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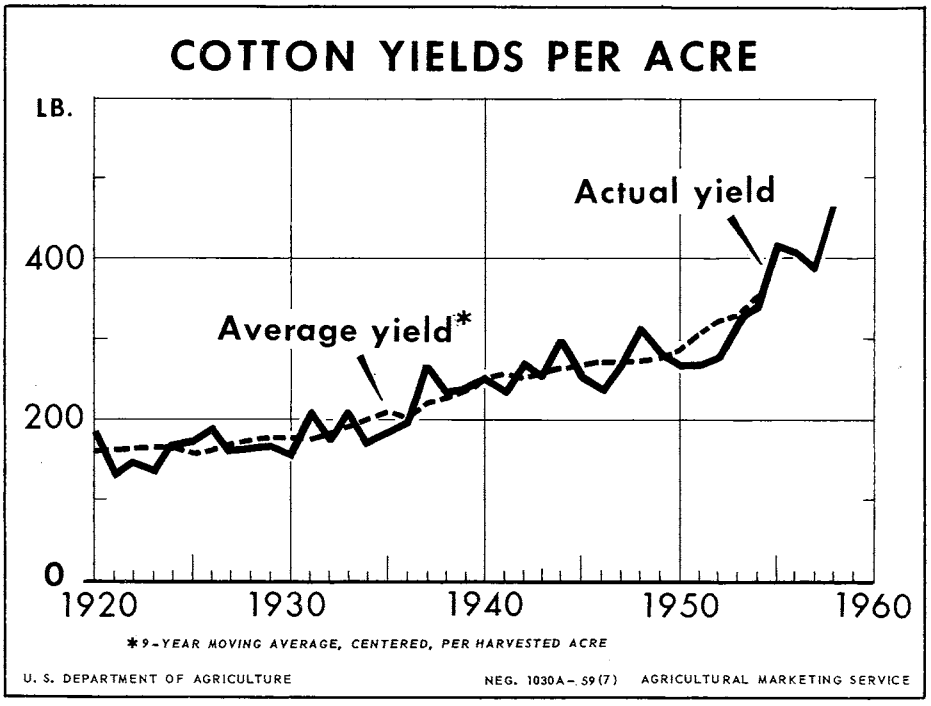
The COTTON SITUATION

CS-183



The 1958 national average yield of 466 pounds per harvested acre set a record. It compares with 388 pounds in 1957 when generally unfavorable weather prevailed, and with the previous high of 417 pounds in 1955.

The 1958 yield was unusually high compared with the long-term trend. However, it was not much above the 460 pound level which could have been calculated on basis of the average annual increase in yields (of 7.6 percent) during 1951-57.

For the 1958 crop, California with a record yield of 1,049 pounds was the highest among the States. Yields in Oklahoma (365 pounds) and Texas, (383 pounds) while below those of the other States, were the highest on record.

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Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1958			1959		
		April	May	June	April	May 1/	June 1/
Prices received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	27.93	29.10	29.09	31.28	31.82	31.48
Parity price for Am. Upland	Cents	38.59	38.68	38.55	38.12	38.18	38.05
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	72	75	75	82	83	83
Average 14 spot market price Middling 1 inch	Cents	34.59	34.73	34.81	34.56	34.62	34.50
Average price for 20 constructions, gray goods	Cents	57.45	56.92	56.74	62.22	62.69	63.25
Average price cotton used in 20 constructions	Cents	34.70	34.92	35.03	35.04	35.02	35.05
Mill margins for 20 constructions	Cents	22.75	22.00	21.71	27.18	27.67	28.20
BLS wholesale price index							
All commodities	1947-49 = 100	119.3	119.5	119.2	120.0	119.8	---
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	85.0	84.7	84.3	87.6	88.3	---
Index of industrial production							
Overall (adjusted)	1947-49 = 100	126	128	132	150	153	155
Textiles, products and apparel (adjusted)	do.	98	99	102	119	121	---
Personal income payments (adjusted)	Billion dollars	349.7	351.4	353.4	373.2	376.2	---
Retail store sales (apparel group, adjusted)	Million dollars	1,045	1,013	1,012	1,059	1,154	---
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton 2/	1,000 bales	3/730.0	600.3	595.4	716.8	702.4	---
Mill consumption, daily rate (unadjusted) 4/	1,000 bales	29.2	30.0	29.8	35.8	35.1	---
Mill consumption, daily rate (adjusted) 4/	1,000 bales	29.6	29.6	30.3	36.3	34.7	---
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system	Thousands	20.9	21.0	20.9	20.4	20.4	---
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton	Thousands	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.9	17.6	---
Spindles idle	Thousands	1.7	1.8	1.9	.8	1.1	---
Gross hourly earnings in broadwoven goods 5/	Dollars	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.52	---	---
Mill stocks ÷ unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods 6/	Percent	.72	.70	.69	.27	.23	---
Exports of cotton	1,000 bales	500.8	535.1	433.6	245.2	248.6	---
Exports of cotton since August 1	1,000 bales	4,279.9	4,815.0	5,248.6	2,176.3	2,429.9	---
Imports of cotton	Bales	1,812	3,859	1,974	2,563	3,525	---
Imports of cotton since August 1	Bales	134,733	138,592	140,566	130,497	134,022	---
Mill stocks end of month	1,000 bales	1,723.2	1,743.2	1,688.6	1,587.5	1,485.6	---
Stocks, public storage, etc	1,000 bales	9,342.5	8,423.3	7,538.5	9,542.5	8,763.3	---
Linters prices 7/							
Grade 2, Staple 2	Cents	8.38	8.38	8.38	8/	8/	8/
Grade 4, Staple 4	Cents	7.13	6.94	6.75	5.97	5.85	5.80
Grade 6, Staple 6	Cents	5.25	5.07	5.00	4.32	4.19	4.12
Rayon prices							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier	Cents	84	85	85	78	79	---
Staple fiber, viscose 1½ denier	Cents	31	31	31	33	33	---
Acetate yarn, 150 denier	Cents	77	77	77	77	76	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 4-week period except as noted. 3/ 5-week period. 4/ 5-day week. 5/ Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. 6/ End of month. 7/ Average of specified grades and staples at four markets. 8/ Not available.

THE COTTON SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 17, 1959

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SUMMARY

About 15.9 million acres were planted to cotton in 1959 according to the July 8 estimate of the Crop Reporting Board. This was 3.5 million acres or 28 percent above 1958 and 1.6 million acres above 1957. Total upland cotton allotments for 1959, including acres added by farmers electing choice (B), amounted to 17.3 million acres. Allotments for extra-long staple cotton raised the total to 17.4 million acres. Of this total, an estimated 571,000 acres were placed in the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank, leaving 16,830,000 allotment acres available for planting. Thus 940,000 acres or 5.6 percent of the remaining allotment acres were not planted.

Underplanting was proportionately greatest in the Southeastern area, indicating that in these States a considerable proportion of the land that had been in the Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank for 2-3 years has not been returned to cotton production. In New Mexico, Arizona, California, Missouri, the irrigated areas of Texas, and the Delta counties of the Central States the allotted acreage was generally planted.

Disappearance during the 1958-59 season is estimated at about 11.5 million bales. This assumes that mill consumption will total 8.6 - 8.7 million bales and that exports will be about 2.8 million bales.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton for the 10 calendar months ending May 31, 1959 totaled 7.2 million bales, 400,000 above the same months a year earlier. In both April and May the daily rate of consumption averaged more than 35,000 bales, about 6,000 bales or 20 percent above a year earlier. With mill margins at their highest levels in 2½ years, unfilled orders high and stocks relatively low, the high rate of consumption is expected to carry through the end of the current season. While the projected rate of consumption is above the usual seasonal pattern, summer shutdowns are also expected to be considerably shorter than last year.

Exports have been running at about half of last year's total during most of the season. Cumulative exports through May totaled 2,425 million bales compared with 4,815 million during the corresponding 10 months of the 1957-58 season. CCC sales for export and registrations under the 1958-59 payment-in-kind program through July 13 totaled 2,768,000 bales. Substantial sales or registrations are not expected to take place during the remainder of the season.

Total U. S. supply of all kinds of cotton in 1958-59 was about 20.3 million running bales, 2.1 million below the previous season. By May 31 the total supply had declined to 10½ million bales, about the same as a year earlier. Of this total, about 1½ million bales were held by mills and other consuming establishments, CCC holdings totaled approximately 7.4 million bales, and "free" stocks amounted to approximately 1.6 million bales. Privately held stocks thus amounted to 3.1 million bales, less than half of the estimated 6.3 million held on May 31, 1958.

The high level of CCC holdings resulted from 6.8 million bales, a record 60 percent of the 1958 crop having been placed under loan. As of July 10, 6.1 million bales remained outstanding or under loan while CCC held about 1.1 million bales of 1957 and prior crop cotton in its inventory.

The average price received by farmers for upland cotton in mid-June was 31.48 cents per pound. The June price was equal to 83 percent of parity and 2.39 cents above June 1958. The average price of Middling-inch cotton at the 14 spot markets has declined steadily during the past 2 weeks to a season low of 33.61 cents per pound on July 16 compared with an average of 34.50 cents in June and a season average through June 1959 of 34.55 cents. The downward trend in recent weeks represents reduced mill demand during the vacation shutdown period as well as discounting of current prices in anticipation of the prices at which CCC will sell its holdings of upland cotton after July 31, 1959. Based on choice (B) support rates for Middling 1-inch cotton, in the concentrated mill area the minimum CCC sales price during August and September 1959 would amount to about 32.35 cents per pound.

World production of manmade fibers declined in 1958, following an almost uninterrupted postwar rise. The 1958 output of about 6 billion pounds was 6.6 percent below 1957, reflecting the worldwide textile recession. The decline in the foreign free world was equal to 685,000 bales of cotton, and in the U. S. to nearly a half-million bales.

Production of cotton linters during the 1958-59 season was relatively unchanged from the previous year. However, the estimated value of this production, about $26.5 million was the lowest since 1939-40, reflecting a 20-percent decline in per-pound value since last year, to about 3.47 cents.

THE 1958-59 SEASON

CCC Holdings and Total Supply

A record 60 percent or 6.8 million bales of the 1958 crop was placed under loan, including 56,000 bales of extra-long staples (table 16). Redemptions through July 10 totaled 746,000 bales, leaving 6,086,408 bales outstanding, or under loan, as of that time. Of this, 43,000 bales were extra-long staple cotton. On approximately the same date a year earlier, loans were outstanding on 2.8 million bales of upland and 37,000 bales of extra-long staple cotton.

