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RATES FOR GINNING AND WRAPPING AMERICAN COTTON, AND RELATED DATA, SEASONS 1928-29 TO 1935-36

By J. W. Wright, Senior Agricultural Economist and
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Significance of Ginning Rates and Facilities

Under the system of marketing raw cotton that is now most prevalent throughout the Cotton Belt, ginning is an item of direct cost to cotton growers and is an essential step in the preparation of their product for market. For the most part, ginning is performed as a specialized commercial service. The instances in which gins are a part of the farm or plantation equipment are relatively few and are limited to the larger cotton-producing units. For the Cotton Belt as a whole relatively few gins are owned cooperatively by cotton growers. In some areas cotton is sold in the seed by growers, in which case ginning is for the account of the ginners or other parties who have purchased the seed cotton. As a general rule, however, the ginning of cotton in the United States is a public-service function. This being the case, the ginning facilities available and the rates charged for ginning and wrapping cotton are of special significance to growers as well as to the cotton industry in general.

This report is designed primarily to make available a series of data relative to rates charged by ginners for ginning and wrapping services during the seasons 1928-29 to 1935-36, inclusive. The rates at which ginning and related services can be performed on a profitable basis, depend primarily upon the equipment required and the volume of ginning available per unit of gin equipment. The equipment required is influenced by the method of harvesting used and the consequent condition of the seed cotton to be ginned. Policies with respect to rates and services are influenced, to some extent, by type of gin ownership. Since customs and practices of assessing charges vary widely from one section of the Cotton Belt to another, the level of ginning rates in the various producing sections are not directly comparable. Thus an analysis of rates for ginning and wrapping cotton logically involves a consideration of such related subjects as customs and practices of assessing charges for these services, the types and capacity of equipment available, the volume of ginning available, the quantities and condition of seed cotton involved per unit of lint cotton and the ownership of the gins. Data concerning these related subjects have therefore been incorporated in this report.

Sources of Data

Data relative to rates charged cotton growers for ginning and wrapping cotton have been collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from ginners each year beginning with the season 1928-29. The data relating to the seasons 1928-29 to 1932-33, inclusive, were obtained in connection with a survey of gin equipment which included most of the gins throughout the Cotton Belt. Data for the seasons 1933-34 and 1935-36 are based on about a 10-percent sample of gins selected to provide a cross-section of the rate situation throughout the Cotton Belt. For the season 1934-35 the data collected on a sample basis were supplemented by data collected by the field organization of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The data relating to gin ownership and ginning facilities are based on the survey of gin equipment previously referred to, which was made during the season 1931-32 and 1932-33. In certain instances data collected by the Bureau of the Census relating to the season 1935-36 have been used for purposes of comparison.

Customs and Practices of Assessing Charges

Customs and practices of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping cotton vary widely for different sections of the Cotton Belt. Data relative to the extent to which each system of assessing charges has been used during the period 1928-29 to 1935-36 are presented in tables 10 to 17, page 19 to 26.

In the central and western sections of the Cotton Belt, ginning charges usually are assessed on the basis of weight of seed cotton and a separate charge is made for bagging and ties required for wrapping the bales. This system of assessing charges is used exclusively in Oklahoma, Missouri, and New Mexico, and almost exclusively in Arizona and California.

The rate per hundredweight of seed cotton depends, to some extent, upon whether the cotton was harvested by hand picking or by snapping or machine methods. Usually, but not always, there is a differential in the rate between hand-picked cotton and cotton harvested by snapping, the rate being higher in the latter case even though the number of hundredweight of seed cotton ginned per bale of lint is greater. The reasons usually assigned for the differential are: (1) that more elaborate cleaning equipment is required, (2) that the ginning of that type of cotton results in extra wear and tear on gin saws and other regular gin equipment, 1/ and (3) that additional power is required. All of these increase the cost of providing ginning service for snapped cotton.

In most of the southeastern States it is customary to assess ginning charges at a flat rate per bale which includes bagging and ties. Under this system, an extra charge usually is made for bales exceeding 500-pounds in weight.

Ginning charges in a few of the States are assessed on the basis of weight of ginned lint. This is the prevailing method of assessing ginning charges in Georgia and Louisiana and is used to a minor extent in other parts of the Cotton Belt. Under this system the bale wrappings are sometimes included in the charge. In other cases a separate charge is made for them.

The furnishing of ginning and wrapping services under the toll system (that is, in exchange for a percentage of the seed cotton brought to the gin) is practiced to a limited extent in the southeastern States and to a lesser extent in some of the central cotton-producing States. The use of this method of assessing charges increased materially during the depression years, because in many instances ginners found it necessary if they were to collect for their services. With the return of higher prices for cotton and particularly for cottonseed, the importance of this method has again declined.

Ginning and wrapping services are sometimes performed for cotton growers in exchange for the cottonseed without a specific evaluation of either item in terms of money. In actual practice, these services usually are paid for with the cottonseed but the services are charged for at scheduled rates and the cottonseed is sold to the ginner at a definite price per ton, any difference in amount between the two being made a cash transaction.

Rates for Ginning and Wrapping American Upland Cotton

Average rates charged for ginning in each of the cotton-producing States under the various systems of assessing charges for the seasons 1928-29 to 1935-36, inclusive, are presented in tables 18 to 25 , page 27 to 34.

1/ Bennett, C. A., and Gerdes, F. L., Care and Maintenance of Gin Saws and Ribs, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cir. 393, p. 20.

In most of the States, several methods of assessing ginning and wrapping charges are used. In such cases, the method applicable in any given locality depends primarily on local custom. This situation complicates the comparison of the level of ginning rates in various sections. To make such comparisons it is first necessary to convert the rates, as assessed by the various systems, to a common base. This has been done and all rates have been converted to an equivalent rate for a 500-pound gross-weight bale for ginning and wrapping. 2/

Converted average charges for the entire Cotton Belt for ginning and wrapping upland cotton declined from $5.96 per 500-pound gross-weight bale in 1928-29 to $4.12 in 1931-32. Since the season 1931-32, rates have increased gradually. They averaged $5.04 per bale during each of the seasons 1934-35 and 1935-36 (table 1). In most instances, these averages represent a wide

Table 1. - Average farm prices of cotton, average ginning rates, and relative prices and rates, seasons 1928-29 to 1935-36

Season	Average farm price per pound 1/	Average rate per 500-pound bale for ginning and wrapping 2/	Relative (percentage of 1928-29) -	
			Farm price of cotton per pound	Rate per 500-pound bale for ginning and wrapping
	Cents	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1928-29	17.99	5.96	100.0	100.0
1929-30	16.79	5.72	93.3	96.0
1930-31	9.46	5.08	52.6	85.2
1931-32	5.66	4.12	31.5	69.1
1932-33	6.52	4.25	36.2	71.3
1933-34	10.17	4.80	56.5	80.5
1934-35	12.36	5.04	68.7	84.6
1935-36	11.10	5.04	61.7	84.6

1/ Annual average for the United States. Agricultural Statistics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1936, table 98, p. 76.
2/ Annual average for the United States. Compiled from data obtained from cotton gins.

range in the rates actually charged by individual gins in the various producing sections. The trends in the level of ginning rates during the period studied have followed the general trends of farm prices of cotton but ginning rates have not fluctuated as widely as cotton prices (fig. 1).

