CWS-8

NOVEMBER 1976

COTTON and WOOL Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fiber Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1976[1] May	June	July	August	September	Percentage change of latest data from a year earlier
GENERAL ECONOMY							
BLS wholesale price indices							
All commodities	1967=100	181.8	183.1	184.3	183.7	N.A.	+4
Textile products and apparel	do.	147.0	148.1	149.0	149.2	N.A.	+8
Cotton broadwoven goods	1975=100	106.6	109.2	112.2	112.7	N.A.	0
Indices of industrial production[2]							
Overall including utilities	1967=100	129.6	130.1	130.4	N.A.	N.A.	+10
Textile mill products	do.	138.0	138.4	138.5	N.A.	N.A.	+8
Apparel products	do.	130.3	126.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0
Personal income payments[2]	Bil. dol.	1,362.9	1,370.4	1,383.4	1,389.5	N.A.	+11
Retail apparel sales[2]	Mil. dol.	2,265	2,324	2,412	N.A.	N.A.	+9
COTTON							
Broadwoven goods industry							
Average gross hourly earnings	Dollars	3.61	3.64	3.88	N.A.	N.A.	+16
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders	Percent	30	32	32	36	N.A.	-14
Consumption of all kinds by mills							
Total (4-week period except as noted)	1,000 bales	552	[3]692	445	524	[3]626	+18
Cumulative since August 1	do.	5,828	6,520	6,965	524	1,150	+11
Daily rate							
Seasonally adjusted	do.	26.5	26.6	26.0	25.6	24.8	-6
Unadjusted	do.	27.6	27.7	22.2	26.2	25.0	-6
Spindles in place on cotton system[4]	Thousands	18,043	18,036	18,021	17,995	N.A.	-1
Consuming 100 percent cotton	do.	7,897	7,841	7,744	7,581	7,615	-8
Consuming blends	do.	6,989	6,973	7,080	7,224	N.A.	+13
Prices of American upland							
Loan rate, Middling 1-inch	Ct. per lb.	34.27	34.27	34.27	37.12	37.12	+8
Received by farmers	do.	57.10	68.00	71.40	60.40	64.50	+37
Parity price[5]	do.	78.72	79.56	79.68	79.56	79.44	+.1
Farm as percentage of parity	Percent	73	85	90	76	81	+37
Target price	Ct. per lb.	38.0	38.0	38.0	43.2	43.2	+14
Stocks							
Mill, end of month	1,000 bales	1,328	1,273	1,211	1,104	945	-9
Public storage and compresses	do.	3,708	2,852	2,224	1,860	1,419	-52
Trade							
Raw cotton exports							
Total	do.	328	315	276	274	N.A.	-16
Cumulative since August 1	do.	2,587	2,902	3,179	274	N.A.	-16
Raw cotton imports							
Total	Bales	3,156	6,293	3,422	627	N.A.	+.1
Cumulative since August 1	do.	82,210	88,503	91,925	627	N.A.	+.1
Textile exports[6]							
Total	1,000 bales	66.5	76.4	63.2	61.5	N.A.	+6
Cumulative since January 1	do.	353.2	429.5	492.8	554.3	N.A.	+17
Textile imports[6]							
Total	do.	114.4	121.5	124.1	120.7	N.A.	+32
Cumulative since January 1	do.	646.4	767.9	892.0	1,012.8	N.A.	+80
WOOL							
Consumption, scoured basis[7]							
Total	1,000 lb.	9,780	12,476	8,203	8,997	N.A.	-8
Apparel[8]	do.	8,756	11,064	7,324	7,566	N.A.	-6
Carpet[9]	do.	1,024	1,412	879	1,431	N.A.	-15
Cumulative since January 1	do.	53,133	65,609	73,812	82,809	N.A.	+20
Apparel[8]	do.	47,489	58,553	65,877	73,443	N.A.	+25
Carpet[9]	do.	5,644	7,056	7,935	9,366	N.A.	-11
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Total	do.	4,719	3,938	4,823	5,709	N.A.	+133
Dutiable	do.	3,430	1,915	2,708	3,962	N.A.	+168
Duty-free	do.	1,289	2,023	2,115	1,747	N.A.	+80
Cumulative since January 1	do.	27,257	31,195	36,018	41,727	N.A.	+141
Dutiable	do.	19,717	21,632	24,340	28,302	N.A.	+276
Duty-free	do.	7,540	9,563	11,678	13,425	N.A.	+37
Prices, grease basis							
Received by farmers	Ct. per lb.	69.5	69.0	70.2	66.5	68.8	+54
Wool Act incentive price	do.	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	0
Parity price[5]	do.	136.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	-1
MANMADE FIBERS							
Consumption, daily rate by mills[10]							
Noncellulosics	1,000 lb.	5,473	5,506	5,576	5,387	5,311	+6
Rayon and acetate	do.	1,465	1,418	1,526	1,466	1,416	+3
Prices (staple)							
Polyester, 1.5 denier	Ct. per lb.	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	+6
Rayon regular, 1.5 and 3 denier	do.	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	+4

[1] Preliminary. [2] Seasonally adjusted. [3] 5-week period. [4] End of month. [5] Effective following month. [6] Equivalent raw cotton. [7] On woolen and worsted system. [8] Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. [9] Duty-free foreign wool. [10] On cotton-system spindles, seasonally adjusted. N.A. = Not available.

In This Issue

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SUMMARY

The recent pause in the U.S. general economic recovery is having repercussions on domestic textile activity. Fiber consumption has been adversely affected by sluggish retail textile sales during recent months and resulting production cutbacks. Still, U.S. mill consumption of all fibers during calendar 1976 is expected to total around 11½ billion pounds, up a tenth from last year's depressed level. The outlook for 1977 is for moderate gains in total fiber use as higher consumer incomes and employment spur textile sales.

Cotton's share of the 1977 U.S. textile market may slip somewhat, reflecting tight supplies and market losses to manmade fibers. With the smallest cotton supply in 53 years, strong export demand, and prices currently around 50 percent above manmade fiber staples, mills are expected to increase manmade fiber use at the expense of cotton. Since 1973, cotton's share of total fiber consumption has remained close to 30 percent.

Given current price relationships between cotton and competing crops, cotton acreage next spring is likely to increase from this year. However, the exact level of production is very uncertain. More normal yields would certainly strengthen the production outlook. A preliminary 1977 upland loan rate for Middling 1-inch cotton was recently set at 42.58 cents per pound, up 5.46 cents from the current loan.

It now appears that we will be entering the 1977/78 season next August 1 with a marginally adequate cotton carryover of around 3 million bales, down from 3.7 million on August 1, 1976, and the smallest since 1952. The reduction stems from a disappointing 1976 crop of a half-million bales or so below anticipated 1976/77 disappearance.

Based on October 1 conditions, the 1976 cotton crop was estimated at 10¼ million bales, sharply above the abnormally small 1975 crop but below early season indications of 10¾ million. The recent deterioration in prospects reflects adverse weather in several important cotton-producing regions. Further losses are possible in view of October's cold, wet weather in the Delta and Southwest.

The tightening supply situation is putting increased pressure on cotton prices. As of early November, the spot market price of base grade SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton was nearly 80 cents per pound, up from 70 cents on August 1, and over 25 cents above a year earlier. Prices received by farmers have also strengthened, averaging 62½ cents in October.

These higher prices are placing cotton at a real disadvantage, vis-a-vis manmade fibers. Despite relatively strong demand, U.S. mill consumption of cotton this season may decline to

about 6.6 million bales (±5 percent) from 1975/76's 7¼ million. Early-season use was off considerably, and further declines are likely as mills seek to cover their needs by increasing the percentage of manmade fibers in blends. Continuing record-large cotton textile imports are also competing vigorously with U.S. mill use for domestic markets.

U.S. raw cotton export prospects remain bright. Shipments may total 4.1 to 4.7 million bales during 1976/77, up from 3.3 million last season. Increased exports reflect continuing modest recovery in foreign textile activity, coupled with extremely tight cotton supplies abroad. With the United States and the USSR as the only countries with significant export availabilities this season, we may garner about a fourth of global cotton trade, up from 18 percent in 1975/76.

The 1976/77 outlook for extra-long staple cotton is highlighted by reduced supplies and slightly lower disappearance. Beginning stocks of 66,000 bales may be worked down somewhat as the season progresses.

Apparel *wool* consumption for the first 8 months of 1976, amounted to 73.4 million pounds, up 25 percent from a year earlier. For the year, apparel wool mill use will likely range from 107 to 112 million pounds. Carpet wool consumption remains slow and will probably fall short of the nearly 16 million pounds consumed by U.S. mills in 1975.

As of September 1, 1976, commercial apparel wool stocks were estimated at about 54 million pounds, clean basis, or about a 6-month supply at current rates of use. Domestic mills may have to rely on imports to maintain reasonable stock levels while awaiting new clip supplies. Carpet wool stocks are adequate.

Through August, apparel wool imports totaled 28.3 million pounds, clean content, compared with 7.5 million during the same period last year. The net trade deficit of wool textiles through August was 52.7 million pounds, clean wool content, nearly doubling the negative balance of the same period in 1975.

The average farm price of wool in October was 77 cents per pound, grease basis, compared with 69 cents in September and 53 cents in October 1975. Prices are expected to remain strong with moderate increases through the rest of 1976 and into 1977. For 1976, the farm price is expected to average in the range of 65 to 70 cents per pound.

The world wool situation is highlighted by a moderate but increasing supply/demand imbalance, the result of a substantial increase in consumption and a decline in world production. Prospects for the 1976/77 season in Australia, in particular, have deteriorated due to prolonged drought. Since the beginning of 1976, world prices have advanced and stockpiles have been significantly drawn down.

The Texas *mohair* market remains quiet, with bids on average adult hair reported around $3.05 per pound, grease basis. Exports through August totaled 4.3 million pounds, compared with 5.6 million for the same period last year.

COTTON AND WOOL SITUATION

TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

Prospects continue favorable for further general economic expansion into 1977. Real economic growth slowed in the second and third quarters of 1976, but the sluggishness is considered a pause that will be followed by a resumption of the economic recovery. Although consumer spending continues to gain, increasing expenditures on durable "big ticket" items have hurt sales of nondurables such as clothing and household textile products. Relatively high unemployment and underutilization of capacity continue to plague the general economic recovery.

With rather static retail sales of textiles since May resulting in some fabric inventory accumulation, U.S. textile mill activity has slowed in recent months. Mills are extremely inventory conscious now and often react quickly to avert unwanted buildups in textile stocks. As a result, some mills closed during the week of Labor Day while others have reduced their work week. Cotton, wool, and manmade fiber use have all been adversely affected by these production slowdowns and, consequently, mill consumption in the last half of 1976 will not match the first half's 5.9 billion pounds.

For calendar 1976 as a whole, mill consumption of all fibers may total around 11½ billion pounds, up from 10.6 billion last year but moderately below 1973's record high of 12½ billion. Both cotton's and wool's shares of the textile market are expected to remain rather stable at close to 29 percent and 1 percent, respectively. On a per capita basis, total fiber consumption may amount to 53 to 54 pounds, up from 49½ pounds in 1975. Both cotton and manmade fiber use are increasing about a tenth (figure 1).

Fiber consumption is expected to increase further in 1977 based on prospects for higher disposable per capita income and reduced unemployment. Large Christmas sales of apparel and other textile products during the next 6 weeks should help unclog textile pipelines and give mill activity a needed shot in the arm.

COTTON SITUATION

OUTLOOK FOR 1977/78

Cotton Program Provisions

Upland cotton producers in 1977/78 again will be operating under the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973. Major provisions of the program for the 1977 upland cotton crop include:

- A preliminary loan rate of 42.58 cents per pound for Middling 1-inch cotton (micronaire 3.5 through 4.9) net weight, at average U.S. location, up 5.46 cents from the current loan rate.
- A national production goal of 13 million (480-pound) bales, compared with 12.4 million this year.
- A national base acreage allotment of 11 million acres, the same as in 1976.
- No cropland set-aside or conserving base requirements as conditions of program eligibility.
- A $20,000 payment limitation per producer of cotton, wheat, and feed grains.

The target price for 1977 crop upland cotton will be announced in late January or early February. Current calculations indicate a target price of around 49 to 50 cents per pound, compared with 43.2 cents for the 1976 crop.

Production Prospects

There is growing speculation about 1977 cotton crop prospects. Although current price relationships among cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, and other competing crops point to cotton acreage considerably above the 11¾ million acres planted in 1976, there is uncertainty over the exact level. It is certain, however, that if current prices for these crops prevail at planting time next spring, there will be sharply more cotton acreage planted in the Southwest and Far West. Moving eastward, more attractive soybean prices will limit expansion in cotton acreage in the Delta and Southeast, as will relatively high production costs and risks throughout the Cotton Belt. Still,

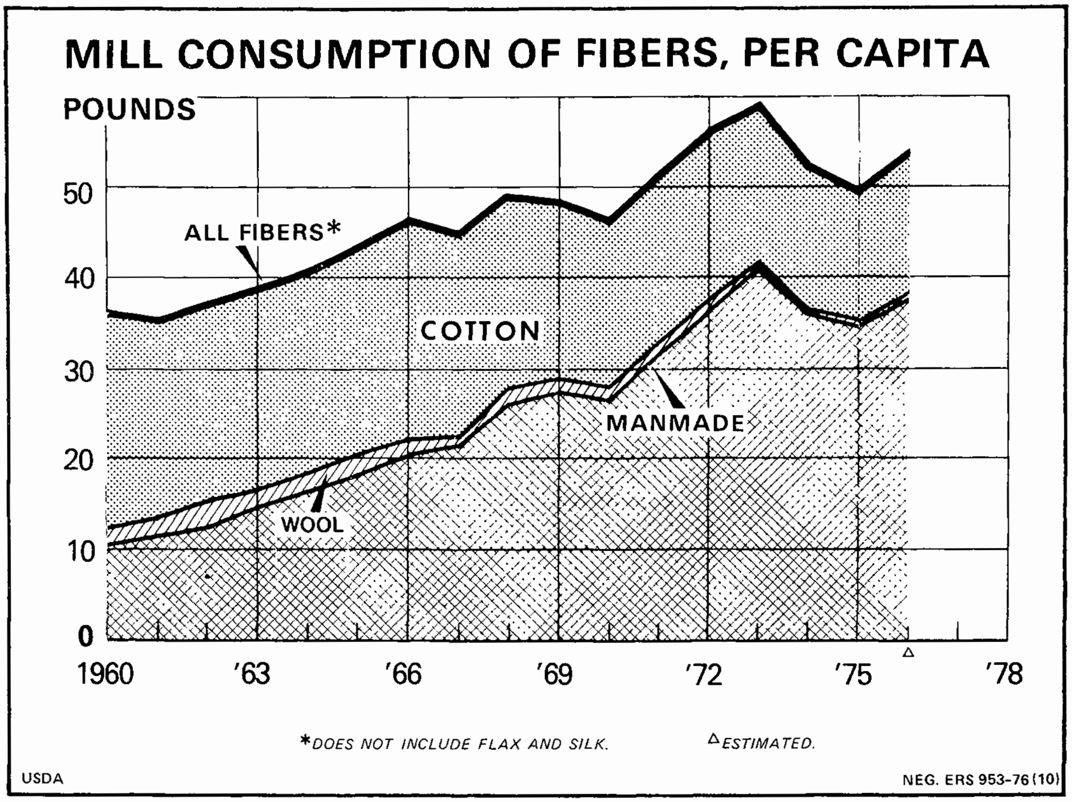


Figure 1

given moderately higher acreage and more normal yields, cotton production could total sharply above 1976/77 output.

Disappearance Prospects

The outlook for 1977/78 cotton disappearance is less optimistic. U.S. mill use will continue to depend heavily on overall textile activity and the health of the general economy. The level of textile imports will greatly influence the extent to which our cotton textiles will be supplied by U.S. mills. Further expansion in general economic activity should boost total fiber use above this season's level. However, cotton's share of this market may slip if current price relationships between cotton and manmade fibers continue. Today, cotton is priced about 50 percent above competitive manmade fiber staples.

Another relatively strong export market for U.S. cotton may be in store for next season. With firm demand for cotton continuing abroad and current prospects for less than a 4 months' supply on hand next August 1 in foreign countries, U.S. export prospects appear favorable, particularly early in the season. For 1977/78 as a whole, U.S. shipments may about match this season's anticipated level.

OUTLOOK FOR 1976/77

Overview

Relatively strong demand in the face of tightening supplies highlights the 1976/77 cotton outlook. U.S. mill use and exports are holding up remarkably well in view of current prices. Combined mill consumption and exports are expected to at least equal last season's level and could total more. Meanwhile, despite the sharply larger 1976 crop, this season's supply is down slightly. Thus, stocks are being worked down and may drop a half million bales or so during 1976/77 to around the 3-million-bale level, the smallest since 1952.

The current season began on August 1 with cotton stocks of 3.7 million bales, down 2 million from a year earlier. Based on October 1 indications, the 1976 crop was estimated at slightly over 10 million bales, sharply above the abnormally small 1975 crop but below early-season indications of 10¾ million. So the 1976/77 supply is slightly below last season's 14.1 million bales.

On the demand side, sharply larger cotton exports are expected to more than offset moderately smaller U.S. mill use, meaning that disappearance will likely exceed last season's level. As a result, the carryover next August 1 may total only about a 4 months' supply for anticipated mill use and exports in early 1977/78 (table 16 and figure 2). Although these 3 million bales or so may prove adequate from an aggregate standpoint, the carryover of certain staples and grades may be insufficient to satisfy prospective mill use and export requirements (tables 17 and 18). The shorter staple lengths will likely be in tightest supply.