Through July 13, CCC had sold 2,358,000 bales of upland cotton under the 1958-59 export program. In addition, 410,000 bales were registered under the payment-in-kind program, and about 122,000 bales of cotton were sold for unrestricted use or transferred to ICA for foreign relief. Dispositions under the 1958-59 programs thus totaled 2.9 million bales.

As of June 30, 1959 CCC held 1.0 million bales of 1957 and prior crop upland cotton in its inventory. Total CCC price support holdings of cotton (owned and under loan), amounted to 7.2 million bales, including 72,000 bales of extra-long staple cotton. Total holdings on June 30 were 3.9 million bales above a year ago, but well below the record 14.2 million reached January 20, 1956 (table 17).

The U. S. supply of all kinds of cotton at the end of May this season totaled 10.5 million bales, about the same as a year earlier and 2.8 million less than on May 31, 1957. With 1.5 million bales hald by mills and other consuming establishments and total CCC holdings estimated at 7.4 million bales, "free" stocks as of May 31, 1959 totaled approximately 1.6 million bales. Privately held stocks thus totaled about 3.1 million bales, less than half of the estimated 6.3 million on May 31, 1958.

Farm Prices

Average prices received by farmers for upland cotton trended downward until mid-January when ginnings were nearly completed, and increased thereafter until June when prices reflected redemptions from the loan. The mid-June price of 31.48 cents per pound, equal

to 83 percent of parity, was 2.39 cents above June 1958. CCC loan equities have been selling at prices that netted farmers from $1.00 up to $10.00 per bale for a few qualities. Most recent offerings, however, netted producers an equity payment of $3.00 to $5.00 per bale. The estimated season-average price received by farmers to May 1 for all kinds of cotton in 1958-59 was 33.1 cents per pound--about 3½ cents above the season average price for last season's low quality crop and the highest since 1954-55.

Prices received for American-Egyptian cotton average 51.0 cents per pound as of June 15 compared with 51.9 cents a month earlier and 51.4 cents a year ago. Prices for American-Egyptian cotton averaged 62 percent of the mid-June parity for extra-long staple cotton.

The parity price for upland cotton based on data for June 1959 was 38.05 cents per pound. This is .13 cent below a month earlier and compares with 38.55 cents a year ago. Parity for extra-long staple cotton in mid-June was 81.7 cents per pound, .2 cent below May. The June 1958 parity price was 83.0 cents.

Spot Market Prices At Season's Low

The average price of Middling-inch cotton at the 14 spot markets has declined steadily since the first week in June. Declines in June were moderate. During the first 11 trading days in July, however, prices declined .7 cent to a season's low of 33.61 cents per pound on July 16, .91 cent below a month ago and 1.30 cents below July 16, 1958. Market prices fluctuated within narrow limits during most of the season with the season's high of 34.86 reached in mid-August. Monthly prices have averaged below a year earlier since December 1958, but season average prices through June remained .11 cent above a year earlier. The average price in June, 34.50 cents, was .31 cent below a year ago (table 1).

Table 1.--Cotton: American Middling 1-inch, average spot price per pound, 14 markets, by months, August 1957 to date

Month	Price per pound		Month	Price per pound	
	1958-59	1957-58		1958-59	1957-59
	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents
August	34.83	33.63	February	34.28	34.62
September	34.70	33.24	March	34.37	34.54
October	34.75	33.54	April	34.56	34.59
November	34.75	34.35	May	34.62	34.73
December	34.41	34.89	June	34.50	34.81
January	34.31	34.83	July		34.88

The price declines in the 14 spot markets were relatively small through June owing to the limited "free" stocks of cotton and a firm market demand to meet the current rates of consumption. The relatively sharp declines thereafter reflect reduced mill demand during the vacation shutdown period, and discounting of current prices in anticipation of lower supports next season. The minimum statutory price at which CCC can sell its holding of cotton after July 31, 1959 will be 110 percent of the choice (B) loan rate. For Middling 1-inch cotton, in the concentrated mill area, this minimum during August and September 1959 will be about 32.35 cents per pound.

Daily sales on the 14 spot markets averaged about 8,000 bales during the first 2 weeks of July compared with 12,500 bales in the first half of June. Sales at the 14 spot markets from the beginning of the season through July 15, 1959 at 7.2 million bales were 3.6 million bales below the corresponding period last season. The pace of redemption from CCC loans also had slowed.

Prices of extra-long staple cotton on the El Paso and Phoenix markets varied less than 1 cent during the first 11 months of the current season. Pending movement of new crop cotton, publication of price quotations were suspended in July. The average price of base quality American-Egyptian cotton (Grade 3, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) was 56.20 cents per pound in June 1959. This was 1 cent below the season high reached in November, and 5.90 cents below a year ago. In May, Egyptian cotton (Karnak FG) was delivered at mill points in New England at 44 cents per pound, or 17 cents below the delivered price of comparable grades of American-Egyptian cotton.

Premiums and Discounts In June

Fourteen-market average premiums for the White grades higher than Middling during June were unchanged for the fourth consecutive month, and those for 1-inch cotton averaged 17-22 points narrower than a year earlier. Staple premiums for the medium and longer lengths continued to widen in June and for Middling cotton of 1-1/8 inches and longer were 25-85 points wider than in June 1958. The narrowing trend of discounts for the lower White grades was resumed in June and for 1-inch cotton averaged 104 to 187 points narrower than a year ago. Discounts for spotted grades and staple discounts were about unchanged from May.

Sharp Rise In Mill Consumption

Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton in the United States from August 1, 1958 through May 30, 1959 totaled 7,189,000 running bales. If adjusted for the period August 1, 1958-May 31, 1959, the total would be 7,213,591, about 400,000 bales more than the adjusted total for a year earlier.

The daily rate of consumption during the last 6 months has averaged above last year. In May, the daily rate averaged 35,118 bales, the second

highest since October 1956 and 5,105 bales above a year earlier. If the daily rate in June and July were to follow the seasonal trend, the total for the season would be above 8.6 million bales. Mills are reported fully booked and, in contrast to a year ago, vacation shutdowns will be relatively short.

During January-May 1959, a 23-percent increase from a year earlier in shipments of rayon and acetate, as well as a 46-percent gain in raw wool use by the woolen and worsted industry accompanied the 12-percent increase in cotton consumption.

Mill Margins Highest In 2½ Years

Prices for cloth have strengthened in recent months while cotton prices have been relatively stable. Mill margins--the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and the price of its approximate cloth equivalent--have risen to their highest level since November 1956. Prices for 20 selected constructions of cotton cloth in June averaged 63.25 cents, 6.51 cents higher than a year earlier, while those for cotton were virtually the same as in June 1958. The average mill margin of 28.20 cents in June compares with 27.67 cents a month earlier and 21.71 cents a year ago (table 2). Continued firmness in cloth prices in July was accompanied, as noted, by a decline in cotton prices.

Table 2.--Fabric value, cotton price and mill margin, per pound, United States, by months, August 1956 to date

Month	Fabric value (20 constructions)			Cotton price			Mill margin		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
August	61.78	59.17	56.98	33.93	34.08	34.68	27.85	25.09	22.30
September	61.74	58.86	56.99	33.93	33.78	34.75	27.81	25.08	22.24
October	63.21	58.36	57.14	34.09	34.34	34.98	29.12	24.02	22.16
November	62.93	58.13	58.13	34.35	35.77	34.77	28.58	22.36	23.36
December	62.54	58.55	58.98	34.43	35.74	33.92	28.11	22.81	25.06
January	62.00	58.57	59.41	34.79	35.13	34.40	27.21	23.44	25.01
February	61.11	58.24	60.50	35.07	34.98	34.53	26.04	23.26	25.97
March	60.52	57.86	61.63	34.70	34.75	34.72	25.82	23.11	26.91
April	60.18	57.45	62.22	34.68	34.70	35.04	25.50	22.75	27.18
May	59.74	56.92	62.69	34.71	34.92	35.02	25.03	22.00	27.67
June	59.52	56.74	63.25	34.74	35.03	35.05	24.78	21.71	28.20
July	59.42	56.79		34.75	35.14		24.67	21.65	
Average	61.22	57.97		34.51	34.86		26.71	23.11	

Stock Ratio Lowest In 3 Years

The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for broadwoven goods at cotton mills declined to .23 in May--the lowest level in over 3 years--and 50 percent below the 1949-58 average of .46. In April 1958 the ratio was at a 6-year high of .72. As in the past, the decline in the ratio presaged a substantial increase in mill consumption.

Inventories of broadwoven goods in May were equal to 3.4 weeks' production compared to 5.6 in August while unfilled orders rose to 14.7 weeks' production from 9.2 in August. May inventories were 45 percent lower than a year ago.

Yarn inventories have also been cut substantially. The latest report of the Carded Yarn Association indicates that stocks on June 6 equaled only 1.52 times weekly output compared with 3.34 a year ago. Similarly, backlog at the start of June operations was 7.39 times as large as stocks on hand compared to 3.5 times stocks as of a year ago.

Broadwoven Goods Production

Production of cotton broadwoven goods in 1958 amounted to 8,973 million linear yards. This was 560 million yards, or 6 percent, below 1957 and the lowest since 1949. The largest decline (11 percent) was in print cloth yarn fabrics, while the output of fine cotton goods registered the only substantial increase.

The overall decline between 1957 and 1958 was due to lower output in the first 3 quarters of the year. Fourth quarter output was about equal to a year earlier. During January-March total production was above both the previous quarter and a year earlier. Most of the first quarter improvement was in narrow sheeting while fine goods output was at the best level in 3 years (tables 18 and 19).

In contrast to the decline in cotton goods output, output of manmade fiber fabrics in 1958 rose to 2.3 billion linear yards, an increase of 100 million yards or 4.5 percent over 1957. All of the increase resulted from a 13 percent rise in rayon and acetate broadwoven fabrics. In January-March 1959 rayon and acetate fabric production was somewhat below the previous quarter while output of noncellulosics rose. Compared to a year earlier, however, combined output of manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics was nearly 8 percent higher.

Thus while total output of cotton, manmade fiber and silk broadwoven goods declined 4 percent between 1957 and 1958, aggregate output during the first quarter of 1959 was about 3 percent above a year earlier (table 3).

