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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

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SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1912

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1912.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Census Bulletin 115, which is a report on the supply and distribution of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1912. The statistics were collected and compiled under the supervision of Mr. William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, assisted by Mr. H. J. Zimmerman.

The report is presented in two divisions: (1) The supply of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1912, and the distribution of the same, together with statistics of spindles, cotton consumed, cotton on hand, and imports and exports of cotton and cotton goods, including comparative statistics for previous years; and (2) the world's spindles and consumption of cotton for 1900 and 1912, together with statistics of the trade in cotton and cotton manufactures for selected countries. Information is also presented in regard to the fiber-using branches of the textile industry in the United States as returned at the census of 1910 covering the calendar year 1909.

During the year ending August 31, 1912, four preliminary reports were issued showing the supply and distribution of cotton for the periods ending October 31, December 31, February 29, and August 31, respectively. The present report, which forms the complement to the report on production, compiled from the returns of the ginners, gives the aggregate of the figures included in the preliminary statements and covers the eighth consecutive year for which statistics of cotton consumed and cotton stocks have been collected and published by this bureau.

In conformity with the act of Congress approved July 22, 1912, there will be twelve reports issued during the coming year, giving for each month statistics of the quantity of cotton consumed, the quantity on hand in manufacturing establishments and in public warehouses, and the quantity imported and exported, by countries, and also of the number of active consuming cotton spindles.

Very respectfully,

E. Dana Durand

Director of the Census.

Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1912.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following summary shows, under certain general headings, the supply of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1912, and the distribution of this supply. Detailed figures are presented elsewhere in the report.

TABLE 1.—SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1912.

[The quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

		Bales.
SUPPLY.		
Total		17,896,226
Stocks held September 1, 1911		1,375,031
By manufacturers in cotton-growing states	101,114	
By manufacturers in all other states	441,077	
In independent warehouses and other public storage places	432,840	
By other holders (estimated)	400,000	
Net imports, year ending August 31, 1912		229,268
Ginnings		16,068,987
To balance distribution		222,940
DISTRIBUTION.		
Total		17,896,226
Cotton consumed		5,367,583
By manufacturers in cotton-growing states	2,712,223	
By manufacturers in all other states	2,655,360	
Cotton destroyed by fire		70,000
Cotton exported		10,681,758
Stocks held August 31, 1912		1,776,885
By manufacturers in cotton-growing states	241,611	
By manufacturers in all other states	629,035	
In independent warehouses and other public storage places	556,239	
By other holders (estimated)	350,000	

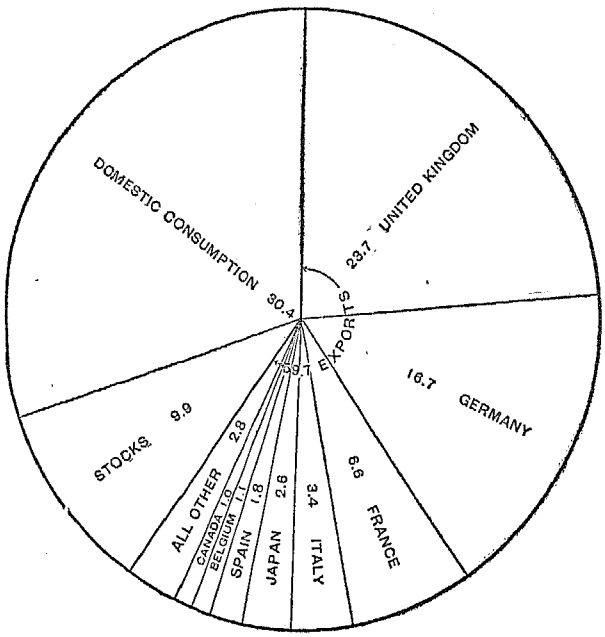
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION IN GENERAL.

The supply of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1912, according to Table 1, was 17,896,226 bales, consisting of 1,375,031 bales of stocks carried over from the previous year, 16,068,987 bales of cotton ginned during the year, 229,268 bales imported, and a remainder to balance distribution. In 1911 the supply was 13,873,423 bales, in 1910, 12,188,021 bales, and in 1909, 15,312,885 bales. The supply for the past year is by far the largest ever known and is due to the phenomenal crop of 1911. The variations in the supply for different years practically represent the differences between the crops produced in the United States, since the changes in the stocks held and in imports are too small to affect the total materially.

