18 18 Cotton Ginning

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

'HOENIX—Cotton ginning charges r 1943-44 have been fixed by the PA at the same schedule that prevailed last season. Ginners have asked for adjustments but their requests are "under advisement."
From: Arizona Farmer 8/14/43

Also Ginning Percentages pp 10, 17

Ginning Prices

From: ARIZ. FARMER 10/24 42

OPA Regulation Allows Only Slight Increase

COTTON ginning services have been placed under a special maximum price regulation by OPA. Fees which more than 11,000 cotton gins may charge are covered.

Generally speaking, the ginner may charge either 105% of last season's fee for the same or substantially similar services, or specified dollars-and-cents prices fixed by the regulation. If he wishes to supply services which are not the same or substantially the same as last year, he must apply to the regional OPA office for a ceiling price.

Cotton ginning services covered, besides the ginning process itself, include drying, hull extracting, wrapping, tying, weighing, tagging and any others in connection with the preparation of a bale of lint cotton for the farmer.

For a ginner who wishes to supply services the same or similar to those in the base period—Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 1941—there are three possible pricing methods. These are:

105% of the highest dollars-and-cents price during the base period.

25c per hundredweight of seed cotton for ginning picked cotton, 27½c per hundredweight of seed cotton for ginning bollies or snapped cotton, and $1.50 for bagging and ties, for which prices the ginner shall render such other ginning services as during the base period.

In case a ginner cannot determine his maximum price by the second method, 65c per hundredweight of lint cotton, gross weight bale, for ginning picked cotton; 71½c per hundredweight of lint cotton, gross weight bale, for ginning bollies or snapped cotton, and $1.50 for bagging and ties, for which prices the ginner shall render such other ginning services as during the base period.

CHARGES FOR GINNING COTTON

1925-29 to 1940-41

By
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Washington, D. C.
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CHARGES FOR GINNING COTTON 1/

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IMPORTANCE OF THE GINNING INDUSTRY

Ginning is an essential step in the preparation of the cotton crop for market and represents a phase of the vast cotton industry with which all farmers who grow this commodity have direct contact. Further enhancing this strategic position of the ginning industry is the increasing dependence of farmers upon ginners for providing supplementary services in connection with cotton production and marketing.

Once primarily a farm operation, ginning is now conducted chiefly as a highly specialized commercial activity. At present, only a comparatively few plantations and farms continue to maintain private ginning facilities. Some gins are owned and operated cooperatively by groups of farmers. In some cotton-producing sections, farmers market their crop by selling the seed cotton to ginners as it is harvested. As a general rule, however, farmers rely on commercial gins for ginning services and pay the charges directly.

The magnitude of the ginning industry in the United States is indicated by the large number of gin plants and the aggregate investment in the industry. During the season 1940-41, there were 11,650 active gins in the United States. These represent an aggregate investment which probably exceeds $175,000,000.

1/ This report supplements and brings up to date material contained in a previous publication entitled "Rates for Ginning and Wrapping American Cotton, and Related Data, Seasons 1928-29 to 1935-36," by J. W. Wright and W. B. Lanham, which was published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in mimeographed form in January 1937.

2/ Frank C. Bouknight, Assistant Cotton Statistician of the Agricultural Marketing Service, also participated in preparing this report. Much of the primary data were collected by members of the field staff of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The report was made possible by the helpful cooperation of ginners in all cotton-producing States.

Partly as an outgrowth of the commercialization of the industry, there has been a consistent decrease in the number of gin plants for many years (table 1 and fig. 1). In 1910, 26,234 gins were in active operation as compared with 11,650 in 1940. This represents an average decrease of about 480 gins per season. The average volume of ginnings per gin plant increased from 443 bales for the season 1910-11 to 1,079 bales for the season 1940-41.

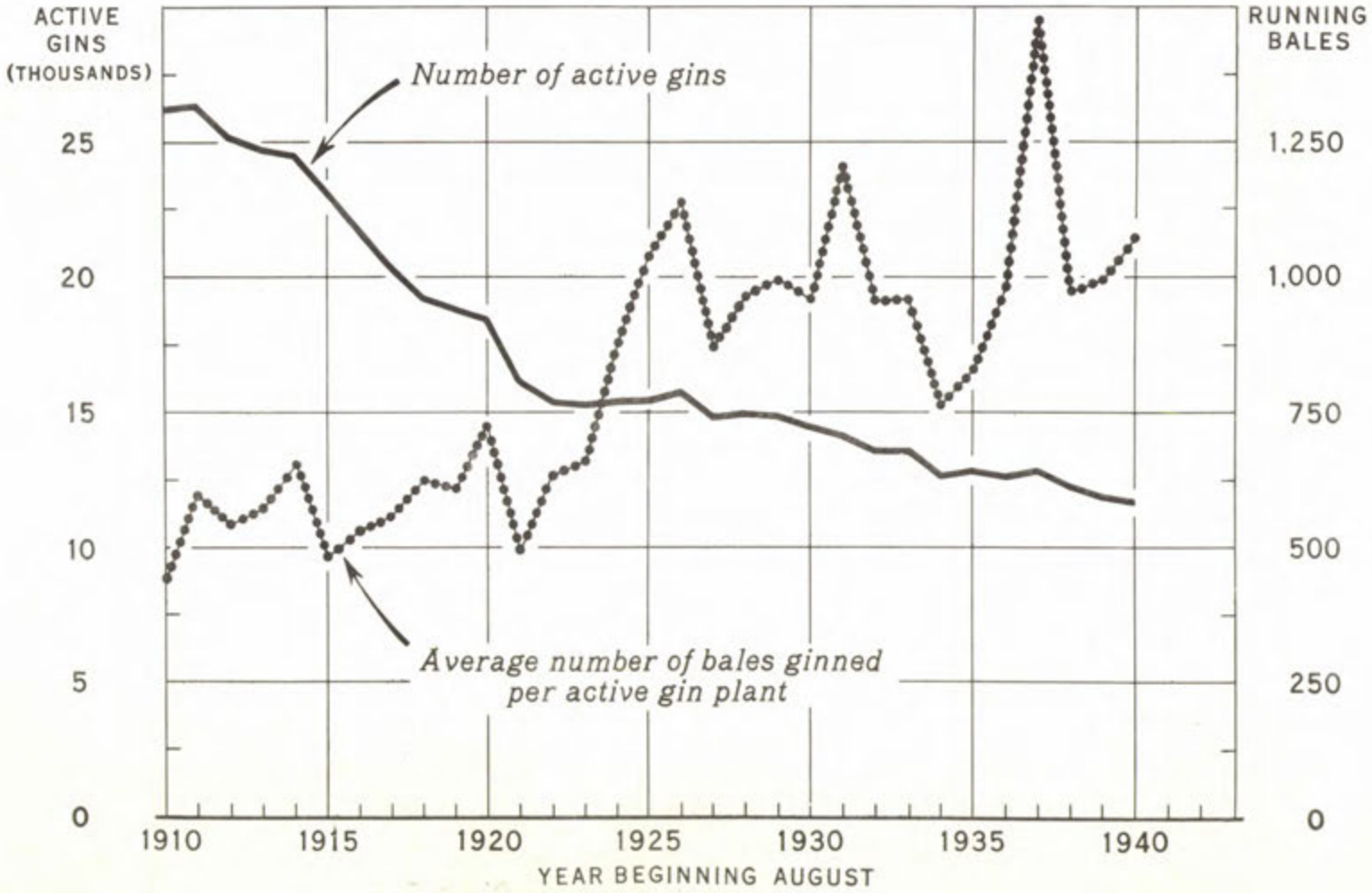
The significance of ginning as an item of cost to cotton growers is indicated by the fact that the estimated aggregate charges paid for ginning services have averaged almost 66 million dollars annually during the period 1928 to 1940. The range in seasonal aggregate charges has been from about 49 million dollars to about 93 million dollars during this 13-year period.

Customarily the service is paid for with the cottonseed, and for the 13-year period 1928 to 1940, average ginning charges per 500-pound gross-weight bale have represented an amount equal to about one-half of the farm value of the cottonseed (table 2). Furthermore, annual ginning charges have represented from 6 to 13 percent of the combined farm value of both lint and seed during the same period.

The grade and market value of the farmers' cotton depend, to a large extent, upon the gin equipment and the quality of the service performed by ginners. This being the case, farmers producing this commodity have a direct interest not only in the charges paid for the service but in the gin equipment used and conditions affecting its operation. The entire cotton industry looks to ginners to preserve the quality inherent in the seed cotton as harvested and delivered to the gin.

SOURCES OF DATA

The Agricultural Marketing Service has assembled data pertaining to ginning charges and related items since 1928-29. From 1928-29 to 1932-33, data were collected in connection with a survey of gin equipment embracing practically all gins in active operation in the United States. Data for the seasons 1933-34 to 1940-41 are based on about a 10 percent sample of gins selected to provide a cross section of the ginning industry. In some instances, supplementary data from secondary sources have been used. These sources are indicated in each instance.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 524 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FIGURE 1. - NUMBER OF ACTIVE GINS AND AVERAGE VOLUME OF GINNING PER GIN PLANT, 1910-40

DURING THE LAST THREE DECADES THERE HAS BEEN A CONSISTENT DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GIN PLANTS ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF COTTON GINNED PER PLANT

Table 1. - Cotton production, number of active gins, and average volume of ginning per gin plant, seasons 1910-11 to 1940-41

Season	Cotton production 1/	Active gins	Average volume of ginning per gin plant
	Bales	Number	Bales
1910-11	11,608,616	26,234	443
1911-12	15,692,701	26,349	596
1912-13	13,703,421	25,279	542
1913-14	14,156,486	24,749	572
1914-15	16,134,930	24,547	657
1915-16	11,191,820	23,162	483
1916-17	11,449,930	21,624	530
1917-18	11,302,375	20,351	555
1918-19	12,040,532	19,259	625
1919-20	11,420,763	18,815	607
1920-21	13,439,603	18,440	729
1921-22	7,953,641	16,192	491
1922-23	9,762,069	15,420	633
1923-24	10,139,671	15,298	663
1924-25	13,627,936	15,478	880
1925-26	16,103,679	15,482	1,040
1926-27	17,977,374	15,753	1,141
1927-28	12,956,043	14,863	872
1928-29	14,477,874	14,974	967
1929-30	14,824,861	14,868	997
1930-31	13,931,597	14,508	960
1931-32	17,095,594	14,151	1,208
1932-33	13,001,508	13,570	958
1933-34	13,047,262	13,543	963
1934-35	9,636,559	12,663	761
1935-36	10,638,391	12,812	830
1936-37	12,398,882	12,625	982
1937-38	18,945,028	12,838	1,476
1938-39	11,944,340	12,279	973
1939-40	11,815,759	11,885	994
1940-41	12,564,988	11,650	1,079

1/ 500-pound gross-weight bales.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 2. - Average charges for ginning services, farm value of cottonseed and cotton lint, and percent of farm values represented by ginning charges, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

Season	Per 500-pound gross-weight bale				Percent of farm value of cotton-seed represented by ginning charges	Percent of combined farm value of cotton-seed and lint represented by ginning charges
	Charges for ginning services	Farm value				
		Cotton-seed	Cotton lint	Combined cotton-seed and lint		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1928-29	5.96	15.18	89.95	105.13	39.3	5.7
1929-30	5.74	13.75	83.95	97.70	41.7	5.9
1930-31	5.05	9.82	47.30	57.12	51.4	8.8
1931-32	4.04	3.99	28.30	32.29	101.3	12.5
1932-33	4.34	4.58	32.60	37.18	94.8	11.7
1933-34	4.76	5.73	50.85	56.58	83.1	8.4
1934-35	5.05	14.71	61.80	76.51	34.3	6.6
1935-36	5.03	13.56	55.45	69.01	37.1	7.3
1936-37	4.93	14.79	61.65	76.44	33.3	6.4
1937-38	4.89	8.68	42.05	50.73	56.3	9.6
1938-39	4.72	9.69	43.00	52.69	48.7	9.0
1939-40	4.67	9.41	45.45	54.86	49.6	8.5
1940-41	4.76	9.65	47.00	56.65	49.3	8.4
13-year average	4.91	10.01	52.57	62.58	49.1	7.8

Agricultural Marketing Service.

METHODS OF ASSESSING GINNING CHARGES

According to local custom, ginners adopt one of four basic systems in assessing charges for ginning, as follows:

1. A rate per hundredweight of seed cotton.

2. A flat charge per bale.

3. A rate per hundredweight of lint.

4. A toll charge (a stated proportion of the seed cotton to become the property of the ginner).

Under each system, rates in some instances cover the cost of bagging and ties but in others a separate charge is made for such materials. The use of these methods of assessing ginning charges conforms to rather distinct regional patterns, apparently depending very largely upon local custom. There have been few changes in the proportionate use of each method from season to season during the period 1928 to 1940.

Charges assessed on the basis of the hundredweight of seed cotton are in widest use, and about 58 percent of total United States production during the period for which data are available was ginned on this basis (table 3). This method is employed to a large extent in all regions except the Southeast and is used almost exclusively in Oklahoma, New Mexico, California, Arizona, and Missouri. With but few exceptions, a separate charge is made for bagging and ties under this system.

In sections where cotton is harvested by snapping (pulling bolls from the stalks), charges for ginning snapped cotton, in many instances, are higher than those for picked cotton. Reasons advanced for this differential are: (1) Added cost of installing special cleaning and extracting equipment, (2) increased power requirements, and (3) more rapid depreciation of saws and other gin equipment. Even at equal rates per hundredweight of seed cotton ginned, gross ginning revenue per bale for snapped cotton exceeds that from picked cotton since the weight of snapped cotton required per bale is much greater. In recent years, there has been some tendency toward the elimination of higher rates for snapped cotton.

Table 3. - Methods of assessing ginning charges: Proportionate use of specified methods, by States and regions, average for 13-year period 1928-29 to 1940-41

State and region	Method of assessing ginning charge					
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Seed cotton toll	Ginned for cotton-seed	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	78.7	17.0	1.7	2.6	-	100.0
Florida	57.5	42.0	.5	-	-	100.0
Georgia	23.6	62.7	1.9	11.8	-	100.0
North Carolina	70.7	7.9	16.0	5.4	-	100.0
South Carolina	81.7	17.0	1.3	-	-	100.0
Virginia	71.6	15.8	9.3	3.3	-	100.0
Southeastern region	61.4	29.2	4.2	5.2	-	100.0
Arkansas	7.5	8.6	82.9	.6	0.4	100.0
Louisiana	.6	76.0	22.9	.4	.1	100.0
Mississippi	10.6	6.0	83.2	.2	-	100.0
Missouri	-	-	96.9	-	3.1	100.0
Tennessee	32.2	23.5	42.4	1.5	.4	100.0
Mid-South region	9.7	19.5	69.9	.5	.4	100.0
Oklahoma	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0
Texas	.5	16.5	82.8	1/	.2	100.0
Southwestern region	.4	13.6	85.8	1/	.2	100.0
Arizona	-	-	99.6	-	.4	100.0
California	-	-	99.7	-	.3	100.0
New Mexico	-	-	99.9	-	.1	100.0
Far-western region	-	-	99.7	-	.3	100.0
United States	20.8	19.3	58.0	1.7	.2	100.0

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners.

