

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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GRADE AND STAPLE LENGTH OF COTTON  
CARRIED OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AS  
RELATED TO THE DOMESTIC SUPPLY  
1928-29 TO 1931-32

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics



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27. Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables from stations in the United States for the calendar years 1926 and 1927.
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30. Car-lot shipments and unloads of important fruits and vegetables for the calendar years 1927 and 1928.
31. Wheat futures: Volume of trading, open commitments, and prices.
32. Stumpage and log prices for the calendar year 1928.
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38. Car-lot shipments and unloads of important fruits and vegetables for the calendar years 1929 and 1930.
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44. Stumpage and log prices for the calendar years 1931 and 1932.
45. Grade and staple length of cotton carried over in the United States as related to the domestic supply, 1928-29 to 1931-32.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Comparable data regarding annual supplies of cotton in the United States and regarding those portions of these supplies remaining on hand at the end of the season are now available for 4 consecutive years.

The preliminary reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics regarding stocks of cotton on hand August 1, 1932, is the fifth consecutive annual mimeographed report on the grade and staple of cotton in what is commonly called the carry-over, this series of reports beginning with the year 1928. Similar data showing the grade and staple length of cotton ginned have also been issued, beginning with the crop of 1928 (figs. 1 and 2).

The carry-over of American upland cotton in the United States has increased during this 4-year period from slightly more than 2 million bales in 1929 to more than 9½ million bales in 1932, the largest carry-over on record (table 1). An examination of the extent to which certain grades and staple lengths are carried over, as compared with other grades and staple lengths, and of changes from year to year in the proportionate supplies of particular grades and staples, brings to light information of considerable interest.

Figure 1 facilitates comparison, with respect to each staple length of American upland cotton, (1) of stocks on hand at the beginning of the year with the supply of which it becomes a part, and (2) of this supply with that portion of it that remains on-hand at the end of the year.

<sup>1</sup> Credit is due Arthur W. Palmer for general supervision and helpful suggestions; B. Youngblood for his contribution to the grade and staple estimates project in its beginning; coworkers for assistance in compiling the data; and ginner, warehousemen, dealers, and manufacturers for their cooperation.

Figure 2 facilitates comparison, with respect to each of the White grades of American upland cotton, (1) of stocks on hand at the beginning of the year with the supply of which it becomes a part, and (2)

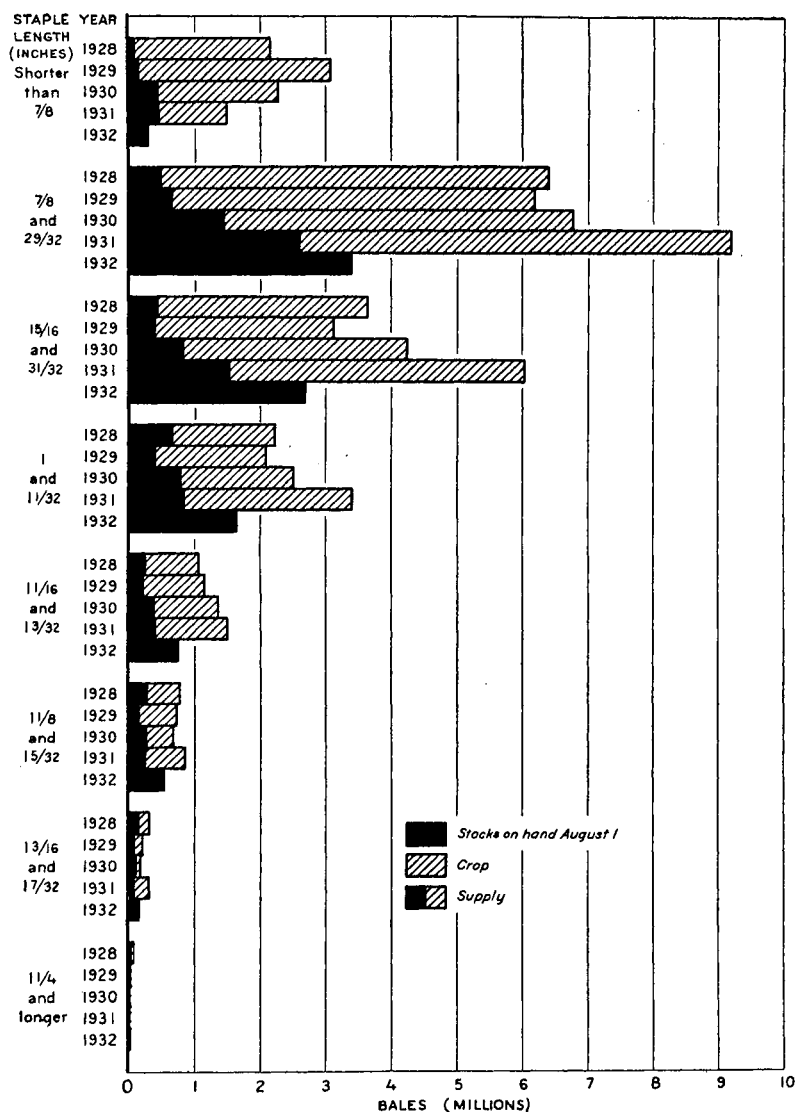


FIGURE 1.—STAPLE LENGTH OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 1, IN THE CROP, AND IN THE TOTAL YEAR'S SUPPLY, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

With respect to each of the staple-length groups, (1) stocks on hand August 1 constituted varying proportions of the supply from year to year, and (2) varying proportions of the year's supply were found in stocks remaining on hand on August 1 of the succeeding year. Attention is called to the fact that certain staple lengths tend to be carried over in increasingly greater quantities from year to year.

of this supply with that portion of it that remains on hand at the end of the year.

The carry-over of American cotton, as the term is used in this report, consists of stocks on hand in the United States on August 1. The Bureau of the Census reports the number of bales of cotton on hand

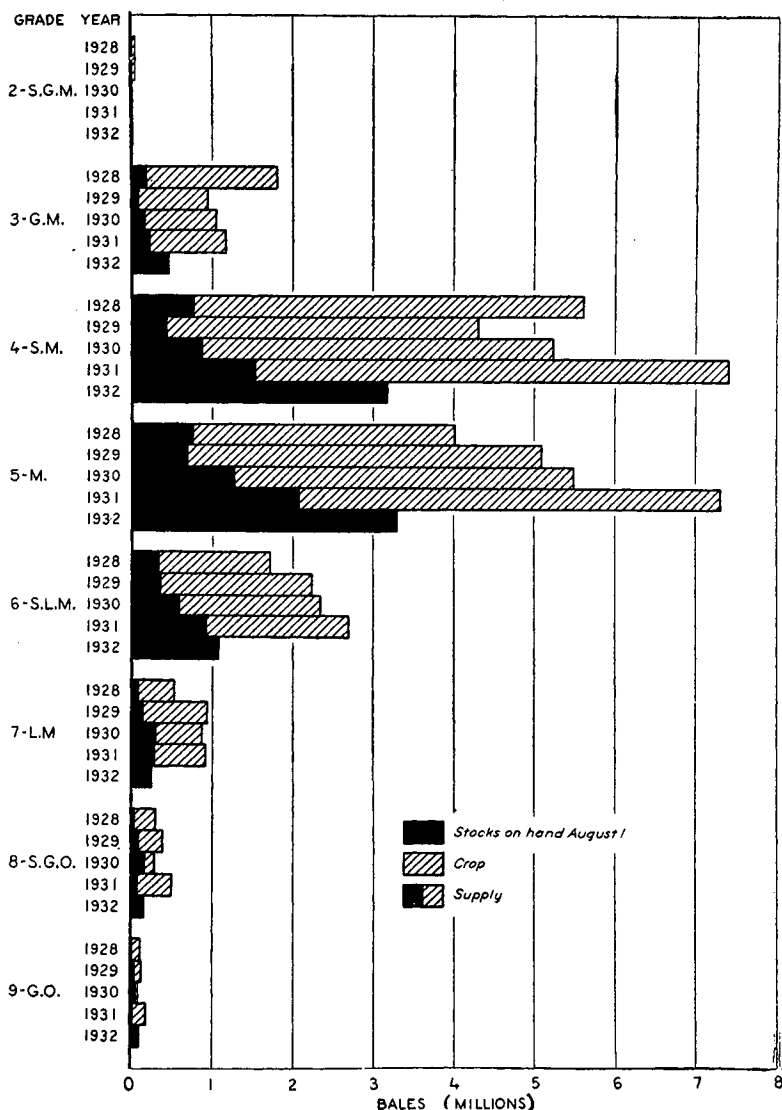


FIGURE 2.—WHITE GRADES OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 1, IN THE CROP, AND IN THE TOTAL YEAR'S SUPPLY, 1928-29 TO 1932-33.

With respect to each of the grades, (1) stocks on hand August 1 constituted varying proportions of the supply from year to year, and (2) varying proportions of the year's supply were found in stocks remaining on hand on August 1 of the succeeding year. Attention is called to the increased quantities of the various grades carried over in recent years.

in consuming establishments, in public storage and at compresses, and elsewhere, on August 1 of each year. For the purpose of this

study, cotton reported by the Bureau of the Census as "elsewhere" is included with that in public storage and at compresses.