Table 3.--Broadwoven goods production in the United States, 1957-59

Type of fabric	1959	1958			1957
	Jan.-March	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-March	Total	Total
	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards
Cotton	2,394	2,328	2,347	8,973	9,534
Manmade fiber and silk					
Rayon and acetate	414	431	389	1,654	1,464
Other manmade fabrics	200	190	182	694	783
Silk, etc., n.e.c.	10	11	9	36	42
Total	625	632	580	2,384	2,289
Total	3,019	2,960	2,927	11,357	11,823

Bureau of the Census.

Cotton Used By Armed Forces Below Last Year

Consumption of cotton in textile items delivered to the Armed Forces in January-March 1959 was about 20,700 bales, 15 percent below the quarterly average for 1958. Total military consumption of cotton in calendar year 1958 was 97,200 bales, compared with 106,200 in 1957 and 93,600 in 1956.

Consumption of manmade fibers and wool during January-March 1959 was considerably higher than a year earlier. About 484,000 pounds of manmade fiber were consumed in textile items delivered to the Armed Forces during the first quarter of 1959. Wool consumed was about 2,764,000 pounds. These figures compare with the record rate 2,119,000 pounds of manmade fibers and 4,445,000 pounds of wool consumed during January-March 1957. Consumption of manmade fibers and wool in January-March 1959 was equal to one-third of the concurrent consumption of cotton of 9,950,000 pounds (table 20).

Deliveries of all types of cotton fabric to the Armed Forces during January-March 1959 were far below the 4 previous years for which data have been compiled. The 6.5 million square yards delivered during the first quarter of 1959 was the smallest quarterly total since the spring of 1955. For the calendar year 1958, deliveries totaled 43.2 million square yards, about equal to the average of the 2 previous years (table 21).

Deliveries of manmade fiber fabrics in 1958 were well below the 2 previous years, but in the first quarter of 1959 deliveries were nearly 5 times the very low level of the previous year (table 22).

Foreign Supply Lower With Reduced Imports From U. S.

Foreign free world cotton production in 1958-59 is estimated at 17.0 million bales, 200,000 above last season. Most of the increase was in extra-long staple production. Beginning stocks rose about 700,000 bales, mostly in net exporting countries. However, with a drop of 2.9 million bales in the quantity imported from the United States, the total supply of cotton in the foreign free world in 1958-59 was 2.0 million bales below the previous year. The decrease in supply more than offsets the 0.7 million bale decline in consumption so that foreign free world stocks on August 1, 1959 will total about 8.6 million bales (table 4).

With an estimated 2-million bale increase in cotton production in the Communist countries, aggregate foreign production in 1958-59 may have exceeded 33 million bales, compared with 30.7 million bales in 1957-58.

Table 4.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world, 1957-58 and 1958-59

Item	1957-58 1/	1958-59 2/	Change
	Mil. bales	Mil. bales	Mil. bales
Starting carryover	9.2	9.9	+0.7
Production	16.8	17.0	+.2
Imports from U. S.	5.7	2.8	-2.9
Total supply	31.7	29.7	-2.0
Consumption	20.4	19.7	-.7
Exports to U. S., net exports to Communist countries, and destroyed	1.4	1.4	---
Total disappearance	21.8	21.1	-.7
Ending carryover	9.9	8.6	-1.3

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Textile Recession Abroad Reaches Low in 1958

The worldwide textile recession became evident much later abroad than in this country. In the first quarter of 1956, at a time that North American output was 8 percent below a year earlier according to the United Nations index of free world textile production, all other areas were registering gains. It was not until the last quarter of 1957 that output in Europe and Latin America fell below year-earlier levels, and in Asia the decline was not evident until 1958. Recovery abroad has also lagged. By the fourth quarter of 1958, textile

activity in North America was nearly 9 percent above a year earlier, but output in the rest of the free world was about 5 percent lower. For the calendar year 1958 total free world output was about 5 percent below 1957 (table 23).

Data published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee indicate an 8½-percent decline in total foreign free world consumption of cotton, wool and manmade fibers between 1957 and 1958. Offsetting this decline was an estimated 11-percent increase in the Communist countries, holding the decline in total world consumption to about 2½ percent. An increase in the relative importance of cotton and noncellulosic fibers in the free world accompanied the overall decline in consumption (table 24).

In the case of cotton, consumption in foreign free world countries is rising, but statistics for the first 8 months of this season indicate that aggregate consumption and imports have declined 7 and 12 cent respectively. Stocks have also declined, particularly in Western Europe. The recent rise in consumption in many major textile centers is taken into account in estimating that consumption in the foreign free world during the entire 1958-59 season will total about 19.7 million bales compared with 20.4 during 1957-58.

U. S. Export Decline Contrasts With Foreign Increases

United States cotton exports during the first 10 months of the current season amounted to 2,425,000 bales, about half as much as a year earlier (table 25). With CCC export sales and registrations under the payment-in-kind programs totaling 2,768,000 bales through July 13, exports for the season will total about 2.8 million bales. Further CCC dispositions in July will be limited by the July 31 deadline for the 1958-59 export programs. Exports in 1957-58 totaled 5.7 million bales.

Table 5.--Cotton exports from major producing countries, years beginning August 1, 1957 and 1958

Country	Year beginning August 1	Exports	
		1957-58	1958-59 1/
		1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
United States	August-May	4,815	2,425
Mexico	August-April	1,219	1,455
Egypt	August-April	930	1,016
Sudan	August-April	250	297
Turkey	August-May	108	238
Greece	August-April	98	163
India	August-May	163	273
Peru	August-May	273	382
Syria	August-January	227	134
Brazil	August-March	162	56
Pakistan	August-May	317	332

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 500 pounds gross, except U. S. which is in running bales.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

On the other hand, exports from nearly all principal foreign exporting countries are well above a year ago. Principal exceptions are Brazil and Syria where available supplies and relative prices have limited exports (table 5).

During most of this season the prices of foreign growths on major import markets have been well below those for comparable U. S. cotton (table 26). Foreign exporting countries have assisted the movement of their exportable supplies not only by price concessions and other special trading arrangements but in some cases by reductions in export taxes. In recent weeks prices of most foreign growths have firmed and have risen significantly in the longer staples. This has been attributed to increased demand in the producing countries and their export markets as the effects of the textile recession were overcome. The statistical position of cotton is expected to be much improved in the coming season. As a result, the price disparity between foreign and U. S. cotton has narrowed, although it remains relatively large. Because of the resurgence in foreign exports, exports from the United States are declining more than the estimated 1.7 million bale net drop in total world trade.

75 Percent of 1958-59 Exports Under Special Programs

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, the U. S. Government made $370 million available for financing exports of cotton. If completely used, these funds would have financed shipment of close to 2.4 million bales. However, as in other years, terminal delivery dates under some of the authorizations fall in the following fiscal year. It may be estimated that of the funds available in 1958-59 approximately $38 million under Title I of P.L. 480, $22 million under the Mutual Security Act and about $15 million under the Export-Import Bank remained for use during 1959-60. This $75 million represents approximately 600,000 bales. The amounts carried over into 1959-60 exclude approximately $31 million representing about 215,000 bales under P.L. 480 sales agreements with Korea, Pakistan and Indonesia for which purchase authorizations have not been issued (table 6).

Table 6.--Special programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years beginning July 1, 1958 and 1959 1/

Program	1958-59		1959-60	
	Value	Quantity 2/	Value	Quantity 2/
	Million dollars	Million bales	Million dollars	Million bales
Mutual Security Act	100.6	.7	21.8	0.2
Export-Import Bank	64.8	.4	15.0	.1
Public Law 480				
Title I	117.4	.7	3/37.7	.3
Title II	1.4	4/	---	---
Total	284.2	1.8	74.5	0.6

1/ Authorized for delivery, shipments and disbursement. Authorizations made in 1958-59 but not shipped by June 30, 1959 are reported under 1959-60. 2/ Running bales, partly estimated. 3/ Excludes agreement with Korea, Pakistan, and Indonesia amounting to about 31 million dollars for which purchase authorizations have not been issued. 4/ Less than 50,000 bales.

Thus an estimated 1.8 million bales of cotton valued at $285 million were exported under P.L. 480, Mutual Security Act and Export-Import Bank financing during 1958-59. This compares with expenditures of $360 million for about 2.2 million bales during the fiscal year 1957-58.

In addition, exports under barter during the past fiscal year totaled about 350,000 bales. Including exports under barter, it may be estimated that the special government export programs, financed about 75 percent of total cotton exports during the 1958-59 fiscal year compared with about 50 percent during 1957-58.

Slight Decline In Imports

Census statistics indicate that through May 1959, 134,022 bales of cotton had been entered for consumption compared with 138,592 during the first 10 months of 1957-58. The total for 1958-59 is estimated at somewhat below the 141,479 bales imported last season.

Total Disappearance Lower-- Small Increase in Carryover

Total disappearance of cotton in 1958-59 will be the lowest since 1955-56. With domestic consumption estimated at 8.6-8.7 million bales and exports around 2.8 million, total disappearance of about 11.5 million bales is in prospect. The estimate allows for the usual 50,000 bales destroyed. With total supply estimated at 20.3 million bales, the indicated carryover would be 8.8 million bales. This would be a slight increase in the carryover from the 8.7 million bales on August 1, 1958 and would halt a 2-year decline.

Exports and Imports of Cotton Textiles

U. S. exports of cotton cloth, excluding cotton tire fabric, in calendar year 1958 amounted to 503 million square yards, approximately 9 percent less than in the preceding year, and the lowest since the end of World War II. During the first 4 months of 1959 exports continued to decline. The 4-month total of 156 million square yards was 17 percent lower than during the comparable period in 1958.

U. S. imports of cotton cloth totaled 143 million square yards in 1958, 29 percent less than the record imports of 201 million square yards in 1956, but 17 percent more than the 122 million imported in 1957. During the first 2 months of 1959, imports totaled 25.8 million square yards, compared with 24.4 million during January-February 1958.

Cotton Textile Export Payments

During the first 11 months of the current marketing year, export payments on cotton products totaled $12.2 million covering 185 million pounds of products. About 9 percent of this total, both in value and in quantity, was in June 1959.

Payments under this program are designed to compensate domestic cotton textile producers for the cheaper cotton available to foreign mills under the CCC export and payment-in-kind programs. Payment rates are announced monthly. The base rate for July is unchanged from June at 7.46 cents per pound. The increase from the May rate of 5.93 cents is designed to adjust for the higher initial rate of payment under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program. Cumulative payments from the beginning of the program on August 1, 1956 total $42 million. Exports to Canada, Cuba and the Philippines account for about half of total payments to date (table 29).

