Supplement No. 3

Cotton Counts Its Customers

Permanent Record Do Not Destroy

The Quantity of Cotton
Consumed in Major
INDUSTRIAL USES
Calendar Years
1939-1946

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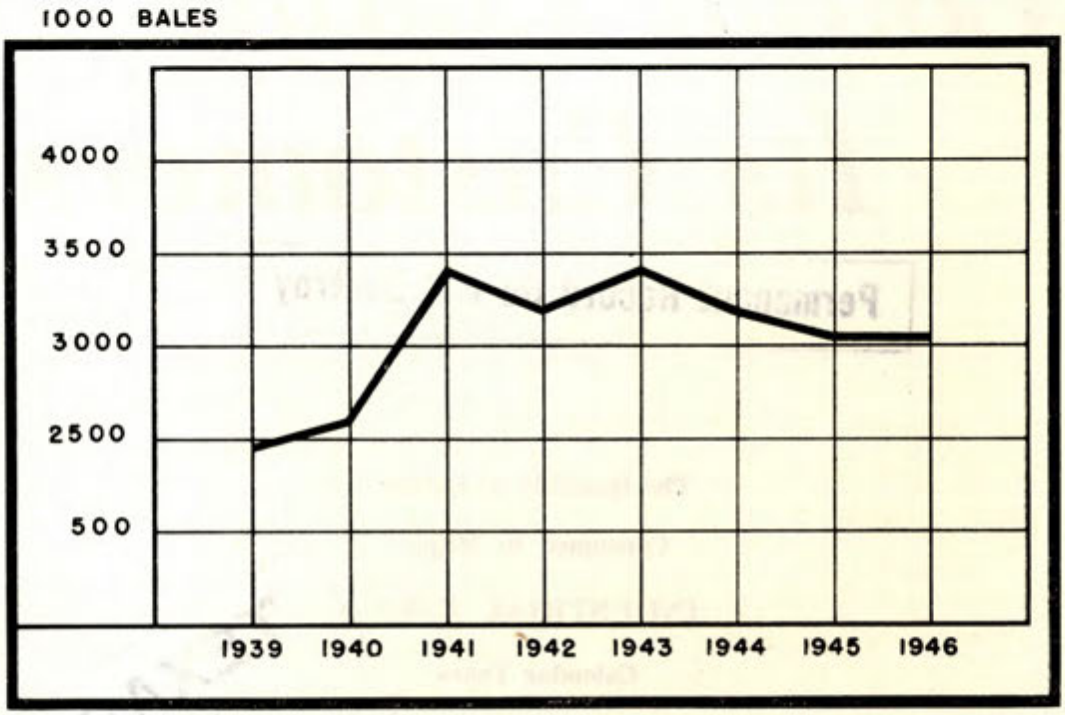
Consumption of Cotton In Industrial Uses, 1939-1946



Year	Total Cotton Consumption (478-lb. net weight bales)
1939	2,439,570
1940	2,639,460
1941	3,360,820
1942	3,173,630
1943	3,346,540
1944	3,167,020
1945	3,035,830
1946	3,051,250

Foreword

Cotton's biggest customers are in industrial uses where quality and price are foremost considerations. Competition in these large markets is keen. Cotton may gain rapidly or lose quickly because of technological changes. There is no strong consumer resistance in many of these markets to slow the change from one material to another.

Industrial uses account for approximately 40% of the total annual consumption of cotton in the United States. These markets, therefore, are vital to the continued welfare of the cotton industry. Cotton must be strengthened in those markets where it is competitively weak; it must be made stronger in those markets where it is now strong. Research and sales work are the tools through which this can be accomplished.

This is a statistical tabulation of the industrial uses for cotton, 1939-46. Its purpose is to supply information that is essential for effective application of these tools—to show where cotton is used and in what quantities, and trends in consumption for a series of years.

The fact must be recognized that these data relate to a period of time marked by chaotic conditions. The unpredictable demands of war caused many distortions in consumption patterns; therefore trends shown by these comparative figures must be appraised cautiously. If their limitations are recognized, they will be powerful aids to research and sales work.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

This is the third and last supplement to the 1942 edition of **Cotton Counts Its Customers.** It represents an attempt to measure the quantity of cotton consumed in each of the major industrial uses during the period 1939-46*. A second edition of **Cotton Counts Its Customers,** covering the consumption of cotton in all major apparel, household, and industrial uses during the calendar year 1947, will be released in late 1948 or early 1949.

Studies of the volume of cotton consumed in the industrial markets are complicated by many factors: a) the current statistical reports of the Bureau of the Census include only a relatively small number of industrial products; b) the cotton content of many industrial products is such a small percent of the total that accurate records are not kept on fabric consumption; c) most trade associations do not collect statistical data on materials consumed; d) many industrial products, like awnings, are fabricated by a large number of very small manufacturers located in every city throughout the United States. Since individual operations are relatively small, industry surveys by private organizations are usually impractical. For these reasons, some of the estimates contained in this publication cannot be supported by statistical data other than those derived from interpretations of the opinions of well informed people in each industry group.