Detailed data on the grade and staple length of the crop and the carry-over, together with the method of estimating, are reported in Statistical Bulletin No. 40, issued by the Department of Agriculture in 1933.

### RELATIONSHIP OF CARRY-OVER AND SUPPLY

To evaluate properly the grade and staple of cotton in the carry-over, data on the annual supply, of which the carry-over is a remainder, are also desirable and are here included (table 2). For purposes of this report, the annual supply will be considered as consisting of cotton on hand August 1 of each year plus cotton ginned from the current crop. The carry-over includes, obviously, a portion of the new crop ginned prior to August 1. The crop includes all of the cotton ginned during the crop-harvesting season, including that cotton ginned prior to August 1.<sup>2</sup>

During the period 1928-29 to 1931-32, the annual supply of cotton increased materially. The supply for the first 2 years was practically the same, but for the last 2 years it has been increasingly larger. The major factor in this increased supply has not been increased production, although the crop increased somewhat during the 4-year period (table 3); it is to be found in the increasingly greater proportion of the supply carried over (table 1). In fact, the crop decreased in 1930-31, whereas the supply increased materially; and the proportionate increase in supply for 1931-32 resulted from the large carry-over from the previous year as well as from the near-record crop of more than 16½ million bales in 1931-32. The proportionate increase in the carry-over for each succeeding year has been much more rapid than the increase in the crop, and stocks of cotton on hand at the beginning of each of the last 4 years has been an increasing factor in the supply for that year. This increased carry-over has accumulated in public storage and at compresses, the number of bales carried over in mills remaining somewhat constant during the 4-year period (tables 4 and 5).

Expressed as a percentage of the total carry-over, that portion on hand in consuming establishments decreased materially from 1929 to 1932 (table 6). The same tendency was true, in general, for individual staple lengths. Obviously, that portion of the total carry-over of each length on hand in public storage and at compresses showed corresponding increases. In consuming establishments, for the most part, a greater proportion of the total carry-over of the longer staple lengths as compared with the shorter staple lengths was on hand at the end of each year (fig. 3). The opposite tendency, of course, was true of the carry-over in public storage and at compresses. The carry-over of cotton having a staple length of 1¼ inches and longer was greater in consuming establishments each year than in public storage and at compresses. This was true also of 1½-inch and 1½½-inch cotton in 1929, 1930, and 1931.

<sup>2</sup> When the carry-over and crop, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, are added together to arrive at the total supply, there is a slight duplication, inasmuch as the number of bales ginned prior to Aug. 1 are counted both as carry-over and as crop. To arrive at the correct supply of American cotton for any one cotton year, say the year ended July 31, 1929, it would be necessary to add to the crop of 1928 (less ginnings prior to Aug. 1, 1928), the stocks on hand on Aug. 1, 1928, and then add that portion of the following crop ginned prior to Aug. 1, 1929. Obviously, it is impracticable to attempt to separate by grade and staple the new from the old cotton in the carry-over. Cotton ginned prior to Aug. 1 usually constitutes, however, less than 1 percent of the total supply.

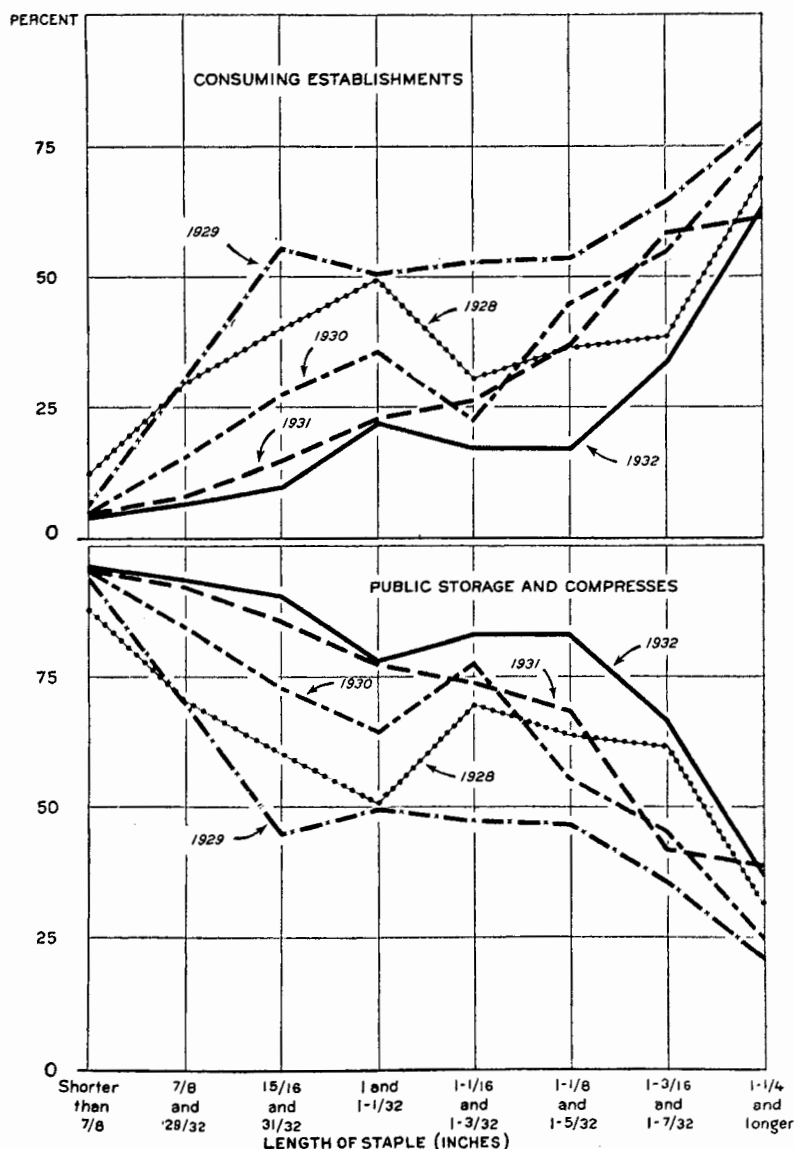


FIGURE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STOCKS OF EACH STAPLE LENGTH OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON HELD IN SPECIFIED TYPES OF STORAGE IN THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 1, 1928-32.

Relatively large quantities of the longer staples were carried over in consuming establishments in each of these years, whereas relatively large quantities of the shorter staples were carried over in public storage and at compresses.

#### AVERAGE STAPLE LENGTH OF CARRY-OVER, CROP, AND SUPPLY

The average staple length of cotton in the carry-over decreased more than one sixteenth of an inch from 1928 to 1931 (table 7), but the average for 1932 is greater than that for either 1930 or 1931. During the same period the average staple length of cotton in the

crop increased (table 8). However, the average staple length of cotton carried over was greater each year than the average for the previous crop or for the supply of which the carry-over was a re-

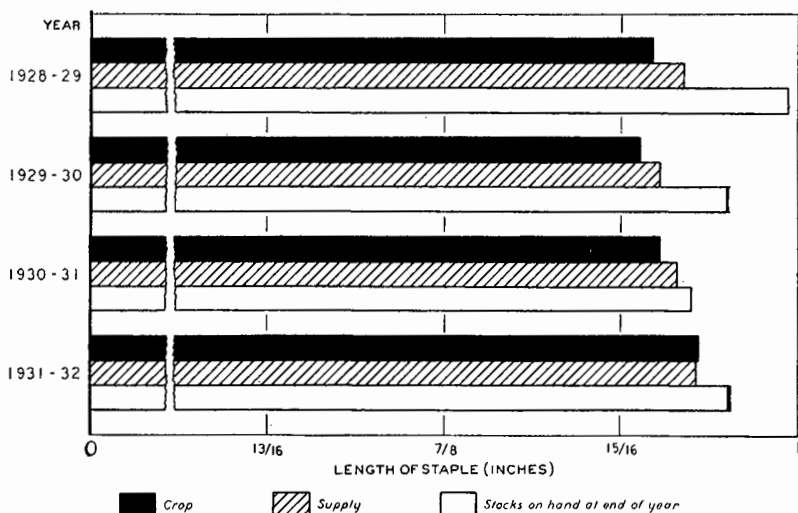


FIGURE 4.—AVERAGE STAPLE LENGTH OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON IN THE CROP, SUPPLY, AND STOCKS ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THE YEAR, 1928-29 TO 1931-32.

The staple of cotton on hand at the end of each year averaged longer than that of the crop or the supply.

mainder (fig. 4). For the years ended July 31, 1931 and 1932, the average staple length of cotton in the carry-over was only slightly greater than in the crop; but for the years ended July 31, 1929 and 1930, the average for the carry-over was more than one thirty-second of an inch greater than the average for the previous crop.

