	9.4

1/ Preliminary estimates.

Production of cotton in the foreign free world is estimated at about 16.2 million bales for the current season. This is a small increae over that of the preceding season and results from higher yields.

Acreage in the foreign free world is estimated to have declined by about 0.8 million acres in 1956-57 from 1955-56. This is the first season that acreage has declined since the end of World War II. The decline in acreage occurred at the same time that U. S. export prices for cotton declined,

see pages 14 and 15 below. Sharp declines in acreage occurred in Mexico and Central America, down about 21 and 28 percent. Declines are estimated for other areas also, but in none of the major producing areas are they as sharp as in those countries. A few areas show relatively small increases in acreage.

Stocks of cotton in the foreign free world on August 1, 1956 of about 7.9 million bales were close to 2 million bales below those of a year and two years earlier. The decrease occurred after the U. S. had announced that it would make its cotton available for export in the 1956-57 marketing year at competitive world prices. Foreign countries apparently held off buying cotton from the U. S. in anticipation of the lower prices for 1956-57. Now that the U. S. export price is lower than last season and has apparently stabilized foreign countries probably will rebuild their stocks. If they rebuild their stocks in 1956-57 by more than 1.5 million bales, exports may be larger than estimated above. Continuation of the crisis in the Middle East might cause foreign countries to increase their stocks more than the 1.5 million bales assumed in table 7.

U. S. Government Financing of Cotton Exports

Funds committed by the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports which can be used in the 1956-57 fiscal year (July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957) totaled about 424 million dollars as of November 19. These funds would finance the export of about 2.8 million bales and compare with about 268 million dollars used in 1955-56 which financed the export of about 1.6 million bales, as shown below.

Table 8.- Programs of the U. S. Government for financing the export of cotton, fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955 and 1956

Program	1955-56 1/		1956-57 2/	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	Million dollars	Million bales	Million dollars	Million bales
Export-Import bank loans	60.5)		63.6	0.4
International Cooperation Administration	116.6)	1.1	3/100.2	.7
Public Law 480				
Title I	84.4	.5	5/260.5	1.7
Title II	6.4	4/	0	0
Total	90.8	.5	260.5	1.7
Grand total	267.9	1.6	424.3	2.8

1/ Paid expenditures and/or shipments. 2/ Authorizations and agreements available for use in 1956-57. 3/ Authorized for delivery in 1956-57 and unpaid authorizations carried over from 1955-56 to 1956-57. 4/ Less than 50,000 bales. 5/ Includes following agreements for which purchase authorizations have not been issued: India, $46,075,000, and Yugoslavia, $12,800.000.

The figures shown in table 8 indicate that shipments under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, will comprise the largest source of funds for U. S. financing of cotton exports in the current fiscal year. In 1955-56 the International Cooperation Administration program comprised the largest source of funds.

The Public Law 480 program includes agreements with India for 70 million dollars to be used over a three-year period from August 1956. It is likely, therefore, that the figure for funds available in 1956-57 overstates the amount of cotton exports which will be financed by the U. S. Government in 1956-57.

Sales of CCC Stocks for Export, U. S. and Foreign Prices

CCC had sold about 5.7 million bales of its stocks for export in the 1956-57 marketing year including offers opened on November 13. Most of this cotton had been sold at a price of a little more than 25 cents a pound, basis middling 15/16 inch at average location. This is about 6.6 cents lower than the 1956 support price and the domestic market price.

Because of the lower price for which CCC is selling cotton for export, comparisons of U. S. spot market prices and foreign spot market prices do not indicate actual relationships. It is necessary to use the prices for which CCC sells the various qualities of cotton for export to obtain a meaningful comparison with spot market prices for foreign growths. In computing prices for the various qualities of cotton that have been sold to date under the program, other than middling 15/16 inch, CCC has added or subtracted the 14 spot market average differentials for the 10 market days preceding the week of the sale to or from the price for middling 15/16 inch.

Table 9 shows the average prices by quality for August, September, and October, 1956, computed from the minimum CCC sales price for middling 15/16 at average location and the quality differentials as explained above. This table also shows the foreign spot market prices for foreign growths of cotton during these same months. CCC sales prices were below the prices for comparable qualities of foreign grown cotton in foreign spot markets for all three of the months shown in table 9. During the same months a year earlier prices for foreign cotton were below prices for U. S. cotton.

Cotton Products Export Program

Payments are being made for cotton products exported during the 1956-57 marketing year to compensate the domestic industry for cheaper cotton being sold to foreign mills under the cotton export program. Payments to exporters of cotton products from August 1 through October amounted to 1.6 million dollars. These payments were made for exports of about 22.2 million pounds of cotton products. As shown in table 10 these products range from card strips, spinners laps, and roving waste, through yarns, gray fabrics, finished fabrics, articles manufactured from fabrics, coated and rubberized fabrics, etc. The payments and the pounds covered by the payments for each classification under

Table 9.- Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and CCC minimum sales prices at average location in the United States, August, September and October 1956 2/

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound 3/	Price per pound 4/	Quality 5/
		Cents	Cents	
		August		
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, fine	27.77	22.78	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind fine S G	27.42	23.95	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	45.90	28.30	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	6/	23.28	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32 7/	29.41	27.72	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	35.44	27.05	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	44.41	29.86	M 1-1/8"
		September		
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, fine	27.78	22.92	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind fine S G	26.34	24.19	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	39.28	28.44	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	6/	23.48	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32 7/	30.14	27.84	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	38.60	27.30	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	44.21	30.00	M 1-1/8"
		October		
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, fine	27.14	22.96	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind fine S G	27.50	24.29	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	40.18	28.64	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	6/	23.54	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32 7/	30.26	27.97	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	38.99	28.00	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	47.97	30.20	M 1-1/8"

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable. 2/ Quotations on net weight basis. 3/ Average of prices collected once each week. 4/ Net weight price for U. S. is CCC minimum sales price ÷ 0.96. Price for each month is the average of minimum prices at average location for all sales made during the month. 5/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. 6/ No quotations. 7/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price ÷ 0.96.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, AMS.

the export payments program are shown in table 10. The largest amount of payment and the largest number of pounds covered by these payments occurred for the October period.

Supply of Cotton

The supply of cotton in the United States during the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at a record of about 27.6 million bales, compared with the previous record of about 26.0 million bales in the preceding season. This supply includes a starting carryover of about 14.5 million bales, estimated production as of November 1 of approximately 13 million bales and estimated imports of about 0.1 million bales.

Carryover of Cotton to Decline

The carryover of cotton on August 1, 1956, was at a record high and was about 1.5 million bales larger than the previous record of August 1, 1939. The carryover has increased each year since 1951 when it was about 2.3 million bales. On August 1, 1955, the carryover was approximately 11.2 million bales.

The carryover this year will probably decline by close to 2.4 million bales. The decline will be caused by disappearance which is larger than production for the first time since 1950-51.

Production of Cotton Declines

The 1956 cotton crop was estimated at 13.0 million running bales (13.2 million bales of 500 pounds each) as of November 1. This compares with the crop of 14.5 million running bales in the preceding season. The decline was caused by smaller acreage and by lower yields. The acreage harvested for the 1956 crop is estimated at 15.7 million acres, the smallest since 1882. About 16.9 million acres were harvested for the 1955 crop.

Yield per harvested acre for the 1956 crop is estimated at an average of about 403 pounds, about 14 pounds less than for the 1955 crop but higher than the yield for any other crop on record. Yields per acre in 1956 were at record high levels in Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The highest yield was shown by Arizona which had an average yield of 1,109 pounds per acre.

About 18 percent of the 1956 crop is being produced in the West compared with approximately 15 percent in 1955. The proportion produced in the Delta States is about the same as in 1955 and the proportion produced in the Southeastern States is declining slightly. The percentage produced in the Southwest is declining from about 31 in 1955 to approximately 29 in 1956. (See table 23.)

The average yield of cotton per harvested acre in the West is at a record high in 1956 of about 906 pounds. This compares with the previous record of 862 pounds in 1954 and 818 pounds in 1955. All other regions show a decline in yield from 1955 to 1956. (See table 24.)

Table 10.- Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments by months, August, September, and October 1956

Class	Principal item of export	Equalization payments							
		August 1956		September 1956		October 1956		August-October 1956	
		Actual	Converted	Actual	Converted	Actual	Converted	Actual	Converted 1/
		Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
A.	Card strips, comber noil, spinners laps, and roving waste	13,271.28	224,177	75,409.59	1,273,811	276,781.02	4,675,355	365,461.89	6,173,343
B.	Picker laps and cotton batting	---	---	---	---	47.67	684	47.67	684
C.	Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver	---	---	---	---	1,243.34	16,870	1,243.34	16,870
D.	Gray or unfinished yarn, twine, cordage, and rope	5,218.05	69,574	36,263.78	483,517	78,964.04	1,052,854	120,581.24	1,607,750
E.	Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and dyed, bleached, mercerized, or similar full finished yarn	6,467.15	83,989	31,927.99	414,649	86,796.97	1,127,233	125,048.36	1,624,005
F.	Knitted articles manufactured from finished yarns	51.83	662	1,232.86	15,745	3,689.92	47,125	4,974.63	63,533
G.	Finished fabrics (printed, dyed, bleached, mercerized or similar full finish, including fabric woven from colored yarn)	83,583.01	1,033,165	238,622.61	2,949,600	427,551.08	5,284,933	752,693.27	9,303,996
H.	Articles manufactured from fabrics	1,256.98	13,648	29,660.07	322,042	88,177.34	957,409	119,156.29	1,293,771
I.	Coated and rubberized yarns, coated and rubberized fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	439.06	9,542	2,026.19	43,952	6,852.45	148,643	9,317.70	202,119
J.	Coated and rubberized articles and articles manufactured from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	309.01	5,660	3,338.78	61,150	5,064.66	92,759	8,712.46	159,569
K.	Gray or finished fabrics one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	5,946.34	100,445	22,315.67	376,954	79,399.74	1,341,212	104,615.63	1,767,156
L.	Coated and rubberized fabrics and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton, one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	368.96	10,572	76.40	2,189	267.74	7,672	769.10	22,037
	Total	116,911.67	1,551,416	440,873.94	5,943,609	1,054,835.97	14,752,749	1,612,621.58	22,234,833

1/ Converted from revised totals.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Acreage in cultivation to cotton on July 1, 1956 in the West and Southwest comprised a larger percentage of total U. S. acreage than in 1955, while the proportion of the Southeasten and Delta States declined. (See table 25.) The larger proportion for the West was the first increase since 1953 but the proportion for the Southwest has increased steadily since 1953.

Although the harvested acreage in the West in 1956 also was a larger proportion of the U. S. total than in 1955, the proportion of the total represented by harvested acreage in the Southwest declined. The proportion of the harvested acreage in the Delta and Southeastern States increased over 1955. (See table 26.)

The Soil Bank

The difference in the proportions by areas for the acreage in cultivation and harvested acreage was probably caused by the acreage reserve program. About 84 percent of the acreage placed in the acreage reserve for cotton in 1956 was in the Southwestern States of Oklahoma and Texas. (See table 11.)

Under the 1956 acreage reserve program for cotton about 1,063,800 acres were included. The maximum payment for these acres amounts to about 26 million dollars. The national acreage allotment for the 1956 crop was about 17.4 million acres. The acreage reserve signup was about 6 percent of this allotment.

Acreage of upland cotton in cultivation on July 1 was a higher percentage of the acreage allotment for upland cotton than in 1954 and 1955. However the acreage estimated for harvest in 1956 is a smaller percentage of the acreage in cultivation than it was in 1950, 1954, and 1955, the three most recent seasons in which marketing quotas and acreage allotments were in effect. (See table 12.) The acreage reserve program caused some reduction in harvested acreage. Details for the 1957 acreage reserve program for cotton have not yet been announced.

Acreage Allotments for 1957 Increase

On August 31 the Department announced that the national acreage allotment for the 1957 crop upland cotton is 17,391,304 acres, the same as for 1956. The Agricultural Act of 1956 provides that the acreage allotment for 1957 shall be no smaller than that for 1956. The marketing quota derived from this minimum acreage allotment is 11,014,493 bales.

On October 1 State acreage allotments for upland cotton were announced. The total of the individual State allotments is 17,585,463 acres. The increase over the national acreage allotment was caused by the provisions of Section 302 and 303 (a) of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

Table 11.- Cotton: Acreage allotments, acreage under Soil Bank, and in cultivation July 1, by States, United States, 1956 and 1957

State	Allotment 1956	Acreage under Soil Bank Program 1/	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1956	Allotment 1957 2/
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
		Upland		
Alabama	1,025,141	25,100	995,000	1,028,617
Arizona	343,640	2,600	358,500	360,892
Arkansas	1,424,511	17,000	1,400,000	1,416,819
California	782,405	8,800	774,700	810,445
Florida	36,974	4,500	34,000	38,671
Georgia	903,221	28,200	865,000	904,813
Illinois	3,110	3/	3,000	3,182
Kansas	29	---	---	30
Kentucky	7,799	700	7,500	7,966
Louisiana	610,891	23,400	595,000	609,540
Maryland	25	---	---	25
Mississippi	1,646,562	10,600	1,640,000	1,643,544
Missouri	378,055	2,400	377,000	376,103
Nevada	2,324	200	2,200	3,320
New Mexico	179,378	3,900	179,300	184,029
North Carolina	483,932	20,200	465,000	492,877
Oklahoma	845,616	66,300	800,000	841,990
South Carolina	726,193	16,200	695,000	727,837
Tennessee	563,491	5,500	552,000	569,335
Texas	7,410,893	827,100	7,158,700	7,547,503
Virginia	17,114	300	16,300	17,925
United States - total	17,391,304	4/1,063,800	16,918,200	17,585,463
		Long staple		
Arizona	18,433	---	19,500	36,657
California	291	---	300	616
Florida	559	---	---	1,301
Georgia	120	---	---	135
New Mexico	8,424	---	7,700	17,522
Texas	15,770	---	16,300	29,983
Puerto Rico	1,708	---	---	3,143
Total	45,305	---	43,800	89,357

1/ Preliminary and rounded to nearest hundred.
2/ Includes the National Reserve of 100,000 acres.
3/ Less than 50 acres.
4/ Includes 800 acres from Puerto Rico.
Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 12.- Upland cotton: Acreage allotments, acreage in cultivation, and acreage harvested, United States, 1950 to 1956

Crop year	Acreage allotments	Acreage in cultivation July 1		Acreage harvested	
		Quantity	Percentage of allotment	Quantity	Percentage of acreage in cultivation
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent
1950	21,000	18,524	88.2	17,740	95.8
1951	---	28,130	---	26,885	95.6
1952	---	27,077	---	25,814	95.3
1953	---	25,151	---	24,249	96.4
1954	21,379	19,755	92.4	19,217	97.3
1955	18,113	17,463	96.4	16,887	96.7
1956	17,391	16,918	97.3	15,621	92.3

The October 17 announcement states, "Section 302 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 requires that if the apportionment to any State from the 1957 national acreage allotment is less than the 1956 State acreage allotment by more than 1 percent, such apportionment shall be increased so that the 1957 State acreage allotment will be 99 percent of the 1956 State acreage allotment. The acreage required for such increases is 94,159 acres and is in addition to the 1957 national acreage allotment.

"Section 303(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1956 provides that the national acreage reserve of 100,000 acres be apportioned among States on the basis of the estimated needs of each State for additional acreage to establish minimum farm allotments under section 344(f) (1) of the act; the amount apportioned to Nevada is directed to be 1,000 acres. This national reserve is in addition to the 1957 national acreage allotment."

On October 15 the 1957 national marketing quota of 76,565 bales of extra-long-staple cotton was announced. The national acreage allotment for 1957 was set at 89,357 acres. These data compare with data for 1956 of 35,300 bales and 45,305 acres, respectively. The larger marketing quota and acreage allotment was caused by a sharp increase in the prospective demand for extra-long-staple cotton and an expected decline in imports of this cotton, as explained on pages 21 to 25.

Acreage allotments for all types of cotton in the U. S. for 1957 total 17,674,820 acres. This is 238,211 acres more than the 1956 total. Details of the 1957 and 1956 acreage allotments by States are shown in table 11.

Ginnings from the 1956 Crop

Ginnings from the 1956 crop totaled about 9.7 million bales as of November 1. This was approximately 75 percent of the estimated 1956 crop. Ginnings from the current crop have been at a more rapid rate than from any crop since 1943.