In certain instances, the 1939 quantity estimates in this publication do not reconcile with those in the original edition of **Cotton Counts Its Customers, 1937 and 1939,** or with those in the industrial supplement to **Cotton Counts Its Customers.** This lack of agreement may result from one or more of several reasons: 1) changes in classifications to obtain comparable data for the eight-year period; 2) revisions in conversion factors relating to weights, processing losses, and non-cotton contents; 3) better data obtained after publication of the earlier estimates.

All estimates in this publication relate to the volume of raw cotton required to produce that quantity of a given product manufactured in its final form in the United States during the calendar years, 1939-46. Since all industrial uses for cotton are not included in this tabulation, total cotton consumption in industrial products is greater than the total quantity shown by this report.

The contents of this monograph are arranged as follows: The first section contains estimates of the quantity of cotton consumed in 24 principal uses and 43 sub-uses for each of the eight calendar years specified. The uses and sub-uses are arranged in alphabetical order and in tabular form with estimates of the quantity of cotton consumed annually. To facilitate easy reference to the different uses, and to the appendix, major uses are keyed with a number. The second section is an array of the principal industrial uses according to size. The third section, an appendix, contains a brief summary of statistical data for each use.

Contributions by government agencies, private companies, trade associations, and individuals are gratefully acknowledged. Criticisms, suggestions, and additional information on any of the uses will be welcomed and incorporated in future studies.

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*Supplement 2, to Cotton Counts Its Customers, 1946, contains estimates of the quantity of cotton consumed in major apparel and household products for the period 1939-46.

Industrial Uses of Cotton

WITH ESTIMATES OF COTTON CONSUMPTION

BALES

(478-lb. Net Weight)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Grand Total	**2,439,570**	**2,639,460**	**3,360,820**	**3,173,630**	**3,346,540**	**3,167,020**	**3,035,830**	**3,051,250**
1. Abrasives, Coated	**10,250**	**9,410**	**15,690**	**18,830**	**10,940**	**10,190**	**9,680**	**11,820**
2. Automobile	**696,330**	**804,940**	**873,140**	**554,240**	**593,290**	**657,200**	**687,790**	**856,870**
Motor Vehicle Batts	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	25,400
Tire Cord	610,000	694,000	758,000	543,000	589,160	652,830	681,940	764,340
Upholstery & Linings	86,330	110,940	115,140	11,240	4,130	4,370	5,850	67,130
3. Awnings, Tents & Tarpaulins	**112,400**	**155,060**	**187,210**	**279,060**	**254,030**	**239,190**	**241,730**	**173,120**
4. Bags	**502,090**	**547,620**	**570,390**	**727,890**	**789,440**	**647,340**	**577,160**	**467,630**
Beans & Peas	(2)	(2)	(2)	19,310	19,910	5,660	1,720	1,230
Cement	15,000	16,000	18,980	20,760	11,670	2,850	1,020	3,060
Chemicals & Drugs	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10,160	6,900	2,580	3,870
Feed	69,000	72,990	116,310	184,490	239,060	176,860	236,750	184,470
Fertilizer	17,460	18,000	21,780	14,970	52,150	23,540	25,970	24,020
Flour	111,130	108,440	130,890	140,620	148,440	141,640	128,120	130,650
Food, Misc.	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	31,440	32,980	9,310	7,270
Grain	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	25,890	2,180	1,180	1,560
Meal, All Types	10,000	10,480	10,060	16,260	39,180	25,380	12,240	8,800
Meat	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	8,610	1,340	2,240
Mineral	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5,660	6,460	1,460	5,840
Nut	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	160	130

