## The

# Cotton Situation 

Published bimonthly by
AGRICULTURE MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


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## The Cotton Situation

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 22, 1960

CS-189
JULY 1960

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## SUMMARY

Sharply increased exports and a small rise in domestic mill consumption are reducing cotton stocks this year. The carryover of about 7.6 million bales expected for August 1 is 15 percent below a year earlier and only slightly more than half the record high of 1956.

Disappearance of cotton in the United States during the 1960-61 marketing year will probably be around 14.5 million bales. This compares with disappearance during the 1959-60 marketing year of about 16 million bales. The decline in disappearance is expected to result from lower exports and smaller domestic mill consumption.

Exports of cotton in 1960-61 may fall about a million to $1-1 / 2$ million bales below the estimated total of around

7 million bales this year, the second highest export of the postwar period. Early season estimates point to larger cotton production in the foreign free world than the relatively small 16.3 million bale crop of 1959-60. On the other hand, consumption in the foreign free world is expected to be at a record high, and some further rebuilding of cotton stocks appears likely.

Mill consumption in the United States during the 1960-61 season probably will be about $8-3 / 4$ million bales compared with 9 million bales this season. A slight decline in mill consumption is indicated by the recent Increase in the ratio of stocks to unfllled orders for cotton broadwoven goods and by declines in the value of fabric.


The first official estimate of cotton production will be released on August 8. Acreage planted to cotton in 1960 was estimated on July 8 at about 16.3 million acres, compared with about 15.8 million a.year earlier. Acreage allotments totaled about 200,000 acres more than for 1959 and underplanting of allotments was less, particularly in the Delta and Southeastern States. The proportion of the total U. S. acreage planted in the West in 1960 was 9.9 percent compared with 9.5 percent a year earller. The proportion planted in the Southeast was slightly above a year earlier and the proportions planted in the Southwest and Delta States were smaller.

The yield per acre for cotton in the United States has been trending upward for many years. If the yield this season should be at the level indicated by the trend, production in 1960 would be about 14.7 million bales. Actual yields usually vary from the trend because of
weather, insect, and other conditions often cause production to be quite different from that obtained from such a calculation.

The monthly average 14 spot market prices for Middling 1 -inch cotton from August 1959 to June 1960 were below average prices for the same months a year earlier. The lower prices reflect the large supply in 1959-60 and the CCC sales price for cotton purchased under the Choice A program and from earlier crops.

During the 1960-61 season CCC will determine minimum sales prices for Choice A cotton in the same manner as under the 1959-60 program. In the case of cotton from prior crops, CCC minimum sales prices will be determined in the same manner as in 1959-60 except that the 110 percent factor will be 115 percent. Detalls of the CCC minimum sales prices are shown on page 14.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



Carryover of Cotton Smaller
The carryover of cotton on August 1, 1960 is estimated at about 7.6 million bales, about 1.3 million bales smaller than that of 1959 and the smallest since 1953. The carryover increased steadily from about 2.3 million bales in 1951 to a record high of 14.5 million bales on August 1, 1956. It has declined since, and on August 1 , 1960 probably will be about 48 percent below the allitime high. (See figure 1.)


Figure 1

Disappearance of cotton during the 1960-61 marketing year (August 1, 1960 through July 31, 1961) probably will be about 14.5 million bales, approximately $1.5 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion bales smaller than that of 1959-60. Both domestic mill consumption and exports are expected to decline from the 1959-60 levels.

Official estimates of production in 1960-61 will not be available until August. However, if ylelds per planted acre for the 1960 crop approximate those indicated by trend yields and disappearance is as estimated above (see page 12), the carryover on August 1, 1961 will be about the same as that of 1960.

Stocks of Cotton Held
by CCC Decline
Stocks of cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (owned and held as collateral against outstanding price support loans) totaled about 5 million beles as of July 15. These stocks compare with about 7 million bales held by CCC a year earlier and about 3.1 million held approximately 2 years earlier. On August 1, 1959 CCC held $7,043,000$ bales of the total carryover of $8,881,000$ bales. This left approximately 1.8 million bales in commercial channels. The data for the current season indicate that around 2.5 million bales will be held in commercial channels on August 1, 1960. This is an fncrease of almost 40 percent in the stocks held in commercial channels, even though the total carryover is decilining about 15 percent.

Thee froportion of cotton held by CCC which is owned by the Corporation is much larger than it was a year earlier. Upland cotton owned by CCC on July 15, 1960 was about 5 million bales. This compares with about 1 million bales approximately a year earlier. (See table 24.) The reason for this is the change in the
price support program between the 2 years. In 1958-59 CCC price support operations were made through nonrecourse loan programs. During the current season price support operations were conducted principally through a purchase program and only partially through a non-recourse loan program, as stipulated in the Agricultural Act of 1958. Loans were made at rates generally below market prices and accordingly most of the cotton that went under loan was redeemed. In 1960-61 the same type of program will be used as in the current season. In the 1961-62 and subsequent seasons the law calls for a return to the method of supporting the prices for cotton existing prior to the 1959-60 season.


Mill Consumption in the
1959-60 Marketing Year
Consumption of cotton during the 1959-60 marketing year is expected to total about 9 million bales. Consumption from August 1, 1959 through July 2, 1960 was 8.5 million bales, compared with about 8.0 million during the same period a year earlier.