The 1956 crop of upland cotton ginned through November 1 was higher in grade, but shorter in staple length than ginnings to the same date a year earlier. The grade indexes for the crop were 97.6 (Middling white=100) and 95.1 in 1956 and 1955, respectively. The average staple length for the 1956 crop was 32.7 thirty-seconds inches while for the 1955 crop it was 33.0 thirty-seconds inches.

CCC Held Stocks

On November 9 the Commodity Credit Corporation held stocks (owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans but not including stocks sold for exports) totaled about 9.8 million bales. This compares with about 10.4 million held a year earlier, and about 9.9 million held on July 27, 1956. Of the total held on November 9, about 6,000 bales were extra-long-staple cotton. This compares with about 123,000 held about a year earlier and approximately 43,000 held on July 27.

Of the upland cotton held by CCC about 2.2 million bales were from the 1956 crop. This totaled about 23 percent of ginnings to November 1. About a year earlier the 1955 crop cotton which was in the loan totaled 2.4 million bales and about 25 percent of ginnings. Two years earlier about 8 percent of ginnings had entered the CCC loan. (See table 31.)

The Extra-Long-Staple Cotton Situation

The supply of extra-long-staple cotton increased from the 1951-52 marketing year through 1955-56 when it reached a peak of about 304,000 bales. The supply in the 1956-57 season probably is expected to decline by almost 60,000 bales from that of 1955-56. (See table 17.) The starting carryover in 1955-56 was about 177,000 bales compared with approximately 158,000 a year earlier. Imports in 1956-57 may decline from the 86,000 bales imported in 1955-56 to around 70,000 bales. Imports in August and September 1956 were about 5,145 bales. Production of American-Egyptian cotton in 1956-57 is estimated at about 46,000 running bales (47,200 bales of 500 pounds each). This compares with 41,500 running bales a year earlier.

The decline in imports will be caused by smaller supplies of extra-long-staple cotton abroad and by the large exports of cotton from Egypt to iron-curtain countries. The smaller supply of extra-long-staple cotton in the world probably means an increase in exports of extra-long-staple cotton from the United States to perhaps somewhere around 40,000 bales in 1956-57 which would be a new record. Exports totaled 20,300 bales in 1955-56. In August and September 1956 exports of American-Egyptian cotton were 9,976 bales.

The crisis in Egypt may alter the supply and demand picture for extra-long-staple cotton. If this crisis continues, these estimates of United States imports and exports may need to be changed.

Table 13.- Imports of cotton from Egypt and Peru, into United States, 1952-53 to date

Year beginning August 1	Egypt	Peru	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales
1952	117,471	14,980	132,451
1953	83,723	8,404	92,127
1954	76,571	21,752	98,323
1955	62,433	23,465	85,898
1956			
Aug.	1,923	1,389	3,312
Sept.	85	1,748	1,833

Domestic mill consumption of extra-long-staple cotton in 1955-56 was about 123,000 bales, the highest since 1950, as shown in table 14. It appears likely that consumption may be slightly higher during the current season. Consumption of extra-long-staple cotton during August-October 1956 of 28,316 bales was slightly lower than in the same period a year earlier. Of this total about 63 percent was American-Egyptian cotton, about 23 percent was Egyptian, and about 14 percent was Peruvian. In 1955-56 only about 24 percent of the extra-long-staple cotton consumption in the United States was American-Egyptian, and about 57 percent was Egyptian.

Total disappearance for 1956-57 is estimated at about 170,000 bales. This is the largest total since 1929-30 and exceeds disappearance in 1955-56 by about 27,000 bales.

Because of the increase in disappearance and the decrease in supply, the carryover of extra-long-staple cotton in the United States on August 1, 1957 is likely to be around 76,000 bales. This will be the smallest carryover since August 1, 1952 as shown below.

Import quotas under the Agricultural Act of 1956 and subsequent proclamations by the President were changed to approximately 95,118 bales for all cotton 1-1/8 inches and longer in staple length. Previously the import quota did not include cotton 1-11/16 inches and longer in staple. The quota year has also been changed from a year beginning on February 1, to a year beginning on August 1. Imports under the quota from August 1 through November 3 were about 6,448 bales.

Table 14.- Extra-long staple cotton consumption by growth, U. S., 1950-51 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	American Egyptian		Egyptian		Peruvian		Sea Island		Total
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	1,000 bales	Pct.	1,000 bales	Pct.	1,000 bales	Pct.	1,000 bales	Pct.	1,000 bales
1950	34.5	22.4	102.7	66.6	16.0	10.4	0.9	0.6	154.1
1951	24.4	21.0	45.1	57.3	8.3	10.6	.9	1.1	78.7
1952	10.5	10.2	76.4	74.2	15.0	14.5	1.1	1.1	103.0
1953	6.1	6.1	80.1	79.5	14.0	13.9	.5	.5	100.7
1954	8.6	7.7	85.5	76.6	17.1	15.3	.4	.4	111.2
1955	30.0	24.4	70.3	57.2	22.7	18.4	0	0	123.0
1956									
Aug.	5.1	57.3	2.4	27.0	1.4	15.7	0	0	8.9
Sept.	6.7	63.8	2.5	23.8	1.3	12.4	0	0	10.5
Oct.	5.9	66.3	1.8	20.2	1.2	13.5	0	0	8.9

Stocks of extra-long-staple cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans) have declined in recent months and on November 9 were about 6,000 bales. This compares with about 123,000 held by the CCC approximately a year earlier.

Prices for American-Egyptian cotton, grade number 3, 1 1/2 inches in staple length averaged 67.25, 68.50, and 73.50 cents per pound, landed New England, in August, September, and October. These prices have been very close

Table 15.- Carryover of extra-long staple cotton: By growths, U. S. 1950 to 1956

Year beginning August 1	American Egyptian	Sea Island	Egyptian	Peruvian	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1950	2.8	0.6	58.5	3.2	65.0
1951	21.3	.8	56.1	4.2	82.4
1952	10.3	.5	33.1	4.0	47.9
1953	31.9	.5	58.1	3.4	93.9
1954	102.7	.6	52.9	2.2	158.4
1955	139.9	.8	30.9	5.3	176.9
1956 1/	108.8	2/	14.2	7.1	130.1

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not available.

Table 16.- All kinds of cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production 1/	Imports	City crop	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	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/
Average 1935-39	8,336.4	12,711.0	170.6	---	21,278.0	6,938.2	5,297.4	56.8	12,292.4
Average 1945-49	5,877.4	11,905.8	251.0	23.0	18,057.2	9,037.6	3,928.6	33.6	12,999.8
1950	6,846.0	9,848.0	188.0	28.0	16,910.0	3/10,509.0	4,117.0	27.0	14,653.0
1951	2,278.0	15,028.0	72.0	40.0	17,418.0	3/9,196.0	5,515.0	35.0	14,746.0
1952	2,789.0	15,125.0	193.0	42.0	18,149.0	3/9,461.0	3,048.0	50.0	12,559.0
1953	5,605.0	16,359.0	142.0	43.0	22,149.0	8,576.0	3,760.0	75.0	12,411.0
1954	9,728.0	13,544.0	146.0	46.0	23,464.0	8,841.0	3,445.0	60.0	12,346.0
1955	11,205.0	14,638.0	140.0	47.0	26,030.0	9,202.0	2,229.0	---	11,431.0
1956 4/	14,540.0	13,000.0	100.0	---	27,640.0	9,000.0	6,500.0	---	15,500.0

1/ Includes in-season ginnings. 2/ Running bales except imports which are in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Adjusted to calendar year. 4/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Table 17.- Extra long staple cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49, and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Total
	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/
Average 1935-39	48.2	21.0	61.4	130.6	80.0	0.2	80.2
Average 1945-49	62.9	3.0	129.8	195.7	124.4	.7	125.1
1950	65.0	62.2	120.8	248.0	154.1	3/	154.1
1951	82.4	46.0	46.1	174.5	78.7	3/	78.7
1952	47.9	93.5	132.5	273.9	103.0	3/	103.0
1953	93.9	64.5	92.1	250.5	100.7	3/	100.7
1954	158.4	40.9	98.4	297.7	111.2	0.4	111.6
1955	176.9	41.5	85.9	304.3	123.0	20.3	143.3
1956 4/	130.1	46.1	70.0	246.2	130.0	40.0	170.0

1/ Includes American Egyptian Sea Island, Egyptian and Peruvian. 2/ American Egyptian and Sea Island in running bales, foreign in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Less than 50 bales. 4/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Table 18.- Cottcn other than extra-long staple: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	City crop	Total	Mill consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	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/
Average 1935-39	8,288.2	12,750.0	109.2	---	21,147.4	6,858.2	5,297.2	56.8	12,212.2
Average 1945-49	5,814.5	11,902.8	121.2	23.0	17,861.5	8,913.2	3,927.9	33.6	12,874.7
1950	6,781.0	9,785.8	67.2	28.0	16,662.0	10,354.9	4,117.0	27.0	14,498.9
1951	2,195.6	14,982.0	25.9	40.0	17,243.5	9,117.3	5,515.0	35.0	14,667.3
1952	2,741.1	15,031.5	60.5	42.0	17,875.1	9,358.0	3,048.0	50.0	12,456.0
1953	5,511.1	16,294.5	49.9	43.0	21,898.5	8,475.3	3,760.0	75.0	12,310.3
1954	9,569.6	13,503.1	47.6	46.0	23,166.3	8,729.8	3,444.6	60.0	12,234.4
1955 3/	11,028.1	14,596.5	54.1	47.0	25,725.7	9,079.0	2,208.7	---	11,287.7
1956 3/	14,409.9	12,953.9	30.0	---	27,393.8	8,870.0	6,460.0	---	15,330.0

1/ Difference between data in two preceding tables. 2/ Running bales except foreign which is in 500 pound bales. 3/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

to the prices for comparable qualities of Egyptian cotton. The average loan rate for grade number 3, 1 1/2 inches and longer in staple length, in Arizona and California is 59.37 cents per pound; for the same quality in New Mexico and Texas the loan rate is 59.77 cents per pound.

During the last half of the 1955-56 marketing year prices for American-Egyptian cotton were below those for comparable grades of Karnak cotton, landed New England. This was the first time since February 1952 that American-Egyptian prices were below Karnak prices. The changed relationship was caused by lower support prices for American-Egyptian cotton, 75 percent of parity in 1955-56, 90 percent of parity in 1954-55, and 2.4 times the level of support for upland cotton in 1953-54.

Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products

Crushings of 5,589,000 tons of cottonseed by oil mills in the 1955-56 marketing year were about 6 percent more than in the preceding season. The 1955-56 crushings were 93 percent of the 1955 crop of 6,038,000 tons. Production of cottonseed in 1954-55 amounted to 5,709,000 tons of which 5,249,000 tons or 92 percent were crushed.

If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same in 1956-57 as it was in the past 5 years, 5,431,000 tons of seed will be produced. Applying the average ratio of crushings to production of the past 5 years -- 90.8-percent would give crushings of about 5.0 million tons.

The production of cottonseed oil, cake and meal, and cotton linters which can be expected from these crushings is shown below:

Table 19.- Cottonseed products: Output, United States, 1948 to date

Year beginning August 1	Cotton-seed crushed	Crude oil	Cake and meal	Hulls	Linters 1/
	1,000 tons	Million pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bales
1948	5,332	1,704	2,391	1,236	1,646
1949	5,712	1,847	2,555	1,338	1,710
1950	3,723	1,197	1,669	857	1,244
1951	5,476	1,751	2,548	1,234	1,767
1952	5,563	1,825	2,672	1,199	1,799
1953	6,256	2,074	2,961	1,388	2,003
1954	5,249	1,735	2,561	1,139	1,700
1955	5,589	1,894	2,631	1,249	1,706
1956 2/	4,970	1,600	2,400	1,100	1,600

1/ Includes production at gins and delinting plants.

2/ Preliminary and estimated.

Stocks of Cottonseed Products

Stocks of refined and crude cottonseed oil at oil mills, factories, and warehouses were about 300 million pounds on August 1, 1956, about 30 percent below August 1, 1955. Stocks of linters were 1,016,000 bales on August 1, 1956, and 1,491,000 bales a year earlier.

Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at oil mills on August 1, 1956 were almost 19 percent below those of a year earlier. Stocks of hulls were 85 percent larger than a year ago. Data on stocks at other locations are not available. The data on oil-mill stocks are shown below.

Table 20.- Cottonseed cake and meal and hulls: August 1 stocks at oil mills, United States, 1952 to date

Year	Cake and meal	Hulls
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1952	45.1	24.6
1953	91.5	48.3
1954	208.5	102.0
1955	203.1	41.7
1956	164.2	77.2

Bureau of the Census.

No stocks of cottonseed oil were held by the Commodity Credit Corporation on August 1, 1956. Stocks of linters held by the Commodity Credit Corporation on August 1, 1956 amounted to 209,000 bales. This was 21 percent of the total.

Supply and Distribution of Cotton Linters

The total supply of linters for the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at about 2.8 million bales. This is about 0.6 million bales smaller than the supply of 1955-56. (See table 46). The 1956-57 supply includes imports of about 200,000 bales and the beginning stocks and production figures shown below. Disappearance of linters in 1956-57 is estimated at about 2 million bales, compared with approximately 2.2 in 1955-56. Domestic consumption will probably decline from about 1.8 million bales in 1955-56 to about 1.7 million in 1956-57. Exports also are expected to decline from approximately 392,000 bales in 1955-56 to about 300,000 in 1956-57.

Disappearance of about 2 million bales will leave an ending carryover of about 0.6 million bales. This will be the smallest carryover since August 1, 1952.

Prices for Cotton Linters

In July, the Department of Agriculture changed the designation of the qualities for which prices are collected for cotton linters. On June 29 the Weekly Cotton Linters Review stated, "Under the official staple standards for linters, effective July 1, 1956, the staple normal for each grade as illustrated in the official standards for linters grades 1 through 7 is designated as staples 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively. Effective July 1, 1956, in linters classification the grade and staple shall be determined and designated separately."

Grades 1 through 7 and staples 1 through 7 now apply to linters which are used mostly for felting purposes. The revised grades are not comparable with the grades 1 through 7 which were in effect before July 1, 1956. Linters which are used principally for chemical purposes are now called "Chemical grades". These are purchased on the basis of cellulose content and premiums and discounts are paid for deviation from 73 percent cellulose content. Prior to the revision of the standards grades 5, 6, and 7 were considered chemical grades.

Prices in the four principal markets, Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas and Los Angeles, are now collected for each of the felting grades by staple length. One price is collected for chemical grades. "Cellulose differential" is also collected. Data for prices in August, September, and October 1956 at Memphis are shown in table 21. Prices for some staples other than those shown in table 21 are available, but for price comparison purposes in the future one staple for each grade is believed to be adequate.

Table 21.- Price of linters by grade and staple, Memphis, by months, August 1956 to date

Month	Felting grade						Chemical grade	
	Grade and staple 1/						Base	Differential
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug.	8.25	7.13	5.75	4.75	3.75	3.50	2.88	0.05
Sept.	9.19	7.63	6.00	4.88	3.81	3.50	2.94	.05
Oct.	9.50	8.00	6.60	5.25	4.00	3.50	3.30	.05

1/ Grade 2, staple 2, grade 3, staple 3, etc.

Prices for Pulp

The price for purified linters declined from 11.20 cents per pound in November 1953 to 9.75 cents in February 1955. It stayed at that level until January 1956 when it increased to 10.15 cents per pound and in April 1956 the price increased to 10.50 cents per pound.

Prices for purified woodpulp have not changed since January 1951. Prices for the various types of dissolving woodpulp from January 1951 through September 1956 follow:

Acetate and cupra grade	11.25 cents per pound
High tenacity viscose grade	9.75 cents per pound
Standard viscose grade	9.25 cents per pound

Manmade Fibers Consumption in the U. S.

Consumption of manmade fibers in the U. S. reached an all time high in 1955. The consumption of all types of manmade fibers was high and total mill consumption was about 1.5 billion pounds.

Consumption has been declining in 1956 and the total for the year will probably be less than 1.2 billion pounds. All of the decline is occurring in rayon and acetate. Consumption of the non-cellulosic fibers is expected to exceed the 431.6 million pounds consumed in 1955.

For many years the consumption of rayon and acetate tended to increase regardless of general business conditions and regardless of variations in mill activity for the textile industry as a whole. However, since 1950, the rayon and acetate industry in the U. S. has been strongly affected by general business conditions and the growth pattern prevailing in earlier years no longer seems to have an overriding influence. The change in the rayon and acetate situation probably was caused by two factors - competition from the non-cellulosic manmade fibers and more effective competition from cotton. The non-cellulosic manmade fibers have been pushing into markets that rayon had formerly captured from other fibers. The most notable example of this is motor vehicle tires. High tenacity rayon has just about pushed cotton out of this use. However, in recent years, high tenacity rayon has been facing increasing competition with nylon for the tire cord market.