BALES
(478-lb. Net Weight)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
4. Bags (continued)								
Potato	4,370	4,880	4,590	5,580	28,120	20,280	3,150	2,890
Salt	10,740	10,790	10,190	10,960	19,960	16,810	32,910	28,310
Seed	13,630	14,960	16,450	21,400	18,530	27,270	29,700	20,390
Starch	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	8,580	2,570	2,640	2,420
Sugar	93,460	96,240	136,770	122,110	109,120	67,480	64,600	31,000
Rice	8,070	8,180	5,810	10,380	7,980	5,830	3,800	1,080
Unclassified	149,230	186,660	98,560	161,050	13,590	74,040	18,510	8,400
5. Belts, Machinery	**67,230**	**55,540**	**70,440**	**70,440**	**66,140**	**67,620**	**61,840**	**66,700**
6. Bookbindings	**22,750**	**28,000**	**37,380**	**32,060**	**34,470**	**37,380**	**35,100**	**35,690**
7. Caskets	**16,700**	**16,700**	**16,750**	**18,430**	**19,420**	**16,750**	**19,060**	**19,050**
8. Cheese Coverings	**1,010**	**1,100**	**1,300**	**1,740**	**1,470**	**1,530**	**2,100**	**2,070**
Bandages	570	620	740	990	830	870	1,190	1,170
Caps	410	450	530	710	600	620	860	850
Circles	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50
9. Cordage & Twine	**239,250**	**232,370**	**227,970**	**251,970**	**257,900**	**257,650**	**284,380**	**300,790**
Cordage	72,990	83,000	94,280	95,870	94,240	81,730	85,930	89,320
Twine	166,260	149,370	133,690	156,100	163,660	175,920	198,450	211,470
10. Cotton Bale Covers	**7,610**	**5,810**	**10,940**	**14,930**	**23,730**	**13,850**	**(1)**	**(1)**
11. Filter Cloths	**10,400**	**11,850**	**14,020**	**15,620**	**14,180**	**12,210**	**11,350**	**15,470**
12. Fishing Supplies	**18,830**	**22,150**	**40,400**	**50,300**	**50,380**	**52,500**	**56,270**	**56,510**
13. Flags	**5,000**	**6,030**	**6,690**	**13,390**	**8,010**	**6,470**	**4,020**	**2,850**
14. Friction Tape	**5,000**	**5,010**	**11,280**	**13,130**	**13,230**	**13,390**	**13,700**	**15,560**
15. Hose	**40,080**	**42,500**	**48,480**	**50,000**	**60,050**	**59,050**	**54,000**	**58,250**
Fire	16,080	16,590	23,070	28,430	34,140	33,580	30,710	33,120
All Other	24,000	25,910	25,410	21,570	25,910	25,470	23,290	25,130

	BALES (478-lb. Net Weight)							
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
16. Industrial Thread	**169,130**	**161,340**	**185,200**	**174,620**	**171,700**	**160,820**	**162,130**	**178,760**
17. Insulation	**82,110**	**94,570**	**164,420**	**213,410**	**285,650**	**268,560**	**216,050**	**180,910**
Electrical	82,110	93,520	162,770	209,210	270,080	248,540	194,140	138,490
Thermal	(1)	1,050	1,650	4,200	15,570	20,020	21,910	42,420
18. Laundry Supplies	**130,460**	**134,280**	**147,560**	**160,740**	**152,210**	**143,700**	**142,900**	**136,660**
Flatwork-Ironer	62,400	63,980	69,410	74,780	73,280	71,040	68,800	65,430
Nets	19,910	20,900	24,340	27,790	22,280	17,950	20,280	22,170
Press	45,690	46,820	50,800	54,730	54,070	52,650	52,100	47,510
Tags	2,460	2,580	3,010	3,440	2,580	2,060	1,720	1,550
19. Luggage	**19,330**	**24,160**	**38,660**	**32,280**	**31,370**	**23,050**	**19,370**	**19,590**
20. Mattress Felts	**25,000**	**25,000**	**362,700**	**148,950**	**125,520**	**96,230**	**85,770**	**83,160**
21. Medical Supplies	**73,930**	**78,160**	**98,030**	**89,830**	**100,030**	**108,400**	**103,000**	**112,000**
Absorbent Cotton	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bandage, Gauzes & Sponges	39,330	39,330	52,160	41,540	47,540	51,850	46,980	49,850
Tape, Adhesive	5,090	5,090	6,720	5,370	6,150	6,720	6,230	6,450
Stockinettes	490	490	650	520	590	610	450	470
Sanitary Napkins	29,020	33,250	38,500	42,400	45,750	49,220	49,340	55,230
22. Plastic Laminates	**10,000**	**10,000**	**27,200**	**83,680**	**123,060**	**92,190**	**67,100**	**37,070**
23. Shoes	**157,470**	**152,710**	**187,810**	**140,780**	**139,970**	**160,640**	**165,950**	**203,290**
Laces	10,310	12,240	14,600	11,760	14,120	14,490	14,670	11,230
Leather, Type	118,890	113,290	139,700	108,630	116,250	131,170	121,310	132,110
Rubber, Type	28,270	27,180	33,510	20,390	9,600	14,980	29,970	59,950
24. Stockinettes, Meat	**17,210**	**15,150**	**17,160**	**17,310**	**20,350**	**21,110**	**15,380**	**17,430**

(1) Only negligible quantities of lint cotton were consumed.

(2) Included in "unclassified."