The average rate of consumption per working day during each month of the current season except September has indicated a total of about 9 million bales for the season. In order to analyze these rates for an indication of consumption for the total season, it is necessary to adjust them for seasonal varlations. These seasonal variations are caused by varying holidays, vacation plans, ordering customs, etc. Using Census data on the average consumption of cotton per working day through December 1959, a seasonal index of the monthly rates of mill consumption was computed. The seasonal pattern has been quite regular for several years and adjustment of actual rates of consumption smooths out some of the violent fluctuations that are due to seasonal varlations. (See figure 2.) The seasonal index has shown some tendency to change over the years. The rate of consumption during August has tended to be seasonally higher in later years than in earlier years and recent rates in October show about the same normal rate of consumption as February, the peak month in earlier years. December has continued to show a dip, probably because of the holidays, and July continues to show the lowest rate of the year, probably because of vacations. (See table 13.)

Stock-Unfilled Order

## Ratio Increases

The seasonally adjusted ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods at the end of May was 0.25 , compared with 0.24 at the end of April. This was the third successive increase from the low of 0.19 of January and February. Prior to March 1960 the stockunfilled order ratio had declined fairly steadily from February 1958 when it stood at 0.70. The May ratio still was well below the post-World War II average of 0.40 . (See table 1.)

A change in this ratio usually is followed by a change in cotton consumption in the opposite direction several months later. In other words, an increase in the ratio usually is followed by a decrease in consumption and vice versa.

## Domestic Mill Consumption <br> Expected to Decline in 1960-61

The increase in the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders can be expected to be followed by a slight decifne in mill consumption of cotton in 1960-61. Another indicator of a decline in mill consumption is the decrease since February in the value of the amount of fabric made from a pound of cotton (average of 20 constructions). Again, declines in the value of fabric are indicative of declines in mill consumption of cotton in the near future. The average value of fabric in June was 1.36 cents below the value in February and the average mill margin was 1.33 cents smaller. Both the value and the mill margin were above those of June 1959. (See table 2.)

Imports of textiles in 1959 were at a record high equivalent to about 350,000 bales. Imports have continued to increase during the current year as indicated by large fabric imports during the first 3 months of 1960, ( see below ), Although data for all cotton textile imports during thefe 3 months are not yet available, the large imports of fabric indicate condnued high imports of all kinds of cotton textlles.

The decline in consumption of cotton is expected to be relatively small because consumer income is expected to remain high and the population is increasing. Total consumption for $1960-61$ is expected to be about $8-3 / 4$ million bales, about $1 / 4$ million below the estimate for 1959-60.

## Imports of Cotton Cloth <br> Increase

Imports of cotton cloth from January 1 through March 1960 totaled about 119.9 million square yards. This

Table 1.--Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders: Cotton broadwoven goods at cotton mills, seasonally adjusted, January 1950 to date


Computed from records of The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.
compares with 36.5 million square yards for the same months of 1959. Imports during the first quarter of 1960 were also larger than the 102.8 million square yards imported during the last quarter of 1959. (See table 3.)

## Exports of Cotton Fabrics <br> Increase

Exports of cotton fabrics for the first 4 months of 1960 Were about 163,8 million square yards compared with 156.3 million a year earller. Exports have been larger during each month of 1960 than during the corresponding
months of 1959. In general, exports during JanuaryApril 1960 were below those of the sarne months 2 years earlier. The total for January-April 1958 was 188.7 million square yards. (See table 4.)

## Exports Under the Cotton Products <br> Export Program Larger

Exports of cotton products under the cotton products export program from August 1, 1959 through June 1960 were about 195.1 million pounds, compared with 184.7 million pounds for the same period a year earlier. How-

## RATE OF MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON



FIGURE 2

Table 2.--Unfinished cloth prices, cotton prices, and mill margins on 20 selected constructions, United States, January 1960 to date


1/ Average wholesale price for 20 selected constructions. Prices per yard are converted to the approximate value of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton.
2/ Average monthly price based on landed quotations (Group 201 mill points) for four growths - Southeastern, Memphis Territory, Texas-Oklahoma and California.
3/ Difference between cloth prices and prices for the average qualities of cotton used in the 20 constructions.

Table 3.--Imports of cotton cloth, by months, January 1958 to date


1/ Preliminary.
Bureau of the Census
ever, exports under the classes covering yarn, gray fabrics, and finished fabrics were smaller than a year earlier. Exports under the other classes of products were generally larger than a year earlier. Exports under Class C, sliver laps, etc, were smaller than a year earlier but in both years exports under this class were quite insignificart. In general, exports of yarn and fabrics declined while exports of the more highly fabricated itterns and mill waste increased. (See table 14.)


## Exports of Cotton During <br> Current Season Large

Exports of cotton from August 1, 1959 to May 1960 totaled about 6.0 million bales, compared with about 2.4 million bales during the same period a year earlier. Export registrations under the payment-in-kind program totaled about 7 million bales as of July 15. Cotton covered by these registrations must be shipped before August 1, 1960.

Exports have been large during every month since October 1959. The 1.1 million bale total for January was the largest af any January since 1915. It marked the first month in which over 1 million bales of cotton were shipped since January 1939. Since October 1959 exports have been above 600,000 bales each month. Such a rate of exports has not been attained since the 1956-57 marketing year when 7.6 million bales of cotton were exported. (See table 15.)