Although cotton has been steadily losing ground in industrial uses, in recent years it has recaptured some of the apparel and household markets formerly lost to manmade fibers. As a result the consumption of rayon and acetate has found more effective competition from cotton in these fields.

Both of these types of competition have affected consumption of rayon and acetate. For example, the consumption of rayon and acetate probably will decline more than 15 percent in 1956 from 1955. The consumption of cotton is expected to decline less, about 2 percent, and the consumption of the non-cellulosic manmade fibers is expected to increase about 10 to 15 percent.

World Manmade Fiber Production

Manmade fiber production in the world has been increasing rapidly for many years. From 1950 to 1955 it increased about 54 percent or about 2 million pounds. Foreign countries were responsible for about 1.7 billion pounds of this increase and the U. S. was responsible for about 0.3 billion (see tables 51 to 53).

The types of manmade fiber which showed the largest gains, in pounds, abroad were rayon and acetate, up about 1.5 billion pounds from 1950 to 1955. In the U. S. practically all of the increase was in the non-cellulosic fibers.

Cotton Equivalent of Manmade Fibers

On the average, a pound of manmade fiber substitutes for more than a pound of cotton. Thus, the level and, under specified conditions, the rate of increase of the cotton equivalent of manmade fiber production in the U. S. and abroad is larger than the data for actual pounds indicate. From 1950 to 1955 world manmade fiber production in cotton equivalent bales increased almost 65 percent or by 5.7 million cotton equivalent bales. The increase in foreign countries was about 4.2 million cotton equivalent bales and in the U. S. the increase was about 1.5 million cotton equivalent bales.

The cotton equivalent of manmade fiber production is shown in tables 51 to 53. The approximate amount of cotton displaced by a pound of each type of manmade fiber used to compute the cotton equivalent data is:

Regular and intermediate tenacity filament rayon and acetate yarns	- 1.08 pounds
Rayon and acetate staple fiber	- 1.05 pounds
High tenacity rayon yarn	- 1.35 pounds
Non-cellulosic filament yarn	- 2.20 pounds
Non-cellulosic staple fiber	- 2.10 pounds

These conversion factors take into account differences in mill waste when processing the various types of manmade fibers and cotton and the differences in other characteristics, such as covering power, yards of fabric obtainable from a pound of fiber. The conversion factors are based on information published in the Textile Organon and on information obtained from trade sources.

After converting the pounds of manmade fibers to equivalent pounds of cotton, the equivalent pounds were divided by 480 to obtain an estimate of equivalent cotton bales.

THE LONGER TERM OUTLOOK

The record high cotton stocks of the United States are, perhaps, the most dramatic evidence of the problems facing the United States cotton producers. On August 1, 1956, these stocks were about 14.5 million bales. They have increased each year since 1951 when they were about 2.3 million bales. The August 1, 1956 stocks were more than adequate to meet requirements for domestic consumption and exports at average rates of the recent past without a single bale of new crop cotton.

The sharp increase in the carryover has occurred because production outstripped disappearance. Despite acreage controls, production has exceeded 13 million bales since 1950, averaging about 14.6 million bales per year from 1951 through 1956. Disappearance averaged about 13 million bales during the same period.

Production during the 1953-56 period has been large because of very high yields. During this period cotton production averaged approximately 10 percent more than during the 1920's, but cotton acreage harvested was only about half as large. Although yields per acre have been trending upward since the mid-1920's, the increases in the past four years have been particularly sharp. It appears likely that yields will continue their upward movement for sometime in the future.

At the same time that yields and production increased, disappearance declined. In the 1953-56 period disappearance was about 7 percent smaller than during the 1920's. Exports were about half as large, but domestic mill consumption increased by approximately 40 percent.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton rose in about the same proportion as the population. The per capita consumption of cotton was about the same in the 1953-56 period as it was in the 1920's, but the per capita consumption of all textile fibers (cotton, wool, manmade fibers, flax, and silk) was about one fourth larger in 1953-56 than in the 1920's. This increase was caused by larger consumption of manmade or synthetic fibers. Their consumption increased by almost 10 pounds per person between the 1920's and 1953-56. The inroads made by manmade fibers into natural fiber markets is probably larger than indicated by the poundage figures because some types of manmade fibers substitute for more than a pound of other fibers. In other words, the cotton equivalent of the manmade fibers is greater than indicated by the actual poundage of manmade fibers and on this basis the comparative standing of cotton is even less favorable.

If there had not been an increase in consumer income from the 1920's to the 1950's consumption of cotton per person in the United States probably would have declined because of the rapid growth in manmade fiber consumption. Since 1944 prices for rayon and acetate generally have been slightly below prices for cotton and have moved parallel to each other. Prices for cotton during this period have been high enough to encourage expansion in the output

of rayon and acetate. Even though prices for fibers have had only a minor effect on the aggregate consumption of all fibers, such prices have a significant bearing on the allocation of markets between fibers.

Despite the substantial decline in U. S. cotton exports from the 1920's to 1953-56, foreign consumption of cotton increased by approximately 63 percent. The gap was filled by foreign cotton, production of which was almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large in 1953-56 as it was in the 1920's. The foreign consumption of cotton probably would have increased even more except for the increase in foreign manmade fiber production and consumption. In 1920 manmade fiber production abroad was equivalent to about 51,000 bales. This production increased steadily, except during World War II, and in 1955 was equivalent to approximately 9.3 million bales.

Even though foreign acreage of cotton has shown some tendency to increase regardless of price since the 1920's, higher prices tended to accelerate the rate of expansion. For example, the rise in cotton prices since 1938 probably has caused at least half of the expansion that occurred in foreign cotton acreage between 1938 and 1955. Foreign cotton acreage expanded about 27 percent from 1939 to 1955 and cotton prices in constant dollars rose about 70 percent from 1938 to 1954.

If the long term trends described above continue into the future, U. S. cotton producers will find themselves confronted with continuously shrinking markets. These smaller markets will absorb the output of fewer and fewer acres. Cotton farmers will then have to face the dilemna of steadily declining farm income from cotton or farm income from cotton which is increasingly affected by Government cotton programs.

Because of these problems, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate passed the following resolution on May 18, 1956:

"Report on Systems of Price Support for Cotton

"Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Committee on Appropriations:

"The committee requests the Secretary of Agriculture to submit by September 1, 1956, a full detailed report and analysis of the various systems for supporting the price of cotton. In making his report the Secretary shall indicate the advantages and disadvantages, probable costs (including administrative) of each system of price support studied, together with the effect each system would be likely to have upon the domestic consumption and export of cotton and upon the net incomes of cotton producers. In making this study and reporting thereon the Secretary shall include but not be limited to the following systems of supporting the price of cotton:

"(1) The various two-price systems of price support and marketing which could be made applicable to cotton:

"(2) A price support system based upon a fixed 90 per centum of parity:

"(3) A flexible price support system of between 75 and 90 per centum of parity;

"(4) A price support system based upon the prices paid by cotton producers for labor, materials, equipment, power, and other items used in the production of cotton;

"(5) A price support system based upon a method which permits the adjustment of the level of price support, determined as provided in clause (4), to any change in the relative efficiency of producing cotton; and

"(6) The advantages and disadvantages of determining parity price in accordance with the method provided under the provisions of section 301 (a) (1) (A) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (the so-called modernized parity formula), compared with the method used prior to the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1948 (the so-called old parity formula)."

Subsequently, the date for the report by the Secretary of Agriculture was changed to January 1, 1957. The study requested by the Senate Committee is now being prepared and presumably will be sent to the Committee about January 1, 1957.

The current support program for cotton includes several features which are designed to relieve the acute surplus position which prevailed on August 1, 1956. These features include the Soil Bank Program, the sale of CCC stocks of cotton for export at prices which compete effectively with prices for foreign cotton and the authority to lower support prices from 90 to 75 percent of parity as cotton supplies increase. All of these features are currently having their effect. As stated earlier in this report the carryover is declining during the current season.

The longer term outlook for cotton depends in large part upon the level at which cotton prices are supported and the kind of support program adopted. If we assume that the current programs continue to the years centered around 1960 and that economic conditions remain prosperous, the support level in the years centered around 1960 probably would be close to 90 percent of parity. The domestic consumption of cotton probably would be around 9.5 million bales. The increase in domestic consumption over the 9 million bales estimated for the current season would be caused primarily by larger population.

The continued sale of CCC stocks of cotton for export at competitive world prices probably would mean exports of around 5 million bales per annum. Such sales probably would mean a slower rate of expansion in foreign cotton

and manmade fiber production than has prevailed in the recent past. Increasing cotton consumption abroad brought on by larger foreign population and prosperous economic condition coupled with the slower rate of expansion in cotton production would cause the relatively large U. S. cotton exports. Exports probably would be smaller than the 6.5 million bales estimated for the current season because the foreign cotton stock build-up now taking place would not prevail indefinitely into the future.

Under these circumstances total disappearance of cotton in the U. S. probably would be around 14.5 million bales a year. With continued increases in cotton yields per acre, the cotton needed to satisfy this disappearance probably would be produced on about 17 million acres.

The long-term outlook for cotton will depend in large measure upon the programs followed by the cotton industry and by the Government. Doubtless the cotton industry could do much through research and promotion. The unresolved issues of Government policy center on two questions: (1) the level of price supports, and (2) whether the entire crop is to be supported at the same level or whether the farmer is to be paid less for cotton grown for export markets than for cotton grown for domestic use. The report now being prepared includes analyses of these problems and should help the Congress to determine a policy that is in the long-run interest of the cotton grower.

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Calendar year	Population July 1 1/	Cotton 2/			Wool 3/			Rayon and acetate 4/			Other synthetics 5/			Flax 6/			Silk 7/			All fibers	
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita 8/
	Mil.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1913	97.2	2,709.3	90.3	27.9	228.5	7.6	2.4	4.0	0.1	9/				10/25.9	0.9	0.3	34.0	1.1	0.3	3,001.7	30.9
1914	99.1	2,640.5	88.9	26.6	271.7	9.1	2.7	5.1	.2	0.1				10/23.1	.8	.2	30.6	1.0	.3	2,971.0	30.0
1915	100.5	2,911.7	88.2	29.0	336.8	10.2	3.4	6.6	.2	.1				10/10.6	.3	.1	37.0	1.1	.4	3,302.7	32.9
1916	102.0	3,197.4	88.3	31.3	362.1	10.0	3.6	6.6	.2	.1				10/15.6	.4	.2	40.4	1.1	.4	3,622.1	35.5
1917	103.4	3,281.0	88.8	31.7	345.0	9.3	3.3	6.8	.2	.1				10/18.2	.5	.2	43.0	1.2	.4	3,694.0	35.7
1918	104.6	2,975.4	86.3	28.4	399.3	11.6	3.8	6.0	.2	.1				18.7	.5	.2	48.2	1.4	.5	3,447.6	33.0
1919	105.1	2,859.7	87.6	27.2	329.1	10.1	3.1	9.3	.3	.1				10.1	.3	.1	55.0	1.7	.5	3,263.2	31.0
1920	106.5	2,822.8	88.3	26.5	314.2	9.8	3.0	8.7	.3	.1				13.3	.4	.1	38.8	1.2	.4	3,197.8	30.0
1921	108.5	2,600.6	86.0	24.0	343.4	11.4	3.2	19.8	.6	.2				8.8	.3	.1	51.8	1.7	.5	3,024.4	27.9
1922	110.1	2,911.3	85.3	26.4	406.5	11.9	3.7	25.0	.7	.2				12.2	.4	.1	57.8	1.7	.5	3,412.8	31.0
1923	112.0	3,122.6	85.4	27.9	422.4	11.6	3.8	32.8	.9	.3				15.4	.4	.1	61.5	1.7	.5	3,654.7	32.6
1924	114.1	2,636.5	85.3	23.1	342.2	11.1	3.0	42.4	1.4	.4				8.5	.3	.1	59.6	1.9	.5	3,089.2	27.1
1925	115.8	3,075.3	86.1	26.6	349.9	9.8	3.0	58.4	1.6	.5				12.6	.4	.1	76.0	2.1	.7	3,572.2	30.8
1926	117.4	3,213.5	86.6	27.4	342.7	9.3	2.9	60.9	1.6	.5				16.2	.4	.1	76.9	2.1	.7	3,710.2	31.6
1927	119.0	3,590.1	86.7	30.2	354.1	8.6	3.0	100.1	2.4	.8				11.4	.3	.1	85.0	2.0	.7	4,140.7	34.8
1928	120.5	3,187.0	85.6	26.4	333.2	9.0	2.8	100.5	2.7	.8				13.6	.4	.1	87.2	2.3	.7	3,721.5	30.9
1929	121.8	3,425.3	84.8	28.1	368.1	9.1	3.0	133.4	3.3	1.1				14.0	.4	.1	96.8	2.4	.8	4,037.6	33.1
1930	123.1	2,616.6	84.5	21.3	263.2	8.5	2.1	119.3	3.9	1.0				15.6	.5	.1	80.6	2.6	.7	3,095.3	25.1
1931	124.0	2,654.9	82.5	21.4	311.0	9.7	2.5	159.4	4.9	1.3				7.2	.2	.1	87.5	2.7	.7	3,222.9	26.0
1932	124.8	2,463.7	84.0	19.7	230.1	7.8	1.8	155.4	5.3	1.2				7.8	.3	.1	74.8	2.6	.6	2,931.8	23.5
1933	125.6	3,050.7	83.2	24.3	317.1	8.7	2.5	217.3	5.9	1.7				10.2	.3	.1	70.4	1.9	.6	3,665.7	29.2
1934	126.4	2,659.5	84.2	21.0	229.7	7.3	1.8	196.9	6.3	1.6				10.9	.3	.1	60.4	1.9	.5	3,157.4	25.0
1935	127.2	2,755.4	78.3	21.7	417.5	11.9	3.3	259.2	7.4	2.0				12.6	.3	.1	72.4	2.1	.6	3,517.1	27.6
1936	128.1	3,471.4	81.1	27.1	406.1	9.5	3.2	322.4	7.5	2.5				13.1	.3	.1	67.5	1.6	.5	4,280.5	33.4
1937	128.8	3,646.6	82.7	28.3	380.8	8.6	3.0	304.8	6.9	2.4				14.2	.3	.1	64.2	1.5	.5	4,410.6	34.2
1938	129.8	2,918.3	81.2	22.5	284.5	7.9	2.2	329.4	9.2	2.5				3.9	.1	9/	57.1	1.6	.4	3,593.2	27.7
1939	130.9	3,628.6	79.7	27.7	396.5	8.7	3.0	458.9	10.1	3.5				14.4	.3	.1	55.3	1.2	.4	4,553.7	34.8
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.6	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	9.8	3.6	4.4	0.1	9/	12.1	.2	.1	47.6	1.0	.4	4,913.3	37.2
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.1	38.9	648.0	10.1	4.9	591.9	9.1	4.4	11.6	.2	0.1	9.7	.1	.1	25.6	0.4	.2	6,478.8	48.6
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.7	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	9.0	4.6	23.1	.3	.2	23.0	.3	.2	0.2	11/	9/	6,903.8	51.2
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.7	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	9.9	4.8	35.3	.6	.3	13.6	.2	.1	12/	11/	9/	6,611.8	48.4
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.6	34.6	622.8	10.1	4.5	704.8	11.4	5.1	45.8	.7	.3	9.5	.2	.1	12/	11/	9/	6,173.3	44.6
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.4	32.3	645.1	10.8	4.6	769.9	12.9	5.5	49.8	.8	.4	7.4	.1	.1	1.0	11/	9/	5,989.0	42.8
1946	141.4	4,809.1	74.0	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.7	13.5	6.2	53.2	.8	.4	12.6	.2	.1	13.5	.2	.1	6,501.6	46.0
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.7	32.4	698.2	10.9	4.8	987.9	15.4	6.9	51.4	.8	.4	8.8	.1	.1	3.2	.1	9/	6,415.1	44.5
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.8	30.4	693.1	10.9	4.7	1,149.6	18.0	7.8	71.6	1.1	.5	5.5	.1	9/	7.4	.1	.1	6,390.7	43.6
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.6	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	993.5	18.3	6.7	92.7	1.7	.6	6.1	.1	9/	4.0	.1	9/	5,435.8	36.4
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.5	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,351.6	19.8	8.9	140.5	2.1	.9	10.9	.2	.1	10.5	.1	.1	6,831.0	45.0
1951	154.4	4,868.6	71.1	31.5	484.1	7.1	3.1	1,276.6	18.6	8.3	195.6	2.9	1.3	11.1	.2	.1	7.2	.1	9/	6,843.2	44.3
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.6	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,215.5	18.9	7.7	248.6	4.0	1.6	6.7	.1	9/	12.6	.2	.1	6,420.7	40.9
1953	159.6	4,456.1	69.0	27.9	493.9	7.6	3.1	1,223.0	18.9	7.7	279.5	4.3	1.8	7.6	.1	9/	7.8	.1	9/	6,467.9	40.5
1954 13/	162.4	4,127.3	68.8	25.4	380.8	6.3	2.3	1,154.7	19.2	7.1	328.5	5.5	2.0	7.0	.1	9/	8.5	.1	.1	6,006.8	37.0
1955 13/	165.2	4,384.3	65.7	26.5	419.0	6.3	2.5	1,419.0	21.3	8.6	431.6	6.5	2.6	8.0	.1	9/	11.0	.1	.1	6,672.9	40.4

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population of continental United States as of July 1, including armed forces overseas. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton, tare of 22 pounds was deducted from the gross weight of bale produced through 1923; since 1924 the tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for foreign cotton 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted. Since 1950 data have been adjusted to year ended Dec. 31. 3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scoured basis. Data through 1917 were based on production plus net imports. Since 1918 data were from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau Incorporated. Include filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. 5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, orlon, glass fiber, etc. United States production less exports plus imports for consumption. 6/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Plant Industry through 1918. Since 1949 production is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon office. Imports only since the 1953 season. 7/ Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934 imports for consumption. 8/ Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers. 9/ Less than 0.05 pound. 10/ Year beginning July 1. 11/ Less than 0.05 percent. 12/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 13/ Preliminary.

