# COTtON situation 

Prospects for both U.S. cotn production and disappearance rring 1969/70 have weakened in xent months. The 1969 cotton Iop, estimated at 10.5 million les, is 4 percent smaller than e 1968 crop and well below the 64668 average. Combined mill 8 and exports are projected to but equal last season's 30ar low of 11 million bales. mus, the carryover next August ay decline moderately.

## COTTON PRODUCTION, USE, AND CARRYOVER



[^0]
## IN THIS ISSUE

Fiber Use Estimates Calendar 1969
Recent Changes in Selected
Cotton End Uses

Cotton Situation at a Glance

| Item | Unit | 1968 |  |  | 1969 1/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Aug. | Sept. | July | Ang. | Sept |
| G晨价AL ECOMONY : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| BIS wholesale price indices |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| All cosmadities..................................... | 1957-59=100 | 109.1 | 108.7 | 109.1 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 113.6 |
| Cotton broaduoven goods | do. | 104.4 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 105.3 | 105.6 |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indices of industrial production 2/ : | do. | : 166 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overall including utilities....................... | do. | 166.0 | 164.6 | 165.1 | 174.6 | 174.3 | 173.8 |
| Textiles, apparel and leather products..........: | do. | 144.2 | 144.1 | 144.8 | 147.1 | 143.5 | 144 |
| Personal income payments 2/......................... | B11. dol. | : 691.0 | 696.1 | 701.1 | 751.4 | 757.5 | 759.8 |
| Retail apparel sales 2/.............................. | Mil. dol. | : 1,655 | 1,659 | 1,691 | 1,70 | 1,708 |  |
| COMTON : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broadwoven goods industry : |  | : 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average gross hourly earnings.................... | Dollars | : 2.14 | 2.24 | 2.27 | 2.36 | 2.40 | 2.41 |
| katio of stocks to unfilled orders 2/........... | Percent | 40 | 42 | 44 | 38 | 40 |  |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption of all kinos by mills : |  | : 1669 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (4-week period except as noted)........... | 1,000 bales | : 3/669.5 | 664.6 | 643.5 | 3/648.7 | 628.6 | 639.1 |
| Cumulative since August 1......................... | do. | :9,071.1 | 664.6 | 1,308.1 | 8,214.6 | 628.6 | 1,267.7 |
| Daily rate |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonaily adjusted. ................................... | do. | : 32,151 | 32,262 | 32,368 | 31,152 | 30,517 | 32,147 |
| Unadjusted. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do. | : 26,782 | 33,230 | 32,171 | 25,950 | 31,432 | 31,954 |
| Spindles in place on cotton systen 4/........... | Thousands | : 20,590 | 20,607 | 20,580 | 20,350 | 20,228 | 20,311 |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton................... | do. | : 13,608 | 13,460 | 13,337 | 12,858 | 12,776 | 12,745 |
| Consuming blends................................... | do. | : 4,742 | 4,828 | 4,932 | 4,984 | 4,913 | 4,959 |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mill margin data, expanded series : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average gray goods price......................... | Cents | : 68.08 | 68.04 | 68.03 | 68.31 | 68.62 | 68.79 |
| Aversge cotton price.............................. | do. | : 30.02 | 30.19 | 29.93 | 25.29 | $25.11$ | 24.76 |
| Margin | do. | : 38.06 | 27.85 | 38.10 | 43.02 | 43.51 | 44.03 |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices of American upland : |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received by farmers (mid-month).................. | do. | $: 21.46$ | 25.99 | 26.24 | 21.24 | 20.53 | 19.39 |
| Parity (effective following month)............... | do. | : 44.66 | 44.53 | 44.78 | 47.80 | 47.67 | 47.80 |
| Farm as percentage of parity....................... | Percent | : 48 | 58 | 59 | 45 | 43 | 41 |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks : |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minl, end of month................................ | 1,000 bales | : $1,855.8$ | 1,685.1 | 1,536.0 | 1,637.7 | 1,460.3 | 1,335.1 |
| Public storage and compresses...................... | do. | : 4,292.4 | 3,804.4 | 3,844.3 | 4,483.1 | 4,277.2 | 4,465.3 |
| P : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rew cotton : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do. | : 357.3 | 213.2 | 261.7 | 278.1 | 147.2 | 140.7 |
| Cumalative since August 1.................... | do. | : 4,205.6 | 213.2 | 474.9 | 2,731.4 | 147.2 | 287.9 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\qquad$ | Bazes | : 2,140 | 19,652 | 22,205 | 824 | 1,409 |  |
| Cumblative since August l.................... | do. | : 149,043 | 19,652 | 41,857 | 67,682 | 1,409 |  |
| Textile manufactures (equivelent raw cotton) : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel. .......................................... | 1,000 bales | : 28.4 | 32.2 | 42.6 | 36.6 | 39.8 |  |
| Cumalative since August 1.................... | do. | : 385.2 | 32.2 | 74.9 | 436.8 | 39.8 |  |
| Irports : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total........................................... | do. | : 83.0 | 95.1 | 94.2 | 91.8 | 100.1 |  |
| Cumulative since August 1................... | do. | 934.8 | 95.1 | 189.3 | 1,019.7 | 100.1 |  |
|  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAN-MADE FIBERS |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, daily rate by mills 5/ |  | : 2750 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-cellulosics........................................ | 1,000 bales | : 2,750 | $2,864$ | 3,070 | $3,127$ | $3,262$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,442 \\ & 2,554 \end{aligned}$ |
| Rayon and acetete.................................. | do. | $: 2,408$ | 2,661 | 2,761 | 2,533 | $2,498$ | $.2,554$ |
| Prices : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hon-cellulosic staple, 1.5 denier |  | $: 0.68$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acrylic. | Dollars | ; 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | $0.68$ |
| Polyester........................................... . | do. | : . 61 | . 61 | . 61 | . 61 | . 61 | . 61 |
| Rayon viscose : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple |  | - 38 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Modified, 1.5 and 3.0 denier. | do. | $: \quad .38$ | $.38$ | . 38 | . 38 | . 38 | . 38 |
| Regular, 1.5 denier | do. | $: \quad .28$ | . 28 | . 28 | . 28 | . 28 | . 28 |
| Yarn, 250 denier.................................. | do. | : .93 | . 93 | . 93 | . 93 | . 93 | . 93 |
| - |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]

## The Cotton Situation

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 22, 1969

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## SUMMARY*

U.S. cotton stocks are expected to decline moderately during 1969/70. Disappearance, although below earlier expectations, is projected to exceed the below-average 1969. crop. A recent steep decline in yield prospects has dropped prospective 1969 production slightly below last year's crop, while disappearancemay about equal last season's 11 million bales. As a result, the carryover next August may slip to about the 6 million-bale level, compared with 6.5 million last August.

The 1969 cotton crop is placed at 10.5 million bales as of October 1. This is 4 percent below last year's small crop and nearly 16 percent under the 1964-68 average. A 13
percent decline in the indicated national average yield more than offsets a 10 percent hike in acreage. Lower prospective yields have reduced potential output 1-1/4 million bales since August 1. Adverse weather, boll rot, and insect damage have plagued most of the Cotton Belt.
U.S. cotton disappearance prospects for 1969/70 have weakened in recent months. Mill use likely will not exceed the $8-1 / 4$ million bales of last year, the smallest in over a decade--reflecting reduced military purchases of cotton, higher levels of textile imports, and

[^2]continuing market losses to man-made fibers. Exports may total around $2-3 / 4$ million bales, about the same as last season's low level, even though foreign Free-World cotton consumption may increase more than production and world cotton trade is expected to expand. Other exporting countries probably will absorb the increase in world cotton trade because several of them have relatively large carryover stocks.

Total U.S. mill consumption of fibers is projected to reach 10 billion pounds in calendar 1969, 2 percent above last year, but cotton use likely will fall 4 percent. Cotton's share of the fiber market may decline to a new low of about 40 percent. In contrast, man-made fiber use may account for 57 percent, up 3 percentage points from last year.

An analysis of 5 selected cotton fabrics indicates that man-made fiber fabric blends have greatly affected cotton mill use in recent years. Cotton is utilized in the majority of man-made blends, but usually as the minor fiber. These blends are displacing several 100percent cotton fabrics. Apparel fabric substitution began several years ago, but more recently there has been a dramatic shift to manmade blends in other end uses, such as bed-sheeting--one of cotton's largest end uses. For
instance, all-cotton bedsheets dropped to about two-thirds of the market in the fourth quarter of 1968, compared with 91 percent a year earlier. Development of durable-press blended sheets was primarily responsible.
U.S. cotton textile imports may set a record during 1969. Despite the effects of the dock strike early in the year, textiles equivalent to 0.7 million bales of raw cotton came in during January-August, over 5 percent above a year earlier. Larger cloth imports led the way. If imports continue during the rest of the year at close to the post-strike level, the 1969 total will exceed 1966's record of almost 1.1 million equivalent bales.

Cotton prices have continued to weaken slightly during the early months of this marketing season, generally ranging 2 to 6 cents a pound below year-earlier levels. Sluggish demand and above-average trade stocks are primarily responsible. Price declines have been greater for the longer staples, largely reflecting the more abundant supply of these qualities in relation to demand, vis-a-vis the shorter staples. However, some price strengthening has occurred in recent weeks. For example, the price for Middling $15 / 16$-inch cotton during mid-October was up about $1 / 2$ cent from a month earlier.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

## 1969/70 OUTLOOK

## Slight Stock Reduction Likely

This season's prospects for both cotton disappearance and production have weakened in recent months. While expectations for combined mill consumption and exports have fallen to near last year's level of 11 million bales, production prospects have dropped even more. (See table 10.) Thus, stocks next August 1 likely will be down moderately from the 6.5 million bales of last August--probably falling to near the 6 million-bale level.'

## 1969 Crop Placed at 10.5 Million Bales; <br> Weather and Insects Blamed for Drop

The October 1 estimate placed this season's cotton crop at 10.5 million running bales, down about 0.6 million from the month-earlier
estimate, ana $1-1 / 4$ million below August 1 indications. As a result, 1969 production is down 4 percent from the 10.9 million bales of last year. Although acreage is up over 10 percent, the projected national average yield is down 13 percent. (See table 11.)

The 1969 crop is being harvested from 11.2 million acres, up about 1.1 million from 1968. Abandonment of planted acreage, at 6.2 percent, was down slightly from both last year's 6.9 percent and the 1963-67 average of 6.6 percent.

Acreage planted to cotton this year totaled 12.0 million acres, compared with 10.9 million in 1968. Unlike last year, acreage diversion was not required for program participation and payments were not made for voluntary acreage diversion. Thus, producers increased their plantings, particularly in the Southwest, where plantings jumped 850,000 acres or 17 percent. (See table 12.)

The indicated national average yield per acre is 450 pounds. This represents a very sharp drop from last season's yield of 516 pounds. Reduced yields are widespread and stem primarily from drought, followed by excessive moisture, high temperatures, boll rot, and insect damage. Wet weather and insect damage in the Southeast and high temperatures and insect damage in the West were particularly harmful. Yields are below earlier expectations in the Delta as a result of the July-August drought. In the Southwest, yields dropped because of drought and high temperatures, followed by cool, wet weather which delayed maturity and led to increased insect damage. (See table 12.) The average yield in Texas, where planted acreage was up substantially this season, as of October 1, was placed at only 323 pounds, compared with 410 pounds in 1968. (See table 11.)

Cotton yields have trended downward since reaching a peak in 1965. Yields exhibited a fairly strong upward trend from the early 1950's through the mid-1960' s. The interruption in the long-term upward trend appears to have been the result of several factors. First, growing conditions generally have not been as favorable in recent years. Second, some decline in skiprow planting has probably reduced yields. (See table 13.) And third, producers may no longer find it as profitable to devote the increasing quantities of inputs needed to raise yields. This may partly reflect a change in the price support program. For instance, sinçe 1966, the basic price support loan level and the market price have dropped to near 20 cents, compared with about 30 cents or more in earlier years.

## Disappearance Prospects Near Last <br> Year's Level of 11 Million Bales

Cotton disappearance this crop year may total close to the 30 -year low of 11.0 million bales utlized during 1968/69. Earlier estimates had been in the range of $11-1 / 2$ to 12 million bales. But declining crop prospects have reduced expected supplies below the year-earlier level. Nearly one-half of the crop decline was in Texas, the main producer of shorter staple lengths for export. At the same time, data now available indicate that beginning stocks of the shorter staple lengths were below earlier expectations. Still, overall supplies should be adequate and prices are well below last season This should enable both mill use and exports to about match last year's totals.