Lower World Output of Manmade Fibers in 1958

World production of manmade fibers in 1958 reversed its almost uninterrupted postwar rise. The 1958 output of a little over 6 billion pounds was 431 million pounds or 6.6 percent below 1957. The decline was universal: Output in the foreign free world was 260 million pounds or 7 percent lower than in 1957, in the U. S. the drop was 157 million pounds or 9 percent, and in the Communist countries 13 million pounds or 15 percent. The declines reflect the ability of manmade fiber producers to adjust output to the contraction of demand which characterized the textile recession. The entire net decline reflects lower production of rayon and acetate. Noncellulosic production showed a net increase, with a 32 million pound decline in the U. S. offset by a 57 million pound increase in foreign countries (table 27).

World output of manmade fibers in 1958 was equivalent to about 17.4 million bales of cotton, compared with the estimated 1958 world cotton crop of 47.5 million bales. The decline in foreign free world manmade fiber production between 1957 and 1958 was equal to 685,000 bales of cotton, with 1958 output estimated at the equivalent of 9.9 million bales compared with the 17.0 million bales of cotton produced. In terms of cotton, output in Communist countries was unchanged.

U. S. manmade fiber production declined the equivalent of a half million bales of cotton in 1958. The relative importance of manmade fibers also declined. Manmade fiber output in the U. S. in 1958 equaled 5.2 million bales, 45 percent of the 1958 crop, compared with the equivalent of 5.7 million bales or 52 percent of the crop in 1957 (table 7).

Table 7. -Manmade fibers: Cotton equivalent 1/ of production in the United States 1937-39 and foreign countries, and 1947-49 averages, annual 1950 to date

Year	United States	Foreign free world	Communist countries 2/ 3/	World Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1937-39 av.	1,031	4/	4/	5,549
1947-49 av.	3,472	3,401	545	7,418
1950	4,397	5,316	912	10,625
1951	4,701	6,439	1,071	12,211
1952	4,463	8,161	1,122	13,747
1953	4,846	6,809	1,427	13,085
1954	4,555	7,901	1,688	14,142
1955	5,554	8,785	1,945	16,284
1956	5,313	9,735	2,121	17,172
1957	5,724	10,552	2,333	18,609
1958	5,237	9,867	2,331	17,435

1/ The equivalent net weight pounds of raw cotton for each pound of manmade fibers are:

a. Regular and intermediate tenacity rayon and acetate filament yarn-1.51
b. Rayon and acetate staple fiber - 1.10
c. High tenacity rayon - 1.80
d. Noncellulosic manmade fiber for uses other than tires - 1.74
e. Noncellulosic manmade fibers used in tires - 2.73
f. Noncellulosic manmade staple fiber - 1.37
g. Fiber glass - 1.70

2/ Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR and, China.

3/ Noncellulosic production in the Communist bloc is converted as if it were all yarn, as reliable figures on yarn vs. staple are not usually available.

4/ Not separately calculated. Total foreign production equalled 4.5 million bales. Based on production data from the Textile Organon, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated, and the Bureau of the Census.

Cotton Linters Review

Oil mill production of cotton linters amounted to an estimated 1,270,000 bales (762 million pounds) in 1958-59 or 2 percent less on a pound basis than in the previous season. The estimated value of the 1958-59 production was 26.5 million dollars, the lowest since 1939-40, and compares with last season's value of 33.8 million dollars. The total is based on an estimated value of 3.47 cents per pound for the 1958-59 output compared to 4.36 last season (table 8). Felting grade linters accounted for 48 percent of this season's production and about 68 percent of total linters value, an increase from 42 and 56 percent, respectively.

Table 8.--Cotton linters: Production at oil mills and value of production, crop years 1952-1958

Year beginning August 1	Production	Value	
		Per pound	Total
	Million pounds 1/	Cents	Million dollars
1952	1,061	5.95	62.5
1953	1,196	4.58	54.8
1954	1,019	3.94	40.2
1955	1,041	3.76	39.0
1956	932	5.08	47.0
1957	776	4.36	33.8
1958 2/	762	3.47	26.5

1/ Converted from gross weight running bales 1952-57, and 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales in 1958.
2/ Partly estimated
Bureau of the Census and Cotton Division, AMS, USDA.

The steady decline in prices during the season was most evident for the chamical grade linters. The season average price for chemical grades declined 35 percent to 2.15 cents per pound. To a large extent this decline reflected the virtual loss of the domestic acetate and rayon market to woodpulp. The market for felting linters remained comparatively firm. Season average prices for the higher grades, which have been in limited supply, were 4 percent.

Domestic consumption through the first 10 months of the season totaled one million running bales, about 5 percent above August-May 1958. Consumption by bleachers increased 30,000 bales, and by other consumers 20,000. Almost half of the increase occurred in May.

Exports of U. S. linters through May totaled about 200,000 running bales 37,000 bales or 23 percent more than during the previous August-May period. Imports, largely felting linters from Mexico, totaled 155,000 bales (of 480 pounds) through May 1959, 29,400 bales above a year earlier.

With production and beginning season stocks about unchanged from a year earlier, and consumption and net exports showing a rising trend, the carryover on August 1 will be reduced.

THE 1959 CROP

15,890,000 Acres Planted To Cotton In 1959

About 15.9 million acres were planted to cotton in 1959, according to the July 8 estimate of the Crop Reporting Board. This was 3.5 million acres or 28 percent above 1958 and 1.6 million acres above 1957. The report did not indicate how much of the total was choice (A) or choice (B) cotton. Among the major cotton producing States the largest increases in acreage from 1957 occurred in the Southeast, ranging from 55 percent in North Carolina to 88 percent in Georgia (table 28).

Underplanting High

Total upland cotton allotments for 1959, including acres added by farmers electing choice (B), amounted to 17.3 million acres. Allotment for the extra-long staple cotton raised the total to 17.4 million acres. Of this total, an estimated 571,000 acres was placed in the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank. Thus, of the total 16,830,000 acres available for planting, 940,000 acres were not put into production. The 1959 rate of underplanting of 5.6 percent is not comparable with the 1.2 percent in 1958 when 5 million acres were in the Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank or the 1.6 percent in 1957 when Soil Bank acreage totaled 3 million acres. Underplanting in 1959 ranged from 1 percent in the West to a high of nearly 11 in the Southeast (table 9). The high proportion in the Southeastern States may indicate that land that had been in the Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank for 2 to 3 years has not been returned to cotton production. In New Mexico, Arizona, California, the irrigated areas of Texas, and the Delta counties of the Central States the alloted acreage was generally planted.

Regional Pattern Altered

The combined effect of reduced Soil Bank participation, acreage going under choice (B) and varying rates of underplanting has been to interrupt the trend toward the increased regional participation of the West and Southwest in total cotton acreage. On the other hand, despite the higher-than-average underplanting in the Southeast, the relative importance of that area increased sharply (table 10).

Marketing Quota Penalties

Marketing quota penalty rates on "excess" cotton are set by law at 50 percent of the parity price for upland cotton as of June 15 of the calendar year in which the cotton is produced. Since the parity price for upland cotton as of June 15, 1959 was 38.18 cents per pound, the penalty rate will be 19.1 cents for the 1959 crop of upland cotton.

For extra-long staple cotton, legislation provides for a penalty rate at the higher of 50 percent of the parity price or 50 percent of the support price. The 1959 penalty rate for extra-long staple cotton was set at 40.9 cents which is 50 percent of June 15, 1959 parity price of 81.90 cents per pound.

Table 9.--Upland cotton: Acreages alloted, Soil Bank, planted and harvested - and percentages of underplanting and abandonment, by regions, 1954 to date

Item	Unit	West 1/	Southwest 2/	Delta 3/	Southeast 4/	United States
Allotted acreage						
1954	1,000 acres	1,571	9,818	5,835	4,155	21,379
1955	do.	1,297	8,485	4,934	3,397	18,113
1956	do.	1,308	8,257	4,634	3,193	17,391
1957	do.	1,359	8,390	4,626	3,211	17,585
1958	do.	1,368	8,302	4,653	3,232	17,555
1959 (Revised)	do.	1,470	8,040	4,701	3,118	17,330
Soil Bank acreage						
1956	do.	18	940	62	101	1,121
1957	do.	135	1,328	652	902	5/3,130
1958	do.	85	2,097	1,222	1,522	5/5,106
1959 6/	do.	2	235	80	122	571
Available for planting						
1956	do.	1,290	7,317	4,572	3,092	16,270
1957	do.	1,224	7,062	3,975	2,309	14,456
1958	do.	1,282	6,205	3,431	1,710	12,449
1959	do.	1,468	7,805	4,621	2,996	16,759
Planted acreage						
1954	do.	1,522	9,226	5,576	3,691	20,015
1955	do.	1,304	8,479	4,881	3,283	17,947
1956	do.	1,310	8,038	4,605	3,080	7/17,033
1957	do.	1,235	6,807	3,959	2,225	14,226
1958	do.	1,271	6,077	3,370	1,581	12,299
1959	do.	1,453	7,336	4,360	2,672	15,821
Percent underplanting						
1954	Percent	1.6	6.0	4.4	11.2	6.4
1955	do.	.5	.1	1.1	3.4	.1
1956 8/	do.	---	---	---	---	---
1957	do.	.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	1.6
1958	do.	.9	2.1	1.8	7.5	1.2
1959	do.	1.0	6.0	5.6	10.8	5.6
Harvested acreage						
1954	1,000 acres	1,486	8,649	5,459	3,623	19,217
1955	do.	1,260	7,675	4,746	3,206	16,887
1956	do.	1,264	6,900	4,441	2,969	15,574
1957	do.	1,196	6,416	3,683	2,182	13,477
1958	do.	1,238	5,784	3,210	1,550	11,782
Percent abandonment 9/						
1954	Percent	2.4	6.3	2.1	1.8	4.0
1955	do.	3.4	9.5	2.8	2.3	5.9
1956	do.	3.5	14.2	3.6	3.6	8.6
1957	do.	3.2	5.7	7.0	1.9	5.3
1958	do.	2.6	4.8	4.6	2.0	4.2

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/ United States totals includes but regional totals excludes estimated participation in the Soil Conservation portion of the Soil Bank program.
6/ Regional totals include acreage under whole-farm contracts of the Soil Conservation Reserve Program; U. S. totals include both whole and part-farm participation.
7/ Includes 1,114,000 acres pledged to the Acreage Reserve and an estimated 75,000 acres to the Conservation Reserve.
8/ Soil Bank signup in 1956 included acreage already planted, thus underplanting not available on a comparable basis.
9/ Abandonment, removal for compliance and all other causes.