Sharply Smaller Carryover Drops Supply to Lowest Level Since 1923/24

This season's cotton supply, at 14 million bales, is slightly below the 1975/76 level and the smallest in 53 years. The 2-million-bale reduction in carryover from a year earlier, along with some recent deterioration in 1976 crop prospects, is responsible for the reduced supply.

With increased production in Texas and Oklahoma where output of cotton stapling less than 1 inch is concentrated, the staple length distribution of the U.S. cotton supply is more heavily weighted toward the shorter staples. Cotton less than 1 inch may comprise about a fifth of the total or around 2½ million bales, compared with 17 percent last year. Supplies of medium staples also may be slightly larger. However, supplies of cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches and longer are dropping about one-half million bales to around 9 million. Still, these longer staples may account for about two-thirds of the total, compared with 70 percent last year (table 19).

With 1975/76 disappearance sharply in excess of the 1975 cotton crop, the U.S. carryover of all kinds of cotton on August 1 dropped to a relatively low 3.7 million bales. While upland stocks totaled 3,615,000 (480-pound) bales, extra-long staple stocks were placed at around 66,000 (table 16).

Privately-owned cotton stocks on August 1 were reported at 3½ million running bales, down from 4.6 million on August 1, 1975. While stocks at consuming establishments increased slightly to 1.2 million bales, stocks in public storage dropped a third to 2.1 million (table 1).

About 70 percent of beginning stocks of upland cotton stapled 1-1/16 inches and over, compared with 74 percent a year earlier (table 19). The average staple length of 33.8 thirty-seconds

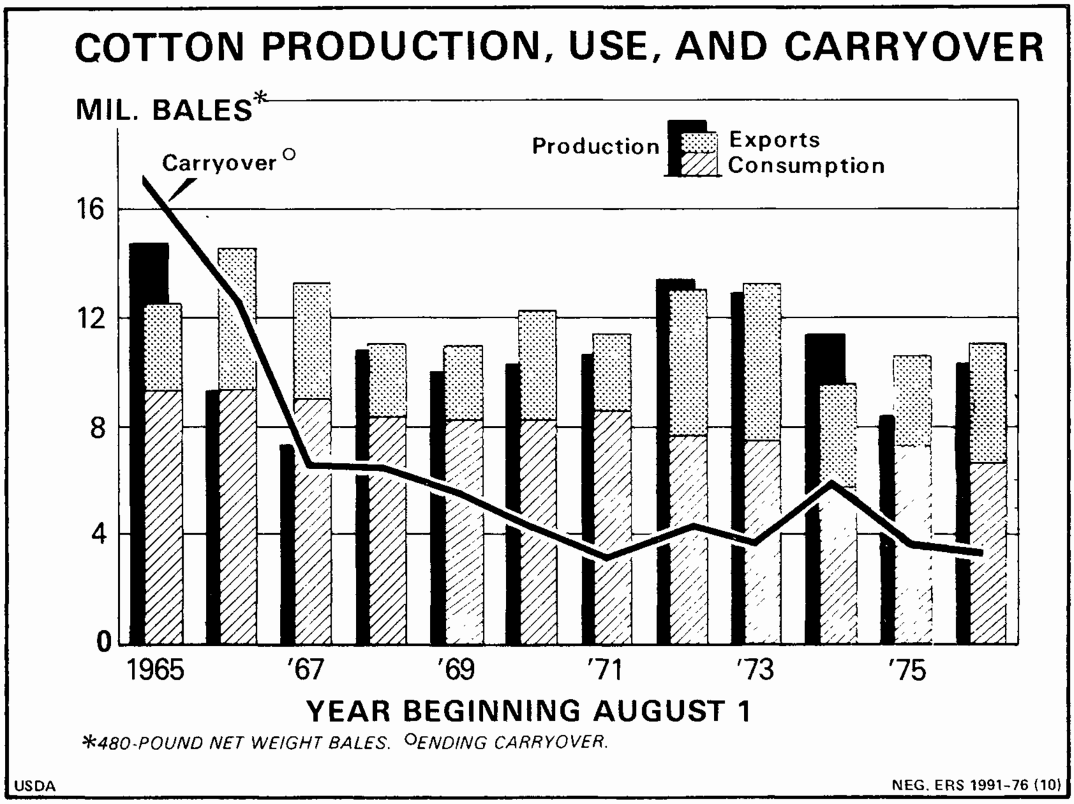


Figure 2

Table 1—Cotton stocks, all kinds: Privately owned and CCC

Year beginning August 1	Privately owned				CCC-held stocks[1]	Total
	At mills	In public storage	Elsewhere	Total		
	1,000 bales[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]
1963	1,215	1,566	280	3,061	8,155	11,216
1964	1,145	570	270	1,985	10,393	12,378
1965	1,491	954	230	2,675	11,616	14,291
1966	1,359	3,011	188	4,558	12,304	16,862
1967	1,779	4,574	400	6,752	5,781	12,533
1968	1,856	4,087	300	6,243	205	6,448
1969	1,638	1,572	400	3,610	2,911	6,521
1970	1,423	947	360	2,730	3,030	5,760
1971	1,641	1,908	400	3,949	303	4,252
1972	1,540	1,357	80	2,977	257	3,234
1973	1,500	1,881	350	3,731	198	3,929
1974	1,439	1,886	200	3,525	218	3,743
1975	1,132	3,190	275	4,597	884	5,481
1976	1,210	2,123	150	3,483	111	3,594

[1] Data excludes cotton sold by CCC for delivery on August 1. Includes cotton pooled, owned, loans outstanding, and cotton released from the stockpile. [2] Running bales.

Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

inches and grade index of 91.3 were about the same as for the previous carryover.

With cotton prices considerably above loan rates over the past year, stocks under loan to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) are virtually depleted. As of October 13, CCC inventories totaled only 30,000 bales, compared with about 250,000 a year earlier (table 2).

Crop Prospects Falter

The October 1 estimate of 10¼ million bales for the 1976 cotton crop is about 5 percent below early-season indications but still over 20 percent above the small 1975 crop. The recent downward revision in the production estimate reflects the impact of earlier adverse weather in several important cotton-producing regions. Cotton planting generally got off to a late start in both the Delta and High Plains, reflecting cold wet weather in the Delta and extremely dry conditions on the High Plains. Continuing adverse weather this fall has damaged yield prospects. The western areas of Texas and Oklahoma were subjected to frosty temperatures in early October, raising the distinct possibility of further cotton losses.

Cotton harvesting activity is lagging recent years. Ginnings through mid-October amounted to about 1½ million bales, about 15 percent of expected production. Normally, about a fourth of the crop is ginned by this date. This season's early ginnings contained large proportions of high-grade, long staple cotton (table 3). However, the quality of the 1976 crop will likely suffer as the season progresses.

The national average yield per harvested acre is estimated at 445 pounds based on October 1 conditions, down from 453 pounds last year and

Table 2—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple[1]		
		Owned	Under loan	Total	Owned	Under loan	Total
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
1976							
August 5	111	0	110	110	0	([2])	([2])
18	103	0	103	103	0	([2])	([2])
September 2	87	0	87	87	0	([2])	([2])
16	71	0	71	71	0	([2])	([2])
October 1	36	0	36	36	0	([2])	([2])
13	30	0	30	30	0	([2])	([2])

[1] Currently represents American-Pima cotton; earlier years included Sea Island and Sealand. [2] Less than 500 bales.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 3—Upland cotton: Ginnings by staple length

Staple	Season through September 30			
	Quantity		Share of total	
	1975	1976[1]	1975	1976[1]
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*Percent*
7/8" and shorter (26—28)	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
29/32" (29)	([2])	.4	([2])	.1
15/16" (30)	2.9	3.0	.8	.5
31/32" (31)	31.6	18.1	8.5	3.2
1" (32)	72.6	83.9	19.4	14.7
1-1/32" (33)	74.5	201.5	19.9	35.2
1-1/16" (34)	115.6	206.1	31.1	35.8
1-3/32" (35)	66.6	54.2	17.8	9.5
1-1/8" (36)	9.0	5.5	2.4	1.0
1-5/32" and longer (37—40)	.5	([2])	.1	([2])
Total	373.2	572.8	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

5 to 10 percent below normal. But with a fourth larger acreage for harvest, domestic production is up sharply, especially in the western half of the Cotton Belt which is accounting for three-fourths of this year's increase in U.S. output. For instance, expected output is up 33 percent in the Far West and 23 percent in the Southwest. Production gains in the Southeast and Delta are placed at around 30 percent and 12 percent, respectively (tables 20 and 21 and figure 3).

Cotton Prices at High Level

The ups and downs in cotton prices continue to make headlines. After falling from the July peak, spot market prices have again climbed since August, primarily reflecting recent deterioration in production prospects and tightening supplies.

As of early November, the spot market price of base grade SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton was nearly 80 cents per pound, up from 70 cents on August 1 and over 25 cents above a year earlier. Prices received by farmers also have strengthened in recent months, increasing from 60.4 cents per pound in August to 62½ cents in October (table 22 and figure 4).

As cotton prices trended up last spring and summer, forward crop contracting picked up sharply. Farmers have booked about one-half their 1976 production, compared with only 10 percent last year. By regions, forward contracting of the current crop ranges from nearly a fourth in the Southwest to nearly three-fourths in the Delta. Contracting in the Southeast and Far West stands at 52 percent and 69 percent, respectively.

Cotton futures prices have paralleled recent spot market price movements. As of early November, December 1976 futures were over 80 cents per pound, about 10 cents above the early August level. In comparison, December 1977 futures were around 68 cents per pound.

Mill Use Down

After recovering sharply from the 1974/75 recession, use of all fibers by U.S. textile mills has eased off since January. In the case of cotton, the seasonally adjusted daily rate of consumption has trended down about 1½ percent per month during 1976, reflecting some softness in overall retail textile demand and the desire of mills to keep inventories under close control (figure 5). As mill consumption during this period reflected cotton prices only slightly above manmade fiber prices, there has not been any significant substitution of manmade fibers for cotton. However, market losses are likely later in the season as mills are confronted with the 1976 cotton crop, which is priced nearly one-third higher than the 1975 crop. In comparison, manmade fiber prices are close to year-earlier levels (tables 4 and 5).

Mill-delivered cotton prices now are around 50 percent above manmade fiber staple. For instance, during August and September, mills paid an average of nearly 80 cents per pound for Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton, compared with 52 to 53 cents for rayon and polyester staple (table 23). However, rayon list prices were increased 4 cents per pound in October, and trade sources indicate that polyester staple prices may soon follow suit in order to bolster sagging profit margins and encourage the additional capacity needed to satisfy projected future growth in textile demand.

After consuming cotton at an annual rate of 6.9 million bales in August, U.S. mills cut use 3 percent in September—to an annual rate of 6.7 million. With the current price disparity between cotton and manmade fibers along with recent increases in the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods (table 6), further slippage in cotton use is indicated for coming months. For the 1976/77 season as a whole, mill consumption may total about 6.6 million bales (±5 percent), down from 7¼ million last season.

There has been relatively strong demand for cotton products at the retail level over the past year. All-cotton denim and corduroy goods have played a big role in cotton's success. However, the importance of blends cannot be overlooked. Cotton consumed in blends, primarily with polyester, accounts for nearly a fifth of total cotton use (table 24).