Exports of Cotton from
U. S. to Continue

Reladvely Large
Exports of cotton from the United States in the 1960-61 marketing year probably will be around 5.5 to 6 million bales. This will be about 1 to $1-1 / 2$ million bales smaller than exports during the preceding season.

From 1952-53 through 1955-56 annual exports of cotton from the United States were below 4 million bales. Starting with 1956-57 the United States has followed the policy of making export prices for cotton competitive with prices for other growths of cotton in international markets. As a result, the level of United States cotton exports has increased, and 1rid959-60 was the highest of the postwar perlod expegt for 1956-57. Despite the very

Table 4.--Exports of cotton cloth from United States, by months, January 1958 to date


## 1/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census
large exports of 1959-60, the ending carryover in the foreign free world only increased about 0.4 million bales. This was less than would normally be expected in view of record foreign consumption and relatively low prices for cotton in international markets. In the preceding season, stocks declined about 1.1 million bales.

During the 1960-61 season, cotton consumption in the foreign free world is expected to increase slightly above the record high of 1959-60. It also appears likely that stocks of cotton abroad will increase slightly during the 1960-61 season, adding to the demand for United States cotton exports. Even though foreign free world cotton production probably will increase from the unusually 'low level of 1959-60, exports from the United States are expected to be about the 5.5 to 6 million bale level.

Information is not yet available with which to estimate accurately forelgn free world cotton production in 1960-61. For several years, acreage planted to cotton has oscillated around 46 million acres. Yields averaged around 180 pounds per acre in 1957 and 1958, but in 1959 dropped to about $!73$ pounds. An increase in yields
to about 180 pounds and a slight increase in acreage over 1959 would cause cotton production in the foreign free world to increase about 1 million bales.

As the season progresses, more accurate information on production and consumption of cotton in the foreign free world will become available, and more accurate estimates of $U$. S. cotton exports can be made. A summary of the supply and disappearance of cotton in the foreign free world for the past 5 years is shown below. (See table 5.)

## Registrations for Export

in 1960-61 Large
Registrations for export in the 1960-61 marketing year started in the week ending April 29, 1960. Through July 15 about 689,000 bales had been registered, (See tables 6 and 17.) This was somewhat smaller than registrations to approximately the same date a year earlier (July 10, 1959) when 740,087 bales had been registered for export during the 1959-60 marketing year.

Table 5.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign iree world, 1955-56 to date


1/ Includes 0.1 million bales to correct for rounding of figures. 2/Preliminary. 3/Estimated. Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 6.-- Registrations under cotton export program: Payment-in-kind


[^1]
## Government Financing of <br> Cotton Exports Smaller

Funds made available by the United States Government to finance exports of cotton during the 1959-60 fiscal year were about $\$ 155.9$ million and covered approximately 1.3 million bales. In the preceding fiscal year, such funds totaled about $\$ 254.3$ million and covered about 1.9 million bales. Exports under the Mutual Security Act and Export-Import Bank loans in 1959-60 were smaller than in 1958-59.

Funds now authorized for use during the 1960-61 fiscal year amount to about $\$ 175.2$ million and probably will cover about 1.4 million bales. Additional authorizations may be issued later during the fiscal year and it is also possible that some authorizations already Issued may be cancelled or carried over into later fiscal years. (See table 7a)

Exports of cotton under barter from July 1, 1959 through May 31, 1960 were about 104,800 bales. During the same period a year earlier such exports were approximately 365,700 bales.

## Foreign Prices for Cotton Steady

In general, prices for cotton landed in Europe showed relatively minor variations over the past several months. For example, monthly e.i.f. prices for U. S. Middling l-inch cotton at Liverpool has varied between 26.39 and 27.16 cents from January through June 1960. Other United States qualities have shown about the same relative magnitude of variation. United States growths in European markets have continued to sell at prices compedtive with foreign growths in recent months, (See tables 18 and 19.)

Comparison of foreign spot market prices with United States average spot export prices show the same kind of relative variation. Prices for United States cotton generally have been below those for comparable qualities of forelgn growths. (See table 20.)


Acreage planted to Cotton Larger
The acreage planted to cotton in 1960 is estimated at about 16.3 million acres. This compares with 15.8 milllion acres in 1959 and is the largest acreage planted to cotton since 1956. (See table 21.)

The planted acreage increased in each region of the Cotton Belt. The largest increase occurred in the West (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada), up about 7.8 percent from 1959. Increases in other regions were less than 4 percent. Of the total acreage planted to cotton in 1960 about 9.9 percent is in the West compared with 9.5 percent a year earlier. The proportion planted in the Southeast is slightly above a year earlier and the proportions in the Southwest and in the Delta States are smaller.

Acreage planted to cotton was about 93 percent of the acreage allotted for both upland and extra-long staple cotton. Underplanting of the allotments was smallest in the West where practically all of the allotted acreage was planted. The largest underplanting occurred in the Southeast where only 85 percent of the allotments were planted. In the Southwest and Delta States about 94 percent of the allorments were planted. (See table 8.)