Cotton Consumption in Industrial Uses

By Size of Markets

1939 Compared with 1946

1939	BALES (478-lb. net weight)	1946	BALES (478-lb. net weight)
1. Automobile	696,330	1. Automobile	856,870
2. Bags	502,090	2. Bags	467,630
3. Cordage & Twine	239,250	3. Cordage & Twine	300,790
4. Industrial Thread	169,130	4. Shoes	203,290
5. Shoes	157,470	5. Insulation	180,910
6. Laundry Supplies	130,460	6. Industrial Thread	178,760
7. Awnings, Tents, & Tarpaulins	112,400	7. Awnings, Tents, & Tarpaulins	173,120
8. Insulation	82,110	8. Laundry Supplies	136,660
9. Medical Supplies	73,930	9. Medical Supplies	112,000
10. Belts, Machinery	67,230	10. Mattress Felts	83,160
11. Hose	40,080	11. Belts, Machinery	66,700
12. Mattress Felts	25,000	12. Hose	58,250
13. Bookbindings	22,750	13. Fishing Supplies	56,510
14. Luggage	19,330	14. Plastic Laminates	37,070
15. Fishing Supplies	18,830	15. Bookbindings	35,690
16. Stockinettes, Meat	17,210	16. Luggage	19,590
17. Caskets	16,700	17. Caskets	19,050
18. Filter Cloths	10,400	18. Stockinettes, Meat	17,430
19. Abrasives, Coated	10,250	19. Friction Tape	15,560
20. Plastic Laminates	10,000	20. Filter Cloths	15,470
21. Cotton Bale Covers	7,610	21. Abrasives, Coated	11,820
22. Flags	5,000	22. Flags	2,850
23. Friction Tape	5,000	23. Cheese Coverings	2,070
24. Cheese Coverings	1,010	24. Cotton Bale Covers	0

APPENDIX

This appendix was prepared to present more detailed facts about how the quantity estimates were obtained, sources of information, and other data which may be useful to the cotton industry. Where practical, tables containing basic statistical tabulations on the use of cotton materials by industries have been included. Through an evaulation of the data and of the techniques used in arriving at final estimates, the reader may decide for himself the relative accuracy of each estimate.

A more detailed discussion of cotton's competitive position by uses will be found in **The Competitive Position of Cotton by Major End Use Markets,** National Cotton Council of America, February, 1947. This publication contains an appraisal of cotton's position in each market from the standpoint of quantity, quality, price, advertising and merchandising policies. Copies are available on request.

1. ABRASIVES, Coated

Consumption of Cotton in Coated Abrasives, 1939-46 (1)

Year	Fabric (1,000 lbs.) (2)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (1,000 lbs.) (3)
1939	4,002	4,900
1940	3,676	4,500
1941	6,126	7,500
1942	7,351	9,000
1943	4,271	5,229
1944	3,977	4,869
1945	3,779	4,626
1946	4,617	5,652

(1) Abrasive cloths are manufactured from cotton sheetings, drills, and prints by coating or impregnating them with emery dust or other abrasives. They are used principally in polishing, smoothing, and finishing metals. Paper is the chief competitor.

(2) 1939-42 estimates based on data from the coated abrasive industry; 1943-46 estimates computed by applying the index of the shipment of coated abrasives to the 1942 estimate. Shipments of coated abrasives is published monthly in **Current Business,** United States Department of Commerce.

(3) A processing loss of 18.32% was included for waste in manufacturing.

2. AUTOMOBILE

Motor Vehicle Batts—Prior to 1946, only negligible quantities of lint cotton were used in automobile batts and paddings. Most batts were made with linters, mill waste, garanetted cuttings, etc. because of relatively low prices in comparison with lint cotton. In 1946, automobile manufacturers, operating under a subsidy program through the United States Department of Agriculture, used the equivalent of about 12,141,000 pounds of cotton.

Tire Cord

Consumption of Cotton in Tire Cord, 1939-46

Year	Cord & Fabric (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	247,843	291,580
1940	281,972	331,732
1941	307,975	362,324
1942	220,621	259,554
1943	239,376	281,619
1944	265,243	312,051
1945	277,072	325,967
1946	310,553	365,356

(1) 1939 data from estimates of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1946. 1940-42 data from **The Post War Competitive Situation for Cotton in Domestic Markets,** United States Department of Agriculture, 1944. 1943-46 data from "Cotton Broad Woven Goods," **Facts for Industry,** Series 32-2-12 and 32-2-16, United States Department of Commerce.

(2) A processing loss of 15% was included for waste in manufacturing.

Upholstery and Linings—The principal cotton fabrics consumed in automobiles and trucks are sheetings, osnaburgs, tobacco cloths, coated fabrics, and laces and bindings. Sheetings in various constructions are consumed in largest volume. In addition to these "all cotton" fabrics, considerable cotton is used in mixtures or blends with wool for various types of broadcloths, ranging as high as 50% cotton in some instances and averaging about 30% of the content.

Types of fabric vary widely from year to year, the variations resulting from consumer demands, relative prices, and model changes. Current variations have been extremely wide because of fabric shortages and high costs.

Quantities of textiles consumed per 1,000 automobiles produced in 1946 were estimated to be:

Types and Quantities of Textiles Consumed in Production of Automobiles During 1946*

Type Fabrics	Consumption Per 1,000 Cars Produced (yds.)
Broadcloth (86% woolen—14% worsted)	4,736
Mohair	3,794
Sidewall (Mohair and Broadcloth)	3,252
Headlining (Cotton)	3,560
Cotton Sheeting	4,761
Burlap	21,123
Osnaburg (Cotton)	2,402
Tobacco Cloth (Cotton)	4,996
Coated Fabrics (Principally Cotton)	2,824
Laces and Bindings	19,548
Carpets (Principally jute, wool, and waste)	2,318

*American Wool and Cotton Reporter, April 25, 1946.