COTTON: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

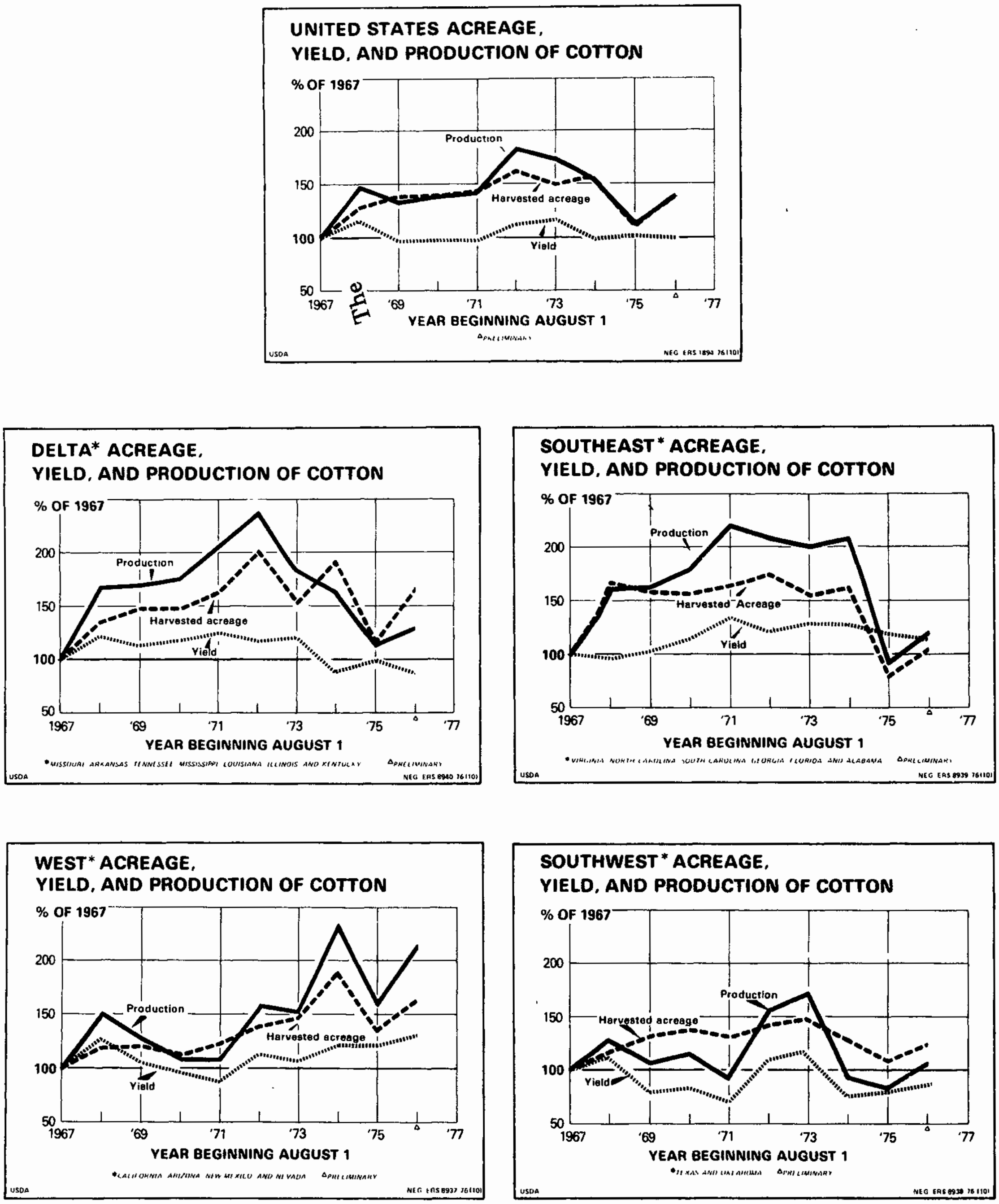


Figure 3

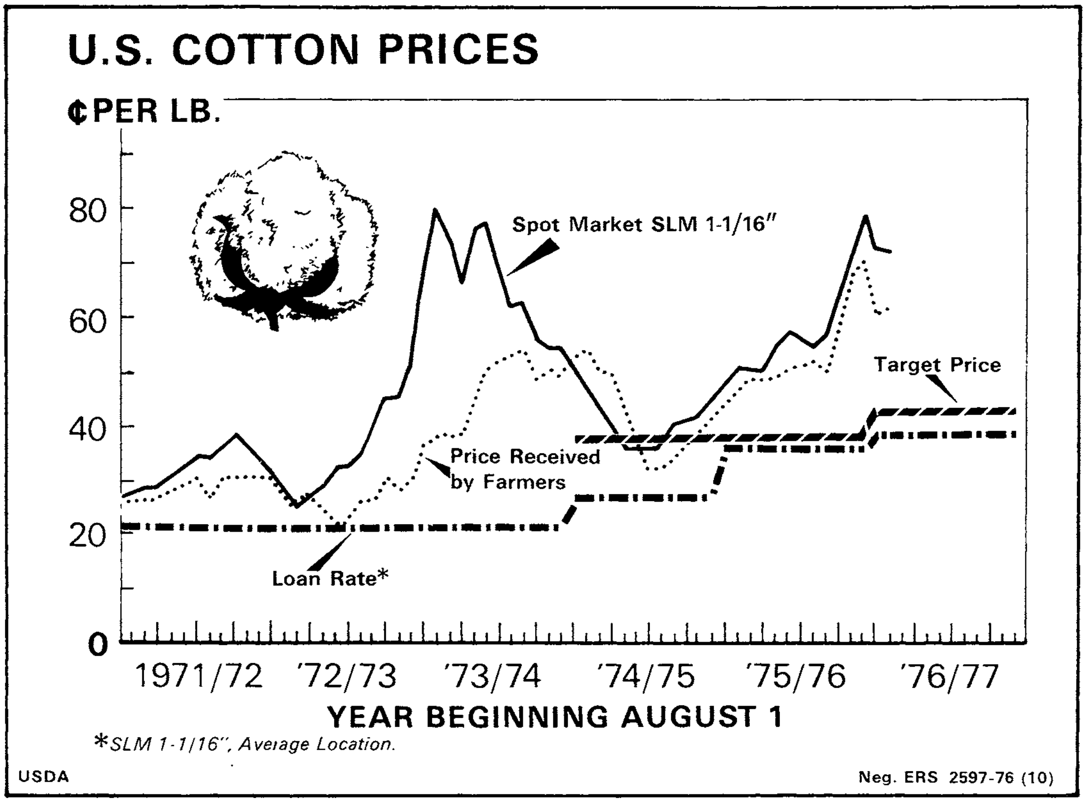


Figure 4

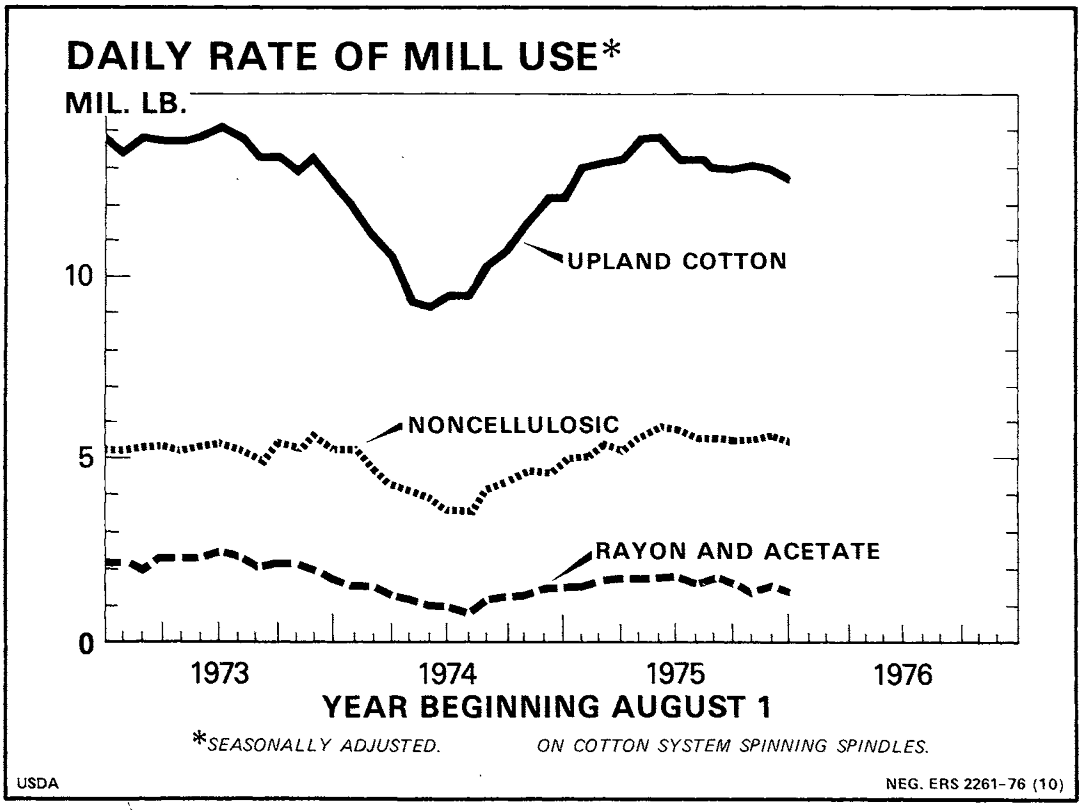


Figure 5

Table 4—Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Month	Upland cotton				Manmade staple							
	1975/76		1976/77[1]		1975/76				1976/77[1]			
					Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]	
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed
	Bales[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
August	25,012	24,426	25,871	25,265	1,363	1,332	5,047	4,820	1,503	1,466	5,656	5,387
September	26,282	26,099	24,742	24,546	1,403	1,374	5,163	5,022	1,447	1,416	5,470	5,311
October	27,014	26,484			1,541	1,454	5,052	5,342				
November	27,160	26,891			1,617	1,622	5,278	5,231				
December	24,698	27,381			1,416	1,595	4,934	5,464				
January	28,143	27,892			1,538	1,571	5,771	5,986				
February	27,608	26,830			1,564	1,570	5,660	5,660				
March	28,083	26,951			1,531	1,501	5,718	5,568				
April	26,702	26,307			1,561	1,558	5,657	5,590				
May	27,156	26,086			1,576	1,465	5,774	5,473				
June	27,303	26,253			1,544	1,418	5,726	5,506				
July	21,934	25,594			1,291	1,526	4,901	5,576				

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other manmade fibers. [3] Running bales.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 5—Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year beginning August 1[1]	Cotton	Manmade			Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total		
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*
1973	3,533,386	552,954	1,349,106	1,902,060	5,435,446	65.0
1974	2,770,191	319,388	1,143,214	1,462,602	4,232,793	65.5
1975	3,426,437	389,057	1,412,045	1,801,102	5,227,539	65.6
1975						
August (4)	250,479	27,253	100,945	128,198	378,677	66.1
September (4)	262,510	28,067	103,267	131,334	393,844	66.6
October (5)	336,753	38,536	137,542	176,078	512,831	65.7
November (4)	271,435	32,338	105,567	137,905	409,340	66.3
December (5)	307,829	35,410	123,342	158,752	466,581	66.0
January (4)	280,568	30,758	115,419	146,177	426,745	65.8
February (4)	274,668	31,272	113,207	144,479	419,147	65.5
March (5)	349,491	38,279	142,946	181,225	530,716	65.9
April (4)	264,529	31,228	113,146	144,374	408,903	64.7
May (4)	269,717	31,511	115,474	146,985	416,702	64.7
June (5)	339,649	38,592	143,161	181,753	521,402	65.1
July (4)	218,809	25,813	98,029	123,842	342,651	63.9
1976						
August (4)	[2] 250,017	30,059	113,130	143,189	[2] 393,206	63.6
September[2] (5)	N.A.	36,178	136,747	172,925	N.A.	N.A.

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in period. [2] Preliminary. N.A. = not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

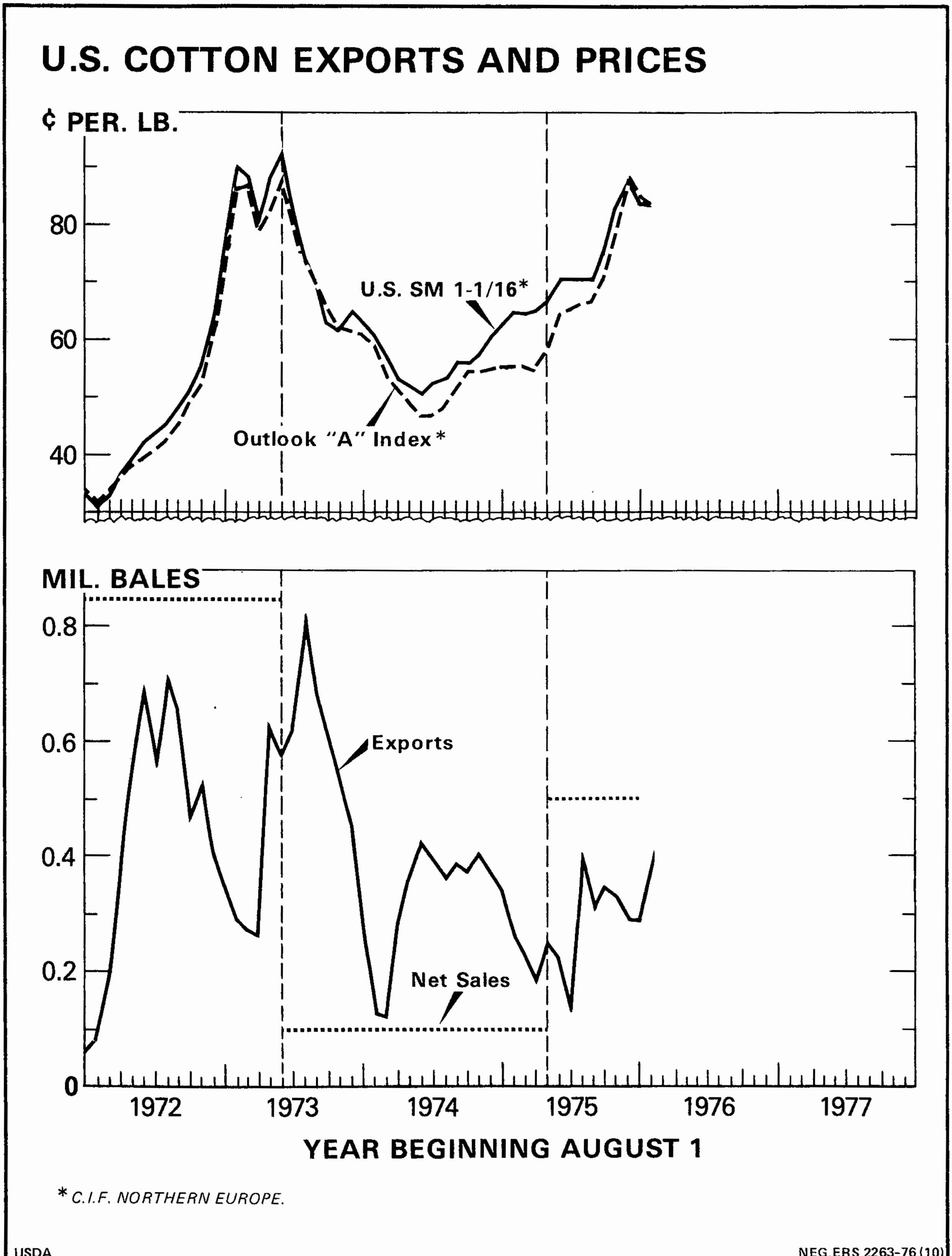

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS AND PRICES
¢ PER. LB.
80
60
40
U.S. SM 1-1/16*
Outlook "A" Index*
MIL. BALES
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Exports
Net Sales
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1
* C.I.F. NORTHERN EUROPE.
USDA
NEG.ERS 2263-76 (10)

Figure 7

combined U.S. mill use and exports may total slightly below last season's 101,000 bales. Thus, stocks will be worked down during the season.

Based on October 1 indications, the 1976 ELS cotton crop is placed at 57,500 bales, compared with last season's 55,000. This season's average yield is estimated at 536 pounds per harvested acre, the highest since 1968/69.

On the demand side, 1976/77 mill use may fall moderately below the 90,000 bales consumed last season as higher prices discourage use (table 8). Exports also are estimated to total less than 1975/76's 11,000 bales.

For the 1977 crop of ELS cotton, USDA recently announced a national marketing quota of 113,000 bales (480-pound), up from 82,481 this year, and a national acreage allotment of 120,000 acres, compared with 83,702 acres for the 1976 crop. This allotment represents the acreage necessary—based on the national average yield per planted acre of 452 pounds for 1972-75—to produce an amount of ELS cotton equal to the national marketing quota.

The ELS quota and allotment were increased in order to assure adequate production and to discourage large imports of ELS cotton. Imports during 1975/76 exceeded production for the first time since 1967/68 (table 16).

The 1977 marketing quota is subject to approval by ELS cotton growers in a December 6-10 mail referendum. At least two-thirds of those voting must approve quotas if they are to continue in effect. If quotas are approved, producers will be eligible for loans on ELS cotton in 1977 if they have complied with their acreage allotment. The preliminary ELS cotton national average loan rate for the 1977 crop has been set at 76.7 cents per pound (65 percent of the October parity price), up from 73.24 cents this season. However, there will be no direct payment if this loan rate is finalized. This season, producers are receiving a direct payment of 1.51 cents per pound.

Table 8—Extra-long staple cotton[1] Daily rate of mill consumption, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Month	1972/73		1973/74		1974/75		1975/76		1976/77[2]	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
	Bales[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]
August	373	370	366	359	298	290	261	253	332	321
September ...	368	377	336	340	265	266	286	287	281	281
October	378	361	359	341	274	259	311	295		
November ...	394	378	336	325	216	210	319	312		
December ...	347	393	268	311	180	214	279	336		
January	414	390	355	336	222	211	335	318		
February	346	327	359	337	242	227	329	309		
March	362	359	346	346	222	222	395	396		
April	352	363	319	330	245	254	408	423		
May	389	367	356	332	251	232	436	402		
June	387	363	329	310	232	219	365	345		
July	291	354	256	310	197	237	296	356		

[1] Includes American-Pima, Sea Island and foreign-grown cotton. [2] Preliminary. [3] Running bales.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

WOOL SITUATION

U.S. SITUATION

Apparel Wool Consumption Off Slightly

Apparel wool mill consumption in August totaled 7.6 million pounds, clean basis, compared with 7.3 million in July and 8.1 million in August 1975. However, on a seasonally adjusted basis, August consumption showed a drop of about 11 percent from July's total (tables 9, 32, and figure 8). Through August, mill consumption totaled 73.4 million pounds, up 25 percent from the 58.6 million consumed during the same period last year. For the year, mill consumption is likely to total near the lower end of the 107 to 112 million pound range we projected last winter. We expect mill use to pick up slightly in the fourth quarter from the seasonally low rates of use in July and August. However, the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders of finished wool apparel fabrics stood at 38 percent in August, up from levels of around 27 to 30 percent in late 1975 and early 1976 (table 10). A rise in the ratio often signals a decline in future mill use, other things equal. Also, wool prices continue to increase relative to manmade fiber prices. The result may be some further substitution of manmade fibers for wool in 1977.

Table 9—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,793
1970	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971	116,310	75,151	191,461
1972	142,233	76,368	218,601
1973	109,872	41,394	151,266
1974	74,856	18,595	93,451
1975	94,117	15,908	110,025
Jan.-Aug.			
1975	58,636	10,558	69,194
1976[1]	73,443	9,366	82,809

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 10—Finished wool apparel fabrics: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders

Month	1973	1974	1975	1976
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
January	31	42	97	31
February	30	42	90	28
March	32	49	89	29
April	31	54	78	31
May	29	52	76	33
June	31	60	73	37
July	26	71	55	36
August	34	82	39	38
September	32	92	29	
October	34	97	27	
November	34	88	27	
December	35	93	29	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Domestic consumption (mill use plus the raw wool content of the net import balance in wool textiles) of apparel wool through August amounted to nearly 118.5 million pounds, clean basis, compared to 78.5 million during the same period in 1975, an increase of 51 percent. Nearly 45 percent of the 1976 domestic consumption figure is represented by the net import balance in wool textiles. However, in July-August, the net import balance in wool textiles accounted for 56 percent of domestic apparel wool consumption.

Carpet Wool Consumption Still Slow

In sharp contrast to the pickup in apparel wool demand this year, carpet wool mill use is falling short of last year's depressed level. In August, carpet wool consumption totaled 1.4 million pounds, clean basis, up sharply from July, but still 15 percent below the August 1975 level. Through August, total carpet wool consumption equaled 9.4 million pounds, clean basis, 12 percent below the 10.6 million recorded during the same period last year (table 9 and figure 8).

Carpet wool use continues to decline even though shipments of carpets and rugs have risen steadily since the first quarter of 1975 (table 11). Carpet wool use in 1976 will total near 15 million pounds, clean basis, down from 15.9 million in 1975. The true picture of the decline in carpet wool use is best illustrated by the fact that as recently as 1973, more than 75 million pounds of carpet wool were consumed in U.S. mills.

Table 11—U.S. mill shipments of rug and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Million square yards	*Percent*
1972	935.0	+23.8
1973	1,025.7	+9.7
1974	939.8	-8.4
1975	837.0	-10.9
1973		
1st	252.5	+17.1
2nd	254.6	+6.6
3rd	259.4	+10.3
4th	259.2	+5.7
1974		
1st	249.5	-1.2
2nd	253.8	-0.3
3rd	238.2	-8.2
4th	198.3	-23.5
1975		
1st	180.5	-27.7
2nd	207.5	-18.2
3rd	225.6	-5.3
4th	220.2	+11.0
1976		
1st	227.8	+26.2
2nd	228.5	+10.1

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Interfiber Competition

Total fibers consumed in domestic woolen and worsted mills in the January-August period of 1976, at 341 million pounds, scoured basis, were 6 percent above the same period in 1975. Shorn and pulled wool accounted for 24.3 percent of the total, compared with 21.6 percent a year earlier. Wool's share of worsted consumption increased from 39.7 to 46.4 percent as manmade fiber use showed a corresponding percentage decline. Wool's share of carpet and rug yarn production declined by about one percent (table 33 and figure 9).

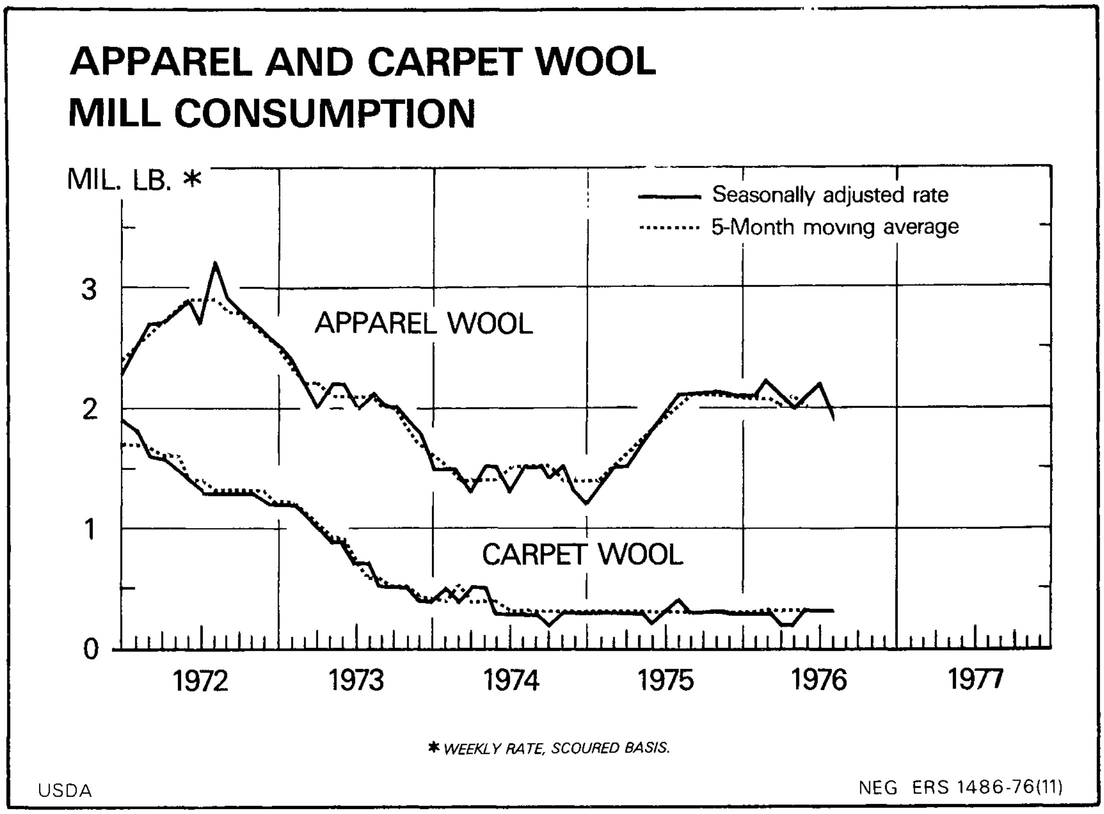


Figure 8

Review of Domestic Supply Situation

Shorn wool production in the United States during 1976 is estimated at 108 million pounds, grease basis, 10 percent less than in 1975 and 18 percent below 1974. The number of sheep and lambs shorn is estimated at 13.4 million, down 7 percent from 1975. The average fleece weight for 1976 is estimated at 8.08 pounds compared with 8.31 pounds in 1975. On a clean basis, total shorn and pulled wool production in 1976 will be about 61.1 million pounds.