2/ The formulae used for making the conversion of the rates assessed under various systems, to a common base, that is, rate per 500-pound gross-weight bale, are given on page 35.

The converted rates for ginning and wrapping upland cotton for each of the cotton-producing States, as well as the average for all States, for each of the cotton seasons 1928-29 to 1935-36, inclusive, are given in table 2 and are shown graphically in figure 2.

In general, the rates have been higher in the central and western cotton-producing States than in the Southeast throughout the period. Account should be taken, however, of the fact that in most instances the service of ginning in the former group of States requires a larger investment in ginning equipment, particularly in the form of cleaners; that power requirements for operating such equipment are considerably greater than for the simpler systems of ginning equipment usually found in the Southeast; that maintenance costs on gin equipment are greater; and that wages and other items entering into costs of ginning are relatively higher than in the Southeast. The extra equipment permits of harvesting the cotton by methods that are materially cheaper than would otherwise be the case. 3/ Furthermore, a considerable part of the bagging and ties used in the southeastern States are of secondhand materials, 4/ which usually cost ginners somewhat less than the new materials customarily used in other sections of the Cotton Belt.

In those parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and West Texas where pink boll worm control measures are in force, rates charged for ginning include the extra service of sterilizing all cottonseed by steam. In Oklahoma and New Mexico ginning rates are fixed by regulatory authority.

A thoroughly satisfactory comparison of costs to cotton growers for ginning and wrapping services must take into account not only relative costs of harvesting methods employed and the quality of bale covering materials used, but also the quality of the ginning service itself. Sometimes such items as prices paid by ginners for cottonseed and cotton lint as well as other services must be considered.

Under certain competitive conditions ginners have adopted the practice of hauling the grower's seed cotton from the farm to the gin and have absorbed the cost of such hauling in the ginning rate. Usually in such cases growers who haul their own seed cotton to the gin have had a part of the ginning charge remitted. For the purposes of this study the rates used are based on the delivery of the seed cotton to the gin by the grower and necessary adjustments in scheduled rates have been made accordingly.

3/ Bennett, C. A., and Gerdes, F. L., Ginning Cotton. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 1748, pp. 12 - 24.

4/ Wright, J. W., Baggings Used for Covering Cotton Bales. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Preliminary Report. 1935. p. 6, table 3. (Mimeographed.)

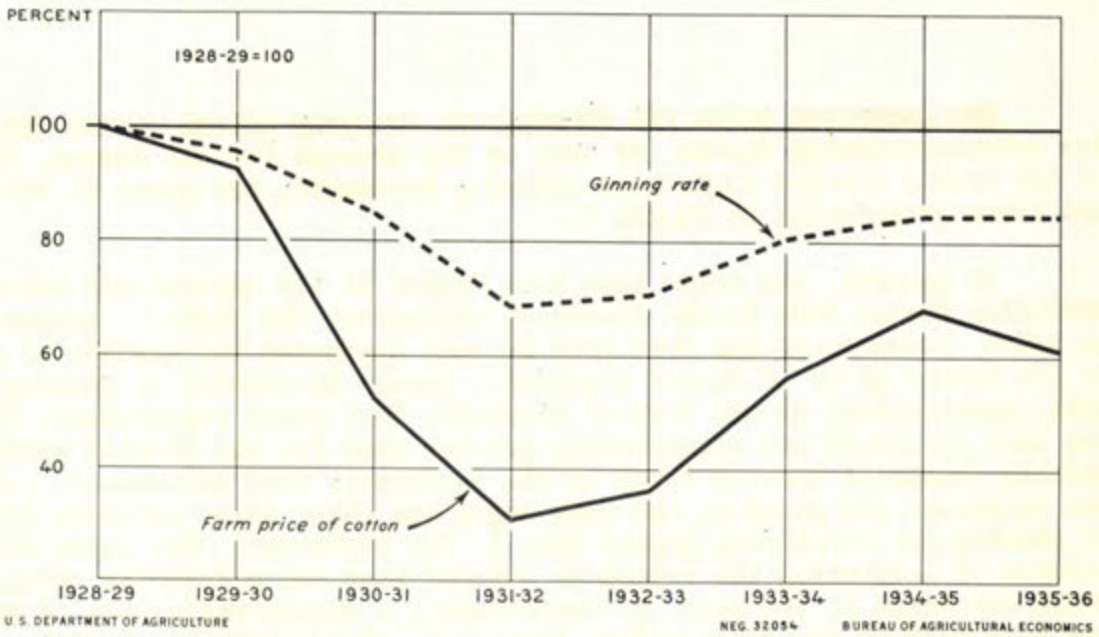

FIGURE 1.- GINNING RATES AND FARM PRICES OF COTTON (RELATIVE 1928-29), SEASONS 1928-29 TO 1935-36.

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

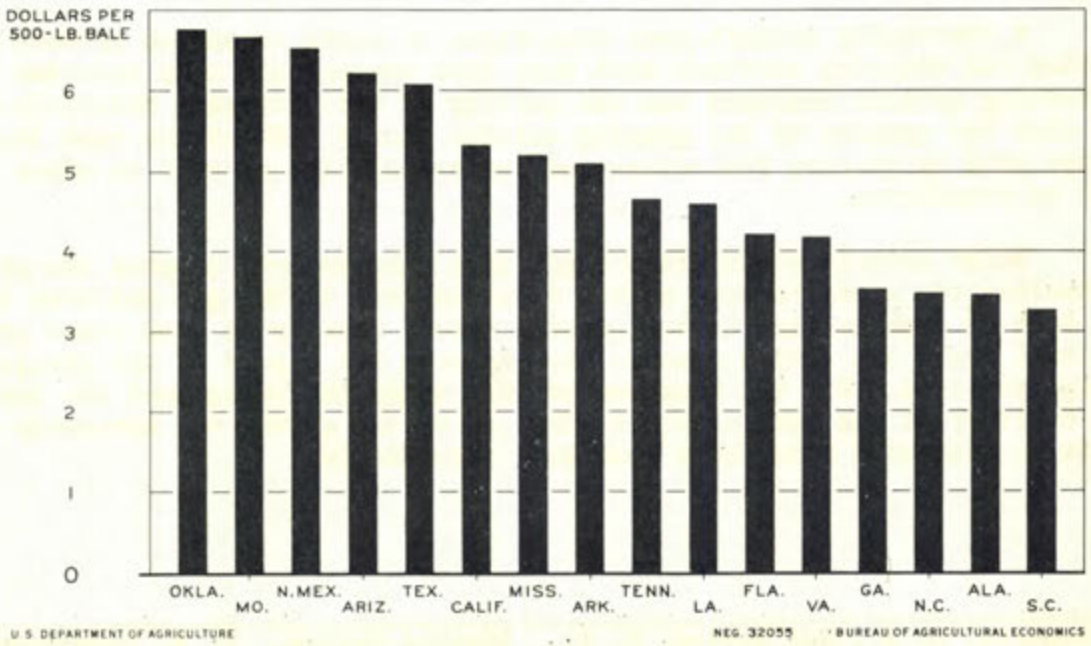

FIGURE 2.- GINNING RATES: STATE AVERAGES, SEASONS 1928-29 TO 1935-36.