Ginning charges are based on a per-bale rate in most of the States in the Southeast and to a lesser extent in States in the mid South. In Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, approximately 70 percent or more of the cotton is ginned under this system. Usually the charge per bale includes the cost of bagging and ties. As a general rule, a flat charge is made for all bales weighing 500 pounds or less; but for bales exceeding 500 pounds in weight an added fee per pound is levied on the extra weight.

About one-fifth of the United States crop is ginned on the basis of a charge per hundredweight of lint cotton. Although this system is used only to a very limited extent in most of the cotton-producing States, it is the predominant method in Louisiana and Georgia. Usually under this system, a separate charge is made for bagging and ties.

Collection of ginning revenue by the toll method is practiced to a minor extent in most States east of the Mississippi River. Under this system, a fixed proportion of the seed cotton is taken by the ginner as compensation for his services. For the most part, the toll cotton taken by the ginner also covers the cost of wrapping the bale.

Occasionally cotton is ginned and wrapped in exchange for the cottonseed. Since ginning charges per bale in most localities seldom have approached the full value of cottonseed, this practice is substituted only rarely for one of the basic systems. During several recent seasons, settlement between farmers and ginners occasionally has been made in this way for ginning snapped cotton in several mid-South and far-Western States.

WEIGHT OF SEED COTTON PER BALE

Charges paid by farmers for bales ginned under a rate per hundredweight of seed cotton or on the toll system are affected directly by the weight of seed cotton required to provide each pound of lint. Under other systems, local rates are probably influenced indirectly to some extent by the usual ginning turn-out or ratio of lint to seed cotton.

The average quantity of seed cotton needed to turn out a given weight of lint varies widely between different producing areas. These variations are caused by a number of factors, chief of which are the variety of cotton grown, environmental conditions, and the method of harvesting.

For all upland cotton, the seasonal average quantity of picked cotton ginned per 500-pound gross-weight bale during the 13-year period ranged from 1,450 to 1,347 pounds (table 4). In the more recent years, weights of seed cotton required per standard-weight bale have tended to decrease slightly. This trend has been somewhat pronounced in several States. In Oklahoma, on the other hand, the weight of seed cotton required per 500-pound bale has increased to some extent.

When cotton is harvested as snaps and bollies, the weight of seed cotton needed per bale is increased materially. From 1937-38 to 1940-41, the quantity of snapped cotton required per 500-pound bale averaged from 1,864 to 1,945 pounds per season (table 5). During this period, the average weights of snapped seed cotton per 500-pound bale exceeded those for picked cotton by from about 510 to 580 pounds each season. Seed cotton harvested by snapping includes a much greater proportion of foreign matter such as burrs, leaf trash, and dirt than does that picked by hand.

Table 4. - Picked seed cotton required per 500-pound gross-weight bale of upland cotton, by States, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

State	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Alabama	1398	1425	1343	1371	1425	1343	1357	1357	1343	1279	1315	1298	1310	— 1718
Arizona { Long Staple	—	—	—	—	—	—	1912	—	—	2041	1885	1930	1790	1384
Arizona { Upland	1617	1676	1646	1588	1515	1413	1457	1486	1530	1395	1360	1409	1367	
Arkansas	1388	1358	1418	1373	1434	1373	1509	1403	1403	1390	1397	1380	1442	
California	1381	1434	1461	1421	1381	1474	1328	1288	1408	1364	1299	1326	1293	
Florida	1494	1509	1449	1494	1539	1509	1494	1419	1464	1/	1/	1457	1439	
Georgia	1416	1374	1402	1402	1444	1360	1388	1374	1402	1326	1316	1315	1304	
Louisiana	1508	1465	1450	1450	1508	1479	1450	1421	1436	1341	1342	1336	1358	
Mississippi	1516	1440	1501	1471	1546	1486	1516	1455	1440	1382	1382	1378	1433	
Missouri	1733	1669	1733	1717	1685	1637	1605	1701	1605	1391	1439	1396	1495	
New Mexico	1498	1456	1429	1456	1470	1470	1374	1539	1388	1295	1299	1315	1298	
North Carolina	1396	1383	1369	1369	1410	1342	1369	1383	1369	1310	1315	1287	1318	
Oklahoma	1349	1380	1365	1349	1411	1303	1551	1380	1520	1465	1426	1433	1465	
South Carolina	1473	1403	1431	1431	1431	1389	1403	1417	1403	1322	1320	1273	1287	
Tennessee	1496	1467	1467	1408	1467	1423	1452	1394	1423	1281	1313	1280	1399	
Texas	1374	1388	1347	1347	1429	1360	1374	1443	1429	1368	1367	1380	1358	
Virginia	1286	1341	1423	1423	1409	1341	1368	1409	1341	1375	1362	1313	1342	
United States	1423	1409	1409	1423	1450	1383	1423	1423	1423	1352	1355	1347	1366	

1/ Insufficient data.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from records of selected ginners.

Data as pu
Dec. 1943.

GINNING PERCENTAGE - ARIZONA COTTON

Mr. Preston J. Creer, Agr. Statistician, B. of A.E., USDA, Phoenix, reported to Dr. Barr on Dec. 2, 1943, that up to the middle of November, 1943, his reports from cotton gins showed the following percentages for the State's 1943-44 cotton:

UPLAND COTTON:

Lint.....35.6%
Seed.....58.3%
Trash..... 6.1%--although in Maricopa County trash averaged 8% and at some gins ran as high as 15%.

AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN COTTON:

Lint.....28.7%
Seed.....65.4%
Trash..... 5.9%--in Maricopa County, the trash averaged 8.2%.

Note: Over 12-1-43 Ben Ormand paid his 1943 cotton averaged as follows: Upland 38% lint Amer Egypt 30% lint, and his percentage trash on each 4%.

TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD BALE WEIGHT BE STANDARDIZED? American gin and compress equipment is designed for bales of 500 pounds. Marketing practices and procedures are based on this weight. Any substantial variation either way from this weight causes serious inconvenience and involves extra costs. If a 500-pound gross is established as a desirable standard weight, a tolerance of 10 percent for variation in the weight of individual bales should be ample for practical purposes. This would provide for an extreme range from 450 pounds to 550 pounds.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO STANDARDIZE BALE WEIGHTS? The cotton grower with very little inconvenience, can eliminate most extra heavy and light weight bales by the exercise of greater care in sending, to the gin, loads of seed cotton that will turn out bales of approximately 500 pounds. He should ascertain the weight of seed cotton of the variety or varieties grown on his farm, required for a 500-pound bale. Usually he knows or can ascertain the lint outturn or lint percentage for the variety he is growing by checking the first few bales ginned and occasional bales at intervals throughout the ginning season. The number of pounds of seed cotton required for a 500-pound gross-weight bale can be calculated by dividing the lint percentage into the net weight of the size bale desired. For example, if the lint percentage is 35 and the weight of bagging and ties is 21 pounds, about 1,370 pounds of seed cotton would be required for a 500-pound gross-weight bale: $500 - 21 = 479$; $\frac{479.00}{.35} = 1{,}369$. Variations in trash and moisture content of the seed cotton throughout the season will necessitate an occasional check of lint turnout. The grower will, no doubt, find it advantageous to have the collaboration of the ginner in working out this problem.

If seed cotton for two or more bales is sent to the gin in the same wagon or truck, an arrangement should be made to separate the cotton for each bale either by a permanent or an improvised partition of some kind.

Sometimes growers boast of their extra weight bales. Their own as well as the interest of other groups in the industry would be better served if they competed with each other in attempting to attain the standard weight of 500 pounds.

The ginner can aid his patrons in working out estimates of the quantities of seed cotton required for bales of standard weight. He should urge growers to bring their seed cotton to the gin in such quantities as will facilitate turning out bales of standard weight. He should keep a record of the tare on all conveyances bringing cotton to his gin, so that he can make a close estimate of the weight of the seed cotton contained in each load. If a conveyance contains seed cotton for more than one bale, and does not have partitions to separate the cotton required for individual bales, the ginner should set his scales on the proper weight so that he may watch the scales and know when enough cotton has been sucked off for a 500-pound

over

organizations from $1 to $5 a bale.

3. Bales subject to rejection usually are combined with other bales at the compress. This process of "marrying" bales involves an extra charge of $2 or more. In many instances, this process results in mixed packed bales. Under the gross-weight system of trading, there is also a weight loss to the owner of the cotton amounting to the weight of the bagging and ties on one of the bales.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

July 1940.

COTTON BALE WEIGHTS --
STANDARDIZATION NEEDED

The wide variation in weights of American cotton bales has become a serious problem in the cotton industry. Cotton growers, ginners, compressmen, cotton merchants, cotton manufacturers, and transportation agencies would all benefit from a greater degree of standardization of bale weights. They can all cooperate to advantage in an effort to solve this problem.

Although the average weight of the so-called American square bale of cotton is approximately 500 pounds, the bales vary in weight from less than 300 pounds to more than 800 pounds. These extremes in weight create a number of serious problems in the handling and marketing of cotton.

Extra heavy bales are disadvantageous to the cotton industry in that:

1. They place undue stress on gin press equipment which often results in the breakdown of such equipment with accompanying loss of time and money to ginners and inconvenience and loss to growers.

2. Such bales are difficult to tie out properly both at the gin and at the compress. They usually go through marketing channels with a ragged and clumsy appearance.

3. They often cause damage to expensive compress machinery.

4. Most of the so-called "air outs" complained of by cotton mills and which develop when the bales are compressed, are found in heavy bales.

5. Such bales slow down compress operations causing loss of time and extra expense in connection with the process of compression.

6. In many cases, they require extra ties to hold them together, and broken ties are a common occurrence in the case of such bales.

7. Bagging does not hold up well on heavy bales. They require the more extensive use of hooks in handling and cause trouble in loading for shipment. Frequently the bale package is damaged in the process.

8. Cotton trade rules provide that bales exceeding certain weights may be rejected. The maximum weight allowed for merchantable bales varies for the different trade organizations from 650 to 700 pounds.

Light weight bales have the following disadvantages:

1. They make it difficult for compresses to obtain the density required for greatest economy in shipping.

2. They are subject to substantial penalties under trade rules and to rejection if under a specified minimum weight. This minimum varies from 300 to 350 pounds for the various trade organizations. Cash penalties are usually assessed against the seller of bales weighing less than 400 pounds. These usually are on a graduated basis and vary for the different trade

Table 5. - Average weight of upland seed cotton harvested by snapping per 500-pound gross-weight bale, in specified States, seasons 1937-38 to 1940-41

State	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Arizona	2,299	1/	2,112	1,886
Arkansas	1,797	1,652	1,731	2,008
California	2,015	1,787	2,183	1,994
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1,905
Missouri	1,851	2,084	1,906	2,188
New Mexico	1,952	1,954	2,228	1,969
Oklahoma	2,010	1,863	1,962	1,876
Tennessee	1,984	1,700	1/	1,966
Texas	1,923	1,863	1,894	1,897
All States	1,929	1,864	1,918	1,945

1/ No data.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from records of selected ginners.

CHARGES FOR GINNING UPLAND COTTON

As several systems of assessing ginning charges are used to some extent in most of the cotton-growing States, ginning rates as such are not directly comparable. 3/ In order to permit direct comparison by States and by seasons, rates have been converted to a common base representing the actual charge for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale. 4/

From 1928-29 to 1940-41, the average seasonal charge for ginning a 500-pound bale varied from $5.96 in 1928-29 to $4.04 in 1931-32 (table 6). Following the relatively low level of charges in 1931-32, ginning charges increased for several successive seasons, reaching an average of $5.05 per bale in 1934-35. Since that year, the trend has been slightly downward except for the season 1940-41. For the entire 13-year period, ginning charges averaged $4.91 per bale.

There are wide variations in charges for ginning in the various States and regions. Charges in some States were double those in other States (fig. 2). For the 13-year period, State average ginning charges have varied from $6.44 per bale in Missouri to $3.10 per bale in South Carolina. Average charges have been relatively high also in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas, and comparatively low in North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia.

To a considerable extent, ginning charges have conformed to rather distinct regional patterns. Over the entire 13-year period, charges in the Southeast averaged $3.42 per bale as compared with $5.07, $5.24, and $5.93 in the mid-South, far-western, and Southwestern regions, respectively.

3/ Estimated average charges under each of the various systems of assessing charges are presented, by States, and by seasons, tables 20 to 32, pages 48 to 60.

4/ Formulae used in converting rates under the various systems to a common base are listed on page 61.

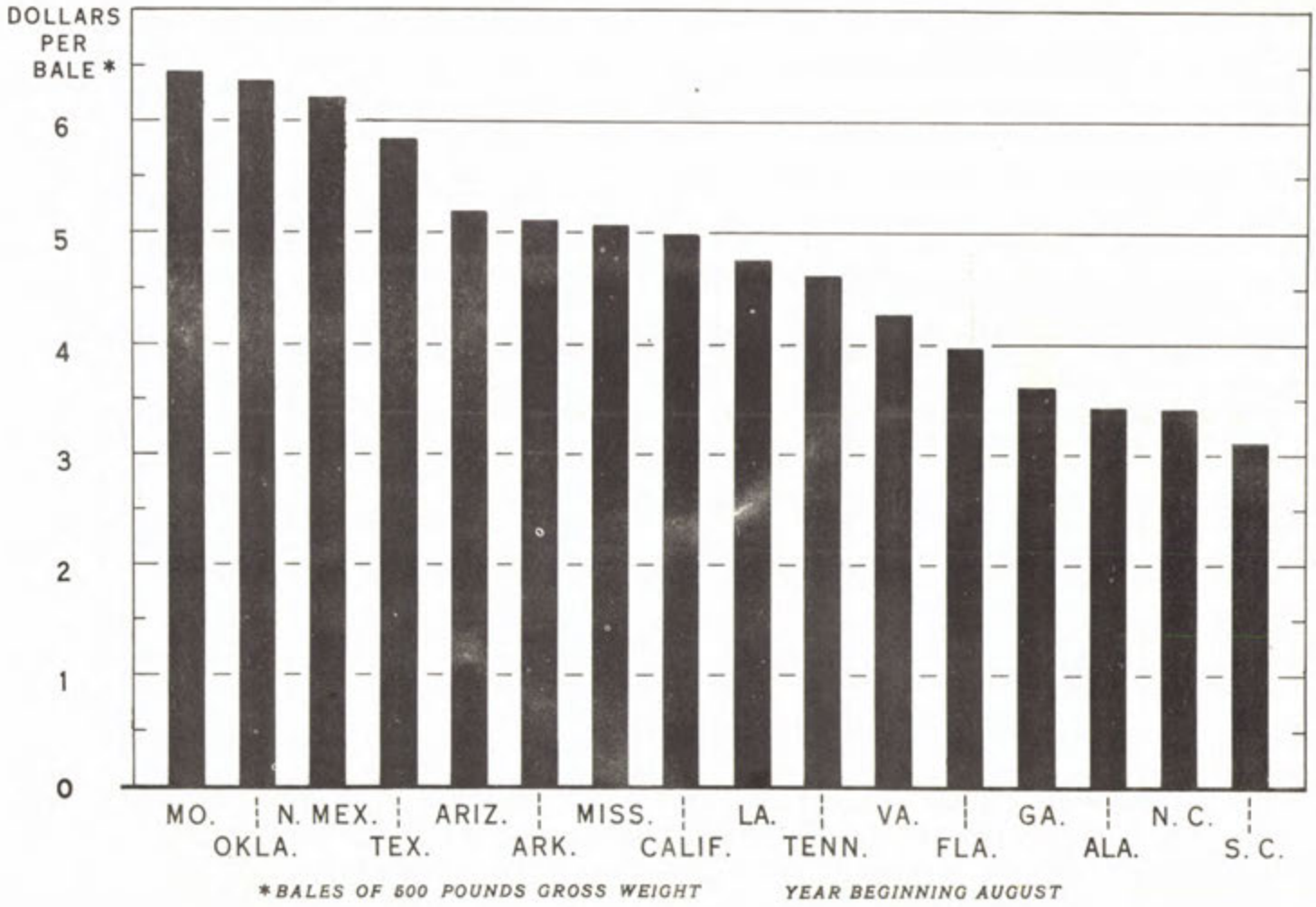


FIGURE 2. - GINNING CHARGES: STATE AVERAGES, 13-YEAR PERIOD 1928-40

THE LEVEL OF CHARGES HAS BEEN CONSISTENTLY LOWER IN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES THAN IN OTHER STATES