Total consumption of cotton for the different years was estimated on the basis of statistics on the average consumption of fabrics per automobile, or per truck, for each year during the 1939-46 period.

3. AWNINGS TENTS AND TARPAULINS

Consumption of Cotton in Awnings, Tents and Tarpaulins, 1939-46 (1)

Year	Production (1) (1,000 yds. Fabric)	(1,000 lbs.) (2)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (1,000 lbs.) (3)
1939	60,892	45,669	53,728
1940	84,000	63,000	74,118
1941	101,419	76,064	89,487
1942	151,178	113,384	133,393
1943	137,618	103,214	121,428
1944	129,577	97,183	114,333
1945	130,953	98,215	115,547
1946	93,782	70,337	82,749

(1) These are rough approximations based on fragmentary data received from numerous sources. Since no reliable statistical data were found on which to base estimates, and since opinions varied widely, these estimates must be used cautiously. Actually, awnings, tents and tarpaulins are three separate and distinct end uses for cotton. Competitive factors in each use are entirely different except for the fact that they are produced from similar fabrics by identical manufacturers and they are used in one way or another to protect against water, sun, heat, cold, or wind.

(2) The assumption was made that each linear yard represented .75 lbs. of fabric.

(3) A processing loss of 15% was included for waste in manufacturing.

4. BAGS

Consumption of Cotton In All Types of Bags, 1939-46

Year	Fabric (1,000 yds.) (1)	(1,000 lbs.) (2)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (3) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	816	204,000	240,000
1940	890	222,500	261,764
1941	927	231,750	272,647
1942	1,183	295,750	347,931
1943	1,283	320,750	377,353
1944	1,052	263,000	309,428
1945	938	234,500	275,882
1946	760	190,000	223,529

(1) Estimates of the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association.

(2) Assuming an overall average of 4 yards of fabric per pound.

(3) A processing loss of 15% was included for waste in manufacturing.

Individual estimates of the quantity of cotton consumed in each type of bag were prepared from data received from the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association and from private manufacturers. The "Un-classified" category includes undistributed fabric as well as various miscellaneous bags not separately tabulated.

5. BELTS, MACHINERY

Consumption of Cotton in Mechinery Belts, 1939-46

Year	Fabric (1,000 lbs.) (1)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (1,000 lbs.) (2)
1939	26,250	32,138
1940	21,683	26,546
1941	27,500	33,668
1942	27,500	33,668
1943	25,823	31,615
1944	26,400	32,321
1945	24,145	29,560
1946	26,042	31,883

(1) 1939 data from 1939 **Census of Manufacturers,** United States Department of Commerce; 1940-42 data from War Production Board figures and trade estimates; 1943-46 data based on trade estimates and index of production of hose and belting duck over 12 inches in width.

(2) A processing loss of 18.32% was included for waste in manufacturing.

Note: Most cotton consumed in belts is in the form of heavy ducks, solid woven flat belts, or cotton cords. These estimates relate to the first two types and not to belts from cotton cords because cotton cords are included under "tire cords."

6. BOOKBINDINGS

Consumption of Cotton in Bookbindings, 1939-46

Year	Fabrics (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (1,000 lbs.) (2)
1939	9,244	10,875
1940	11,376	13,384
1941	15,187	17,868
1942	13,026	15,325
1943	14,004	16,475
1944	15,187	17,867
1945	14,261	16,778
1946	14,500	17,059

(1) 1939 - 42 estimates from Supplement I, **Cotton Counts Its Customers,** National Cotton Council of America, 1943. 1943-46 estimated on the basis of the index of the number of books published, and on data on requirements as stated by the Civilian Production Administration.

(2) A processing loss of 15% was included for waste in manufacturing.

7. CASKETS

Consumption of Cotton in Caskets, 1939-46

Year	Fabric (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	6,546	7,983
1940	6,546	7,983
1941	6,566	8,007
1942	7,224	8,810
1943	7,614	9,285
1944	6,566	8,007
1945	7,472	9,112
1946	7,465	9,104

(1) Fabrics include muslins, plushes, velours, sheetings, and tobacco cloths. 1939-42 estimates from Supplement 1, **Cotton Counts Its Customers,** National Cotton Council, 1943. Estimates for 1943-46 were based on Civilian Production Administration requirements and on an index of mortalities.

(2) A processing loss of 18% was included for waste in manufacturing.