THE LEVEL OF GINNING RATES IS RELATIVELY HIGHER IN THE STATES LOCATED IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COTTON BELT THAN IN THE STATES LOCATED IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE BELT.

Table 2. - Estimated average charges per 500-pound gross-weight bale for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, seasons 1928-29 to 1935-36

State	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Alabama	4.49	4.28	3.47	2.43	2.74	3.09	3.85	3.30
Arizona 1/	7.83	7.22	7.10	5.87	5.62	4.73	5.47	5.73
Arkansas	5.64	6.00	5.22	4.22	4.15	4.83	5.07	5.64
California	6.65	6.37	5.98	4.82	4.07	4.46	4.67	5.60
Florida	4.65	4.97	4.14	3.37	3.28	3.77	4.44	5.06
Georgia	4.24	4.05	3.94	2.60	2.54	3.48	3.94	3.45
Louisiana	5.21	4.91	4.80	3.58	3.88	4.47	4.78	5.06
Mississippi	6.08	5.97	5.93	3.91	4.17	5.05	5.14	5.33
Missouri	7.19	7.32	6.95	5.58	5.15	5.92	6.94	7.25
New Mexico 1/	7.79	8.26	7.02	5.18	5.01	5.18	6.60	7.07
North Carolina	4.38	4.07	3.39	2.58	2.75	3.37	3.90	3.37
Oklahoma	6.40	8.07	7.86	6.27	6.15	5.32	7.63	6.39
South Carolina	3.74	3.58	3.25	2.61	2.86	3.26	3.60	3.26
Tennessee	5.32	5.26	4.80	3.96	3.92	4.33	5.14	4.50
Texas 1/	6.97	7.06	6.10	4.90	5.18	5.93	6.16	6.28
Virginia	4.98	4.83	4.17	3.30	3.07	3.96	4.61	4.50
United States 2/	5.96	5.72	5.08	4.12	4.25	4.80	5.04	5.04

Estimates based on data obtained from cotton ginners.

1/ Includes service of sterilizing cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

2/ Includes cotton-producing States not listed separately.

Rates for Ginning and Wrapping American-Egyptian Cotton

Because of its long fiber, American-Egyptian (Pima) cotton is ginned on roller gins as distinguished from the saw gins generally used for ginning upland cotton. Rates for ginning American-Egyptian cotton averaged $17.21 per 500-pound gross-weight bale during the seasons 1928-29 and 1929-30 (table 3). The average rate reached the low point of $11.06 for the season 1931-32. During subsequent seasons the rate has gradually increased to $12.72, which was the average for the season 1935-36.

Table 3. - Estimated average rates for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian cotton, seasons 1928-29 to 1934-35

Season	Rate per hundredweight of seed cotton, including charge for bagging and ties	Rate per hundredweight of seed cotton, not including charge for bagging and ties	Rate per 500-pound gross-weight bale, including charge for bagging and ties
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1928-29	0.90	-	17.21
1929-30	.90	-	17.21
1930-31	-	0.75	16.34
1931-32	-	.50	11.06
1932-33	-	.53	11.38
1933-34	-	.60	12.56
1934-35	-	.60	12.50
1935-36	-	.60	12.72

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data obtained from ginners.

Seed Cotton Required Per Bale of Lint

In those cases in which the system of assessing ginning charges is based on a rate per hundredweight of seed cotton, the actual cost to growers at a given rate for ginning a standard-weight bale of cotton lint depends upon the ginning outturn, or the number of pounds of seed cotton required to produce the bale of lint, as well as the rate charged.

The ratio of seed cotton to lint varies widely for the various sections of the Cotton Belt. It depends primarily upon the variety of cotton grown and the quantity of extraneous material included with the seed cotton. The latter is determined largely by the method of harvesting used. For hand-picked

cotton the average for all cotton-producing States during the season 1934-35 was 1,423 pounds of seed cotton per 500-pound gross-weight bale (table 4). During the same season the average for snapped cotton was 1,972 pounds, for bollies 2,242 pounds, and for sledded cotton 2,589 pounds. The proportions of the crop falling in the last three categories are relatively small in most cotton-producing States. The quantity of seed cotton required per 500-pound gross-weight bale averaged slightly less in the southeastern States than in other sections of the Cotton Belt.

Table 4. - Estimated average number of pounds of seed cotton required per 500-pound gross-weight bale, by States, season 1934-35

State	Picked cotton	Snapped cotton	Bollies	Sledded cotton
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Alabama	1,357	-	-	-
Arizona	1,457 1/	-	2,145	-
Arkansas	1,509	1,911	2,073	-
California	1,328	-	2,334	-
Florida	1,494	-	-	-
Georgia	1,388	-	-	-
Louisiana	1,450	-	-	-
Mississippi	1,516	1,943	-	-
Missouri	1,605	2,121	2,583	-
New Mexico	1,374	-	2,200	-
North Carolina	1,369	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1,551	2,116	2,414	2,529
South Carolina	1,403	-	-	-
Tennessee	1,452	1,871	-	-
Texas	1,374	1,902	2,185	2,678
Virginia	1,368	-	-	-
United States	1,423	1,972	2,242	2,589

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected by Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

1/ American-Egyptian cotton 1,912 pounds.

The limited available information 5/ indicates that the ratio of seed cotton to lint varies somewhat from year to year, so the above data should be considered as applicable primarily to the season 1934-35. It is believed, however, that for the period covered in this study of ginning rates, these data are fairly satisfactory for the purposes of this analysis.

5/ McWhorter, C. D., and Ballinger, R. A., Relative Economic Advantages of Harvesting Cotton by Picking and Snapping in Western Oklahoma. Oklahoma Experiment Station Bulletin 227, 1935, pp. 14 - 15.

Capacity of Gin Equipment and Volume of Ginning

A comprehensive appraisal of the adequacy of the facilities available for ginning cotton involves both quantitative and qualitative considerations.6/ In this study primary consideration is given to capacity of equipment. Adequacy, from the standpoint of quality of ginning service, is only an incidental part of this analysis.

As the basis for an analysis of gin capacity in relation to volume of cotton to be ginned, various units of gin equipment are available but none of them are entirely satisfactory. The usual method, and the simplest one, for estimating the adequacy of ginning equipment in a given area consists of a comparison of the number of ginning plants in the area with the number of bales of cotton to be ginned. Obviously, variations in the number of gin stands per ginning plant and the number, type, diameter, and condition of gin saws per stand make a comparison of this nature somewhat unsatisfactory from the standpoint of determining adequacy of equipment in any given area. Other units of gin equipment available for this purpose are the gin stand and the gin saw. In either case, the number of bales to be ginned per unit of ginning equipment indicates, approximately, the extent to which a given area is supplied with ginning facilities. For this purpose the gin saw is perhaps the most satisfactory unit since most of the gin saws now in use are of standard 12-inch diameter. Volume of ginning per gin plant, per gin stand, and per gin saw have been calculated, by States, for the season 1935-36 and are presented in table 5.

Obviously the time factor is important in a consideration of gin capacity in relation to volume of ginning. Unfortunately, data are not available as a basis for calculating volume per gin-saw hour or other combination units of time and equipment.