Mill use of cotton during $1969 / 70$ is estimated at $8-1 / 4$ million bales, about the same as last season's use, which was the smallest in over a decade. This level is nearly 1 million bales below average use during 1964-68 and reflects the small daily rate of mill consumption during recent months. (See table 14.) Man-made fibers have displaced cotton in many end uses in recent years and this year is proving no exception. The daily rate of mill use of noncellulosic man-made fibers on cotton-system spindles now is well above a year ago. (See table 15.) Although reduced military purchases and higher levels of textile imports have significantly affected cotton's recent decline, competitive losses to man-made fibers have been paramount.
U.S. cotton exports are expected to total about $2-3 / 4$ million bales this season. This would be about the same as last year's extremely low level and the smallest exports since the mid$1950{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$. Average exports during 1964-68 were 3-3/4 million bales. Export prospects remain dim despite an expected increase in world cotton trade and a slightly greater increase for foreign Free-World countries in cotton consumption than in production. Foreign Free-World exporting countries, with their relatively large carryover stocks, are likely to absorb most of the expected increase in cotton trade.

## Cotton Prices Lower

With sluggish demand and above-average holdings of cotton by the trade, cotton prices generally have shown a slight downward movement during the early months of this season, falling well below year-earlier levels. However, some strengthening has occurred in recent weeks.

The spot market price of Middling 1-1/16 inch cotton for the first 3 weeks of October averaged 24.93 cents per pound, down slightly from the previous month, and more than 4 cents below October 1968. Price declines have been less for the shorter staples. For Middling 15/16-inch cotton, the average through October 21 was 19.29 cents, up slightly from September but about 2 cents below October 1968. (See table 16.) Weaker prices for the longer staples largely reflect the greater supply for these qualities in relation to demand, vis-a-vis the shorter staples. (See table 17.)

## DOMESTIC MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

1970 Upland Cotton Quota and<br>Acreage Allotment Increased

On October 15, USDA announced a revised national marketing quota of $16,008,333$ bales (standard bales of 500 pounds, gross weight) and a revised national acreage allotment of 17 million acres for the 1970 crop of upland cotton. This represents an increase of 941,666 bales in the quota and an increase of 1 million acres in the allotment from that announced on October 1, 1969. USDA said, in part, --
'"The increase is brought about by the declining 1969 crop prospects caused primarily by abnormal weather conditions throughout much of the Cotton Belt. The September 8 Crop Report, on which the original determinations were made, indicated a 1969 crop of $10,984,000$ bales. The current report indicated production of $10,428,000$ bales. The increase in the quota and allotment is necessary in order to assure the maintenance of adequate stocks in the United States to provide a continuous and stable supply of the different qualities of cotton needed in the U.S. and in foreign cotton-consuming countries.
"For the 1970 crop, the farm domestic acreage allotment has been set at 65 percent of the farm acreage allotment, the minimum authorized by law. Farmers who sign up to participate in the program and who plantat least 90 percent of their farm's domestic acreage allotment, but not in excess of the permitted acreage for the farm, will be eligible for pricesupport loans and for price-support payments on the farm domestic allotment.

[^3]Apportionment of the 1970 acreage allotments among the regions differs little from the 1969 distribution. As in past years, nearly half the acreage is in the Southwest, namely Texas and Oklahoma. (See table 1.)

The referendum on the 1970 upland cotton marketing quotas will be conducted by mail December 1 through 5. For quotas to continue in effect for the 1970 crop, at least twothirds of farmers voting must approve. If marketing quotas are not approved, there will be no price-support payments, but the allotment program still will remain in effect. However, price-support loans would be available at 50 percent of parity to cooperators who plant within their allotments as provided by law.

Marketing quotas are in effect for 1969crop upland cotton. They were approved by 95.8 percent of growers voting in a mail referendum last December.

USDA also announced a 1970 export acreage reserve of 62,500 acres. All cotton produced on farms receiving any export acreage reserve must be exported. In addition, price-support loans and program payments will not be available for any cotton produced on farms planting export acreage.

## August 1 Stocks of Longer Staples <br> Larger; Shorter Staples Smaller

Although total cotton stocks last August were little changed from the previous August, there were significant changes in the staple composition of American upland cotton stocks. Carryover of cotton stapling $1-1 / 16$ inches and longer increased to 4.2 million bales, almost double year-earlier stocks, and accounted for a record-high 67 percent of total stocks. In contrast, cotton stocks stapling less than l-inch fell to 0.8 million bales and 13 percent of the carryover, the lowest quantity and share since 1961. (See table 18.)

Increased stocks of longer staples were mainly due to larger production of these qualities last year. Production of these staples totaled 7.5 million bales, up almost 3 million from the previous year, while disappearance increased only 0.4 million bales. However, based on varieties planted and early ginnings of the current crop, there may be proportionately greater production of the shorter staples than last year. (See table 2.)

The average staple of ginnings from the 1969 crop prior to October 1 was 33.3 thirtyseconds inches. During the first 2 months of this crop year, 1.6 million bales or 15.3 percent of the expected crop were ginned. This was up from 1.4 million bales and 12.9 percent of the 1968 crop to the same date last year. (See table 2.)

## Farm Prices Near Loan Levels

Weaker demand for cotton this season is reflected in the lower average price received by farmers for upland cotton. The average price of 19.39 cents per pound in September was over 1 cent below August and almost 7 cents below the price received in September 1968. (See table $16_{0}$ ) Consequently, more cotton now is going under laon in the Commodity Credit Corporation than in the early months of last season. (See tables 19 and 20.) Prices received by farmers do not include direct price support payments. The direct price support payment for the 1969 crop is 14.73 cents per pound on domestic allotments, up from 12.24 cents in 1968. The domestic allotment is 65 percent of the farmer's final allotment.

## Cotton Fabric Prices Strengenen;

Mill Margins Increase
The average wholesale value of fabric produced from a pound of cotton has strengthened
substantially in recent months, reaching the highest level since the expanded price series was initiated more than 3 years ago. The average fabric price was 68.79 cents inSeptember, up slightly from 68.62 cents in August, and 0.76 cent above September 1968. (See table 22.)

The average price paid by mills for raw cotton has continued to decline slightly in recent months. Consequently, the average mill margin for cotton fabric increased sharply during the past year. (See table 22.)

In contrast to $100-$ percent cotton fabric, average prices for polyester-cotton blended fabric have tended to stabilize in recent months after declining substantially during 1968. The average cloth value was 109.46 cents a pound in - September, down slightly from the previous month, and almost 5 cents below September 1968. Blended fiber prices also have changed little in recent months. Consequently, the average mill margin, although down trom yearearlier levels, has remained near 60 cents a pound for the past 6 months. (See table 22.)

## Ratio of Mill Fabric Stocks to Unfilled Orders Steady

During recent months, the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods has generally held steady. The seasonally

Table 1.--Cotton, upland: Acreage allotments, by regions and each region as a percentage of total, 1959 to 1970


[^4]Table 2 --Cotton, upland: Ginnings, by staple length, crops of 1968 and 1969


## 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

## Consumer and Marketing Service

adjusted ratio at the end of August was 0.40, up slightly from July, but 0.02 below a year earlier. (See table 3.)

Both stocks and unfilled orders have changed little during the past year. August inventories were down 2 percent from a year earlier, while unfilled orders were up 3 percent from August 1968.

The stock/unfilled order ratio is a good indicator of future changes in the rate of cotton consumption. Changes in the ratio usually precede opposite changes in use by several months. During 1968, the ratio fluctuated little, remaining near the postwar average relationship of 0.42 , and cotton consumption changed little. The current stability in the ratio indicates little change in the rate of cotton use during the next several months. For all 1969/70, cotton consumption is expected to total about $8-1 / 4$ million bales, about the same as last year.

Table 3 .--Cotton broadwoven goods at US. cotton mills: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted, January 1965 to date 1/

| Month | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | $1968$ | 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.37 | 0.43 |
| February | . 25 | . 19 | . 29 | . 42 | . 43 |
| March | . 23 | . 18 | . 32 | . 42 | . 41 |
| April | . 21 | . 17 | . 33 | . 41 | . 39 |
| May | . 20 | . 17 | . 37 | . 42 | . 40 |
| June | . 20 | . 17 | . 40 | . 42 | . 39 |
| July | . 21 | . 17 | . 41 | . 40 | . 38 |
| August | . 21 | . 18 | . 36 | . 42 | . 40 |
| September | . 21 | . 18 | . 37 | . 44 |  |
| October | . 22 | . 21 | . 38 | . 41 |  |
| November | . 22 | 23 | . 34 | . 40 |  |
| December | . 23 | . 25 | . 35 | . 40 |  |

$1 /$ End of month.
Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

## Military Demand Continues <br> Sharp Drop

Deliveries of cotton textiles to our military forces were equivalent to 165,000 bales of raw cotton during the 1968/69 crop year, down from 252,000 in 1967/68 and 370,000 in 1966/67. This sharp drop in demand is apparently related to the leveling off of our military manpower commitment in Southeast Asia and the earlier buildup in textile stocks. During August of this year, the latest month data are available, only 4,783 equivalent bales were delivered for the military, the least since June 1966. (See tables 23, 24, and 25. )

Even though cotton deliveries declined about 35 percent in 1968/69, cotton still accounted for 81 percent of total textile deliveries. However, there are indications that cotton's share of the total now may be slipping significantly.

## Cotton Textile Imports Near <br> Record High; Exports <br> Smaller but Increasing

U.S. imports of cotton textiles have continued at relatively high levels in recentmonths and, for all of 1969, may exceed the record-high level of nearly 1.1 million equivalentbales of raw cotton imported in 1966. For the first 8 months of this year, imports totaled the equivalent of 704,800 bales, up over 5 percent from the same period of 1968. A 22-percentincrease in imports of cloth was largely responsible. (See table 26.)

Data for imports and exports of man-made textile manufactures are shown in tables 28 and 29.

## Cotton May Fail To Keep Pace as <br> Prospective Total Fiber <br> Consumption Climbs

Mill consumption of all fibers is estimated to total about 10 billion pounds in calendar 1969, up slightly over 2 percent from last year. A projected $400-$ million pound increase in use of man-made fibers is responsible for the overall increase, as consumption of both cotton and wool may be down slightly. Cotton use of nearly 4 billion pounds in 1969 would account for about 40 percent of the market, a drop of 2.6 percentage points from last year's share. Wool's share also is expected to decline, to about 3 percent, while man-made fiber use of 5.7 billion pounds
would account for 57 percent of the fiber market, up from 54 percent in 1968. (See table 4.)

On a per capita basis, total fiber consumption by mills is estimated at slightly over 49 pounds in 1969, up half a pound from last year. However, per capita cotton use, estimated at 19.6 pounds, would be lowest in recent history. Mill use of man-made fibers is projected to total 28 pounds per capita, a gain of almost 2 pounds from last year. (See table 4.)

Growth in man-made fiber use has stemmed from all major sectors, including apparel, household, and industrial uses. Several factors are relevant. First, advances in technology have enabled man-made fibers to capture certain markets, such as the market for carpets and rugs. This market now consumes about 1 billion pounds of fiber, over 80 percent man-made. Second, man-made fibers have gained markets because of large-scale promotion and advertising, more competitive prices, increased supplies, and improved technology. For example, man-made fiber's ability to impart a satisfactory durable press finish to fabrics has enabled fabric blends to substitute for 100 -percent cotton fabrics in such diversified end uses as shirts and bedsheets. (See tables 8 and 9.)

Thus, blends have played an important role in the growing use of man-made fibers. The predominant blend is polyester and cotton, in which cotton is usually the minor fiber. In 1968, production of this blend alone was almost 2 billion linear yards, the equivalent of about one-fourth of total cotton broadwoven goods production. In 1969, production of polyester-cotton blends probably will amount to almostone-third of total cotton fabric production. Also growing in inportance are blends which contain no cotton, such as polyester and modified rayon blends. Production of these blends, although small, more than doubled between the first quarters of 1968 and 1969.

## Extra-Long Staple Cotton Stocks May Be Further Reduced

Stocks of extra-long staple cotton may drop further during the 1969/70 season. Last August, stocks totaled 154,800 bales. CCC stocks also may decline this year. Most of the "shortfall" (estimated quantity by which domestic use and exports of American-Egyptian cotton exceed U.S. production) of $29,600 \mathrm{bales}$ for the current season has been sold by CCC at market prices. Through October 16, of this year, 26,314 bales had been

Table 4.--Mill consumption of fibers: Total, per capita and
percentage distribution, by fiber, 1960 to date

$1 /$ Includes manufactured waste reported by Textile Organon. 2/ Includes flax and. silk. 3 / Total consumption divided by population. 4/ Estimated.