Table 23.- Production of cotton by regions, United States, 1930 to date

Crop year beginning Aug. 1	Production					Percentage of U. S. crop			
	West 1/	Southwest 2/	Delta States 3/	Southeast 4/	United States	West 1/	Southwest 2/	Delta States 3/	Southeast 4/
	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	1,000 bales 500 lb. gr.wt.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1930	519	4,892	3,589	4,933	13,932	4	35	26	35
1931	393	6,582	5,464	4,658	17,097	2	39	32	27
1932	270	5,584	3,921	3,228	13,003	2	43	30	25
1933	407	5,694	3,389	3,556	13,047	3	44	26	27
1934	466	2,722	3,157	3,291	9,636	5	28	33	34
1935	449	3,523	3,171	3,495	10,638	4	33	30	33
1936	774	3,223	4,724	3,708	12,399	6	26	38	30
1937	1,214	5,927	6,787	5,017	18,946	6	31	36	27
1938	716	3,649	4,572	3,007	11,943	6	31	38	25
1939	747	3,372	4,645	3,052	11,817	6	29	39	26
1940	868	4,036	4,122	3,540	12,566	7	32	33	28
1941	691	3,370	4,266	2,417	10,744	6	31	40	23
1942	706	3,746	5,108	3,256	12,817	6	29	40	25
1943	580	3,207	4,502	3,138	11,427	5	28	39	28
1944	579	3,280	4,939	3,432	12,230	5	27	40	28
1945	576	2,079	3,644	2,716	9,015	7	23	40	30
1946	758	1,931	3,413	2,539	8,640	9	22	39	30
1947	1,185	3,767	4,192	2,716	11,860	10	32	35	23
1948	1,532	3,527	6,282	3,536	14,877	10	24	42	24
1949	2,087	6,650	4,878	2,512	16,128	13	41	30	16
1950	1,639	3,188	3,518	1,667	10,012	16	32	35	17
1951	2,842	4,536	4,467	3,304	15,149	19	30	29	22
1952	3,098	4,072	5,068	2,901	15,139	21	27	33	19
1953	3,167	4,754	5,646	2,899	16,465	19	29	34	18
1954	2,716	4,233	4,507	2,240	13,696	20	31	33	16
1955	2,201	4,502	5,313	2,705	14,721	15	31	36	18
1956 5/	2,422	3,860	4,638	2,233	13,153	18	29	36	17

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.
2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.
4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.
5/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of November 8, 1956.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 24.- Cotton, yield per acre on harvested acreage, U. S. and regions, 1930 to date

Year	West 1/		Southwest 2/		Delta 3/		Southeast 4/		U. S.	
	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1930	409	391	117	145	154	202	221	209	157	179
1931	381	402	174	142	248	200	233	211	212	178
1932	372	422	163	139	181	210	176	218	174	192
1933	440	442	196	144	205	229	240	231	213	194
1934	497	461	102	150	216	240	236	235	172	202
1935	459	481	130	154	210	259	245	238	185	211
1936	514	507	111	156	278	263	250	243	199	215
1937	539	517	190	157	350	278	288	246	270	222
1938	538	518	167	156	318	297	229	251	236	228
1939	587	514	157	163	324	311	243	257	238	238
1940	616	518	189	169	289	331	280	269	252	250
1941	460	513	173	173	314	336	206	276	232	256
1942	448	518	183	167	376	330	284	275	272	253
1943	463	527	166	169	336	329	285	281	254	256
1944	497	525	187	171	393	340	359	293	299	264
1945	470	525	145	179	326	341	310	286	254	268
1946	584	559	132	182	292	341	280	286	236	272
1947	616	578	191	180	314	335	286	292	267	271
1948	567	597	176	180	421	338	351	291	311	274
1949	620	613	257	185	301	337	213	282	282	277
1950	764	657	204	195	307	345	209	281	269	286
1951	625	683	163	211	322	372	331	294	269	307
1952	629	715	164	220	366	393	277		280	322
1953	646		230		385		275		324	
1954	862		235		395		296		341	
1955	818		281		536		405		417	
1956 6/	906		266		502		359		403	

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.
2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.
4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.
5/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield.
6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of November 8, 1956.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 25.- Cotton: Acreage in cultivation July 1, each region as a percentage of total acreage in cultivation July 1, United States, 1930 to date

Crop year beginning Aug. 1	West 1/		Southwest 2/		Delta 3/		Southeast 4/		Total
	1,000 acres	Per-cent	1,000 acres	Per-cent	1,000 acres	Per-cent	1,000 acres	Per-cent	1,000 acres
1930	616	1.4	20,701	47.8	11,284	26.0	10,729	24.8	43,329
1931	501	1.3	18,384	47.0	10,625	27.2	9,601	24.5	39,110
1932	352	1.0	16,764	45.9	10,502	28.8	8,876	24.3	36,494
1933	513	1.3	19,702	49.0	10,705	26.6	9,327	23.1	40,248
1934	461	1.7	13,596	48.8	7,065	25.3	6,738	24.2	27,860
1935	474	1.7	13,392	47.7	7,322	26.1	6,876	24.5	28,063
1936	696	2.3	14,582	47.6	8,182	26.7	7,167	23.4	30,627
1937	1,085	3.2	15,241	44.7	9,381	27.5	8,382	24.6	34,090
1938	656	2.6	10,897	43.6	7,051	28.2	6,414	25.6	25,018
1939	619	2.5	10,729	43.5	7,136	28.9	6,198	25.1	24,683
1940	687	2.8	10,773	43.3	7,182	28.9	6,228	25.0	24,871
1941	733	3.1	9,850	42.6	6,744	29.2	5,803	25.1	23,130
1942	769	3.3	10,303	44.2	6,660	28.6	5,571	23.9	23,302
1943	607	2.8	9,469	43.2	6,505	29.7	5,319	24.3	21,900
1944	563	2.8	8,643	43.3	6,115	30.7	4,635	23.2	19,956
1945	590	3.4	7,208	41.1	5,494	31.8	4,241	24.2	17,533
1946	624	3.4	7,357	40.5	5,802	32.0	4,374	24.1	18,157
1947	931	4.3	9,583	44.5	6,472	30.0	4,574	21.2	21,560
1948	1,307	5.6	9,875	42.5	7,218	31.0	4,853	20.9	23,253
1949	1,631	5.8	12,534	44.9	8,039	28.8	5,709	20.5	27,914
1950	1,042	5.6	8,013	43.0	5,658	30.4	3,916	21.0	18,629
1951	2,205	7.8	14,184	49.9	7,082	25.1	4,824	17.1	28,195
1952	2,378	8.7	13,064	48.0	6,693	24.6	5,050	18.6	27,185
1953	2,366	9.4	10,636	42.1	7,165	28.4	5,077	20.1	25,244
1954	1,538	7.8	9,041	45.6	5,545	28.0	3,667	18.5	19,791
1955	1,323	7.5	8,088	46.2	4,840	27.6	3,255	18.6	17,506
1956 5/	1,342	7.9	7,975	47.0	4,575	27.0	3,070	18.1	16,962

1/ Includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.
2/ Includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
3/ Includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.
4/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.
5/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of July 9, 1956.

Calculated from data from Crop Reporting Board.

Table 26.- 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/		Total
	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres
1930	608	1.4	20,069	47.3	11,123	26.2	10,644	25.1	42,444
1931	493	1.3	18,132	46.8	10,541	27.3	9,539	24.6	38,704
1932	348	1.0	16,443	45.7	10,351	28.9	8,749	24.4	35,891
1933	443	1.5	13,930	47.4	7,921	27.0	7,089	24.1	29,383
1934	449	1.7	12,746	47.4	6,990	26.0	6,680	24.9	26,866
1935	468	1.7	12,976	47.2	7,234	26.3	6,831	24.8	27,509
1936	692	2.3	13,849	46.6	8,120	27.3	7,094	23.8	29,755
1937	1,078	3.2	14,912	44.4	9,296	27.6	8,337	24.8	33,623
1938	638	2.6	10,441	43.1	6,887	28.4	6,283	25.9	24,248
1939	608	2.6	10,304	43.3	6,889	28.9	6,004	25.2	23,805
1940	675	2.8	10,294	43.2	6,835	28.6	6,056	25.4	23,861
1941	719	3.2	9,376	42.2	6,513	29.3	5,628	25.3	22,236
1942	756	3.3	9,829	43.5	6,520	28.9	5,497	24.3	22,602
1943	601	2.8	9,280	43.0	6,435	29.7	5,294	24.5	21,610
1944	559	2.8	8,430	43.1	6,031	30.7	4,597	23.4	19,617
1945	587	3.4	6,885	40.5	5,355	31.4	4,201	24.7	17,029
1946	622	3.5	7,020	39.9	5,601	31.9	4,342	24.7	17,584
1947	922	4.3	9,472	44.5	6,388	29.9	4,548	21.3	21,330
1948	1,294	5.6	9,638	42.1	7,148	31.2	4,831	21.1	22,911
1949	1,611	5.9	12,400	45.2	7,775	28.3	5,653	20.6	27,439
1950	1,026	5.8	7,495	41.9	5,493	30.8	3,829	21.5	17,843
1951	2,179	8.1	13,335	49.4	6,650	24.7	4,785	17.8	26,949
1952	2,357	9.1	11,920	46.0	6,633	25.6	5,011	19.3	25,921
1953	2,347	9.6	9,920	40.8	7,027	28.9	5,046	20.7	24,341
1954	1,509	7.8	8,660	45.0	5,459	28.4	3,623	18.8	19,251
1955	1,287	7.6	7,690	45.5	4,746	28.0	3,206	18.9	16,928
1956 5/	1,283	8.2	6,955	44.4	4,440	28.4	2,983	19.0	15,661

1/ Includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.
2/ Includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
3/ Includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.
4/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.
5/ Preliminary. Crop Reporting Board of November 8, 1956.

Table 27.- Cotton: Acreage, production and yield forecast, by States, crop of 1956 with comparisons: November 1, 1956

State	Acreage for harvest 1956 1/	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production (ginnings) 2/			
		Average 1945-54	1955	1956 Indicated Nov. 1	Average 1945-54	1955 crop	1956 crop indicated Nov. 1	Percent change from 1955
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	Percent
North Carolina	450	321	350	384	457	351	360	+2.6
South Carolina	677	301	375	358	656	572	505	-11.7
Georgia	845	252	376	335	675	701	590	-15.8
Tennessee	540	359	523	489	564	623	550	-11.7
Alabama	965	281	478	373	880	1,045	750	-28.2
Mississippi	1,595	340	570	488	1,656	2,023	1,620	-19.9
Missouri	370	367	502	558	362	410	430	+4.9
Arkansas	1,365	339	545	508	1,382	1,663	1,445	-13.1
Louisiana	560	336	454	497	586	582	580	-0.3
Oklahoma	705	154	281	177	356	463	260	-43.8
Texas	6,250	194	281	276	3,518	4,039	3,600	-10.9
New Mexico	179	526	688	764	237	266	285	+7.1
Arizona	357	656	981	1,109	559	728	825	+13.3
California	745	659	774	844	1,164	1,205	1,310	+8.7
Other States 4/	58	284	383	352	47	50	43	-14.0
United States total	15,661	283	417	403	13,098	14,721	13,153	-10.7
American-Egyptian 5/	39.8	387	500	570	32.9	42.9	47.2	+10.0

1/ September 1 estimate.
2/ Production ginned and to be ginned.
3/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight, containing about 480 net pounds of lint.
4/ Includes Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, Virginia and Florida.
5/ Included in State and United States totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Crop Reporting Board report of November 8, 1956.

Table 28.- Cotton: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, United States, average 1910-19, 1920-29, 1930-39 and 1930 to date

Crop year	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	Season average price per pound	Value of production
	In cultivation July 1	Harvested	In cultivation July 1	Harvested			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales 1/	Cents	1,000 dollars
Average 1910 19	34,151	33,301	179.8	184.3	12,860	17.48	1,073.008
Average 1920-29	39,492	38,250	157.3	162.5	13,124	19.44	1,243,014
Average 1930-39	32,952	31,223	201.7	205.4	13,246	9.37	601,890
1930	43,329	42,444	153.9	157.1	13,923	9.46	658,981
1931	39,110	38,704	209.3	211.5	17,097	5.66	483,575
1932	36,494	35,891	170.6	173.5	13,003	6.52	423,975
1933	40,248	29,383	2/210.1	212.7	13,047	10.17	663,383
1934	27,860	26,866	165.5	171.6	9,636	12.36	595,572
1935	28,063	27,509	181.5	185.1	10,638	11.09	590,021
1936	30,627	29,755	193.8	199.4	12,399	12,36	766,222
1937	34,090	33,623	266.2	269.9	18,946	8.41	796,469
1938	25,018	24,248	3/232.5	235.8	11,943	8.60	513,704
1939	24,683	23,805	3/233.5	237.9	11,817	9.09	537,010
1940	24,871	23,861	3/248.0	252.5	12,566	9.89	621,310
1941	23,130	22,236	3/227.2	231.9	10,744	17.03	914,695
1942	23,302	22,602	3/268.3	272.4	12,817	19.05	1,220,320
1943	21,900	21,610	250.6	254.0	11,427	19.90	1,136,751
1944	19,956	19,617	294.3	299.4	12,230	20.73	1,267,857
1945	17,533	17,029	246.8	254.1	9,015	22.52	1,014,823
1946	18,157	17,584	228.2	235.7	8,640	32.64	1,409,668
1947	21,560	21,330	263.8	266.6	11,860	31.93	1,892,949
1948	23,253	22,911	306.8	311.3	14,877	30.38	2,260,089
1949	27,914	27,439	277.0	281.8	16,128	28.58	2,304,636
1950	18,629	17,843	261.5	269.0	10,014	40.07	2,005,684
1951	28,195	26,949	257.5	269.4	15,149	37.88	2,868,720
1952	27,185	25,921	266.9	279.9	15,139	34.59	2,617,644
1953	25,244	24,341	312.6	324.2	16,465	32.25	2,654,683
1954	19,791	19,251	337.0	341.0	13,696	33.61	2,301,212
1955 4/	17,506	16,928	411.0	417.0	14,721	5/32.4	5/2,382,348
1956 4/	16,962	6/15,661	---	403.0	13,153	---	---

1/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight which contain about 480 net pounds of lint.
2/ Based on acres in cultivation July 1 less acres plowed up.
3/ Based on acres in cultivation July 1 less acres removed to meet allotments.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Based on preliminary price in May 1956 Crop Report.
6/ Crop Report, November 8, 1956.
Crop Reporting Board.