In 1959 much the same kind of picture was apparent with large underplanting occurring in the Southeast. However, underplanting in the Southwest and Delta States was slightly larger in 1959 than in 1960.

## Yield Per Acre <br> Trending Upward

Yield per acre in the United States has been trending upward in the post-World War II period. As a measure of this trend, centered 9-year moving averages have been computed. (See figure 3.)


Figure 3

Because 9-year centered averages are used, the last year for which the trend value can be computed is 1955. Analyses of the rate of increase in this trend over the 5 years preceding 1955 indicate an average increase of about 17.4 pounds per year. Assuming that this rate of

Increase continued, the 9-year centered moving average for 1960 would be about 460 pounds. The 1959 average yield per harvested acre was 462 pounds. (See table 23.)

Data ron yield per planted acre are not avallable for years before 1944, However, the same type of analysis applied to planted acres as to harvested acres shows the same
kind of trend. For 1955 the 9-year centered moving average for the United States was 350 pounds. The average annual increase over the preceding 5 years was about 15.8 pounds per acre. If the average rate of increase in this trend should prevail in 1960, the trend value for 1960 would be about 429 pounds per acre. This compares with a yield in 1959 of 441 pounds per planted acre.

Table 7.--Śsecial programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years beginning July 1, 1958, 1959 and 1960

1/

$1 /$ Authorized for delivery, shipments and disbursements.
2/ Incomplete, data to July 14, only.
$\overline{3}$ / Running bales partly estimated.
4/ Less than 50,000 bales.
5/ Excludes agreements with Chile amounting to about 1.7 million dollars for which authorizations have not been made.

Table 8.~Cotton: Total allotments, acreage planted and percentages, by regions, 1959 and 1960

| Item | : | West | : | Southwest | : | Delta | : | Southeast | : | United States |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { acres } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { acres } \end{aligned}$ |  | $1,000$ acres |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { acres } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { acres } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Allotted acreage | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959 | : | 1,515 |  | 8,068 |  | 4,701 |  | 3,115 |  | 17,399 |
| 1960 | : | 1,619 |  | 8,163 |  | 4,702 |  | 3,109 |  | 17,593 |
| Planted acreage | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959 | : | 1,497 |  | 7,435 |  | 4,329 |  | 2,555 |  | 15,816 |
| 1960 | : | 1,614 |  | 7,620 |  | 42431 |  | 2,641 |  | 16,306 |
| Percent planted 1959 <br> 1960 | : | $\begin{gathered} \frac{\text { Pct. }}{99} \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { Pct. }}{92} \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { Pct. }}{92} \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { Pct. }}{82} \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ |  | Pct. $\frac{91}{93}$ |

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

Regional analyses indicate that the 1960 yieldis indicated by the trends for the Western and Southeastern States would be higher than the yields for 1959. The yields per planted acre in 1959 in these two regions were 948 and 376 pounds, respectively. The projections of the trend values for 1960 are 970 and 395 pounds. For the Southwestern and Delta States the projections are smaller than actual yields in 1959. The projections of the trend values for 1960 are 294 and 493 pounds and the actual yields in 1959 were 310 and 529 pounds, respectively. Of course, weather, insect, and other conditions cause actual yields to vary, sometimes sharply, from yields obtained by trend projections. It is not possible to forecast production in any one year by this method. Such projections do, however, indicate whether yields in any given year are relatively high or low with respect to recent history. For example, the use of the trend yields explafned above applied to the planted acreage for 1960 gives a production projection of about 14.7 million bales. However, a variation of 16 pounds from the trend yield in the Southwestern region alone could change such projected production by about a quarter million bales. The 16 pounds is the difference between the projected trend for 1960 and the actual yield per planted acre in 1959.


Market Prices Lower

The monthly average 14 spot market price for Middling 1-inch cotton from August 1959 through June 1960 were more than 2 cents per pound below the averages for the same months a year earlier. The greatest difference was 3.14 cents in November. (See table 9.)

The 14 spot market prices in 1959-60 reflect the relatively large supply and the CCC resale price for cotton purchased under the Choice A program and from earlier crops. The CCC's minimum sale price by local sales agencies during the $1959-60$ season was 110 percent of the Choice B loan rate plus carrying charges. For sales by the New Orleans CSS commodity office the minimum sale price was not less than the higher of (1) 110 percent of the Choice $B$ support price plus carrying charges or (2) the market price as derermined by CCC.

The minimum sales price of local sales agents for Choice A cotton during the $1960-61$ season will be 110
percent of the Choice $B$ Loan rate plus carrying charges. The New Orleans commodity office will sell 1960 Choice A cotton at not less than the higher of (1) 110 percent of the Choice $B$ loan rate plus carrying charges or (2) the market price as determined by CCC. CCC has announced that carrying charges for the 1960-61 season are larger than those for the 1959-60 season for all months after October. From November through July the carrying charges during the 1959-60 season were 0.15 cent per pound per month; for the 1960-61 season they will be 0.20 cent per pound per month. The carrying charge for October in both years is 0.10 cent per pound. CCC will sell old crop cotton at not less than the higher of 115 percent of the Choice $B$ loan rate plus carrying charges or the market price as determined by CCC. The Choice $B$ loan rate for Middling 1-inch cotton at average location for the 1960 crop is 26.63 cents per pound, compared with 28.40 cents per pound for the 1959 crop.