Compiled from Textile Organon and reports of the Bureau of the Census.
sold. After the "shortfall" is sold, CCC will continue to offer its stocks for sale for unrestricted use at not less than the higher of 115 percent of the current loan rate plus reasonable carrying charges or the market price.

The extra-long staple cotton crop was forecast at 79,800 bales as of October 1. This would be about 2 percent larger than last year. (See table 10.) Increased production is due to a 14 percent increase in harvested acreage; yields are expected to decline sharply.

Disappearance of extra-long staple cotton in 1969/70 is expected to exceed the larger 1969 crop and higher imports. Mill use may increase only slightly, but exports may well exceed last season's total of 8,500 bales. (See tables 21 and 10.)

The average price received by farmers for last year's crop was 41.4 cents per pound, compared with 47.9 cents a year earlier. (See table 5.) The average support price for the 1968 crop was 40 cents, compared with 47 cents for
the 1967 crop. The support price for the 1969 crop is unchanged at 40 cents. Also, producers are eligible for a direct price-support payment of 8.88 cents a pound on their 1969 production. This is up slightly from last season's payment of 8.69 cents.

USDA has announced a national acreage allotment of 78,398 acres for the 1970 crop- 1.6 percent below 1969. Distribution of allotments by States is shown in table, 6 .

## Cotton Linters Supply <br> About the Same

The supply of cotton linters during 1969/70 is expected to be little different from last season, Larger beginning stocks may aboutoffset smaller production this year. Production of cotton linters, based on the October 1 estimate of the cotton crop, is expected to total about 4 percent below last year's 1.3 million bales. August 1 stocks were up about 20 percent. (See table 30.)

Linters consumption may total 1.2 million bales during 1969/70, slightly above last year.

Table 5.--Cotton, American-Egyptian: Average price received by farmers, by months, August 1965 to date

| Average | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & : 1965 / 66: 1966 / 67: 1967 / 68: 1968 / 69 \\ & : \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  | Cents |  |  |  |
| August | --- | --- | - | --- |
| September | : --- | --- | --- | $\cdots$ |
| October | : 49.8 | 48.8 | 48.7 | 43.4 |
| November | : 50.2 | 48.4 | 50.7 | 42.0 |
| December | : 49.0 | 47.5 | 48.7 | 41.9 |
| January | : 46.7 | 47.6 | 46.2 | 41.9 |
| February | : 45.4 | 47.3 | 45.3 | 41.2 |
| March | : 41.8 | 49.4 | 41.8 | 42.1 |
| April | : 49.6 | 50.8 | 47.4 | 42.3 |
| May | : 48.9 | 50.1 | 49.1 | 41.8 |
| June | : 48.9 | 51.0 | 48.8 | 43.0 |
| July | : 50.2 | 51.0 | 49.8 | 41.1 |
| Average | : 48.1 | 48.7 | 47.9 | 2/41.4 |

[^5]Table 6.--State acreage allotments for extralong staplé cotton, 1966-70

| State | : Acreage allotment |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & : \\ & : 1966 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $1967$ | $1968$ | $1969$ | $1970$ |
| : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : | Acres |  |  |  |
| : 30,591 -60, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ariz. | :35,315 | 30,591 | 30,610 | 34,597 | 34,037 |
| Calif. | : 546 | 472 | 474 | 533 | 523 |
| Fla. | : 264 | 198 | 181 | 184 | 148 |
| Ga . | : 117 | 98 | 97 | 110 | 108 |
| New | : |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | : 16,402 | 14,249 | 14,264 | 16,137 | 15,914 |
| Texas | :28,679 | 24,846 | 24,851 | 28,088 | 27,666 |
| Puerto | : |  |  |  |  |
| Rico | : 77 | 46 | 23 | 11 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tutal | $: 81,400$ $:$ | 70,500 | 70,500 | 79,660 | 78,398 |

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Exports are expected to increase to almost 0.2 million bales, while imports may decline slightly.

Consumption increased in 1968/69--the result of a 13 -percent increase in the use of chemical linters. Use of felting linters declined. Consumption of chemical linters responded to the lower average price of 3.47 cents a pound, about 1 cent below $1967 / 68$.

## WORLD DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

## Increased Trade Activity Likely

During 1969/70, world cotton exports are projected by the Foreign Agricultural Service to increase about 1.0 million bales from last season's below-average total of 16.6 million. This would place exports slightly above the 1963-67 average of 17.3 million bales. Increased trade activity is based on larger prospective exports by foreign Free-World countries, as exports by the United States and by communist countries may not gain.

World cotton production this season is expected to be down slightly from the 53 million bales of $1968 / 69$. A projected increase for foreign countries may not offset reduced U.S. prospects. World consumption may total a little over 53 million bales, slightly above production.

Larger prospective use by both foreign FreeWorld and communist countries accounts for the probable increase in demand.

## Foreign Free-World <br> Supply and Demand

Foreign Free-World cotton production is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at a record-high 26.0 million bales, slightly above the record $1968 / 69$ output of 25.9 million. (See tables 31 and 33.) The expected increase is projected on the basis of increased acreage; average yield may be little different from the 251 pounds per acre of last year. (See table 34.)

Significant production increases are expected in Brazil, India, Greece, and the UAR. Smaller production is likely in a few other countries, particularly in Central America, Turkey, and Mexico. In Guatemala and Nicaragua, both acreage and yields are lower, reflecting reduced cotton prices. In Mexico, a decline in acreage was coupled with drought and, later in the season, by heavy rains to reduce prospective production by 450,000 bales. (See table 34.)

Planted acreage in foreign Free-World countries is estimated at 50.5 million acres, up 0.6 million from 1968/69. This primarily reflects an increase of 0.5 million acres in Brazil. Acreage in many other foreign FreeWorld countries has shown slight declines in the face of falling prices.

Cotton consumption in foreign Free-World countries is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at a record 26.9 million bales this year, up 0.5 million from 1968-69. Cotton consumption in net importing countries is expected to increase about 0.2 million bales while consumption in net exporting countries is expected to rise about 0.3 million.

Increase Expected in Government
Financing of U.S. Exports
Through mid-August, funds available for financing U.S. cotton exports under special Government programs (including authorizations and loans issued but not used in previous years and those which may not be used in fiscal $1969 / 70$ ) would cover shipments of around 1.6 million bales of cotton, compared with estimated shipments of 1.1 million the previous year. Authorizations under P.L. 480 for financing cotton exports during 1969/70 are down from a year earlier, while Export-Import Bank credits issued are higher. (See table 32.)

## Import Market Prices Continue <br> To Drift Slightly Lower

Price quotations for both U.S. and foreigngrown cotton, c.i.f. Liverpool, have declined slightly in recent months, ranging from one to several cents below quotations for the same months of 1968. Price quotations for most qualities of U.S.-grown cotton have averaged near those for competitive growths in recent months, contrasted to the year-earlier period when most U.S. -grown cotton price quotations averaged well above those for foreign-grown cotton. (See tables 35 and 36.)

The average price of U.S. Strict Middling $1-1 / 16$ inch cotton, c.i.f. Liverpool, during September was 28 cents, only about 1 centabove the c.i.f. Liverpool index price for similar qualities. The September Liverpool index was down slightly from the previous month and was about 3 cents below September 1968, while the U.S. price in September was unchanged from August but was down almost 6 cents from the year-earlier price. (See table 7.)
U.S. and foreign average spot export prices are shown in table 37.

Table 7.--Cotton: Index of prices of selected growths and qualities, and price of U.S. SM $1-1 / 16^{*}$, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, January 1967 to date

| Month | : | 1967 |  | 1968 |  | 1969 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | Index 1/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { US. } \\ \text { SM } 1-1 / 16^{w}: \\ \underline{2} / \end{gathered}$ | Index $1 /$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { SM } 1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { SM } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Index 1/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { US. } \\ & \text { SM } 1-1 / 16^{\circ} \\ & 2 / \end{aligned}$ |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  | Cents per pound |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | : | 28.76 | 28.57 | 33.10 | 36.31 | 28.19 | 29.00 |
| February | : | 28.91 | 28.65 | 32.42 | 34.27 | 27.78 | 28.79 |
| March | : | 28.95 | 28.75 | 31.84 | 33.64 | 27.83 | 28.60 |
| April | : | 28.90 | 28.93 | 31.26 | 32.80 | 28.31 | 28.60 |
| May | : | 28.85 | 28.93 | 30.90 | 32.80 | 28.64 | 28.60 |
| June | : | 28.90 | 29.06 | 30.68 | 33.18 | 28.19 | 28.44 |
| July | : | 28.84 | 29.38 | 30.56 | 34.30 | 27.74 | 28.13 |
| August | : | 29.65 | 29.85 | 30.61 | 34.30 | 27.09 | 28.00 |
| September | : | 30.61 | 30.48 | 30.05 | 33.79 | 26.99 | 28.00 |
| October | : | 31.07 | 30.88 | 29.91 | 31.94 |  |  |
| November | : | 31.26 | 33.91 | 29.18 | 30.16 |  |  |
| December | : | 32.33 | 37.40 | 3/28.55 | 3/29.30 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage | : | 29.75 | 30.40 | 30.74 | 33.07 |  |  |

1/ Average of the 6 cheapest growths of SM 1-1/16 inch cotton actively traded for the period in Liverpool market. 2f Based on offers of minimum micronaire of 3.5 to 4.9. 3/ Average of 3 quotations.

Compiled from Foreign Agricultural Service records and the weekly Cotton and General Economic Review, Liverpool, England.

| $:$ | $:$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $:$ | The Cotton Situation is published |
| $:$ | in January, March, May, August, and |
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| $:$ | The next issue is scheduled for |
| $:$ |  |
| $:$ |  |
| $:$ |  |

# RECENT CHANGES IN SELECTED COTTON END USES 

by

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U.S. mill consumption of cotton has declined substantially in recent years. Estimated use is close to $8-1 / 4$ million bales this year-almost 1-1/4 million below the 1965-67 average. The major factor the past few years has been increased compection from man-made fibers in general and man-made fiber fabric blends in particular, both from domestic and foreign sources. Military use of cotton textiles has declined and cotton textile imports have taken a growing share of the domestic market.

Man-made fiber blends are displacing 100 -percent cotton goods in both apparel and household end uses. 1 Cotton's apparel market-its most important outlet--has recently suffered extensive losses. Apparel cotton use this year likely will fall more than $1 / 2$ million equivalent bales below the $1965-67$ average. While most of this decline can be attributed to the shift to blends, part can also be traced to contemporary fashions, specifically the recent miniskirt trend. 2/

Since 1965, cotton textile imports have increased over 30 percent and, in mide1969, represented about 15 percent of domestic cotton consumption (mill use adjusted for the net trade balance in cotton manufactures). However, the current net import trade balance for cotton textiles of slightly over 550,000 equivalent bales represents an increase of only about 150,000 bales since 1965. Thus, in recent years the impact of increased imports of cotton textiles on U.S. mill use likely has been much less than the effect of man-made fiber fabric blends.

Among the major reasons for cotton's recent losses to man made fibers have been fluctuating raw cotton prices, unstable supplies, and a changing technology. Cotton prices increased to an unusually high level during 1967/68, chiefly a
reflection of much uncertainty about supplies of the various staples as a result of the extremely small 1967 crop. Mill prices for cotton hit a peak of 41 cents per pound for SM 1-1/16 inch in December 1967. After adjusting for waste, this converted to 47 cents a pound, considerably above comparable prices of rayon and almost as high as the cotton-equivalent price of polyester. This helped cause a sharp shift from all-cotton fabrics to blends. Since late 1967, the price of cotton has declined considerably. However, this decline has largely been matched by discounts for manmade fibers. Also, technological advances for man-made fiber fabric blends, such as durable press, have greatly contributed to cotton's losses, 3 /

## Scope of Study

To examine in more detall the impact of man-made fiber fabric blends and cotton textile imports on U.S. cotton use during the past 3 years, 5 intermediate end uses were selected for study--bedsheeting, broadcloth, colored yarn fabrics, oxford cloth, and poplins. 4/ Cotton consumed in these fabrics accounts for about onefourth of total cotton mill consumption. The raw cotton content of bedsheeting alone amounts to close to 10 percent.

Consumer uses for the 5 primary enduse fabrics include a broad array of apparel and household products. Bedsheeting is second only to men's and boy's trousers in importance of cotton end uses. $5 /$ Broadcloth, colored yarn fabrics, oxford cloth, and poplins are purchased in the form of shirts, dresses, coats, jackets, skirts, blouses, uniforms, robes, gowns, and pajamas.