Total commercial stocks of raw wool as of January 1, 1976, were 47.5 million pounds, scoured basis. Apparel wool stocks totaled 39.5 million pounds, of which 31.5 million were domestic and 8 million were foreign. As of September 1, 1976, commercial stocks of apparel wool were estimated at about 54.4 million pounds, or about a 6-month supply (through February 1977). Since new domestic supplies will not be available in quantity until March or April of 1977, we may see imports of apparel wool pick up considerably in late 1976 and early 1977. The vast majority of the imported apparel wool is dutiable at 25.5 cents per clean pound.

Carpet wool stocks as of September 1 were estimated at about 12 million pounds, scoured basis, which is nearly a 9-month supply at current rates of mill use. Carpet class wools are not produced in this country, and the imported wool is not dutiable. Little change is seen in the carpet wool situation with respect to mill consumption and import needs.

Raw Wool Prices Show Strength

The average farm price of wool in October was 76.7 cents per pound, grease basis, compared with 68.8 cents in September and 52.8 cents in October 1975 (table 12). The fall in domestic wool prices beginning in 1973 was checked in mid-1975, and prices have moved steadily upward since then in response to the resurgence in wool demand, smaller domestic supplies, and an increasing reliance on imports.

Prices are expected to continue strong over the next few months. Based on the historical monthly distribution of raw wool sales, the average farm price through October is estimated in the 65-68 cents per pound range. With the support price at 72 cents per pound, the 1976 incentive payment to growers will be small.

The floor price increase in Australia is not expected to have an immediate impact on U.S.

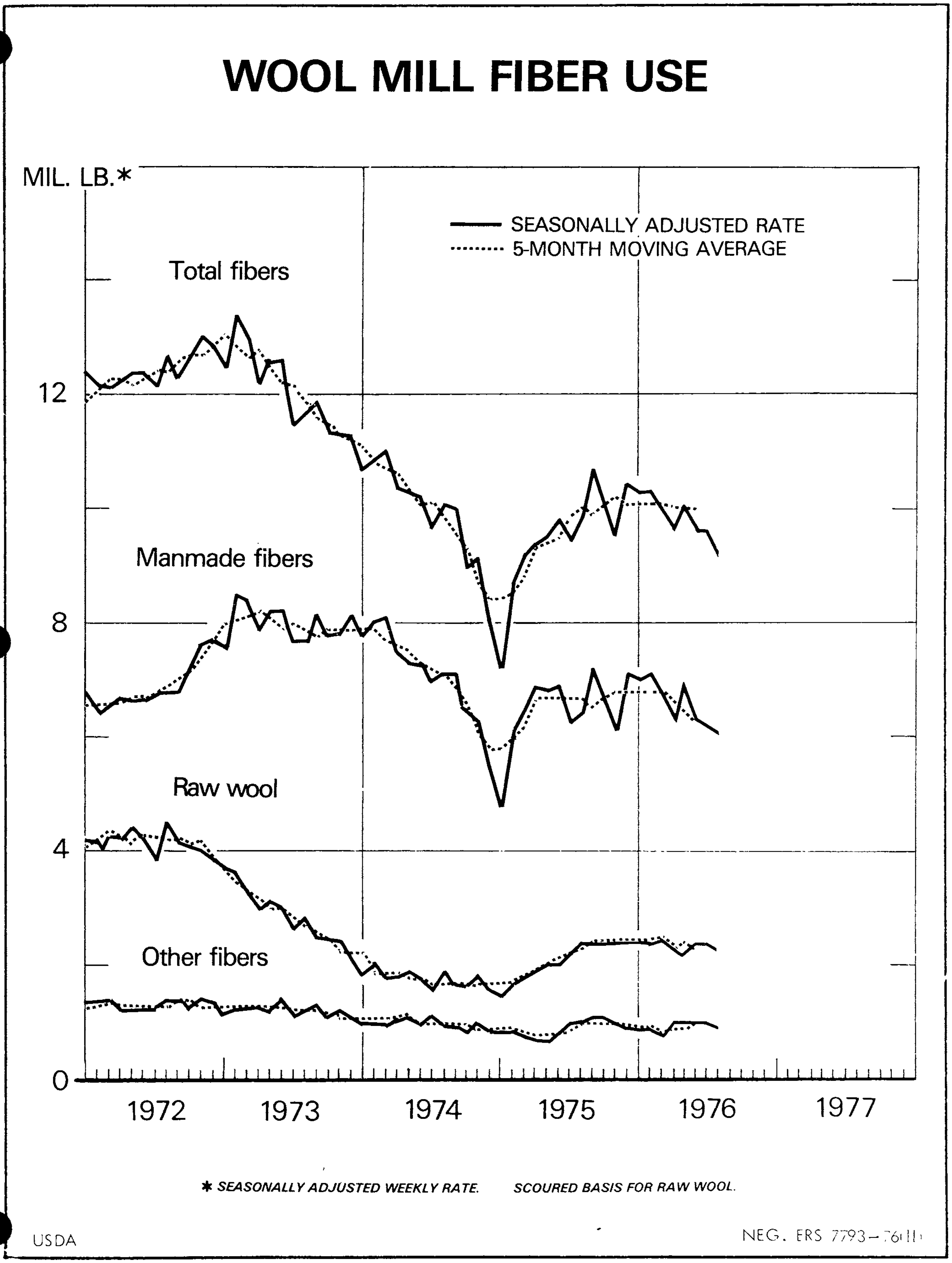

WOOL MILL FIBER USE
MIL. LB.*
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE
5-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE
Total fibers
12
Manmade fibers
8
Raw wool
4
Other fibers
0
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE. SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.
USDA
NEG. ERS 7793-76(10)

Figure 9

Table 12—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976[1]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	17.7	78.0	78.4	40.5	48.4
February	19.6	77.3	70.0	35.3	53.1
March	24.2	90.4	66.1	33.1	52.8
April	29.1	86.1	62.5	39.1	67.8
May	34.5	82.3	60.6	48.0	69.5
June	39.4	84.5	59.7	49.1	69.0
July	39.2	83.0	61.1	48.0	70.2
August	38.4	78.8	52.5	46.2	66.5
September	35.8	83.7	48.7	44.8	68.8
October	50.9	74.3	49.6	52.8	76.7
November	52.5	70.1	45.8	54.8	
December	49.3	70.6	43.5	52.8	
Weighted season average	35.0	82.7	59.1	44.7	

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

prices since Australian auction prices are currently above the floor levels. However, the action by the Australian Wool Corporation should shore up world and U.S. prices over the next two years. Of more immediate importance to U.S. wool prices may be the decrease in Australian wool production in the 1976/77 Australian season, and the likelihood of a sharp drop in sheep numbers in that country due to the prolonged drought.

Medium Wool Prices on Rise

The price of wool delivered to domestic mills continued to rise in September. Since the first of the year, territory fine wools have risen by 10 to 15 cents per clean pound (averaging about 7 percent). However, territory medium wools have increased by 18 to 40 cents per pound (averaging about 28 percent). Similar patterns are exhibited by graded fleece shorn wool prices (table 34).

The strong worldwide demand for medium wools of the type used in sweater yarns is causing prices of these wools to move higher. Medium wool stocks are also tighter than the fine wools used in woven worsted fabrics. And the Australian stockpile is definitely tilted toward the finer wools. As a result of the rapid rise in domestic medium wool prices, the spread between Australian and U.S. medium wool prices narrowed throughout 1976 until September, when Australian prices increased sharply. The spread in September was U.S. 48 cents per pound, or about 22 cents excluding the duty. The spread between fine wool prices has remained practically unchanged over the past 6 months, and in September, was about 11 cents per pound excluding the duty (table 34 and figure 10).

Apparel Wool Imports Up Sharply

The increased demand for apparel wool in the United States and the continued decline in the size of the domestic clip has resulted in a marked increase in imports this year. Through August, apparel wool imports for consumption totaled 28.3 million pounds, clean basis, compared with 7.5 million in the same period last year and only 16.6 million for all of 1975 (table 13). Dutiable imports in August were nearly 4 million pounds, up from 2.7 million in July. Imports are likely to pick up in late 1976 and early 1977 as mills attempt to retain adequate stocks of apparel wool while awaiting the 1977 domestic clip. As in the past, the bulk of the apparel wool imports are grades 60's and finer (table 14). About 73 prcent of the dutiable imports are from Australia.

Imports of duty-free (carpet) wool for consumption through August totaled 13.4 million pounds, clean basis, compared with 9.8 million during the same period last year and 17 million for all of 1975. Wool grades 40's and coarser accounted for about 76 percent of the duty-free imports (table 14). About 69 percent of the imports so far this year are from New Zealand.

Table 13—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

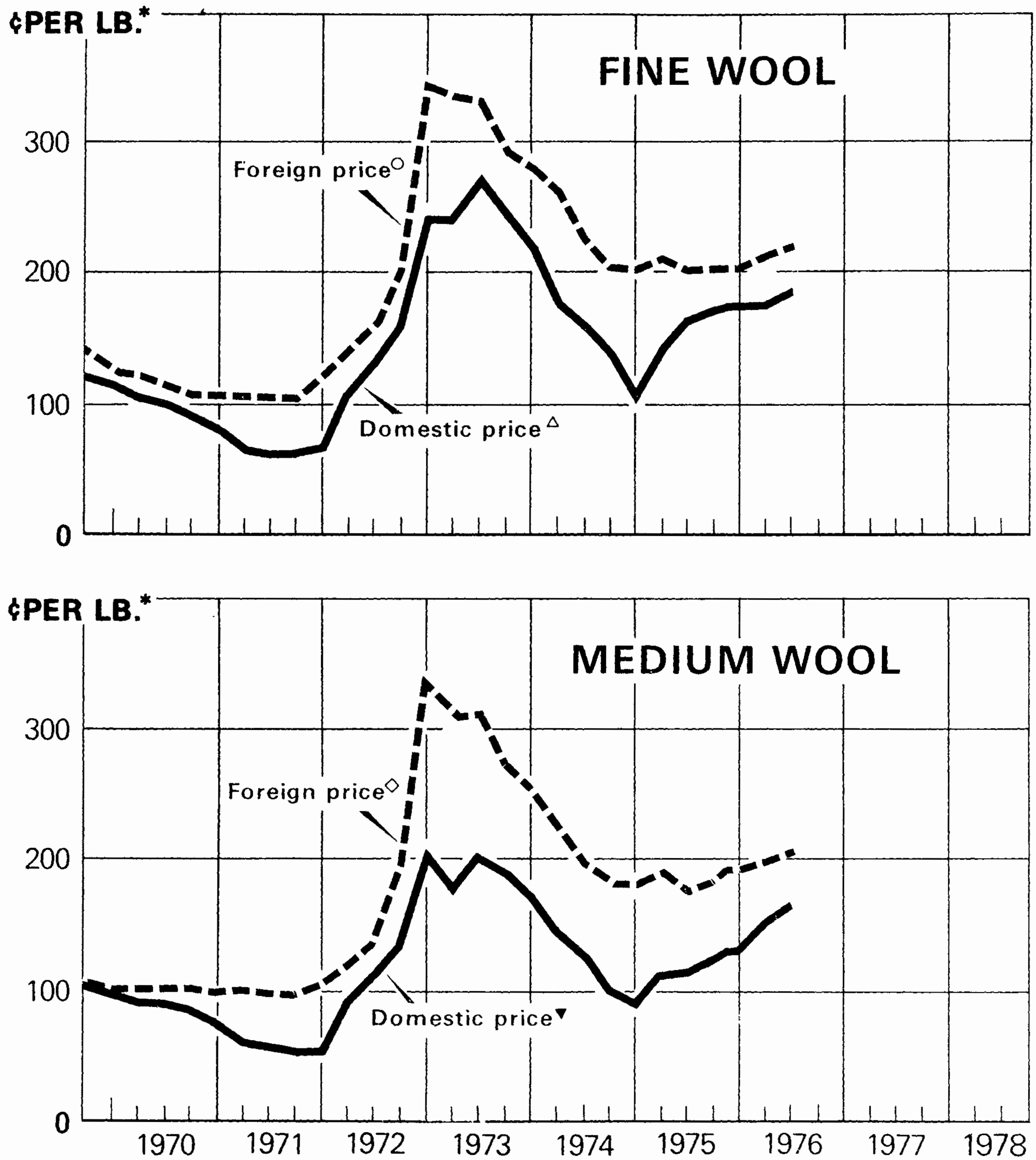
Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971	42,682	83,893	126,575
1972	24,790	71,849	96,639
1973	17,967	39,922	57,889
1974	11,758	15,163	26,921
1975	16,568	17,021	33,589
Jan.-Aug.			
1975	7,529	9,809	17,338
1976[1]	28,302	13,425	41,727

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The factors that have encouraged raw wool imports have limited U.S. exports. Through August, only 1 million pounds, clean basis, of raw wool were exported, compared with 6.7 million during the same perod last year. The bulk of the exports have been to Western Europe, particularly to Belgium (table 35).

WOOL PRICES



*CLEAN BASIS. ○AUSTRALIAN 64's, TYPE 62, DUTY-PAID, DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS. △GRADED TERRITORY 64's (20.60-22.04 MICRONS) STAPLE 2-3/4" AND UP DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS. ◇AUSTRALIAN 58/60's, TYPE 432/3 DUTY PAID, DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS. ▼GRADED TERRITORY 58's (24.95-26.39 MICRONS) STAPLE 3-1/4" AND UP, AND 60's (23.50-24.94 MICRONS) STAPLE 3" AND UP DELIVERED TO U.S. MILLS.

USDA NEG. ERS 88-76(11)

Figure 10

Table 14—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1974	1975[1]	Jan.-Aug. 1975	Jan.-Aug. 1976[1]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
		Dutiable		
60's and finer	64.2	80.5	71.1	81.2
50's up to 60's	11.7	5.5	7.7	7.9
44's up to 50's	7.5	3.6	4.2	2.2
40's and coarser	16.6	10.4	17.0	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Duty-free		
46's	6.2	4.1	4.2	3.4
44's	22.3	13.8	15.5	13.3
40's and coarser	68.0	77.1	74.1	75.9
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	3.5	5.0	6.2	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Textile Production and Trade

U.S. production of wool top in July totaled 3.7 million pounds, compared with the June total of 5.6 million and the July 1975 total of 4.4 million. Total production during the first 7 months of 1976 amounted to 32.2 million pounds, up from 25.6 million during the same period in 1975.

Exports of wool top through August amounted to 4.4 million pounds, compared with 7.7 million during the same period last year. About 2.4 million pounds (54 percent) have been exported to Japan so far this year (table 35).

Although domestic production of woolen and worsted fabrics in the first half of 1976 was up significantly over the first half of 1975, imported finished and semi-finished wool products are being increasingly relied upon to meet domestic needs. In August, the raw wool content of U.S. imports of wool textiles for consumption totaled 12.2 million pounds, compared with 10.6 million in July and 7.3 million in August 1975. Through August of this year, the raw wool content of U.S. wool textile imports amounted to 64 million pounds, as opposed to only 40.2 million pounds during the same period in 1975 and 68.1 million for all of 1975. Of the 64 million pounds imported so far this year, about 55 million consisted of apparel manufactures.

The raw wool content of U.S. exports of wool textiles amounted to 11.3 million pounds through August of this year, down from the 14.6 million exported during the same period in 1975. As a result, the net import balance through August was 52.7 million pounds, raw wool content, compared to 26.6 million through August 1975. For 1976, the net import balance may total 75-80 million pounds, well above 1975's 47 million. Last year, the net import balance in wool textiles equaled 43 percent of total domestic mill use, but through August of this year the percentage has risen to 64 percent. (Details of textile trade are in tables 36 and 37.)

WORLD SITUATION

Overview

The world wool situation in 1976 is highlighted by a growing supply/demand imbalance resulting from a marked increase in consumption and a decline in world wool production. Wool production prospects deteriorated as the year progressed due to adverse weather conditions, especially the widespread drought in Australia. As the pressure on supplies intensified, prices advanced and the wool stockpiles amassed in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were drawn down substantially. In sum, the world wool textile industry has recovered significantly from the low point of the recession. Further recovery is contingent upon continued general economic growth and the avoidance of further sharp increases in wool prices relative to competing fiber prices.