Computed from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service and Crop Reporting Board, AMS.

Table 10.--Cotton, all kinds, planted acreage and percentage by regions, 1954-59

Crop year	Total United States	Percentage of total by regions			
		West 1/	Southwest 2/	Delta 3/	Southeast 4/
	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1954	20,052	7.7	46.1	27.8	18.4
1955	17,991	7.4	47.2	27.1	18.3
1956	17,077	7.8	47.2	27.0	18.0
1957	14,310	9.0	47.8	27.7	15.5
1958	12,379	10.7	49.3	27.2	12.8
1959 5/	15,890	9.4	46.3	27.5	16.8

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/ Crop Reporting Board report of July 8, 1959.
Calculated from data from Crop Reporting Board.

CCC Sales Program

CCC will offer for sale by the New Orleans office catalog stocks of 1958 and prior season upland cotton for unrestricted use after August 1, 1959 for not less than the higher of (1) 110 percent of the choice (B) support price for the quality being sold at the point of storage plus carrying charges, or (2) the market price as determined by CCC. The schedule of carrying charges provides 10 points per pound in October 1959 and increases of 15 points each month thereafter through July 1960. The purchaser will not have an option to have the cotton reclassed. The first opening of bids under this announcement will be on Monday, July 27, for acceptance subsequent to July 31. The next opening will be on August 10 and thereafter offers will be opened every other week. The catalog covering cotton for the opening of July 27 will include only 1957 and prior season cotton, but beginning with the bids opened on August 10, the 1958 acquired cotton which has been processed will be included in the catalog.

The provisions for the sale of choice (A) cotton by local sales agencies are contained in Sales Announcement CN-A. CCC will make choice (A) cotton available for sale promptly upon its acquisition from the producer. For a producer to sell his cotton to CCC he must deliver to a purchasing agent his warehouse receipts and class cards and display his marketing card. The producer must pay storage to the end of the month in which the Warehouseman's Certificate on the Cotton Producer's Sales Agreement is signed. The purchasing agent will make prompt disbursement to the producer, and may be reimbursed through an approved bank, an approved sales agency, or direct by CCC.

Producers under the choice (B) program will receive price support thrugh a loan program similar to that in effect in recent years. Loans will bear interest at 3½ percent per annum. Details are contained in the 1959 Cotton Bulletin 1.

Substantial Rise in Disappearance Likely In 1959-60

A high level of cotton textile activity seems indicated through mid-1960. Many mills report that orders on hand will carry them through the first quarter of next year. With general business conditions and consumer incomes expected to continue to set records, it appears likely that mill consumption in 1959-60 will reach or exceed 9 million bales. Because foreign textile activity is beginning to pick up and stocks in importing countries are generally below levels needed for increased textile production, and because foreign free world cotton production probably will be lower this season than in 1958, a substantial pick-up in U. S. exports also may be expected. Through July 10, registrations under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program totaled 740,000 bales. Total disappearance of about 14 million bales thus appears to be in prospect for 1959-60 compared with the 11.5 estimated for this season.

The first estimate of acreage for harvest this season will be issued August 10. The percentage of acreage not harvested was 4.3 percent in 1958, 5.3 percent in 1957 and an average of 6.2 percent during the period 1949-1958. If harvested acreage by regions in 1959 bears the same relation to planted acreage as in 1958, and if the 1958 record yields are repeated, the 1959 crop would reach 14½ million bales or more. In view of the expected rise in disappearance no substantial increase in the carryover is likely unless yields are well above the 1958 record. In any case, the rebuilding of the very low mill and "free" stocks would substantially reduce CCC holdings of cotton.

THE MARKET OUTLOOK FOR COTTON LINTERS

By Proctor Campbell

The market outlook for cotton linters for felting uses looks good, but competitive materials and other factors are creating problems in marketing linters for chemical uses. 1/ In recent years chemical linters have accounted for about 60 percent of total consumption, (table 11). During 1954-57 total disappearance of cotton linters exceeded domestic production by 885,000 bales, thus reducing carryover stocks that were built up during the high production years of 1951-53. Supply, price, and the characteristics of available linters, and the quality and price of competing materials all play a part in the use and

1/ For a full discussion of the market outlook see "The Market Potential for Cotton Linters", USDA Market Research Report No. 344, July 1959.

potential use of linters in individual outlets. In some uses--such as tough clear plastics and upholstery--linters have and are likely to continue to have--an advantage because of desirable characteristics, while in other uses the competitive balance swings toward competing materials.

During the 5 years 1953-57, total supply, total disappearance, and carryover stocks averaged higher than for any other 5 year period in the history of linters. Average supply was 3,047,000 bales, average disappearance, 1,775,000 bales and average carryover 1,139,000 bales. These high average totals were the result of exceptionally high production of linters from 1959 through 1957. They were the product of cotton and cottonseed production in these years, together with increased percentages of cottonseed production crushed and higher than average cut of linters per ton of cottonseed. Since 1954, when carryover stocks were highest on record at 1,543,000 bales, carryover stocks have gradually decreased as total disappearance was greater than production each year from 1954 through 1957. Carryover stocks were approximately 810,000 bales on August 1, 1958.

Table 11.--Domestic linters consumption by types of consumers 1948 to date

Year beginning August 1	Consumption by bleachers 1/		Consumption by other than bleachers		Total consumption
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	
	1,000 bales 2/		1,000 bales 2/		1,000 bales 2/
1948	841	60	565	40	1,406
1949	968	60	648	40	1,616
1950	809	58	587	42	1,396
1951	800	61	506	39	1,306
1952	778	57	582	43	1,359
1953	808	61	516	39	1,324
1954	884	60	589	40	1,474
1955	1,110	62	679	38	1,789
1956	811	56	627	44	1,438
1957	550	50	552	50	1,102
1958	516	51	486	49	1,002

1/ Primarily reflects chemical use of linters. Data not available for prior years.

2/ Running bales.

3/ Preliminary through May 1959.

Source: Weekly Cotton Linters Review, Cotton Division, AMS.

A large part of the 1953, 1954 and 1955 carryover of linters was in Commodity Credit Corporation stocks acquired in 1951 through 1954 under the cottonseed price support programs. CCC stocks accounted for 65 to 80 percent of the carryover during the years 1953 to 1955. Liquidation of these stocks was begun in July 1955 and completed in July 1957.

Uses for cotton linters have been developed over a period of many years. Major developments took place during World War I and the years following. Chemical linters are used in the manufacture of rayon and acetate fibers, plastics, explosives, writing paper, sausage casings, and several other products. The major nonchemical (felting) uses are for bedding, automobile cushions, and upholstered furniture where the low cost and resiliency of linters provide a competitive advantage. For a number of years after the development of the cottonseed crushing industry, linters were considered a waste product that were removed from cottonseed to facilitate more efficient processing of the seed into oil and meal. Before World War I practically all linters produced were used by the mattress and upholstery trade. During the early 1900's, the ratio of linters to cotton production was low and until 1909 did not average more than 3 percent.

At the start of World War I, demand for cotton linters increased substantially; it was the best source of raw cellulose for producing nitrocellulose for explosives. In 1916 the quantity of linters produced was more than 10 times that produced in 1900 and 11.6 percent of lint cotton production that year. From 1919 to 1923 production dropped almost to prewar levels because market outlets again were confined almost entirely to the mattress and upholstery industry. From 1923 to the present, linters production gradually increased in ratio to cotton lint to its highest point of 14.9 percent in 1954. Since 1954 the ratio has dropped below 14.0 percent only in 1958, and that year it was estimated at 13.2 percent (table 12).

Increased production of linters relative to cotton production was due primarily to the development of chemical uses for linters. Following World War I, experiments with linters pulp proved it superior to woodpulp for these products. Linters pulp was found to contain 95 percent or more cellulose compared with about 85 percent for woodpulp. The big increase in chemical uses was concurrent with the development of the rayon and acetate fiber industry in the middle 1920's, for which linters became the primary source of cellulose. But with the rapid growth of the rayon and acetate industry, linters were not able to keep their position as the major source of cellulose, partly because linters production was dependent upon the size of the cotton crop, but largely because of the technical improvements in purifying woodpulp, and the price advantage for woodpulp. During 1954-58 linters accounted for less than 11 percent of the cellulose pulp used by the rayon-acetate industry, compared with an average of 27 percent during 1934-38. In 1958, a year of sharply curtailed rayon and acetate production, total cellulose consumption by the rayon and acetate industry was the smallest in 10 years, and linters accounted for only 4 percent of the reduced

total. In the case of acetate alone, linters accounted for only 2 percent of the pulp consumption compared with about 10 percent in 1957 and 12 percent in 1956 (table 13).

Table 12.--United States production of cotton linters: Total and as a percent of cotton production, crop years 1900-1958

Year beginning August 1	Linters	Cotton	Ratio of linters to cotton
	1,000 bales of 500 pounds	1,000 bales of 500 pounds	Percent
5-year average			
1900-1904	188	10,717	1.7
1905-1909	295	11,641	2.5
1910-1914	610	14,259	4.3
1915-1919	985	11,481	8.6
1920-1924	602	10,985	5.5
1925-1929	1,162	15,268	7.6
1930-1934	990	13,343	7.4
1935-1939	1,405	13,148	10.7
1940-1944	1,542	11,957	12.9
1945-1949	1,627	12,104	13.4
1950-1954	2,018	14,093	14.3
Annual			
1955	2,084	14,721	14.2
1956	1,860	13,310	14.0
1957	1,552	10,964	14.2
1958	1/1,524	11,512	13.2

1/ Estimated.

Bureau of the Census and Cotton Division, AMS.

Concurrent with the decline in the use of linters pulp by the rayon-acetate industry was the development of many other chemical cellulose products that could use linters. But today linters pulp is superior to dissolving woodpulp for the production of only a few of these products--sausage casings and specialty cellulose plastics are two-and these market outlets can utilize only a small percentage of linters pulp supplies available.