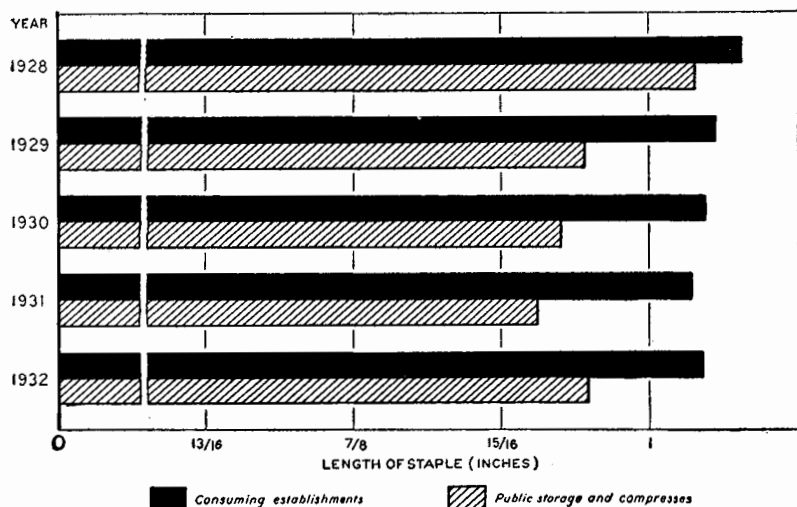


FIGURE 5.—AVERAGE STAPLE LENGTH OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON ON HAND IN CONSUMING ESTABLISHMENTS AND IN PUBLIC STORAGE AND AT COMPRESSES IN THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 1, 1928-32.

The average staple length of cotton carried over in consuming establishments was consistently longer than that carried over in public storage and at compresses.



This tendency for the average staple length of cotton in the carry-over to be greater than the average staple length of cotton in the crop or in the supply means that a relatively greater proportion of the shorter lengths was taken from the supply each year for domestic consumption and exports than was left in the carry-over.

The average staple length of cotton carried over in consuming establishments was greater each year than the average for cotton carried over in public storage and at compresses. Except in 1928, when the total carry-over was small, the average staple length of cotton carried over in consuming establishments was practically one sixteenth of an inch greater than that in public storage and at compresses (fig. 5).

#### PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL SUPPLY OF EACH STAPLE LENGTH CARRIED OVER

In general, for each of the 4 years, 1928-29 to 1931-32, a much smaller proportion of the supply of the shorter lengths as compared with the longer lengths was carried over (fig. 6 and table 9). In 1928-29 the percentages carried over ranged from 7.2 percent for cotton shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch to 47.8 percent for cotton  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and longer. In 1929-30 the range was from 14.5 percent to 54.9 percent; in 1930-31, from 20.4 percent to 57.9 percent; and in 1931-32, from 20.1 percent to 69.8 percent. As shown in figure 5, there was, generally, a uniform gradation each year for the intervening lengths.

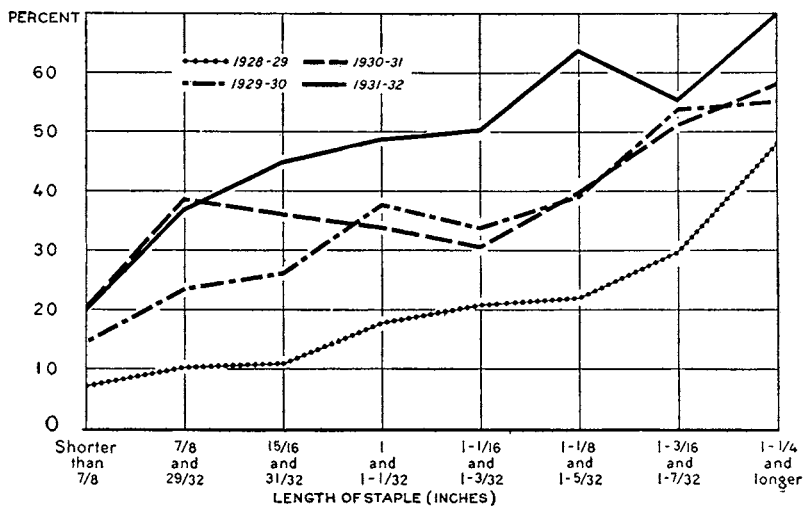


FIGURE 6.—PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL SUPPLY OF THE VARIOUS STAPLE LENGTHS OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON REMAINING ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THE COTTON SEASON, 1928-29 TO 1931-32.

Relatively small quantities of the shorter staple lengths were carried over at the end of each of these years.

The tendency for a relatively greater proportion of the supply of the longer lengths to be carried over is most pronounced in consuming establishments, but is also present to some extent in public storage

and at compresses. That consuming establishments carry over relatively large proportions of the longer lengths as compared with the shorter lengths may be accounted for in part by the uncertainty in the mind of the manufacturer as to the future supply of these lengths as compared with the future supply of shorter lengths.

The proportion of the total supply carried over in consuming establishments remained fairly constant over the 4-year period, whereas the proportion of the supply carried over in public storage and at compresses increased materially (table 9); in general, these same tendencies are observed with respect to the individual staple lengths.

The proportion of the supply of each staple length carried over in consuming establishments has been more nearly constant than that carried over in public storage and at compresses (fig. 7). However, the percentage distribution of the several staple lengths found in

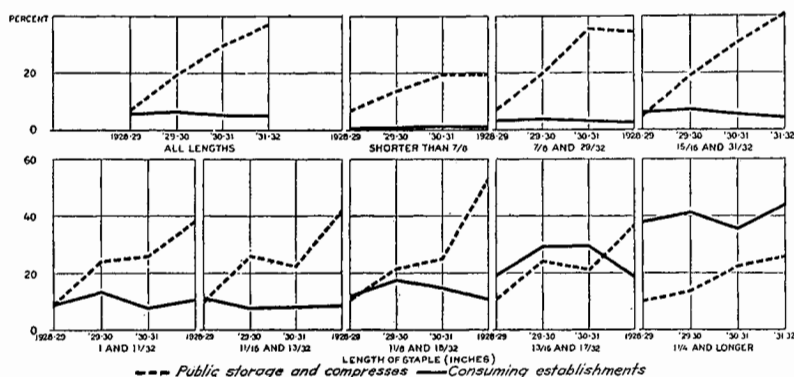


FIGURE 7.—PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL SUPPLY OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON REMAINING ON HAND AT THE END OF THE YEAR IN CONSUMING ESTABLISHMENTS AND IN PUBLIC STORAGE AND AT COMPRESSES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1928-29 TO 1931-32.

The proportion of the total supply of each staple length carried over in consuming establishments remained fairly constant over the 4-year period, whereas the proportion carried over in public storage and at compresses increased materially.

the supply is followed more closely by the part of the carry-over in public storage and at compresses than by the part in consuming establishments (fig. 8).

Of the 1928-29 supply, the proportion of the staple lengths  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, inclusive, remaining in the carry-over, was about the same in consuming establishments as in public storage and at compresses. The proportion of the supply of the staple lengths  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch and shorter carried over was greater in public storage and at compresses than in consuming establishments, whereas the proportion of the supply of the staple lengths  $1\frac{1}{16}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches was greater in consuming establishments. For the years subsequent to 1929 the proportion of the supply of each staple length carried over in public storage and at compresses became increasingly larger; and for each staple length except  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and longer, the carry-over in public storage and at compresses exceeded that of consuming establishments.

### DISAPPEARANCE OF THE VARIOUS STAPLE LENGTHS INTO DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS

The number of bales of each length disappearing into domestic consumption and exports is calculated by subtracting the carry-over at the end of each cotton year from the supply of that year. This distribution by staple lengths is shown in table 10. Obviously, the carry-over is that portion of the supply which did not disappear into domestic consumption and exports.

The total number of bales disappearing into domestic consumption and exports decreased progressively from about 14½ million in 1928-29 to less than 12 million in 1930-31, and then increased to more than 13 million in 1931-32. During this period the disappearance of the staple lengths  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches, inclusive, varied irregularly from year

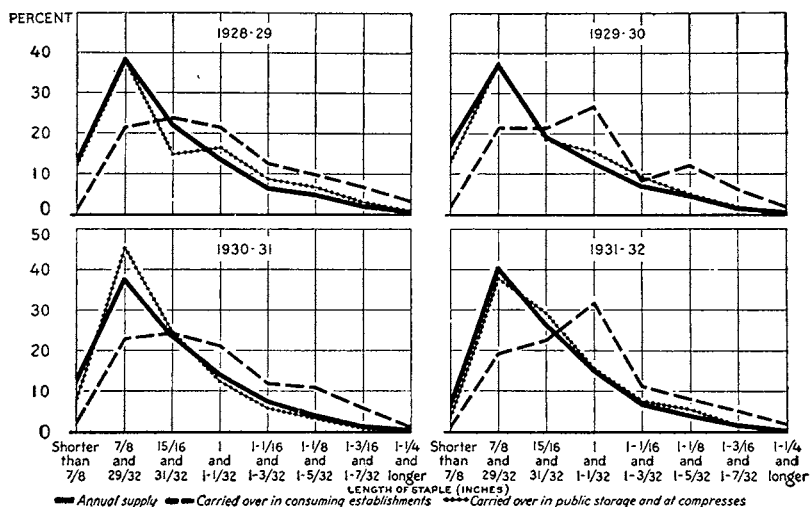


FIGURE 8.—STAPLE-LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON IN THE ANNUAL SUPPLY AND IN STOCKS ON HAND AT THE END OF THE YEAR IN CONSUMING ESTABLISHMENTS AND IN PUBLIC STORAGE AND AT COMPRESSES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1928-29 TO 1931-32.