Table 6. - Charges for ginning services: Estimated average per 500-pound gross weight bale of upland cotton, by States and regions, seasons 1928-29

State and region	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.						
Alabama	4.49	4.28	3.47	2.67	2.77	3.08	3.85	3.30	3.47	3.35	3.26	3.12	3.29	3.40	
Florida	4.64	4.97	4.14	3.37	3.29	3.77	4.45	5.06	3.96						
Georgia	4.22	4.05	4.13	2.70	2.85	3.62	3.96	3.44	3.68						
North Carolina	4.29	3.99	3.41	2.60	2.79	3.37	3.90	3.43	3.27						
South Carolina	3.79	3.58	3.25	2.61	2.58	3.26	3.59	3.25	3.02						
Virginia	4.91	4.86	4.26	3.41	3.08	3.94	4.61	4.51	4.48						
Southeastern region	4.24	4.04	3.64	2.67	2.76	3.35	3.85	3.38	3.41						
Arkansas	5.69	5.66	5.05	3.98	4.25	4.60	5.06	5.39	5.40	5.46	5.28	5.21	5.63	5.11	
Louisiana	5.23	5.52	4.80	3.58	3.91	4.50	4.79	5.04	5.03	5.00	4.93	4.77	4.58	4.75	
Mississippi	6.14	5.78	5.23	3.85	4.24	4.98	5.14	5.41	5.13	5.04	4.81	4.96	5.11	5.07	
Missouri	7.51	7.47	7.26	5.85	5.72	6.01	6.94	8.10	6.67	6.19	6.12	5.97	6.28	6.44	
Tennessee	5.36	5.26	4.81	3.96	3.95	4.31	5.14	4.41	4.67	4.60	4.57	4.38	4.79	4.62	
Mid-South region	5.81	5.72	5.14	3.97	4.27	4.78	5.20	5.39	5.25	5.18	5.04	5.04	5.31	5.07	
Oklahoma	7.67	7.82	7.55	6.00	5.98	4.76	7.63	5.96	6.62	5.95	5.47	5.88	5.65	6.36	
Texas	6.83	6.85	5.93	4.75	5.11	5.87	6.14	6.24	6.05	5.83	5.55	5.46	5.49	5.84	
Southwestern region	6.99	7.07	6.21	4.99	5.28	5.62	6.31	6.20	6.10	5.85	5.54	5.52	5.52	5.93	
Arizona	7.83	7.22	7.10	5.87	5.62	4.73	5.47	5.72	6.61	5.45	5.30	5.12	5.20	5.19	
California	6.83	6.70	6.38	5.05	4.19	4.83	4.67	6.00	4.77	4.70	4.51	4.61	4.13	4.99	
New Mexico	8.34	8.61	7.34	5.39	5.42	5.47	6.60	7.64	5.96	5.45	5.08	5.24	5.35	6.20	
Far-western region	7.49	7.20	6.76	5.36	4.85	4.95	5.23	6.20	5.39	4.99	4.79	4.82	4.52	5.24	
United States	5.96	5.74	5.05	4.04	4.34	4.76	5.05	5.03	4.93	4.89	4.72	4.67	4.76	4.91	

Agricultural Marketing Service. Based on data obtained from ginners.

From Western Cotton Products Co., ~~Phoenix~~ 9/12/42--to G.W.B. personally, over telephone:

Ginning rate

	1941	1942	1943
Short-staple cotton per cwt.	25¢	26¼¢	33
Long-staple cotton per cwt.	50¢	52½¢	66

Bags and ties

Per bale	1.50	1.57½	

Long cotton 2.10
Short " 1.85
Sterilizing seed for bale 1.58
Long staple " " .27
Short " " .55
Long staple " " .27

* From Walter Cram Grande, 11-9-43.

In 1928-29, charges by regions were progressively higher from east to west across the Cotton Belt ranging from $4.24 per bale in the Southeast to $7.49 per bale in the far West (fig. 3). For several seasons this relationship between regions remained rather constant. Since 1931-32, however, charges in only two regions, the Southeast and the Southwest, have continued to maintain the former spread. In the mid South, charges have tended to increase slightly relative to other regions but the most significant shift was in the far West. Although charges in this region had been the highest, they have declined gradually until now they are below the level in other regions, with the exception of the Southeast.

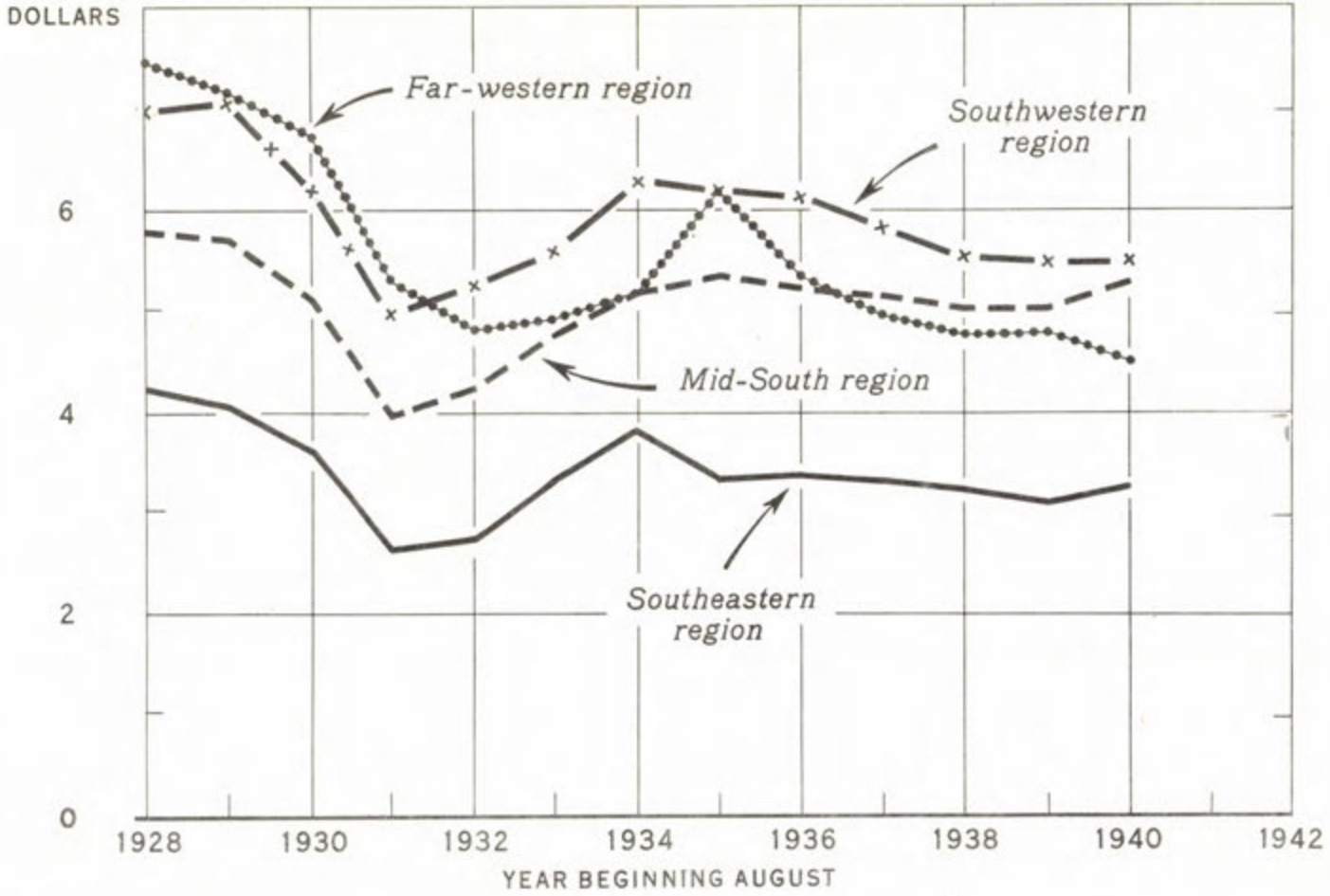
In 1940-41 average charges in each far-Western State were about 34 to 40 percent below those for 1928-29 and the corresponding declines in the Southwest and the Southeast were approximately 21 and 22 percent respectively. In contrast, the average charge in the mid South during 1940-41 was only about 9 percent below that for 1928-29.

CHARGES FOR GINNING AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN AND SEA-ISLAND COTTONS

Practically all cotton produced in the United States is grown from upland varieties and is ginned on conventional saw-type gins. Two other types of cotton, however, American-Egyptian (Pima and SXP) and sea-island, are produced in this country to a limited extent and are ginned on roller gins on account of their extra-long fiber and comparatively slick seed.

American-Egyptian cotton is grown under irrigation, principally in Arizona and in recent years to some extent in New Mexico and west Texas. Charges for ginning this specialty cotton are assessed on the basis of the hundredweight of seed cotton. Sea-island cotton is produced chiefly in Florida and Georgia, and charges for ginning are based on the hundredweight of lint.

Although these extra-staple crops are harvested almost entirely by hand picking, relatively large quantities of seed cotton are required to produce a 500-pound gross-weight bale of either type. For American-Egyptian cotton, average weights of seed cotton ginned per bale for the seasons 1934-35 and 1937-38



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 526 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FIGURE 3. - AVERAGE CHARGES FOR GINNING A 500-POUND GROSS-WEIGHT BALE OF UPLAND COTTON, BY REGIONS, 1928-40

CHARGES FORMERLY WERE HIGHEST IN THE FAR-WESTERN REGION BUT HAVE NOW DECLINED BELOW THOSE OF OTHER REGIONS EXCEPT THE SOUTHEAST WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN CONSISTENTLY LOW OVER THE ENTIRE PERIOD

to 1940-41 ranged from 2,041 to 1,790 pounds (table 7). The noticeable decrease in the quantity of seed cotton required per standard-weight bale in 1940 probably was influenced in that year by the increased production of SXP cotton which has a higher gin turnout than Pima cotton. For sea-island cotton, 1,805 pounds of seed cotton in 1939-40 and 1,794 pounds in 1940-41 were required for a 500-pound bale.

Table 7. - Average weight of seed cotton required per 500-pound gross-weight bale for American-Egyptian and sea-island cottons, seasons 1934-35, and 1937-38 to 1940-41

Season	Seed cotton per 500-pound gross-weight bale	
	American-Egyptian	Sea-island
	Pounds	Pounds
1934-35	1,912	1/
1937-38	2,041	1/
1938-39	1,885	1/
1939-40	1,930	1,805
1940-41	1,790	1,794

1/ No data.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners.

For the period 1928-29 to 1940-41, average charges for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian cotton ranged from $17.21 per bale in 1928-29 and 1929-30 to $10.64 per bale in 1940-41 (table 8). During the years for which data are available, sea-island cotton has been ginned at the rate of $2.00 per hundredweight of lint. In addition, extra charges were assessed for ties and for pressing as well as for the bagging when supplied by the ginner. The average charge for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound bale of sea-island cotton was $12.50 during the season 1940-41. Sea-island cotton usually is packaged in bales weighing about 400 pounds each.

Table 8. - Average charges for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian and sea-island cottons, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

Season	Charge per 500-pound gross-weight bale for --		
	American-Egyptian		Sea-island
	Dollars		Dollars
1928-29	17.21		1/
1929-30	17.21		1/
1930-31	16.34		1/
1931-32	11.06		1/
1932-33	11.38		1/
1933-34	12.56		1/
1934-35	12.50		1/
1935-36	12.72		1/
1936-37	12.72		1/
1937-38	13.50		1/
1938-39	12.36	2/	11.25
1939-40	11.14	2/	11.25
1940-41	10.64		12.50

1/ No data.
2/ Includes charge for ties and for pressing but not for bagging, which was furnished by Surplus Marketing Administration.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners.

1943-44 14.64

FACTORS AFFECTING GINNING CHARGES

Rates for ginning are fixed by State regulatory authority in Oklahoma and New Mexico, but in other States rates are not subject to governmental control. For the most part, ginning is considered a highly competitive business, and charges are influenced by the cost of and the demand for the service.

Over the entire Cotton Belt, ginning charges tend to vary from season to season directly with general business conditions. Trends in ginning charges normally follow major trends in the farm price of cotton although charges do not fluctuate as widely

as do prices (table 9). Between 1928-29 and 1934-35, there were wide fluctuations in cotton prices. These were accompanied by similar but less extensive fluctuations in charges for ginning (fig. 4). From 1935-36 to 1940-41, fluctuations in cotton prices have been less pronounced and ginning charges have remained comparatively stable.

Table 9. - Average farm prices of cotton, average ginning charges, and relative prices and charges, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

Season	Average farm price of cotton per pound	Average charge per 500-pound bale for ginning services	Relative (percentage of 1928-29)	
			Farm price of cotton per pound	Charge per 500-pound bale for ginning services
	Cents	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1928-29	17.99	5.96	100.0	100.0
1929-30	16.79	5.74	93.3	96.3
1930-31	9.46	5.05	52.6	84.7
1931-32	5.66	4.04	31.5	67.8
1932-33	6.52	4.34	36.2	72.8
1933-34	10.17	4.76	56.5	79.9
1934-35	12.36	5.05	68.7	84.7
1935-36	11.09	5.03	61.6	84.4
1936-37	12.33	4.93	68.5	82.7
1937-38	8.41	4.89	46.7	82.0
1938-39	8.60	4.72	47.8	79.2
1939-40	9.09	4.67	50.5	78.4
1940-41	9.40	4.76	52.3	79.9

Agricultural Marketing Service.

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The wide differences in average ginning charges between States and regions are attributable, to a large extent, to differences in costs of providing ginning services. Items of expense common to all gins vary from region to region to some extent. Wages and some other costs are usually higher in the other regions than they are in the Southeast. In general, however, ginning practices and conditions are strikingly dissimilar on a regional basis and account for much of the variation in charges.