Average volume of ginning per unit of equipment was greatest in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Missouri (fig. 3). In North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, the volume of ginning per unit of equipment was relatively small. The situation in the latter group of States, as disclosed by these data, is exaggerated to some extent because the proportion of idle plants is relatively large in those States. The small volume in Oklahoma and Texas is attributable largely to the fact that in these two States the cotton crop for the season to which these comparisons apply was much smaller than normal.

The qualitative aspect of ginning service, as well as the extent, merits some consideration in connection with this phase of the analysis. The available data are not adequate for determining definitely the extent to which relatively high ginning rates have, in actual practice, made it possible for ginners to maintain their equipment in a condition for high quality service; or, vice versa, the extent to which low rates are responsible for

6/ Bennett, C. A., and Gerdes, F. L., Ginning Cotton. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 1748, 1935, pp. 1 - 46.

Table 5. - Cotton production, gin capacity, and average volume of ginning per gin plant, per gin stand, and per gin saw, by States, season 1935-36

States	Cotton production	Gin equipment 2/			Volume of ginning per unit of equipment		
		Ginning plants	Gin stands	Gin saws	per ginning plant	per gin stand	per gin saw
	Bales 1/	Number	Number	Number	Bales 1/	Bales 1/	Bales 1/
Alabama	1,061,314	1,339	4,434	326,720	793	239	3.25
Arizona	116,342 3/	44 4/	208	15,970	2,644	559	7.28
Arkansas	857,156	1,232	4,123	311,450	696	208	2.75
California	239,848	75	388	30,970	3,198	618	7.74
Florida	26,632	61	135	9,610	436	197	2.77
Georgia	1,062,526	1,615	5,227	380,300	658	203	2.79
Louisiana	556,288	735	2,369	177,700	757	235	3.13
Mississippi	1,259,482	1,406	4,605	349,960	896	274	3.60
Missouri	173,979	158	538	41,810	1,101	323	4.16
New Mexico	71,835	46	203	15,730	1,562	354	4.57
North Carolina	574,201	1,199	3,248	238,545	479	177	2.41
Oklahoma	564,982	914	4,078	307,490	618	139	1.84
South Carolina	744,182	1,434	3,747	272,110	519	199	2.73
Tennessee	316,509	459	1,490	111,860	690	212	2.83
Texas	2,960,774	3,564	16,090	1,200,980	831	184	2.47
Virginia	27,246	111	203	14,190	245	134	1.92

U. S. Bureau of the Census.
1/ Equivalent 500-pound gross-weight bales.
2/ Includes idle as well as active gins.
3/ Upland cotton only.
4/ Saw gins only.

lack of maintenance of equipment and consequent inferior service. However, when the level of ginning rates for the various cotton-producing States is compared with the percentage of rough-ginned cotton (as in fig. 4 and table 6) some relationship is indicated between level of rates and quality of ginning service. There is a tendency for the percentage of rough-ginned cotton to be high in those States where the level of ginning rates is relatively low. Other factors that may affect this relationship and that cannot be segregated are weather conditions prevailing during the harvesting and ginning season and staple length of cotton ginned. In general, weather conditions are more favorable from the standpoint of harvesting and ginning in those States that show a relatively small percentage of rough-ginned cotton. On the other hand, the longer staple grown in these States increases the difficulty of ginning.

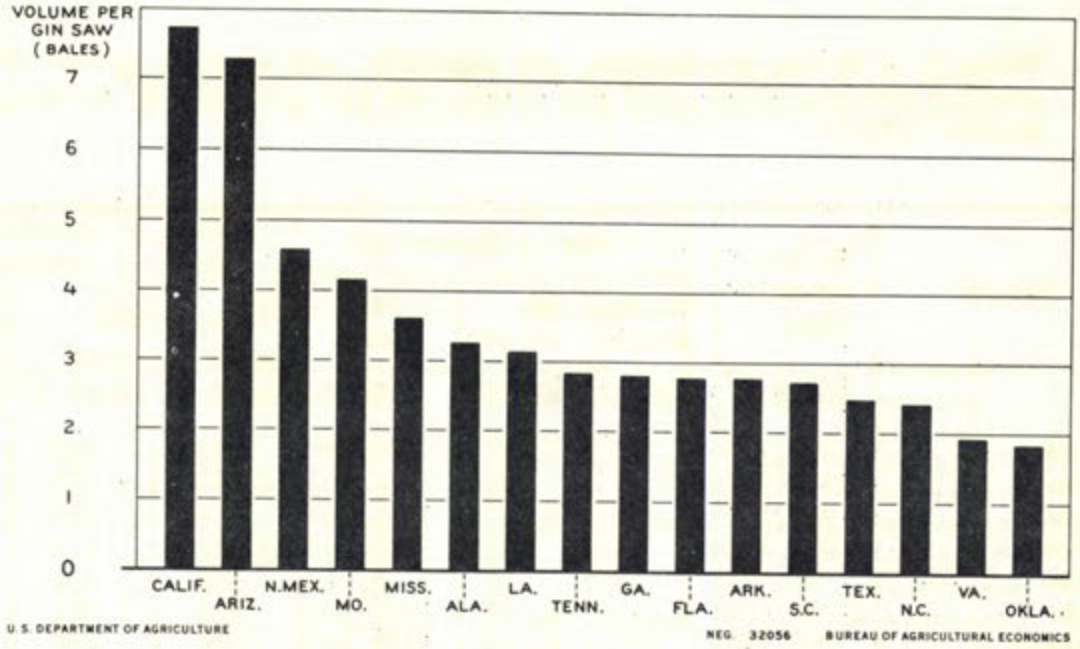

FIGURE 3.- VOLUME OF GINNING PER GIN SAW: STATE AVERAGES, SEASON 1935-36.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA, BOTH OF WHICH HARVESTED UNUSUALLY SMALL COTTON CROPS FOR THE SEASON 1935-36, THE VOLUME OF GINNING PER UNIT OF GIN EQUIPMENT WAS LARGEST IN THE STATES LOCATED IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COTTON BELT.

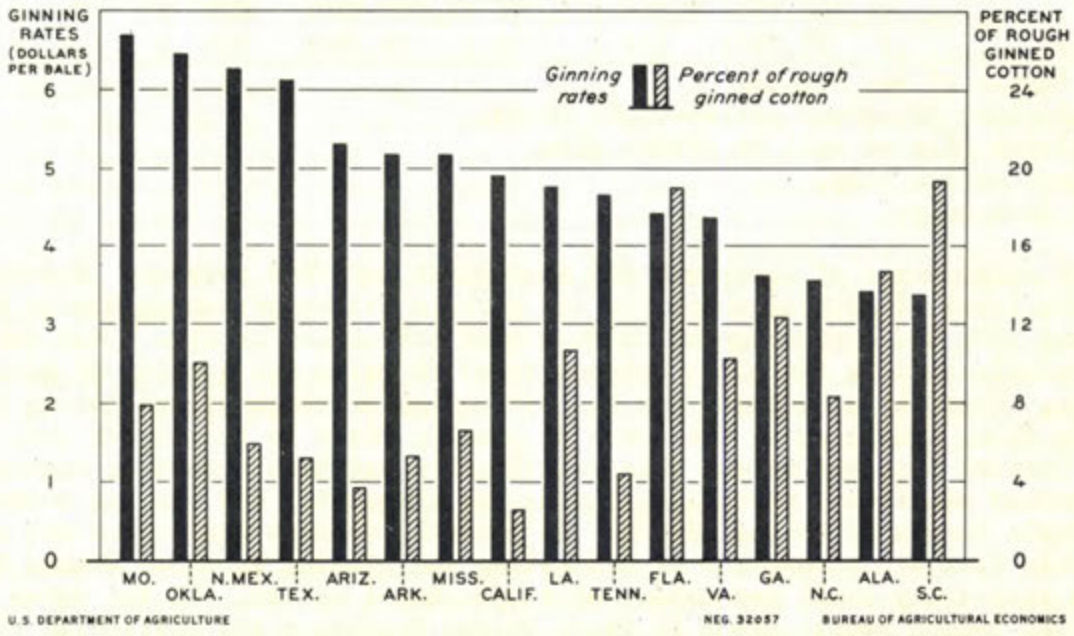

FIGURE 4.- GINNING RATES AND PERCENTAGE OF ROUGH-GINNED COTTON, 3-YEAR AVERAGE 1933-34 TO 1935-36.