## Parity Price for Catton Declines

The july parity price for upland cotton, based on information reported for mid-June 1960, was 38.63 cents per pound. This was the same as the parity price for February and March. However, April, May, and June parity prices were higher. The increases and declines in the parity price were caused by variations in the parity index which increased from 299 (1910-14-100) in mid-January to a high of 302 in midApril and then declined to 299 in mid-June. The parlty price is computed by multiplying the adjusted base price for upland cotton by the parity index for each month. The present adjusted base price for computing the parity price for upland cotton of 12.92 cents per. pound is subject to revision in the remainder of 1960.

The parity price for the same months of 1959 were all well below those of 1960. From February to July 1959 they varied from a low of 37.87 cents per pound• in Marok to a high of 38.18 cents per: pound in June. (See table 10.)

## WORLD MANMADE FIBER PRODUCTION



Figure 4

Table 9.--Cotton, American upland: Monthly average 14-spot market prices, Middling l-inch, August 1958 to date

| Month | : | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | : : | Month | : | 1958-59 | 1959-60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | : $:$ $:$ $:$ $:$ $:$ |  | : | Cents per pound | Cents per pound |
| August | : | 34.83 | 31.95 | : : | February | : | 34.28 | 32.01 |
| September | : | 34.70 | 31.77 | : : | March | : | 34.37 | 32.04 |
| October | : | 34.75 | 31.66 | : : | April | : | 34.56 | 32.10 |
| November | : | 34.75 | 31.61 | : : | May | : | 34.62 | 32.18 |
| December | - | 34.41 | 31.78 | : : | June | : | 34.52 | 32.24 |
| January | ; | 34.31 | 31.91 | : : |  | : |  |  |

Table 10.--Cotton: Parity price per pound, by months, January 1959, to date

| Year and Month | Price per pound |
| :---: | :---: |
| Parity |  |
| price | Cents |
| for $1 /$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 1959 |  |
| February | 38.00 |
| March | 37.87 |
| April | 38.00 |
| May | 38.12 |
| June | 38.18 |
| July | 38.05 |
| August | 38.05 |
| September | 37.93 |
| October | 37.93 |
| November | 37.80 |
| December | 37.93 |
| January | 37.93 |
|  |  |
| 1960 |  |
| February | 38.63 |
| March | 38.63 |
| April | 38.76 |
| May | 39.02 |
| June | 38.89 |
| July | 38.63 |

1/ Parity price for the month is based on information collected about the middle of the preceding month.


World Production of Manmade Fibers Increases
World production of manmade fibers was equivalent to about 20.4 million bales of cotton in 1959. 1/ This was a record high and compares with the previous record of 18.6 million bales in 1957. Production in 1958 was equivalent to about 17.5 million bales. Of the 1959 total, the equivalent of about 6.5 million bales was produced in the United States. (See table 25 and Figure 4.)

Production of noncellulosic fibers in the world has been increasing rapidly in recent years, 1.3 billion pounds in 1959. Slightly more than one-half was produced in the United States. Although production In the United States has increased steadily, it has not risen as rapidly as in other countries. For example, U. S. production in 1950 was 122.4 million pounds and production abroad was only 30.6 million pounds.

Production of rayon and acetate in the United States has actually declined from the peak of 1951. Production in other countries has shown a tendency to increase rather steadily. Production of rayonand acetate abroad in 1959 was about 4.4 billion pounds and the world total was about 5.6 billion pounds. In 1951 the two figures were 2.7 billion and 4.0 billion pounds, respectively. Production abroad of staple fiber and high tenactty rayon has tended to increase more rapidly than have regular and intermediate filament yarn. (See table 25.)

1/ Cotton equivalent was computed as indicated in the article entitled "Textile Fiber Consumption in Cotton Equivalent Pounds," Frank Lowenstein and Martin Sosimom; The Cotton Struation, CS-173, November 1957.

## UNITED STATES DOMESTIC COTTON CONSUMPTION

By
Frank Lowenstein and James R. Donald

## U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION, PER CAPITA



FIGURE 5

The indicator used over the years for domestic cotton consumption has been pounds of fiber consumed by textile. mills. But mill consumption of the raw cotton fiber is only an approximate indicator of cotton manufactures avallable for domestic use since it does not allow for exports and imports of cotton textlles and textile products. In the May 1960 issue of The Cotton Situation, an article by Lowenstein and Wittmann gave quantitative measures of the United States foreign trade in cotton textlles and textile products. Adjustment of mill consumption figures by these data permit the estimation of the amount of raw cotton processed in cotton manufactures avallable for domestic use. This is hereafter designated as "domestic consumption."

The balance of trade in cotton texules-the excess
of exports over imports of cotton manufactures converted to pounds of raw cotton--varied widely from year to year. These variations resulted from fluctuations in both exports and imports. However, exports of manufactures by the United States exceeded imports each year of the 1920-59 period. (See table 11.) To arrive at an estimate of domestic cotton consumption in the United States for any year, the balance of exports over imports should be subtracted from mill consumption.

The balance of trade of cotton manufactures ranged from a prewar high of 318 million pounds in 1920 to a low of 38 million pounds in 1936. For the period 192040 , exports of cotton manufactures averaged 192 million pounds, while imports averaged 43 million pounds.