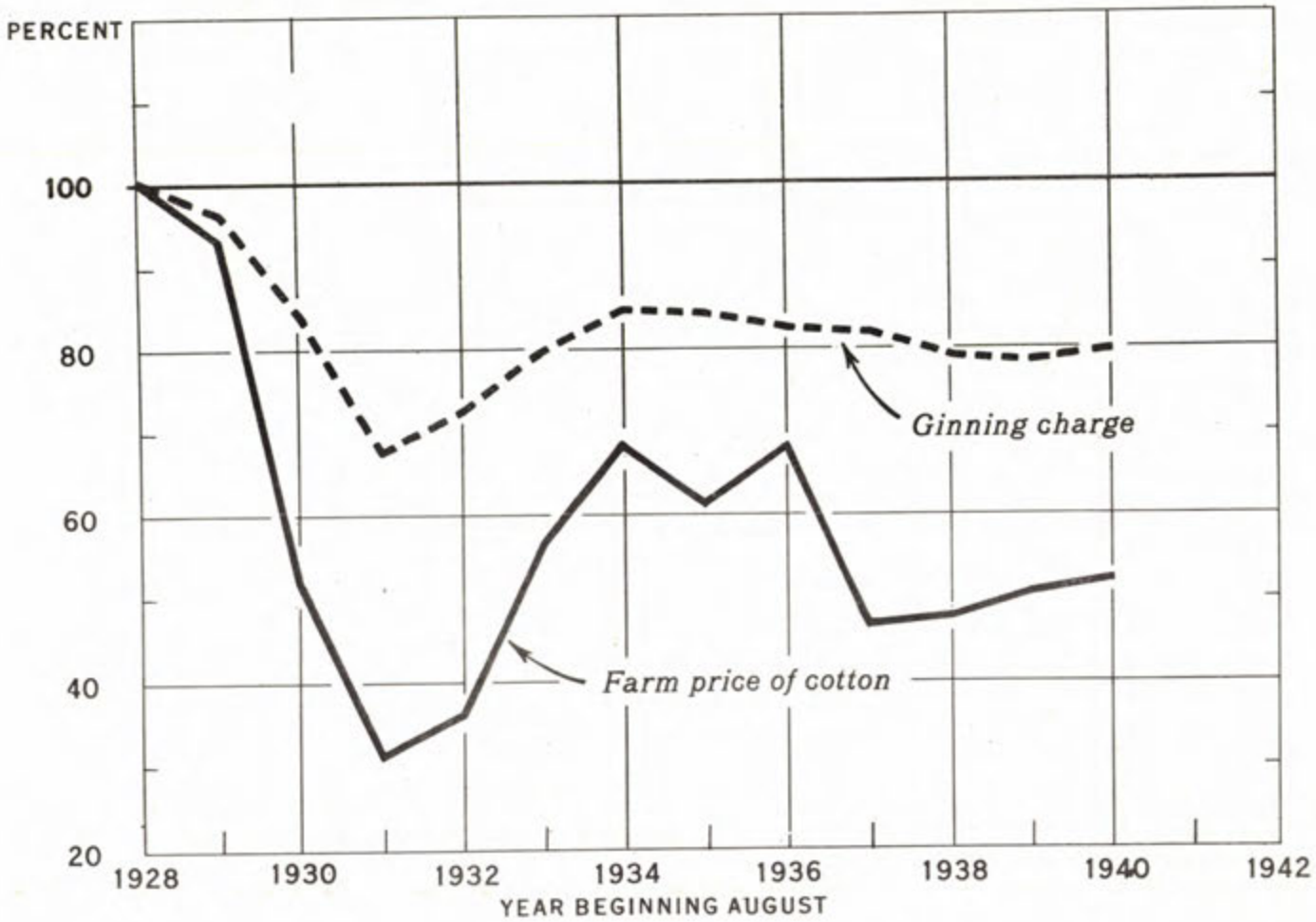


FIGURE 4. - GINNING CHARGES AND FARM PRICES OF COTTON (RELATIVE 1928), 1928-40

DURING THIS PERIOD AVERAGE GINNING CHARGES HAVE FOLLOWED THE GENERAL TRENDS OF FARM PRICES OF COTTON BUT GINNING CHARGES HAVE NOT FLUCTUATED AS WIDELY AS COTTON PRICES

Data relative to the significant differences in the quantities of seed cotton required per standard-weight bale in the various States have been presented, and mention has been made of the special machinery and greater power requirements for the ginning of snapped cotton. Other variations in costs result from the nature and extent of services included as a customary part of the charge for ginning and in the differences in types of materials used for wrapping the bales. Associated business activities of ginners and the form of gin ownership presumably influence to some extent the schedule of charges. Likewise, the adequacy of the facilities maintained and the quality of the ginning services are directly related to charges made for ginning.

Capacity of Gins and Volume of Ginning

In 1940-41 there were 5,005 gins in the Southeastern States and 3,865, 3,954, and 212 in the mid-South, southwestern, and far-western regions, respectively (table 10). This regional distribution of gins represents significant differences in the supply of ginning facilities as related to the volume of cotton normally available for ginning.

Gins differ according to the number of gin stands, and gin stands vary somewhat in the number and diameter of gin saws. This being the case, neither unit of equipment is entirely satisfactory for relating ginning capacity to volume of ginning. Nevertheless, for practical purposes, the gin stand is a reasonably accurate unit as a basis for comparison, as most present-day gin stands contain either 70 or 80 saws with a diameter of 12 inches.

As measured by the number of gin stands per gin, the capacities of gins by regions are greater from east to west. In 1940-41, gins in the Southeast had an average of 3.1 stands per gin as compared with 3.4 in the mid South, 4.5 in the Southwest, and 5.3 in the far West.

The average volume of ginnings per gin plant is much greater in the far West than in other regions. Gins in the mid-South States are second in rank, followed closely by those in the southwestern region. The averages for both of these regions exceed those for the Southeastern States by a considerable margin.

Table 10. - Cotton production, gin equipment, and average volume of ginning per gin plant and per gin stand, by States and regions, seasons 1935-36 and 1940-41

State and region	Cotton production 1/		Gin equipment 2/				Volume of ginning			
			Gin plants		Gin stands		Per gin plant		Per gin stand	
	1940-41	1935-36	1940-41	1935-36	1940-41	1935-36	1940-41	1935-36	1940-41	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Number	Number	Number	Number	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Alabama	775,448	1,061,314	1,250	1,339	4,235	4,434	620	793	183	239
Florida	16,016	26,632	42	61	111	135	381	436	144	197
Georgia	1,013,533	1,062,526	1,404	1,615	4,680	5,227	722	658	216	203
North Carolina	743,691	574,201	1,009	1,199	2,861	3,248	737	479	260	177
South Carolina	968,354	744,182	1,207	1,434	3,310	3,747	802	519	292	199
Virginia	21,302	27,246	93	111	176	203	229	245	121	134
Southeastern region	3,538,344	3,496,101	5,005	5,759	15,373	16,994	707	607	230	206
Arkansas	1,510,102	857,156	1,199	1,232	4,105	4,123	1,259	696	368	208
Louisiana	456,807	556,288	657	735	2,245	2,369	695	757	203	235
Mississippi	1,250,369	1,259,482	1,383	1,406	4,740	4,605	904	896	264	274
Missouri	384,590	173,979	191	158	674	538	2,014	1,101	571	323
Tennessee	507,277	316,509	435	459	1,436	1,490	1,166	690	353	212
Mid-South region	4,109,145	3,163,414	3,865	3,990	13,200	13,125	1,063	793	311	241
Oklahoma	789,317	564,982	748	914	3,300	4,078	1,055	618	239	139
Texas	3,249,090	2,960,774	3,206	3,564	14,379	16,090	1,013	831	226	184
Southwestern region	4,038,407	3,525,756	3,954	4,478	17,679	20,168	1,021	787	228	175
Arizona	166,413	116,342	56	44	289	208	2,972	2,644	576	559
California	543,497	239,848	112	75	626	388	4,853	3,198	868	618
New Mexico	117,830	71,835	44	46	201	203	2,678	1,562	586	354
Far-western region	827,740	428,025	212	165	1,116	799	3,904	2,594	742	536
United States 3/	12,513,636	10,613,296	13,036	14,392	47,368	51,086	960	737	264	208

1/ Equivalent 500-pound gross-weight bales of upland cotton only.
2/ Saw gins only (active and inactive).
3/ Does not include States listed as "All Others" by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The ginning industry in the far West also handles by far the greatest number of bales per gin stand. But on this basis, volume of ginning was greater in the Southeast than in the Southwest in 1935-36 and 1940-41, the two seasons for which comparable data are available. In 1935-36, however, the cotton crop in some parts of the Cotton Belt was smaller than usual, and cotton production during 1940-41 affords a more normal distribution of ginnings by States. For 1940-41, the average volume of ginnings per gin stand was greatest in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Missouri, and was the smallest in Virginia, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana.

Except in the far-Western States and in Missouri, the average number of bales handled per gin is rather low. In many instances the normal volume of cotton ginned per season represents only a few weeks of daytime operation at full capacity.

This apparent excess of ginning facilities occurs in part because farmers usually endeavor to harvest cotton as it opens in order to prevent weather damage. Usually they take the cotton immediately to a gin because of a lack of suitable storage space on the farm. These practices make ginning a highly seasonal operation and, no doubt, encourage the maintenance of the large number of gins that exist in some areas.

Types of Gin Equipment

Many gins are equipped with special devices to aid in preserving the inherent quality of the cotton during ginning. Although the simpler ginning systems perform some cleaning and extracting operations, special machinery is used generally where cotton is snapped or is frequently hauled to the gin in a damp, dirty, or trashy condition. There are three main types of such equipment: (1) Driers for artificially conditioning green or damp seed cotton, (2) cleaners for removing dirt and small particles of foreign material, and (3) extractors for removing burrs and other materials. 5/

Gins equipped with seed cotton driers are in greatest relative numbers in Missouri, California, Louisiana, and New Mexico (table 11). Cleaning devices such as air-line and overhead cleaners are standard equipment in a large proportion of the gins in States west of the Mississippi River.

5/ Bennett, C. A., and Gerdes, F. L., Cotton Ginning. U.S.D.A. Farmers Bul. 1748, pp. 1 - 46.

Table 11. - Proportion of gins with specified equipment, by States and regions, season 1940-41

State and region	Gins with specified equipment 1/				
	Seed cotton driers	Air-line cleaners	Overhead cleaners	Hull extracting-cleaning feeders	Overhead extractors
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	6.9	16.1	33.0	41.8	1.4
Florida	9.8	9.8	11.8	29.4	2.0
Georgia	6.0	12.4	26.3	39.6	1.1
North Carolina	5.6	10.9	20.1	38.9	.7
South Carolina	6.0	11.3	14.2	39.8	.4
Virginia	-	8.6	15.1	21.5	-
Southeastern region	6.0	12.6	23.4	39.6	.9
Arkansas	13.3	18.0	55.4	67.1	11.7
Louisiana	26.8	15.1	54.8	56.5	3.2
Mississippi	14.5	10.8	40.6	59.6	5.3
Missouri	55.5	14.7	77.5	95.3	14.7
Tennessee	7.8	12.4	44.8	68.0	12.9
Mid-South region	17.5	14.2	49.9	64.1	8.2
Oklahoma	3.6	39.0	85.2	59.0	59.4
Texas	10.4	48.1	77.0	59.8	49.4
Southwestern region	9.2	46.4	78.6	59.6	51.3
Arizona	17.7	41.9	85.5	66.1	43.5
California	50.9	50.9	81.3	52.7	27.7
New Mexico	25.0	68.2	75.0	75.0	25.0
Far-western region	36.2	51.8	81.2	61.0	31.7
United States 2/	10.9	24.0	48.9	53.3	18.9

1/ Includes both active and inactive saw and roller gins.
2/ Excludes gins in minor producing States not listed.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Overhead extractors designed chiefly for handling snapped cotton are most common in gins in Oklahoma and Texas, where this method of harvesting is practiced rather extensively. Hull extracting-cleaning feeders (gin-stand extracting and cleaning-feeder units) are used in most parts of the Cotton Belt but are found in relatively more gins in Missouri, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

On the whole, gins in the Southeast are equipped with much less auxiliary equipment than gins in other regions. In the Southwest and far West, a large proportion of the gins have elaborate mechanical systems, and in the mid South many are equipped with such devices as hull-extractor feeders and overhead cleaners.

Gins equipped with such machinery cost more to erect and maintain and require extra power for operation. Ginning charges in the Southwest and in some States in the mid South and the far West naturally reflect this extra expense, since they include the use of this equipment when necessary. One exception is found in California where a number of gins operating driers make a small additional charge for bales passed through the drier.

Quality of Ginning Service

Another factor influencing ginning charges is the quality of the service performed under the rates that have prevailed in the various States and regions. In the final analysis, actual costs to farmers for ginning services depend not only upon charges paid for these services, but also upon the extent to which the inherent quality of the lint may be impaired by inferior service.

On the average from 1933-34 to 1940-41, the percentage of rough-ginned cotton usually has been greater in those States where charges for ginning services have been lower (table 12). In Arkansas, Missouri, Arizona, and California, States with comparatively high ginning charges, the proportion of rough-ginned cotton has been lowest. The highest proportions of rough-ginned cotton have been in Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama where ginning charges have been the lowest. The proportion of rough cotton in the Southeast has been more than double that in other regions. Although the percentage of rough-ginned cotton has been lowest in the far West, it is exceeded in the mid South and the Southwest by only a small margin.

Table 12. - Ginning charges, volume of ginnings per gin, gross income from ginning per gin, and percentage of rough-ginned cotton, by States and regions, 8-year averages, 1933-34 to 1940-41

State and region	Average charge for ginning services per 500-pound gross-weight bale	Average volume of ginnings per gin	Average gross income from ginning per gin	Average percent of rough-ginned cotton
	Dollars	Bales	Dollars	Percent
Alabama	3.34	983	3,282	10.2
Florida	4.05	576	2,334	14.7
Georgia	3.60	884	3,179	9.3
North Carolina	3.40	730	2,479	8.6
South Carolina	3.07	869	2,670	13.8
Virginia	4.32	347	1,500	11.5
Southeastern region	3.38	862	2,912	10.5
Arkansas	5.29	1,278	6,760	3.5
Louisiana	4.86	1,157	5,627	8.4
Mississippi	5.06	1,368	6,916	4.5
Missouri	6.40	2,271	14,533	3.8
Tennessee	4.61	1,223	5,637	4.8
Mid-South region	5.15	1,325	6,816	4.8
Oklahoma	5.68	966	5,484	8.7
Texas	5.82	1,187	6,906	4.0
Southwestern region	5.79	1,146	6,640	4.8
Arizona	5.48	4,337	23,753	3.9
California	4.68	5,664	26,518	3.9
New Mexico	5.75	2,368	13,622	4.8
Far-western region	5.05	4,411	22,256	4.0
United States	4.84	1,139	5,515	6.4

Agricultural Marketing Service.

The indicated relationship between the dollars and cents charge for ginning services and the quality of these services is even more pronounced when considered in the light of differences in the average annual gross ginning income per gin, by States and regions (fig. 5). In States where ginning charges have been lowest, the volume of ginnings have been small also, resulting in disproportionately low gross incomes per gin.