Wool Textile Activity Recovering

Data for the first quarter of 1976 reveal a substantial increase in wool mill consumption by the 8 leading non-Communist wool textile manufacturing countries for which data are available (table 15). The extent of the recovery is indicated by an increase in wool consumption of nearly 29 percent over the first quarter of 1975, and an increase of 35 percent above the second quarter of 1975—the bottom of the textile cycle. The rate of recovery has slackened somewhat as comparisons between the fourth quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976 indicate. During this time, wool consumption increased by just 5 percent, and even less on a seasonally adjusted basis. Later data for the United Kingdom show a 2-percent drop in wool consumption between the first and second quarters of 1976, and the rate of mill use in the United States has definitely leveled out in the second and third quarters.

Stockpiles Drawn Down; Production Prospects Deteriorate

The decline in new wool production along with the upsurge in demand has led to a substantial

Table 15—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year		1975				1976	Change	
	1974	1975[1]	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar. 1975 to Jan.-Mar. 1976	1974 to 1975
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
United States	93.4	110.2	22.8	27.4	28.5	31.5	33.4	+46.5	+18.0
United Kingdom	248.2	243.5	60.0	64.2	56.2	63.1	68.6	+14.3	-1.9
France	230.6	236.3	58.2	64.8	48.9	64.4	71.6	+23.0	+2.5
Japan	277.3	316.6	65.9	77.6	82.7	90.4	92.6	+40.5	+14.2
Italy	192.4	193.6	49.6	---	---	55.8	57.1	+15.1	+.6
West Germany	84.9	120.4	25.6	31.1	26.2	37.5	37.5	+46.5	+41.8
Belgium	44.7	53.6	13.2	13.2	11.5	15.7	17.2	+30.3	+19.9
Australia	44.3	45.1	7.1	10.4	13.7	13.9	12.1	+70.4	+1.8
Netherlands	11.7	11.9	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.3	3.3	+6.5	+1.7
Total	1,227.5	1,331.2	305.5	291.8	270.1	375.6	393.4	+28.8	+8.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

rundown in the stocks accumulated by the wool marketing authorities in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The latest available figure for stocks held by the Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) is for June 25, 1976. At that time, the AWC held 1.3 million bales (about 249 million pounds, clean), down nearly 0.6 million (107 million pounds) from the November 1975 peak. Although the floor prices were raised by an average of 14 percent for the 1976/77 auction season which began in August, AWC purchases have been nil since market prices have been above the floor levels. For example, the auction price for the 21 micron wool (64's) in mid-October was A$3.15 per kilogram (U.S. $1.77 per pound), compared with the new floor level of A$2.75 per kilogram (U.S. $1.55 per pound). Later data should show a further rundown in AWC stocks.

The Australian Wool Production Forecasting Committee on September 22 revised estimated 1976/77 (July-June) shorn wool production downward to approximately 1.39 billion pounds, grease basis. This was down 41 million pounds from the July estimate and about 8 percent lower than last season's total. The widespread drought has lowered lambing percentages, increased mortality rates, and led to increased livestock slaughter. Trade sources are estimating that Australian sheep numbers may total only 138 million head next March, compared with 149 million in March 1976.

Stocks held by the New Zealand Wool Marketing Corporation were down to 6.5 million pounds, clean, at the end of August after an opening stock of 12.3 million on July 1, 1976. July 1, 1975 stocks totaled 52.6 million pounds. In South Africa, season-ending stocks (June 30) were estimated at 17 million pounds, clean, down from June 30, 1975 stocks of 30 million. Shorn wool production in these two countries is expected to increase only slightly in 1976/77.

Mohair Situation

The Texas mohair market is quiet with only occasional sales reported. About 350,000 pounds of fall adult hair sold in late October at $3 to $3.10 per pound, grease basis, f.o.b. warehouse. After a period of falling prices, the October 19 auction in South Africa saw adult hair prices up 5 percent over the October 5 auction and kid hair up 10 to 12 percent. U.S. exports through August totaled 4.3 million pounds, compared to 5.6 million during the same period last year. The United Kingdom has imported 2.9 million pounds of U.S. mohair so far this year (table 35). The weakening British pound is raising the price of our mohair to the United Kingdom and could result in a cut in our exports.

Table 16—Cotton: Supply and distribution, by type, United States

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution			Difference unaccounted[5]	Ending stocks July 31
	Beginning stocks August 1[1]	Production[2]	Imports	Total[3]	Mill consumption[4]	Exports	Total[3]		
	1,000 480-pound net weight bales[6]								
	All kinds								
1963	11,136	15,294	135	26,565	8,696	5,775	14,471	257	12,351
1964	12,351	15,145	118	27,614	9,261	4,195	13,456	91	14,249
1965	14,249	14,938	118	29,305	9,596	3,035	12,631	354	17,028
1966	17,028	9,557	105	26,690	9,574	4,832	14,406	60	12,344
1967	12,344	7,443	149	19,936	9,077	4,361	13,438	86	6,584
1968	6,584	10,926	68	17,578	8,332	2,825	11,157	123	6,544
1969	6,544	9,990	52	16,586	8,114	2,878	10,992	249	5,843
1970	5,843	10,192	37	16,072	8,204	3,897	12,101	232	4,203
1971	4,203	10,477	72	14,752	8,259	3,385	11,644	150	3,258
1972	3,258	13,704	34	16,996	7,769	5,311	[7]13,080	305	4,221
1973	4,221	12,974	48	17,243	7,472	6,123	13,595	160	3,808
1974	3,808	11,540	34	15,382	5,860	3,926	9,786	112	5,708
1975[8]	5,708	8,302	92	14,102	7,250	3,311	10,561	140	3,681
1976[9]	3,681	[10]10,251	70	14,002	6,600±300	4,400±300	11,000±300	137	3,150±300
	Upland								
1963	10,930	15,130	54	26,114	8,554	5,773	14,327	304	12,091
1964	12,091	15,025	36	27,152	9,107	4,174	13,281	109	13,980
1965	13,980	14,850	31	28,861	9,454	3,029	12,483	356	16,734
1966	16,734	9,484	29	26,247	9,438	4,819	14,257	91	12,081
1967	12,081	7,374	58	19,513	8,948	4,316	13,264	130	6,379
1968	6,379	10,847	38	17,264	8,204	2,816	11,020	133	6,377
1969	6,377	9,913	30	16,320	8,001	2,863	10,864	271	5,727
1970	5,727	10,135	11	15,873	8,105	3,885	11,990	251	4,134
1971	4,134	10,379	42	14,555	8,163	3,376	11,539	166	3,182
1972	3,182	13,608	22	16,812	7,670	5,306	[7]12,976	317	4,153
1973	4,153	12,896	26	17,075	7,384	6,111	13,495	173	3,753
1974	3,753	11,450	24	15,227	5,797	3,914	9,711	133	5,649
1975[8]	5,649	8,247	36	13,932	7,160	3,300	10,460	143	3,615
1976[9]	3,615	[10]10,193	40	13,848					
	Extra-long staple[11]								
1963	206	164	81	451	142	2	144	-47	260
1964	260	120	83	463	154	21	175	-19	269
1965	269	88	88	445	142	6	148	-3	294
1966	294	72	76	442	136	13	149	-30	263
1967	263	69	[12]91	423	129	45	174	-44	205
1968	205	79	30	314	128	9	137	-10	167
1969	167	77	22	266	113	15	128	-22	116
1970	116	57	26	199	99	12	111	-19	69
1971	69	98	30	197	96	9	105	-16	76
1972	76	96	11	183	99	5	104	-11	68
1973	68	78	21	167	88	12	100	-12	55
1974	55	90	10	155	63	12	75	-21	59
1975[8]	59	55	56	170	90	11	101	-3	66
1976[9]	66	[10]57	30	153					

[1] Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-pound net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. [2] Includes preseason ginnings. [3] Totals made from unrounded data. [4] Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. [5] Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less distribution. For upland cotton, this difference primarily reflects an increase of an estimated 1 percent in average bale weights due to moisture absorbtion once cotton is ginned and begins to flow through marketing channels. Additional moisture is absorbed by cotton moving in export channels. For ELS cotton, this difference reflects, in part, reporting discrepencies for stocks, mill consumption, and exports. In addition, ELS supply-demand balances are altered by significant quantities of foreign cotton released from the National Stockpile and included in beginning stocks during 1963-67. [6] Factors used to convert running bales to equivalent 480-pound net weight bales for carryover and consumption of domestic cotton are based on the relationship between 480 pounds and the gin weight of a running bale, raised by 1 percent (moisture factor). [7] Includes small amount destroyed. [8] Preliminary. [9] Preliminary and estimated. [10] Crop Reporting Board report of October 12, 1976. [11] Includes American Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown ELS cotton. [12] Imports exceed quota of 85,600 bales, in part, because import data are not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. Also, may include 6,000 or more bales of cotton stapling less than 1-3/8 inches.

Table 17—American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length

Year and month[1]	Less than 1" Quantity	Less than 1" Share of total	1" and 1-1/32" Quantity	1" and 1-1/32" Share of total	1-1/16" and 1-3/32" Quantity	1-1/16" and 1-3/32" Share of total	Longer than 1-3/32" Quantity	Longer than 1-3/32" Share of total	Total (2) Quantity	Total consumption[2 3]
	1,000 bales[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales[4]*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales[4]*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales[4]*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales[4]*	*1,000 bales[4]*
1973/74										
Aug. (4)	44.3	8.3	145.7	27.1	317.4	59.3	28.7	5.3	536.1	558.0
Sept. (4)	43.1	8.4	141.0	27.4	302.4	58.9	27.3	5.3	513.6	535.3
Oct. (5)	55.5	8.3	178.3	26.8	398.0	59.9	33.0	5.0	664.9	695.3
Nov. (4)	41.8	7.8	146.5	27.5	319.3	59.8	26.1	4.9	533.6	555.9
Dec. (4)	39.4	8.2	126.7	26.3	290.1	60.3	25.0	5.2	481.2	501.9
Jan. (5)	53.4	7.9	181.3	26.7	405.7	59.8	38.3	5.6	678.7	701.9
Feb. (4)	48.0	8.4	145.1	25.8	337.3	59.9	33.1	5.9	563.5	583.5
Mar. (4)	51.1	9.1	147.1	26.3	328.4	58.8	32.4	5.8	559.0	578.8
Apr. (5)	61.4	9.4	170.3	26.3	379.8	58.7	36.1	5.6	647.5	669.8
May (4)	53.2	9.9	136.1	25.5	316.1	59.3	28.0	5.3	533.4	554.4
June (4)	53.7	10.3	137.7	26.5	300.8	57.9	27.5	5.3	519.8	538.4
July (5)	49.2	8.9	161.0	28.9	319.8	57.5	26.3	4.7	556.3	574.0
Total[2]	594.1	8.8	1,816.8	26.7	4,015.0	59.2	361.8	5.3	6,787.6	7,047.2
1974/75										
Aug. (4)	48.8	9.9	135.4	27.5	283.1	57.5	24.8	5.1	492.1	508.4
Sept. (4)	48.1	10.3	131.6	28.3	264.4	56.7	22.0	4.7	466.1	482.7
Oct. (5)	53.3	9.7	161.0	29.4	304.8	55.6	29.1	5.3	548.2	567.1
Nov. (4)	40.1	9.7	115.6	28.0	233.1	56.4	24.4	5.9	413.2	427.0
Dec. (4)	29.3	8.9	98.4	30.0	182.4	55.5	18.4	5.6	328.6	339.4
Jan. (5)	40.5	9.0	130.6	29.1	250.3	55.8	27.2	6.1	448.7	462.7
Feb. (4)	32.9	8.7	107.7	28.5	216.4	57.3	20.6	5.5	377.6	390.1
Mar. (4)	33.1	8.7	113.7	29.8	217.9	57.1	16.8	4.4	381.6	395.0
Apr. (5)	40.3	8.1	143.2	28.7	289.6	58.0	26.2	5.2	499.2	518.6
May (4)	33.4	7.7	118.9	27.5	257.5	59.5	23.1	5.3	432.9	449.9
June (4)	36.7	8.1	120.4	26.6	271.6	60.0	24.1	5.3	452.8	471.8
July (5)	40.3	8.0	137.1	27.3	295.8	58.9	28.9	5.8	502.0	521.6
Total[2]	477.0	8.9	1,513.5	28.3	3,066.8	57.4	285.7	5.4	5,343.0	5,534.4
1975/76										
Aug. (4)	39.9	8.3	124.1	25.8	288.7	60.1	28.1	5.8	480.8	499.5
Sept. (4)	40.4	8.0	132.8	26.3	304.3	60.2	28.1	5.5	505.6	525.2
Oct. (5)	52.9	8.1	176.1	27.0	386.8	59.4	35.7	5.5	651.4	674.8
Nov. (4)	46.2	8.8	145.6	27.9	302.3	57.8	28.6	5.5	522.7	542.7
Dec. (5)	55.1	9.3	164.0	27.6	336.1	56.6	38.8	6.5	593.9	616.6
Jan. (4)	46.5	8.6	149.9	27.7	316.8	58.4	28.8	5.3	542.1	562.2
Feb. (4)	49.8	9.3	141.2	26.3	314.5	58.7	30.7	5.7	536.2	551.1
Mar. (5)	64.8	9.5	176.4	25.9	398.4	58.4	42.2	6.2	681.8	700.4
Apr. (4)	47.5	9.2	133.1	25.6	304.4	58.7	33.7	6.5	518.7	533.2
May (4)	47.1	8.9	133.3	25.3	310.4	58.9	36.6	6.9	527.4	542.1
June (5)	57.7	8.7	174.7	26.3	386.3	58.2	45.2	6.8	664.0	681.5
July (4)	40.2	9.4	111.5	26.1	247.7	58.1	27.2	6.4	426.7	438.2
Total[2]	588.2	8.8	1,762.8	26.5	3,896.8	58.6	403.5	6.1	6,651.3	6,867.4
1976/77										
Aug. (4)	46.9	9.4	122.2	24.4	297.3	59.3	34.8	6.9	501.1	515.2

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. [2] Totals made from unrounded data. [3] Includes dtat for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. [4] Running bales. [5] Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

Table 18—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States

Country of destination	July 1976				Cumulative August 1975-July 1976				August 1976			
	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*
Europe												
United Kingdom	80	250	0	330	2,514	7,273	504	10,291	1,289	1,194	0	2,483
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	764	9,637	692	11,093	623	335	0	958
Ireland (Erie)	0	0	0	0	0	1,056	0	1,056	0	1,123	0	1,123
France	0	680	25	705	10,491	11,710	503	22,704	88	981	0	1,069
Germany (West)	1,142	949	0	2,091	4,725	5,986	110	10,821	1,166	600	0	1,766
Italy	700	3,035	0	3,735	6,856	39,889	6,064	52,809	1,360	3,083	0	4,443
Netherlands	434	0	0	434	1,516	1,147	0	2,663	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	449	0	449	0	6,156	0	6,156	0	400	0	400
Portugal	0	710	480	1,190	0	4,228	840	5,068	6,320	4,097	0	10,417
Spain	3	0	0	3	8,826	8,096	101	17,023	932	0	0	932
Sweden	0	1,332	0	1,332	50	20,511	100	20,661	0	1,100	0	1,100
Switzerland	315	1,744	1,844	3,903	7,050	14,591	7,692	29,333	1,285	2,896	1,800	5,981
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	6,720	0	6,720	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	692	0	692	698	36,619	0	37,317	0	500	0	500
Total Europe	2,674	9,841	2,349	14,864	43,490	173,619	16,606	233,715	13,063	16,309	1,800	31,172
Other countries												
Canada	1,347	1,938	837	4,122	45,049	68,167	17,317	130,533	4,927	6,636	878	12,441
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	85	0	0	85
Thailand	0	1,772	8,261	10,033	1,286	24,247	41,643	67,176	0	4,024	7,208	11,232
South Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	295	190	0	485	575	1,244	0	1,819	0	246	0	246
Indonesia	1,197	3,552	301	5,050	14,850	206,165	12,018	233,033	880	6,679	1,497	9,056
Korea	1,115	35,331	20,537	56,983	58,587	712,316	121,996	892,899	3,254	39,929	14,375	57,558
Hong Kong	0	8,660	26,791	35,451	406	46,112	79,269	125,787	198	6,739	23,262	30,199
Taiwan (Formosa)	505	7,593	23,101	31,199	26,225	224,904	246,403	497,532	228	7,837	24,950	33,015
Japan	1,669	64,731	28,920	95,320	3,846	517,298	124,697	645,841	750	31,293	21,719	53,762
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	25,245	2,061	27,306	0	3,764	0	3,764
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	3,390	0	3,390	0	216	444	660
Republic of South Africa	0	204	0	204	0	5,294	473	5,767	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Philippines	0	10,220	5,848	16,068	5,062	76,028	24,738	105,828	101	15,561	2,035	17,697
Other	388	1,811	4,419	6,618	3,183	123,889	80,514	207,586	198	9,989	2,742	12,929
World total	9,190	145,843	121,364	276,397	202,559	2,208,018	767,884	3,178,461	23,684	149,222	100,910	273,816

[1] Includes American-Pima cotton.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19—American upland cotton: Carryover, ginnings, supply, and disappearance, by staple length