THERE IS AN APPARENT TENDENCY FOR THE PERCENTAGE OF ROUGH-GINNED COTTON TO BE HIGH IN THOSE STATES WHERE THE LEVEL OF GINNING RATES IS RELATIVELY LOW.

Table 6. - Ginning rates and percentage of rough-ginned cotton, by States, 3-year average 1933-34 to 1935-36

State	Average ginning rate per 500-pound gross-weight bale		Average percentage of rough-ginned cotton	
	Dollars	Rank	Percent	Rank
Missouri	6.70	1	7.97	9
Oklahoma	6.45	2	10.08	7
New Mexico	6.28	3	5.99	11
Texas	6.12	4	5.21	13
Arizona	5.31	5	3.71	15
Arkansas	5.18	6	5.32	12
Mississippi	5.17	7	6.65	10
California	4.91	8	2.56	16
Louisiana	4.77	9	10.68	5
Tennessee	4.66	10	4.44	14
Florida	4.42	11	19.05	2
Virginia	4.36	12	10.22	6
Georgia	3.62	13	12.33	4
North Carolina	3.55	14	8.35	8
Alabama	3.41	15	14.70	3
South Carolina	3.37	16	19.39	1

Based on samples classed for estimating grade and staple of the crops.

Data relative to volume of ginning per ginning plant are available for the seasons 1928-29 to 1932-33 and are given in table 7 in the form of a frequency distribution by volume intervals. Most of the ginning plants in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia ginned fewer than 1,000 bales per season during the period under consideration. Relatively few gins in these States as well as in Oklahoma ginned in excess of 2,000 bales per season. None of the gins operating in Virginia during that period ginned as many as 2,000 bales per season. In Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Missouri very few gins had a volume smaller than 1,000 bales per season whereas a relatively large proportion of the ginning plants in these States had a volume of ginning in excess of 2,000 bales per season.

Ownership of Cotton Gins

It is not possible to demonstrate by statistical means that rates charged for ginning service are directly affected by the type of ownership of the gins, but it is obvious that policies with respect to rates and services are influenced to some extent by the related interests of gin owners. In some instances, the rates actually charged are based not on costs of performing the service but on the interests of the owners with respect to side-line activities such as the purchase of cottonseed and cotton lint or the ownership of the seed cotton to be ginned.

Table 7. - Volume of ginning per gin plant: Percentage distribution by specified volume intervals, by States, 5-year period 1928-29 to 1932-33

Volume of ginnings (bales per season)	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark. 1/	Calif.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	Mo.	N.M.	N.C.	Okla.	S.C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Va.	U.S.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Under 251	9.9	3.2	8.7	-	26.0	12.5	6.8	7.2	1.4	-	14.3	5.0	15.4	2.9	3.3	39.0	7.8
251 to 500	16.0	3.2	17.0	-	22.0	16.1	17.6	13.4	3.4	-	19.3	10.2	16.8	9.5	9.6	33.3	13.8
501 to 750	14.5	-	16.3	1.3	22.0	17.1	14.6	14.9	8.3	4.6	19.1	16.1	13.6	15.8	14.2	15.2	15.3
751 to 1,000	13.3	3.2	14.6	1.3	16.0	16.7	11.9	15.2	10.3	2.3	16.0	17.1	15.9	20.4	14.4	5.7	15.2
1,001 to 1,250	12.3	7.9	10.9	3.8	2.0	10.6	12.2	11.4	9.3	7.0	11.9	15.1	10.6	16.5	15.7	4.8	12.4
1,251 to 1,500	10.4	15.9	8.5	1.3	2.0	8.5	14.9	10.1	13.1	18.6	8.1	12.0	10.0	10.7	12.6	1.0	10.1
1,501 to 1,750	6.3	11.1	6.8	2.6	-	6.2	10.5	7.0	8.6	9.3	4.2	7.5	5.7	6.9	9.6	1.0	7.1
1,751 to 2,000	5.7	6.3	5.4	2.6	2.0	4.8	4.4	5.6	15.5	16.3	3.0	6.1	4.0	6.6	8.2	-	5.9
2,001 to 2,250	3.9	9.5	2.6	11.5	-	2.4	3.7	3.2	3.8	9.3	1.5	3.2	2.1	2.4	4.0	-	3.1
2,251 to 2,500	3.0	7.9	2.1	7.7	2.0	1.9	1.0	3.6	8.6	2.3	.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	-	2.7
2,501 to 2,750	1.4	4.8	1.5	5.1	4.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	2.8	11.6	.8	2.0	.6	1.7	1.5	-	1.6
2,751 to 3,000	1.3	7.9	1.7	5.1	-	.6	.8	2.0	3.8	7.0	.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.8	-	1.6
3,001 to 3,250	.7	3.2	.9	7.7	-	.7	-	1.2	4.1	2.3	.3	.6	.8	.4	.7	-	.9
3,251 to 3,500	.6	3.2	.7	3.8	-	.2	-	1.0	2.1	4.7	.2	.8	.2	1.1	.6	-	.8
3,501 to 3,750	.3	3.2	.5	2.6	-	.1	-	.5	1.4	-	-	.2	.2	.2	.5	-	.4
3,751 to 4,000	.1	1.6	.7	6.4	2.0	.1	.3	.4	1.4	-	-	-	.1	.1	.3	-	.4
4,001 to 5,000	.2	7.9	.7	25.7	-	.1	-	1.1	2.1	4.7	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	-	.7
5,001 and over	.1	-	.4	11.5	-	-	.3	.5	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Data obtained from a survey of cotton gins.

1/ 4-year average.

For the Cotton Belt as a whole, almost one-half of the cotton gins are individually owned, about one-fourth are owned by partnerships, one-fourth are owned by corporations, and a minor portion are owned cooperatively by cotton growers (table 8). This general situation did not change materially from 1932 to 1935, the two years for which data relative to ownership are available.

The situation with respect to gin ownership within some of the individual cotton-producing States varies materially from that of the Cotton Belt as a whole. Almost three-fourths of the gins in Florida are individually owned. Individual ownership also predominates in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. In Mississippi and North Carolina individual ownership of gins increased substantially from 1932 to 1935. There are relatively few individually owned gins in Arizona, California, Oklahoma, and Missouri.