Table 29.- Cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, 1925 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply						Distribution			
	Carry-over Aug. 1	Ginnings: Current crop less ginnings prior to August 1 of current season	Ginnings: New crop prior to Aug. 1 end of season	Net imports (total less re-exports)	City crop	Total 1/	Net exports	Mill consumption	Destroyed	Total 1/
	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/
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	223	188	28	16,910	4,117	3/10,509	27	14,653
1951	2,278	14,852	176	72	40	17,418	5,515	3/9,196	35	14,746
1952	2,789	14,779	346	193	42	18,149	3,048	3/9,461	50	12,559
1953	5,605	15,971	388	142	43	22,149	3,760	8,576	75	12,411
1954	9,728	13,230	314	146	46	23,464	3,445	8,841	60	12,346
1955 4/	11,205	14,228	410	140	47	26,030	2,229	3/9,202	---	11,431
1956 4/	14,540									

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 1955 and 1956 which are from subsequent Census Reports.

Table 30.- CCC stocks of cotton, United States, 1955-56

Date	Upland					Extra-long staple 1/			
	Total	Owned 2/	Collateral on loans: 1954	Collateral on loans: 1955	Total	Secretary's account	Owned	1955 loan	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1955									
July 29	8,133	6,362	1,641	---	8,003	30	100	---	130
Aug. 5	8,129	6,362	1,637	3/	7,999	30	100	---	130
12	8,122	6,361	1,632	3/	7,993	30	99	---	129
19	8,119	6,361	1,628	5	7,994	30	95	---	125
26	8,129	6,361	1,628	15	8,004	30	95	---	125
Sept. 1	8,146	6,361	1,626	34	8,021	30	95	---	125
9	8,158	6,338	1,625	71	8,034	30	94	---	124
16	8,208	6,338	1,622	124	8,084	30	94	---	124
23	8,301	6,338	1,622	217	8,177	30	94	---	124
30	8,436	6,337	1,620	355	8,312	30	94	---	124
Oct. 7	8,606	6,333	1,620	529	8,482	30	94	---	124
14	8,838	6,327	1,620	767	8,714	30	94	---	124
21	9,173	6,327	1,619	1,103	9,049	30	94	---	124
28	9,556	6,326	1,618	1,488	9,432	30	94	---	124
Nov. 4	9,973	7,931	---	1,918	9,849	30	94	3/	124
10	10,406	7,931	---	2,352	10,283	30	93	3/	123
18	10,941	7,923	---	2,893	10,816	30	93	2	125
25	11,413	7,919	---	3,367	11,286	30	93	4	127
Dec. 2	11,908	7,936	---	3,844	11,780	30	93	5	128
9	12,392	7,936	---	4,326	12,262	30	93	7	130
16	12,846	7,935	---	4,778	12,713	30	93	10	133
23	13,230	7,930	---	5,165	13,095	30	93	12	135
30	13,477	7,922	---	5,419	13,341	30	93	13	136
Jan. 6	13,727	7,922	---	5,669	13,591	30	93	13	136
13	14,126	7,903	---	6,081	13,984	30	93	19	142
20	14,243	7,768	---	6,334	14,102	28	93	20	141
27	14,079	7,440	---	6,499	13,939	28	92	20	140
Feb. 3	14,000	7,278	---	6,583	13,861	28	91	20	139
10	13,910	7,129	---	6,642	13,771	28	90	21	139
17	13,894	7,117	---	6,642	13,759	26	89	20	135
24	13,763	7,024	---	6,607	13,631	25	88	19	132
Mar. 2	13,484	6,819	---	6,543	13,362	25	78	19	122
9	13,401	6,818	---	6,467	13,285	25	74	17	116
16	13,342	6,816	---	6,411	13,227	25	74	16	115
23	13,298	6,816	---	6,368	13,184	25	74	15	114
30	13,273	6,815	---	6,345	13,160	25	74	14	113
Apr. 6	13,246	6,815	---	6,319	13,134	25	74	13	112
13	13,240	6,814	---	6,315	13,129	25	73	13	111
20	13,229	6,814	---	6,306	13,120	25	72	12	109
27	13,202	6,800	---	6,295	13,095	25	71	11	107
May 4	13,199	6,800	---	6,294	13,094	25	70	10	105
11	12,954	6,576	---	6,276	12,852	24	68	10	102
18	12,913	6,576	---	6,243	12,819	23	62	9	94
25	12,852	6,571	---	6,194	12,765	23	55	9	87
June 1	12,777	4/6,542	---	6,165	12,707	19	44	7	70
8	12,737	6,540	---	6,134	12,674	17	40	6	63
15	12,705	6,539	---	6,104	12,643	17	40	5	62
22	11,117	4,972	---	6,084	11,056	17	39	5	61
29	10,440	4/4,311	---	6,071	10,382	17	37	4	58
July 6	10,434	4,311	---	6,065	10,376	17	37	4	58
13	10,034	3,917	---	6,058	9,975	17	4/38	4	59
20	10,028	3,917	---	6,054	9,971	17	36	4	57
27	9,876	3,780	---	6,053	9,833	17	22	4	43

1/ Includes American-Egyptian, Sealand and Sea Island. 2/ Includes "set-aside." 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Adjusted. 5/ Includes approximately 1,000 bales of 1956 crop cotton. 6/ Includes approximately 6,000 bales of 1956 crop cotton.

Commodity Credit Corporation.

Table 31.- All kinds of cotton, CCC stocks, U. S. 1956-57 season

Date since Aug. 1 1956	Grand total	Upland				Extra long staple 1/				
		Owned	1955 loan	1956 loan	Total	Secty's. acc't.	Owned	1955 crop loan	1956 crop loan	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Aug. 1										
3	9,875	3,780	6,052	1	9,833	17	21	4	---	42
10	9,761	3,662	6,051	6	9,719	17	21	4	---	42
17	9,786	3,662	6,051	31	9,744	17	21	4	---	42
24	9,668	3,504	6,051	71	9,626	17	21	4	---	42
31	9,729	3,504	6,050	134	9,688	17	20	4	---	41
Sept. 7	9,804	2/3,505	6,050	209	9,764	17	19	4	---	40
14	9,725	3/3,306	6,049	332	9,687	16	18	4	---	38
21	9,883	2/3,315	6,048	484	9,847	15	18	3	---	36
28	9,718	2,986	6,048	656	9,690	9	16	3	---	28
Oct. 5	9,902	2,986	6,045	850	9,881	8	10	3	---	21
12	9,787	2,635	6,044	1,098	9,777	4	3	3	---	10
19	9,549	2,168	6,042	1,329	9,539	4	3	3	---	10
26	9,830	2,167	6,042	1,613	9,822	3	2	3	---	8
Nov. 2	9,522	1,571	6,039	1,904	9,514	3	2	3	---	8
9	9,834	1,571	6,038	2,219	9,828	2	1	3	---	6
16										
23										
30										

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sealand and Sea Island.
2/ Inventory adjustment.
3/ Reflects sale of 208,484 bales and upward inventory adjustment of 9,087 bales.

Commodity Credit Corporation.

Table 32.- Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, 1955-56 and August, 1956

Country of destination	August 1, 1955 thru July 30, 1956				August, 1956			
	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe:								
United Kingdom	7,264	27,074	112,075	146,413	4,602	21,204	36,198	62,004
Austria	1,678	7,268	8,331	17,277	913	1,962	148	3,023
Belgium and Luxembourg	411	5,694	22,827	28,932	2,360	8,173	7,191	17,724
Denmark	10	0	2,588	2,598	0	200	300	500
Eire	0	327	1,972	2,299	0	308	0	308
Finland	0	15,818	0	15,818	0	4,236	0	4,236
France	26,099	71,979	70,789	168,867	4,769	30,459	1,866	37,094
Germany (West)	20,197	21,274	28,845	70,316	11,588	30,691	2,261	44,540
Italy	4,687	42,688	51,473	98,848	3,928	38,595	3,197	45,720
Netherlands	4,302	685	10,630	15,617	6,035	7,791	7,691	21,517
Norway	0	0	200	200	0	532	0	532
Portugal	0	298	4,345	4,643	0	3,045	1,216	4,261
Spain	88,215	42,855	5,356	136,426	0	0	0	0
Sweden	13	2,447	7,288	9,748	0	1,382	334	1,716
Switzerland	2,981	7,346	2,516	12,843	1,889	3,632	465	5,986
Trieste	0	600	585	1,185	0	104	0	104
Yugoslavia	4,845	82,026	16,478	103,349	0	167	662	829
Other	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Total Europe	161,702	328,379	346,298	836,379	36,084	152,481	61,529	250,094
Other Countries:								
Canada	4,359	37,707	29,163	71,229	100	24,990	1,680	26,770
Colombia	1,359	24,460	745	26,564	46	4,951	0	4,997
Boliva	0	11,632	293	11,925	0	0	0	0
Chile	1,268	11,672	100	13,040	0	0	0	0
India	7,217	1,581	300	9,098	16,540	3,723	0	20,263
Pakistan	17,375	0	0	17,375	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	14,060	154	14,214	0	2,300	484	2,784
Korea	297	6,205	121,982	128,484	0	188	16,105	16,293
Hong Kong	0	634	42,134	42,768	0	1,560	1,764	3,324
Taiwan	60	1,544	118,025	119,629	0	0	0	0
Japan	8,121	414,759	415,471	838,351	596	46,125	36,589	83,310
Australia	703	10,696	15,321	26,720	491	4,562	527	5,580
French Morocco	0	2,130	3,209	5,339	0	314	64	378
Union of South Africa	0	20	8,347	8,367	50	307	2,076	2,433
Other	1,249	29,772	14,770	45,791	11	6,335	725	7,071
World total	203,710	895,251	1,116,312	2,215,273	53,918	247,836	121,543	423,297

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 33.- Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination
United States, September 1956 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1956

Country of destination	September 1956				Cumulative totals since August 1, 1956			
	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe								
United Kingdom	6,541	24,154	21,331	52,026	11,143	45,358	57,529	114,030
Austria	2,381	4,303	133	6,817	3,294	6,265	281	9,840
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,523	15,151	2,472	19,146	3,883	23,324	9,663	36,870
Denmark	0	1,820	115	1,935	0	2,020	415	2,435
Eire	0	590	97	687	0	898	97	995
Finland	0	2,729	0	2,729	0	6,965	0	6,965
France	5,414	46,476	4,991	56,881	10,183	76,935	6,857	93,975
Germany (West)	6,997	37,480	3,741	48,218	18,585	68,171	6,002	92,758
Italy	8,486	81,303	9,821	99,610	12,414	119,898	13,018	145,330
Netherlands	4,374	7,331	132	11,837	10,409	15,122	7,823	33,354
Norway	100	919	0	1,019	100	1,451	0	1,551
Portugal	0	7,702	2,799	10,501	0	10,747	4,015	14,762
Spain	7,560	0	580	8,140	7,560	0	580	8,140
Sweden	103	4,595	746	5,444	103	5,977	1,080	7,160
Switzerland	2,836	8,435	671	11,942	4,725	12,067	1,136	17,928
Trieste	579	200	0	779	579	304	0	883
Yugoslavia	0	410	0	410	0	577	662	1,239
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Europe	46,894	243,598	47,629	338,121	82,978	396,079	109,158	588,215
Other Countries:								
Canada	694	19,717	1,972	22,383	794	44,707	3,652	49,153
Colombia	1,144	12,611	0	13,755	1,190	17,562	0	18,752
Bolivia	0	72	0	72	0	72	0	72
Chile	4,093	6,162	0	10,255	4,093	6,162	0	10,255
India	14,113	1,147	0	15,260	30,653	4,870	0	35,523
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	4,000	3,083	7,083	0	6,300	3,567	9,867
Korea	968	2,906	12,016	15,890	968	3,094	28,121	32,183
Hong Kong	98	490	1,945	2,533	98	2,050	3,709	5,857
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	753	27,208	34,321	62,282	1,349	73,333	70,910	145,592
Australia	247	3,275	333	3,855	738	7,837	860	9,435
French Morocco	0	657	724	1,381	0	971	788	1,759
Union of South Africa	96	555	896	1,547	146	862	2,972	3,980
Other	727	9,127	748	10,602	738	15,462	1,473	17,673
World total	69,827	331,525	103,667	505,019	123,745	579,361	225,210	928,316

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 34.- Cotton: Parity price and farm price as a percent of parity, United States, 1944 to date

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Parity prices 1/												
1944	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.96	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.20	21.20	20.96
1945	21.20	21.33	21.45	21.45	21.58	21.82	21.95	22.07	22.07	22.57	22.94	24.30	22.07
1946	24.68	24.43	25.30	25.92	26.04	26.54	27.28	27.90	28.15	28.27	28.27	28.27	26.78
1947	28.77	29.26	29.39	29.64	30.13	30.88	30.63	30.50	30.75	30.88	30.88	30.88	30.26
1948	30.88	30.88	30.63	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.26	30.26	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.13	30.50
1949	30.01	29.76	29.64	29.64	29.76	29.88	29.88	30.26	30.26	30.75	30.75	31.00	30.13
1950	31.25	31.74	31.87	32.12	32.36	32.98	33.11	33.66	33.73	33.85	33.98	33.85	32.87
1951	33.85	33.85	33.98	34.10	34.10	34.35	34.47	34.47	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.22
1952	34.47	34.47	34.35	34.22	34.10	34.22	33.85	34.10	34.22	34.10	33.98	34.22	34.19
1953	34.35	34.35	34.22	34.35	34.35	34.72	34.72	34.97	35.09	35.09	34.97	35.09	34.69
1954	35.09	34.84	34.60	34.72	35.22	35.22	35.22	35.34	35.22	35.22	35.34	35.22	35.06
1955	35.22	34.97	34.97	34.97	35.09	3/34.84	34.72	34.97	35.22	35.44	35.44	35.56	35.12
1956	35.68	35.56	35.56										
	Farm price as a percent of parity												
1944	96	100	101	98	98	95	94	94	94	96	98	100	97
1945	100	101	103	104	104	102	104	102	105	105	111	125	105
1946	135	142	147	111	114	112	112	113	114	119	119	126	122
1947	114	106	103	107	112	106	100	103	110	114	113	106	108
1948	98	100	101	99	97	95	96	94	98	99	99	99	98
1949	98	100	97	94	89	89	92	93	95	95	97	107	96
1950	118	126	122	128	125	125	128	126	128	125	124	116	124
1951	102	100	107	120	118	112	108	104	107	105	111	108	109
1952	110	113	108	2/100	93	87	89	92	92	93	93	93	97
1953	95	96	95	93	89	87	88	89	90	92	92	92	92
1954	97	99	100	96	94	92	90	90	91	89	89	91	93
1955	93	97	94	93	89	88	89	90	92	90	91	91	91
1956	87	91	90										

1/ Calculated from revised indices as published by Agricultural Economics Division, January 1950.
2/ Since November 1952 farm price of American Upland.
3/ New parity since Jan. 1956.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 35.- Average prices for cotton in the 14 designated spot markets, and farm prices, United States, 1945 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						Middling 15/16 inch at 14 spot markets							
1954	34.05	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48	33.38	33.73	33.84	33.68	33.88
1955	33.58	33.04	32.93	33.64	33.70	34.09	35.19	35.48	35.50	35.48	35.52	34.42	34.38
						Middling 1 inch at 14 spot markets							
1954	34.90	35.30	35.21	34.74	34.95	35.09	35.19	34.64	34.62	35.11	35.30	35.13	35.02
1955	34.97	34.32	34.21	34.85	34.81	35.17	36.20	36.44	36.42	36.38	36.41	35.29	35.46
1956	33.01	33.07	33.19										
						American Upland prices received by farmers							
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.51	22.79	22.35	22.99	22.70	23.58	24.08	25.97	30.76	22.51
1946	33.55	35.30	37.69	29.22	29.97	29.74	30.56	31.88	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.88	32.63
1947	33.15	31.21	30.64	31.86	34.04	33.13	30.70	31.76	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.92
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38
1949	29.32	29.70	28.69	27.66	26.46	26.46	27.49	28.04	28.73	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.57
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	41.74	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	34.17
1953	32.79	33.09	32.46	31.81	30.73	30.05	30.42	31.05	31.57	32.17	32.31	32.18	32.10
1954	34.00	34.55	34.67	33.17	32.67	32.51	31.69	31.87	31.93	31.51	31.43	32.11	33.52
1955	32.74	33.77	32.83	32.42	31.19	30.67	31.00	31.64	32.50	31.96	32.29	32.36	
1956	31.13	32.50	31.94										

Cotton Division and Crop Reporting Board.