[^6]Extensive Loss to Blends; Little Effect
from Foreign Trade in 5 Fabrics
For the 5 selected fabrics, U.S. cotton suffered severe competitive losses to man-made fiber fabric blends during 1966-68. Cotton's losses to man-made fiber blends totaled about 300,000 equivalent bales of cotton during the 3 -year period. Colored yarn fabrics made of cotton absorbed over one-third of this loss. On an annual percentage basis, cotton's losses in the 5 fabrics increased from 3.5 percent in 1966 to 6.3 percent in 1968. (See table 8.)

In contrast, increasing textile imports of the selected fabrics did not cause any net displacement of U.S. cotton during 1966-68, as textile exports kept pace. It is estimated that our cotton exports registered a net gain of 16,000 equivalentbales for the 5 selected fabrics, primarily due to competitive gains for shipments of colored yarn fabrics. However, imports affected bedsheeting, for which there was a net loss of 5,000 bales during the period. (See table 8.)

Cotton's Bedsheeting Market
in Trouble
The market for cotton bedsheeting, which annually accounts for over 800,000 bales of cotton, is shifting towards blends. For example, 100 -percent cotton bedsheets and pillowcases accounted for only 66 percent of the market in the fourth quarter of 1968, compared with 91 percent a year earlier and 99 percent in 1965. Polyester-cotton blended fabrics are responsible; they now comprise about one-third of the market. Although these blends usually contain about 50 -percent cotton, total cotton consumed in all bedsheeting was down about 53,000 equivalent bales in 1968, a displacement of 6.1 percent. (See tables 8 and 9.)

## Colored Yarn Fabrics Sustain Sharpest <br> Losses to Man-Made Blends

The sharpest cotton losses to man-made fiber fabric blends were sustained in the colored yarn fabric market. Cotton used in 100 -percent cotton colored yarn goods declined the equivalent of 273,000 bales between 1966 and 1968. This was only partially offset by an increase of 32,000 equivalent bales of cotton consumed in blends with polyester. However, this net cotton decline of 241,000 bales cannot all be counted as a loss to blends, as the demand for all colored yarn fabrics declined about 12 percent. Thus, cotton's
loss to man-made fiber fabric blends was slightly over 100,000 equivalent bales during 1966-68. (See table 8.)

Cotton Poplin's Losses<br>Negligible; Sizeable Losses<br>for Oxford Cloth and Broadcloth

In poplins, man-made fiber fabric blends displaced the equivalent of 13,000 bales of cotton in 1968. This about matched cotton's combined gains of the previous 2 years in this category. Thus, cotton poplin was the only selected fabric in which cotton losses were negligible during the 3 -year period, (See table 8.) The primary reason is that our military forces use almosthalf of all 100 -percent cotton poplins produced. Although military demand for most cotton fabrics has declined since 1967, the demand for cotton poplin, the leading fabric purchased by the military, has increased substantially.

Cotton oxford cloth, the smallest fabric category examined, suffered the largest percentage losses to man-made fiber fabric blends--9.3 percent in 1966, 22.0 percent in 1967, and 8.9 percent in 1968. In 1966, almost three times as many bales of cotton were used in all-cotton oxford cloth as in polyester-cotton blends. But in 1968, about twice as many equivalent bales of cotton were used in blends with polyester as consumed in 100 -percent cotton fabrics. The net result was a competitive loss of almost 50,000 bales of cotton during the 3 -year period. (See table 8.)

Cotton's losses in the broadcloth market totaled 62,000 equivalent bales during 1966-68 as a result of the increased use of man-made fiber fabric blends. The average annual displacement of about 6 percent was the second highest of the fabrics studied. (See table 8.)

## Five Fabrics Account for OneFourth of Total Cotton Use

Total cotton consumed in bedsheeting, colored yarn fabrics, broadcloth, oxford cloth, and poplins accounted for a significant share of cotton mill consumption during 1966-68-26.0 percent, 24.1 percent, and 23.3 percent, respectively. Cotton's losses in these 5 markets were much greater because of man-made fiber fabric blends than as a consequence of textile imports. Cotton displaced as a result of both imports and blends totaled the equivalent of 99,000 bales in 1966, 40,000 bales in 1967, and 141, 000 bales in 1968. Corresponding percentage losses collectively were 3.8 percent, 1.8 percent, and 6.5
percent, respectively. For the 5 selected fabrics, net cotton losses to imports of textiles were negligible during 1966-68; losses to man-made blends totaled the equivalent of about 300,000 bales. (See table 8.)

Over 80 percent of cotton displaced by the 5 selected man-made fiber fabric blends during 1966-68 represented a direct loss to cotton. Indirect cotton losses, bedsheeting for example in 1966 and 1967, resulted from declining market shares despite increased cotton consumption. (See table 8.)

Potential for Further Losses;
Bedsheeting of Particular Concern
The potential for further cotton losses is more evident with respect to competition from man-made fiber fabric blends than textile imports. This is based on the observation that percentage cotton losses to man-made blends increased from 3.5 percent in 1966 to 6.3 percent in 1968, while percentage losses to textile imports increased only slightly. (See table 8.)

The bedsheeting market is of particular importance to cotton. As this is cotton's second largest end-use market, any further substantial loss to man-made fiber fabric blends will have a significant and detrimental effect on total cotton use. But the recent trend points to less cotton consumption in bedsheeting in the future. Cotton's losses to blends in this market increased from 8,000 equivalent bales ( 0.9 percent displacement) in 1966 to 53,000 bales ( 6.1 percent displacement) in 1968. (See table 8.) Apparently, the increasing consumer demand for durablepress sheets is stimulating the use of blended polyester-cotton sheets.

Increased blended fabric production and use have resulted from large research and promotional expenditures by the man-made fiber industry and increased supplies of fibers at reduced prices. For example, research was instrumental in developing permanent press, and extensive promotion has led to widespread consumer acceptance. Another factor favoring blends is the blended fabric producer's relatively higher profit margin. For example, current mill margins for $65 / 35$ polyester-cotton broadcloth are about 70 percent higher than for 100 -percent cotton broadcloth, according to data from the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Although cotton is a component of the primary blended fabric produced (polyester-cotton
blends account for over half the total), it is usually the minor fiber. However, there are now indications that cotton is facing increasing competition from rayon as polyester's partner. Census Bureau data show production of poly-ester-rayon blends increasing 91 percent in the first quarter of 1969 compared with a year earlier, while polyester-cotton blends increased only 22 percent. So not only are blends displacing formerly all-cotton fabrics but rayon is bidding for cotton's blended fabric market.

## Research and Promotion <br> Important to Cotton's Future

Cotton's inherent characteristics, such as comfort, absorbency, and durability, enhance its use in many apparel, household, and industrial end uses. However, these advantages have been offset somewhat by man-made fibers' durablepress innovation. The development of an improved 100 -percent cotton durable-press fabric would enhance cotton's competitive position. Some progress has been made, and cotton research is continuing in an effort to recapture some of cotton's lost markets. The producersupported Cotton Research and Promotion Program has $\$ 10$ million budgeted for 1969 , onethird of which will be devoted to research, primarily in the durable-press area. Funds available for promotion account for two-thirds of the budget.

[^7]2/ To illustrate, during 1964-68, the average quantity of cotton fabric required to manufacture a woman's woven cotton skirt declined about 40 percent, from 3.2 to 1.9 square yards per skirt, according to data from "Cotton Counts Its Customers'' of the National Cotton Council. The fabric content of cotton woven dresses also registered a decline of almost 20 percent. Thus, the recent trend toward rising hemlines in women's apparel has had the net effect of reducing cotton consumed in woven skirts and dresses by perhaps the equivalent of over 50,000 bales since 1964.

3/ Lower prices and greater durability of man-made fibers also have resulted in end-us $\epsilon$ shifts from all-cotton to all-man-made. These non-blend losses to man-made fibers include some household uses, but primarily industrial uses, such as tires and bags. A good example
is the sand bag market. During fiscal 1965-68, the equivalent of almost $1 / 2$ million bales of cotton were used in sand bags purchased by the Defense Department; however, by 1968, acrylic and polypropylene bags had completely displaced cotton sand bags. (See Wittmann, Charles H. and Donald, James R. " Sand Bag Purchases by the Department of Defense," Cotton Situation. CS-242, August 1969).

4/ Imports of man-made fiber blends also have an impact on domestic cotton markets. For instance, between 1965 and 1968, trade in man-made fiber manufactures switched from a net export balance of 50 million pounds to a net import balance of 43 million pounds. On
a cotton-equivalent basis, this converts to a difference of about 300,000 bales of cotton. Of course, not all this trade was devoted to blends but blends probably totaled more than half. However, since detailed data on imports of man-made fiber blends are not available for specific end uses, this study is limited to domestically produced blends and cotton textile imports.

5/ According to the National Cotton Council, the largest end uses for cotton in 1968 were men's and boy's trousers (868,000 equivalent bales), sheets and pillowcases ( 814,000 bales), men's and boy's shirts ( 627,000 bales), and towels and toweling ( 521,000 bales).

Table 8 .-Cotton consumption and net cotton losses in specified broadwoven fabric end uses, 1966, 1967, and 1968

| Year and category | $:$  <br> $\vdots$  <br> $:$  <br> 100-percent  <br> cotton  <br> goods  | Cotton consumption in |  |  |  | : Net cotton loss |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | : $\quad$ : |  |  |  | $:$ To man-made fibers |  |  |  | To textile imports 2/ | Total |  |
|  |  | :Cotton ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Polyester : |  |  | Share 1/ |  |  | Total |  |  | $:$ |  |
|  |  | Cotton <br> :blends | Polyester <br> : blends | :Total |  | ${ }^{\text {© }}$ Direct | : Indirect |  |  | : | 'Percentage |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {blends }}$ | : |  |  |  | : Inair | $:$ |  |  | :Quantity | loss |
|  |  | : | : | : |  |  |  | :Quantity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percents } \\ & \text { loss } \end{aligned}$ |  | : |  |
|  |  | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |  | : | $:$ |
|  | - . - - 1,000 bales 5/- . - Percent - - 1,000 bales 5/ . - Percent - 1,000 bales 5/ - Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bedsheeting | : 869 | 2 | 13 | 884 | 98.7 | - | -8 | -8 | -0.9 | -11 | -19 | -2.1 |
| Broadcloth | : 326 | 26 | 49 | 401 | 84.4 | -30 | -- | -30 | -7.0 | -5 | -35 | -8.0 |
| Colored yarn | : 692 | 105 | 100 | 897 | 88.1 | -54 | - | -54 | -5.7 | 6/13 | -41 | -4.4 |
| Oxford | : 87 | - | 30 | 117 | 75.0 |  | -12 | -12 | -9.3 | 7/ | -12 | -9.3 |
| Poplin | : 138 | 18 | 56 | 212 | 66.7 | 6/13 | - | 6/13 | 6/6.5 | -5 | 6/8 | 6/3.9 |
| Total | 2,112 | 151 | 248 | 2,511 | 87.7 | -71 | -20 | -91 | -3.5 | -8 | -99 | -3.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broadcloth | 244 | 31 | 42 | 317 | 82.6 | -7 | - | -7 | -2.2 | 6/9 | 6/2 | 6/0.2 |
| Colored yarn | 531 | 105 | 99 | 735 | 86.0 | -18 | - | -18 | -2.4 | 6/6 | -12 | -1.6 |
| Oxford | 38 | 6 | 48 | 92 | 58.2 | -25 | -1 | -26 | -22.0 | 7/ | -26 | -22.0 |
| Poplin | 126 | 12 | 55 | 193 | 65.9 | -2 | -- | -2 | -1.0 | $6 / 9$ | 6/7 | 6/3.8 |
| Total | 1,786 | 158 | 274 | 2,218 | 85.3 | -55 | -14 | -69 | -3.0 | 6/29 | -40 | -1.8 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bedsheeting | 734 | 17 | 82 | 813 | 90.9 | -53 | - | -53 | -6.1 | 6/1 | -52 | -6.0 |
| Broadcloth | 133 | 55 | 65 | 253 | 75.1 | -25 | - | -25 | -9.0 | -2 | -27 | -9.6 |
| Colored yarn | 419 | 105 | 132 | 656 | 81.4 | -37 | - | -37 | -5.3 | -2 | -39 | -5.6 |
| Oxford | 23 | 5 | 54 | 82 | 53.2 | -8 | -- | -8 | -8.9 | 7/ | -8 | -8.9 |
| Poplin | 126 | 12 | 71 | 210 | 62.1 | - | -13 | -13 | -5.8 | -2 | -15 | -6.7 |
| Total | 1,415 | 193 | 405 | 2,074 | 79.6 | -123 | -13 | -136 | -6.3 | -5 | -141 | -6.5 |

1/ Cotton's share of total fibers consumed in each end use. 2/ Based on changes in the net trade balance. 3/ Direct substitution of man-made fibers for cotton. 4/ Indirect losses, i.e. due to market expansion. 5/ Cotton-equivalent bales. 6/ Net cotton gain. 7/ Data not available; however, the net trade balance is assumed to be negligible.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the National Cotton Council.