8. CHEESE COVERINGS

Consumption of Cotton in Cheese Coverings, 1939-46

Year	1,000 Sq. Yds. of Cheesecloth			Raw Cotton Equivalent (1,000 lbs.)		
	Bandages	Circles (1)	Cap Cloths	Bandages	Circles (2)	Cap Cloths
1939	4,553	3,282	205	272	196	14
1940	4,958	3,574	224	296	215	14
1941	5,887	4,244	266	354	253	14
1942	7,850	5,659	355	473	339	19
1943	6,578	4,742	297	397	287	19
1944	6,900	4,974	312	416	296	19
1945	9,499	6,847	430	569	411	24
1946	9,334	6,729	422	559	406	24

(1) Estimated on basis of data on requirements per 100 pounds of cheese, as shown by information from the industry and from the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Dairy Industry.

(2) Converted at rate of: 1 square yard of cheesecloth equals .06 pounds of raw cotton.

9. CORDAGE AND TWINE

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Cordage and Twine, 1939-46

Year	Cordage		Twine	
	Production (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equiv. (2) (1,000 lbs.)	Production (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equiv. (3) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	30,337	34,888	66,784	79,473
1940	34,500	39,675	60,000	71,400
1941	39,189	45,067	53,702	63,905
1942	39,847	45,824	62,704	74,618
1943	39,172	45,048	65,738	78,228
1944	33,973	39,069	70,665	84,091
1945	35,719	41,076	79,715	94,861
1946	37,127	42,696	84,942	101,081

(1) Production statistics are revised figures as published in **Facts for Industry,** Series 32-7-9, July, 1946, and Series 32-7-14, May, 1947, except for 1940 figures which are estimates on the basis of interpolations from data for 1939 and 1941.

(2) Production statistics multiplied by a conversion factor of 1.15 to allow for waste incurred in processing raw cotton into cordage.

(3) Production statistics multiplied by a conversion factor of 1.19 to allow for waste incurred in processing raw cotton into twine.

10. COTTON BALE COVERS

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Cotton Bale Covers, 1939-46

Year	Cotton Patterns (1) Produced (Number)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (1,000 lbs.)
1939	699,681	3,638
1940	534,320	2,777
1941	1,005,562	5,229
1942	1,363,152	7,137
1943	2,181,016	11,343
1944	1,273,212	6,620
1945	(2)	(2)
1946	(2)	(2)

(1) Data supplied by United States Department of Agriculture, Production & Marketing Administration.

(2) Only negligible quantities of cotton have been consumed in production of cotton bale covers since 1944.

11. FILTER CLOTHS

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Filter Cloths, 1939-46

Year	1,000 Linear (yds.) (1)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	4,301	4,969
1940	4,902	5,664
1941	5,800	6,701
1942	6,461	7,465
1943	5,868	6,779
1944	5,052	5,836
1945	4,695	5,424
1946	6,399	7,393

(1) **1939 Census of Manufacturers,** and **Facts for Industry,** U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, except estimates for 1940, 1941, and 1942 which were obtained from 1939 and 1943 production figures by interpolation on the basis of the index of industrial production.

(2) Each linear yard of filter cloth weighed about 1 pound. When an allowance was made for a 15% processing loss, each linear yard of fabric equalled approximately 1.16 pounds of raw cotton.

12. FISHING SUPPLIES

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Fishing Supplies, 1939-46

Year	Production (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	7,650	9,000
1940	9,000	10,588
1941	16,416	19,313
1942	20,436	24,042
1943	20,470	24,082
1944	21,329	25,093
1945	22,864	26,899
1946	22,959	27,010

(1) United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Facts for Industry,** Series 32-7-9, July, 1946, and Series 32-7-14, May, 1947, except for the 1939 and 1940 figures which were based on data supplied by the trade.

(2) A processing loss of 15% was included for waste in manufacturing.

13. FLAGS

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Flags, 1939-46

Year	Production (1) (1,000 Linear yds.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (1,000 lbs.) (2)
1939	7,469	2,390
1940	9,000	2,880
1941	10,000	3,200
1942	20,000	6,400
1943	11,958	3,827
1944	9,666	3,093
1945	6,000	1,920
1946	4,250	1,360

(1) Production data based on information supplied by the trade, the War Production Board, and the Bureau of the Census.

(2) Estimated by assuming that each linear yard of fabric weighed approximately .25 pounds and adding a processing loss of 21.77%.

14. FRICTION TAPE

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Friction Tapes, 1939-46

Year	Fabric Consumed (1) (1,000 Linear yds.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	8,030	2,390
1940	8,047	2,395
1941	18,119	5,393
1942	21,084	6,275
1943	21,250	6,325
1944	21,500	6,399
1945	22,000	6,548
1946	25,000	7,440

(1) Estimates for 1939-42 based on data contained in Supplement 1 to **Cotton Counts Its Customers,** 1943, National Cotton Council of America, 1943-1946 based on information obtained from the industry and from Civilian Production Administration allotments.

(2) Estimated by assuming that each linear yard of fabric weighed approximately .24 pounds and adding a processing loss of 20%.