Table 36 .- Unfinished cloth prices, cotton prices, and mill margins on 17 selected constructions, United States, by months, 1949 to date

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						Cloth prices 1/							
1949	61.68	64.98	66.32	67.91	68.46	69.07	69.63	68.77	65.63	64.68	65.48	73.00	67.13
1950	81.61	89.50	89.61	90.97	93.39	94.95	96.14	94.44	91.29	88.31	85.10	78.94	89.52
1951	72.79	69.00	68.30	70.35	72.12	70.94	69.03	67.40	66.53	64.84	64.97	66.62	68.57
1952	68.49	69.91	70.25	69.13	68.98	68.44	68.44	67.44	66.61	66.88	67.71	67.73	68.34
1953	67.72	67.09	65.63	64.06	63.48	63.41	62.92	62.63	62.31	62.10	62.12	62.41	63.82
1954	62.44	62.49	62.78	62.47	62.54	63.42	63.59	63.29	62.94	62.74	62.58	62.76	62.84
1955	63.16	63.97	65.06	65.82	66.65	67.30	67.46	66.80	66.39	65.98	65.23	64.38	65.68
1956	63.54	63.25	64.55										
						Cotton 2/							
1949	30.77	29.78	29.44	29.74	30.41	31.17	32.11	32.05	32.53	32.94	33.82	37.04	31.82
1950	38.58	41.52	40.92	43.45	43.52	45.28	3/	46.22	46.23	46.18	46.11	40.91	4/43.54
1951	36.50	36.29	38.12	42.71	43.63	43.32	41.96	42.12	42.23	40.29	42.09	41.23	40.87
1952	41.66	40.19	37.70	36.08	34.86	34.04	34.52	34.92	34.60	34.90	34.89	35.17	36.13
1953	34.75	34.35	34.19	34.47	34.35	34.85	35.74	35.79	35.56	35.82	35.62	35.93	35.12
1954	34.93	36.49	36.18	35.67	36.04	36.13	36.22	35.51	35.58	36.15	36.24	36.11	36.02
1955	35.95	35.06	35.28	35.58	35.57	36.04	36.78	36.92	36.80	36.73	36.69	35.46	36.07
1956	33.36	33.57	33.80										
						Mill margins 5/							
1949	30.91	35.20	36.88	38.17	38.05	37.90	37.52	36.72	33.10	31.74	31.66	35.96	35.31
1950	43.03	47.98	48.69	47.52	49.87	49.67	3/	48.22	45.06	42.13	38.99	38.03	4/45.98
1951	36.29	32.71	30.18	27.64	28.49	27.62	27.07	25.28	24.30	24.55	22.88	25.39	27.70
1952	26.83	29.72	32.55	33.05	34.12	34.40	33.92	32.52	32.01	31.98	32.82	32.56	32.21
1953	32.97	32.74	31.44	29.59	29.13	28.56	27.18	26.84	26.75	26.28	26.50	26.48	28.71
1954	26.51	26.00	26.60	26.80	26.50	27.29	27.37	27.78	27.36	26.59	26.34	26.65	26.82
1955	27.21	28.91	29.78	30.24	31.08	31.26	30.68	29.88	29.59	29.25	28.54	28.92	29.61
1956	30.18	29.68	30.75										

1/ Average wholesale prices of 17 constructions of unfinished cloth quoted from trade sources. 2/ Average prices in the 10 designated markets for the quality of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth through July 1950. Since August 1950 cotton prices are landed prices for Memphis territory growths in even running lots at Group 201 (group B) mill points. 3/ Markets closed. 4/ Average for 11 months. 5/ Difference between cloth prices and prices of cotton.

Table 37.- Commercial cotton, all growths: Supply and consumption, World 1920 to date

Year beginning August	Supply					Mill consumption 1/		
	Carryover August 1			World				
	United States	Foreign countries	World	Production	Total	United States	Foreign countries	World
	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/
1920	3,563	8,189	11,752	20,628	32,380	4,893	12,258	17,151
1921	6,534	8,635	15,169	15,173	30,342	5,910	13,868	19,778
1922	2,832	7,662	10,494	18,451	28,945	6,666	14,671	21,337
1923	2,325	5,246	7,571	19,090	26,661	5,681	14,346	20,027
1924	1,556	5,058	6,614	24,094	30,708	5,193	16,541	22,734
1925	1,610	6,338	7,948	26,743	34,691	6,456	17,712	24,168
1926	3,543	6,930	10,473	27,930	38,403	7,190	18,489	25,679
1927	3,762	8,892	12,654	23,343	35,997	6,834	18,608	25,442
1928	2,536	7,999	10,535	25,802	36,337	7,091	18,687	25,778
1929	2,312	8,229	10,541	26,251	36,792	6,106	18,769	24,875
1930	4,530	7,362	11,892	25,376	37,268	5,263	17,169	22,432
1931	6,370	8,438	14,808	26,479	41,287	4,866	18,023	22,889
1932	9,678	8,658	18,336	23,461	41,797	6,137	18,514	24,651
1933	8,165	8,951	17,116	26,066	43,182	5,700	19,902	25,602
1934	7,744	9,796	17,540	23,042	40,582	5,361	20,119	25,480
1935	7,208	7,864	15,072	26,141	41,213	6,351	21,178	27,529
1936	5,409	8,240	13,649	30,729	44,378	7,950	22,688	30,638
1937	4,499	9,196	13,695	36,745	50,440	5,748	21,825	27,573
1938	11,533	11,169	22,702	27,509	50,211	6,858	21,649	28,507
1939	13,033	8,605	21,638	27,326	48,964	7,784	20,712	28,496
1940	10,564	9,698	20,262	28,720	48,982	9,722	16,873	26,595
1941	12,166	10,001	22,167	25,616	47,783	11,170	13,863	25,033
1942	10,640	11,945	22,585	25,582	48,167	11,100	13,193	24,293
1943	10,657	12,913	23,570	24,521	48,091	9,943	12,623	22,566
1944	10,744	14,660	25,404	23,631	49,035	9,568	12,636	22,204
1945	11,164	18,000	3/29,200	19,300	48,500	9,163	13,600	22,900
1946	7,326	17,800	25,100	19,900	45,000	10,025	16,300	26,300
1947	2,530	15,900	18,400	23,500	41,900	9,354	17,800	27,200
1948	3,080	11,600	14,700	27,400	42,100	7,795	18,900	26,700
1949	5,287	9,700	15,000	30,000	45,000	8,851	19,100	28,000
1950	6,846	9,900	16,800	27,400	44,200	4/10,509	21,700	32,200
1951	2,278	9,600	11,900	35,200	47,100	4/9,196	22,700	31,900
1952	2,789	12,400	15,200	35,700	50,900	4/9,461	23,900	33,400
1953	5,605	11,700	17,300	38,100	55,400	8,581	26,200	34,800
1954	9,728	10,700	20,400	37,400	57,800	8,841	26,700	35,500
1955 5/	11,205	10,900	22,100	38,300	60,400	4/9,202	27,500	36,700
1956 5/	14,540	9,000	23,500					

1/ Excludes estimates for quantities destroyed and used for adjustment purposes. 2/ American in running bales, foreign in equivalent 500 pound bales. 3/ Since 1945, stocks of "commercial" cotton are identical with stocks of "all" cottons. 4/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 year. 5/ Preliminary.

Commercial cotton, excludes the quantities produced for household uses, except as noted. Carryover and consumption in United States from reports of Bureau of the Census for all years. New York Cotton Exchange for all other data from 1920 through 1944. Since 1945 all other data are estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Comittee. Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

Table 38.- Commercial cotton, American: World supply and consumption, 1920 to date

Year beginning August	Supply: Carryover August 1: United States: CCC stocks 2/	Supply: Carryover August 1: United States: Other stocks	Supply: Carryover August 1: United States: Total	Supply: Carryover August 1: Foreign countries	Supply: World total carryover	Supply: World production	Supply: World total supply	Mill consumption 1/: United States	Mill consumption 1/: Foreign countries	Mill consumption 1/: World total consumption
	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/
1920		3,279	3,279	3,059	6,338	13,664	20,002	4,677	5,591	10,268
1921		6,361	6,361	3,313	9,674	8,285	17,959	5,613	6,596	12,209
1922		2,665	2,665	3,015	5,680	10,124	15,804	6,322	6,127	12,449
1923		2,129	2,129	1,189	3,318	10,330	13,648	5,353	5,564	10,917
1924		1,439	1,439	1,272	2,711	14,006	16,717	5,917	7,394	13,311
1925		1,504	1,504	1,876	3,380	16,181	19,561	6,176	7,834	14,010
1926		3,414	3,414	2,087	5,501	18,162	23,663	6,880	8,868	15,748
1927		3,663	3,663	4,182	7,845	12,957	20,802	6,535	9,041	15,576
1928		2,426	2,426	2,780	5,206	14,555	19,761	6,778	8,448	15,226
1929		2,130	2,130	2,387	4,517	14,716	19,233	5,803	7,218	13,021
1930	4/1,312	3,010	4,322	1,865	6,187	13,873	20,060	5,084	5,972	11,056
1931	4/3,393	2,870	6,263	2,713	8,976	16,877	25,853	4,744	7,784	12,528
1932	4/2,379	7,201	9,581	3,682	13,263	12,961	26,224	6,004	8,381	14,385
1933	1,129	6,952	8,081	3,728	11,809	12,712	24,521	5,553	8,227	13,780
1934	3,037	4,611	7,648	3,053	10,701	9,576	20,277	5,241	5,965	11,206
1935	6,027	1,111	7,138	1,903	9,041	10,495	19,536	6,220	6,283	12,503
1936	3,237	2,099	5,336	1,662	6,998	12,375	19,373	7,768	5,325	13,093
1937	1,665	2,722	4,387	1,848	6,235	18,412	24,647	5,616	5,179	10,795
1938	6,964	4,482	11,446	2,341	13,787	11,665	25,452	6,736	4,513	11,249
1939	11,049	1,907	12,956	1,181	14,137	11,418	25,555	7,655	5,221	12,876
1940	8,733	1,736	10,469	2,073	12,542	12,315	24,857	9,576	2,364	11,940
1941	7,047	4,979	12,026	771	12,797	10,628	23,425	10,974	1,186	12,160
1942	6,657	3,848	10,505	660	11,165	12,534	23,699	10,930	1,349	12,279
1943	5,390	5,179	10,569	711	11,280	11,075	22,355	9,829	1,217	11,046
1944	6,657	3,969	10,626	615	11,241	11,994	23,235	9,448	1,480	10,928
1945	6,947	4,093	11,040	2,100	13,100	8,800	21,900	8,966	2,100	11,100
1946	786	6,387	7,173	3,300	10,500	8,600	19,100	9,765	3,000	13,000
1947	55	2,343	2,398	3,300	5,700	11,700	17,400	9,108	3,000	12,100
1948	41	2,950	2,991	1,600	4,600	14,600	19,200	7,634	4,500	12,100
1949	3,819	1,399	5,218	2,100	7,300	16,000	23,300	8,669	5,500	14,200
1950	3,540	3,209	6,749	2,000	8,800	9,900	18,700	5/10,345	4,800	15,100
1951	79	2,087	2,166	1,400	3,600	15,200	18,800	5/9,111	5,200	14,300
1952	285	2,435	2,720	1,900	4,600	15,200	19,800	5/9,330	3,900	13,200
1953	2,000	3,511	5,511	1,300	6,800	16,400	23,200	8,446	3,800	12,200
1954	7,035	2,618	9,653	1,300	10,900	13,600	24,500	8,700	3,900	12,600
1955 6/	8,127	3,013	11,140	1,000	12,200	14,700	26,900	5/9,080	2,500	11,600
1956 6/	9,858	4,644	14,502	800	15,300					

1/ Excludes estimates for quantities destroyed and used for adjustment purposes. 2/ Data for 1930, 1931 and 1932 from reports of the Federal Farm Board. From 1933 to date from reports of the Commodity Credit Corporation and includes cotton pooled, owned and loans outstanding. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Probably includes some futures, exact quantity not known. 5/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31. 6/ Preliminary.

Commercial cotton, excludes the quantities produced for household uses.

Except as noted, all data on stocks for all years, and consumption in the United States are copied from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

All other data are copied from reports of the New York Cotton Exchange for years through 1944. Since 1945 data are estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands, hence totals are not necessarily summation of growths.

Table 39.- Commercial cotton, foreign: Supply and consumption, World 1920 to date

Year beginning August	Supply					Mill consumption 1/		
	Carryover August 1			World		United States	Foreign countries	World
	United States	Foreign countries	World	Production	Total			
	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/
1920	284	5,130	5,414	6,964	12,378	216	6,667	6,883
1921	174	5,321	5,495	6,888	12,383	297	7,272	7,569
1922	167	4,647	4,814	8,327	13,141	344	8,544	8,888
1923	196	4,057	4,253	8,760	13,013	328	8,782	9,110
1924	116	3,787	3,903	10,088	13,991	276	9,147	9,423
1925	106	4,462	4,568	10,562	15,130	280	9,878	10,158
1926	129	4,843	4,972	9,768	14,740	309	9,622	9,931
1927	99	4,710	4,809	10,386	15,195	299	9,567	9,866
1928	111	5,218	5,329	11,247	16,576	313	10,239	10,552
1929	182	5,842	6,024	11,535	17,559	302	11,552	11,854
1930	209	5,496	5,705	11,503	17,208	179	11,197	11,376
1931	107	5,725	5,832	9,602	15,434	122	10,239	10,361
1932	97	4,976	5,073	10,500	15,573	133	10,133	10,266
1933	84	5,223	5,307	13,354	18,661	148	11,674	11,822
1934	96	6,743	6,839	13,466	20,305	120	14,154	14,274
1935	71	5,960	6,031	15,646	21,677	131	14,895	15,026
1936	73	6,578	6,651	18,354	25,005	182	17,363	17,545
1937	112	7,348	7,460	18,333	25,793	132	16,646	16,778
1938	87	8,828	8,915	15,844	24,759	122	17,136	17,258
1939	76	7,425	7,501	15,908	23,409	128	15,492	15,620
1940	95	7,625	7,720	16,405	24,125	146	14,509	14,655
1941	140	9,230	9,370	14,988	24,358	196	12,677	12,873
1942	135	11,285	11,420	13,048	24,468	170	11,844	12,014
1943	88	12,202	12,290	13,446	25,736	114	11,406	11,520
1944	118	14,045	14,163	11,637	25,800	120	11,156	11,276
1945	124	16,000	3/16,100	10,500	26,600	198	11,600	11,800
1946	153	14,400	14,600	11,300	25,900	259	13,100	13,300
1947	132	12,600	12,700	11,800	24,500	246	14,800	15,100
1948	89	10,000	10,100	12,800	22,900	161	14,400	14,600
1949	69	7,600	7,700	14,000	21,700	182	13,600	13,800
1950	98	7,900	8,000	17,500	25,500	4/165	16,900	17,100
1951	112	8,200	8,300	20,000	28,300	4/85	17,500	17,600
1952	69	10,500	10,600	20,500	31,100	4/131	20,100	20,200
1953	94	10,400	10,500	21,700	32,200	135	22,400	22,500
1954	75	9,400	9,500	23,800	33,300	129	22,800	22,900
1955 5/	66	9,800	9,900	23,600	33,500	4/121	25,000	25,100
1956 5/	38	8,200	8,200					

1/ Excludes estimates for quantities destroyed and used for adjustment purposes. 2/ Bales of equivalent 500 pounds. 3/ Since 1945 stocks of "commercial" cotton are identical with stocks of "all" cottons. 4/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 year. 5/ Preliminary.

Commercial cotton, excludes the quantities produced for household uses. Carryover and consumption for all years in the United States from reports of the Bureau of the Census. All other data are copied from reports of the New York Cotton Exchange for years 1920 through 1944. Since 1945 data are estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

Table 40.- Prices of cotton in specified foreign markets, averages 1935-39, 1940-44 and 1945 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	Egypt		India	Pakistan			Argentina	Peru	Brazil	Mexico
	Alexandria		Bombay	Karachi			Buenos Aires	Lima	Sao Paulo	Torreon
	Ashmouni Good	Karnak Good	Jarilla Fine	4 F Punjab S. G. Fine	289 F Sind S. G. Fine	289 F Punjab S. G. Fine	Type B	Tanguis Type 5	Type 5	Middling 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	5/31.39	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	33.78	28.41
1954	35.29	42.42	17.40	26.64	28.86	29.26	2/	30.26	36.59	9/27.44.
1955	40.27	5/48.90	19.85	9/21.45	23.30	24.56	2/	28.96	8/31.70	5/24.32
1956										
Aug.	43.13	50.60	22.06	20.58	20.62	22.99	2/	30.03	11/	21.56
Sept.	42.93	11/	22.20	20.21	20.18	22.06	2/	31.27	11/	2/
Oct.	46.68	62.73	21.55	20.12	21.34	20.79	2/	31.79	11/	2/
Nov.										