Almost one-half of the gins in Tennessee are owned by partnerships. This type of ownership is less prevalent in other States. It increased somewhat between 1932 and 1935 in Arizona, Mississippi, Missouri, and New Mexico and decreased materially in Louisiana.

The corporation type of gin ownership predominates in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Relatively few gins are owned by corporations in the southeastern States. For the Cotton Belt as a whole this type of ownership declined somewhat in importance from 1932 to 1935.

From the standpoint of number of plants, the cooperative ownership of gins by cotton growers is of minor importance for the Cotton Belt as a whole, but this type of ownership is found to some extent in most of the cotton-producing States and is rather prevalent in the western States, particularly Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. Furthermore, the proportion of total ginnings handled by cooperatively owned gins is relatively important in some of these States because of the high average volume of ginning per plant under this type of ownership. For example, only about 11 percent of the gins in Oklahoma are cooperatively owned but the cooperative plants gin approximately 20 percent of the cotton grown in that State. 1/ For the Cotton Belt as a whole, the cooperative type of ownership declined slightly between 1932 to 1935. However, it is not known to what extent gins which in reality are owned cooperatively by cotton growers but which have been incorporated, are reported by the Bureau of the Census under the category of "corporation owned".

1/ Ballinger, R. A., and Soxman, R. C., Some Economic Problems of Cotton Gins in Oklahoma. Oklahoma Experiment Station Bulletin No. 231, 1936, table 10, p. 27.

Table 8. - Types of gin ownership: Percentage distribution, by States, season 1932-33 and 1935-36

Type of ownership	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Fla.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	Mo.	N. M.	N. C.	Okla.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Va.	U. S.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1932-33 1/																	
Individual	55.8	3.2	45.9	5.0	74.0	53.5	42.1	48.0	24.3	15.9	49.3	21.3	60.9	31.9	38.1	55.6	43.9
Partnership	29.8	6.3	29.0	6.3	20.0	27.3	25.7	20.4	16.8	6.8	30.9	15.8	19.9	45.3	28.7	35.2	26.4
Corporation	14.2	81.0	21.6	87.5	6.0	18.2	32.2	29.1	49.6	52.3	19.0	51.5	17.9	12.4	28.3	9.2	26.0
Cooperative	.2	9.5	2.3	1.2	-	1.0	-	1.2	.9	25.0	.8	11.4	1.3	4.2	4.9 2/	-	3.2
Other	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.3	8.4	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1935-36 3/																	
Individual	57.3	4.0	48.6	12.0	67.2	54.8	45.0	53.3	31.0	13.0	56.1	20.6	65.1	38.1	38.7	55.0	47.5
Partnership	30.5	16.0	30.8	4.0	24.6	27.0	19.9	24.7	29.1	19.6	30.4	17.3	19.2	44.7	29.0	33.3	26.9
Corporation	11.3	72.0	19.2	81.3	8.2	17.2	33.5	20.3	39.9	56.5	12.8	50.9	15.6	16.6	26.2	11.7	22.6
Cooperative	.7	8.0	1.1	2.7	-	.9	1.5	1.4	-	10.9	.5	11.1	.1	.6	5.9	-	2.8
Other	.2	-	.3	-	-	.1	.1	.3	-	-	.2	.1	-	-	.2	-	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Data obtained from a survey of cotton gins.
2/ According to data furnished by the Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration.
3/ U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Summary

The ginning of cotton is performed primarily as a commercial service. It is an essential step in the preparation of the cotton grower's product for market. As such, rates charged for ginning represent a significant item of cost to growers.

Customs and practices in assessing charges for ginning and wrapping cotton vary widely for different sections of the Cotton Belt. In the central and western sections, the charges usually are assessed on the basis of the weight of the seed cotton involved, a separate charge per bale being made for bagging and ties. The rate per hundredweight of seed cotton is usually higher for cotton harvested by snapping than for picked cotton. It is customary in the Southeast to make a flat charge per bale for ginning and wrapping. The prevailing method of assessing ginning charges in Georgia and Louisiana is on the basis of weight of lint cotton. This system is used to a limited extent in other States in the central and eastern part of the Belt. The "toll" system of ginning is used to a very limited extent in some of the southeastern and central cotton-producing States.

In view of the diversity of methods of charging for the services of ginning and wrapping cotton, it is not feasible to compare the level of rates in different States or localities without first converting the rates charged under the various systems to a common base. In this study, rates have been converted to an equivalent rate for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale.

Average charges for the entire Cotton Belt for ginning and wrapping upland cotton declined from $5.96 per 500-pound gross-weight bale in 1928-29 to $4.12 in 1931-32. Since then, rates have increased gradually. They averaged $5.04 per bale during the seasons 1934-35 and 1935-36.

In general, rates have been higher in the central and western cotton-producing States than in the Southeast during the period for which data are available. But the services performed by ginners are not entirely comparable for the various areas.

Rates for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian cotton averaged $17.21 per 500-pound gross-weight bale for the season 1928-29 and 1929-30. The rate declined to $11.06 per bale for the season 1931-32. During later seasons the rates for ginning this type of cotton have gradually increased. The average rate was $12.72 for the season 1935-36.

The quantity of seed cotton required for a standard-weight bale of lint varies widely for the different sections of the Cotton Belt. It depends primarily upon the variety of cotton grown and the method of harvesting used. For hand-picked cotton the average for the season 1934-35 for all cotton-producing States was 1,423 pounds of seed cotton per 500-pound gross-weight bale. The average was slightly less in the southeastern States than for other sections of the Cotton Belt. The average for snapped cotton was 1,972 pounds, for bollies 2,242 pounds, and for sledded cotton 2,589 pounds.

In general, the percentage of rough-ginned cotton is higher in those States in which the level of ginning rates is relatively low. It is not known to what extent this situation is attributable to inadequate or poorly maintained gin equipment, to weather conditions, or to other factors.

For the Cotton Belt as a whole approximately one-half the cotton gins are individually owned, about one-fourth are owned by partnerships, one-fourth are owned by corporations, and a relatively few are owned cooperatively by cotton growers. The individual type of ownership predominates in the Southeast and the corporation type in some of the western States, but in other sections of the Cotton Belt there is an absence of any definite pattern with respect to gin ownership. The cooperative type of gin ownership is found to a limited extent in most of the cotton-producing States but is more prevalent in Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas than in other States.

Table 10. - Proportionate use of specified systems of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, season 1928-29

State	System of assessing charges																
	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/	Snaps and bollies	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	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Alabama	97.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Arkansas	10.7	-	3.6	-	-	-	0.1	-	6.9	-	78.5	0.2	-	-
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Florida	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	-	52.2	-	-	-	-	2.3
Louisiana	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.0	0.1	13.2	-	-	-
Mississippi	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	2.3	-	90.1	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.2	16.8	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
North Carolina	91.7	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	.9	-	-	-	-	1.2
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.5	50.5	-	-
South Carolina	88.3	-	.3	-	-	-	-	0.5	10.9	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	17.5	0.6	42.1	2/	-	-	.3	-	6.4	-	28.5	1.8	-	2.8
Texas	.2	-	.8	1.0	0.2	2/	-	-	20.9	1.1	49.7	25.6	0.5	-
Virginia	86.8	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	1.6
United States	22.5	2/	1.8	.4	.1	2/	1.2	2/	17.0	.4	42.5	13.6	.2	.3

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.