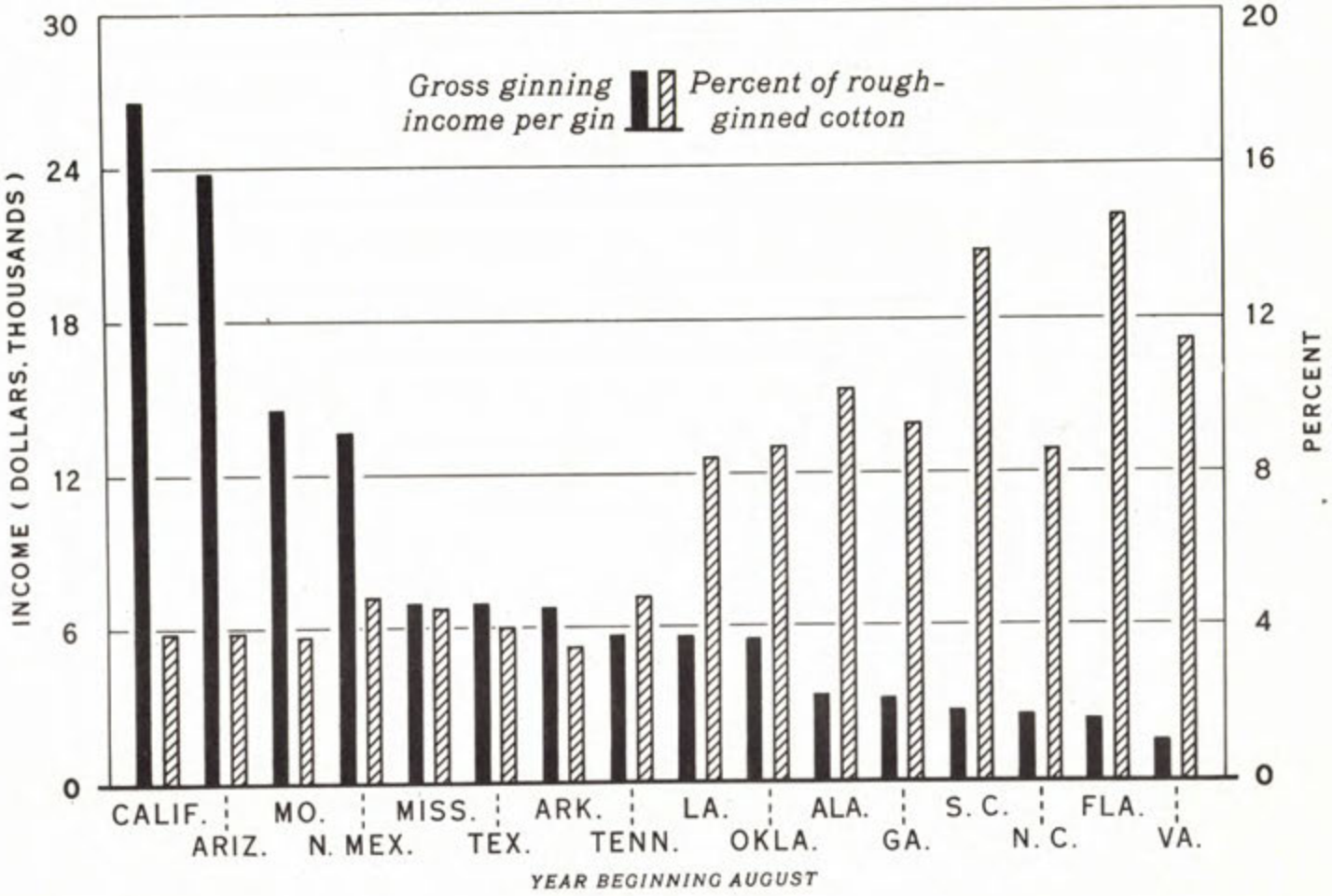
In the Southeast where the percentage of rough-ginned cotton was double or more than double that for other regions, gross ginning income per gin averaged only about $2,900 annually. For other regions, the annual gross revenue from ginning ranged from more than $22,250 per gin in the far West to about $6,600 per gin in the Southwest.

Other factors, however, may affect this relationship. Weather conditions during harvesting, the staple length of the cotton, or the extent to which farmers cooperate with ginners in bringing dry, clean cotton to the gin may account for some of the variations. In a number of States outside of the Southeast, the weather is more favorable at the time of harvesting. On the other hand, the longer staples, grown particularly in the far West and mid South, are more difficult to gin smoothly. Also, in some sections of the mid South, weather conditions are unfavorable, especially during the latter part of the ginning season. Apparently the quality of the ginning service is affected to some extent by the financial ability of ginners to maintain adequately equipped facilities in a proper state of repair. Furthermore, in some States, particularly in the Southeast, the lower charges paid by farmers for ginning services seem to be offset in part by the greater proportion of cotton damaged during the ginning process.

Materials Used for Covering Bales

Ginning charges as herein discussed include total costs to farmers for both the ginning and the packaging of 500-pound gross-weight bales. In packaging the lint, ginners supply the necessary bagging and ties; and the charges made for these materials form an important item of ginning costs to farmers.

From 1928-29 to 1940-41, aggregate expenditures by farmers for bagging and ties averaged approximately 17 million dollars annually. The average charge per bale for wrapping represented more than one-fourth of the total cost for ginning and packaging a standard-weight bale (table 13).



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 528 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FIGURE 5. - ANNUAL GROSS INCOME FROM GINNING PER GIN AND PERCENTAGE OF ROUGH-GINNED COTTON, BY STATES, 8-YEAR AVERAGE, 1933-40

STATES HAVING THE LOWEST GROSS INCOME PER GIN HAVE THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF ROUGH-GINNED COTTON

Table 13. - Total charges for ginning services per 500-pound gross-weight bale, charges for bagging and ties, and proportion of total ginning charges represented by charges for bagging and ties, by States and regions, 13-year averages, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

State and region	Total charge for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale	Charge per bale for bagging and ties	Proportion of total charge for ginning represented by charge for bagging and ties
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Alabama	3.43	0.96	28.0
Florida	3.97	1.10	27.7
Georgia	3.61	1.08	29.9
North Carolina	3.42	.91	26.6
South Carolina	3.10	.92	29.7
Virginia	4.25	.97	22.8
Southeastern region	3.42	.98	28.7
Arkansas	5.11	1.40	27.4
Louisiana	4.75	1.38	29.1
Mississippi	5.07	1.45	28.6
Missouri	6.44	1.55	24.1
Tennessee	4.62	1.36	29.4
Mid-South region	5.07	1.42	28.0
Oklahoma	6.36	1.24	19.5
Texas	5.84	1.28	21.9
Southwestern region	5.93	1.28	21.6
Arizona	5.19	1.42	27.4
California	4.99	1.39	27.9
New Mexico	6.20	1.36	21.9
Far-western region	5.24	1.39	26.5
United States	4.91	1.28	26.1

Agricultural Marketing Service.

For the entire period, charges for bagging and ties varied from $0.91 per bale in North Carolina to $1.55 per bale in Missouri. By regions, average charges ranged from $0.98 per bale in the Southeast to $1.42 per bale in the mid South.

On the whole, charges for materials have been from $0.30 to $0.44 per bale less in the Southeast than in other regions. This saving in cost for wrapping has been another factor influencing the lower level of ginning charges in the Southeast. Ginners in that region cover a considerable proportion of the crop with second-hand materials. In other regions, ginners customarily use new bagging and ties.

For regions other than the Southeast, variations in charges for wrapping are not of great significance. These small regional differences are influenced chiefly by: (1) Transportation costs, (2) customs in establishing rates, and (3) types of materials used as bagging.

Costs for transporting bagging and ties from major distributing centers are naturally higher in some sections than in others because of the greater distances involved. Also, customs of ginners in pricing these materials are not uniform. At some points the usual policy of ginners is to hold unit charges for the ginning operation at lower levels and sell the bale covering materials at a substantial profit. The practice in other sections is to supply bagging and ties at about actual cost and depend on the charge for ginning service to provide a profitable revenue.

Although several types of materail are used for bagging, about 70 percent of the entire cotton crop in 1940-41 was covered with open-weave jute (table 14). In California, Missouri, and Tennessee, more than 90 percent of all bales ginned were covered with bagging of this type. By regions, the proportionate use of open-weave jute bagging ranged from about 54 percent of ginnings in the Southwest to 86 percent in the far West.

Practically all the remainder of the crop is wrapped with sugar-bag cloth, a closely woven jute fabric. This bagging is used to a considerable extent in Virginia, New Mexico, and Texas. In the Southwest nearly 41 percent of all cotton ginned was covered with this material.

Table 14. - Relative importance of specified types of baggings used at gins for covering square bales of cotton, by States and regions, season 1940-41

State and region	Type bagging used --			All types
	Open-weave jute 1/	Sugar-bag cloth 1/	Cotton	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	64.6	35.0	0.4	100.0
Florida	64.6	26.2	9.2	100.0
Georgia	68.6	21.3	10.1	100.0
North Carolina	76.8	21.8	1.4	100.0
South Carolina	84.8	13.6	1.6	100.0
Virginia	20.5	79.5	-	100.0
Southeastern region	73.5	22.7	3.8	100.0
Arkansas	88.2	3.9	7.9	100.0
Louisiana	47.3	32.6	20.1	100.0
Mississippi	73.0	22.3	4.7	100.0
Missouri	96.3	3.4	.3	100.0
Tennessee	90.6	8.7	.7	100.0
Mid-South region	80.1	13.2	6.7	100.0
Oklahoma	88.6	.7	10.7	100.0
Texas	45.0	50.8	4.2	100.0
Southwestern region	53.6	40.9	5.5	100.0
Arizona	80.1	19.9	-	100.0
California	99.7	.3	-	100.0
New Mexico	31.8	68.2	2/	100.0
Far-western region	85.9	14.1	2/	100.0
United States	70.3	24.7	5.0	100.0

1/ Includes "re-rolled" or second-hand bagging.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Data furnished by Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Cotton bagging as a covering for cotton bales has had only a limited use. Over the entire Cotton Belt only about 5 percent of the crop was wrapped with cotton during the season 1940-41. Although the proportion of the cotton-wrapped bales was negligible in most States, about 20 percent of the cotton in Louisiana and approximately 10 percent in Oklahoma, Georgia, and Florida was covered with cotton bagging.

The use of burlap as a bale covering usually is limited to round bales. Round bales ordinarily are about half the weight of square bales and are not bound with ties. The proportion of the crop packaged in round bales never has been very large and has declined during recent years.

American-Egyptian cotton usually is wrapped with sugar-bag cloth and is sold on the basis of net weight. During recent years sea-island cotton bales have been covered with cotton bagging.

Transportation of Cotton from Farm to Gin

Under certain competitive conditions, many ginners perform services that are not strictly a part of the ginning operation. In recent years, ginners in some sections have hauled the farmer's cotton from the farm to the gin. Although ginners usually make a separate charge for the seed cotton hauled, certain features of this and related services merit discussion.

For the entire Cotton Belt, the proportion of cotton hauled to gins by farmers themselves decreased from about 90 percent in 1938-39 to approximately 86 percent in 1940-41 (table 15). Although this appears to be a small change, it was accompanied by a rather significant increase in the proportion of the crop hauled by ginners.

In the Southeast, the hauling of cotton by ginners has expanded somewhat faster than in other regions. During the 3-year period, the proportion of cotton brought to gins by farmers themselves decreased from about 87 to 70 percent while the proportion hauled in ginner's trucks increased from approximately 9 percent in 1938-39 to 24 percent in 1940-41. This practice was particularly prevalent in South Carolina and North Carolina. In the former State, more than 46 percent of the crop in 1940-41 was hauled by ginners.

Table 15. - Proportions of cotton hauled to gins by farmers, by ginners, and by commercial truckers, by States and regions, season 1938-39 to 1940-41

State and region	1938-39						1939-40						1940-41					
	Cotton hauled to gin by --						Cotton hauled to gin by --						Cotton hauled to gin by --					
	Farmers			Ginners' trucks	Commercial truckers	Total	Farmers			Ginners' trucks	Commercial truckers	Total	Farmers			Ginners' trucks	Commercial truckers	Total
	Wagons	Motor vehicles	Total				Wagons	Motor vehicles	Total				Wagons	Motor vehicles	Total			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	58.0	33.9	91.9	4.5	3.6	100.0	56.4	31.8	88.2	4.8	7.0	100.0	54.0	33.9	87.9	8.4	3.7	100.0
Florida	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	20.8	38.0	58.8	-	41.2	100.0	54.0	40.9	94.9	.3	4.8	100.0
Georgia	57.2	27.0	84.2	8.0	7.8	100.0	49.8	27.7	77.5	11.9	10.6	100.0	43.3	36.7	80.0	11.9	8.1	100.0
North Carolina	49.0	34.2	83.2	16.8	2/	100.0	41.3	31.2	72.5	23.1	4.4	100.0	29.0	37.3	66.3	26.8	6.9	100.0
South Carolina	44.1	38.4	82.5	13.9	3.6	100.0	39.7	29.1	68.8	26.2	5.0	100.0	24.2	24.4	48.6	46.4	5.0	100.0
Virginia	58.2	29.6	87.8	12.2	-	100.0	43.2	32.2	75.4	24.6	-	100.0	28.9	42.6	71.5	28.5	-	100.0
Southeastern region	53.6	32.9	86.5	9.2	4.3	100.0	47.2	29.7	76.9	15.9	7.2	100.0	37.5	32.9	70.4	23.7	5.9	100.0
Arkansas	59.6	32.3	91.9	3.2	4.9	100.0	58.5	33.4	91.9	3.5	4.6	100.0	47.1	43.4	90.5	2.4	7.1	100.0
Louisiana	42.6	32.5	75.1	16.6	8.3	100.0	38.0	46.2	84.2	4.6	11.2	100.0	42.8	40.8	83.6	6.2	10.2	100.0
Mississippi	39.7	45.1	84.8	2.8	12.4	100.0	41.5	46.2	87.7	1.7	10.6	100.0	42.5	47.3	89.8	2.1	8.1	100.0
Missouri	58.6	39.2	97.8	.1	2.1	100.0	44.3	52.4	96.7	-	3.3	100.0	27.4	67.7	95.1	-	4.9	100.0
Tennessee	67.7	32.3	100.0	-	-	100.0	63.4	35.5	98.9	1.1	-	100.0	58.0	36.4	94.4	3.2	2.4	100.0
Mid-South region	50.4	37.7	88.1	4.4	7.5	100.0	48.5	41.9	90.4	2.5	7.1	100.0	44.6	45.8	90.4	2.6	7.0	100.0
Oklahoma	42.2	56.6	98.8	-	1.2	100.0	37.1	60.2	97.3	-	2.7	100.0	26.3	70.3	96.6	-	3.4	100.0
Texas	25.0	68.7	93.7	.3	6.0	100.0	21.9	69.0	90.9	.2	8.9	100.0	17.6	72.8	90.4	.9	8.7	100.0
Southwestern region	27.7	66.8	94.5	.3	5.2	100.0	24.3	67.6	91.9	.2	7.9	100.0	19.4	72.2	91.6	.7	7.7	100.0
Arizona	4.6	93.7	98.3	.3	1.4	100.0	-	99.4	99.4	-	.6	100.0	.4	92.3	92.7	1.0	6.3	100.0
California	.7	98.5	99.2	-	.8	100.0	.7	98.4	99.1	-	.9	100.0	.2	99.7	99.9	-	.1	100.0
New Mexico	23.8	76.2	100.0	-	-	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	-	2/	100.0	13.1	86.5	99.6	-	.4	100.0
Far-western region	4.8	94.2	99.0	.1	.9	100.0	3.0	96.3	99.3	-	.7	100.0	2.0	96.3	98.3	.2	1.5	100.0
United States	41.6	48.7	90.3	4.1	5.6	100.0	38.5	49.4	87.9	5.2	6.9	100.0	31.7	54.0	85.7	7.8	6.5	100.0

1/ Insufficient data for estimate.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners.