1/ Price of Ashmouni, Fully Good Fair.
2/ Comparable data not readily available.
3/ Average for 3 years.
4/ Quotation for one month.
5/ Average for 10 months.
6/ Average for 7 months.
7/ Average for 9 months.
8/ Average for 8 months.
9/ Average for 11 months.
10/ Ceiling price for Jarilla fine in Bombay since September 1949.
11/ No quotations.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 41. - **COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56** 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 2/				
	Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955 3/	1956 3/	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955 3/	1956 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA										
El Salvador	9	35	73	112	94	5	21	90	132	110
Guatemala	-	8	39	52	35	2	5	40	45	40
Mexico	725	1,034	1,820	2,700	2,130	334	577	1,780	2,250	1,800
Nicaragua	9	11	213	257	175	5	7	205	160	180
United States	27,788	21,258	19,251	16,928	15,661	13,149	12,104	13,696	11,721	13,268
British West Indies	20	12	17	13	-	5	4	5	4	-
Haiti	-	37	50	-	-	22	10	8	-	-
Total 4/	28,642	22,403	21,470	20,122	18,175	13,523	12,730	15,828	17,325	15,420
EUROPE										
Bulgaria 5/	85	82	-	-	-	35	20	-	-	-
Greece	168	111	270	410	395	76	52	190	279	285
Italy	56	40	100	133	75	21	11	44	63	35
Rumania 5/	8	102	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Spain	46	130	267	406	500	10	18	95	150	175
Yugoslavia	8	-	29	35	37	3	-	7	13	11
Total 4/	372	511	1,031	1,424	1,422	147	127	441	625	621
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	3,697	-	-	-	3,430	2,328	-	-	-
ASIA										
Aden	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	19	27	-
Cyprus	11	5	13	12	12	3	1	3	3	3
Iran	453	239	620	650	625	171	85	275	275	275
Iraq	53	22	100	100	-	11	5	31	34	-
Syria	85	59	463	600	675	28	32	365	400	500
Turkey	667	645	1,440	1,520	1,500	249	268	650	600	625
Afghanistan	-	-	150	160	-	49	16	85	90	-
Burma	428	178	450	450	450	97	32	100	85	100
China (incl. Manchuria)	7,038	5,831	9,600	-	-	2,855	1,939	3,100	-	-
India	6/24,204	11,306	18,684	20,230	20,000	6/ 5,348	2,304	4,400	3,800	4,200
Korea 7/	564	344	296	276	-	198	89	75	90	-
Indonesia	27	-	-	-	-	9	4	2	2	2
Pakistan	6/	2,965	3,185	3,540	-	6/	1,024	1,300	1,420	1,400
Thailand	16	84	85	-	-	7	26	31	-	-
Total 4/	33,805	21,827	35,163	37,909	38,052	9,038	5,835	10,447	10,170	10,904
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	770	962	1,300	1,300	1,500	289	427	520	525	550
Brazil	5,562	4,520	4,500	5,000	-	1,956	1,352	1,650	1,700	-
Colombia	98	-	230	180	165	23	27	122	103	100
Ecuador	40	41	36	45	40	13	11	12	15	13
Paraguay	111	123	155	140	-	40	47	60	45	-
Peru	428	345	556	556	556	379	308	495	500	500
Venezuela	50	-	50	40	50	11	11	20	13	15
Total 4/	7,060	6,177	6,833	7,267	7,268	2,711	2,184	2,881	2,903	2,941
AFRICA AND OCEANIA										
Sudan	439	371	685	598	-	248	246	403	441	-
Belgian Congo	874	745	850	850	-	172	195	225	240	-
Nyasaland	-	51	-	-	-	13	6	13	9	-
Kenya	84	-	88	100	*	12	8	11	16	-
Tanganyika	-	-	250	-	-	50	38	85	102	100
Uganda	1,477	1,324	1,739	1,686	-	281	227	250	300	-
Egypt	1,821	1,367	1,639	1,885	1,716	1,893	1,456	1,598	1,535	1,523
French Equatorial Africa	390	-	800	800	-	41	104	160	160	160
French North Africa	1	5	30	32	-	8/	2	15	17	-
French West Africa	-	-	175	200	-	28	14	35	40	-
Mozambique	-	557	710	700	700	9/ 33	104	125	120	150
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	36	48	160	142	165
Angola	73	-	134	136	135	13	24	30	30	28
Southern Rhodesia	2	5	8	6	-	8/	2	2	2	-
Union of South Africa	-	12	90	100	-	2	3	34	33	-
Australia	53	5	13	15	12	11	1	4	3	3
Total 4/	6,176	5,710	8,113	8,313	8,283	2,840	2,483	3,163	3,207	3,254
World total 4/	81,142	60,325	79,140	81,535	79,600	31,689	25,687	38,560	39,530	38,940
Foreign Free World	41,135	29,352	43,424	47,467	46,624	12,218	9,280	15,859	16,089	16,257
Communist countries	12,219	9,715	16,465	17,140	17,315	6,322	4,303	9,005	8,720	9,415

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter.. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad and results of office research.

Table 42.- Cotton, foreign growths: Imports into the United States average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1940-49 and annual 1930 to date 1/

Crop year beginning August 1	Total 2/	Egypt	India	Pakistan	China	Peru	Mexico	All others
	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds	1,000 bales 500 pounds
Average 1920-29	356.6	218.9	28.3	3/	35.7	21.4	49.0	3.4
Average 1930-39	150.9	63.9	42.7	3/	23.0	2.2	15.2	3.9
Average 1940-49	227.8	94.4	91.2	3.7	4/	15.1	19.9	3.5
1930	107.5	22.9	34.2	3/	31.2	2.4	15.1	1.7
1931	131.6	81.1	17.5	3/	7.2	3.5	20.6	1.6
1932	130.4	67.8	4.9	3/	50.8	6.1	4/	0.9
1933	148.1	96.5	26.0	3/	18.3	3.6	2.7	1.0
1934	107.0	71.2	24.9	3/	3.2	1.2	5.1	1.4
1935	154.8	65.6	57.7	3/	25.9	1.1	3.4	1.1
1936	253.0	75.3	79.1	3/	51.4	1.7	27.4	18.1
1937	159.0	43.5	48.0	3/	16.5	0.7	43.6	6.6
1938	149.8	47.7	49.9	3/	25.6	0.5	21.8	4.2
1939	168.1	67.2	85.1	3/	0	1.0	12.6	2.2
1940	192.9	63.1	104.9	3/	0	3.9	17.8	3.3
1941	273.9	79.7	157.8	3/	0	11.3	20.2	5.0
1942	178.5	130.0	14.1	3/	0	3.8	23.4	7.1
1943	135.1	55.0	45.5	3/	0	5.7	19.2	9.7
1944	192.9	84.6	72.9	3/	0	9.9	23.4	2.0
1945	349.0	69.9	229.9	3/	0	27.8	20.1	1.3
1946	284.0	130.5	92.8	3/	0	39.2	18.8	2.7
1947	243.5	98.9	82.8	16.3	0	23.2	18.5	3.7
1948	173.4	99.5	33.6	14.1	0.3	5.0	20.6	0.3
1949	253.5	131.0	77.6	6.8	0	20.7	17.2	0.2
1950	189.1	109.9	61.5	4.7	0	10.9	0.1	2.0
1951	79.4	36.6	12.2	0.4	0	9.5	20.5	0.2
1952	195.5	117.5	36.3	8.0	0	15.0	18.7	4/
1953	145.1	83.7	17.9	14.4	0	8.4	16.6	4.0
1954	150.1	76.6	17.4	11.3	0	21.8	19.8	3.2
1955 5/	137.4	62.4	5.8	22.8	0	23.5	21.5	1.4

1/ Imports for immediate consumption and withdrawn from warehouses for consumption.
2/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands
3/ Included in Indian imports.
4/ Less than 50 bales.
5/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census reports - "Cotton Production and Distribution," and current reports.

Table 43.- Consumption of cotton in specified foreign countries and world totals, 1950-51 to date

Country	Year beginning August 1					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Canada	479	343	371	305	355	381
Mexico	335	315	330	330	400	430
United States	10,509	9,196	9,461	8,576	8,841	9,202
Australia	81	77	60	83	89	85
China 3/	2,875	3,300	3,350	3,500	3,300	3,500
Hong Kong	127	162	157	204	218	223
India	3,150	3,520	3,875	3,990	4,120	4,280
Pakistan	150	180	230	450	650	800
Formosa	26	49	90	122	130	135
Iran	45	70	70	70	70	78
Japan	1,599	1,816	2,065	2,441	2,142	2,322
Korea	115	130	110	150	210	232
Turkey	215	250	240	290	375	425
Austria	95	95	77	94	107	104
Belgium	476	407	371	429	425	415
Eastern Europe 4/	1,195	1,288	1,388	1,435	1,470	1,490
Denmark	47	47	44	43	42	35
Finland	53	59	58	63	62	65
France	1,255	1,226	1,150	1,336	1,268	1,215
Federal Republic of Germany	1,050	965	1,073	1,222	1,251	1,318
Greece	114	110	106	118	116	105
Italy	987	892	864	876	804	765
Netherlands	299	267	295	322	334	337
Portugal	161	178	174	194	214	203
Spain	245	315	344	320	350	397
Sweden	130	125	120	135	136	135
Switzerland	158	165	146	164	174	168
United Kingdom	2,135	1,759	1,564	1,834	1,761	1,545
Yugoslavia	145	130	120	122	155	180
Argentina	462	497	373	425	492	510
Brazil	840	825	800	900	1,000	1,050
Chile	66	66	90	105	95	100
Colombia	110	105	125	133	150	150
Egypt	281	312	314	338	361	400
U.S.S.R. 5/	3,000	3,300	4,000	4,200	4,350	4,400
Others	549	565	596	662	677	705
World total	33,559	33,106	34,601	35,981	36,694	37,885

1/ Preliminary and partially estimated. 2/ Bales of 478 pounds net; except for the United States which are in running bales. 3/ Includes Manchuria. 4/ Includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Rumania and Albania. 5/ Includes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

International Cotton Advisory Committee. Includes estimates for hand spinning in some countries. Excludes cotton burned or otherwise destroyed.

Table 44.- Rayon and cotton: Actual prices of yarn and equivalent prices of raw fiber, United States, average 1930-34, and 1935-39, 1940 to date

Year beginning Aug.	Actual prices per pound		Equivalent prices per pound of usable fiber			Ratios		
	Rayon filament yarn 1/	Cotton yarn 2/	Rayon staple fiber 3/	Cotton 4/ Middling 15/16 inch	Cotton 4/ S.M. 1-1/16 inches	Rayon yarn to cotton yarn	Rayon staple fiber to Middling 15/16 inch	Rayon staple fiber to S. M. 1-1/16 inches
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average 1930-34	67	37	46.83	11.68	13.54	181	401	346
Average 1935-39	56	36	28.56	13.37	14.95	156	214	191
1940	53	39	26.25	13.71	15.34	136	191	171
1941	55	50	26.25	22.33	25.01	110	118	105
1942	55	52	26.25	24.55	27.45	106	107	96
1943	55	52	25.20	25.07	27.97	106	101	90
1944	55	56	26.25	26.47	28.97	98	99	91
1945	55	62	26.25	31.26	33.15	89	84	79
1946	63	83	30.58	41.83	43.44	76	78	70
1947	71	102	36.33	41.39	44.87	70	88	81
1948	76	86	38.43	38.90	41.58	88	99	92
1949	71	81	36.75	38.55	42.42	88	95	87
1950	77	112	40.95	51.18	54.53	69	80	75
1951	78	86	42.00	47.50	50.16	91	88	84
1952	78	78	38.86	41.72	44.57	100	93	87
1953	78	70	35.70	40.56	43.36	112	88	82
1954	80	71	35.70	41.34	45.41	114	86	79
1955	85	75	34.13	41.95	46.35	112	81	74
1956								
Aug.	86	73	33.60	39.02	41.64	118	86	78
Sept.								
Oct.								

1/ Wholesale price of Viscose on skeins first quality yarn, 150 denier until June 1947, since July 1947 "on cones."

2/ Wholesale price of Single 40's carded until July 1946; August 1946, through December 1951, twisted carded; January 1952 to date, carded, knitting, singles 30.

3/ Wholesale price of Viscose, 1-1/2 denier. Assumes net waste multiplier of 1.05.

4/ Price of Memphis Territory growths, landed Group B mill points and assuming net waste multiplier of 1.15.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Cotton Division, A. M. S.

Table 45.- Cottonseed and linters: Production, United States, 1880 to date

Season beginning Aug. 1	Cottonseed			Linters		
	Production	Crushings		Cut per ton	Gross weight of bale	Production
		Actual	Percent of production			Running bales
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales
1880	3,309	182	6.0	---	---	---
1890	4,093	1,023	25.0	---	---	---
1900	4,830	2,415	50.0	30	500.0	144
1910	5,175	4,106	79.3	46	499.3	398
1920	5,971	4,069	68.1	54	513.2	429
1930	6,191	4,715	76.2	101	598.6	824
1935-39	5,827	4,653	79.9	145	620.6	1,132
1937	8,426	6,326	75.1	139	618.5	1,471
1938	5,309	4,471	84.2	149	618.9	1,113
1939	5,259	4,151	78.9	154	620.2	1,072
1940	5,595	4,398	78.6	165	623.9	1,208
1941	4,788	4,008	83.7	179	628.6	1/1,184
1942	5,717	4,498	78.7	183	629.5	1,355
1943	4,680	3,955	84.5	179	617.7	1,186
1944	4,902	4,254	86.8	176	621.7	1,251
1945	3,663	3,262	89.1	182	621.8	993
1946	3,511	3,090	88.0	191	615.7	995
1947	4,683	4,082	87.2	186	613.7	1,288
1948	5,943	5,332	89.7	183	617.8	1,646
1949	6,614	5,712	86.4	176	613.1	1,710
1950	4,105	3,723	90.7	185	582.7	1,244
1951	6,302	5,476	86.9	185	603.5	1,767
1952	6,191	5,563	89.9	184	596.8	1,799
1953	6,749	6,256	92.7	184	603.2	2,003
1954	5,709	5,249	91.9	187	575.6	1,700
1955 2/	6,038	5,589	92.6	180	615.0	1,700
1956 2/	5,431	4,970	91.5	---	---	---

1/ Includes production at gins and delinting plants since 1941.
2/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 46.- Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1920 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance			
	Stocks August 1	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1920	1,010	429	3/	1,439	516	51	175	742
1921	696	382	3/	1,079	639	132	55	826
1922	253	591	3/	844	646	41	3	690
1923	193	641	3/	835	537	116	3	656
1924	215	858	3/	1,073	659	191	2	852
1925	198	1,044	3/	1,242	804	104	2	910
1926	282	1,042	3/	1,323	806	257	5	1,068
1927	307	875	3/	1,182	780	193	2	975
1928	254	1,086	3/	1,340	879	186	1	1,066
1929	331	1,038	3/	1,369	805	118	1	924
1930	486	824	3/	1,310	714	112	10	836
1931	503	876	3/	1,379	637	116	4	757
1932	625	741	3/	1,367	761	184	5	950
1933	444	801	3/	1,245	767	169	10	946
1934	344	805	7	1,156	719	205	1	925
1935	295	876	45	1,216	734	241	1	976
1936	266	1,127	48	1,441	819	270	1	1,090
1937	363	1,471	18	1,852	715	275	4	994
1938	865	1,113	49	2,027	851	213	16	1,080
1939	950	1,072	63	2,085	1,061	320	4	1,385
1940	706	1,208	252	2,166	1,359	21	1	1,381
1941	787	4/ 1,184	194	2,165	1,488	33	4	1,525
1942	637	4/ 1,355	79	2,071	1,301	28	2	1,331
1943	739	4/ 1,186	74	1,999	1,365	61	3	1,429
1944	567	4/ 1,251	199	2,017	1,481	41	1	1,523
1945	379	4/ 993	215	1,587	1,055	22	1	1,078
1946	422	4/ 995	92	1,509	984	53	5/	1,037
1947	357	4/ 1,288	127	1,772	1,156	235	5/	1,391
1948	370	4/ 1,646	115	2,131	1,406	193	1	1,599
1949	495	4/ 1,710	200	2,405	1,616	189	1	1,806
1950	452	4/ 1,244	103	1,800	1,396	92	1	1,489
1951	264	4/ 1,767	114	2,144	1,306	226	2	1,534
1952	548	4/ 1,799	341	2,688	1,359	107	2	1,468
1953	1,111	4/ 2,003	164	3,278	1,324	237	2	1,563
1954	1,543	4/ 1,700	188	3,431	1,474	256	25	1,755
1955 6/	1,491	4/ 1,700	206	3,397	1,785	392	---	2,177
1956 6/	1,016	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Running bales.
2/ Bales of 500 pounds.
3/ Not available.
4/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants.
5/ Less than 500 bales.
6/ Preliminary.
Bureau of the Census.