The staple-length distribution of cotton held in public storage and at compresses at the end of the year closely resembles that of cotton in the total supply.

to year, while the disappearance of the staple lengths shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch and those  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches and longer generally decreased each succeeding year. The decreases in the disappearance of the staple lengths shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch and those  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches and longer appear even more significant when the disappearance of each of these lengths is expressed as a percentage of the supply. With but one exception of any consequence, that of the staple lengths shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in 1929-30, the percentage of the available supply of each of these lengths disappearing into domestic consumption and exports decreased from year to year. In view of the fact that the annual supply of these staple lengths generally decreased during the 4-year period, the decrease in the disappearance of each length when expressed as a percentage of the supply is all the more significant.

Although the average staple length of cotton disappearing into domestic consumption and exports has not changed very much from

year to year, except for a slight decrease in 1929-30 when a large quantity of cotton shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch was used, the figures show that there has been a definite tendency for relatively more of the medium lengths to be used, and relatively less of the very short and the very long staples. This decrease in the disappearance of cotton shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch and cotton  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and longer may be due in part to a greater decrease in the production of higher quality goods and of coarse industrial fabrics than in the production of medium quality goods.

For each of the 4 years, 1928-29 to 1931-32, the disappearance was greater than the production for one or more staple lengths. In 1928-29 the disappearance of each of the staple lengths  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch and longer was greater than the production of these lengths. In 1929-30 the disappearance of the staple lengths  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and longer was greater than production. In 1930-31 the disappearance of cotton  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and longer exceeded production, and in 1931-32 the disappearance of cotton shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch was greater than production.

### TENDERABILITY OF COTTON IN THE CARRY-OVER

Frequently, as soon as the volume of the carry-over of American cotton is announced by the Bureau of the Census, statements are made to the effect that a large portion of the carry-over is of untenderable or even unspinnable cotton. Neither of these statements has been substantiated by the figures for any one of the 5 years for which data are available on the grade and staple of the carry-over.

The largest quantity of cotton untenderable in settlement of futures contracts in any one of the 5 years was about 897,000 bales in 1930, or 20.8 percent of the total carry-over of that year. Of the large 1932 carry-over, only 677,600 bales, or 7.1 percent, was estimated to be untenderable (table 11). Included in untenderable cotton is the no-grade cotton, or cotton below any of the recognized grades. Any unspinnable cotton would probably be in this group, and it is doubtful if any of this cotton is unspinnable to the extent that it has no commercial use. The greatest quantity of no-grade cotton in any one of the five carry-overs was about 97,000 bales in 1930. Expressed as a percentage of the total carry-over, the no-grade cotton has never constituted more than 3 percent.

### GRADE OF THE CARRY-OVER AS COMPARED WITH GRADE OF THE SUPPLY

(Tables 12-16)

On August 1, 1929 and 1930, the proportion of the supply of White cotton remaining on hand was much greater for the lower than for the higher grades (fig. 9). This is just the opposite of the tendency noted with respect to staple length, as the longer staple lengths were carried over in relatively greater abundance. In 1931 the proportion of the supply remaining on hand at the end of the year was largest for the grades Strict Middling to Low Middling inclusive. In 1932 the proportion of the supply remaining on hand at the end of the year was largest for the grades Strict Middling, Middling, Strict Low Middling, and Good Ordinary (table 16). It is quite likely that the carry-overs for the first 2 years were more normal than for the last 2 years. Because of unusually large supplies of all grades for the

years ended July 31, 1931 and 1932, and a relatively strong demand for lower-priced goods, the proportion of Low Middling and Strict Good Ordinary cotton remaining on hand was small, with increased proportions of the supplies of the higher grades.

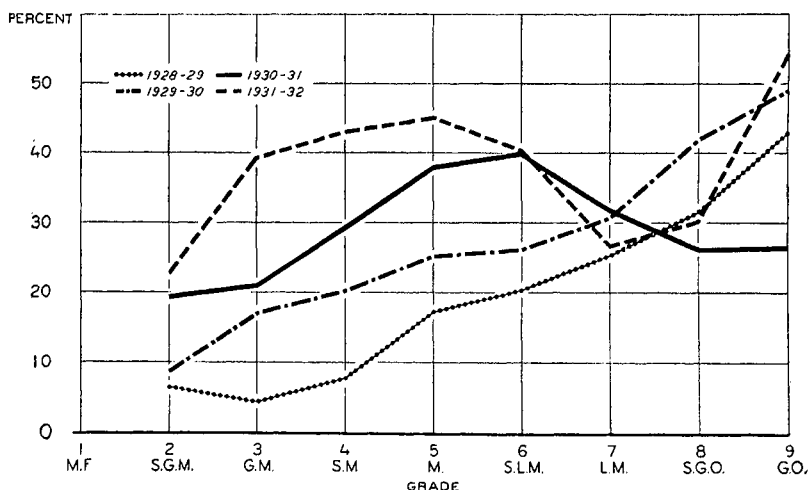


FIGURE 9.—PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL SUPPLY OF THE VARIOUS WHITE GRADES OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON REMAINING ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THE COTTON SEASON, 1928-29 TO 1931-32.

Relatively large quantities of the lower grades were carried over at the end of each of these years.

Since the manufacturer will not be able to replenish his stock of the lower-grade cotton from the new crop for several weeks at least, but will be able normally to obtain stocks of the higher grades from the new crop much sooner, one would expect the stocks of the lower grades to be relatively larger than the stocks of the higher grades on August 1 each year.

### CARRY-OVER OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN COTTON

(Tables 17-24)

Although the crop of American-Egyptian cotton decreased by more than half from 1928 to 1931, the annual supply remained more nearly constant for each of these years. Thus the carry-over was increasingly greater each year.

Practically all of the American-Egyptian cotton in the crop and the carry-over ranged in length from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches. More than half of the crop each year, except in 1928, was of the staple lengths  $1\frac{1}{8}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The decrease in the production of this length was relatively less than for any other length during the 4-year period. The total carry-over increased from year to year, and the proportion of the supply carried over was almost twice as great in 1930-31 and 1931-32 as in 1928-29 and 1929-30. The production and supply of cotton  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches varied irregularly over the 4-year period, showing a net increase for the crop of 1931 over the crop of 1928. The carry-over of cotton belonging to this length group was about the same each year and, in relation to the supply of this length, was smaller in 1932 than in 1929.

In general, the decrease in the production of American-Egyptian cotton has been greatest for the shorter lengths, whereas the proportion of the supply of these lengths carried over has increased. In other words, the use of American-Egyptian cotton of the staple lengths  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches and longer was maintained during the 4 years 1928-29 to 1931-32.

The carry-over of American-Egyptian cotton was slightly higher in grade for each of the 4 years, 1928-29 to 1931-32, than the grade of the supply of which the carry-over was a remainder. This indicates that relatively more of the lower grades than of the higher grades were consumed. This is the reverse of the tendency noted with reference to American upland cotton.

#### CARRY-OVER OF EGYPTIAN AND OTHER FOREIGN COTTON

The carry-over of Egyptian cotton in the United States increased from 65,300 bales in 1928 to 145,400 bales in 1930 (table 25). The carry-overs in 1931 and 1932, at 63,900 bales and 68,100 bales, respectively, were not much different from that of 1928. The large quantity carried over in 1930, and perhaps that of 1929, may be explained in part at least by the anticipation of the tariff on long-staple cotton, which became effective in June 1930.<sup>3</sup> Large quantities were imported in 1929 and 1930; and with only a slight increase in the consumption for these years, the carry-over was necessarily large.

Roughly, one third of the carry-over each year of Egyptian cotton was  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. As this is the length commonly associated with Egyptian uppers, about a third of the carry-over of Egyptian cotton may be assumed to be uppers. This is significant in view of the fact that during the 5 calendar years, 1926-30, slightly more than two thirds, 69.8 percent, of the exports of cotton from Egypt to the United States was uppers; and slightly less than one third, Sakellarides or other long-staple varieties.<sup>4</sup> In 1931, however, Sakellarides constituted a much greater percentage of the total exports of cotton from Egypt to the United States than in earlier years.

The American carry-over of foreign cotton other than Egyptian is made up principally of Chinese and British Indian cottons, and a small portion of Peruvian (table 26). Practically all of the Chinese and British Indian cotton in the carry-over was shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in staple, whereas most of the Peruvian cotton carried over was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches or longer.

