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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Production and Marketing Administration Cotton Branch

April 1952

CHARGES FOR GINNING COTTON, COSTS OF SERVICES INCIDENT TO MARKETING, AND RELATED DATA, SEASON 1951-52 1/

Ginning charges. Cotton producers in the United States paid \$12.04 on the average for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale during the 1951-52 season. This charge represents an increase of 7.6 percent when compared with the similar charge by ginners during the 1950-51 season. Charges for bagging and ties represented about 30 percent of the total ginning charge or an average of \$3.62 per pattern for the Cotton Belt as a whole. Charges for ginning and wrapping in 1951-52, by States, ranged from \$17.75 per standard weight bale in Missouri to \$8.37 in Alabama. Ginning charges increased in all cotton-producing States, but the largest advances occurred in the southwest and western areas. In New Mexico, average charges were greater than those of 1950-51 by about 29 percent, or \$3.28 per bale. Charges increased from 10 to 20 percent in California, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona. Relatively moderate advances occurred in the South Central States ranging from 1 percent in Missouri to 6 percent in Louisiana. In the Southeast, the cost to growers for ginning increased by from 5 to 20 percent with the largest advances occurring in the fringe States of Florida and Virginia. Charges for ginning American Egyptian cotton on roller gins in the western area averaged \$21.24 per 500-pound bale or less than 1 percent above the average charge in 1950-51.

Pounds of seed cotton required for a 500-pound gross-weight bale. The average amount of hand-picked seed cotton needed to produce a standard weight bale of upland cotton in 1951-52 was 1,371 pounds for the Cotton Belt as compared with 1,356 pounds in 1950-51. For upland cotton harvested by hand-snapping, 2,015 pounds of seed cotton were necessary in 1951-52. Producers of American Egyptian cotton required 1,654 pounds of hand-picked cotton to provide a 500-pound bale.

Methods of harvesting. Ginners estimated that about 61 percent of the 1951-52 crop was harvested by hand-picking, 24 percent by hand-snapping, and 15 percent by other methods such as mechanical pickers or machine strippers. Hand-picking continues as the most important harvesting method in all States except California, Oklahoma, and Texas. More than one-half of the production in California in 1951-52 was harvested by mechanical pickers whereas major parts of the production in Oklahoma and Texas were hand-snapped.

Purchases of cotton by ginners. In 1951-52, cotton sold by growers to ginners in the United States represented about 29 percent of the total crop. Each season, from about one-fifth to one-third of the cotton crop is sold by growers to ginners. From 1 to 7 percent of the crop in the various States was purchased in the form of seed cotton, consisting mostly of remnant or less-than-bale lots.

Services incident to marketing. On the whole in 1951-52, costs associated with the primary marketing of cotton remained fairly stable. Receiving charges at compresses and warehouses in the United States averaged 65 cents per bale which was identical with that of the 1950-51 season. The monthly storage rate increased slightly, averaging 37 cents per bale. Compression charges for standard density and high density bales averaged \$1.19 and \$1.34 per bale, respectively, for the Cotton Belt as a whole, an increase of 2 cents and 3 cents above charges for similar services in 1950-51.

^{1/} This study was conducted under the direction of John W. Wright, Chief, Research and Testing Division, Cotton Branch. Collection of the original data was made possible by the cooperation of field representatives of the Cotton Branch and ginners, compressmen, and warehousemen.

⁽See reverse side of this sheet for more detailed information by States.)

Average charges for ginning upland oction, extent of ginner purchases of cotton, average charges for services incident to marketing, and related information, by States, sesson 1951-52

| Item | U. S. | Ala. | Arts. | Ark. | calif. | 714. | | ż | Mes. | No. | N. Mex. | x. c. | Okla. | s. c. | Tenb. | Tex. | · i |
|--|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| CHARGES FOR GINNING AND VRAPPING UPLAND COTTON | /1 | | 7, | | 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total charge per you-pound gross-weight | 12.04 | 8.57 | u.m.y | 13.42 | 11.20 | 10.00 | 17.6 | 11.17 | 10.68 | 17.75 | 277 77 | 10.07 | 15.64 | 9.58 | 10.40 | 14.18 | 8.68 |
| Charge per bale for bagging and ties when assessed separatelydollars | 3.60 | 3.07 | 344 | 3.73 | 3.45 | 3.00 | 3.12 | 3.63 | 3.72 | 15.7 | 3.88 | 3.36 | 3.75 | 3.16 | 3.72 | 3.78 | 1 |
| WEIGHT OF SEED COTTON PER 500-POUND BALE | 15.66 | | | | | V. | | | | | | | | | 5% | 8. | |
| Hand -pickedpounds | 2,015 | 1,3% | 1,440 | 2,037 | 2,432 | 1066 | (Selection) | ्रोश्री | 1,319 | 2,175 | 2,240 | 1,866 | 1,970 | 666 | 1,3% | 2,001 | 1,309 |
| METHOD OF HARVESTING | | | | 2000 | 120 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 7 | - |
| Bard-picked. percent Bard-snapped. percent Other 3/. | 242 | Eorg | 828 | £8° | 23 40 | ¥~- | 200 | 301 | 8 | 527 | 28- | 8 | 485 | 1 F-9 | E73 | 228 | 811 |
| PROPORTION OF PRODUCTION PURCHASED FROM GROWERS BY GLUNDERS | | | | | | • | | | * | | | | | | | 77 | 1 |
| Purchased as seed cottonpercent Purchased as baled lintpercent | - 88 | 33.7 | 11 | 32 | 11 | -1 of | 35 | 34E | 45 | -8 | 3/E | F23 | 28 | ≫ ₈ | -80 | ~#X | 28 |
| METHOD OF HAULING SEED COTTON TO GINS | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| My growers: Mith wegons With motor vehicles My ginners trucks My commercial truckers | 98611 | 7877 | 1813 | मह्या | 1811 | r81 s | 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 7.6 | 3 12 | ~51° | 1811 | 8 H I K | 3813 | -t12 | 8E01 | MEE. | 1 1 2 3 0 |
| COST PER BAIR TO GROVERS FOR EAULING PERFORMED BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| Commercial truckers 2/ | 5.8 | 2.81 | 19 | 2.90 | 11 | 2.64 | 2.33 | 2.03 | 2.45 | 2.50 | 11 | 2.12 | 5.53 | 2.19 | 8.6. | 6.55 | 8:1 |
| CHARGES FOR WARRHOUSING AND RELATED SERVICES | | - | | | | | | | | | Ĭ | | | | | | |
| Charge per bale for receiving cotton at public cotton storage facilitiescents | 59 | * | 15 | 8 | 78 | 9 | 53 | 57 | 25 | 8 | K | 4 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 2 | 9 |
| Charge per bale per month for storage | 77 | 3 | 2 | 录 | 20 | 9 | 917 | R | 35 | 33 | 77 | 07 | 57 | 17 | * | 017 | 2 |
| Charge per bale for compressing cotton to- Standard density | 1.19 | 1.35 | 1.50 | 1.38 | 1.50 | विद | 1.06 | 1.11 | 1.26 | 11.38 | 1.60 | 2 | 5.5 | 1.04 | 8.5 | 1:3 | :: |

Includes separate charges for drying seed cotton.

Seed out on customarily not weighed since charges largely were assessed on the basis of the weight of lint.

Includes machine-picking and machine-stripping.

Loss than 0.5 percent.

Excludes any part of hauling cost which was paid by glimers.

In loss than 0.5 percent of a torage firms included insurance in the storage charge.