The balance of trade varied even more in the postwar period 1946-59 than before the war. The balance was almost 750 million pounds in 1947 which was an abnormal year because of the effects of World War II on the world textile industry. In 1948, the balance had dropped to about 438 million pounds and the downward trend continued to around 68 million pounds by 1959. Exports of cotton manufactures for the period averaged 307 milli on pounds. Imports averaged 67 million pounds which meant that the average of trade balance was 240 million pounds.

After adjustment for foreign trade in cotton manufactures average annual domestic consumption during 1920-40 was $2,918.4$ million pounds. This is 5 percent below the average mill consumption of $3,067.1$ million pounds. For the 1948-59 period, average annual domestic consumption was $4,086.3$ million pounds, or 6 percent below average mill consumption of $4,326.5 \mathrm{million}$ pounds.

On a per capita basis, the balance of trade ranged from almost 3 pounds in 1920 to only 0.3 pounds in 1936. (See table 12.) Mill consumption in 1920 was 26.5 pounds per person, and domestic consumption was 23.5 pounds. For the $1920-40$ period, domestic consumption was 1.2 pounds per person less than mill consump-tion--25.3 pounds, compared with 24.1 pounds.

In the postwar period, the balance of trade ranged from 3 pounds in 1948 to 0.4 pounds in 1959. The average balance for the period was 1.5 pounds per capita. Mill consumption averaged 26.9 pounds, while domestic consumption averaged 25.4 pounds.

Both the trend and year-to-year changes in domestic consumption of cotton manufactures during the postwar period vary significantly from mill consumption. Mill consumption per capita dropped 6 pounds, or from 30.5 pounds in 1948 to 24.5 pounds in 1959, but domestic consumption only dropped slightly more then 3 pounds, from 27.5 pounds in 1948 to 24.1 pounds in 1959. In some years, domestic consumption changes in adifferent direction than mill consumption. For example, mill consumption increased from 30.9 pounds per capita in 1950 to 31.5 pounds in 1951, while domestic consumption declined from 29.4 pounds to 29.2 pounds. (See figure 5. )

The United States engages heavily in foreign trade of cotton manufactures. Mill consumption of cotton is only an approximate indicator of domestic cotton consumption because of the wide variations in the balance of trade. Adjustment of mill consumption for the balance of trade effects gives amoreaccurateestimate, both of the level of domestic cotton consumption and the year-to-year changes.

Table 11. --Domestic cotton consumption 1/, United States, 1920 to 1959


1/ U. S. Mill consumption of cotton adjusted for cotton equivalent of trade balance in cotton textiles.

Table $12 .-$ Per capita domestic cotton consumption 1/, United States, 1920 to 1959


1/ U. S. Mill consumption of cotton adjusted for cotton equivalent of trade balance in cotton textles.

Table 13. --Cotton: Mill consumption, seasonal index, for adjusting average monthly daily rates, -1944 to date


Bureau of the Census.


[^2]Table 15.- Exports of cotton from United States, by months, August 1956 to date


1/ Totals were made before rounding.
Bureau of the Census.


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

Table 17 .--Registrations under cotton export program: Payment-in-kind


Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 18 .--Cotton: Average prices $1 /$ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, annual 1956-59, January-June 1960


1/ Generally for prompt shipment. Prices for certain qualities were computed using value differences.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 19 .--Cotton: Average prices 1 / of selected growths and qualities, c.if. Bremen,Germany, annual 1956-59, January-June 1960


1/ For prompt shipment. Prices for certain qualities were computed using value differences.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 20.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes $1 /$ and $\mathrm{U}_{.} \mathrm{S}_{\text {. }}$ average spot export prices, April, May and June 1960 K/

| Market | : Foreign |  | United States |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quality | Price per pound 3 / | Price per pound 4/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quality } \\ 5 / \end{gathered}$ |
|  | : | Cents | Cents |  |
|  | - | April |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Broach Vijay, fine | 26.63 | 20.44 | SLM 15/16" |
| Karachi, Pakistan | :289 F Sind Fine, S G | 25.74 | 22.31 | SLM $1^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Izmir, Turkey | :Acala II | 6/ 27.32 | 26.63 | M 1-1/16" |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | :Type 5 | 20.26 | 21.36 | SLM $31 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Matamoros, Mexico | :M 1-1/32'' | $7 / 27.24$ | 25.88 | M 1-1/32' |
| Lima, Peru | :Tanguis type 5 | 34.53 | 25.24 | SLM 1-3/16" |
| Alexandria, UAR * | :Ashmouni good | 47.42 | 27.66 | M 1-1/8' |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  |  | May |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Broach Vijay, fine | 26.61 | 20.52 | SLM 15/16" |
| Karachi, Pakistan | :289 F Sind Fine, S G | 26.94 | 22.38 | SLM 1' |
| Izmir, Turkey | : Acala II | $6 / 28.83$ | 26.71 | M 1-1/16" |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | :Type 5 | 22.42 | 21.44 | SLM 31/32'' |
| Matamoros, Mexico | :M 1-1/32'' | 7/ 27.29 | 25.98 | M 1-1/32' |
| Lima, Peru | :Tanguis type 5 | 34.85 | 25.32 | SLM 1-3/16" |
| Alexandria, UAR * | :Ashmound good | 45.92 | 27.79 | M 1-1/8' |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  | : | June |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Wroach Vijay, fine |  | 20.56 | SLM 15/16" |
| Karachi, Pakistan | :289 F Sind Fine, S G | 26.42 | 22.42 | SLM $1^{\prime \prime}$ |
| lzmir, Turkey | :Acala II | $6 / 28.83$ | 26.75 | M 1-1/16" |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | :Type 5 | - 22.81 | 21.48 | SLM $31 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Matamoros, Mexico | :M 1-1/32'' | 7/26.00 | 26.00 | M $1-1 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Lima, Peru | :Tanguis type 5 | 32.69 | 25.24 | SLM 1-3/16' |
| Alexandria, UAR* | :Ashmouni good | $8 / 41.51$ | 27.83 | 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 / Average 14 spot market gross weight price less export payment-in-kind rate per pound, divided by 0.96 to convert price to a net weight basis. $5 /$ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. 6/ One quotation. 7/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price divided by 0.96 . 8/Average of 4 weeks.