Table 9.--Fibers consumed in bedsheeting, by quarters and annually, 1965-68


1/ Man-made flbers consumed in blends. 2/ Cotton consumed in blends. 3/Cotton-equivalent bales. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Less than 0.1 percent. 6/ Estimated.

## Hote: Shares my not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Compiled fram reports of the Bureau of the Census.


1/Begiming 1956, re-exports no longer published. 2/ Ruming beles except "net laports" which are in bales of 500 pounds, groas weight. 3/ Adjusted to cotton marketing year baeis, Ausurt l-Juls 31. 4/ Inciudes smail amourt of destroyed cotton. $5 /$ Does not include pieker Iaps reported as ras cotion by the Bureau of the Census. 6/ Imports for consumption. I/ Includes Amorican-Egyptian, Sea. Island, and foreign-grenm cotton. In some years prior to 1962 , esmall amonts of foreign-grom long-staple upland cotton are included. $8 /$ Iess than 50 bales. $9 /$ Foreign stockpile cotton included by the Bureau of the census
 bond cotton is not incinded; 116,609 balos as of Ausuat I in $1963,60,297$ in $1964,38,022$ in 1965 , and 33,284 in 1966 . $10 /$ Prelininary and estimated. marketing year. Also, may include 6,000 or more bales of cotton stapling less than 1-3/8 inches.
bureaus of the Census.

Table 11.--Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States, 1963-67
average, 1968, and 1969 forecast with comparisons


Table 12 .-Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, by regions, 1960 to date


1 West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. 2/ Southwest includes Texas and Oklahoma. 3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Dlinois, and Kentucky. 4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ceorgia, Florida, and Alabama. 5/ Not adjusted for final acreage compliance with allotments. 6/Crop reporting Board report of July 8, 1969. 7/ Crop Reporting Board report of October 8, 1969. 8/500-pound gross weight baies. 9/ Actual yield per acre, 10/ Yield trend-the 5-year centered average.

Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 13.-Upland cotton: Acreage of akip-row planting patterns, crops of 1964-69


I/ Breakout of rows skipped not available. Data included with four or more rows skipped.

Table 14...-Upland cotton: Daily rate of mill consumption, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1967 to date
 ning bales.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Nen-made staple flber: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1967 to date


Bureau of the Census.

Table 16. -Cotton: Anerican Midding White, gpot prices in designated U.S. arkets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, August 1966 to date


I/ Prices exclude equalization payments which vere elininated August 1, 1966. 2/ Excludes domestic allotment payments, price uupport and divarion payments. 3/ Weighted average. 4/ Spot market laan rates exclude 14-point premiam in 1965, 20-point premile in 1966, 30-point premive in 1967, 35-point preaium in 1968, and 45-point premivim in 1969 for $3.5-4.9$ micronaire. Spot prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. 5/ Average of the crop. 6/ Average of six markets.

Agricultural Etabilization and Conservation Service, Consumer and Marketing Service, and Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 17.-American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length, by month, May 1967, and Jamaxy 1968 to date


1/ Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. 2/ Includes data for wich breakdown by staple length was not obtained. 3/Running bales. 4/Data for May 1967 based on industry survey. 5/ Preliminary.

[^8]Table 18--American upland cotton: Carryover, ginnings, supply, disappearance, and CCC inventory, by staple length, 1961-68


1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include imports and city crop. 3/Carryover at beginning of season, plus ginnings. 4/ Supply minus carryover at end of season.

Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 19.--Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1968, to date


1/ Includes American-Egyptian and Sea Island. 2/ Excludes cotton sold April 29,1968, to date, for delivery in the 1968 marketing year. 3/ Includes American-Egyptian cotton transferred to CCC from the national stockpile. $4 /$ Less than 500 bales.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 20.--Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1969 to date

| Date | : | Total | Upland |  |  | Extra-long staple $1 /$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : |  | Owned 2/ | Under loan | Total | Owned 3/ | Under loan | Total |
| : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,000 bales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August 1 | : | 2,911 | 2,799 | --- | 2,799 | 112 | --- | 112 |
| August 8 | : | 2,911 | 2,799 | --- | 2,799 | 112 | --- | 112 |
| August 15 | : | 2,911 | 2,799 | --- | 2,799 | 112 | --- | 112 |
| August 22 | : | 2,911 | 2,799 | 6 | 2,805 | 106 | --- | 106 |
| August 29 | : | 2,931 | 2,793 | 39 | 2,832 | 99 | --- | 99 |
| September 5 | . | 2,936 | 2,786 | 56 | 2,842 | 94 | --- | 94 |
| September 12 | : | 3,035 | 2,786 | 65 | 2,943 | 92 | --- | 92 |
| September 19 | : | 2,938 | 2,775 | 72 | 2,847 | 91 | --- | 91 |
| September 26 | : | 2,941 | 2,775 | 77 | 2,852 | 89 | --- | 89 |
| October 3 | : | 2,881 | 2,700 | 94 | 2,794 | 87 | - | 87 |
| October 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1/ Includes American-Egyptian and Sea Island. 2/Excludes cotton sold September 9 to date for delivery in the 1969 marketing year. 3/ Includes American-Egyptian cotton transferred to cCC from the national stockpile.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.
Table 21. --Extra-long staple cotton 1/: Daily rate of mill consumption, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1965 to date

| Month |  | 1965/66 |  | 1966/67 |  | 1967/68 |  | 1968/69 2 / |  | 1969/70 2/ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | Unadj | Adj. | nadj |  | nadj | Adj. | nadj | Adj. | nadj | Adj. |
|  | : | Bales 3/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | : | 575 | 553 | 543 | 521 | 457 | 438 | 530 | 508 | 435 | 417 |
| September | : | 589 | 592 | 516 | 520 | 421 | 424 | 512 | 516 | 460 | 463 |
| October | : | 584 | 581 | 534 | 531 | 467 | 465 | 516 | 513 |  |  |
| November | : | 597 | 582 | 509 | 497 | 574 | 560 | 543 | 530 |  |  |
| December | : | 487 | 547 | 482 | 541 | 468 | 525 | 462 | 519 |  |  |
| January | : | 556 | 555 | 552 | 551 | 494 | 493 | 525 | 524 |  |  |
| February | : | 563 | 536 | 532 | 506 | 530 | 504 | 496 | 472 |  |  |
| March | : | 576 | 547 | 510 | 484 | 514 | 488 | 531 | 504 |  |  |
| April | : | 532 | 512 | 543 | 523 | 470 | 452 | 429 | 413 |  |  |
| May | : | 515 | 499 | 609 | 590 | 549 | 531 | 429 | 415 |  |  |
| June | : | 493 | 492 | 529 | 527 | 518 | 516 | 491 | 490 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1/ Includes American-Egyptian, Sea Island and foreign-grown cotton.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Running bales.
Bureau of the Censur.

Toble 22. --Cloth values, raw fiber prices, and mill margins for unfinished cotton carded yarn goods and blended fabric (palyester and cotton), August 1967 to date


1/ Expanded construction series. $2 / 65$ percent polyester- 35 percent cotton (average of 3 constructions). 3/The eatimated value of fabric obtainable from a pound of raw fiber. 4/Monthly average pricea per pound for four territory growths, even running lots, prompt shipments, delivered at Group 201 (Group B) will points including landing costs and brokerage. 5/Difference between fabric values and fiber prices. 6/ Monthly average prices per pound for polyester and raw cotton delivered at mille. However, these prices (list) for polyester are reported to be higher than actual prices paid by mills because of discounting praetices.
Conmmar and Marketing Service.


[^9]Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.

[^10]

| Fiber and fabric | 1968 ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $:$ Jan. | $:$ Feb. | $:$ Mar. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \vdots \\ & : \text { Apr } . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \text { May }: \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | oct. | Nov. |  | Total | Jan. | : Feb. | Mar. | : Apr. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : June } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | : July | :Aug. |
| WOOL $\begin{array}{lll} & \vdots \\ & \vdots\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blanketing | : 112 | 98 | 142 | 142 | 48 | 15 | 14 | 63 | 91 | 28 | 38 | 88 | 879 | 70 | 41 | 130 | 145 | 39 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Flannel | : 156 | 132 | 54 | 80 | 11 | 106 | 47 | 0 | 17 | 80 | 93 | 71 | 847 | 54 | 0 | 30 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frieze | : 198 | 32 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gabardine | : 0 | 55 | 53 | 56 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 18 | 208 | 0 | 31 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 |
| Kersey | : 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Melton | : 167 | 103 | 148 | 13 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 112 | 259 | 902 | 129 | 274 | 364 | 269 | 122 | 73 | 67 | 39 |
| Pile | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Serge | 892 | 619 | 658 | 264 | 256 | 245 | 492 | 251 | 300 | 408 | 205 | 235 | 4,825 | 82 | 43 | 116 | 74 | 80 | 61 | 242 | 600 |
| Tropical | 194 | 165 | 75 | 62 | 0 | 96 | 105 | 61 | 141 | 289 | 608 | 310 | 2,106 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 13 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total wool | :1,732 | 1,204 | 1,142 | 619 | 371. | 464 | 658 | 375 | 549 | 860 | 1,080 | 981 | 10,035 | 335 | 433 | 676 | 529 | 241 | 179 | 309 | 704 |
| MIXED FIBER | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :Cotton and wool | : 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton and cellulosic | :1,530 | 1,867 | 1,134 | 458 | 871 | 1,173 | 625 | 474 | 428 | 1,260 | 86 | 0 | 9,906 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sotton and non-cellulosic | :3,424 | 4,763 | 4,120 | 3,291 | 4,226 | 3,016 | 2,580 | 1,269 | 2,175 | 1,705 | 2,392 | 1,540 | 34,501 | 985 | 1,199 | 896 | 1,216 | 682 | 1,300 | 1,008 | 665 |
| Cotton and glass | : 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton and other | : 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool and cellulosic | : 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool and non-cellulosic | :1,576 | 1,124 | 546 | 161 | 254 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 3,692 | 0 | 66 | 50 | 81 | 298 | 390 | 323 | 33 |
| Wool and other | : 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, wool, and cellulosic | : 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| cotton, wool, and noncellulosic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cellulosic and noncellulosic | $: 43$ | 34 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | - 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total mixed Piber | :6,573 | 7,788 | 5,800 | 3,929 | 5,351 | 4,190 | 3,205 | 1,756 | 2,604 | 2,965 | 2,481 | 1,553 | 48,195 | 986 | 1,265 | 946 | 1,297 | 980 | 1,690 | 1,331 | 698 |
| COTTON AND NON-CELLULOSIC | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broadcloth | : 211 | 249 | 49 | 445 | 470 | 492 | 859 | 572 | 482 | 288 | 320 | 0 | 4,437 | 79 | 20 | 424 | 565 | 277 | 694 | 829 | 509 |
| Duck | : 142 | 221 | 120 | 42 | 41 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 62 | 737 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 | -7 | 268 | 0 | 0 |
| Oxford | :1,211 | 328 | 153 | 549 | 421 | 405 | 113 | 56 | 0 | 151 | 127 | 127 | 3,641 | 301 | 262 | 177 | 297 | 185 | 109 | 91 | 124 |
| Poplin | : 630 | 2,357 | 1,433 | 659 | 995 | 179 | 26 | 37 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 138 | 6,701 | 34 | 57 | 0 | 0 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sateen | : 732 | 856 | 1,041 | 936 | 1,696 | 1,562 | 1,377 | 598 | 1,235 | 1,178 | 786 | 736 | 12,733 | 331 | 483 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Twill | : 294 | 553 | 568 | 177 | 462 | 243 | 113 | 0 | 147 | 9 | 152 | 275 | 2,993 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 198 | 101 | 0 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tropical | : 140 | 191 | 742 | 464 | 92 | 75 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 816 | 202 | 2,814 | 269 | 86 | 175 | 201 | 104 | 155 | 88 | 39 |
| Cord | : 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other broadwoven Pabrics | : 61 | $\bigcirc$ | 9 | 12 | 49 | 0 | 72 | 6 | 60 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 404 | -27 | 90 | 14 | 89 | 34 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| Webbing | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Total cotton and non-cellulosic | :3,423 | 4,763 | 4,120 | 3,291 | 4,226 | 3,016 | 2,581 | 1,269 | 2,175 | 1,705 | 2,391 | 1,540 | 34,500 | 987 | 1,199 | 895 | 1,216 | 684 | 1,300 | 1,008 | 665 |

Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.