15. HOSE

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Hose, 1939-46

	Fire Hose		Other Hose (1)	
Year	Production (2) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (3) (1,000 lbs.)	Production (2) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (3) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	6,278	7,686	9,370	11,472
1940	6,477	7,930	10,116	12,385
1941	9,007	11,027	9,921	12,146
1942	11,100	13,590	8,421	10,310
1943	13,329	16,319	10,116	12,385
1944	13,110	16,051	9,945	12,176
1945	11,990	14,679	9,095	11,135
1946	12,932	15,832	9,810	12,010

(1) Includes garden hose, air hose, and other types except fire.

(2) 1939-42 estimates from Supplement 1, **Cotton Counts Its Customers,** 1943, National Cotton Council of America. 1943-46 estimated on the basis of trade information and the index of production of duck hose and belting, Bureau of the Census, **Facts for Industry,** Series 32-2-12.

(3) A processing loss of 18.32% was included for waste in manufacturing.

16. INDUSTRIAL THREAD

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Industrial Thread, 1939-46

Year	Yarn (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	54,974	80,844
1940	52,442	77,121
1941	60,198	88,527
1942	56,758	83,467
1943	55,808	82,071
1944	52,272	76,871
1945	52,698	77,497
1946	58,104	85,447

(1) Statistics for 1939 and 1940 from **The Competitive Position of Cotton by End Use Markets,** and **Supplement 1 to Cotton Counts Its Customers,** National Cotton Council of America. Statistics for 1941-46 based on data supplied by the thread industry and its representatives.

(2) A processing loss of 32% was included for waste in manufacturing.

17. INSULATION

Electrical Insulation

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Electrical Insulation, 1939-46

Year	Production (1) (1,000 lbs. of Fabric and yarn)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	33,362	39,249
1940	37,998	44,703
1941	66,133	77,804
1942	85,000	100,000
1943	109,735	129,100
1944	100,980	118,800
1945	78,880	92,800
1946	56,270	66,200

(1) 1939-42 estimates from **Supplement 1 to Cotton Counts Its Customers,** 1943, National Cotton Council of America, 1943-46 estimated by applying the index of insulating materials billed to the electrical industry (**Current Business** published by the United States Department of Commerce) to the quantity estimates for 1942. The index of insulating materials billed to the electrical industry was adjusted for price changes by use of the wholesale price index of all textiles. Members of the trade expressed the opinion that the final estimates were approximately correct.

(2) A processing loss of 15% was included for waste in manufacturing.

Thermal Insulation

Consumption of Cotton in Production of Thermal Insulation, 1939-46

Year	Production (1) (1,000 lbs. of insulation)
1939	(2)
1940	502
1941	789
1942	2,008
1943	7,442
1944	9,570
1945	10,473
1946	20,277

(1) Production statistics provided by Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) Only negligible quantities were consumed prior to 1940.

18. LAUNDRY SUPPLIES

Consumption of Cotton in Laundry Supplies, 1939-46

	Flatwork Ironer Materials (1)		Nets (3)		Press Materials (4)		Tags (5)	
Year	Fabrics & Pads (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equiv. (2) (1,000 lbs.)	(1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equiv. (2) (1,000 lbs.)	Fabrics & Pads (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equiv. (2) (1,000 lbs.)	Fabrics (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equiv. (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	25,353	29,827	8,057	9,517	18,564	21,840	1,000	1,176
1940	25,995	30,582	8,458	9,990	19,023	22,380	1,048	1,233
1941	28,201	33,178	9,850	11,635	20,640	24,282	1,223	1,439
1942	30,383	35,745	11,240	13,284	22,238	26,160	1,397	1,644
1943	29,773	35,028	9,016	10,650	21,969	25,846	1,048	1,233
1944	28,865	33,957	7,264	8,580	21,392	25,167	838	986
1945	27,953	32,886	8,209	9,696	21,168	24,904	699	822
1946	26,584	31,276	8,971	10,597	19,304	22,710	629	740

(1) Includes apron duck, padding, feed ribbons, and cover duck.

(2) Processing loss for manufacturing waste:

Flatwork Ironer Materials	15.00%
Nets	15.34%
Press Materials	15.00%
Tags	15.00%

(3) Nets average about 1.5 lbs. per square yard.

(4) Includes sheeting, flannel, padding, drill and sateen covers.

(5) Principally sheetings.

Note: Data for 1939-42 from **Cotton Counts Its Customers,** Supplement 1, National Cotton Council of America, 1943, except for minor revisions of 1942 figures on tags. Reliable statistics for years after 1943 were not available; therefore, estimates were prepared on the basis of an index derived from laundry and dry cleaning sales, adjusted for price changes, supplies and competition. The final estimates agree with opinions of well informed members of the trade; hence, they should be fairly reliable.

19. LUGGAGE

Consumption of Cotton in Luggage, 1939-46

Year	Fabric (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	7,669	9,240
1940	9,585	11,548
1941	15,338	18,479
1942	12,806	15,429
1943	12,447	14,996
1944	9,143	11,016
1945	7,684	9,257
1946	7,773	9,365

(1) Includes linings, straps, and coverings. 1939-42 data from **Cotton Counts Its Customers,** Supplement 1, National Cotton Council of America, 1943. Estimates for 1943-46 are based on data supplied by private manufacturers.