<sup>3</sup> AGELASTO, A. M., FETROW, W. W., and FARRINGTON, C. C. SOME PHASES OF THE LONG-STAPLE COTTON SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Prelim. Rept., p. 6. 1932. [Mimeographed.]

<sup>4</sup> See p. 24 of report cited in footnote 3.

# GRADE AND STAPLE OF COTTON CARRY-OVER AND SUPPLY 13

TABLE 1.—*Stocks of American upland cotton on hand in the United States, by staple length, Aug. 1, 1928-32*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity					Percentage				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Per-</i>	<i>Per-</i>	<i>Per-</i>	<i>Per-</i>	<i>Per-</i>
All lengths <sup>1</sup> .....	2, 419. 8	2, 122. 6	4, 313. 6	6, 246. 0	9, 560. 3	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Shorter than ¾.....	87. 8	155. 0	446. 8	463. 2	298. 3	3. 6	7. 3	10. 4	7. 4	3. 1
¾ and 2¾.....	485. 0	650. 9	1, 445. 6	2, 615. 7	3, 392. 6	20. 0	30. 8	33. 5	41. 9	35. 5
2¾ and 3½.....	426. 8	397. 4	825. 4	1, 528. 2	2, 704. 0	17. 6	18. 7	19. 1	24. 5	28. 3
1 and 1½.....	659. 8	395. 1	783. 0	849. 2	1, 657. 6	27. 3	18. 6	18. 1	13. 6	17. 4
1½ and 1¾.....	268. 5	221. 3	389. 3	414. 8	754. 5	11. 1	10. 4	9. 0	6. 6	7. 9
1¾ and 1½.....	287. 2	170. 1	283. 4	269. 5	546. 7	11. 9	8. 0	6. 6	4. 3	5. 7
1½ and 1¾.....	157. 0	96. 4	115. 8	89. 7	174. 0	6. 5	4. 5	2. 7	1. 4	1. 8
1½ and longer.....	47. 7	36. 4	24. 3	15. 7	32. 6	2. 0	1. 7	. 6	. 3	. 3

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2.—*Supply of American upland cotton in the United States, by staple length, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928-31*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All lengths <sup>1</sup> .....	16, 088. 0	16, 641. 6	18, 045. 8	22, 861. 2	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Shorter than ¾.....	2, 159. 9	3, 076. 5	2, 276. 0	1, 482. 7	12. 9	18. 5	12. 6	6. 5
¾ and 2¾.....	6, 399. 8	6, 184. 6	6, 773. 3	9, 209. 0	38. 3	37. 2	37. 5	40. 2
2¾ and 3½.....	3, 652. 5	3, 145. 6	4, 247. 0	6, 040. 1	21. 9	18. 9	23. 5	26. 4
1 and 1½.....	2, 235. 6	2, 088. 7	2, 508. 9	3, 406. 3	13. 4	12. 5	13. 9	14. 9
1½ and 1¾.....	1, 062. 7	1, 159. 9	1, 390. 2	1, 502. 6	6. 4	6. 9	7. 5	6. 6
1¾ and 1½.....	776. 4	726. 2	676. 7	859. 5	4. 7	4. 4	3. 8	3. 8
1½ and 1¾.....	324. 9	215. 8	176. 6	314. 3	1. 9	1. 3	1. 0	1. 4
1½ and longer.....	76. 2	44. 3	27. 1	46. 7	. 5	. 3	. 2	. 2

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3.—*Ginnings of American upland cotton, by staple length, crops of 1928-31*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Per-</i>	<i>Per-</i>	<i>Per-</i>	<i>Per-</i>
All lengths <sup>1</sup> .....	14, 268. 2	14, 519. 0	13, 732. 2	16, 615. 2	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Shorter than ¾.....	2, 072. 1	2, 921. 5	1, 829. 2	1, 019. 5	14. 5	20. 1	13. 3	6. 1
¾ and 2¾.....	5, 914. 8	5, 533. 7	5, 327. 7	6, 593. 3	41. 5	38. 1	38. 8	39. 7
2¾ and 3½.....	3, 225. 7	2, 748. 2	3, 421. 6	4, 511. 9	22. 6	18. 9	24. 9	27. 2
1 and 1½.....	1, 575. 8	1, 693. 6	1, 725. 9	2, 557. 1	11. 0	11. 7	12. 6	15. 4
1½ and 1¾.....	794. 2	938. 6	970. 9	1, 087. 8	5. 6	6. 5	7. 1	6. 5
1¾ and 1½.....	489. 2	556. 1	393. 3	500. 0	3. 4	3. 8	2. 9	3. 5
1½ and 1¾.....	167. 9	119. 4	60. 8	224. 6	1. 2	. 8	. 4	1. 4
1½ and longer.....	28. 5	7. 9	2. 8	31. 0	. 2	. 1	(2)	. 2

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 4.—*Stocks of American upland cotton on hand in public storage and in compresses*<sup>1</sup> in the United States, by staple length, Aug. 1, 1928-32

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity					Percentage				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
All lengths <sup>2</sup> .....	1,488.7	1,196.8	3,271.0	5,332.9	8,405.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shorter than ¾.....	77.1	145.3	425.6	441.7	286.7	5.2	12.1	13.0	8.3	3.4
¾ and 7/8.....	341.2	452.4	1,222.2	2,408.0	3,173.4	22.9	37.9	37.4	45.2	37.7
1 and 1 1/8.....	256.0	177.6	602.1	1,306.1	2,443.9	17.2	14.8	18.4	24.5	29.1
1 1/8 and 1 1/2.....	333.5	196.0	504.0	656.8	1,292.7	22.4	16.4	15.4	12.3	15.4
1 1/2 and 1 3/4.....	186.6	104.4	301.7	306.5	626.5	12.5	8.7	9.2	5.7	7.5
1 3/4 and 1 7/8.....	182.8	79.2	156.8	170.3	454.4	12.3	6.6	4.8	3.2	5.4
1 7/8 and 2.....	90.6	34.3	52.6	37.4	115.7	6.5	2.9	1.6	.7	1.4
2 and longer.....	14.9	7.6	6.0	6.1	12.1	1.0	.6	.2	.1	.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes cotton reported by the Bureau of the Census as "elsewhere." Includes 335,000 bales for 1928; 275,000 for 1929; 470,000 for 1930; 850,000 for 1931; and 1,760,000 for 1932.<sup>2</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.TABLE 5.—*Stocks of American upland cotton on hand in consuming establishments in the United States, by staple length, Aug. 1, 1928-32*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity					Percentage				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
All lengths <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 bales 931.1	1,000 bales 925.8	1,000 bales 1,042.6	1,000 bales 913.1	1,000 bales 1,154.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shorter than ¾.....	10.7	9.7	21.2	21.5	11.6	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.4	1.0
¾ and 7/8.....	143.8	198.5	223.4	207.7	219.2	15.4	21.4	21.4	22.7	19.0
1 and 1 1/8.....	170.8	219.8	223.3	222.1	260.1	18.3	23.8	21.4	24.3	22.5
1 1/8 and 1 1/2.....	326.3	199.1	279.0	192.4	364.9	35.1	21.5	26.8	21.1	31.6
1 1/2 and 1 3/4.....	81.9	116.9	87.6	108.3	128.0	8.8	12.6	8.4	11.9	11.1
1 3/4 and 1 7/8.....	104.4	90.9	126.6	99.2	92.3	11.2	9.8	12.1	10.9	8.0
1 7/8 and 2.....	60.4	62.1	63.2	52.3	58.3	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.0
2 and longer.....	32.8	28.8	18.3	9.6	20.5	3.5	3.1	1.8	1.0	1.8

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.TABLE 6.—*Percentage of the total carry-over of each staple length of American upland cotton on hand in the United States in consuming establishments, and in public storage and at compresses, Aug. 1, 1928-32*

Staple length (inches)	In consuming establishments					In public storage and at compresses <sup>1</sup>				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
All lengths <sup>2</sup> .....	38.5	43.6	24.2	14.6	12.1	61.5	56.4	75.8	85.4	87.9
Shorter than ¾.....	12.2	6.3	4.7	4.6	3.9	87.8	93.7	95.3	95.4	96.1
¾ and 7/8.....	29.6	30.5	15.5	7.9	6.5	70.4	69.5	84.5	92.1	93.5
1 and 1 1/8.....	40.0	55.3	27.1	14.5	9.6	60.0	44.7	72.9	85.5	90.4
1 1/8 and 1 1/2.....	49.5	50.4	35.6	22.7	22.0	50.5	49.6	64.4	77.3	78.0
1 1/2 and 1 3/4.....	30.5	52.8	22.5	26.1	17.0	69.5	47.2	77.5	73.9	83.0
1 3/4 and 1 7/8.....	36.4	53.4	44.7	36.8	16.9	63.6	46.0	55.3	63.2	83.1
1 7/8 and 2.....	38.5	64.4	54.6	58.3	33.5	61.5	35.0	45.4	41.7	66.6
2 and longer.....	68.8	79.1	75.3	61.1	62.9	31.2	20.9	24.7	38.9	37.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes cotton reported by the Bureau of the Census as "elsewhere."<sup>2</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.