Table 13.--Cellulose consumption by the rayon and acetate industry, total and woodpulp and linters pulp as a percent of total

Year	Total	Woodpulp		Linters pulp	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent of total	1,000 tons	Percent of total
5-year average					
1934-38	145	99	68	46	32
1939-44	276	220	80	56	20
1945-48	443	347	78	96	22
1949-54	565	466	82	99	18
1955-58	563	502	89	61	11
Annual					
1954	538	477	89	61	11
1955	635	547	86	88	14
1956	577	487	84	90	16
1957	566	518	92	48	8
1958	501	479	96	22	4

Textile Organon published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York, New York.

Linters for felting and other nonchemical uses have not experienced marketing problems because of the availability of low cost competing raw materials having similar desirable characteristics. The historical marketing problems of linters for nonchemical uses have been due to reduced supplies with corresponding increases in price.

Civilian consumption was interrupted during World War I and II and the Korean Conflict by demand for large quantities of linters for the production of nitro-cellulose and other military products. Wartime demand for linters plus rigidity of production resulted during these periods in higher prices for linters than the normal prices for historical uses.

Prices of both felting and chemical linters fluctuated considerably even after the Korean Conflict. In August 1956, prices of grades 3 and 5 felting linters averaged 7.00 cents and 4.53 cents per pound, respectively, and chemical linters averaged 2.82 cents per pound. From this date, prices increased to a high point in March 1957, when the price reached 8.91 cents for grade 3 and 7.52 cents for grade 5 felting linters. The high point of 5.31 cents per pound for chemical inters was reached in February 1957. After this, prices started down again and the May 1959 average monthly prices of 7.02 cents and 5.11 cents per pound, respectively, for grade 3 and grade 5 felting linters

were approximately 2-2.4 cents per pound lower than the 1957 highest average prices. The average price for chemical linters in May 1959 was almost 3.5 cents per pound below the 1957 highest average price, and thus back in price competition with dissolving woodpulp. Season average prices for the chemical grades rose from 2.71 cents in 1955-56 to 4.38 cents in 1956-57 and declined thereafter to a postwar low of 2.15 cents in 1958-59. For these same periods high grade felting linters fluctuated from 8.06 cents up to 9.14 and back to 8.29 cents during 1958-59, while medium grade linters averaged 4.37 cents in 1955-56, increased to an average of 6.38 in the following 2 years, and dropped to 5.40 in 1958-59 (table 14).

Table 14.--Season average price per pound of cotton linters 1/

Year beginning August 1	Felting linters		Chemical linters
	High grade	Medium grade	
1953	10.30	5.29	3.22
1954	8.17	4.55	2.77
1955	8.06	4.37	2.71
1956	9.14	6.38	4.38
1957	8.62	6.38	3.31
1958	8.29	5.40	2.15

1/ Based on U. S. standard grades.

Weekly Cotton Linters Review. Cotton Division, AMS, USDA.

Prices of purified linters pulp have fluctuated in line with the raw chemical linters market, which is influenced by the variation in the size of the United States cotton crop, demand by commercial bleachers and the export market. In contrast, dissolving woodpulp prices have remained constant since 1951 at 9.25 cents per pound for standard viscose grade, 9.75 cents per pound for high tenacity viscose grade. Due to a change in the nature of the product supplied, the quotation for acetate grade, which was 11.25 from 1951 through February 1959, was changed to 10.60 in March 1959 (table 15).

The prices of synthetic rubber, noncellulosic plastics and other substitutes for linters, or products made from linters have also shown considerable uniformity over the past 5 years. In addition, production capacity of these competitive materials has been greatly increased, and greater strides have been made by these materials in the improvement of technology and processes.

Rag-content writing paper is the most promising outlet for expanding the market for chemical linters, though the production of rag-content paper is not expected to rise above 1949-58 levels. The use of linters in rag-content papers increased from 18 to 50 million pounds from 1949 to 1958, or from 16 to 50 percent of the rag content.

Potentially, linters may be substituted for about 60 percent of the total cotton fiber in rag-content paper, provided technological improvements can be made in the strength factors of linters. Based on 1952-57 production of rag-content paper the market potential for linters in rag-content paper would be about 250,000 bales compared with the recent annual use of about 170,000 bales. The trend in use of rag-content paper, however, indicates a realizable potential closer to 210,000 bales annually in the near future.

Foreign trade of cotton linters is important to the market potential for domestically produced cotton linters. Felting linters have had to be imported since the years preceding World War II to satisfy domestic demand and maintain felting linters position in the domestic market. On the other hand, the export market has been one of the most important outlets for domestic chemical linters in the form of raw linters and purified cotton pulp. Exports of chemical linters in these forms averaged nearly 600,000 bales annually for the 5-year period 1952-56. Exports declined thereafter as a result of higher prices and reduced textile output abroad. At present price relationships, however, export demand for chemical linters during the next few years appears bright.

Table 15.--Average prices of chemical linters, purified linters, and dissolving woodpulp, selected months, 1952-59

Month and year	Chemical linters	Purified linters	Dissolving woodpulp		
			Standard viscose	High tenacity viscose	Acetate and cupra
	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb.
July 1952	6.97	15.80	9.25	9.75	11.25
July 1953	3.91	11.85	9.25	9.75	11.25
July 1954	3.00	10.50	9.25	9.75	11.25
July 1955	2.54	9.75	9.25	9.75	11.25
January 1956	2.77	10.15	9.25	9.75	11.25
April 1956	2.84	10.50	9.25	9.75	11.25
July 1956	2.81	10.50	9.25	9.75	11.25
October 1956	3.14	12.00	9.25	9.75	11.25
January 1957	5.17	13.90	9.25	9.75	11.25
April 1957	5.26	13.90	9.25	9.75	11.25
July 1957	4.44	13.90	9.25	9.75	11.25
October 1957	3.14	12.00	9.25	9.75	11.25
January 1958	3.22	12.00	9.25	9.75	11.25
April 1958	3.22	12.00	9.25	9.75	11.25
July 1958	2.97	12.00	9.25	9.75	11.25
October 1958	2.41	10.50	9.25	9.75	11.25
January 1959	1.99	10.50	9.25	9.75	11.25
April 1959	1.91	10.20	9.25	9.75	1/

Source: Weekly Cotton Linters Review, Cotton Division, AMS, USDA.

1/ The price of 11.25 cents per pound reported through February 1959 for the acetate grade dissolving wood pulp is no longer the standard for use in the acetate industry. Another grade was developed, priced at 10.60 cents per pound, which was used to some extent by manufacturers in 1953 and 1954, and by 1955 became the standard grade of the major producer for the acetate industry. Likewise, the price of 11.25 cents per pound for Cuprammonium grade reported February 1959 covered the grade that was supplied a number of years ago, and another grade priced at 9.75 cents per pound is the major grade used in connection with the cuprammonium process since 1957.

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Table 16.--Percentage of production placed under loan, by States, 1953-1958

State	Cotton under loan July 2, 1959 1/	Loan entries as a percent of production					
		1958 2/	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	277	63	40	30	38	9	39
Arizona	458	62	22	20	44	7	37
Arkansas	388	42	15	30	50	6	46
California	849	52	24	23	32	19	27
Florida	2	37	12	14	11	4	13
Georgia	288	82	48	52	46	23	49
Louisiana	110	38	28	35	49	6	35
Mississippi	581	61	32	45	53	15	50
Missouri	132	46	15	17	52	3/	67
New Mexico	178	63	38	44	73	41	69
North Carolina	161	62	40	38	33	5	20
Oklahoma	226	73	58	53	74	42	57
South Carolina	120	40	17	16	28	8	29
Tennessee	236	58	13	23	28	3	26
Texas	2,814	66	46	51	63	28	44
Virginia	4	43	26	27	16	1	7
Others	5	77	7	9	14	2	8
Total	6,832	60	34	37	50	17	42
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Total crop		11,435	10,880	13,151	14,542	13,619	16,317
Total placed under loan		6,832	3,659	4,830	7,257	2,309	6,832
Total taken over by CCC 4/		---	2,464	3,712	6,038	1,614	4,737

1/ Net loan entries.
2/ Based on final ginnings report released by Bureau of the Census May 5, 1959.
3/ Less than 1 percent.
4/ The loan matured at the end of the crop year on July 31 for the 1956-58 crops, inclusive. For the 1955 crop, the loan matured on December 31, 1956; for the 1954 crop, on October 31, 1955; and for the 1953 crop on July 31, 1955.

Table 17.-Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, 1958-59

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple 1/		
		Owned 2/	Under loan	Total	Owned	Under loan	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1958							
Aug. 1	2,922	2,884	---	2,884	38	---	38
Aug. 8	2,905	2,867	---	2,867	38	---	38
Aug. 15	2,920	2,867	13	2,880	3/40	---	40
Aug. 22	2,833	2,746	47	2,793	40	---	40
Aug. 29	2,896	2,746	109	2,855	3/41	---	41
Sept. 5	2,966	2,746	181	2,927	39	---	39
Sept. 12	3,068	2,730	300	3,030	38	---	38
Sept. 19	3,210	2,716	456	3,172	38	---	38
Sept. 26	3,373	2,710	625	3,335	38	---	38
Oct. 3	3,537	2,704	795	3,499	38	4/	38
Oct. 10	3,736	2,704	995	3,699	37	4/	37
Oct. 17	3,699	2,399	1,234	3,633	36	4/	36
Oct. 24	3,968	2,399	1,534	3,933	35	4/	35
Oct. 31	4,003	2,111	1,857	3,968	35	4/	35
Nov. 7	4,376	2,111	2,230	4,341	34	1	35
Nov. 14	4,765	2,111	2,619	4,730	34	1	35
Nov. 21	4,929	1,836	3,058	4,894	34	1	35
Nov. 28	5,148	1,673	3,440	5,113	34	1	35
Dec. 5	5,532	1,673	3,820	5,493	34	5	39
Dec. 12	5,835	1,610	4,184	5,794	34	7	41
Dec. 19	6,157	1,610	4,502	6,112	34	11	45
Dec. 26	6,394	1,586	4,761	6,347	34	13	47
1959							
Jan. 2	6,723	1,586	5,088	6,674	34	15	49
Jan. 9	7,033	1,565	5,411	6,976	34	23	57
Jan. 16	7,470	1,565	5,843	7,408	34	28	62
Jan. 23	7,664	1,529	6,066	7,595	33	36	69
Jan. 30	7,799	1,529	6,196	7,725	33	41	74
Feb. 6	7,847	1,475	6,294	7,769	33	45	78
Feb. 13	7,924	1,468	6,376	7,844	33	47	80
Feb. 20	7,914	1,414	6,421	7,835	32	47	79
Feb. 27	7,941	1,412	6,447	7,859	32	50	82
Mar. 6	7,898	1,365	6,450	7,815	32	51	83
Mar. 13	7,918	1,365	6,470	7,835	32	51	83
Mar. 20	7,839	1,297	6,459	7,756	32	51	83
Mar. 27	7,812	1,297	6,432	7,729	32	51	83
Apr. 3	7,735	1,248	6,405	7,653	32	50	82
Apr. 10	7,711	1,248	6,382	7,630	32	49	81
Apr. 17	7,627	1,184	6,364	7,548	31	48	79
Apr. 24	7,606	1,184	6,343	7,527	31	48	79
May 1	7,551	1,143	6,329	7,472	31	48	79
May 8	7,519	1,143	6,297	7,440	31	48	79
May 15	7,438	1,109	6,253	7,362	30	46	76
May 22	7,405	1,109	6,220	7,329	30	46	76
May 29	7,364	1,097	6,192	7,289	30	45	75
June 5	7,295	1,057	6,163	7,220	30	45	75
June 12	7,254	1,057	6,123	7,180	30	44	74
June 19	7,207	1,033	6,101	7,134	29	44	73
June 26	7,191	1,033	6,086	7,119	29	43	72
July 3	7,167	1,027	6,068	7,095	29	43	72
July 10	7,142	1,027	6,043	7,070	29	43	72