Table 47 .- Cotton linters: Prices, Grades 1-7, by seasons, average 1935-39, seasonal 1945 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Mainly felting				Mainly chemical		
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average 1935-39	5.15	4.58	4.03	3.42	2.94	2.56	2.20
1945	8.25	7.25	6.25	5.12	4.18	3.78	3.22
1946	12.95	11.71	10.59	9.30	8.45	8.22	8.19
1947	11.38	9.71	8.42	7.24	6.05	5.73	5.68
1948	9.67	7.89	6.27	4.65	3.22	2.85	2.71
1949	12.34	10.49	8.97	6.76	4.50	3.61	3.50
1950	23.42	22.00	19.77	17.19	14.96	14.19	14.15
1951	14.69	12.50	10.52	8.93	7.94	7.41	7.29
1952	13.62	12.00	10.13	7.04	5.11	4.33	4.12
1953	13.10	10.30	7.76	5.29	3.75	3.22	3.15
1954	8.37	8.17	6.32	4.55	3.28	2.77	2.71
1955	9.12	8.06	6.11	4.37	3.27	2.71	2.66

1/ Uncompressed in carload lots, f.o.b. cottonseed oil mills (mills at ports not included), and based on the official standard of the United States for American cotton linters. Prices for Grades 5, 6, and 7 are based on 78 percent cellulose with a differential for each unit of cellulose up or down.

Cotton Division.

Table 48 .- Cotton cloths: Exports, United States, by months, average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1935-39, annual 1940 to date 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 2/
	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.
Av. 1920-29	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
Av. 1930-39	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
Av. 1935-39	18.8	20.2	26.7	22.8	20.9	19.5	20.0	20.1	20.9	25.7	24.2	22.2	261.9
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	3/69.0	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	3/48.4	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	3/43.8	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	3/54.6	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	3/52.8	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	3/96.0	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	3/95.7	1,468.0
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	940.5
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
1950	36.5	35.0	49.3	52.7	48.7	52.3	35.9	45.6	51.0	50.2	45.4	3/53.8	556.3
1951	57.5	57.6	79.6	73.9	72.4	73.8	63.1	63.8	65.4	53.7	64.1	77.4	802.5
1952	62.1	72.3	73.6	59.9	63.1	54.1	54.3	63.3	61.8	70.3	67.1	58.6	760.7
1953	54.8	51.9	48.6	55.3	62.2	57.4	47.4	45.4	54.9	47.4	46.1	49.5	620.8
1954	45.6	50.5	44.6	64.2	47.2	49.8	48.3	47.2	50.8	55.8	48.5	52.6	605.1
1955	44.1	47.4	64.6	47.9	49.8	41.5	37.2	37.1	42.1	49.9	42.5	38.4	542.4
1956 4/	43.3	45.1	51.1	45.5	42.5	40.4	29.2	37.6					

1/ Includes duck, tire fabrics, all other cotton cloths, printed, 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/ Arbitrary adjustments to calendar year totals. 4/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 49.-Cotton cloths: Exports by destination, United States, average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1935-39 annual 1940 to date 1/

Year	Canada	Cuba	Haiti	Central America	South America	Europe	Africa	Indonesia	Philippine Republic	Other countries	Total 2/
	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/	Million yards 3/
Average 1920-29	52.1	76.4	22.6	59.3	131.8	25.7	17.0	2.6	79.5	96.3	563.3
Average 1930-39	26.9	57.4	12.9	35.4	48.1	4.7	6.5	2.1	75.1	30.6	299.7
Average 1935-39	23.5	58.5	11.9	28.6	32.0	2.7	2.4	1.5	77.7	23.1	261.9
1940	91.7	44.3	15.7	36.9	34.9	9.7	18.1	11.3	74.2	21.1	357.9
1941	115.7	62.0	17.6	51.3	65.7	11.1	89.1	48.9	88.3	37.0	586.7
1942	174.2	47.7	13.1	34.4	45.6	8.7	58.6	6.8	.0	58.7	447.8
1943	189.4	27.9	12.6	25.1	33.7	75.6	74.5	0	0	99.7	538.5
1944	218.7	31.2	15.1	26.3	27.5	69.4	109.2	0	0	140.7	638.1
1945	191.1	32.4	11.9	19.6	21.3	64.9	187.2	4.2	2.5	137.7	672.8
1946	203.0	33.5	11.0	23.2	32.1	61.4	137.6	70.7	85.2	117.2	774.9
1947	278.4	43.8	19.8	56.3	133.9	165.4	310.6	33.2	96.9	329.7	1,468.0
1948	160.4	39.8	o.6	49.8	89.0	49.0	185.2	17.9	83.0	256.7	940.4
1949	173.7	44.2	15.0	44.9	66.9	47.3	103.1	38.3	112.7	234.1	880.2
1950	151.5	65.3	18.7	48.1	50.9	12.0	29.9	79.6	35.1	65.2	556.3
1951	143.0	44.6	14.8	40.6	75.6	27.4	100.4	103.3	120.1	132.7	802.5
1952	199.7	54.7	15.6	56.9	86.1	10.7	59.3	76.6	94.9	106.2	760.7
1953	179.5	44.9	11.3	50.0	61.5	4.9	22.0	73.2	116.4	57.1	620.8
1954	165.5	62.7	14.7	50.9	75.1	5.1	38.6	23.0	121.3	48.2	605.1
1955	180.8	57.3	9.4	41.4	47.9	3.9	30.2	28.0	99.7	43.8	542.4

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

2/ Totals were made before data were rounded to millions.

3/ Linear yards for 1920-and 1921 - Square yards 1922 to date.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 50.- Rayon and acetate: Production, specified locations, 1940 to date

Year	United States	Europe						Japan	World 1/
		Germany	Italy	Great Britain	France	Russia	Total 1/		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
	Staple fiber								
1940	81	512	246	57	16	14	913	286	1,282
1941	122	625	275	58	38	8	1,115	297	1,536
1942	153	689	191	48	50	1	1,123	174	1,452
1943	162	672	125	52	64	1	1,108	122	1,392
1944	169	500	28	54	29	1	800	83	1,053
1945	168	150	4	53	19	3	312	22	504
1946	176	2/36	30	71	34	7	382	21	581
1947	228	2/36	35	84	43	6	419	19	671
1948	268	2/88	39	86	67	19	592	35	901
1949	195	2/181	80	117	57	25	791	60	1,064
1950	306	2/245	116	173	80	35	1,076	150	1,566
1951	336	2/286	144	166	103	40	1,281	231	1,891
1952	307	2/219	80	125	73	60	1,112	262	1,735
1953	310	2/260	117	200	100	3/	1,335	358	2,062
1954	379	2/285	136	224	112	3/	1,539	448	2,451
1955	396	336	148	231	122	3/	1,680	537	2,721
	Filament yarn and staple fiber								
1940	471	680	359	169	59	33	1,447	502	2,463
1941	573	824	392	137	109	20	1,701	465	2,786
1942	633	883	316	121	119	2	1,699	270	2,649
1943	663	884	226	122	123	2	1,665	172	2,544
1944	724	660	68	131	58	5	1,204	106	2,088
1945	792	190	7	138	49	10	528	28	1,406
1946	854	2/49	95	180	102	19	747	30	1,693
1947	975	2/64	150	201	124	15	896	36	1,979
1948	1,124	2/154	144	233	162	42	1,169	71	2,450
1949	996	2/280	190	284	159	55	1,454	126	2,702
1950	1,259	2/354	227	362	180	75	1,812	253	3,493
1951	1,294	2/410	288	374	229	90	2,149	369	4,010
1952	1,136	2/319	170	272	164	120	1,812	404	3,570
1953	1,197	2/375	234	407	203	3/	2,182	521	4,143
1954	1,086	2/418	276	424	230	3/	2,475	633	4,488
1955	1,261	3/486	289	434	243	3/	2,682	732	5,017

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded.

2/ Western Germany since 1946.

3/ Not available.

Textile Organon, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated.

Table 51. - Manmade fibers: Production and cotton equivalent, World, 1920 to date

Year	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic fibers		Total	
	Production	Cotton equivalent 1/	Production	Cotton equivalent 2/	Production	Cotton equivalent
	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales
1920	33.1	74	---	---	33.1	74
1921	48.2	109	---	---	48.2	109
1922	76.6	172	---	---	76.6	172
1923	103.0	232	---	---	103.0	232
1924	138.3	311	---	---	138.3	311
1925	185.3	417	---	---	185.3	417
1926	211.7	476	---	---	211.7	476
1927	295.1	664	---	---	295.1	664
1928	360.6	811	---	---	360.6	811
1929	441.4	993	---	---	441.4	993
1930	457.4	1,029	---	---	457.4	1,029
1931	507.7	1,141	---	---	507.7	1,141
1932	534.2	1,201	---	---	534.2	1,201
1933	694.3	1,560	---	---	694.3	1,560
1934	823.3	1,849	---	---	823.3	1,849
1935	1,074.3	2,409	---	---	1,074.3	2,409
1936	1,321.1	2,954	---	---	1,321.1	2,954
1937	1,822.4	4,061	---	---	1,822.4	4,061
1938	1,928.1	4,280	---	---	1,928.1	4,280
1939	2,240.4	4,973	---	---	2,240.4	4,973
1940	2,462.7	5,461	4.6	21	2,467.3	5,482
1941	2,786.4	6,173	11.9	54	2,798.3	6,227
1942	2,649.4	5,870	24.5	112	2,673.9	5,982
1943	2,544.0	5,637	39.2	179	2,583.2	5,816
1944	2,088.0	4,632	48.0	219	2,136.0	4,851
1945	1,405.6	3,131	50.1	229	1,455.7	3,360
1946	1,692.8	3,773	54.5	248	1,747.3	4,021
1947	1,979.4	4,412	51.4	234	2,030.8	4,646
1948	2,449.9	5,456	74.5	341	2,524.4	5,797
1949	2,702.0	6,013	95.8	437	2,797.8	6,450
1950	3,492.7	8,009	172.1	789	3,664.8	8,798
1951	4,010.5	9,200	254.4	1,166	4,264.9	10,366
1952	3,570.4	8,259	313.7	1,438	3,884.1	9,697
1953	4,142.9	9,576	387.1	1,774	4,530.0	11,350
1954	4,488.2	10,296	476.0	2,182	4,964.2	12,478
1955	5,016.7	11,544	637.8	2,923	5,654.5	14,467

1/ Each pound of regular and intermediate tenacity filament yarn equivalent to 1.08 pounds of cotton. Each pound of staple fiber equivalent to 1.05 pounds of cotton. Each pound of high tenacity filament yarn equivalent to 1.35 pounds of cotton.

2/ Each pound of filament yarn equivalent to 2.2 pounds of cotton. Each pound of staple fiber equivalent to 2.1 pounds of cotton.

Table 52.- Manmade fibers: Production and cotton equivalent, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic fiber		Total	
	Production	Cotton equivalent 1/	Production	Cotton equivalent 2/	Production	Cotton equivalent
	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales
1920	10.1	23	---	---	10.1	23
1921	15.0	34	---	---	15.0	34
1922	24.1	54	---	---	24.1	54
1923	35.0	79	---	---	35.0	79
1924	36.3	82	---	---	36.3	82
1925	51.0	115	---	---	51.0	115
1926	62.7	141	---	---	62.7	141
1927	75.6	170	---	---	75.6	170
1928	97.2	219	---	---	97.2	219
1929	121.9	274	---	---	121.9	274
1930	127.7	287	---	---	127.7	287
1931	151.8	342	---	---	151.8	342
1932	135.8	305	---	---	135.8	305
1933	215.6	485	---	---	215.6	485
1934	210.5	474	---	---	210.5	474
1935	262.2	590	---	---	262.2	590
1936	289.9	652	---	---	289.9	652
1937	340.8	765	---	---	340.8	765
1938	287.5	647	---	---	287.5	647
1939	379.9	857	---	---	379.9	857
1940	471.2	1,060	4.6	21	475.8	1,081
1941	573.2	1,293	11.9	54	585.1	1,347
1942	632.6	1,435	24.5	112	657.1	1,547
1943	663.1	1,516	39.2	179	702.3	1,695
1944	723.9	1,689	48.0	219	771.9	1,908
1945	792.1	1,885	50.1	229	842.2	2,114
1946	853.9	2,037	54.5	248	908.4	2,285
1947	975.1	2,315	51.4	234	1,026.5	2,549
1948	1,124.3	2,661	74.5	341	1,198.8	3,002
1949	995.7	2,391	95.8	437	1,091.5	2,828
1950	1,259.4	2,988	145.9	664	1,405.3	3,652
1951	1,294.2	3,078	205.1	934	1,499.3	4,012
1952	1,135.8	2,769	255.7	1,162	1,391.5	3,931
1953	1,196.9	2,929	297.0	1,350	1,493.9	4,279
1954	1,085.7	2,610	343.8	1,563	1,429.5	4,173
1955	1,260.7	3,055	455.1	2,064	1,715.8	5,119

1/ Each pound of regular and intermediate tenacity filament yarn equivalent to 1.08 pounds of cotton. Each pound of staple fiber equivalent to 1.05 pounds of cotton. Each pound of high tenacity filament yarn equivalent to 1.35 pounds of cotton.

2/ Each pound of filament yarn equivalent to 2.2 pounds of cotton. Each pound of staple fiber equivalent to 2.1 pounds of cotton.

Table 53.- Manmade fibers: Production and cotton equivalent, foreign countries, 1920 to date

Year	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic fibers		Total	
	Production	Cotton equivalent 1/	Production	Cotton equivalent 2/	Production	Cotton equivalent
	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales	Million pounds	1,000 bales
1920	23.0	51	---	---	23.0	51
1921	33.2	75	---	---	33.2	75
1922	52.5	118	---	---	52.5	118
1923	68.0	153	---	---	68.0	153
1924	102.0	229	---	---	102.0	229
1925	134.3	302	---	---	134.3	302
1926	149.0	335	---	---	149.0	335
1927	219.5	494	---	---	219.5	494
1928	263.4	592	---	---	263.4	592
1929	319.5	719	---	---	319.5	719
1930	329.7	742	---	---	329.7	742
1931	355.9	799	---	---	355.9	799
1932	398.4	896	---	---	398.4	896
1933	478.7	1,075	---	---	478.7	1,075
1934	612.8	1,375	---	---	612.8	1,375
1935	812.1	1,819	---	---	812.1	1,819
1936	1,031.2	2,302	---	---	1,031.2	2,302
1937	1,481.6	3,296	---	---	1,481.6	3,296
1938	1,640.6	3,633	---	---	1,640.6	3,633
1939	1,860.5	4,116	---	---	1,860.5	4,116
1940	1,991.5	4,401	---	---	1,991.5	4,401
1941	2,213.2	4,880	---	---	2,213.2	4,880
1942	2,016.8	4,435	---	---	2,016.8	4,435
1943	1,880.9	4,121	---	---	1,880.9	4,121
1944	1,364.1	2,943	---	---	1,364.1	2,943
1945	613.5	1,246	---	---	613.5	1,246
1946	838.9	1,736	---	---	838.9	1,736
1947	1,004.3	2,097	---	---	1,004.3	2,097
1948	1,325.6	2,795	---	---	1,325.6	2,795
1949	1,706.3	3,622	---	---	1,706.3	3,622
1950	2,233.3	5,021	26.2	125	2,259.5	5,146
1951	2,716.3	6,122	49.3	232	2,765.6	6,354
1952	2,434.6	5,490	58.0	276	2,492.6	5,766
1953	2,946.0	6,647	90.1	424	3,036.1	7,071
1954	3,402.5	7,686	132.2	619	3,534.7	8,305
1955	3,756.0	8,489	182.7	859	3,938.7	9,348

1/ Each pound of regular and intermediate tenacity filament yarn equivalent to 1.08 pounds of cotton. Each pound of staple fiber equivalent to 1.05 pounds of cotton. Each pound of high tenacity filament yarn equivalent to 1.35 pounds of cotton.

2/ Each pound equivalent to 2.2 pounds of cotton.

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