Less common services include the loading of bales in freight cars, the storage of cottonseed at gins, and special arrangements for handling planting seed. Ginners in some instances have prepared papers in connection with Government loans for their patrons.

Ginners have aided considerably in cotton-quality improvement in many areas. Farmers who were members of approved cotton improvement groups were provided with free classification for more than 1.5 million bales in 1940-41, and most of this cotton was sampled by ginners without expense to the farmers. 6/

The ginning industry has performed a number of other services in connection with governmental activities, particularly those having to do with crop adjustment programs.

Purchases of Cotton by Ginners

Customarily ginners purchase practically all cottonseed not carried back home by farmers, and in many areas ginners buy most of the bales they gin. In such instances, charges made for ginning services frequently are influenced by policies with respect to prices paid for cottonseed and cotton lint.

During the three seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41 ginners purchased from about 22 to 30 percent of all ginnings each year (table 18). In two of these seasons, 1938-39 and 1940-41, farmers placed large volumes of cotton in Government loans. This large-scale removal of cotton from trade channels accounts in considerable part for the changes in ginner buying of cotton from season to season. For the 3-year period, ginners purchased approximately 34 percent of all ginnings not entering the loan.

The proportion of ginnings bought by ginners has been greatest in the Southwest and smallest in the far West. In the States of Missouri, Florida, Virginia, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, ginners usually purchase the major portion of the cotton they gin. Very little cotton is bought by ginners in Mississippi and New Mexico. The same has been true for California except during the season 1938-39.

6/ This free classification service was made available by the Agricultural Marketing Service under the terms of Public No. 28, 75th Congress, commonly known as the Smith-Doxey Act.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

USDA Summary

California Cotton Picking wage

October 11, 1943

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has the following releases and reports. When it is imperative that a reader see the complete release or report, it should be requested by number from Press Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LARGE FOOD DELIVERIES TO UNITED NATIONS CONTINUE. A billion pounds of food and other agricultural commodities were delivered to shipside during August for lend-lease export to Allied fighting fronts, the WFA reports. The quantity made available in August, though about 155 million pounds less than in July, slightly exceeds the monthly average deliveries for shipment since the beginning of 1943. Principal items delivered in August were evaporated milk, pork, lard, and sugar, these foods alone accounting for 645 million pounds out of a total of 1,077 million pounds. The British Empire continued to receive the largest share of the deliveries 69 percent in August. Russia got 23 percent. (773-44)

HAIRY-VETCH SEED MOVEMENT FAIRLY ACTIVE. The BAE reports that movement of hairy-vetch seed from farms has been much faster than the belated 1942-crop movement, but has been a little slower than usual...Prices to growers ranged from about $10.50 per 100 pounds for clean seed in Michigan to $12 in western Oregon. RYEGRASS SEED MOVEMENT FASTER THAN LAST YEAR. A report by BAE says movement of common ryegrass seed from farms has been faster this year than last, but slower than in 1941...The September 15 price was $7.75 per 100 pounds for clean seed. (777-44)

FIVE NEW MILK SALES AREAS NAMED. Effective October 17, the FDA fluid milk conservation and control program will be extended to cover five more metropolitan areas. The new areas are: Bridgeport-New Haven, Hartford-New Britain, and Waterbury, Connecticut; New Orleans, La.; and Louisville, Ky. This release includes details and background information. (776-44)

MAXIMUM WAGE RATE FOR COTTON PICKING IN CALIFORNIA. The WFA has issued a public notice establishing a maximum wage rate of $2.25 per 100 pounds of seed cotton for picking American Upland cotton in six California counties -- Kings, Tulare, Merced, Kerns, Madera and Fresno. (778-44)

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS - Oct. 1. This is a tabular release compiled by BAE and covers about a score of crops, giving condition reports from leading producing areas. (779-44)

CCC WHEAT LOANS. The CCC through September 30, 1943, had completed 81,840 loans on 77,089,548 bushels of 1943 wheat in the amount of $97,849,891.91. The average amount advanced was $1.27 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 300,260 loans had been completed on 191,022, 699 bushels. The release lists loans by States. (783-44)

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REVIEW. Spot cotton prices were about unchanged for the week, according to the War Food Administration. Buying of spot cotton decreased somewhat according to sales reported by the 10 markets and remainded substantially below the corresponding period a year ago. The grade of the crop is running higher than last season, although the average staple length is about the same. The mid-week weather report indicated that picking made good progress in the East, while adverse weather retarded harvesting in the West. Prospects on October 1 were for a slightly lower production than that indicated a month ago. The 10-market average price for Middling 15/16" was 20.46 cents on October 8, against 20.49 a week ago and 18.78 cen a year ago. (775-44)

SUPPLIERS OF FOOD FOR SHIPS TO BE LICENSED. The WFA has announced a licensing program for suppliers who sell "set-aside", "restricted" or "designated" foods to ships operating under direction of the War Shipping Administration and vessels of allied or neutral countries named by that agency. The program is effective November 15, 1943, and after that date all such food suppliers will be required to have operating licenses issued by the Director of Food Distribution. Licenses will be issued only to those who were engaged regularly during the last 6 months of 1942 in supplying foodstuffs to ship operators. The release gives detail as to foods covered and method of licensing. (785-44)

MOST OF ORCHARD-GRASS SEED ALREADY SOLD BY GROWERS. This BAE release says movement of orchard-grass seed from farms this year has been faster than usual. Prices to growers on September 15, down 30 cents per 100 pounds from the revised August 15 price of $25.10, were $24.80 per 100 pounds for clean seed. (787-44)

WHITE-CLOVER SEED MOVEMENT CONTINUED FASTER THAN IN 1942. Movement of the white Dutch clover seed crops in Louisiana and Mississippi was faster than usual this year, the BAE reports. About 95 percent of these crops had been sold by growers as early as August 15. Prices to growers on September 15 were about $43.15 per 100 pounds for clean seed in Wisconsin and $46.40 in Idaho. (788-44)

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS. (Acreage and indicated production) This release is mainly a tabulation of reports to the BAE. Short summary paragraphs deal with about a dozen fall truck crops for the fresh market. The bureau says additional comments on the general condition and progress of crops will be found in the Truck Crop News report of October 6. (784-44)

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Table 18. – Proportions of cotton purchased by ginners, by States and regions, seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41

State and region	Purchases of seed cotton by ginners 1/			Purchases of baled lint by ginners			Total cotton purchases by ginners		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Percent of ginnings	Percent of ginnings	Percent of ginnings	Percent of ginnings	Percent of ginnings	Percent of ginnings	Percent of ginnings	Percent of ginnings	Percent of ginnings
Alabama	0.8	0.7	0.4	23.8	14.8	35.8	24.6	15.5	36.2
Florida	2/	17.8	–	2/	62.4	68.3	2/	80.2	68.3
Georgia	.5	.3	.2	8.1	9.6	11.4	8.6	9.9	11.6
North Carolina	2.5	3.0	3.8	30.7	37.7	31.2	33.2	40.7	35.0
South Carolina	–	–	–	18.2	23.1	24.5	18.2	23.1	24.5
Virginia	44.2	37.0	38.5	24.2	14.4	30.0	68.4	51.4	68.5
Southeastern region	.9	.9	1.2	19.1	19.2	24.9	20.0	20.1	26.1
Arkansas	2.2	2.0	2.8	9.6	35.6	33.2	11.8	37.6	36.0
Louisiana	1.2	.9	1.1	18.0	17.9	12.4	19.2	18.8	13.5
Mississippi	.3	.3	.5	.2	.8	.3	.5	1.1	.8
Missouri	3.8	1.4	2.1	61.5	96.7	84.8	65.3	98.1	86.9
Tennessee	12.4	14.8	15.3	20.7	36.3	57.8	33.1	51.1	73.1
Mid-South region	2.6	2.4	3.4	12.3	26.7	28.9	14.9	29.1	32.3
Oklahoma	25.5	21.7	24.7	25.0	52.1	28.1	50.5	73.8	52.8
Texas	1.9	2.0	2.4	26.7	39.2	21.6	28.6	41.2	24.0
Southwestern region	5.6	5.1	6.8	26.4	41.2	22.9	32.0	46.3	29.7
Arizona	.4	–	–	20.1	17.8	4.6	20.5	17.8	4.6
California	–	–	–	38.7	.7	.4	38.7	.7	.4
New Mexico	1.6	.6	.4	.3	7.9	5.7	1.9	8.5	6.1
Far-western region	.3	.1	.1	28.5	6.3	2.1	28.8	6.4	2.2
United States	2.9	2.7	3.6	19.3	27.5	24.1	22.2	30.2	27.7

1/ Bale remnants not reported in some instances.
2/ No data.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners.

For the most part, ginners buy cotton after it is baled at the gin, but in a few sections ginners normally purchase considerable quantities of seed cotton. The volume of cotton bought in the seed has represented from about 3 to 4 percent of all ginnings during the seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41. For the Cotton Belt as a whole, the proportion of the crop sold as seed cotton each season has been relatively stable as compared with the proportion sold as baled lint, and apparently has been affected very little by the volume of cotton entering the Government loans.

Except in a few cotton-producing areas, seed cotton purchases usually are in the form of remnants (less-than-bale lots). During the 1940-41 season, the proportion of ginnings sold by farmers as seed cotton was less than 5 percent in most producing counties (fig. 6). In certain fringe sections, however, farmers frequently sell their entire crop as seed cotton. Along the borders of the Cotton Belt in Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, and northeastern Oklahoma, 75 percent or more of the crop usually is sold by farmers before it is ginned. Formerly, this practice was also prevalent in northeastern Arkansas and Missouri.

Many ginners also conduct other side-line activities on the gin premises such as the operation of grist mills and feed-grinding mills, and the sale of feeds, fertilizers, planting seed, insecticides, and numerous other products used by cotton farmers. The policies of ginners in connection with these side-line activities often have a direct bearing on charges made for ginning services.

Ownership of Gins

Charges for ginning services apparently are affected to some extent by type of gin ownership, especially when the operation of gins is incidental to other enterprises. Many owners of cotton gins are engaged principally in other business enterprises, such as the production or merchandising of cotton, or the processing of cottonseed.

During the three seasons 1932-33, 1935-36, and 1940-41, for which data are available, nearly half of the gins throughout the entire Cotton Belt were owned by individuals, a little more than one-fourth by partnerships, slightly less than one-fourth by corporations, and a very small proportion cooperatively by cotton farmers (table 19). Although there were no significant changes during the years for which data are available, the percentage of gins owned by individuals and cooperatives has increased slightly while the number of gins owned by corporations has decreased.

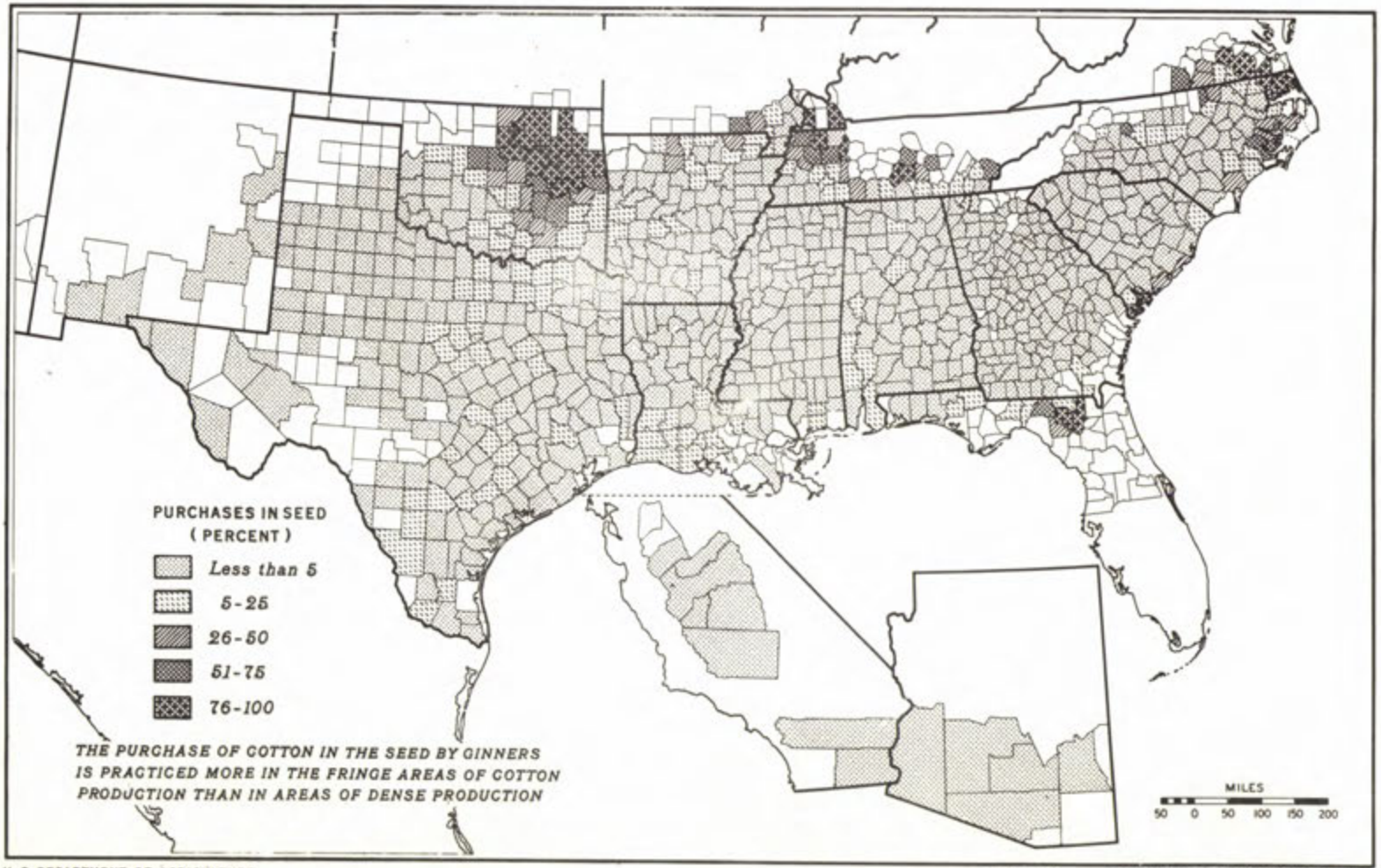


FIGURE 6. - PERCENT OF COTTON PURCHASED IN SEED BY GINNERS, BY COUNTIES, SEASON 1940-41

THE PURCHASE OF COTTON IN THE SEED BY GINNERS IS PRACTICED MORE IN THE FRINGE AREAS OF COTTON PRODUCTION THAN IN AREAS OF DENSE PRODUCTION

Table 19. - Types of gin ownership: Percentage distribution by States and regions, seasons 1932-33, 1935-36, and 1940-41