Table 26. -Raw cotton equivalent of United States imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1964 to date

$1 /$ Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. $2 /$ Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, outerwar chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. 3/ Includes blankets, quilits, and bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. $4 /$ Includes knit and woven underwear and deries, etc., and and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearig appas, lacing, wicking, locm harness, table and bureau covers, polishing and dust cloths, fabrics with fast edges, cords and tassels, garters, suspenders and braces, corsets and brassieres, etc. 7/ Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled or waterproof fabrics. $8 / 480$ pound net weight bales. 9/For annual data prior to 1964 and monthly data beginning July l959, see Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67, issued March 1968. 10/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report. $1 \frac{11}{1 /}$ Preliminary. *Revised.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 27. -Raw cotton equivalent of United States expoxts of domestic cotton manufactures, 1964 to date

| - | Yarn, thread, twine, and cloth |  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufactured products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : Sewing |  |  | Cloth : |  | Total |  | House furnishings |  |  | : | :Wearing apparel: |  | Othe | Total |  |  |  |  |
| Year and month | : | : thread, |  | S | + | : |  | : $\quad$ | - Quilts |  |  |  |  | house- | Indus- | : |  | : |  |
|  | : | :crochet, : | : Twine | :construc | 1 |  |  | : | spreads, |  |  |  |  | hold and: | trial |  |  | : |  |
|  | : Yarn | :darning : | : and | construc | \%other |  |  | : Blan-: <br> - kets | pillow |  | Other: |  |  | clothing |  |  | Bales | :Weight | Bales |
|  | : | :and em- : | :cordage |  | 2/ |  |  | : kets | cases, and |  | $3 /:$ | $4$ |  | articles | 7/ |  |  | : | Bales |
|  | : | : l : cottor con |  |  | 1 | : |  | : | sheets | . |  |  |  | 6/ |  | , |  | : |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots \begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \hline \ldots . . \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lc} \hline 1,000 & 1,000 \\ \text { pounds } & \text { bales 8/ } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | : |  | ,000 | bales <br> 8/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 9/ | : 7,607 | 2,329 | 1,599 | 171,881 | 30,693 | 154,109 | 321.1 | 834 | 6,124 | 5,916 | 2,523 | 3,357 | 14,075 | 14,843 | 11,454 | 59,126 | 123.2 | 213,235 | 444.2 |
| 1965 | : 7,104 | 1,832 | 1,237 | 85,509 | 24,792 | 120,474 | 251.0 | 851 | 4,955 | 6,370 | 2,838 | 2,838 | 15,197 | 9,953 | 10,256 | 53,258 | 111.0 | 173,732 | 361.9 |
| 1966 | : 6,518 | 2,049 | 1,303 | 95,473 | 27,370 | 132,713 | 276.4 | 724 | 5,128 | 6,514 | 3,037 | 2,962 | 17,451 | 10,155 | 10,842 | 56,813 | 118.4 | 189,526 | 394.8 |
| 1967 | : 5,737 | 1,806 | 1,342 | 86,244 | 33,553 | 128,682 | 268.1 | 691 | 5,885 | 6,435 | 3,104 | 2,694 | 20,458 | 11,216 | 9,234 | 59,717 | 124.4 | 188,399 | 392.5 |
| 1968 | : 4,442 | 1,754 | 1,464 | 79,302 | 35,900 | 122,862 | 256.0 | 593 | 5,671 | 5,536 | 3,878 | 2,809 | 24,666 | 11,914 | 10,271 | 65,338 | 136.1 | 188,200 | 392.1 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 10/ | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | 483 | 168 | 120 | 6,535 | 1,938 | 9,244 | 19.3 | 54 | 394 | 541 | 263 | 176 | 1,268 | 1,426 | 687 | 4,809 | 10.0 | 14,053 | 29.3. |
| Feb. | 333 | 129 | 179 | 6,767 | 3,117 | 10,525 | 21.9 | 47 | 346 | 499 | 266 | 217 | 2,369 | 926 | 847 | 5,517 | 11.5 | 16,042 | 33.4 |
| Mar. | 383 | 149 | 201 | 6,063 | 1,686 | 8,482 | 17.7 | 32 | 429 | 299 | 306 | 292 | 2,254 | 829 | 656 | 5,097 | 10.6 | 13,579 | 28.3 |
| Apr. | 383 | 182 | 92 | 7,299 | 3,606 | 11,562 | 24.1 | 71 | 522 | 405 | 316 | 239 | 2,721 | 874 | 943 | 6,091 | 12.7 | 17,653 | 36.8 |
| May | 553 | 140 | 85 | 6,769 | 3,354 | 10,901 | 22.7 | 56 | 486 | 464 | 322 | 227 | 2,793 | 930 | 861 | 6,139 | 12.8 | 17,040 | 35.5 |
| June | 317 | 12 | 90 | 5,778 | 2,141 | 8,448 | 17.6 | 43 | 411 | 401 | 306 | 220 | 1,555 | 912 | 764 | 4,612 | 9.6 | 13,060 | 27.2 |
| July | 355 | 112 | 84 | 5,293 | 2,732 | 8,576 | 17.9 | 45 | 327 | 506 | 277 | 205 | 1,856 | 927 | 891 | 5,034 | 10.5 | 13,610 | 28.4 |
| Aug. | 316 | 114 | 87 | 6,413 | 2,923 | 9,853 | 20.5 | 49 | 402 | 569 | 388 | 227 | 1,784 | 1,096 | 1,154 | 5,669 | 11.8 | 15,522 | 32.3 |
| Sept. | 470 | 173 | 155 | 9,604 | 3,908 | 14,310 | 29.8 | 58 | 748 | 604 | 305 | 324 | 2,008 | 1,068 | 1,027 | 6,142 | 12.8 | 20,452 | 42.6 |
| Oct. | 238 | 147 | 178 | 5,058 | 2,782 | 8,403 | 17.5 | 45 | 761 | 502 | 393 | 206 | 2,033 | 932 | 880 | 5,752 | 12.0 | 14,155 | 29.5 |
| Nov. | 271 | 119 | 125 | 6,968 | 4,755 | 12,238 | 25.5 | 53 | 523 | 449 | 299 | 257 | 2,105 | 1,182 | 783 | 5,651 | 11.8 | 17,889 | 37.3 |
| Dec. | 340 | 199 | 68 | 6,756 | 2,958 | 10,321 | 21.5 | 38 | 322 | 297 | 437 | 219 | 1,922 | 813 | 776 | 4,824 | 10.0 | 15,145 | 31.6 |
| 1969 11/ | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | 300 | 79 | 36 | 3,103 | 300 | 3,818 | 8.0 | 28 | 209 | 171 | 200 | 179 | 1,557 | 682 | 533 | 3,559 | 7.4 | 7,377 | 15.4 |
| Feb. | 471 | 128 | 108 | 5,794 | 893 | 7,394 | 15.4 | 23 | 160 | 203 | 234 | 185 | 1,492 | 924 | 473 | 3,694 | 7.7 | 11,088 | 23.1 |
| Mar. | : 3,749 | 188 | 149 | 8,060 | 4,808 | 16,954 | 35.3 | 42 | 526 | 659 | 488 | 307 | 4,315 | 1,714 | 1,112 | 9,163 | 19.1 | 26,117 | 54.4 |
| Apr. | : 3,291 | 181 | 125 | 7,218 | 3,374 | 14,189 | 29.6 | 75 | 454 | 377 | 491 | 226 | 3,125 | 1,057 | 1,041 | 6,846 | 14.3 | 21,035 | 43.8 |
| May | : 5,728 | 179 | 124 | 6,672 | 3,382 | 16,085 | 33.5 | 35 | 473 | 506 | 355 | 261 | 4,064 | 894 | 1,134 | 7,722 | 16.1 | 23,807 | 49.6 |
| June | : 3,904 | 168 | 147 | 6,210 | 3,093 | 13,522 | 28.2 | 46 | 432 | 445 | 223 | 225 | 2,821 | 819 | 953 | 5,964 | 12.4 | 19,486 | 40.6 |
| July | : 2,043 | 112 | 58 | 7,114 | 2,027 | 11,354 | 23.7 | 37 | 313 | 432 | 231 | 238 | 2,747 | 1,257 | 943 | 6,198 | 12.9 | 17,552 | 36.6 |
| Aug. | : 2,06 | 145 | 110 | 7,590 | 3,116 | 13,027 | 27.1 | 47 | 447 | 414 | 346 | 251 | 2,145 | 1,242 | 1,188 | 6,080 | 12.7 | 19,107 | 39.8 |
| Oct. | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 : | : 3,123 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,116 | 938 | 50,917 | 21,497 | 77,591 | 161.6 | 397 | 3,317 | 3,684 | 2,444 | 1,803 | 16,600 | 7,920 | 6,803 | 42,968 | 89.5 | 120,559 | 251.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.-Aug,: 3,123 } \\ & 1969 \text { 2l/ : } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,180 | 857 | 51,761 | 20,993 | 96,343 | 200.7 | 333 | 3,014 | 3,207 | 2,568 | 1,872 | 22,266 | 8,589 | 7,377 | 49,226 | 102.6 | 145,569 | 303.3 |
| Jan.-Aug.:21,552 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Includes fabrics, tire cord, and cloth for export to the Philippines to be embroidered and otherwise manufactured and returned to the United States. $2 /$ Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remnants. 3/ Includes curtains and draperies, house furnishings not elsewhere specified. $4 /$ Includes gloves and mits of woven fabric. 2 lncludes underwear and outerwear of woven fabric, handkerchiefs, and wearing apparel containing mixed fibers (corsets, brassieres,
 elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and lace and lace articles. 7/ Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. $8 / 480$ pounds net weight may not always annual data prior to 1964 and monthly data beginning July 1959, see Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67, issued March 1968. $10 /$ Monthly. data of composition changes
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 28.--Man-made fiber equivalent of United States imports for consumption of man-made fiber manufactures, 1964 to date

$1 /$ Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. $2 /$ Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. 37 Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubings, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. $4 /$ Not elsewhere classified. $5 /$ For annual data prior to 1964 and monthly data be-
ginning July 1959, see Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67, issued March 1968. 6/Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and ginning July 1959, see Statistics
minor revisions in the $\frac{\text { On }}{\text { annual report. }} \frac{7 / \text { Preliminary. }}{} \frac{\text { and }}{\text { *Revised. }}$


[^11]Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 30.-Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950 to date


1/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants. Beginning 1965, such data not available. 2 Running bales. 3/Running bales through September 1958; 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales thereafter. 4/ Bales of 500 pounds. 5/ Imports for consumption. 6/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 31.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign Free World, 1965-69

| Item | Year beginning August 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | $\begin{gathered} 1968 \\ \vdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1969 \\ 2 / \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Million bales |  |  |  |  |
| Starting carryover 3/ | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 13.2 |
| Production | 23.5 | 22.8 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 26.0 |
| Imports from United States | 2.9 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Total supply | 37.0 | 38.0 | 39.4 | 41.4 | 41.8 |
| Consumption | 24.9 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 26.4 | 26.9 |
| Exports to United States, net exports to Communist countries, and destroyed | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Total disappearance | 26.4 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 28.1 | 28.9 |
| Ending carryover | 10.6 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 12.9 |

1/Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.
Foreign Agricultural Service.
Table 32.--Special programs of the U.S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years 1967-70 1/

| Program | 1966/67 |  | 1967/68 |  | 1968/69 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1969 / 70 \\ 2 / \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value |  | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : } \\ & : \text { Quantity: } \\ & : \end{aligned}$ | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : } \\ & \text { :Quantity: } \\ & \text { : } \end{aligned}$ | 2Value | :Quantity |
|  | $\frac{\mathrm{Mil} .}{\mathrm{NaO}_{10}}$ | $\frac{\text { Mil }}{\text { beales } 3 /}$ | $\frac{\text { Mil. }}{\text { dol. }_{0}}$ | $\frac{\text { Mill }}{\text { bales }} 3 /$ | $\frac{\text { Mil. }}{201 .}$ | $\frac{\text { Mil. }}{\text { bailes } 3 /}$ | $\frac{\text { Mal. }}{\text { dol. }}$ | $\frac{\text { Mil. }}{\text { beies } 3 /}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public Iaw } \\ & 87-195 \text { (AID) } 4 / \end{aligned}$ | $6)$ | 5/ | 6/ | 5/ | ---- | --- | --- | --- |
| Export-Import. | 103.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P. ${ }^{\text {Bank }}$ 7/ 480 sales | 103.7 | 0.9 | 67.4 | 0.6 | 50.1 | 0.4 | 110.0 | 0.9 |
| Foreign currencies | 85.4 | . 6 | 120.9 | . 9 | 83.9 | . 7 | 79.2 | . 6 |
| Dollar credit | 53.1 | . 5 | 12.1 | . 1 | 3.4 | 5/ | 2.4 | 5/ |
| Total 8 / | 242.1 | 2.0 | 200.3 | 1.6 | 137.5 | 1.1 | 191.7 | 1.5 |
| Barter | 44.7 | . 4 | 41.9 | . 4 | 30.1 | 0.3 |  |  |
| CCC credit | 38.4 | . 3 | 47.9 | . 4 | 46.3 | . 4 | 2/5.4 | 2/ 5/ |

1/ Authorized for delivery and shipment. 2/ Preliminary. Estimated data through
October 20, 1969. 3/Running bales partiy estimated. 4/ Data from disbursements. 5/ Less than 50,000 beles. 6/ Less than $\$ 50,000$. I/ Includes amounts advanced by participants or disbursed by others at Export-Import Bank risk. 8/ Totals made from unrounded data. 9/Data through October 17, 1969.