* Discounts of varying amounts are offered en export sales.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Div., Agricultural Marketing Service

Table 21.--Cotton: Acreage planted and yield per acre on planted acreage, 1944 to date


[^3]Table 22.--Cotton: Acreage planted, by States, average 1949-58, and annual 1959 and 1960


1/ Sums for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals.
3/ Meluded in State and United Staters totals.
Crop Reperting Board.

Table 23 .--Cotton: Acreage, harvested and yield per acre on harvested acreage, 1950 to date


Yield per acre on harvested acreage

|  |  | West <br> $1 /$ |  | Southwest$2 /$ |  | Delta 3/ |  | Southeast$4 /$ |  | United States |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | Actual | Trend $6 /$ | Actual | Trend 6/ | Actual | Trend $6 /$ | Actual: | Trend 6/ | Actual | Trend $6 /$ |
|  |  | Lb. | $\underline{L b}$ | Lb. | $\underline{L D}$ | Lb. | $\underline{L b}$ | Lb. | $\underline{\mathrm{Lb}}$ | Lb. | Lb. |
| 1950 | , | 764 | 657 | 204 | 195 | 307 | 345 | 209 | 281 | 269 | 286 |
| 1951 | : | 625 | 683 | 163 | 211 | 322 | 372 | 331 | 294 | 269 | 307 |
| 1952 |  | 629 | 721 | 164 | 220 | 366 | 392 | 277 | 302 | 280 | 322 |
| 1953 |  | 646 | 766 | 230 | 233 | 385 | 389 | 275 | 300 | 324 | 331 |
| 1954 | : | 862 | 806 | 235 | 246 | 395 | 404 | 296 | 323 | 341 | 351 |
| 1955 | : | 818 | 830 | 281 | 260 | 536 | 430 | 405 | 343 | 417 | 373 |
| 1956 | - | 957 |  | 269 |  | 499 |  | 359 |  | 409 |  |
| 1957 | : | 974 |  | 290 |  | 392 |  | 334 |  | 388 |  |
| 1958 | : | 983 |  | 382 |  | 430 |  | 422 |  | 466 |  |
| 1959 5/ | : | 973 |  | 330 |  | 549 |  | 386 |  | 462 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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/ Crop Reporting Board report of May 9, 1960.
6/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 24 .--Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton United States, 1959-60