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

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 11. - Proportionate use of specified systems of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, season 1929-30

State	System of assessing charges															
	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					
	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	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			
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.			
Alabama	96.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-			
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-			
Arkansas	9.7	-	3.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	7.0	-	79.5	0.4	-			
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-			
Florida	81.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-			
Georgia	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	-	55.6	-	-	-	-			2.1
Louisiana	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.3	2/	11.1	-	-			-
Mississippi	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	2/	-	1.5	-	91.7	-	-			-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.9	19.1	-			-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.9	7.1	-			-
North Carolina	88.9	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	-	2.0	-	-	-	-			1.5
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.5	53.5	-			-
South Carolina	84.8	-	.4	-	-	-	-	0.3	14.5	-	-	-	-			-
Tennessee	17.1	0.9	45.4	2/	-	-	.3	-	5.9	-	26.2	1.5	-			2.7
Texas	.2	-	.7	0.9	0.1	2/	-	.1	17.7	0.7	51.5	27.5	0.6			-
Virginia	90.9	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	2.0	-	-			1.0
United States	23.7	2/	2.1	.2	2/	2/	1.4	2/	16.9	.2	42.8	12.1	.2			.4

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.

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

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 12. - Proportionate use of specified systems of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, season 1930-31

State	System of assessing charges														
	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/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/		Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Sledded			
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		
Alabama	94.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-		
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-		
Arkansas	11.7	-	3.4	-	-	.1	-	5.7	-	78.0	0.7	-	0.4		
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-		
Florida	58.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.5	-	-	-	-	-		
Georgia	34.0	-	-	-	-	9.6	-	54.9	-	-	-	-	1.5		
Louisiana	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.5	2/	10.3	-	-	-		
Mississippi	14.0	-	-	-	-	2/	-	1.6	-	84.4	-	-	-		
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.3	18.7	-	-		
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.4	6.6	-	-		
North Carolina	89.7	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	2.9		
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.9	47.1	-	-		
South Carolina	82.2	-	.4	-	-	-	0.3	17.1	-	-	-	-	-		
Tennessee	15.9	0.7	49.9	0.1	-	.3	-	3.6	-	24.9	1.6	-	3.0		
Texas	.4	-	.7	.7	2/	-	.5	20.0	0.5	53.5	23.1	0.6	-		
Virginia	94.6	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	.6		
United States	28.0	2/	1.8	.2	2/	1.6	.2	19.1	.1	38.3	10.1	.2	.4		

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.

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

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 13. - Proportionate use of specified systems of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, season 1931-32

State	System of assessing charges															
	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/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies		Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Sledded		Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Sledded	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Alabama	86.6	-	0.6	-	-	-	3.5	-	9.0	-	-		-	-	-	0.3
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		100.0	-	-	-
Arkansas	4.5	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-		87.0	0.5	-	1.0
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		100.0	-	-	-
Florida	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.6	-	-		-	-	-	-
Georgia	34.3	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	54.1	-	-		-	-	-	2.2
Louisiana	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.3	2/	-		9.5	-	-	3.1
Mississippi	18.2	-	-	-	-	-	2/	-	3.5	-	-		76.8	-	-	1.5
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		95.9	4.1	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		93.5	6.5	-	-
North Carolina	91.5	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	2.0	-	-		-	-	-	3.5
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		53.7	46.3	-	-
South Carolina	82.8	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	0.7	15.4	-	-		-	-	-	-
Tennessee	27.3	0.6	46.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-		21.2	.9	-	1.8
Texas	.3	-	.9	.7	0.3	2/	-	.2	16.6	2.1	2/		52.8	25.4	0.7	-
Virginia	94.6	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	.5
United States	22.8	2/	2.5	.2	.1	2/	1.2	.1	16.6	.7	2/		43.0	11.7	.2	.9

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.

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

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 14. - Proportionate use of specified systems of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, season 1932-33

State	System of assessing charges														
	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/		Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Sledded	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Sledded	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Alabama	87.0	0.5	-		0.1	4.9	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Arizona	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Arkansas	6.3	4.2	-		-	-	-	4.6	-	-	83.9	0.1	-	.9
California	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Florida	73.8	-	-		-	-	-	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	36.9	-	-		-	11.0	-	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.6
Louisiana	.2	-	-		-	-	-	82.7	2/	-	16.7	-	-	.4
Mississippi	14.2	-	-		-	-	-	7.8	-	-	77.1	-	-	.9
Missouri	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	93.5	6.5	-	-
North Carolina	91.7	-	-		-	3.0	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	4.1
Oklahoma	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	48.7	51.3	-	-
South Carolina	87.4	1.0	-		-	-	1.0	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	34.1	31.2	-		-	-	-	1.2	-	-	31.7	-	-	1.8
Texas	.3	.7	0.3		.2	-	-	11.3	2.8	2/	51.4	32.1	0.9	-
Virginia	95.6	-	-		-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4
All other	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
United States	21.8	1.9	.1		.1	1.2	.1	13.4	1.0	2/	43.7	15.8	.3	.6

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.
1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.
2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 15. - Proportionate use of specified systems of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, season 1933-34

State	System of assessing charges														
	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		
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
Alabama	68.4	10.6	-	-	-	9.9		2.1	9.0	-	2/	-	-	-	
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	
Arkansas	14.1	7.4	-	-	-	-		-	12.0	-	66.5	-	-	-	
California	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	
Florida	81.2	-	-	-	-	-		-	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Georgia	35.3	19.2	-	-	-	17.8		-	21.5	-	6.2	-	-	-	
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	75.0	0.1	24.3	-	-	-	0.6
Mississippi	10.9	-	-	-	-	-		-	2.6	-	86.5	-	-	-	
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	
North Carolina	59.5	.2	-	15.4	-	2.0		.9	2.6	-	14.5	-	-	-	4.9
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	49.0	51.0	-	-	
South Carolina	97.1	-	-	-	-	-		-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Tennessee	16.7	18.6	-	-	-	-		-	.3	-	62.0	-	-	-	2.4
Texas	.4	1.1	2/	.4	2/	-		2/	13.8	1.8	64.9	16.9	0.7	-	
Virginia	53.1	-	-	-	-	2.0		-	-	-	44.9	-	-	-	
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	
United States	19.7	4.0	2/	1.0	2/	2.3		.2	11.5	.6	49.3	10.8	.2	.4	

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.