Estimates compiled from Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Foreign Agricultural Service reports and other from Export-Import Bank reports.

Table 33.-Cotton: Supply and distribution in foreign countries, 1955 to date

| Year beginning August 1 | : | Supply |  |  |  | : Distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Beginning <br> stocks I/ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Produc- } \\ & : \text { tion } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Imports | Tota | ```: :Consump- tion 2/ :``` | Exports | ```: Ending stocks 1/``` |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : | Million bales 3/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% | Foreign Free World |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1955 | : | 9.8 | 16.4 | 10.8 | 37.0 | 19.4 | 9.4 |  | 8.2 |
| 1956 | : | 8.2 | 15.9 | 13.1 | 37.2 | 21.0 | 6.8 |  | 9.6 |
| 1957 | : | 9.6 | 16.9 | 11.1 | 37.6 | 20.5 | 6.9 |  | 10.2 |
| 1958 | : | 10.2 | 17.4 | 10.8 | 38.5 | 20.4 | 8.7 |  | 9.2 |
| 1959 | : | 9.2 | 16.6 | 13.7 | 39.5 | 22.2 | 8.1 |  | 9.2 |
| 1960 | : | 9.2 | 18.9 | 13.7 | 41.8 | 23.2 | 8.5 |  | 10.1 |
| 1961 | : | 10.1 | 19.6 | 12.4 | 42.1 | 23.7 | 8.9 |  | 9.5 |
| 1962 | : | 9.5 | 21.9 | 12.6 | 44.0 | 23.3 | 11.0 |  | 9.7 |
| 1963 | : | 9.7 | 22.0 | 13.5 | 45.2 | 24.4 | 10.5 |  | 10.3 |
| 1964 | : | 10.3 | 23.0 | 13.1 | 46.4 | 25.1 | 10.7 |  | 10.6 |
| 1965 | : | 10.6 | 23.6 | 13.0 | 47.2 | 25.0 | 11.7 |  | 10.6 |
| 1966 | : | 10.6 | 22.8 | 14.1 | 47.5 | 25.3 | 10.8 |  | 11.4 |
| 1967 | : | 11.4 | 23.9 | 13.6 | 48.9 | 25.5 | 10.5 |  | 12.9 |
|  | : | 12.9 | 25.9 | 12.6 | 51.4 | 26.5 | 11.7 |  | 13.2 |
| 1969 5/ |  | 13.2 | 26.0 | 13.4 | 52.6 | 27.0 | 12.7 |  | 12.9 |
|  |  | Communist areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1955 | : | 2.2 | 12.6 | 2.2 | 17.0 | 12.9 | 1.6 |  | 2.5 |
| 1956 | : | 2.5 | 13.0 | 2.4 | 17.9 | 13.4 | 1.5 |  | 2.9 |
| 1957 | : | 2.9 | 14.2 | 2.8 | 19.9 | 15.1 | 1.5 |  | 3.2 |
| 1958 | : | 3.2 | 15.7 | 3.1 | 22.0 | 16.5 | 2.1 |  | 3.4 |
| 1959 | : | 3.4 | 15.7 | 3.4 | 22.5 | 16.9 | 2.1 |  | 3.5 |
| 1960 | : | 3.5 | 13.2 | 3.4 | 20.1 | 15.4 | 1.9 |  | 2.8 |
| 1961 | : | 2.8 | 11.2 | 3.3 | 17.3 | 13.3 | 1.7 |  | 2.3 |
| 1962 | : | 2.3 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 1.5 |  | 2.0 |
| 1963 | : | 2.0 | 12.9 | 4.0 | 18.9 | 14.6 | 1.7 |  | 2.6 |
| 1964 | : | 2.6 | 14.3 | 3.9 | 20.8 | 16.0 | 2.0 |  | 2.8 |
| 1965 | : | 2.8 | 15.5 | 4.0 | 22.3 | 17.0 | 2.3 |  | 3.0 |
| 1966 | : | 3.0 | 15.9 | 3.9 | 22.8 | 17.3 | 2.4 |  | 3.1 |
| 1967 | : | 3.1 | 16.4 | 3.5 | 23.0 | 17.7 | 2.5 |  | 2.8 |
| 1968 4/ | : | 2.8 | 16.2 | 3.8 | 22.8 | 17.9 | 2.2 |  | 2.7 |
| 1969 5/ |  | 2.7 | 16.2 | 4.0 | 22.9 | 18.2 | 2.0 |  | 2.7 |

1/ Cotton afloat included in Foreign Free-World stocks. 2/Includes cotton destroyed and maccounted for. 3/Bales of 500 pound gross. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 34.--Cotton: Acrage, yield, and production in specified corntries, avarage 1960-64, ammal 1968 and 1969 1/

| Continant and country | : |  |  | Yieqa |  |  | Prpduction $2 /$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Averafe | 1968 | 1969 3/ | $\frac{\text { Arerage }}{1960-64}$ | $1968$ | $1969 \text { 3/ }$ | $\frac{\overline{\text { Arorage }}}{1960-64}$ |  | $1969 \text { 3/ }$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ORil ancricat | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 14,956 | 10,160 | 11,224 | 475 | 516 | 450 | 14,795 | 10,948 | 10,528 |
| Conta Rica.. | 6 | 27 | (20) | 640 | 411 | (480) |  | 18 | (20) |
| [4. Salvador | 221 | 126 | 125 | 647 | 781 | 768 | 298 | 205 | 200 |
| Crutemia. | 157 | 228 | 190 | 673 | 705 | 594 | 220 | 335 | 235 |
| Honduras. | : 18 | 28 | 16 | 667 | 600 | 600 | 25 | 35 | 20 |
| Mexico. | : 2,043 | 1,780 | 1,460 | 518 | 661 | 658 | 2,206 | 2,450 | 2,000 |
| Hicarmena | 236 | 325 | 250 | 698 | 598 | 595 | 343 | 405 | 310 |
| Totel $5 /$. | 17.74. | 12,173 | 13,390 | 485 | 5*2 | 478 | 17.918 | 14,428 | 13,335 |
| souti angrica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina. | 1,249 | 740 | 750 | 212 | 337 | 304 | 552 | 520 | 475 |
| Bravil., | 5,500 | 6,500 | 7,000 | 195 | 244 | 240 | 2,235 | 3,300 | 3,500 |
| colcmia. | 398 | 575 | 700 | 404 | 534 | 480 | 335 | 640 | 700 |
| Rexador. | 48 | 50 | 50 | 160 | 240 | 240 | 16 | 25 | 25 |
| Paragray. | 184 | 125 | (125) | 138 | 211 | (192) | 53 | 55 | (50) |
| Peru.... | 648 | 440 | 450 | 468 | 464 | 453 | 632 | 425 | 425 |
| Venexrela | 86 | 120 | (120) | 218 | 280 | (280) | 39 | 70 | (70) |
| Total 4/ | 8,123 | 8,567 | 9,213 | 229 | 283 | 274 | 3,867 | 5,050 | 5,263 |
| ETR9FE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greece. | 469 | 340 | 375 | 386 | 473 | 576 | 377 | 335 | 450 |
| Italy... | 49 | 20 | 20 | 225 | 192 | 192 | 23 | 8 | 8 |
| spain. .:................... | : 680 | 340 | 325 | 301 | 494 | 443 | 427 | 350 | 300 |
| Bulgarie.. | 145 | 104 | (100) | 209 | 231 | (360) | 63 | 50 | (75) |
| Trgoelaria | : 26 | 30 | 35 | 203 | 240 | 269 | 11 | 15 | 14 |
| Total 4/ | : 1,429 | 894 | 905 | 312 | 418 | 460 | 930 | 778 | 867 |
| U.S.S.R. (Rarcee and Aain): | 5,855 | 6,100 | 6,200 | 604 | 732 | 735 | 7,370 | 9,300 | 9,500 |
| Africh: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angola. | 97 | 125 | (125) | 124 | 269 | (288) | 25 | 70 | (75) |
| Camercon. | 146 | 250 | 265 | 194 | 192 | 199 | 59 | 100 | 110 |
| Contral Africa Repablic | 312 | 270 | (270) | 72 | 142 | (142) | 47 | 80 | (80) |
| chad..................... | 695 | 750 | (750) | 100 | 128 | (128) | 145 | 200 | (200) |
| ¢епуг. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | : 125 | 175 | 150 | 50 | 47 | 58 | 13 | 17 | 18 |
| nulaw... | . 55 | 80 | (80) | 192 | 150 | (150) | 2 | 25 | (25) |
| Moroces., | 29 | 35 | 45 | 348 | 343 | 267 | 21 | 25 | 25 |
|  | 750 | 800 | 800 | 103 | 117 | 120 | 161 | 195 | 200 |
| Higeria.... | 800 | 900 | 1,000 | 128 | 147 | 139 | 213 | 275 | 290 |
| Rhodesia............ | : 12 | 200 | (200) | 360 | 480 | (480) | 9 | 200 | (200) |
| South Africa, Republic of. | 59 | 90 | (90) | 391 | 533 | (640) | 48 | 100 | (120) |
| Sudan................... | : 1,084 | 1,205 | 1,250 | 299 | 382 | 384 | 675 | 960 | 1,000 |
| Tanconia. | 475 | 500 | 500 | 189 | 226 | 312 | 187 | 235 | 325 |
| Ugande. | 1,916 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 72 | 84 | 84 | 288 | 350 | 350 |
| United Arab Rep | 1,817 | 1,520 | 1,725 | 538 | 633 | 612 | 2,037 | 2,005 | 2,200 |
| Total 4/.. | 8.974 | 2,966 | 10,316 | 290 | 251 | 261 | 4,119 | 5,220 | 5.601 |
| ASIA AID OCEASIA: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Afghanistan.... | 235 | 300 | (300) | 223 | 160 | (160) | 117 | 100 | (100) |
| Aastrellia..... | 35 | 79 | 80 | 233 | 942 | 960 | 17 | 155 | 160 |
| Purma. | 484 | 375 | (375) | 85 | 64 | (64) | 86 | 50 | (50) |
| China, Maisland | 10,860 | 12,300 | 12,300 | 223 | 265 | 258 | 5,040 | 6,800 | 6,600 |
| India.......... | 19,668 | 19,200 | 29,500 | 116 | 123 | 128 |  | 4,900 | 5,200 |
| Iran.... | 943 | 890 | 940 | 251 | 372 | (383 | 494 | 690 | 750 |
| Iraq.... | 86 | 75 | (75) | 201 | 288 |  |  | 45 | (45) |
| Isreel...................... | 33 | 75 |  | 945 | 960 | 1,020 | 65 | 150 | 170 |
| Korea, lepublic of.......... |  |  | (45) | 147 | 213 | 213 |  | 20 | (20) |
| Pakistan.................... | : 3,499 | 4,340 | 4,300 | 227 | 27 | 279 | 1,656 | 2,450 | 2,500 |
| Southern Yemen. |  |  | (40) | 245 | 240 | (240) | 25 | 20 | (20) |
| Srria...... | 663 | 650 | 650 | 475 | 521 | 480 | 656 | 705 | 650 |
| Tmailand... | 136 | 200 | 80 | 226 | 312 | 300 | 64 | 130 | 55 |
| Trutey Totai ${ }^{\text {4/ }}$ | - 1,600 | 1,760 | 1,650 | 327 | 545 | 538 | 1,091 | 2,000 | 1,850 |
| Total 4 | 38,535 | 40,440 | 40,536 | 176 | 217 | 216 | 14, 169 | 18,256 | 18,211 |
| World totaliz 4/ Foreign Frae Morld 4/ Commanist countrios $4 /$ | : 80,657 | 78,640 | 80,450 | 288 | 325 | 315 | 48,373 |  | 52,777 |
|  | : 48,697 | 49,831 | 50,481 | 208 | 251 | 248 | 21,052 | 25,887 | 26,031 |
|  | : 17,004 | 18,649 | 18,745 | 354 | 417 | 415 | 12,526 | 16,193 | 16,218 |

1/ Harrest aeason begiming August 1. 2/Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/Preliminary. 4/ Includes eatinates for minor-producing coantrise not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yot available.