| Dete |  | : | Total | Upland |  |  | Extramlong staple 1/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2/ | loan | Total | Owned | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \text { Ioan } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | : | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
|  |  | : | bales | boles | beles | bales | bales | bales | bales |
|  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 1 | : | 7,043 | 6,971 | --- | 6,971 | 72 | --- | 72 |
| August | 7 | : | 6,597 | 6,525 | --- | 6,525 | 72 | --- | 72 |
| August | 14 | : | 6,597 | 6,526 | --- | 6,526 | 71 | --- | 71 |
| August | 21 | : | 5,582 | 5,511 | --- | 5,511 | 71 | --* | 71 |
| August | 28 | : | 5,579 | 5,509 | -- | 5,509 | 70 | --- | 70 |
| September | 4 | : | 4,974 | 4,905 | 3/ | 4,905 | 69 | --- | 69 |
| September | 17 | : | 5,019 | 4,951 | 3/ | 4,951 | 68 | --- | 68 |
| September | 18 | : | 4,934 | 4,866 | 3/ | 4,866 | 68 | --- | 68 |
| September | 25 | : | 4,883 | 4,815 | 3/ | 4,815 | 68 | --- | 68 |
| October | 2 | : | 4,933 | 4,865 | 3/ | 4,865 | 68 | --- | 68 |
| October | 9 | : | 4,970 | 4,901 | 1 | 4,902 | 68 | --- | 68 |
| October | 16 | : | 5,354 | 5,286 | 2 | 5,288 | 66 | --- | 66 |
| October | 23 | : | 5,686 | 5,616 | 4 | 5,620 | 66 | --- | 66 |
| October | 30 | : | 6,036 | 5,961 | 9 | 5,970 | 66 | --- | 66 |
| November | 6 | : | 6,282 | 6,200 | 17 | 6,217 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| November | 13 | : | 6,656 | 6,569 | 20 | 6,589 | 65 | 2 | 67 |
| November | 20 | : | 6,842 | 6,748 | 28 | 6,776 | 62 | 4 | 166 |
| November | 27 | : | 6,932 | 6,833 | 35 | 6,868 | 60 | 4 | 64 |
| December | 4 | : | 7,026 | 6,820 | 139 | 6,959 | 60 | 7 | 67 |
| December | 11 | : | 6,879 | 6,652 | 160 | 6,812 | 60 | 7 | 67 |
| December | 18 | : | 6,690 | 6,469 | 155 | 6,624 | 58 | 8 | 66 |
| December | 23 | : | 6,587 | 6,363 | 154 | 6,517 | 58 | 12 | 70 |
| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jamuary | 1 | : | 6,480 | 6,250 | 159 | 6,409 | 58 | 13 | 71 |
| January | 8 | : | 6,247 | 6,018 | 160 | 6,178 | 55 | 14 | 69 |
| January | 15 | : | 6,139 | 5,908 | 160 | 6,068 | 55 | 16 | 71 |
| January | 22 | : | 6,112 | 5,890 | 151 | 6,041 | 54 | 17 | 71 |
| January | 29 | : | 6,129 | 5,916 | 138 | 6,054 | 54 | 21 | 75 |
| February | 5 | : | 6,359 | 6,147 | 133 | 6,280 | 54 | 25 | '79 |
| February | 12 | : | 6,290 | 6,055 | 155 | 6,210 | 54 | 26 | 80 |
| February | 19 | : | 6,201 | 5,971 | 149 | 6,120 | 54 | 27 | 81 |
| February | 26 | : | 6,115 | 5,890 | 144 | 6,034 | 54 | 27 | 81 |
| March | 4 | : | 6,035 | 5,815 | 138 | 5,953 | 54 | 28 | 82 |
| March | 11 | : | 5,917 | 5,706 | 129 | 5,835 | 54 | 28 | 82 |
| March | 18 | : | 5,881 | 5,676 | 122 | -5,798 | 54 | 29 | 83 |
| March | 25 | : | 5,810 | 5,620 | 117 | 5,727 | 54 | 29 | 83 |
| April | 1 | : | 5,755 | 5,564 | 109 | 5,673 | 53 | 29 | 82 |
| April | 8 | : | 5,700 | 5,519 | 100 | 5,619 | 52 | 29 | 81 |
| April | 15 | : | 5,658 | 5,484 | 93 | 5,577 | 52 | 29 | 81 |
| April | 22 | : | 5,583 | 5,425 | 77 | 5,502 | 52 | 29 | 81 |
| April | 29 | : | 5,505 | 5,352 | 74 | 5,426 | 52 | 27 | 79 |
| May | 6 | : | 5,425 | 5,282 | 64 | 5,346 | 52 | 27 | 79 |
| May | 13 | : | 5,337 | 5,199 | 59 | 5,258 | 52 | 27 | 79 |
| May | 20 | : | 5,294 | 5,160 | 55 | 5,215 | 52 | 26 | 79 |
| May | 27 | : | 5,253 | 5,124 | 51 | 5,175 | 52 | 26 | 78 |
| June | 3 | : | 5,214 | 5,090 | 46 | 5,136 | 52 | 26 | 78 |
| June | 10 | : | 5,191 | 5,073 | 41 | 5,114 | 51 | 26 | 77 |
| June | 17 | : | 5,144 | 5,043 | 24 | 5,067 | 51 | 26 | 77 |
| June | 24 | : | 5,117 | 5,023 | 21 | 5,044 | 47 | 26 | 73 |
| July | 1 | : | 5,082 | 5,001 | 11 | 5,012 | 44 | 26 | 70 |
| July | 8 |  | 5,061 | 4,984 | 9 | 4.9293 | 42 | 26 | 68 |
| July | 15 |  | 5,046 | 4,975 | 4 | 4,979 | 42 | 25 | 67 |

I/ Includes American Egyptian, Sealand and Sea-Island. 2/Estimated stock. 3/ Less than 500 bales.
Commodity Stabilization Service.

United States


Table 26 .--Manmade fibers: Production in United States and foreign countries, averages 1937-39, 1947-49 and annual 1950 to date


1/ Includes fiber glass.
$\overline{2} /$ Total foreign production of 1,670 million pounds, not available on a comparable basis.
The Textile Organon, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated, and Bureau of the Census data on tire cord production.

Table 27. --Cotton broadwoven goods: Production and percentage distribution by kinds, calendar years, 1951 to date


[^4]Table 28.-Cotton broadwoven goods; Production by kinds, United States, by quarters, 1955 to date


I/ Includes allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics.
2/ Totals were made before Pigures were rounded.
$3 /$ Million linear yards.
4/ Published totals, not summation of quarterly data.
5/ Preliminary.
Bureal of the Census.

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[^0]:    The next Cotton Situation is scheduled for release : September 27, A. M.

[^1]:    Commodity Stabilization Service.

[^2]:    Commodity Stabilization Service

[^3]:    1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.
    2/ Southwest Includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
    3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Hlinois and Kentucky.
    4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.
    5/ Crop Reporting Board report of May 9, 1960
    6 / Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield
    7 / Preliminary.
    Crop Reporting Board.

[^4]:    1/ Preliminary.