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

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 16. - Proportionate use of specified systems of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, season 1934-35

State	System of assessing charges											
	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/		Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Alabama	46.4	13.0	-	1.0	0.9	1.1	25.8	-	11.8	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.7	2.3	-
Arkansas	2.8	4.4	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	87.3	3.1	0.3
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.0	3.0	-
Florida	9.3	2.7	-	2.7	-	-	80.6	-	4.7	-	-
Georgia	7.6	10.1	-	.3	7.7	1.4	70.7	-	2.2	-	2/
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	-	25.0	-	-
Mississippi	7.5	.1	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	88.0	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.3	16.7	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.0	5.0	-
North Carolina	36.6	20.1	-	18.6	-	4.4	5.0	-	15.3	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.0	67.0	-
South Carolina	51.2	6.2	-	-	-	3.1	31.0	-	8.5	-	-
Tennessee	11.5	10.4	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	77.7	-	-
Texas	.7	2/	2/	-	-	2/	12.8	1.0	65.3	20.2	2/
Virginia	11.9	41.7	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	41.0	-	-
United States	13.0	5.0	2/	1.3	.9	.8	20.2	.2	50.3	8.3	2/

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners by this Bureau and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 17. - Proportionate use of specified systems of assessing charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton, by States, season 1935-36

State	System of assessing charges															
	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	Cotton-seed	Per bale	Per cwt. lint		Per cwt. seed cotton			Toll per cwt. seed cotton
	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/				Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies	Sledded	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Alabama	69.0	-	20.9	-	-		0.5	-	-	9.6	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-		-	0.2	-	-	-	95.6	4.2	-	-
Arkansas	7.6	-	5.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	83.6	2.7	-	1.0
California	-	-	-	-	-		-	3.4	-	-	-	78.6	18.0	-	-
Florida	100.0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	15.0	-	10.4	-	1.1		6.3	-	4.0	60.9	-	2.3	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	72.3	-	27.7	-	-	-
Mississippi	14.9	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	3.5	-	81.1	-	-	.5
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-		-	.4	-	-	-	78.2	21.4	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	89.3	10.7	-	-
North Carolina	62.5	-	11.3	-	18.9		1.3	-	1.2	4.6	-	.2	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	38.4	61.6	-	-
South Carolina	73.2	-	1.5	-	-		-	-	7.9	10.6	-	6.8	-	-	-
Tennessee	30.2	0.1	9.4	2/	-		.7	-	-	-	-	59.0	.6	-	-
Texas	.7	-	1.4	1.1	-		-	-	-	13.9	0.7	50.0	32.2	2/	-
Virginia	53.5	-	46.5	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	21.5	2/	5.0	.3	1.3		.6	.1	1.0	14.5	.2	41.8	13.6	2/	.1

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.

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

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 18. - Estimated average charges for ginning and wrapping 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	.23	-	-	-	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

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.
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.

For ginning rates - Ariz 1922 to 1927 inc. use 45 ¢ per cwt., which is figure used in Cir. 59, U. of A. Ext. Service 1929.

For bagging & ties - Ariz. 1922 to 1927 inc. use $1.50 plus 50¢ per bale for insurance (from U. of A. Ext. Service Cir. 59, 1929).

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Table 13. - Estimated average charges for ginning and wrapping 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 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	4.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	1.35
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	2.12
Arkansas	5.29	-	1.01	-	-	-	7	-	.38	-	.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	-	.33	-	.29	.44	-	5	1.66
Texas 2/	5.06	-	1.22	1.46	0.46	0.49	-	3.30	.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

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.

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.

Table 20. - Estimated average charges for ginning and wrapping 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

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.
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.

Table 21. - Estimated average charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1931-32

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. lint: Sled-ded	Per cwt. seed cotton: Picked cotton 1/	Per cwt. seed cotton: Snaps and bollies	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	3.26	-	.77	-	-	-	-	-	.63	-	-	.21	0.32	-	5	1.13
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	1.50
Florida	3.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.35	-	-	1.43
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	.30	-	-	1.15
North Carolina	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	.41	-	-	-	-	-	5	.69
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.31	-	-	1.15
South Carolina	2.59	-	.48	-	-	-	-	1.72	.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	.81
Tennessee	3.62	7.14	.75	1.00	-	-	-	-	.61	-	-	.24	.34	-	5	1.35
Texas 2/	4.15	-	.83	.33	0.39	0.33	-	3.00	.57	.35	1.00	.24	.26	0.25	-	1.11
Virginia	3.41	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.75
United States	2.78	7.14	.76	.33	.39	.33	6	2.49	.47	.35	1.00	.23	.28	.25	5	1.13

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.
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.

Table 22. - Estimated average charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1932-33

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 1/	Picked cotton 1/		Picked cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies 1/	Sledded	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and bollies 1/	Sledded				
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	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

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.
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.

Table 23. - Estimated average charges for ginning and wrapping upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1933-34

State	System of assessing charges: Ginning charge 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	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	3.15	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

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.
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.

Table 24. - Estimated average charges for ginning and wrapping 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/	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	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

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners by this Bureau and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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.

Table 25. - Estimated average charges for ginning and wrapping 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.23	.36	-	5	1.35
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	.25	.32	-	-	1.26
Florida	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	3.28	-	.69	-	0.60	5	-	1.10	.51	-	.25	-	-	-	.33
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.74	-	.25	-	-	-	1.38
Mississippi	4.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.56	-	.28	-	-	5	1.33
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	.33	.34	-	-	1.50
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.33	.44	-	-	1.25
North Carolina	3.30	-	.77	-	.26	5	-	2.25	.46	-	.30	-	-	-	.80
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.28	-	-	.99
South Carolina	3.14	-	.80	-	-	-	-	3.25	.47	-	.20	-	-	-	.83
Tennessee	3.33	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	.28	5	100	2.53	.66	1.25	.23	.32	.33	5	1.22

Compiled in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data collected from ginners.
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.

Insurance 50¢ per bale

+ .50

Bagging, Ties & Insurance per bale $1.50 in 1939-40 per Thompson

Ginning was usually 25¢ per cwt. seed cotton per N.B. Thompson says 30¢ 1939-40

For 1936-37 ginning rates use those above for 1935-36. Mr. Barr phoned Mr. Mattlock for same & was informed the rates for the 2 years are apprxt. the same.

Rate Conversion Formulae

Formulae for conversion of charges for ginning and wrapping cotton, assessed by various systems, to a common base; that is, rate per 500-pound gross-weight bale

System of assessing charge	Formula
Per bale including bagging and ties	$R = \frac{500\ r}{w}$
Per bale not including bagging and ties	$R = \frac{500\ (r + b)}{w}$
Per hundredweight seed cotton including bagging and ties	$R = r_1 N$
Per hundredweight seed cotton not including bagging and ties	$R = r_1 N + b$
Per hundredweight lint cotton including bagging and ties	$R = 5r_2$
Per hundredweight lint cotton not including bagging and ties	$R = 5r_2 + b$
Seed cotton toll including bagging and ties	$R = \left[\frac{tn}{100}\right] \left[p\left(\frac{500}{n}\right)\right]$
Seed cotton toll not including bagging and ties	$R = \left[\frac{tn}{100}\right] \left[p\left(\frac{500}{n}\right)\right] + b$
Percent of cottonseed given for ginning including bagging and ties	$R = P\left\{S\left[\left(n - \frac{n}{20}\right) - 478\right]\right\}$

R = rate for ginning and wrapping per 500-pound gross-weight bale.
r = rate per running bale.
r_1 = rate per hundredweight seed cotton.
r_2 = rate per hundredweight lint cotton.
w = average weight of bales.
b = separate charge for bagging and ties.
N = number of hundredweight of seed cotton required for a 500-pound gross-weight bale.
n = number of pounds of seed cotton required for a 500-pound gross-weight bale.
t = pounds toll per hundredweight seed cotton.
P = State average farm price per pound for cottonseed, period September to December, inclusive.
p = State average farm price of cotton during months of September to December, inclusive.
S = percent of seed cotton given for ginning and wrapping.