1/ Includes American-Egyptian, Sealand and Sea-Island.
2/ Estimated stock.
3/ Adjusted.
4/ Less than 500 bales.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 18.--Cotton broadwoven goods: Production by kinds, United States, by quarters, 1954 to date

Year and quarter	Duck and allied fabrics	Sheeting 1/	Print cloth yarn fabrics	Colored yarn fabrics	Towels, toweling, and dish cloths	Napped fabrics, blankets and blanketing	Fine cotton fabrics	Other woven fabrics and specialties	Total 2/
	Mil. yds. 3/	Mil. yds. 3/	Mil. yds. 3/	Mil. yds. 3/	Mil. yds. 3/	Mil. yds. 3/	Mil. yds. 3/	Mil. yds. 3/	Mil. yds. 3/
1954									
January-March	61	656	1,014	192	117	65	325	117	2,548
April-June	56	633	1,031	181	107	60	310	107	2,484
July-September	60	584	964	176	108	52	286	102	2,330
October-December	63	621	1,031	191	123	56	323	121	2,529
Total 4/	240	2,494	4,039	739	455	233	1,244	447	9,891
1955									
January-March	63	657	1,027	186	122	62	366	139	2,623
April-June	60	636	994	173	115	61	297	137	2,472
July-September	55	622	930	165	123	60	335	131	2,421
October-December	64	672	1,016	175	142	58	381	150	2,659
Total 4/	242	2,587	3,968	699	502	241	1,379	557	10,175
1956									
January-March	71	689	1,040	174	147	65	414	170	2,771
April-June	64	676	998	162	137	62	387	150	2,635
July-September	55	611	898	138	130	56	342	130	2,360
October-December	65	663	952	151	149	57	375	138	2,551
Total 4/	255	2,639	3,888	625	563	241	1,518	588	10,317
1957									
January-March	62	671	976	142	139	63	353	121	2,527
April-June	55	644	970	133	131	56	341	108	2,438
July-September	49	578	888	127	135	48	315	108	2,247
October-December	53	587	903	130	137	42	348	122	2,323
Total 4/	220	2,479	3,736	533	541	209	1,357	459	9,534
1958 5/									
January-March	51	595	900	125	131	54	375	116	2,347
April-June	46	554	831	116	132	49	358	112	2,198
July-September	48	537	779	113	127	45	338	111	2,099
October-December	55	600	828	130	145	48	382	140	2,329
Total 4/	200	2,286	3,339	484	535	196	1,453	479	8,973
1959 5/									
January-March	56	630	849	125	140	53	405	134	2,394
April-June									
July-September									
October-December									
Total 4/									

1/ Includes allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics.
2/ Totals were made before figures were rounded.
3/ Million linear yards.
4/ Published totals, not summation of quarterly data.
5/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.--Cotton broadwoven goods: Production and percentage distribution by kinds, calendar years, 1951 to date

Year	Duck and allied fabrics		Sheetings, etc.		Print-cloth yarn fabrics		Colored yarn fabrics	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent
1951	363	3.6	2,837	28.0	3,709	36.5	779	7.7
1952	366	3.8	2,417	25.4	3,638	38.3	827	8.7
1953	263	2.6	2,557	25.1	3,957	38.7	863	8.5
1954	240	2.4	2,494	25.2	4,039	40.8	739	7.5
1955	242	2.4	2,587	25.4	3,968	38.9	699	6.9
1956	255	2.5	2,639	25.6	3,888	37.6	625	6.1
1957	220	2.3	2,479	26.0	3,736	39.2	533	5.6
1958 1/	200	2.2	2,286	25.5	3,339	37.2	484	5.4

Year	Towels, toweling, dish cloths		Napped fabrics		Fine cotton goods		Other woven fabrics		Total
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	
	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards
1951	422	4.2	409	4.0	1,233	12.2	385	3.8	10,136
1952	428	4.5	298	3.1	1,113	11.7	427	4.5	9,515
1953	475	4.7	290	2.8	1,308	12.8	490	4.8	10,203
1954	455	4.6	233	2.4	1,244	12.6	447	4.5	9,891
1955	502	4.9	241	2.4	1,379	13.6	557	5.5	10,175
1956	563	5.5	241	2.3	1,518	14.7	588	5.7	10,317
1957	541	5.7	209	2.2	1,357	14.2	459	4.8	9,534
1958 1/	534	6.0	196	2.2	1,453	16.2	479	5.3	8,973

1/ Preliminary

Table 20.--Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, 1957 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity			
	Cotton		Manmade fibers	Wool clean basis
	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1957				
January-March	43.9	21,083	2,119	4,445
April-June	27.7	13,281	1,273	1,715
July-September	14.3	6,862	425	3,174
October-December	20.4	9,769	263	1,370
Total 1/	106.2	50,995	2/5,519	10,704
1958				
January-March	24.6	11,808	137	1,929
April-June	24.1	11,568	135	1,816
July-September	23.2	11,144	752	3,803
October-December	25.3	12,135	803	3,377
Total 1/	97.2	46,655	2/3,591	10,925
1959				
January-March 3/	20.7	9,946	484	2,764

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.
2/ Includes certain items partly estimated from annual reports. Not available on a quarterly basis.
3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 21.--Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, 1958 and 1959 1/

Fabrics	1958					1959
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.-Mar.
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.
Airplane cloth	311.7	0	50.8	405.8	768.3	690.4
Birdseye	---	---	---	15.2	15.2	29.9
Brattice cloth	29.4	88.8	41.6	0	159.8	0
Bunting	90.4	0	248.9	144.0	483.3	68.6
Chambray	24.6	217.4	42.9	0	283.8	136.0
Cord cloth	---	---	3/207.7	0	207.7	0
Denim	433.3	282.1	0	0	715.4	203.6
Drill	47.2	534.8	1,952.8	574.1	3,108.9	0
Duck	21.8	166.5	55.7	241.8	485.9	272.6
Flannel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabardine	370.1	0	0	0	370.1	0
Jean	61.5	0	0	0	61.5	0
Osnaburg	157.6	374.7	559.1	101.4	1,192.8	54.0
Oxford	1,022.4	846.2	1,925.7	1,287.7	5,082.0	483.9
Permeable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poplin	1,503.7	2,013.2	171.3	1,047.6	4,735.8	502.6
Print cloth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sateen	3,977.4	1,886.6	2,694.9	6,135.9	14,694.9	2,123.6
Sheeting	0	384.8	23.9	15.5	424.2	608.0
Silesia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terry cloth	32.4	234.1	241.3	265.4	773.2	170.3
Twill	1,660.8	3,487.5	1,802.4	2,554.7	9,505.4	1,132.3
Webbing 4/	34.0	32.3	34.6	33.4	134.2	40.6
Total 2/	9,778.5	10,548.9	10,053.7	12,821.4	43,202.4	5/6,516.3

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products.
2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.
3/ Cotton warp, Dacron filling.
4/ Includes webbing with cotton warp and nylon filling.
5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 22.--Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, 1958 and 1959 1/

Fabrics	1958					1959
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Total 2/	Jan.-Mar.
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.
Acetate and rayon						
Acetate (saponified) rip-stop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rayon twill	0	0	609.6	742.6	1,352.2	533.0
Rayon satin	---	---	---	26.8	26.8	0
Rayon banner	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Non-cellulosic						
Ballistic cloth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bunting	---	---	35.6	0	35.6	4/9.0
Curtain cloth	---	---	8.3	0	8.3	3.8
Duck	0	0	52.1	146.7	198.9	4.5
Netting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	0	3/90.4	3/738.1	3/1,029.8	1,858.3	3/643.4
Parachute cloth	53.8	72.4	49.6	90.1	265.9	212.9
Pressing cloth	---	33.1	15.3	12.9	61.3	51.7
Twill	181.1	37.3	56.5	46.8	321.7	21.7
Webbing	21.9	20.1	31.2	25.6	98.8	17.6
Total 2/	256.9	253.2	1,596.3	2,121.4	4,227.7	1,498.2

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products.
2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.
3/ Including Oxford with rayon filling.
4/ Includes small percentage of wool.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 23.--Free world textile production, by areas, calendar years 1954-58, and quarterly 1956-58
/1953 = 100/

Year and quarter	Area and percent weight in world index				
	World 1/	North America 2/ (34.7)	Latin America 3/ (5.9)	Europe 1/ (47.6)	Asia 4/ (11.8
1954	102	91	112	106	114
1955	108	103	118	106	124
1956	111	100	122	110	137
1957	112	95	116	115	143
1958 5/	107	93	112	108	138
1956:					
January-March	111	108	107	109	131
April-June	111	100	118	111	137
July-September	105	93	122	103	139
October-December	115	100	116	119	143
1957:					
January-March	114	100	111	119	140
April-June	113	96	118	117	142
July-September	108	92	122	108	144
October-December	112	93	112	117	147
1958:					
January-March	107	90	102	114	135
April-June	105	90	115	108	135
July-September	103	93	120	100	138
October-December 5/	111	101	108	111	142

1/ Excludes Soviet bloc.
2/ United States and Canada.
3/ Central and South America and Caribbean Islands.
4/ Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan (Formosa), Thailand, South Vietnam.
5/ Preliminary.