Foreign Agricultural Servica, Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign govermmonts, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Sarvice Officers, results of office research and related informenion.

Table 35.-Cotton: Average prices $1 /$ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, Fagland, annual 1966-68, July, Auguat, September 1968, January-Septeaber 1969


1) Generally for proupt shipment.

2/ Including War Risk surcharge.
$3 /$ Average of less than 4 quotations.
4/ Not quoted.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 36. -Cotton: Average prices $1 /$ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Bremen, Germany, anmal 1966-68, July, August, Soptember 1968, January-September 1969

|  |  | Lt. S | 1-1/32" | : |  |  | $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  | SM 1 | $-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | : |  | : | : | : | : |  | : U.S.S.R. | : | : |  |  |
| month | : | U.S. | - Brazil | : U.S. | Nexico | - Nicaraqua | Syria |  | - Iran | Turkey : | U.S. | Uganda |
|  |  | 2/ | : Type 4/5 |  | Naxico | : Nscaraqua | Syria. |  | Iran | (Izmir) : |  | BP 52 |
|  | : |  | : | : | : | : |  | $: 31 / 32$ min. | : | (Iar) |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  | quivelent U. | cents per | $r$ pound |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | : | 24.40 | 24.53 | 27.93 | 27.32 | 26.49 | 27.01 | 27.90 | 27.56 | 27.46 | 31.23 | 30.53 |
| 1967 | : | 24.59 | 26.47 | 29.89 | 29.94 | 28.76 | 29.54 | 30.43 | 29.48 | 29.59 | 31.61 | 33.27 |
| 1968 | : | 26.32 | 27.63 | 32.10 | 30.52 | 28.72 | 30.87 | 32.00 | 30.80 | 30.31 | 3/ | 36.71 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | : | 26.25 | 27.62 | 31.80 | 30.92 | 28.40 | 30.84 | 32.09 | 31.32 | 30.73 | 3/ | 36.70 |
| Angust | : | 27.30 | 27.51 | 32.58 | 30.79 | 28.72 | 30.86 | 31.52 | 31.14 | 30.20 | 3/3/ | 36.92 |
| Soptember | : | 27.35 | 27.06 | 32.72 | 29.45 | 28.36 | 30.95 | 31.49 | 31.05 | 29.09 | 3/ | 37.26 |
| 1969 | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | : | 24.35 | 24.30 | 29.60 | 27.92 | 25.72 | 30.18 | 29.62 | 29.05 | 29.30 | 32.42 | 36.32 |
| February | : | 24.25 | 23.45 | 29.28 | 27.78 | 24.45 | 29.80 | 28.98 | 29.02 | 28.81 | 31.86 | 36.22 |
| Narch | : | 23.82 | 23.85 | 28.59 | 27.50 | 24.84 | 29.82 | 28.30 | 29.74 | 28.65 | 31.02 | 35.41 |
| April | ; | 24.01 | 24.51 | 28.53 | 27.77 | 25.76 | 29.80 | 28.30 | 30.05 | 28.71 | 31.01 | 35.15 |
| May | : | 24.45 | 25.29 | 28.58 | 28.58 | 26.98 | 29.51 | 28.40 | 30.15 | 28.75 | 31.35 | 34.86 |
| June | : | 24.68 | 25.09 | 28.46 | 28.12 | 26.86 | 28.80 | 28.46 | 28.45 | 28.16 | 31.05 | 33.72 |
| July | : | 24.46 | 24.61 | 27.73 | 27.26 | 26.29 | 28.53 | 28.22 | 28.25 | 27.36 | 30.95 | 32.79 |
| August | : | 23.96 | 24.65 | 27.32 | 26.64 | 25.76 | 28.30 | 28.12 | 27.72 | 26.91 | 30.95 | 32.04 |
| September | : | 24.23 | 24.58 | 27.81 | 27.30 | 26.03 | 27.35 | 28.20 | 27.31 | 25.95 | 33.05 | 31.20 |
| October | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Generaliy for prompt shipment.
2/ Midaling Light Spotted I-inch prior to July 25, 1967.
3/ Not quoted.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 37.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes $1 /$ and $\mathbb{U} . S$. average spot export prices, March, April, 1969, crop year 1968/69

August and September 1969 2/


1/ Includes export taxes where applicable. 2/ Quotations on net woight basis. 3/Averages of prices collected once each week. 4/Average apot market gross weight price divided by 0.96 to convert price to a net weight basis. 5/ Quality of U.S. cotton genarally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreigh cotton. 6/ TorreonCoahuila District ( $\phi$ temporarily switched to hazatlan District) cotton delivered upcospressed ex-warehouse Brownville, Texal, Maxican export taxes paid. Het weight price--actual price divided by 0.96. 7/ Based oa El Paso


## H.Q. --Mo quotations.

Hote: Pricos for Kay, June, and Juiy 1969 were published in the Cotton Situation, CS-242, August 1969.

Table $38 .--C o t t o n ~ a n d ~ m a n-m a d e ~ s t a p l e ~ f i b e r s: ~ P r i c e ~ o f ~ c o t t o n ~ l a n d e d ~ G r o u p ~ B ~ m i l l ~ p o i n t s, ~$ price of man-made f.o.b. producing plants, actual and cotton equivalent, annual, 1960-68, monthly, January 1967 to date


Table 39.--Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States,
July and August, 1968, and Axgust 1967-July 1968


1) Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton,

Bureau of the Census.

Table 40.--Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States,
July and August, 1969, and August 1968-July 1969

|  |  | July 1969 |  |  |  | Cumulative August 1968-July 1969 |  |  |  | August 1969 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | $\begin{aligned} & 1-1 / 8 \\ & \text { inches } \\ & \text { and over } \\ & 1 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { inch } \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1-1 / 8 \\ & \text { inches } \end{aligned}$ | Under <br> 1 inch | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1-1/8 } \\ & \text { inches } \\ & \text { and over } \\ & \text { 1/ } \end{aligned}$ | $:$  <br> $: 1$ inch $:$ <br> $:$ to <br> $:$ $1-1 / 8$ <br> $:$ inches <br> $:$  | Under <br> 1 inch | Total 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1-1/8 } \\ & \text { inches } \\ & \text { and over } \\ & \text { 1/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { inch } \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1-1 / 8 \\ & \text { inches } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & : \\ & : \text { Under } \\ & : 1 \text { Inch } \\ & : \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Total |
|  | : | Running bales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | : | 5 | 1529 | 894 | 2,428 | 1,105 | 26,790 | 20,302 | 48,197 | 179 | 1,539 | 648 | 2,366 |
| Austria |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg |  | 395 | 1,418 | 100 | 1,913 | 2,378 | 25,855 | 1,714 | 29,947 | 100 | 1,343 | 161 | 1,604 |
| Denmark |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 714 | 0 | 714 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland (Eire) |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 441 | 0 | 441 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland |  | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 145 | 1,720 | 1,194 | 3,059 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| France |  | 0 | 2,565 | 128 | 2,693 | 5,064 | 70,467 | 12,219 | 87,750 | 364 | 920 | 0 | 1,284 |
| Germany (West) |  | 215 | 1,998 | 0 | 2,213 | 3,931 | 26,215 | 977 | 31,123 | 0 | 3,651 | 83 | 3,734 |
| Italy | : | 282 | 3,520 | 352 | 4,154 | 2,232 | 51,452 | 8,695 | 62,379 | 108 | 1,812 | 227 | 2,147 |
| Netherlands |  | 1,283 | 478 | 0 | 1,761 | 7,045 | 11,440 | 300 | 18,785 | 325 | 396 | 44 | 765 |
| Norway |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,572 | 2,051 | 4,623 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 800 | 7,381 | 8,226 | 0 | 0 | 820 | 820 |
| Spain |  | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 150 | 3,454 | 1,332 | 4,936 | 0 | 0 | 163 | 163 |
| Sweden |  | 0 | 1,894 | 488 | 2,382 | 0 | 40,333 | 10,565 | 50,898 | 100 | 500 | 400 | 1,000 |
| Switzerland |  | 0 | 452 | 0 | 452 | 1,614 | 19,824 | 10,349 | 31,787 | 0 | 416 | 76 | 492 |
| Yugoslavia |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,609 | 51,241 | 0 | 53,850 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,788 | 97,501 | 13,391 | 112,680 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 98 |
| Total Europe | : | 2,180 | 14,074 | 1,962 | 18,216 | 28,106 | 430,819 | 90,470 | 549,395 | 1,176 | 10,677 | 2,720 | 14,573 |
| Other Countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canade | . | 23 | 1,432 | 3,437 | 4,892 | 948 | 28,186 | 78,983 | 108,117 | 155 | 2,018 | 7,724 | 9,897 |
| Colombia | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chile | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 46 |
| India |  | 63,342 | 64,230 | 3,896 | 131,468 | 82,121 | 87,475 | 4,071 | 173,667 | 15,608 | 13,142 | 100 | 28,850 |
| Pakistan | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,253 | 0 | 0 | 1,253 | 15,608 | 0 | 0 | - 0 |
| Indonesia | . | 0 | 3,198 | 0 | 3,198 | 1,20 | 81,820 | 23,217 | 105,037 | 557 | 11,606 | 1,093 | 13,256 |
| Korea |  | 1,753 | 8,836 | 3,347 | 13,936 | 6,476 | 220,842 | 219,639 | 446,957 | 252 | 11,580 | 11,979 | 23,811 |
| Hong Kong | : | - 0 | - 0 | 12,816 | 12,816 | 6,65 | 16,126 | 177,982 | 194,173 | - | -719 | 5,156 | 5,875 |
| Taiwan | : | 303 | 3,826 | 6,364 | 10,493 | 1,467 | 99,200 | 158,672 | 259,339 | 213 | 9,773 | 6,950 | 16,936 |
| Japan | : | 1,261 | 10,427 | 30,056 | 41,744 | 1,547 | 129,946 | 404,839 | 536,332 | 52 | 3,781 | 16,198 | 20,031 |
| Australia |  | 0 | - 0 | 0 | - 0 | 0 | 0 18,639 | 0 | - 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
|  |  | 0 0 | 1,678 | 0 839 | 1,678 839 | 0 | 18,639 | 0 4 | 18,639 | 0 | 403 | 0 | 403 |
| Other | : | 1,356 | 缺 | $\begin{array}{r} 839 \\ 11,385 \end{array}$ | 839 38,859 | 3,983 | 4,627 189,292 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,370 \\ 136,104 \end{array}$ | 8,997 329,379 | [ $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 2,580\end{array}$ | 8,860 | 147 1,921 | 147 13,361 |
| World Total | : | 70,218 | 133,819 | 74,102 | 278,139 | 125,966 | 1,307,112 | 1,298,355 | 2,731,433 | 20,643 | 72,559 | 54,034 | 147,236 |

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

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CS-243
OCTOBER 1969


[^0]:    U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[^1]:    ally adjusted.

[^2]:    *Summary of this report was released on October 22, 1969.

[^3]:    "A projected national yield of 500 pounds per acre has been established for the 1970 crop, a reduction of 45 pounds per acre from that set for the last three crop years.
    ' The reduction announced today reflects the failure of cotton yields to realize the levels expected on the basis of trends a few years ago. The projected yield for 1967-68-69 crops was established at 545 pounds because of previous upward trend. During the past four years, yields have been leveling off and have trended down since 1965. The 1970 national projected yield is based on 1964-68 harvested yields (497 pounds average per acre), adjusted for abnormal weather, for trends, and for changes in production practices."

[^4]:    1/ Includes acreage added by Choice B selection. 2/ Does not include acreage permitted for export cotton. Computed from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[^5]:    1/ Weighted average. 2/ Average to April 1, 1969.
    Statistical Reporting Service.

[^6]:    See footnotes at end of article.

[^7]:    1/ See also Barlowe, Russell G. "Cotton and Man-made Fiber Fabric Blends." Cotton Situation. CS-234 (January 1968).

[^8]:    Bureau of the Census, as reported by milla.

[^9]:    1/ Totals do not always equal the total of the components due to rounding.

[^10]:    Footnotes for table 5 on page 12.
    1/480-pound net weight bales. Based on a cotton-equivalent factor of 2.29 for polypropylene and 1.76 for acrylic. 2/ Conversion factors for burlap not available,
    Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Defense General Supply Center, Department of Defense

[^11]:    $1 /$ Includes products made from waste, $2 /$ Includes ribbons, trinmings, and braids (except hat braids). $3 /$ Not elsewhere classified. $4 /$ For annual data prior to 1964 and monthly data beginning July 1959, see Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67, issued March 1968. 5/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report. 6/ Preliminary.