Year beginning August 1	Shorter than 1 inch		1 inch and 1-1/32 inches		1-1/16 inches and over		All staple lengths
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity
	1,000 bales	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*
				Carryover			
1966	5,932	36	5,791	35	4,842	29	16,565
1967	4,921	40	4,244	35	3,105	25	12,270
1968	2,189	35	1,641	26	2,416	39	6,246
1969	821	13	1,281	20	4,245	67	6,347
1970	329	6	1,001	18	4,305	76	5,635
1971	288	7	496	12	3,399	81	4,183
1972	698	22	422	13	2,030	65	3,150
1973	833	22	811	21	2,219	57	3,863
1974	934	25	832	23	1,921	52	3,687
1975	643	12	789	14	3,982	74	5,414
1976	503	14	570	16	2,432	70	3,505
				Ginnings			
1966	2,556	27	1,642	17	5,293	56	9,491
1967	1,705	23	1,109	15	4,556	62	7,370
1968	1,635	15	1,707	16	7,496	69	10,838
1969	1,684	17	1,590	16	6,586	67	9,860
1970	2,021	20	1,541	15	6,493	65	10,055
1971	1,846	18	843	8	7,445	74	10,133
1972	2,158	16	2,464	19	8,553	65	13,176
1973	3,019	24	1,945	16	7,569	60	12,533
1974	1,190	11	1,126	10	8,923	79	11,240
1975	1,674	21	905	11	5,518	68	8,097
1976[1]	2,000	20	1,500	15	6,500	65	10,000
				Supply[2]			
1966	8,488	33	7,433	28	10,135	39	26,056
1967	6,626	34	5,353	27	7,662	39	19,641
1968	3,824	22	3,348	20	9,913	58	17,085
1969	2,505	15	2,871	18	10,831	67	16,207
1970	2,350	15	2,542	16	10,799	69	15,691
1971	2,134	15	1,339	9	10,844	76	14,317
1972	2,857	18	2,887	18	10,582	64	16,325
1973	3,851	23	2,756	17	9,788	60	16,396
1974	2,125	14	1,959	13	10,844	73	14,927
1975	2,317	17	1,694	13	9,500	70	13,511
1976[1]	2,503	19	2,070	15	8,932	66	13,505
				Disappearance[3]			
1966	3,567	26	3,189	23	7,030	51	13,786
1967	4,436	33	3,712	28	5,246	39	13,394
1968	3,004	28	2,067	19	5,667	53	10,738
1969	2,176	21	1,870	18	6,526	61	10,572
1970	2,062	18	2,047	18	7,398	64	11,507
1971	1,435	13	917	8	8,816	79	11,167
1972	2,024	16	2,075	17	8,363	67	12,462
1973	2,917	23	1,924	15	7,868	62	12,709
1974	1,482	16	1,170	12	6,861	72	9,513
1975	1,815	18	1,123	11	7,069	71	10,007

[1] Preliminary and estimated. [2] Carryover at beginning of season, plus ginnings. [3] Supply minus carryover end of season.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 20—Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, by regions

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		Total
	1,000 acres	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*
	Planted acreage[5]								
1965	1,274	9.0	6,435	45.5	4,094	28.9	2,349	16.6	14,152
1966	1,031	10.0	4,712	45.5	2,989	28.9	1,617	15.6	10,349
1967	977	10.3	4,385	46.5	2,720	28.8	1,366	14.5	9,448
1968	1,158	10.6	4,871	44.7	3,343	30.6	1,540	14.4	10,912
1969	1,183	9.9	5,675	47.8	3,495	29.4	1,529	12.9	11,882
1970	1,098	9.2	5,777	48.4	3,560	29.8	1,510	12.6	11,945
1971	1,206	9.8	5,711	46.2	3,842	31.1	1,596	12.9	12,355
1972	1,346	9.6	6,158	44.0	4,807	34.3	1,689	12.1	14,001
1973	1,412	11.3	5,979	47.9	3,647	29.2	1,442	11.6	12,480
1974	1,844	13.5	5,804	42.4	4,546	33.2	1,505	10.9	13,699
1975	1,309	13.8	4,735	49.9	2,716	28.6	733	7.7	9,493
1976	1,586	13.5	5,161	43.8	4,061	34.4	987	8.3	11,795
	Harvested acreage								
1965	1,241	9.1	6,120	45.0	3,974	29.2	2,280	16.7	13,615
1966	1,006	10.5	4,348	45.5	2,774	29.1	1,424	14.9	9,552
1967	957	11.8	3,895	49.2	2,262	27.8	883	11.2	7,997
1968	1,138	11.2	4,505	44.3	3,049	30.0	1,468	14.5	10,160
1969	1,159	10.5	5,140	46.5	3,358	30.3	1,398	12.7	11,055
1970	1,079	9.7	5,346	47.9	3,355	30.1	1,375	12.3	11,155
1971	1,180	10.3	5,132	44.7	3,708	32.3	1,451	12.7	11,471
1972	1,328	10.2	5,544	42.7	4,578	35.3	1,534	11.8	12,984
1973	1,399	11.7	5,757	48.1	3,448	28.8	1,366	11.4	11,970
1974	1,821	14.5	4,980	39.6	4,320	34.4	1,446	11.5	12,567
1975	1,271	14.5	4,219	48.0	2,616	29.7	690	7.8	8,796
1976[9]	1,555	14.1	4,846	43.8	3,721	33.7	930	8.4	11,052
	Production								
	1,000 bales[6]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[6]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[6]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[6]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[6]*
1965	2,707	18.1	5,030	33.7	5,051	33.8	2,150	14.4	14,938
1966	1,925	20.1	3,393	35.5	3,077	32.2	1,162	12.2	9,557
1967	1,651	22.2	2,958	39.7	2,179	29.3	655	8.8	7,443
1968	2,482	22.7	3,786	34.6	3,612	33.1	1,046	9.6	10,926
1969	2,104	21.1	3,138	31.4	3,691	36.9	1,057	10.6	9,990
1970	1,796	17.6	3,402	33.4	3,819	37.5	1,175	11.5	10,192
1971	1,780	17.0	2,791	26.6	4,468	42.7	1,438	13.7	10,477
1972	2,593	18.9	4,609	33.6	5,139	37.5	1,363	10.0	13,704
1973	2,550	19.7	5,126	39.5	3,990	30.7	1,308	10.1	12,974
1974	3,806	33.0	2,796	24.2	3,576	31.0	1,362	11.8	11,540
1975	2,640	31.8	2,563	30.9	2,491	30.0	607	7.3	8,302
1976[9]	3,513	34.3	3,149	30.7	2,801	27.3	788	7.7	10,251

Yield per acre on harvested acreage

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		United States	
	Pounds[7]	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[7]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[7]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[7]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[7]*	*Pounds[8]*
1965	1,047	972	394	365	620	578	453	430	527	498
1966	918	975	375	375	532	563	392	406	480	497
1967	828	942	364	366	462	540	356	381	447	481
1968	1,047	892	404	348	569	527	342	372	516	463
1969	871	854	293	326	528	537	363	389	434	455
1970	798	875	306	332	546	552	410	403	438	464
1971	724	841	261	337	578	549	476	427	438	467
1972	937	867	399	333	539	523	427	445	507	469
1973	875	907	427	330	555	505	459	447	520	472
1974	1,003	979	270	340	397	462	452	433	441	473
1975	997		292		457		422		453	
1976[9]	1,084		312		361		407		445	

[1] California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. [2] Texas and Oklahoma. [3] Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. [4] Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. [5] Not adjusted for final acreage compliance with allotments. [6] 480-pound net weight bales. [7] Actual yield per acre. [8] Yield trend the 5-year centered average. [9] Crop Reporting Board report of October 12, 1976.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 21—Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States

State	Harvested acres				Lint yield per harvested acre				Production			
	Average 1970-74	1975	1976[1]	Change from 1975	Average 1970-74	1975	1976[1]	Change from 1975	Average 1970-74	1975	1976[1]	Change from 1975
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*Percent*
Alabama	554	370	450	+21.6	465	405	363	-10.4	537	312	340	+9.0
Arizona	321	298	353	+18.5	982	985	1,065	+8.1	670	611	783	+28.2
Arkansas	1,145	680	1,000	+47.1	473	485	312	-35.7	1,129	687	650	-5.4
California	894	875	1,120	+28.0	889	1,072	1,136	+6.0	1,677	1,954	2,650	+35.6
Georgia	395	160	240	+50.0	445	443	440	-.7	366	148	220	+48.7
Louisiana	554	310	545	+75.8	509	535	440	-17.8	581	346	500	+44.5
Mississippi	1,434	1,100	1,530	+39.1	594	454	392	-13.7	1,748	1,040	1,250	+20.2
Missouri	294	210	255	+21.4	480	449	320	-28.7	295	196	170	-13.3
New Mexico	149	98	81	-17.4	501	360	459	+27.5	155	73	78	+6.9
North Carolina	165	53	68	+28.3	413	412	424	+2.9	141	46	60	+30.4
Oklahoma	486	295	335	+13.6	279	277	201	-27.4	288	170	140	-17.7
South Carolina	307	103	165	+60.2	424	454	465	+2.4	272	98	160	+63.3
Tennessee	450	315	390	+23.8	477	339	283	-16.5	442	222	230	+3.6
Texas	4,866	3,924	4,511	+15.0	337	293	320	+9.2	3,457	2,393	3,010	+25.8
Other States[3]	20	5	9	+80.0	466	576	532	-7.6	19	6	10	+66.7
Upland	11,942	8,730	11,000	+26.0	469	453	445	-1.8	11,694	8,247	10,193	+23.6
American-Pima[4]	87	65.9	51.5	-21.9	458	397	536	+35.0	83	54.5	57.5	+5.5
United States	12,029	8,796	11,052	+25.7	469	453	445	-1.8	11,777	8,302	10,251	+23.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Bales of 480-pound net weight. [3] Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nevada. [4] Included in State and United States totals.

Crop Reporting Board, report of October 12, 1976.

Table 22—Cotton: Strict low middling, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton

Year beginning August 1	Average spot market prices per pound (net weight)[1]						Price per pound received by farmers for upland cotton (net weight)[2]
	15/16 inch	1 inch	1-1/32 inches	1-1/16 inches	1-3/32 inches	1-1/8 inches	
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
1973/74							
August	48.93	53.03	64.67	66.94	67.14	68.26	37.46
September	60.62	65.46	78.33	80.50	80.71	81.53	38.20
October	58.76	63.24	73.16	75.29	75.50	75.78	38.00
November	50.67	56.36	64.51	66.71	66.91	66.97	39.50
December	56.69	65.68	74.21	76.62	76.82	77.80	47.60
January	56.99	67.11	75.50	78.08	78.28	78.72	50.60
February	49.81	57.87	65.95	68.56	68.76	69.47	52.00
March	46.83	53.26	59.71	62.38	62.58	63.57	53.40
April	45.92	51.52	60.43	63.35	63.59	64.66	54.90
May	40.90	45.94	53.46	56.25	56.48	56.85	49.20
June	40.92	44.87	52.48	55.20	55.40	55.22	51.50
July	42.41	45.92	52.69	55.30	55.50	55.03	49.40
Average	49.95	55.86	64.59	67.10	67.31	67.82	[3] 44.4
Loan rate	16.99	18.24	19.49	20.84	21.14	21.59	[4] 20.65
1974/75							
August	40.88	44.12	48.06	50.36	50.58	51.13	53.60
September	40.51	43.57	45.76	47.65	47.87	48.61	54.90
October	37.76	40.66	42.91	44.59	44.81	45.05	51.40
November	34.00	36.42	38.29	39.96	40.18	40.38	50.40
December	31.47	33.89	35.30	36.91	37.11	37.06	43.80
January	29.71	32.01	34.50	36.10	36.30	36.79	37.00
February	28.77	31.13	34.86	36.44	36.64	37.30	32.60
March	30.28	32.59	36.26	37.81	38.01	38.57	33.50
April	33.71	36.13	38.92	40.43	40.60	41.43	35.40
May	35.34	37.75	40.22	41.73	41.90	42.94	36.50
June	36.48	38.89	41.18	42.77	42.94	44.30	38.90
July	39.61	41.75	43.98	45.57	45.74	46.76	40.60
Average	34.88	37.41	40.02	41.69	41.89	42.53	[3] 42.7
Loan rate	22.27	23.92	25.82	27.27	27.57	27.97	[4] 27.06
1975/76							
August	42.56	44.62	46.81	48.40	48.57	49.57	43.50
September	44.75	46.83	49.15	50.74	50.91	51.88	47.20
October	45.15	47.09	48.81	50.38	50.55	50.87	49.70
November	45.16	47.03	49.35	50.87	51.07	51.72	49.50
December	49.32	51.61	53.58	55.12	55.32	55.35	49.60
January	51.25	53.74	55.63	57.17	57.37	57.47	50.50
February	51.17	53.56	55.42	56.96	57.16	57.74	51.70
March	50.02	52.36	53.93	55.47	55.67	56.02	52.80
April	51.41	53.63	55.64	57.18	57.38	58.19	50.20
May	54.99	57.21	60.53	62.07	62.27	63.20	57.10
June	63.86	65.97	71.21	72.74	72.94	74.44	68.00
July	65.86	68.28	77.17	78.73	78.93	80.48	71.40
Average	51.29	53.49	56.44	57.99	58.18	58.91	[5] 49.9
Loan rate	31.03	32.83	34.78	36.28	36.58	36.93	[4] 36.12
1976/77							
August	63.82	66.33	71.69	73.25	73.45	74.23	60.40
September	64.06	66.72	70.70	72.26	72.46	73.04	64.50
October 15	66.39	68.95	77.08	75.52	75.72		
Loan rate	33.91	35.76	37.61	39.11	39.41	39.76	[4] 38.92

[1] Spot market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. [2] Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. [3] Weighted average. [4] SLM 1-1/16" average location. [5] Average price to April 1, 1976 with no allowance for unredeemed loans.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 23—Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill points, cotton prices and manmade staple fiber prices at f.o.b. producing plants, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent

Year beginning January 1	Cotton[1]		Rayon[2]		Polyester[3]	
	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]
	Cents per pound	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
1970	29	32	25	26	41	42
1971	32	35	27	28	37	39
1972	37	42	31	32	35	36
1973	61	67	33	35	37	38
1974	62	69	51	53	46	48
1975	52	58	51	53	48	50
1973						
January	39	43	32	33	35	36
February	40	44	32	33	35	36
March	41	46	32	33	37	39
April	46	51	32	33	37	39
May	52	57	32	33	37	39
June	53	58	32	33	37	39
July	58	64	33	34	37	39
August	72	80	34	35	37	39
September	88	98	34	35	37	39
October	84	93	35	36	37	39
November	72	80	35	36	38	40
December	82	91	36	37	38	40
1974						
January	86	96	36	37	38	40
February	76	84	44	46	42	44
March	70	78	47	49	42	44
April	71	79	50	52	42	44
May	64	72	50	52	42	44
June	61	68	50	52	46	48
July	62	69	55	57	46	48
August	58	65	55	57	51	53
September	55	62	55	57	51	53
October	52	58	56	58	51	53
November	47	52	57	59	51	53
December	45	50	57	59	50	52
1975						
January	44	49	56	58	49	51
February	45	50	50	52	47	49
March	46	51	50	52	47	49
April	48	53	50	52	47	49
May	50	55	50	52	46	48
June	50	56	50	52	45	47
July	53	58	50	52	45	47
August	56	62	50	52	45	47
September	58	64	50	52	50	52
October	58	64	52	54	50	52
November	57	64	52	54	50	52
December	61	68	52	54	53	55
1976						
January	64	71	52	54	53	55
February	63	70	52	54	53	55
March	62	69	52	54	53	55
April	62	69	52	54	53	55
May	68	75	52	54	53	55
June	77	86	52	54	53	55
July	86	96	52	54	53	55
August	80	89	52	54	53	55
September	78	87	52	54	53	55

[1] M-1-1/16" at Group B Mill points, net weight. [2] 1.5 and 3.0 denier, regular rayon staple. [3] Reported average market price for 1.5 denier polyester staple for cotton blending. [4] Actual prices converted to estimated ray fiber equivalent as follows; cotton, divided by 0.90, rayon and polyester, divided by 0.96.

Agricultural Marketing Service and Trade reports.

Table 24—Estimated mill consumption of raw cotton by major type of textile product

Textile products	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1975 Apr.-June	1975 July-Sept.	1976 Apr.-June	1976 July-Sept.[1]	Change July-Sept. 1975 to July-Sept. 1976
	1,000 bales[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*Percent*
Cotton broadwoven fabrics										
Duck and allied	354	292	305	282	232	53	58	64	55	-5
Sheeting and allied coarse	1,817	1,566	1,307	1,165	919	223	230	270	247	+7
Print cloth yarn	748	678	625	593	461	103	124	140	131	+6
Corduroys	417	465	384	302	290	73	78	92	85	+9
Denims	547	597	580	662	1,007	266	241	285	266	+10
Other carded colored yarn	135	141	163	139	91	22	19	38	33	+74
Toweling	709	743	696	643	548	136	138	158	142	+3
Blanketing and napped	121	130	119	117	94	25	23	32	+29	+26
Fine cotton	192	165	124	101	87	17	23	32	28	+22
Other fabrics	352	278	231	177	167	39	47	53	48	+2
Total	5,392	5,055	4,534	4,181	3,896	957	981	1,164	1,064	+8
Polyester/cotton blended fabrics										
Batiste	61	56	46	40	41	10	12	11	8	-33
Bed sheeting	298	371	444	462	436	112	112	122	114	+2
Broadcloth	88	86	88	91	74	18	20	23	19	-5
Twills	106	108	135	118	107	28	25	35	32	+28
Poplins	66	68	66	69	68	15	19	21	19	0
Yarn dyed fabrics	86	73	101	97	79	18	20	27	27	+35
Other fabrics	130	179	234	195	244	54	70	83	76	+9
Total	835	941	1,114	1,072	1,049	255	278	322	295	+6
Other textile products										
Rayon/cotton blends	55	50	55	39	29	8	7	9	9	+29
Knit cloth	1,605	1,495	1,424	1,251	1,124	270	294	307	286	-3
Narrow woven fabrics	192	197	186	161	122	31	30	30	30	0
Thread	170	215	195	181	166	42	41	35	35	-15
Rope, cordage, and twine	127	96	89	86	72	18	18	15	15	-17
Total	2,149	2,053	1,949	1,718	1,513	369	390	396	375	-4
Grand total	8,376	8,049	7,597	6,971	6,458	1,581	1,649	1,808	1,734	+5
Actual mill consumption	8,304	8,050	7,620	6,894	6,306	1,520	1,659	1,849	1,677	+1
Residual[3]	+72	-1	-23	+77	+152	+61	-10	-41	+57	

[1] Estimated. [2] 480-pound net weight. [3] Difference between sum of estimated raw cotton consumption in itemized products and reported total mill consumption. Reflects cotton consumption in minor uses, such as tire cord, as well as inventory changes and lags between raw cotton consumption and production of textile products.