State and region	Type of gin ownership															
	Individual			Partnership			Corporation			Cooperative			Other			
	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Alabama	55.8	57.3	58.6	29.8	30.5	29.6	14.2	11.3	11.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	-	0.2	0.3	
Florida	74.0	67.2	58.8	20.0	24.6	21.6	6.0	8.2	11.7	-	-	5.9	-	-	2.0	
Georgia	53.5	54.8	54.6	27.3	27.0	28.3	18.2	17.2	17.0	1.0	.9	-	-	.1	.1	
North Carolina	49.3	56.1	55.1	30.9	30.4	29.8	19.0	12.8	14.8	.8	.5	.1	-	.2	.2	
South Carolina	60.9	65.1	62.4	19.9	19.2	19.8	17.9	15.6	17.7	1.3	.1	.1	-	-	-	
Virginia	55.6	55.0	61.3	35.2	33.3	26.9	9.2	11.7	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southeastern region	55.2	58.4	57.8	26.9	26.7	26.8	17.1	14.6	15.1	.8	.2	.2	-	.1	.1	
Arkansas	45.9	48.6	48.8	29.0	30.8	28.0	21.6	19.2	22.5	2.3	1.1	.4	1.2	.3	.3	
Louisiana	42.1	45.0	44.0	25.7	19.9	24.3	32.2	33.5	30.7	-	1.5	.8	-	.1	.2	
Mississippi	48.0	53.3	52.4	20.4	24.7	24.5	29.1	20.3	17.0	1.2	1.4	5.7	1.3	.3	.4	
Missouri	24.3	31.0	34.0	16.8	29.1	30.4	49.6	39.9	35.1	.9	-	.5	8.4	-	-	
Tennessee	31.9	38.1	43.9	45.3	44.7	39.0	12.4	16.6	16.1	4.2	.6	.5	6.2	-	.5	
Mid-South region	43.8	47.7	48.0	26.7	28.2	27.5	26.1	22.9	21.8	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.8	.2	.3	
Oklahoma	21.3	20.6	18.9	15.8	17.3	15.2	51.5	50.9	53.0	11.4	11.1	12.8	-	.1	.1	
Texas	38.1	38.7	38.0	28.7	29.0	25.9	28.3	26.2	24.2	4.9	5.9	11.6	-	.2	.3	
Southwestern region	34.6	35.0	34.3	26.0	26.5	23.9	33.2	31.3	29.7	6.2	7.0	11.8	-	.2	.3	
Arizona	3.2	4.0	3.2	6.3	16.0	14.5	81.0	72.0	75.8	9.5	8.0	4.9	-	-	1.6	
California	5.0	12.0	6.2	6.3	4.0	4.5	87.5	81.3	78.6	1.2	2.7	8.9	-	-	1.8	
New Mexico	15.9	13.0	2.3	6.8	19.6	22.7	52.3	56.5	31.8	25.0	10.9	43.2	-	-	-	
Far-western region	7.0	9.8	4.6	6.0	11.5	11.0	77.4	71.2	68.3	9.6	7.5	14.7	-	-	1.4	
United States	43.9	47.5	46.9	26.4	26.9	25.8	26.0	22.6	22.4	3.2	2.8	4.6	.5	.2	.3	

Agricultural Marketing Service. Data for season 1932-33 obtained from a survey of cotton gins. Data for seasons 1935-36 and 1940-41 compiled from reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

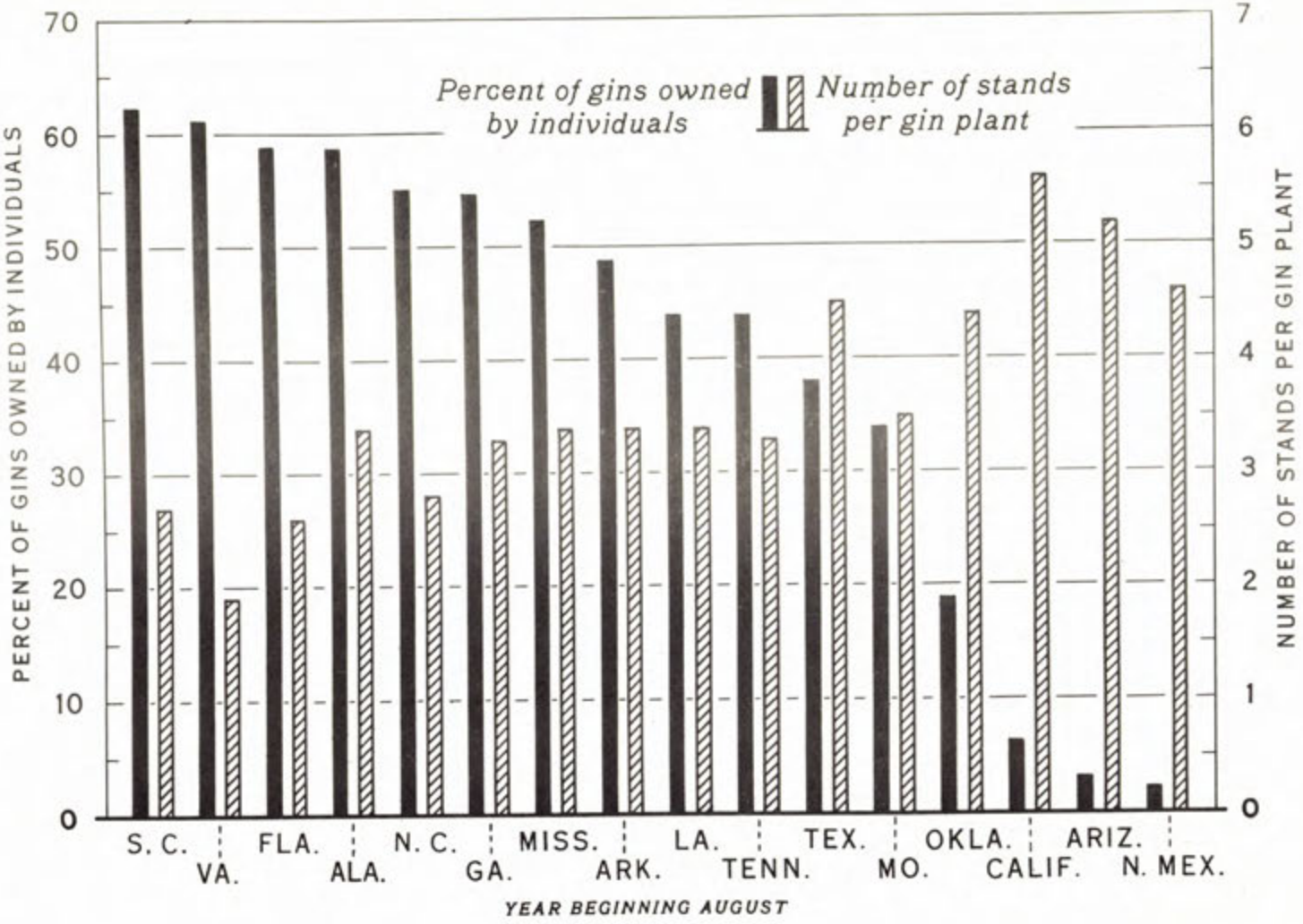
The proportion of gins owned by individuals is greatest in the Southeast and is successively smaller in each region westward. In 1940-41, about 58 percent of gins in the Southeast were operated under this type of ownership as compared with less than 5 percent in the far West. In the mid South and Southwest, however, individual ownership of gins is more prevalent than any other kind of ownership.

In the southeast and mid-South regions, partnership-owned gins are next in rank to those owned by individuals. For all regions except the far West, the proportions of gins operated under this form of ownership are very similar.

The corporation type of ownership predominates in the far West but is decreasingly less important in each region eastward. In States other than those of the far West and Southwest, only in Missouri, Louisiana, and Arkansas are as many as one-fifth of the gins in any State owned by corporations.

Although cooperatively operated gins have increased in relative numbers during the period for which data are available, they represented less than 5 percent of the total number of gins for the season 1940-41. Cooperative gins are confined largely to the far West and Southwest and are relatively most common in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. In other regions the cooperative type of gin ownership is almost nonexistent, except in Florida and Mississippi.

In States where the individual type of gin ownership predominates, gin capacities as measured by the average number of gin stands per gin are smaller than in States where most gins are under other types of ownership (fig. 7). The increased financial requirements for erecting and operating the larger gin plants probably have made gin operation as an individual venture more difficult.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 530 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FIGURE 7. - OWNERSHIP OF GINS BY INDIVIDUALS AND SIZE OF GIN PLANTS, SEASON 1940-41

AS A GENERAL RULE, GIN PLANTS ARE SMALLER IN THOSE STATES WHERE THE INDIVIDUAL TYPE OF OWNERSHIP PREDOMINATES

SUMMARY

Ginning is an essential process in the preparation of the cotton crop for market. Farmers usually depend on commercial facilities for ginning and pay the charges for the service direct to ginners.

From 1928-29 to 1940-41, farmers of the United States have paid approximately 49 to 93 million dollars annually for ginning services. Ginning charges have equaled from about 6 to 13 percent of the combined farm value of both cottonseed and lint.

Customs in assessing ginning charges vary widely between States and regions. Except in the Southeast, charges are usually based on the hundredweight of seed cotton ginned, a separate charge being made for bagging and ties. In the Southeast, charges are frequently assessed at a flat rate per bale, which generally includes the cost of the bagging and ties. In Louisiana and Georgia and, to a minor extent in many other States, cotton is ginned under a system of rates based on the weight of lint cotton, a separate charge customarily being made for the bagging and ties. A minor proportion of the cotton in most States east of the Mississippi River is ginned under the toll method. The toll of seed cotton taken by the ginner usually covers the cost of wrapping the bales.

During the 13-year period for which data are available, the average quantity of picked seed cotton ginned each season per 500-pound gross-weight bale has ranged from about 1,450 to 1,347 pounds. The ratio of lint to seed cotton has declined to some extent during recent years. Variations are attributable to a number of factors, chiefly the variety of cotton grown, environmental conditions, and methods of harvesting.

For the Cotton Belt as a whole, the average annual charge per standard-weight bale from 1928-29 to 1940-41, has varied from $5.96 to $4.04 and has averaged $4.91 per bale for the entire period. State average charges have ranged from $6.44 per bale in Missouri to $3.10 per bale in South Carolina. Charges have been relatively high also in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas and have been comparatively low in North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia. Differences in charges usually conform to regional patterns, with the lowest charges in the Southeast and the highest charges in the Southwest and the mid South.

Average charges for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian cotton have ranged from $17.21 per 500-pound bale in 1928-29 and 1929-30 to $10.64 per bale in 1940-41.

During the 3-year period, 1938-40, the rate for ginning sea-island cotton has been $2.00 per hundredweight of lint, and extra charges have been assessed for the ties and pressing and also for the bagging when supplied by the ginner.

For the most part, charges for ginning are influenced by the cost of and the demand for the service. Costs of gin operation tend to vary with general business conditions, and trends in ginning charges normally follow major trends in the farm price of cotton.

Among factors contributing to differences in the level of ginning charges in the various States and regions are:

1. Weight of seed cotton required per standard-weight bale.

2. Cost of labor and other items of expense in operating gins.

3. Types of equipment employed in ginning.

4. Quality of the ginning service.

5. Materials used for covering bales.

6. Nature of services offered and extent to which charges for same are included in the charge for ginning.

7. Prices paid by ginners for cotton and cottonseed.

8. Type of gin ownership.

The greatest number of gins are found in the Southeast but the capacities of gin plants, as measured by the number of gin stands per gin, are smallest in this region. They are successively greater in each region westward. The average volume of ginnings per gin plant is largest in the far West and smallest in the Southeast.

Except in the Southeast, a large proportion of gins are equipped with auxiliary devices for conditioning and cleaning the seed cotton. Gins with such equipment cost more to erect, maintain and operate and ginning charges usually reflect this extra expense.

In general, the percentage of rough-ginned cotton is greatest in the States where ginning charges and gross income from ginning are lowest. The quality of the service apparently is influenced by the financial ability of ginners to maintain adequately equipped facilities in a proper state of repair.

Charges paid by farmers for the bagging and ties supplied by ginners for wrapping the bales form an important item of ginning expense. During the 13-year period, the average charge per bale for these materials has represented about one-fourth of the total charge for services incident to the ginning of a standard-weight bale.

During the cotton season 1940-41, about 70 percent of all square bales were covered with open-weave jute bagging, about 25 percent were wrapped with sugar-bag cloth, and about 5 percent were covered with cotton bagging. Second-hand bagging and ties are used extensively in the Southeastern States.

In certain sections, chiefly in the Southeast, some ginners transport the farmer's cotton from the farm to the gin. Usually an added charge is made for this service, but the charges made by ginners for hauling are only about half those made by commercial truckers. In some instances, ginners pay a part of the charge made by commercial truckers for hauling cotton to their gins.

From 1938-39 to 1940-41, ginners purchased from about 22 to 30 percent of the United States cotton crop each season. This practice is most prevalent in the Southwest. From about 3 to 4 percent of each crop has been bought by ginners in the form of seed cotton. Such purchases usually consist of remnants. But in parts of Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, and northeastern Oklahoma, 75 percent or more of the crop has been sold by farmers as seed cotton.

Nearly half of the gins throughout the entire Cotton Belt are owned by individuals, about one-fourth by partnerships, slightly less than one-fourth by corporations, and a very small proportion are owned cooperatively by groups of farmers. Corporation-owned gins are concentrated chiefly in the western part of the Cotton Belt. In other sections the individual type of ownership is predominant.