TABLE 7.—Average staple length <sup>1</sup> of American upland cotton on hand in the United States, by type of storage, Aug. 1, 1928-32

Year	Total stocks	In consuming establishments	In public storage and at compresses <sup>2</sup>
	Sixteenth inches	Sixteenth inches	Sixteenth inches
1928.....	16.44	16.62	16.32
1929.....	15.95	16.45	15.56
1930.....	15.65	16.38	15.42
1931.....	15.40	16.28	15.25
1932.....	15.07	16.36	15.58

<sup>1</sup> Average calculated by multiplying the number of bales in each length group by the midpoint of the group expressed in sixteenth inches (that is,  $1\frac{1}{16}$  = 15.5), summing, and dividing by the total number of bales. In making the calculations, the midpoints of the groups "Shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$ " and " $1\frac{1}{4}$  and longer" were considered to be 13.5 and 20.5, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cotton reported by the Bureau of the Census as "elsewhere."

TABLE 8.—Average staple length <sup>1</sup> of the ginnings, total supply, and disappearance of American upland cotton, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928-31

Year	Crop	Supply	Disappearance <sup>2</sup>
	Sixteenth inches	Sixteenth inches	Sixteenth inches
1928-29.....	15.18	15.36	15.27
1929-30.....	15.11	15.22	15.07
1930-31.....	15.22	15.32	15.28
1931-32.....	15.44	15.43	15.25

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 of table 7 for statement of method used in calculating averages.

<sup>2</sup> Supply minus carry-over at end of year.

TABLE 9.—Percentage of the total supply of each staple length of American upland cotton remaining on hand in the United States, by type of storage, Aug. 1, 1929-32

Staple length (inches)	Total carry-over				In consuming establishments				In public storage and at compresses <sup>1</sup>			
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
All lengths <sup>2</sup> .....	12.7	25.9	34.6	41.8	5.5	6.3	5.1	5.0	7.2	19.6	29.5	36.8
Shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ .....	7.2	14.5	20.4	20.1	.5	.7	1.0	.8	6.7	13.8	19.4	19.3
$\frac{7}{8}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....	10.2	23.4	38.6	36.8	3.1	3.6	3.1	2.4	7.1	19.8	35.5	34.4
$1\frac{1}{16}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....	10.9	26.2	36.0	44.8	6.0	7.1	5.2	4.3	4.9	19.1	30.8	40.5
1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....	17.7	37.5	33.8	48.7	8.9	13.4	7.7	10.7	8.8	24.1	26.1	38.0
$1\frac{1}{16}$ and $1\frac{3}{2}$ .....	20.8	33.6	30.5	50.2	11.0	7.6	8.0	8.5	9.8	26.0	22.5	41.7
$1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ .....	21.9	39.0	39.8	63.6	11.7	17.4	14.7	10.7	10.2	21.6	25.1	52.9
$1\frac{1}{16}$ and $1\frac{3}{2}$ .....	29.7	53.7	50.8	55.4	19.1	29.3	29.6	18.6	10.6	24.4	21.2	36.8
$1\frac{1}{4}$ and longer.....	47.8	54.9	57.9	69.8	37.8	41.3	35.4	43.9	10.0	13.6	22.5	25.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes cotton reported by the Bureau of the Census as "elsewhere."

<sup>2</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census

TABLE 10.—*Disappearance*<sup>1</sup> of American upland cotton into domestic consumption and export, by staple length, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928–31

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
All lengths <sup>2</sup> .....	14,565.4	12,328.0	11,799.8	13,300.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shorter than 7/8.....	2,004.9	2,629.7	1,812.8	1,184.4	13.8	21.3	15.4	8.9
7/8 and 29/32.....	5,748.9	4,739.0	4,157.6	5,816.4	39.4	38.4	35.2	43.7
29/32 and 31/32.....	3,255.1	2,320.2	2,718.8	3,336.1	22.3	18.8	23.0	25.1
1 and 1 1/2.....	1,840.5	1,305.7	1,659.7	1,748.7	12.6	10.6	14.1	13.1
1 1/2 and 1 3/4.....	841.4	770.6	945.4	748.1	5.8	6.3	8.0	5.6
1 3/4 and 1 7/8.....	606.3	442.8	407.2	312.8	4.2	3.6	3.5	2.4
1 7/8 and 1 7/8.....	228.5	100.0	86.9	140.3	1.6	.8	.7	1.1
1 7/8 and longer.....	39.8	20.0	11.4	14.1	.3	.2	.1	.1

<sup>1</sup> Supply minus carry-over at end of year.<sup>2</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.TABLE 11.—*Tenderability of American upland cotton on hand in the United States Aug. 1, 1928–32*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Tenderability <sup>1</sup>	Quantity					Percentage				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
Total carry-over <sup>2</sup> .....	2,419.8	2,122.6	4,313.6	6,246.0	9,560.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenderable.....	2,198.0	1,747.0	3,416.3	5,543.3	8,882.7	90.8	82.3	79.2	88.7	92.9
7/8 to 1 1/2 inches, inclusive.....	1,459.5	1,251.0	2,066.6	4,773.0	7,418.4	60.3	58.9	61.8	70.4	77.6
1 1/2 inches and longer.....	738.5	496.0	749.7	770.3	1,464.3	30.5	23.4	17.4	12.3	15.3
Untenderable.....	221.8	375.6	897.3	702.7	677.6	9.2	17.7	20.8	11.3	7.1
In grade only.....	134.0	220.6	450.5	239.5	379.3	5.6	10.4	10.5	3.9	4.0
In staple only.....	51.7	71.6	268.4	423.9	242.8	2.1	3.4	6.2	6.8	2.5
In both grade and staple.....	36.1	83.4	178.4	39.3	55.5	1.6	3.9	4.1	.6	.6

<sup>1</sup> Based on grade and staple only without reference to type of bale.<sup>2</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

# GRADE AND STAPLE OF COTTON CARRY-OVER AND SUPPLY 17

TABLE 12.—*Stocks of American upland cotton on hand in the United States, by grade, Aug. 1, 1928-32*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Grade	Quantity					Percentage				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Per-cent</i>	<i>Per-cent</i>	<i>Per-cent</i>	<i>Per-cent</i>	<i>Per-cent</i>
All grades <sup>1</sup> .....	2, 419.8	2, 122.6	4, 313.6	6, 246.0	9, 560.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Extra White.....	14.9	4.8	77.6	79.4	104.2	.6	.2	1.8	1.3	1.1
White.....	2, 154.6	1, 812.6	3, 404.2	5, 132.1	8, 507.1	89.0	85.5	78.9	82.2	89.0
1-Middling Fair.....										
2-Strict Good Middling.....	1.7	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	(?)
3-Good Middling.....	173.8	77.0	159.7	219.9	454.7	7.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.8
4-Strict Middling.....	702.9	430.0	872.0	1, 536.3	3, 183.5	31.4	20.4	20.2	24.6	33.3
5-Middling.....	753.7	687.7	1, 279.0	2, 077.8	3, 292.2	31.1	32.5	29.6	33.3	34.4
6-Strict Low Middling.....	330.6	348.0	583.0	928.3	1, 083.3	13.7	16.4	13.5	14.9	11.3
7-Low Middling.....	78.2	132.6	286.8	273.9	243.1	3.2	6.2	6.7	4.4	2.5
8-Strict Good Ordinary.....	37.8	89.6	159.1	71.4	148.6	1.6	4.2	3.7	1.1	1.6
9-Good Ordinary.....	15.9	44.9	61.0	21.3	98.5	.7	2.1	1.4	.3	1.0
Spotted.....	160.6	194.9	603.4	946.7	829.4	6.6	9.3	14.0	15.2	8.7
3-Good Middling.....	14.4	9.1	32.5	93.1	102.4	.6	.4	.8	1.5	1.1
4-Strict Middling.....	54.9	52.6	160.6	383.0	392.3	2.3	2.5	3.7	6.2	4.1
5-Middling.....	51.9	64.1	210.1	348.2	244.3	2.1	3.1	4.9	5.6	2.6
6-Strict Low Middling.....	24.8	44.3	136.6	95.3	59.0	1.0	2.1	3.2	1.5	.6
7-Low Middling.....	14.6	24.8	63.6	27.1	31.4	.6	1.2	1.4	.4	.3
Colored <sup>2</sup> .....	61.0	46.4	130.9	66.8	62.4	2.6	2.0	3.0	1.0	.6
No grade <sup>4</sup> .....	28.7	63.9	97.5	21.0	57.2	1.2	3.0	2.3	.3	.6

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Yellow Tinged, Light Yellow Stained, Yellow Stained, Gray, and Blue Stained.

<sup>4</sup> Includes bales not otherwise classified above.