Based on data reported in *Current Industrial Reports*, Bureau of the Census, and *Cotton Counts its Customers*, National Cotton Council of America.

Table 25—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and woven cloth						Primarily manufactured products			
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Woven cloth		Total		Pile fabrics and mfrs.[2]	Table damask and mfrs.	Bed-clothes and towels[3]	Gloves, hosiery, and hdkf.
			100 percent cotton	Blends[1]	Weight	Bales				
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974	13,025	336	246,105	13,375	272,841	568.4	7,609	495	31,258	4,885
1975	11,334	341	215,006	7,116	233,797	487.1	4,305	266	21,194	6,959
1976[9]										
January ...	2,032	35	33,071	1,177	36,315	75.7	738	10	2,961	927
February ..	2,371	32	25,349	1,495	29,247	60.9	247	17	2,850	835
March	2,955	27	32,357	1,190	36,529	76.1	392	5	3,182	766
April	2,226	35	29,139	1,986	33,386	69.6	343	13	3,502	802
May	2,193	43	24,286	1,267	27,789	57.9	585	13	3,041	814
June	2,499	42	25,763	1,105	29,409	61.3	625	18	2,553	869
July	2,126	57	23,007	1,463	26,653	55.5	928	22	2,594	995
August	2,362	30	21,176	1,236	24,804	51.7	595	26	1,915	1,047
Jan.-Aug.										
1975	5,948	177	100,714	4,634	111,473	232.2	2,785	190	12,235	4,253
1976[9]	18,764	301	214,148	10,919	244,132	508.6	4,453	124	22,598	7,055

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products							Total	
	Other wearing apparel[4]	Lace fabric and articles[5]	Household and clothing articles[6]	Misc.-products[7]	Floor covering	Total			
						Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1974	163,425	1,749	10,126	6,859	3,432	229,838	478.8	502,679	1,047.2
1975	216,023	1,551	10,423	4,687	2,047	267,455	557.2	501,252	1,044.3
1976[9]									
January ...	23,214	175	1,324	446	283	30,078	62.7	66,393	138.3
February ..	23,042	151	1,085	310	123	28,660	59.7	57,907	120.6
March	24,489	204	1,259	640	252	31,189	65.0	67,718	141.1
April	22,781	221	1,370	668	292	29,992	62.5	63,378	132.0
May	20,231	308	1,107	785	218	27,102	56,5	54,891	114.4
June	22,374	290	1,366	578	260	28,933	60.3	58,342	121.5
July	26,245	381	1,133	472	162	32,932	68.6	59,585	124.1
August	27,061	499	1,302	428	256	33,129	69.0	57,933	120.7
Jan.-Aug.									
1975	128,064	820	5,118	3,323	1,220	158,008	329.2	269,481	561,4
1976[9]	189,437	2,229	9,946	4,327	1,846	242,015	504.2	486,147	1,012.8

[1] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. [2] Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. [3] Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. [4] Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). [5] Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. [6] Includes braids (except hat braids), tubing, labels, lacing, wicking, loom 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] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 26—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and woven cloth							Manufactured products			
				Woven cloth		Total		House furnishings			
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Standard constructions and tire cord[1]	Other[2]	Weight	Bales	Blankets	Quilts, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other[3]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974	17,926	4,325	1,762	201,500	29,599	255,112	531.5	690	12,344	10,647	15,703
1975[9]	11,958	3,336	1,702	188,529	28,859	234,384	488.3	662	11,164	8,380	11,668
1976[9]											
January ...	1,110	364	207	16,704	2,160	20,545	42.8	44	1,116	567	917
February ..	1,071	374	196	16,713	1,603	19,957	41.6	61	827	567	1,198
March	1,019	260	163	23,002	1,786	26,230	54.6	93	1,244	844	965
April	837	430	129	19,781	1,846	23,023	48.0	69	1,157	821	1,376
May	862	422	136	16,583	1,733	19,736	41.1	47	907	1,185	1,281
June	1,094	376	109	18,555	2,813	22,947	47.8	42	1,122	1,426	1,138
July	861	334	206	15,592	1,707	18,700	39.0	47	1,328	1,101	1,359
August	1,028	352	137	15,308	1,885	18,710	39.0	103	952	957	1,157
Jan.-Aug.[9]											
1975	7,705	2,044	1,044	121,339	19,560	151,692	316.0	446	7,266	5,258	6,757
1976	7,882	2,912	1,283	142,238	15,533	169,848	353.8	506	8,653	7,468	9,391

Year and month	Manufactured products						Total	
	Wearing apparel		Other household and clothing articles[6]	Industrial products[7]	Total			
	Knit[4]	Other[5]			Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1974	7,372	32,717	35,589	22,319	137,381	286.2	392,493	817.7
1975[9]	7,847	34,649	27,135	17,765	119,270	248.5	353,654	736.8
1976[9]								
January ...	877	3,115	2,039	2,364	11,039	23.0	31,584	65.8
February ..	815	3,078	1,803	3,389	11,738	24.4	31,695	66.0
March	1,264	3,597	2,112	2,952	13,071	27.2	39,301	81.9
April	898	3,797	2,311	1,563	11,992	25.0	35,015	72.9
May	835	4,066	2,085	1,777	12,183	25.4	31,919	66.5
June	1,042	4,215	2,671	2,054	13,710	28.6	36,657	76.4
July	820	3,406	1,864	1,726	11,651	24.3	30,351	63.2
August	875	2,975	2,111	1,692	10,822	22.5	29,532	61.5
Jan.-Aug.[9]								
1975	4,789	22,057	17,486	11,453	75,512	157.3	227,204	473.3
1976	7,426	28,249	16,996	17,517	96,206	200.4	266,054	554.3

[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 mitts of woven fabric. [5] Includes underwear and outerwear of woven fabric, handkerchiefs, and wearing apparel containing mixed fibers (corsets, brassieres, and girdles, garters, armbands and suspenders, neckties and cravats). [6] Includes canvas articles and manufactures, knit fabric in the piece, braids and narrow fabrics, elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and laces and lace articles. [7] Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. [8] 480-pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census

Table 27—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of manmade fiber manufactures

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and woven cloth							Primarily manufactured products	
								Wearing apparel	
	Sliver, tops, and roving	Yarns thrown or plied[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics	Woven cloth	Total	Knit[2]	Not knit
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974	2,392	2,614	6,507	2,420	6,580	55,707	76,220	175,340	76,639
1975	3,113	3,661	5,578	2,144	713	54,025	69,234	194,887	94,113
1976[6]									
January	400	447	541	226	7	5,659	7,280	15,568	8,698
February	304	315	354	168	0	4,430	5,571	12,944	7,525
March	427	328	761	251	0	5,051	6,818	15,307	10,368
April	191	270	814	199	0	5,327	6,801	14,800	9,685
May	171	258	872	193	0	4,738	6,232	18,523	10,139
June	243	145	995	222	41	5,244	6,890	23,473	12,364
July	344	190	1,120	191	8	6,182	8,125	27,055	14,647
August	402	224	734	211	83	5,523	7,177	21,325	13,087
Jan.-Aug.									
1975	1,554	2,119	3,932	1,331	710	34,323	43,969	123,851	57,692
1976[6]	2,482	2,177	6,281	1,661	139	42,154	54,894	148,995	86,513

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products						Total manufactured imports
	Handkerchiefs	Laces and lace articles[3]	Narrow fabrics[4]	Knit cloth in the piece	Other manufactures[5]	Total	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974	126	3,389	5,707	14,405	19,426	295,032	371,252
1975	558	3,888	7,402	13,670	16,624	331,142	400,376
1976[6]							
January	88	384	421	1,390	2,549	29,098	36,378
February	81	211	479	1,090	1,655	23,985	29,556
March	95	320	602	1,238	1,961	29,891	36,709
April	108	298	469	1,142	2,270	28,772	35,573
May	65	272	558	954	2,099	32,610	38,842
June	86	435	624	1,081	2,527	40,590	47,480
July	111	439	445	1,227	2,268	46,192	54,317
August	78	550	692	1,046	2,726	39,504	46,681
Jan.-Aug.							
1975	289	2,169	5,776	9,054	10,129	208,960	252,929
1976[6]	712	2,909	4,290	9,168	18,055	270,642	325,536

[1] Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic singles yarn not over 20 turns per inch. [2] Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. [3] Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. [4] 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. [5] Not elsewhere classified. [6] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 28—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic manmade fiber manufactures

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and woven cloth						Primarily manufactured products		
	Sliver, tops, and roving[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Woven cloth	Total	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwear
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974	13,381	31,696	2,526	26,170	150,335	224,108	1,159	5,415	26,511
1975[4]	6,848	18,398	2,540	17,757	142,889	188,432	1,361	5,516	24,959
1976[4]									
January	720	1,785	257	1,726	10,947	15,435	131	471	1,855
February	727	1,779	186	2,090	10,986	15,768	150	540	1,953
March	983	2,108	264	1,542	13,647	18,544	138	602	2,389
April	783	1,483	185	1,573	12,515	16,539	132	542	2,362
May	1,326	1,885	193	2,101	11,846	17,351	129	522	2,170
June	602	2,054	182	1,861	12,167	16,866	235	706	2,406
July	955	1,578	141	2,497	9,588	14,759	131	560	2,065
August	522	1,625	185	1,883	9,691	13,906	188	532	2,153
Jan.-Aug.[4]									
1975	4,625	11,177	1,549	12,004	90,057	119,412	857	3,436	16,247
1976	6,618	14,297	1,593	15,273	91,387	129,168	1,234	4,475	17,353

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products					Total manufactured exports
	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted fabrics	Narrow fabrics[2]	Other manufactures[3]	Total	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974	48,884	15,217	9,295	60,145	166,626	390,734
1975[4]	44,645	13,247	10,334	35,235	135,297	323,729
1976[4]						
January	3,874	1,064	631	2,667	10,693	26,128
February	3,805	1,403	678	2,920	11,449	27,217
March	5,011	1,303	902	3,205	13,550	32,094
April	4,157	1,379	789	3,214	12,575	29,114
May	4,269	1,454	681	3,566	12,791	30,142
June	4,293	1,590	678	3,138	13,046	29,912
July	3,319	1,325	827	3,006	11,233	25,992
August	3,761	1,355	655	3,037	11,681	25,587
Jan.-Aug.[4]						
1975	25,839	8,763	6,817	23,673	85,632	205,044
1976	32,489	10,873	5,841	24,753	97,018	226,186

[1] Includes products made from waste. [2] Includes ribbons, trimmings, and braids (except hat braids). [3] Not elsewhere classified. [4] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 29—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content, by major fiber

Year and month	Cotton: 100 percent cotton fabric	Cotton: Cotton and manmade fiber mixtures: 50 percent or more cotton	Cotton: Cotton and manmade fiber mixtures: Less than 50 percent cotton	Cotton: Total	Wool: 100 percent wool fabric	Wool: Wool and manmade fiber mixtures: 50 percent or more wool	Wool: Wool and manmade fiber mixtures: Less than 50 percent wool	Wool: Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974	5,241	1,905	132	7,278	4,132	0	127	4,259
1975	4,202	1,268	56	[1] 5,622	2,991	0	704	[1] 3,810
1975								
January	650	65	20	735	193	0	26	219
February	523	28	13	564	340	0	19	359
March	635	26	11	672	320	0	1	321
April	563	66	6	635	383	0	47	430
May	330	147	0	477	442	0	46	488
June	409	125	0	[1] 581	238	0	37	[1] 328
July	303	137	0	440	208	0	67	275
August	134	113	0	[1] 251	79	0	30	[1] 113
September	192	190	0	382	62	0	103	165
October	132	84	3	[1] 262	289	0	72	[1] 410
November	171	138	3	[1] 314	204	0	104	[1] 317
December	160	149	0	309	233	0	152	385
1976								
January	498	119	0	[1] 658	326	0	129	[1] 504
February	311	84	0	395	292	0	15	307
March	428	190	0	618	277	0	33	310
April	472	220	0	692	274	0	41	315
May	583	151	0	734	402	0	22	424
June	310	20	0	330	139	0	2	141
July	452	12	0	473	317	0	5	[1] 333
August	335	24	0	359	232	0	0	232

Year and month	Manmade: Cellulosic: Filament yarn	Manmade: Cellulosic: Staple fiber	Manmade: Cellulosic: Total	Manmade: Non-cellulosic: Filament yarn	Manmade: Non-cellulosic: Staple fiber	Manmade: Non-cellulosic: Total	Manmade: Total: Filament yarn	Manmade: Total: Staple fiber	Manmade: Total: Total	Glass	Total all fibers
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1974	3	2	5	535	2,160	2,695	538	2,162	2,700	42	14,279
1975	0	0	0	1,423	2,209	3,632	1,423	2,209	3,632	43	13,107
1975											
January	0	0	0	57	128	185	57	128	185	0	1,139
February	0	0	0	125	79	204	125	79	204	0	1,127
March	0	0	0	40	45	85	40	45	85	3	1,081
April	0	0	0	45	141	186	45	141	186	2	1,253
May	0	0	0	26	199	225	26	199	225	8	1,198
June	0	0	0	37	167	204	37	167	204	1	1,114
July	0	0	0	269	216	485	269	216	485	1	1,201
August	0	0	0	45	145	190	45	145	190	13	567
September	0	0	0	673	313	986	673	313	986	1	1,534
October	0	0	0	27	176	203	27	176	203	9	884
November	0	0	0	41	269	310	41	269	310	4	945
December	0	0	0	38	331	369	38	331	369	1	1,064
1976											
January	3	0	3	49	277	326	52	277	329	12	1,503
February	0	0	0	32	99	131	32	99	131	5	838
March	1	0	1	194	220	414	195	220	415	5	1,348
April	0	0	0	27	257	284	27	257	284	0	1,291
May	0	0	0	32	165	197	32	165	197	22	1,377
June	0	1	1	28	19	47	28	20	48	3	522
July	0	0	0	30	27	57	30	27	57	3	866
August	0	0	0	31	23	54	31	23	54	8	653

[1] Includes small amount of "other" mixtures.

Based on data from Department of Defense.

Table 30—Cotton: World supply and distribution*

Year beginning August 1	Supply: Beginning stocks[1]	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total[2]	Distribution: Consumption[3]	Distribution: Exports	Distribution: Ending stocks[1]
	Million bales[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]	*Million bales*[4]
				United States			
1966	17.0	9.6	0.1	26.7	9.6	4.8	12.3
1967	12.3	7.4	.1	19.9	9.1	4.4	6.6
1968	6.6	10.9	.1	17.6	8.3	2.8	6.5
1969	6.5	10.0	.1	16.6	8.1	2.9	5.8
1970	5.8	10.2	([5])	16.1	8.2	3.9	4.2
1971	4.2	10.5	.1	14.8	8.3	3.4	3.3
1972	3.3	13.7	([5])	17.0	7.8	5.3	4.2
1973	4.2	13.0	([5])	17.2	7.5	6.1	3.8
1974	3.8	11.5	([5])	15.4	5.9	3.9	5.7
1975[6]	5.7	8.3	.1	14.1	7.3	3.3	3.7
1976[7]	3.7	10.3	.1	14.0	6.6	4.4	3.2
				FNC			
1966	10.3	22.8	14.0	47.1	25.7	10.9	10.5
1967	10.5	24.0	13.6	48.1	25.8	10.5	11.7
1968	11.7	26.2	13.2	51.1	26.9	11.8	12.5
1969	12.5	26.2	13.5	52.2	27.4	12.4	12.4
1970	12.4	23.5	14.2	50.0	27.8	11.3	11.0
1971	11.0	28.2	13.9	53.1	28.3	12.4	12.4
1972	12.4	28.4	15.3	56.1	29.8	12.3	13.9
1973	13.9	27.4	14.6	55.9	31.3	10.0	14.5
1974	14.5	28.9	12.8	56.2	29.2	9.6	17.5
1975[6]	17.5	23.7	14.6	55.8	31.5	11.2	13.0
1976[7]	13.0	25.6	14.2	52.8	31.9	9.2	11.7
				Communist			
1966	3.8	17.7	3.9	25.4	18.7	2.4	4.3
1967	4.3	18.2	3.6	26.1	19.2	2.5	4.5
1968	4.5	17.5	3.7	25.7	19.3	2.4	4.0
1969	4.0	17.0	4.1	25.1	19.6	2.4	3.2
1970	3.2	19.9	4.7	27.7	20.4	2.6	4.7
1971	4.7	21.2	4.5	30.4	22.1	2.9	5.4
1972	5.4	21.1	5.5	32.0	22.9	3.1	6.0
1973	6.0	23.6	5.3	34.9	24.0	3.4	7.6
1974	7.6	24.5	4.4	36.5	24.4	3.8	8.3
1975[6]	8.3	23.2	4.2	35.8	24.8	3.9	7.1
1976[7]	7.1	24.1	4.2	35.5	24.8	4.4	6.2
				World			
1966	31.1	50.1	18.0	99.2	54.0	18.1	27.1
1967	27.2	49.7	17.4	94.1	54.1	17.4	22.8
1968	22.8	54.7	16.9	94.4	54.4	17.0	23.0
1969	23.0	53.2	17.7	93.9	55.1	17.6	21.4
1970	21.4	53.6	18.9	93.7	56.4	17.7	19.9
1971	19.9	59.8	18.5	98.2	58.7	18.6	21.1
1972	21.0	63.3	20.7	105.1	60.5	20.7	24.1
1973	24.1	64.0	19.9	108.0	62.8	19.5	25.9
1974	25.9	65.0	17.3	108.1	59.5	17.3	31.5
1975[6]	31.5	55.3	18.8	105.7	63.6	18.4	23.8
1976[7]	23.8	60.0	18.5	102.3	63.3	18.0	21.1

[1] Excludes preseason ginnings. [2] Totals may not add due to rounding. [3] Includes cotton destroyed and unaccounted for. [4] Bales of 480-pound net. [5] Less than 50,000 bales. [6] Preliminary. [7] Estimated.

