Hine & Serving

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Production and Marketing Administration Cotton Branch

April 1953

## CHARGES FOR GINNING COTTON, COSTS OF SERVICES INCIDENT TO MARKETING, AND RELATED INFORMATION, SEASON 1952-53 1/

<u>Ginning Charges</u>. Cotton growers in the United States paid \$12.44 on the average for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale of upland cotton during the 1952-53 season. During 1951-52, the similar charge by ginners averaged \$12.04 per standard-weight bale. Charges for bagging and ties in 1952-53 averaged \$3.70 per bale for the Cotton Belt as a whole, or about 30 percent of the total ginning charge. Ginning charges in 1952-53, by States, ranged from \$16.97 per standard-weight bale in Missouri to \$8.33 in Virginia. Average charges for ginning increased in most cottonproducing States but in Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Virginia, they were lower than in the previous season. The sharpest declines occurred in Oklahoma and New Mexico where significant decreases also occurred in the quantity of seed cotton needed to produce a 500-pound bale. In both States, charges for ginning are assessed entirely on a basis of hundredweight of seed cotton. Production of American Egyptian cotton totaled 93,488 bales in 1952-53 and the charges for ginning this extra long staple cotton on roller gins in the western area averaged \$22.81 per standard weight bale as compared with \$21.24 per bale in 1951-52.

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 1952-53 was 1,347 pounds for the Cotton Belt as compared with 1,371 pounds in 1951-52. For upland cotton harvested by hand-snapping, 1,971 pounds of seed cotton were necessary in 1952-53 or 44 pounds less than in the previous season. Growers of American Egyptian cotton required 1,648 pounds of hand-picked cotton to make a 500-pound bale.

<u>Methods of harvesting</u>. Estimates of ginners indicated that about 63 percent of the 1952-53 crop was harvested by hand-picking, 19 percent by hand-snapping, and 18 percent by other methods, such as mechanical pickers or strippers. In all States except California, Oklahoma, and Texas, hand-picking continues as the most important harvesting method. Almost 60 percent of production in California in 1952-53 was harvested by machine pickers whereas major parts of production in Oklahoma and Texas were handsnapped. Almost one-half of the Arizona crop was harvested by mechanical pickers.

<u>Purchases of cotton by ginners</u>. Cotton sold by growers to ginners in the United States represented about one-fourth of the 1952-53 crop. Most of the cotton bought by ginners was purchased as baled lint, but from 1 to 8 percent of the crop in the various States was purchased as seed cotton and consisted mostly of remnants or less-than-bale lots.

Services incident to Marketing. Costs associated with the primary marketing of cotton in the United States during 1952-53 increased appreciably over those in the previous season. Receiving charges at compresses and warehouses in the Cotton Belt averaged 71 cents per bale as compared with 65 cents in 1951-52. The monthly storage rate averaged 43 cents per bale or 6 cents per bale greater than in 1951-52. Charges for compressing bales averaged \$1.32 per bale for standard density and \$1.47 per bale for high density, an increase of 13 cents per bale for each type of compression above charges for the same services in 1951-52.

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>(</sup>See reverse side of this sheet for more detailed information by States.)

Average charges for ginning upland cotton, extent of ginner purchases of cotton, average charges for services incident to marketing, and related information, by States, season 1952-53

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CEARGES FOR GINNING AND WEAFFING UFLAND COTTON																	
Total sharge per 500-pound gross-weight baledollars	12,12.14	. 8.95	¥2.13	13.36	¥2.92	10.82	- 47.9	12.01	1 69.0T	16.91	12.97	10.23	14.87	91.6	sh.ot	64-177	. 8.33
Charge per bale for bagging and ties when assessed separatelydollars	R.*	3.14	*6	3.76	8.8	3*00	3.17	3.83	\$75	14.65	3.88	a	3.6	3.10	3.68	3.85	1
WEIGHT OF SEED COTTON FER 500-FOUND BALE	41.91																
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METHOD OF HARVESTIND																	
Band-picked	523		£**8	552 0	&~&	8a4	8~~	8-2	846	283.0	\$22	844	r25	817	1231	876	§11
PROPORTICN OF PRODUCTION PURCHASED FROM GROWERS BY GINNERS																	
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COST PER BALE TO GROWERS FOR HAULING PERFORMED																	
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CHARGES FOR WAREHOUSING AND RELATED SERVICES																	
Charge per bale for receiving cotton at public cotton storage facilitiesconts	4	8	Page 1	18	8	7	8	63	\$	3	83	왴	4	R	6e	æ	Z
Charge per bale per month for storage	3	9	. 31	**	*	7	ଖ୍ୟ	4	3	3	\$	3	R	3	9	-9	4
Charge per bale for compressing cotton to Standard densitydollars High densitydollars	1138	1.8	991	1.15	8.9	*	1.15	1.37	1,16	511	1.65	) I	8.R	119	115	dir	

totable for the

Includes separate oharges for drying cotton. Includes same sustantly not waighed since oharges largely were assessed on the basis of the weight of lint. Includes machine-picking and machine-stripping. Less than 0.5 percent. Mauling cost included in ginning oharge. Maulides may part of hauling cost which was paid by ginners. Insufficient data. Approximately 82 percent of storage firms included in storage oharge.