United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, May 1959.

Table 24.--World consumption of cotton, wool and manmade fibers, by areas, calendar years, 1956-58

Year and area	Cotton	Wool	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1956					
United States	4,362.6	440.8	1,201.1	484.3	6,488.8
Foreign free world	9,512.2	1,864.2	3,298.2	239.0	14,913.6
Communist bloc	6,166.2	573.6	764.8	47.8	7,552.4
Total	20,041.0	2,878.6	5,264.1	771.1	28,954.8
1957					
United States	4,060.4	368.8	1,177.1	562.0	6,168.5
Foreign free world	10,133.6	1,959.8	3,441.6	382.4	15,917.4
Communist bloc	6,596.4	621.4	812.6	47.8	8,078.2
Total	20,790.4	2,950.0	5,431.3	992.2	30,163.9
1958 1/					
United States	3,863.9	336.7	1,107.8	578.3	5,886.7
Foreign free world	9,464.4	1,768.6	2,963.6	430.2	14,626.8
Communist bloc	7,313.4	669.2	860.4	47.8	8,890.8
Total	20,641.7	2,774.5	4,931.8	1,056.3	29,404.3

1/ Preliminary.
Source: Data for United States computed from Bureau of the Census reports; for other areas from International Cotton Advisory Committee, Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 12, Nos. 9-10 (Part II).

Table 25.--Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, April and May 1959 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1958

Country of destination	April 1959				May 1959				Cumulative totals since August 1, 1958			
	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	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	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe												
United Kingdom	0	4,064	10,061	14,125	0	8,243	12,420	20,663	783	79,873	89,162	169,818
Austria	0	404	561	965	15	463	300	778	688	9,112	3,019	12,819
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	703	1,185	1,888	0	2,479	3,077	5,556	1,285	22,241	13,159	36,685
Denmark	0	101	402	503	0	122	0	122	906	2,622	2,820	6,348
Eire	0	100	42	142	0	0	0	0	0	727	165	892
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	11,492	209	12,430
France	71	1,504	2,027	3,602	0	4,017	1,992	6,009	22,722	129,349	30,824	182,895
Germany (West)	0	1,807	1,257	3,064	0	5,610	1,720	7,330	4,716	74,873	12,814	92,403
Italy	0	4,204	5,978	10,182	0	5,492	2,657	8,149	2,549	86,941	43,766	133,256
Netherlands	0	208	307	515	0	768	0	768	1,430	10,644	1,136	13,210
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	350	559	909
Portugal	441	0	50	491	0	0	0	0	641	9,352	1,178	11,171
Spain	607	39,796	9,036	49,439	0	3,368	256	3,624	22,416	239,809	19,304	281,529
Sweden	0	2,660	100	2,760	0	946	223	1,169	0	29,285	3,206	32,491
Switzerland	0	403	200	603	0	0	500	500	0	6,787	2,985	9,772
Trieste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	943	117	1,160
Yugoslavia	391	32,257	8,932	41,580	1,223	54,019	14,828	70,070	1,614	87,677	23,848	113,139
Other	504	1,751	18	2,273		2,301	0	2,301	553	76,427	13,231	90,211
Total Europe	2,014	89,962	40,156	132,132	1,238	87,828	38,132	127,198	61,132	878,504	261,502	1,201,138
Other Countries												
Canada	646	4,076	3,440	8,162	200	5,568	5,549	11,317	2,031	30,065	35,518	67,614
Colombia	0	3,402	0	3,402	22	2,623	0	2,645	3,030	17,084	307	20,421
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	173	394	1,221	1,788
India	10,909	812	0	11,721	9,419	2,288	0	11,707	56,092	5,281	0	61,373
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	290	6,553	643	180	7,376
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,578	3,602	10,180
Korea	0	2,916	6,986	9,902	0	2,956	16,770	19,726	536	25,363	161,640	187,539
Hong Kong	0	711	9,574	10,285	0	496	11,698	12,194	144	8,910	92,827	101,881
Taiwan	0	99	2,856	2,955	101	8	4,925	5,034	1,180	9,386	122,793	133,359
Japan	153	5,717	40,710	46,580	11	2,148	32,923	35,082	3,176	56,183	409,373	468,732
Australia	0	287	0	287	149	3,816	40	4,005	1,252	28,066	3,968	33,286
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	452	0	452	0	5,590	4,303	9,893
Union of South Africa	0	178	1,582	1,760	0	113	1,310	1,423	87	3,995	8,765	12,847
Other	683	12,330	5,009	18,022	2,293	14,338	729	17,360	12,619	76,613	18,236	107,468
World total	14,405	120,490	110,313	245,208	13,723	122,634	112,268	248,625	148,005	1,152,655	1,124,235	2,424,895

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.
Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and CCC average sales prices at average location in the United States, April, May and June 1959 2/

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound 3/	Price per pound 4/	Quality 5/
		Cents	Cents	
		April		
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, Fine	26.78	24.52	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine, S G	23.26	26.36	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	22.86	31.41	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	24.20	25.32	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	6/25.44	29.31	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	25.05	29.74	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt*	Ashmouni good	38.90	32.71	M 1-1/8"
		May		
Bombay, India	Broach, Vijay, Fine	26.75	24.55	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine, S G	24.47	26.40	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	24.04	31.54	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	20.56	25.35	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	6/25.45	30.72	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	27.63	29.93	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt*	Ashmouni good	43.18	32.84	M 1-1/8"
		June		
Bombay, India	Broach Vijay, Fine	26.71	24.65	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine, S G	25.78	26.48	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	25.06	31.63	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	19.47	25.44	SLM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	6/25.72	30.77	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	29.75	30.04	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt*	Ashmouni good	7/44.01	32.99	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 average sales price ÷ 0.96. Price for each month is the average of 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/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price ÷ 0.96. 7/ 3-week average.

*Discounts of varying amounts are offered on exports sales.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Divisions, AMS and CSS.

Table 27.--Manmade fibers: Production in United States and foreign countries, averages 1937-39, 1947-49 and annual 1950 to date

Calendar year	United States			Foreign countries						World total		
				Free world			Communist bloc					
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1937-39 average	336	---	336	1/	---	1/	1/	---	1/	2,006	---	2,006
1947-49 average	1,032	74	1,106	1,209	9	1,218	216	1	217	2,457	84	2,541
1950	1,259	146	1,405	1,920	26	1,946	359	6	365	3,538	179	3,717
1951	1,294	205	1,499	2,298	50	2,348	410	12	422	4,002	267	4,269
1952	1,136	256	1,392	1,972	62	2,034	417	17	434	3,524	335	3,859
1953	1,197	297	1,494	2,400	87	2,487	530	25	554	4,127	409	4,536
1954	1,086	344	1,430	2,763	126	2,889	627	31	658	4,476	501	4,977
1955	1,261	455	1,716	3,047	169	3,215	713	40	752	5,020	663	5,684
1956	1,148	497	1,645	3,336	249	3,584	765	48	813	5,249	793	6,042
1957	1,139	625	1,765	3,480	365	3,845	830	60	890	5,450	1,051	6,500
1958	1,014	594	1,608	3,175	411	3,586	806	2/71	877	4,994	1,076	6,070

1/ Total foreign production of 1,670 million pounds, not available on a comparable basis.
2/ Includes estimate of 1.1 million pounds for China

Source: The Textile Organon, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated, and Bureau of the Census data on tire cord production.

Table 28.--Cotton: Acreage planted, by States, average 1948-57, and annual 1958 and 1959

State	Planted acres			
	1948-57 average	1958	1959	1959 as percent of 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
North Carolina	641	271	420	155
South Carolina	952	357	625	175
Georgia	1,168	388	730	188
Tennessee	746	416	530	127
Alabama	1,370	540	850	157
Mississippi	2,202	1,185	1,525	129
Missouri	508	307	415	135
Arkansas	1,935	1,075	1,330	124
Louisiana	796	379	550	145
Oklahoma	1,075	430	660	153
Texas	9,318	5,675	6,700	118
New Mexico	247	184	205	111
Arizona	445	386	390	101
California	959	750	900	120
Other States 1/	82	36	60	167
United States	22,444	12,379	15,890	128
Other States				
Virginia	22.8	10.7	17.0	159
Florida	43.7	15.0	30.0	200
Illinois	3.5	1.8	2.0	111
Kentucky	10.8	5.5	8.0	145
Nevada	1.6	3.2	3.5	109
American-Egyptian 2/				
Texas	21.6	28.1	24.5	87
New Mexico	11.6	16.0	14.3	89
Arizona	25.5	35.0	30.0	86
California	.4	.5	.4	74
Total American-Egyptian	59.1	79.6	69.2	87

1/ Sums for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals.
2/ Included in State and United States totals.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 29.--Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments, May and June 1959, and cumulative totals since August 1, 1958

Class	Principal item of export	Equalization payments					
		May 1959		June 1959		August 1958-June 1959	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
A	Card strips, comber noils, spinners laps and roving waste	135,929	2,606,981	130,736	2,491,309	2,354,798	43,487,649
B	Picker laps and cotton batting	-39	-501	382	6,310	3,217	50,564
C	Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver	66	1,000	0	0	495	7,297
D	Gray or unfinished yarn, twine, cordage, and rope	47,718	728,681	79,815	1,213,540	652,493	9,589,768
E	Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and full finished yarn	119,146	1,761,971	165,084	2,440,084	1,598,653	22,920,348
F	Knitted articles	5,520	80,449	7,876	114,987	71,841	1,022,354
G	Finished fabrics	478,593	6,739,026	482,616	6,721,577	5,199,080	70,786,726
H	Articles manufactured from fabrics	87,443	1,086,365	100,971	1,239,536	1,030,239	12,316,096
I	Coated and rubberized yarns and fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics, consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50 percent by weight of cotton	27,468	681,153	29,137	717,573	224,908	5,410,322
J	Coated, rubberized and impregnated articles manufactured from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50 percent by weight of cotton	13,939	295,240	13,269	275,568	112,884	2,393,395
K	Gray or finished fabrics one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	67,420	1,302,250	83,960	1,557,138	713,110	13,296,086
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	1,712	56,108	1,873	58,881	15,174	476,994
M	Articles manufactured from gray fabrics; bags; and mops	22,138	311,913	22,271	305,802	218,540	2,950,150
	Total	1,007,045	15,650,576	1,117,990	17,142,305	12,195,431	184,707,749

Commodity Stabilization Service.

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