TABLE 13.—*Supply of American upland cotton in the United States, by grade, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928-31*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Grade	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All grades <sup>1</sup> .....	16, 688.0	16, 641.6	18, 045.8	22, 861.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Extra White.....	421.6	473.5	578.2	515.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.3
White.....	14, 094.7	14, 049.7	15, 346.4	20, 171.8	84.5	84.4	85.0	88.2
1-Middling Fair.....	.7	.2			(?)	(?)		
2-Strict Good Middling.....	43.5	41.5	16.6	14.1	.3	.2	.1	.1
3-Good Middling.....	1, 803.8	940.9	1, 052.0	1, 159.9	10.8	5.7	5.8	5.1
4-Strict Middling.....	5, 608.5	4, 307.9	5, 236.0	7, 409.7	33.6	25.9	29.0	32.4
5-Middling.....	4, 004.1	5, 086.8	5, 490.7	7, 311.0	24.0	30.6	30.4	31.9
6-Strict Low Middling.....	1, 717.8	2, 229.7	2, 332.7	2, 687.5	10.3	13.4	12.9	11.7
7-Low Middling.....	525.9	938.0	863.7	914.2	3.2	5.6	4.8	4.0
8-Strict Good Ordinary.....	285.3	379.7	273.7	493.3	1.7	2.3	1.5	2.2
9-Good Ordinary.....	105.1	125.0	81.0	182.1	.6	.7	.5	.8
Spotted.....	1, 838.5	1, 762.2	1, 817.7	1, 994.9	11.0	10.6	10.1	8.7
3-Good Middling.....	157.3	56.2	179.7	208.4	.9	.3	1.0	.9
4-Strict Middling.....	847.6	701.5	717.6	811.5	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.6
5-Middling.....	518.0	628.4	545.3	596.1	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.6
6-Strict Low Middling.....	220.9	278.7	280.3	280.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.2
7-Low Middling.....	94.7	97.4	94.8	98.4	.6	.6	.5	.4
Colored <sup>2</sup> .....	128.4	235.8	193.8	104.1	.8	1.5	1.1	.5
No grade <sup>4</sup> .....	204.8	120.4	109.7	75.2	1.2	.7	.6	.3

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Yellow Tinged, Light Yellow Stained, Yellow Stained, Gray, and Blue Stained.

<sup>4</sup> Includes bales not otherwise classified above.

TABLE 14.—*Ginnings of American upland cotton, by grade, crops of 1928-31*  
 [Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Grade	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All grades <sup>1</sup> .....	14,208.2	14,519.0	13,732.2	16,015.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Extra White.....	406.7	468.7	500.6	435.8	2.8	3.2	3.6	2.6
White.....	11,940.1	12,237.1	11,942.2	15,039.7	83.7	84.3	87.0	90.6
1—Middling Fair.....	.7	.2	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	.....	.....
2—Strict Good Middling.....	41.8	38.7	13.0	10.9	.3	.3	.1	.1
3—Good Middling.....	1,630.0	803.9	892.3	940.0	11.4	5.9	6.5	5.7
4—Strict Middling.....	4,845.6	3,877.9	4,304.0	5,873.4	34.0	26.7	31.8	35.3
5—Middling.....	3,250.4	4,390.1	4,211.7	5,233.2	22.8	30.3	30.7	31.5
6—Strict Low Middling.....	1,387.2	1,881.7	1,749.7	1,759.2	9.8	13.0	12.7	10.6
7—Low Middling.....	447.7	805.4	576.9	640.3	3.1	5.5	4.2	3.9
8—Strict Good Ordinary.....	247.5	290.1	114.6	421.9	1.7	2.0	.9	2.5
9—Good Ordinary.....	89.2	80.1	20.0	160.8	.6	.6	.1	1.0
Spotted.....	1,677.9	1,507.3	1,214.3	1,048.2	11.8	10.8	8.8	6.3
3—Good Middling.....	142.9	47.1	147.2	115.3	1.0	.3	1.1	.7
4—Strict Middling.....	792.7	648.9	557.0	428.5	5.5	4.5	4.1	2.6
5—Middling.....	406.1	504.3	335.2	247.0	3.3	3.9	2.4	1.5
6—Strict Low Middling.....	196.1	234.4	143.7	185.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.1
7—Low Middling.....	80.1	72.6	31.2	71.3	.6	.5	.2	.4
Colored <sup>2</sup> .....	67.4	189.4	62.9	37.3	.5	1.4	.5	.2
No grade <sup>3</sup> .....	176.1	56.5	12.2	54.2	1.2	.3	.1	.3

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Yellow Tinged, Light Yellow Stained, Yellow Stained, Gray, and Blue Stained.

<sup>4</sup> Includes bales not otherwise classified above.

TABLE 15.—*Disappearance <sup>1</sup> of American upland cotton into domestic consumption and export, by grade, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928-31*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are not included]

Grade	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All grades <sup>2</sup> .....	14,565.4	12,328.0	11,799.8	13,300.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Extra White.....	416.8	395.9	498.8	411.0	2.8	3.2	4.2	3.1
White.....	12,282.1	10,645.5	10,214.3	11,064.7	84.3	86.3	86.6	87.7
1—Middling Fair.....	.7	.2	.....	.....	(?)	(?)	.....	.....
2—Strict Good Middling.....	40.7	37.9	13.4	10.9	.3	.3	.1	.1
3—Good Middling.....	1,726.8	781.2	832.1	705.2	11.9	6.3	7.1	5.3
4—Strict Middling.....	5,178.5	3,435.9	3,099.7	4,226.2	35.5	27.9	31.4	31.8
5—Middling.....	3,316.4	3,807.8	3,412.9	4,018.8	22.8	30.9	28.9	30.2
6—Strict Low Middling.....	1,369.8	1,646.7	1,404.4	1,604.2	9.4	13.3	11.9	12.1
7—Low Middling.....	393.3	651.2	580.8	671.1	2.7	5.3	5.0	5.0
8—Strict Good Ordinary.....	195.7	220.6	202.3	344.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.6
9—Good Ordinary.....	60.2	64.0	59.7	83.6	.4	.5	.5	.6
Spotted.....	1,643.6	1,158.8	871.0	1,165.5	11.3	9.4	7.4	8.8
3—Good Middling.....	148.2	23.7	86.6	106.0	1.0	.2	.7	.8
4—Strict Middling.....	795.0	540.9	334.6	419.2	5.5	4.4	2.8	3.2
5—Middling.....	453.9	418.3	197.1	351.8	3.1	3.4	1.7	2.6
6—Strict Low Middling.....	176.6	142.1	185.0	221.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7
7—Low Middling.....	99.9	33.8	67.7	67.0	.5	.3	.6	.5
Colored <sup>3</sup> .....	82.0	104.9	127.0	41.7	.6	.9	1.1	.3
No grade <sup>4</sup> .....	140.9	22.9	88.7	18.0	1.0	.2	.7	.1

<sup>1</sup> Supply minus carry-over at end of year.

<sup>2</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Yellow Tinged, Light Yellow Stained, Yellow Stained, Gray, and Blue Stained.

<sup>5</sup> Includes bales not otherwise classified above.

TABLE 16.—Percentage of the total supply of each of the White grades of American upland cotton remaining on hand in the United States, Aug. 1, 1929-32 <sup>1</sup>

Grade (White only)	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All White grades.....	12.9	24.2	33.4	42.2
1—Middling Fair.....	6.4	8.7	19.3	22.7
2—Strict Good Middling.....	4.3	17.0	20.9	39.2
3—Good Middling.....	7.7	20.2	20.3	43.0
4—Strict Middling.....	17.2	25.1	37.8	45.0
5—Middling.....	20.3	26.1	39.8	40.3
6—Strict Low Middling.....	25.2	30.6	31.7	26.6
7—Low Middling.....	31.4	41.9	26.1	30.1
8—Strict Good Ordinary.....	42.7	48.8	26.3	54.1
9—Good Ordinary.....				

<sup>1</sup> Carry-over expressed as percentage of supply of which it is a residue.