*Foreign data as of October 15, 1976.

Bureau of the Census, Statistical Reporting Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 31—Cotton: Average prices[1] of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Northern Europe

Year and month	SM 1-1/16"							SM 1-1/8"	
	U.S.	Mexico	Nicara-gua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound								
1973	64.91	52.51	60.21	63.90	64.15	62.31	62.56	66.28	75.66
1974	66.69	66.16	61.06	74.06	66.71	67.60	69.54	68.17	79.84
1975	59.65	55.59	51.19	55.87	53.21	53.82	54.01	61.28	67.55
1974									
January	93.50	90.20	86.50	90.40	94.40	87.30	88.50	95.25	108.80
February	82.12	83.62	77.00	91.50	82.00	86.00	84.94	83.87	105.50
March	74.38	76.87	67.31	85.50	77.00	77.50	81.50	77.50	91.25
April	69.94	73.00	65.25	N.Q.	71.50	75.00	79.75	72.48	85.00
May	63.65	66.60	62.20	N.Q.	68.45	73.60	84.55	65.10	82.10
June	62.69	63.38	59.50	N.Q.	64.13	66.00	65.00	63.94	77.50
July	65.38	60.00	58.25	N.Q.	63.88	66.50	63.75	66.13	75.00
August	64.26	60.55	57.20	N.Q.	63.20	66.40	63.20	64.91	72.40
September	60.46	59.75	56.12	62.00	60.50	60.31	60.81	61.71	68.31
October	57.97	57.25	51.85	63.00	54.60	55.50	54.95	59.17	62.00
November	53.65	53.25	46.81	63.00	52.12	49.19	52.25	54.65	65.50
December	52.27	49.50	44.67	63.00	48.75	47.92	55.33	53.27	64.67
1975									
January	51.24	47.80	42.70	56.60	46.65	48.00	52.15	52.24	62.80
February	52.58	48.00	42.19	55.00	46.75	48.63	50.50	53.58	63.25
March	53.76	49.44	44.58	55.00	47.75	49.25	51.44	54.74	67.50
April	56.25	52.69	47.88	54.00	52.00	53.38	53.38	57.25	69.75
May	[2] 56.10	55.45	50.55	54.80	N.Q.	56.85	54.50	N.Q.	73.00
June	[2] 57.56	55.88	49.44	56.00	55.00	56.12	54.25	N.Q.	72.25
July	60.78	58.40	54.40	56.00	55.55	54.90	53.65	62.15	68.40
August	63.14	59.56	56.38	56.00	55.69	55.50	54.44	64.14	67.00
September	65.39	60.19	56.62	56.00	55.00	54.50	54.81	67.70	67.37
October	64.75	59.70	56.35	56.00	56.30	54.55	55.45	66.05	66.90
November	65.66	58.96	54.19	56.00	55.63	55.44	54.71	65.98	65.00
December	68.56	61.06	59.06	59.00	58.94	58.75	58.81	68.94	67.38
1976									
January	71.44	66.87	65.87	65.75	64.75	65.19	65.94	71.19	76.06
February	71.44	68.81	65.81	66.00	65.75	65.38	66.38	71.44	77.25
March	70.25	70.00	65.25	66.31	66.44	65.81	67.25	70.56	78.94
April	70.26	70.60	65.70	66.55	66.35	66.35	67.85	70.46	80.45
May	75.39	73.19	70.00	69.31	70.63	71.00	71.13	75.89	84.00
June	83.21	81.50	79.75	78.38	81.88	81.25	73.25	N.Q.	100.00
July	87.52	90.65	88.60	90.40	90.80	90.20	N.Q.	94.85	109.00
August	83.83	86.88	84.44	88.31	88.25	86.50	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
September	83.56	85.05	83.50	86.75	84.90	84.50	85.35	N.Q.	N.Q.

[1] Generally for prompt shipment. [2] California/Arizona quotations. N.Q. = No quotations.

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.

Table 32—Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1975		1976		1975		1976		1975		1976	
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
	Raw wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	1,575	1,534	2,532	2,460	1,293	1,246	2,232	2,154	282	288	300	306
February	1,778	1,696	2,478	2,354	1,440	1,364	2,187	2,068	338	332	291	286
March	1,944	1,800	2,671	2,455	1,635	1,476	2,400	2,171	309	324	271	284
April	2,004	1,859	2,492	2,295	1,673	1,516	2,267	2,062	331	343	225	233
May	2,206	2,018	2,445	2,230	1,935	1,749	2,189	1,976	271	269	256	254
June	2,132	2,000	2,495	2,351	1,890	1,763	2,213	2,075	242	237	282	276
July	1,857	2,213	2,051	2,447	1,622	1,929	1,831	2,181	235	284	220	266
August	2,440	2,445	2,250	2,262	2,019	2,058	1,892	1,933	421	387	358	329
September	2,339	2,430			2,013	2,137			326	293		
October	2,360	2,408			2,063	2,142			297	266		
November	2,268	2,455			1,954	2,139			314	316		
December	2,121	2,397			1,860	2,110			261	287		
	Manmade fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	4,855	4,764	7,061	6,929	989	943	939	895	7,419	7,241	10,532	10,284
February	6,002	6,100	6,949	7,062	955	871	1,015	925	8,735	8,667	10,442	10,341
March	6,502	6,548	6,713	6,760	917	834	892	812	9,363	9,182	10,276	10,027
April	7,031	6,893	6,416	6,290	777	724	1,055	983	9,812	9,476	9,963	9,568
May	7,200	6,812	7,265	6,873	762	709	1,033	961	10,168	9,539	10,743	10,064
June	7,133	6,919	6,527	6,331	846	836	1,012	1,000	10,111	9,755	10,034	9,682
July	5,252	6,297	5,198	6,233	805	972	805	972	7,914	9,482	8,054	9,652
August	6,952	6,443	6,488	6,013	986	988	876	878	10,378	9,876	9,614	9,153
September	7,255	7,219			983	1,083			10,577	10,732		
October	7,165	6,579			1,040	1,067			10,565	10,054		
November	6,035	6,108			918	975			9,221	9,538		
December	6,443	7,159			810	859			9,374	10,415		

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 33—Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system: For yarns, except carpet and rug		Woolen system: For carpet and rug yarns		Total fibers consumed	
	1,000 pounds	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1971	75,791	55.1	40,519	19.5	75,151	29.5	191,461	31.9
1972	92,006	55.6	50,227	22.9	76,368	28.9	218,601	33.7
1973	68,206	45.9	41,666	18.7	41,394	16.0	151,266	24.0
1974	41,884	35.4	32,974	16.9	18,595	9.1	93,453	18.1
1975[1]	53,062	41.5	41,055	22.1	15,908	8.5	110,025	22.0
January-August								
1975	33,385	39.7	25,251	21.4	10,558	8.9	69,194	21.6
1976[1]	39,252	46.4	34,191	25.3	9,366	7.8	82,809	24.3
Manmade fibers								
1971	58,720	42.6	103,468	50.0	176,623	69.3	338,811	56.5
1972	71,087	42.9	103,722	47.3	184,218	69.9	359,027	55.4
1973	79,122	53.3	120,293	53.9	215,281	83.3	414,696	65.8
1974	75,563	63.8	110,409	56.7	184,871	90.5	370,843	71.6
1975[1]	73,889	57.7	98,374	52.9	169,783	91.1	342,046	68.4
January-August								
1975	49,857	59.3	63,231	53.6	107,755	90.7	220,843	68.8
1976[1]	44,988	53.2	67,646	49.9	111,061	92.1	223,695	65.7
Other fibers[2]								
1971	3,217	2.3	63,479	30.5	3,049	1.2	69,745	11.6
1972	2,473	1.5	65,309	29.8	3,082	1.2	70,864	10.9
1973	1,221	.8	61,032	27.4	1,743	.7	63,996	10.2
1974	944	.8	51,530	26.4	835	.4	53,309	10.3
1975[1]	1,042	.8	46,597	25.0	733	.4	48,372	9.6
January-August								
1975	873	1.0	29,528	25.0	552	.4	30,953	9.6
1976[1]	379	.4	33,617	24.8	195	.1	34,191	10.0
Total fibers consumed								
1971	137,728	100.0	207,466	100.0	254,823	100.0	600,017	100.0
1972	165,566	100.0	219,258	100.0	263,668	100.0	648,492	100.0
1973	148,549	100.0	222,991	100.0	258,418	100.0	629,958	100.0
1974	118,391	100.0	194,913	100.0	204,301	100.0	517,605	100.0
1975[1]	127,993	100.0	186,026	100.0	186,424	100.0	500,443	100.0
January-August								
1975	84,115	100.0	118,010	100.0	118,865	100.0	320,990	100.0
1976[1]	84,619	100.0	135,454	100.0	120,622	100.0	340,695	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 34—Wool and Mohair Prices

Item	1976[1]		
	July	August	September
	Cents per pound	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*
Wool prices: Clean basis, delivered to U.S. mills			
Domestic			
Graded territory shorn wool			
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)			
Staple 2-3/4" and up	182.5	182.5	187.5
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4"	172.5	172.5	177.5
62's (22.05-23.49 microns)			
Staple 3" and up	172.5	172.5	172.5
60's (23.50-24.94 microns)			
Staple 3" and up	165.0	167.5	167.5
58's (24.95-26.39 microns)			
Staple 3-1/4" and up	152.5	155.8	157.5
56's (26.40-27.84 microns)			
Staple 3-1/4" and up	147.5	150.8	152.5
54's (27.85-29.29 microns)			
Staple 3-1/2" and up	142.5	145.8	147.5
Graded fleece shorn wool			
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)			
Staple 2-3/4" and up	172.5	172.5	177.5
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4"	157.5	157.5	167.5
62's (22.05-23.49 microns)			
Staple 3" and up	162.5	162.5	162.5
60's (23.50-24.94 microns)			
Staple 3" and up	157.5	157.5	157.5
58's (24.95-26.39 microns)			
Staple 3-1/4" and up	147.5	147.5	147.5
56's (26.40-27.84 microns)			
Staple 3-1/4" and up	142.5	142.5	142.5
54's (27.85-29.29 microns)			
Staple 3-1/2" and up	142.5	142.5	142.5
Original bag wool			
Texas wool			
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)			
Staple 2-3/4" and up	182.5	182.5	187.5
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4"	172.5	172.5	177.5
8 months 1" and up	177.5	177.5	177.5
Territory wool			
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)			
Staple 2-3/4" and up	182.5	182.5	187.5
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4"	172.5	172.5	177.5
Foreign, including duty:[3]			
Australian 64's, Type 62	213.5	216.5	224.2
Australian 58/60's, Type 432/3	198.5	200.5	210.8
Mohair prices:			
Original bag Texas mohair			
Adult	([4])	298.0	306.3
Yearling	([4])	([4])	358.8
Kid	([4])	398.0	438.8

[1] Beginning January 1976 the unit designation terminology for wool prices changed to microns; for example, Fine good french combing and staple now reads as: 64's (20.60-22.04 MICRONS) Staple 2-3/4" and up, and French combing 2-1/4" - 2-3/4". [2] Beginning June 1976 average prices received by farmers for mohair has been discontinued. [3] 25.5 cents per clean pound. [4] Not available.

Livestock Division, AMS and Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 35—U.S. exports: Raw wool and mohair, clean content, and tops of wool and other animal fibers, selected countries

Country	1975	1975 July	1975 August	1976 July	1976 August
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
			Mohair		
United Kingdom	6,117	441	333	186	112
Italy	709	23	---	---	---
West Germany	418	---	---	5	---
France	573	---	18	1	---
Japan	170	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	32	---	---	---	---
Spain	337	---	11	---	16
Canada	19	---	---	---	---
Mexico	17	---	---	---	2
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium	272	39	61	---	---
Other	164	27	4	---	---
Total	8,828	530	427	192	130
			Wool		
United Kingdom	1,767	181	189	20	10
West Germany	1,172	166	202	---	---
Belgium	1,904	283	238	51	---
France	1,363	238	78	24	17
Switzerland	269	62	48	---	---
Canada	300	33	---	1	---
Netherlands	52	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	159	44	---	---	---
Mexico	170	5	79	1	6
Other	518	213	11	10	2
Total	7,674	1,225	845	107	35
			Tops		
Japan	1,412	119	149	423	197
West Germany	3,788	189	456	39	115
Canada	2,134	191	84	37	43
Hong Kong	540	215	34	---	---
United States	---	---	---	---	---
France	534	62	---	---	---
Belgium	384	75	115	---	---
Italy	383	31	7	71	33
Greece	39	---	---	---	---
China (Taiwan)	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	316	77	---	---	---
Switzerland	319	41	79	---	---
Other	915	126	98	---	---
Total	10,764	1,126	1,022	570	388

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 36—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	25,548	563	599	88	434	917
1973	23,073	395	1,069	217	917	1,427
1974	13,314	550	922	313	945	2,470
1975	11,010	813	1,293	530	428	1,717
1975						
January	411	119	72	84	33	160
February	1,032	66	180	85	23	59
March	1,086	132	91	73	44	91
April	903	63	60	39	50	147
May	830	72	60	5	49	106
June	1,571	65	107	38	28	133
July	1,146	28	62	20	28	140
August	1,029	10	126	26	39	110
September	1,323	16	209	29	30	211
October	828	120	100	64	28	188
November	378	87	118	50	34	205
December	473	35	108	17	42	167
1976						
January	329	62	40	35	75	92
February	365	87	114	23	27	100
March	756	24	105	30	30	242
April	1,002	63	83	26	31	138
May	701	29	59	47	26	108
June	455	84	114	48	29	141
July	573	82	65	41	30	180
August	388	21	106	32	67	117

Year and month	Other manufactures[7]	Felts	Sub-total	Noils and wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	910	455	29,514	2,753	1,065	33,332
1973	1,248	432	28,778	2,601	1,984	33,363
1974	1,591	383	20,488	2,978	2,504	25,970
1975	1,271	257	17,319	2,186	1,880	21,385
1975						
January	99	17	995	210	282	1,487
February	93	4	1,542	21	63	1,626
March	76	6	1,599	202	116	1,917
April	88	64	1,414	145	77	1,636
May	123	9	1,254	171	108	1,533
June	76	6	2,024	545	163	2,732
July	123	9	1,556	327	153	2,036
August	89	11	1,440	34	202	1,676
September	90	7	1,915	131	250	2,296
October	234	42	1,604	221	200	2,025
November	85	20	977	29	131	1,137
December	95	62	999	150	135	1,284
1976						
January	174	19	826	48	268	1,142
February	144	37	897	298	171	1,366
March	123	13	1,323	191	180	1,694
April	104	44	1,491	109	286	1,886
May	172	14	1,156	72	189	1,417
June	86	163	1,120	167	143	1,430
July	111	21	1,103	64	128	1,295
August	110	59	900	14	148	1,062

See footnotes end of table 37.

Table 37—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics[2]	Wool blankets[3]	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit[4]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	425	6,312	8,765	707	19,998	11,247
1973	325	4,931	12,473	386	15,026	12,394
1974	520	5,395	9,251	370	12,735	11,149
1975	338	4,121	8,360	416	12,237	10,677
1975						
January	8	461	583	28	343	418
February	11	322	713	18	370	413
March	36	286	876	20	342	431
April	45	241	943	17	320	426
May	15	377	681	25	492	515
June	9	436	833	29	1,048	968
July	35	359	823	31	1,985	1,155
August	9	315	787	24	1,841	1,500
September	25	341	612	43	1,628	1,625
October	24	244	521	45	1,516	1,404
November	52	333	489	70	1,310	934
December	69	406	499	66	1,042	888
1976						
January	62	478	604	35	343	561
February	31	333	607	30	292	472
March	47	386	1,046	21	326	748
April	36	386	1,170	14	446	698
May	13	608	1,215	15	783	718
June	29	478	1,478	35	1,947	930
July	14	493	1,333	26	3,014	1,586
August	52	522	1,144	42	3,606	2,032

Year and month	Other manufactures[5]	Sub-total	Noils	Wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972	3,272	50,726	21,773	10,589	12,289	95,377
1973	2,136	47,671	17,892	10,801	13,598	89,962
1974	1,348	40,768	13,374	7,592	12,491	74,225
1975	1,063	37,212	13,497	6,299	11,410	68,418
1975						
January	38	1,879	1,213	581	1,052	4,725
February	18	1,865	844	233	753	3,695
March	27	2,018	623	333	914	3,888
April	51	2,043	762	341	807	3,953
May	99	2,204	753	398	874	4,229
June	165	3,488	621	265	901	5,275
July	301	4,689	1,148	467	886	7,190
August	83	4,559	1,375	592	754	7,280
September	116	4,390	1,085	586	668	6,729
October	79	3,833	1,690	829	1,031	7,383
November	59	3,247	1,732	605	1,456	7,040
December	27	2,997	1,651	1,069	1,314	7,031
1976						
January	45	2,128	1,709	1,195	1,237	6,269
February	18	1,783	1,545	608	956	4,892
March	31	2,605	2,133	916	1,350	7,004
April	46	2,796	2,363	615	1,080	6,854
May	58	3,410	1,748	641	1,177	6,976
June	130	5,027	1,996	867	1,355	9,245
July	233	6,699	1,766	1,046	1,061	10,572
August	108	7,506	2,398	1,240	1,080	12,224

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. [3] Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. [4] Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. [5] Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c.

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