Table 20. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1928-29

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per bale: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Sledded	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	4.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	1.03
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	2.00
Arkansas	5.44	-	1.01	-	-	-	7	-	.98	-	.29	0.40	-	-	1.59
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.35	-	-	-	2.00
Florida	4.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	4.31	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	.57	-	-	-	-	4	1.24
Louisiana	4.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.72	0.75	.29	-	-	-	1.53
Mississippi	5.23	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	.65	-	.28	-	-	-	1.94
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	.38	-	-	1.69
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.44	-	-	-	1.75
North Carolina	4.13	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	.56	-	-	-	-	5	1.22
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.38	-	-	1.47
South Carolina	3.57	-	.49	-	-	-	-	2.00	.65	-	-	-	-	-	1.17
Tennessee	4.85	7.91	.97	1.13	-	-	5	-	.94	-	.29	.45	-	5	1.57
Texas 2/	6.32	-	1.28	1.53	0.44	0.44	-	-	.83	1.32	.33	.43	0.44	-	1.40
Virginia	4.77	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	.30	-	-	5	1.16
United States	4.30	7.91	1.02	1.53	.44	.44	5	2.00	.74	1.31	.31	.41	.44	4	1.47

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes service of sterilization of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 21. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1929-30

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per bale: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Sledded	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	4.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	1.35
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	2.12
Arkansas	5.29	-	1.01	-	-	-	7	-	.98	-	.29	0.45	-	-	1.70
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	-	-	-	2.25
Florida	4.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.82	-	-	-	-	-	1.75
Georgia	4.15	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	.55	-	-	-	-	4	1.25
Louisiana	5.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.73	0.73	.29	-	-	-	1.81
Mississippi	5.10	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	.61	-	.28	-	-	-	1.82
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	.38	-	-	1.75
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.44	.50	-	-	1.87
North Carolina	3.89	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	.57	-	-	-	-	5	1.12
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.38	-	-	1.46
South Carolina	3.51	-	.54	-	-	-	-	2.00	.54	-	-	-	-	-	1.25
Tennessee	4.65	8.86	.96	1.13	-	-	5	-	.93	-	.29	.44	-	5	1.66
Texas 2/	5.06	-	1.22	1.46	0.46	0.49	-	3.90	.81	1.51	.32	.40	0.40	-	1.57
Virginia	4.73	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	.30	-	-	5	1.17
United States	4.16	8.86	.99	1.46	.46	.49	5	3.17	.70	1.51	.30	.39	.40	4	1.55

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes service of sterilization of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 22. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1930-31

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per bale: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Sledded	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	3.54	-	-	-	-	7	-	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	1.12
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	2.00
Arkansas	4.65	-	0.99	-	-	7	-	.96	-	.25	0.40	-	6	1.45
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	2.00
Florida	4.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	.58	-	-	-	-	-	1.33
Georgia	3.77	-	-	-	-	5	-	.64	-	-	-	-	4	1.14
Louisiana	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	.64	0.58	.26	-	-	-	1.54
Mississippi	4.36	-	-	-	-	7	-	.60	-	.25	-	-	-	1.64
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	.37	-	-	1.43
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.37	.41	-	-	1.80
North Carolina	3.30	-	-	-	-	6	-	.51	-	-	-	-	5	1.02
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.38	-	-	1.45
South Carolina	3.16	-	.51	-	-	-	2.00	.49	-	-	-	-	-	1.02
Tennessee	4.35	8.40	.89	0.97	-	5	-	.78	-	.28	.43	-	5	1.45
Texas 2/	3.53	-	1.13	1.43	0.42	-	3.27	.74	.88	.30	.34	0.32	-	1.39
Virginia	4.18	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	.30	-	-	5	1.18
United States	3.55	8.40	.92	1.42	.42	5	3.11	.66	.88	.30	.35	.32	5	1.35

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes service of sterilization of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 23. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1931-32

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charges including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per bale: Snaps and hollies	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and hollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and hollies	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Ginning charges not including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and hollies	Per cwt. lint: Sled-ded	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and hollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Sled-ded	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	2.76	-	0.41	-	-	-	6	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.86
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	1.50
Arkansas	3.86	-	.77	-	-	-	-	-	.63	-	-	.21	0.38	-	5	1.13
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.85	-	-	-	1.50
Florida	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	.95
Georgia	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	.36	-	-	-	-	-	5	.94
Louisiana	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50	0.50	-	.19	-	-	5	1.10
Mississippi	3.34	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	.54	-	-	.19	-	-	6	1.20
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.85	.35	-	-	1.43
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.88	.30	-	-	1.15
North Carolina	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	.41	-	-	-	-	-	5	.69
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.85	.31	-	-	1.15
South Carolina	2.59	-	.48	-	-	-	-	1.78	.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	.81
Tennessee	3.68	7.14	.75	1.00	-	-	-	-	.61	-	-	.84	.34	-	5	1.35
Texas 2/	4.15	-	.89	.99	0.39	0.39	-	3.00	.57	.95	1.00	.84	.86	0.85	-	1.11
Virginia	3.41	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.75
United States	2.78	7.14	.76	.99	.39	.39	6	2.49	.47	.95	1.00	.83	.88	.85	5	1.13

1/ May include snaps and hollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes sterilising of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 24. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1932-33

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per bale	Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per bale	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Sledded	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. seed cotton: Sledded	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	2.84	0.40	-	0.20	6	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.76
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	1.25	
Arkansas	4.05	.87	-	-	-	-	.72	-	-	.22	0.30	-	5	1.09	
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.22	-	-	-	1.15	
Florida	3.26	-	-	-	-	-	.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	.83	
Georgia	2.77	-	-	-	6	-	.41	-	-	-	-	-	4	.85	
Louisiana	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	.52	0.58	-	.24	-	-	5	1.14	
Mississippi	3.53	-	-	-	-	-	.53	-	-	.21	-	-	5	1.17	
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.26	-	-	-	1.34	
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	.30	-	-	1.14	
North Carolina	2.72	-	-	-	7	-	.39	-	-	-	-	-	5	.66	
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.30	-	-	1.00	
South Carolina	2.56	.45	-	-	-	2.05	.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	.72	
Tennessee	3.34	.76	-	-	-	-	.69	-	-	.24	-	-	5	1.31	
Texas 2/	3.79	.97	1.01	.35	-	-	.59	.91	1.00	.24	.28	0.25	-	1.07	
Virginia	3.10	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.50	
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	-	-	-	1.09	
United States	2.86	.80	1.01	.34	6	2.05	.51	.91	1.00	.23	.29	.25	5	.97	

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes sterilizing of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 25. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1933-34

State	System of assessing charges															Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties							Ginning charge not including bagging and ties								
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint		Per cwt. seed cotton		Toll per cwt. seed cotton		Per bale	Per cwt. lint		Per cwt. seed cotton			Toll per cwt. seed cotton		
	Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies			Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Sledded			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.		Dol.
Alabama	3.15	0.58	-	-	-	7		1.67	0.55	-	0.25	-	-	-		0.72
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	.25	-	-	-		1.09
Arkansas	4.18	.96	-	-	-	-		-	.67	-	.26	-	-	-		1.14
California	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	.25	-	-	-		1.14
Florida	3.84	-	-	-	-	-		-	.56	-	-	-	-	-		.71
Georgia	3.83	.75	-	-	-	6		-	.42	-	.25	-	-	-		.91
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	.60	0.71	.29	-	-	5		1.18
Mississippi	4.01	-	-	-	-	-		-	.60	-	.27	-	-	-		1.13
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	.30	-	-	-		1.10
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	.30	-	-	-		1.06
North Carolina	3.21	.64	-	0.25	-	6		1.50	.55	-	.24	-	-	5		.77
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	.20	0.23	-	-		1.00
South Carolina	3.29	-	-	-	-	-		-	.53	-	-	-	-	-		.70
Tennessee	3.55	.85	-	-	-	-		-	.60	-	.25	-	-	5		1.01
Texas 2/	4.32	.94	1.00	.42	0.42	-		3.50	.77	.89	.34	.34	0.28	-		1.06
Virginia	3.84	-	-	-	-	7		-	-	-	.25	-	-	-		.73
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	.29	-	-	-		1.04
United States	3.43	.78	1.00	.27	.42	6		1.63	.64	.89	.29	.29	.28	5		1.02

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes sterilizing of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 26. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1934-35

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	3.68	0.82	-	0.31	5	3.00	0.61	-	0.24	-	-	0.93
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	0.35	-	1.03
Arkansas	4.73	1.02	-	-	-	-	.86	-	.25	.31	5	1.22
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.29	-	1.25
Florida	5.00	.88	-	.28	-	-	.68	-	.25	-	-	.97
Georgia	3.73	.76	-	.30	5	2.83	.60	-	.24	-	5	1.05
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	.68	-	.28	-	-	1.22
Mississippi	4.07	.93	-	-	-	-	.70	-	.26	-	-	1.31
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.34	-	1.45
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.38	.38	-	1.22
North Carolina	3.56	.82	-	.29	-	3.49	.61	-	.24	-	-	.82
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	.35	-	1.23
South Carolina	3.52	.56	-	-	-	3.17	.59	-	.25	-	-	.71
Tennessee	4.14	.89	-	-	-	3.50	1.00	-	.28	-	-	1.33
Texas 2/	5.19	1.12	1.65	-	-	4.50	.89	0.95	.33	.34	5	1.23
Virginia	3.85	.95	-	-	-	-	.70	-	.26	-	-	1.11
United States	3.54	.80	1.65	.29	5	3.22	.67	.95	.27	.34	5	1.19

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes sterilizing of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners and Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Table 27. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1935-36

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per bale: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Cotton-seed	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Sledded	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	3.24	-	0.70	-	-	5	-	-	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	0.87
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	0.30	0.31	-	-	1.25
Arkansas	4.45	-	.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.29	.36	-	5	1.35
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	.25	.32	-	-	1.26
Florida	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	3.28	-	.68	-	-	5	-	-	.51	-	.25	-	-	-	.99
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.74	-	.25	-	-	-	1.38
Mississippi	4.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.56	-	.28	-	-	5	1.33
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	.33	.34	-	-	1.50
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.39	.44	-	-	1.25
North Carolina	3.30	-	.77	-	0.26	5	-	2.25	.46	-	.30	-	-	-	.80
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.28	-	-	.99
South Carolina	3.14	-	.80	-	-	-	-	3.25	.47	-	.20	-	-	-	.83
Tennessee	3.99	5.29	.56	1.00	-	5	-	-	-	-	.26	.34	-	-	1.24
Texas 2/	5.00	-	1.00	1.20	-	-	-	-	.83	1.25	.32	.32	0.33	-	1.22
Virginia	4.03	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	3.46	5.29	.76	1.20	.26	5	100	2.53	.66	1.25	.29	.32	.33	5	1.22

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes sterilizing of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force. Also includes 3¢ per hundredweight in New Mexico as compensation for the ginner's service in connection with the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 28. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1936-37

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per bale: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per bale: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	3.46	-	0.72	-	-	5	-	-	0.48	-	0.27	-	-	0.91
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.35	-	-	1.25
Arkansas	4.79	-	.97	-	-	-	-	-	.83	1.00	.29	0.30	5	1.36
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	1.25
Florida	4.25	-	.75	-	-	-	-	-	.60	-	-	-	-	1.00
Georgia	3.67	-	.73	-	-	5	3.00	-	.52	-	.24	-	5	1.03
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.73	-	.26	-	-	1.34
Mississippi	3.69	3.50	.98	1.00	-	-	-	-	.63	-	.27	-	-	1.37
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.35	-	1.50
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.34	-	-	1.24
North Carolina	2.96	-	.80	-	0.25	5	3.50	-	-	-	.23	-	-	.88
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.27½	-	1.20
South Carolina	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	-	.48	-	-	-	-	.83
Tennessee	4.32	6.25	.88	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	.27	.40	-	1.25
Texas	3.50	-	.98	-	-	-	3.50	3.50	.78	.89	.30	.30	-	1.27
Virginia	3.63	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	3.40	3.82	.83	1.00	.25	5	2.95	3.50	.62	.90	.29	.30	5	1.28

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Includes service of sterilization of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 29. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1937-38

State	System of assessing charges																	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties							Ginning charge not including bagging and ties										
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint		Per cwt. seed cotton	Cottonseed		Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. lint		Per cwt. seed cotton		Cottonseed		Toll per cwt.			
	Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	picked seed cotton	Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	picked seed cotton			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.			Dol.
Alabama	3.54	0.55	-	-	-	-	5	-	0.50	-	0.20	-	-	-	-			0.92
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	0.30	-	100	-			1.25
Arkansas	4.81	.95	-	-	100	100	-	4.00	1.00	-	.29	.27	100	100	5			1.53
California	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	.25	.44	-	-	-			1.25
Florida	3.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.52	-	-	-	-	-	-			1.06
Georgia	3.06	.71	-	-	-	-	5	3.19	.50	-	.22	-	-	-	5			1.16
Louisiana	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	.71	-	.27	-	100	-	-			1.41
Mississippi	3.57	.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	.70	-	.27	-	-	-	-			1.45
Missouri	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	.31	.36	-	100	-			1.68
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.25	-	-	-			1.27
North Carolina	3.08	.72	-	0.27	-	-	5	2.86	-	-	.20	-	-	-	-			1.01
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.27½	-	-	-			1.25
South Carolina	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	.39	-	.20	-	-	-	-			1.05
Tennessee	4.23	.90	0.90	-	-	-	5	-	1.00	-	.28	.40	-	-	5			1.33
Texas	4.50	.98	1.25	-	-	100	-	-	.85	0.90	.30	.28	-	100	-			1.37
Virginia	4.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
United States	3.41	.83	1.15	.27	100	100	5	3.05	.63	.90	.28	.28	100	100	5			1.36

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 30. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1938-39

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per bale: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Cotton-seed: Snaps and bollies	Toll per cwt. picked seed cotton	Ginning charge not including bagging and ties: Per bale: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. lint: Snaps and bollies	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	Cotton-seed: Snaps and bollies	Toll per cwt. picked seed cotton	Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	3.09	-	0.67	-	-	-	-	5	-	0.48	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.97
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	0.30	-	-	1.25
Arkansas	4.07	5.19	.99	1.00	-	-	100	-	-	.73	0.50	.28	.30	-	5	1.51
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.25	-	-	1.25
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Georgia	3.53	-	.71	-	-	-	-	5	3.00	.50	-	-	-	-	5	1.14
Louisiana	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	7	-	.68	-	.28	-	-	-	1.42
Mississippi	3.72	-	.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	.60	-	.26	-	-	-	1.42
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	.30	.33	100	-	1.71
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	.28	.32	-	-	1.28
North Carolina	3.08	-	.51	-	0.26	-	-	5	2.50	.30	-	.19	-	-	5	.92
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.27½	-	-	1.25
South Carolina	2.90	-	.50	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	.46	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Tennessee	4.11	4.56	-	-	-	-	100	5	-	-	-	.29	.39	100	-	1.34
Texas	4.00	-	.85	-	.29	0.30	100	-	-	.75	.87	.29	.27	100	-	1.33
Virginia	4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	1.00
United States	3.33	4.60	.80	1.00	.26	.30	100	5	2.64	.58	.87	.28	.27	100	5	1.34

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 31. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1939-40

State	System of assessing charges																		Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties										Ginning charge not including bagging and ties								
	Per bale		Per cwt. lint		Per cwt. seed cotton		Cotton-seed	Toll per cwt.			Per bale	Per cwt. lint		Per cwt. seed cotton		Toll per cwt.			
	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Snaps and bollies	picked seed cotton			Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	picked seed cotton			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.			
Alabama	3.18	-	0.65	-	-	-	-	5			-	0.45	-	0.20	-	5			0.94
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-			-	-	-	.27	0.34	-			1.29
Arkansas	4.41	-	.94	-	-	-	100	-			-	.87	1.00	.28	.30	5			1.46
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-			-	-	-	.25	.24	-			1.25
Florida	4.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	.61	-	-	-	-			1.00
Georgia	3.21	-	.65	-	-	-	-	6			2.79	.48	-	-	-	-			1.10
Louisiana	-	-	.85	-	-	-	-	-			-	.70	-	.25	-	-			1.36
Mississippi	4.12	-	.92	-	-	-	-	-			-	.64	-	.27	-	-			1.41
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-			-	-	-	.30	.35	-			1.64
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	.28	.31	-			1.[illegible]
North Carolina	2.99	-	.72	-	0.26	-	-	5			2.00	.25	-	.19	-	5			.87
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	.25	.27½	-			1.25
South Carolina	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	.47	-	-	-	-			1.00
Tennessee	4.04	3.69	1.00	1.00	-	-	100	5			-	-	-	.27	.33	-			1.36
Texas	-	-	.79	-	.28	0.29	100	-			-	.73	.90	.28	.27	-			1.32
Virginia	3.88	-	1.00	-	.25	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-			-
United States	3.22	3.69	.81	1.00	.26	.29	100	6			2.43	.58	.90	.27	.27	5			1.33

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.