TABLE 17.—Ginnings of American-Egyptian cotton, by staple length, crops of 1928-31

[Quantities are given in running bales]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
All lengths <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 bales 28.3	1,000 bales 28.8	1,000 bales 23.3	1,000 bales 13.7	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Shorter than 1½.....	.7				2.5			
1½ and 1½½.....	13.4	5.3	2.5	2.4	47.3	18.4	10.7	17.5
1½½ and 1½¾.....	12.5	17.1	16.2	8.4	44.2	59.4	69.5	61.3
1½¾ to 1¾.....	1.6	6.0	4.6	2.9	5.6	20.8	19.8	21.2
1¾ and longer.....	.1	.4			.4	1.4		

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 18.—Supply of American-Egyptian cotton in the United States, by staple length, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928-31

[Quantities are given in running bales]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
All lengths <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 bales 34.1	1,000 bales 36.0	1,000 bales 31.4	1,000 bales 30.4	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Shorter than 1½.....	.8	.3			2.3	.8		
1½ and 1½½.....	15.0	6.0	2.7	4.4	44.0	16.7	8.6	14.5
1½½ and 1½¾.....	14.9	22.2	23.3	22.0	43.7	61.7	74.2	72.4
1½¾ to 1¾.....	3.3	7.1	5.4	4.0	9.7	19.7	17.2	13.1
1¾ and longer.....	.1	.4			.3	1.1		

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 19.—*Stocks of American-Egyptian cotton on hand in the United States, by staple length, Aug. 1, 1928-32*

[Quantities are given in running bales]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity					Percentage				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
All lengths <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 bales 5.8	1,000 bales 7.2	1,000 bales 8.1	1,000 bales 16.7	1,000 bales 16.5	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Shorter than 1½.....	.1	.3	.....	.....	.....	1.7	4.2	.....	.....	.....
1½ and 1½½.....	1.6	.7	2	2.0	3.1	27.6	9.7	2.5	12.0	18.8
1½½ and 1¾.....	2.4	5.1	7.1	13.6	12.4	41.4	70.8	87.6	81.4	75.1
1¾ to 1¾½.....	1.7	1.1	.8	1.1	1.0	29.3	15.3	9.9	6.6	6.1
1¾ and longer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.TABLE 20.—*Disappearance <sup>1</sup> of American-Egyptian cotton into domestic consumption and export, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928-31*

[Quantities are given in running bales]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
All lengths <sup>2</sup> .....	1,000 bales 26.9	1,000 bales 27.9	1,000 bales 14.7	1,000 bales 13.9	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0
Shorter than 1½.....	.5	.3	.....	.....	1.9	1.1	.....	.....
1½ and 1½½.....	14.3	5.8	.7	1.3	53.1	20.8	4.8	9.3
1½½ and 1¾.....	9.8	15.1	9.7	9.6	36.4	54.1	66.0	69.1
1¾ to 1¾½.....	2.2	6.3	4.3	3.0	8.2	22.6	29.2	21.6
1¾ and longer.....	.1	.4	.....	.....	.4	1.4	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Supply minus carry-over at end of year.<sup>2</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.TABLE 21.—*Stocks of American-Egyptian cotton on hand in the United States, by grade, Aug. 1, 1928-32*

[Quantities are given in running bales]

Grade	Quantity					Percentage				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
All grades <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 bales 5.8	1,000 bales 7.2	1,000 bales 8.1	1,000 bales 16.7	1,000 bales 16.5	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0
1 and 1½.....	1.3	1.7	2.4	4.7	2.9	22.4	23.6	29.7	28.1	17.6
2 and 2½.....	1.1	4.0	3.5	8.6	9.1	19.0	55.5	43.2	51.5	55.1
3 and 3½.....	2.7	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.5	46.6	16.7	25.9	17.4	21.2
4 and 4½.....	.4	.2	.1	.5	1.0	6.9	2.8	1.2	3.0	6.1
5.....	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Below 5.....	.2	.1	.....	.....	.....	3.4	1.4	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 22.—*Supply of American-Egyptian cotton in the United States, by grade, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928-31*

[Quantities are given in running bales]

Grade	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
All grades <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 bales 34.1	1,000 bales 36.0	1,000 bales 31.4	1,000 bales 30.4	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0
1 and 1½.....	6.8	7.2	8.6	5.9	19.9	20.0	27.4	19.4
2 and 2½.....	14.7	20.4	14.9	14.5	43.1	56.7	47.5	47.7
3 and 3½.....	11.1	7.7	7.2	7.4	32.6	21.4	22.9	24.3
4 and 4½.....	1.1	.6	.7	2.4	3.2	1.6	2.2	7.9
5.....	.2			.2	.6			.7
Below 5.....	.2	.1			.6	.3		

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 23.—*Ginnings of American-Egyptian cotton, by grade, crops of 1928-31*

[Quantities are given in running bales]

Grade	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
All grades <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 bales 28.3	1,000 bales 28.8	1,000 bales 23.3	1,000 bales 13.7	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0
1 and 1½.....	5.5	5.5	6.2	1.2	19.4	19.1	26.6	8.7
2 and 2½.....	13.6	16.4	11.4	5.9	48.0	56.9	48.9	43.1
3 and 3½.....	8.4	6.5	5.1	4.5	29.7	22.6	21.9	32.8
4 and 4½.....	.7	.4	.6	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.6	13.9
5.....	.1			.2	.4			1.5
Below 5.....								

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 24.—*Disappearance <sup>1</sup> of American-Egyptian cotton into domestic consumption and export, by grade, year beginning Aug. 1, 1928-31*

[Quantities are given in running bales]

Grade	Quantity				Percentage			
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
All grades <sup>2</sup> .....	1,000 bales 26.9	1,000 bales 27.9	1,000 bales 14.7	1,000 bales 13.9	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0	Per- cent 100.0
1 and 1½.....	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.0	19.0	17.2	26.5	21.6
2 and 2½.....	10.7	16.9	6.3	5.4	39.8	60.6	42.8	38.8
3 and 3½.....	9.9	5.6	4.3	3.9	36.8	20.1	29.3	28.1
4 and 4½.....	.9	.5	.2	1.4	3.3	1.8	1.4	10.1
5.....	.2			.2	.7			1.4
Below 5.....	.1	.1			.4	.3		

<sup>1</sup> Supply minus carry-over at end of year.

<sup>2</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 25.—*Stocks of Egyptian cotton on hand in the United States, by staple length, Aug. 1, 1928-32*

[Quantities are given in equivalent 500-pound bales]

Staple length (inches)	Quantity					Percentage				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
All lengths <sup>1</sup>	1,000 bales 65.3	1,000 bales 129.2	1,000 bales 145.4	1,000 bales 63.9	1,000 bales 68.1	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0	Percent 100.0
Shorter than 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ .....	1.4	.3	.3	1.1	8.0	2.2	.2	.2	1.7	11.7
1 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	23.4	70.8	47.3	21.5	13.0	35.8	54.8	32.6	33.6	19.1
1 $\frac{3}{16}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	1.7	6.6	11.5	.8	.7	2.6	5.1	7.9	1.3	1.0
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	7.5	2.7	9.9	6.5	3.1	11.5	2.1	6.8	10.2	4.6
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	21.3	34.1	53.5	28.6	30.2	32.6	26.4	36.8	44.8	44.4
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	7.0	12.9	22.3	5.2	11.5	10.7	10.0	15.3	8.1	16.9
1 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	2.6	1.8	.6	.....	1.5	4.0	1.4	.4	.....	2.2
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ and longer.....	.4	.....	.....	.2	.1	.6	.....	.....	.3	.1

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.TABLE 26.—*Stocks of foreign cotton other than Egyptian on hand in the United States, by staple length, Aug. 1, 1928-32*

[Quantities are given in equivalent 500-pound bales]

Growth	Year	Total <sup>1</sup>	Shorter than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	$\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	1 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches and longer
All growths.....	1928	1,000 bales 45.6	1,000 bales 39.3	.....	.....	0.3	.....	0.1	0.9	5.0
	1929	53.0	42.1	0.3	5.5	.....	0.7	.1	.4	3.9
	1930	63.3	55.6	.....	.....	.....	.3	1.3	.1	6.0
	1931	43.4	39.5	.....	.....	.....	.1	.3	1.3	2.2
	1932	32.9	25.4	.8	.....	.....	.....	.1	.2	6.4
Peruvian.....	1928	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.9	4.5
	1929	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.7	.1	.3	3.5
	1930	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	1.3	.1	5.4
	1931	3.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.3	1.3	1.5
	1932	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.2	2.3
Chinese.....	1928	29.9	29.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1929	22.7	18.1	.....	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1930	25.5	25.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1931	21.1	21.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1932	10.5	10.2	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Indian.....	1928	9.4	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1929	25.0	23.9	.3	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1930	29.9	29.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1931	18.3	18.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1932	15.4	15.0	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	1928	.8	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....	.....	.....	.5
	1929	.7	.1	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4
	1930	.8	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6
	1931	.8	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.7
	1932	4.4	.2	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.1

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the Bureau of the Census.



## SUMMARY

The proportion of the supply of longer staple cotton carried over is very much larger than the proportion of the supply of shorter staple cotton carried over.

The average staple length of the cotton in the carry-over is consistently greater than the average staple length of both the previous crop and the supply of which the carry-over is a remainder.

The carry-over does not include large quantities of "unspinnable" cotton, nor has it been largely made up of untenderable cotton.

Despite the decrease in the supply of cotton shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch and longer than  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, the proportion of the supply of these lengths carried over has increased in very much the same proportion as has the supply of the lengths  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

Domestic consumption and exports have taken from the supply each year an increasingly greater proportion of the medium staple lengths.

That portion of the carry-over stored in consuming establishments on August 1 of each year contained a larger proportion of the longer cotton than that stored outside of consuming establishments.

The proportion of the supply of the lower grades carried over has been larger than the proportion of the supply of the higher grades carried over.

Decreases in production and use of American-Egyptian cotton have been confined almost entirely to the staple lengths  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{32}$  inches.

Much larger proportions of the imports of Sakellarides cotton have been carried over than of Egyptian cottons of shorter staple length.