(2) A processing loss of 17% was included for waste in manufacturing.

20. MATTRESS FELTS

Consumption of Cotton in Mattress Felts, 1939-46

Year	1,000 lbs. (1)
1939	11,950
1940	11,950
1941	173,371 (2)
1942	71,198 (2) (3)
1943	59,999 (3)
1944	45,998 (3)
1945	40,998
1946	39,750

(1) 1939-41 data from **Cotton Counts Its Customers,** Supplement 1, National Cotton Council of America, 1943. Data for other years estimated on basis of mattress production.

(2) The relatively large consumption of cotton during these years was the result of a government cotton diversion program for the use of low-grade cotton in mattresses.

(3) Considerable quantities of cotton went into the production of mattresses for the armed services.

Note: The largest volume of cotton materials normally used in mattresses is linters and mill waste.

21. MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Consumption of Cotton in Medical Supplies, 1939-46 (1)

	Bandages, Gauzes & Sponges		Adhesive Tapes and Plasters		Stockinettes		Sanitary Napkins	
Year	Fabric (2) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (3) (1,000 lbs.)	Fabric (4) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equiv. (3) (1,000 lbs.)	(5) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equiv. (3) (1,000 lbs.)	Fabric (3) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (3) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	16,072	18,798	2,007	2,433	193	234	11,861	13,872
1940	16,072	18,798	2,007	2,433	193	234	13,588	15,893
1941	21,318	24,933	2,650	3,212	257	311	15,735	18,403
1942	16,978	19,857	2,119	2,569	205	249	17,328	20,267
1943	19,428	22,723	2,426	2,941	231	280	18,697	21,868
1944	21,191	24,785	2,649	3,211	240	291	20,117	23,529
1945	19,202	22,458	2,457	2,978	178	216	20,165	23,585
1946	20,373	23,828	2,545	3,085	187	227	22,572	26,400

(1) Includes only the major uses in which lint cotton is consumed. Absorbent cotton is not included because it is manufactured largely from mill waste and cotton linters.

(2) Principally cheesecloth and tobacco cloth, averaging about 17 yards per pound.

(3) Processing losses for waste in manufacturing:

Bandages, Gauzes, and sponges.....14.5%
Adhesive tapes and plasters.....17.5%
Stockinettes 17.5%
Sanitary Napkins 14.5%

(4) Tobacco cloths or very light weight sheetings averaging 10 to 12 yards per pound.

(5) Knit from cotton and rubber elastic yarns.

22. PLASTIC LAMINATES

Consumption of Cotton in Plastic Laminates, 1939-46

Year	Fabric (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	4,059	4,775
1940	4,059	4,775
1941	11,050	13,000
1942	34,000	40,000
1943	50,000	58,824
1944	37,457	44,067
1945	27,262	32,074
1946	15,061	17,719

(1) Estimates based on miscellaneous data obtained from contacts with fabric producers and distributors, with fabricators of plastic laminates, and on dollar sales of plastic laminates. Although there is no satisfactory way of proving their accuracy, these estimates are believed to be fairly reliable.

(2) A processing loss of 15% was included for waste in manufacturing.

23. SHOES

Consumption of Cotton in Shoes, 1939-46

	Laces		Leather Shoes		Rubber Shoes	
Year	Yarn (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)	Fabric (3) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)	Fabric (4) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	3,943	4,928	46,418	56,829	11,037	13,513
1940	4,681	5,851	44,232	54,153	10,612	12,992
1941	5,584	6,979	54,543	66,777	13,083	16,018
1942	4,497	5,621	42,412	51,925	7,961	9,746
1943	5,400	6,749	45,388	55,568	3,750	4,591
1944	5,541	6,926	51,213	62,699	5,850	7,162
1945	5,610	7,012	47,363	57,986	11,703	14,327
1946	4,295	5,368	51,580	63,149	23,406	28,656

(1) Estimated on the basis of data provided by the industry.

(2) Processing loss for waste in manufacturing:

Shoe laces 19.99%
Leather Shoes 18.32%
Rubber Shoes 18.32%

(3) Includes sheetings, duck, drills, twills, flannel, coated fabrics, etc. Estimated from data supplied by the shoe industry.

(4) Includes sheetings and canvas primarily. Estimated from data supplied by government agencies, trade associations, and private manufacturers.

24. STOCKINETTES, MEAT

Consumption of Cotton in Meat Stockinettes

Year	Yarn (1) (1,000 lbs.)	Raw Cotton Equivalent (2) (1,000 lbs.)
1939	6,785	8,224
1940	5,976	7,244
1941	6,768	8,204
1942	6,828	8,276
1943	8,025	9,727
1944	8,326	10,092
1945	6,065	7,352
1946	6,873	8,331

(1) United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Facts for Industry** report on knit cloth for sale.

(2) A processing loss of 17.5% was included for waste in manufacturing.

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