Of the total supply of cotton for 1912, as shown in the table, 5,437,583 bales, or 30.4 per cent, including that destroyed by fire, were consumed in this country, and 10,681,758 bales, or 59.7 per cent, were exported, while 1,776,885 bales, or 9.9 per cent, remained in the country at the close of the year. Of the supply for the preceding year, 34 per cent was consumed at home, 56.1 per cent was exported, and 9.9 per cent remained in the country at the close of the year, while for 1910 the proportions were 39.5, 52, and 8.5 per cent, respectively.

The mill consumption of cotton in the United States for the year covered by this report was the largest in the history of the country. It exceeded that for the preceding year by 662,605 bales and was 126,864 bales larger than that in 1909, which was the highest recorded prior to 1912. The exports during the past year were 10,681,758 bales, being 2,900,344 bales greater than for the preceding year and larger than for any previous year.

DIAGRAM 1.—*Proportion of supply of cotton for 1912 consumed in the United States, held in stocks, and exported, with distribution of exports by countries to which exported.*



The stocks of cotton in the United States at the close of August, 1912, amounted to 1,776,885 bales, compared with 1,375,031 bales on the corresponding date in 1911, 1,040,040 bales in 1910, and 1,483,585 bales in 1909. Those held by manufacturers amounted to 870,646 bales, an increase of 328,455 bales over the quantity held in 1911, but 146,092 bales less than that held in 1907, 1,016,738 bales, which was the largest amount for any year since the inauguration of these reports. The stocks held August 31 represent about an eight weeks' supply for the American cotton mills based on the consumption during the past year.

METHOD OF COLLECTING AND ASSEMBLING DATA.

The data for the statistics of cotton ginned have been collected by local agents of the Census Bureau, who canvassed the ginners and delinters. Those for the statistics of cotton consumed, of stocks held by manufacturers, and of stocks in independent warehouses and other public storage places, have been secured by these same local agents in the cotton-growing states, and, in all other states, by correspondence and by special agents who canvassed the important mill centers. Stocks at ports, generally known as "port stocks," were reported and are included as stocks held in manufacturing establishments, in independent warehouses, and by other holders, respectively. The statistics for imports and exports have been compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor.

The supply of cotton for the year is obtained by combining stocks held at the beginning of the year with net imports of cotton, cotton ginned, and linters produced during the 12-month period.

The statistics indicating the distribution of the supply show the quantity of cotton consumed during the year, the amount destroyed by fire, that exported, and stocks in the country at the close of the year. Stocks held have been segregated so as to show the quantity in the possession of manufacturers, both in the cotton-growing states and in all other states, that held in independent warehouses and other public storage places, and the estimated amount in the hands of other holders. As stated above, the canvass for stocks held was limited to manufacturing establishments and independent warehouses and other public storage places.

The estimated stocks in the hands of "other holders" include baled cotton in the actual possession of merchants, buyers, cottonseed-oil mills, ginners, transportation companies, and producers. Owing to the large number of persons holding these stocks, the comparatively small proportion such stocks form of the total supply for the year, and the fact that the time for collecting the data and compiling the statistics was limited, these holders were not canvassed, but a careful consideration of all the elements entering into the problem leads to the opinion that 350,000 bales

should be included in Table 1 to cover stocks in their possession on August 31, 1912. This quantity, largely cotton from the crop of 1912, held in the state of Texas, while conjectural, is essential to round out a comprehensive statement of the distribution. The estimated amount is less than 2 per cent of the total supply.

The supply of cotton, as computed from the stocks at the beginning of the year and the imports and the ginnings during the year, falls short by 222,940 bales of the total quantity consumed in manufacture, destroyed by fire, exported, and held as stocks at the end of the year, and this amount, which is only 1.2 per cent of the total, is accordingly entered in the table under the heading, "To balance distribution."

A difference between the figures for the supply and the distribution which is represented by this balancing entry is to be expected. As many agencies and holders have to be canvassed in collecting the data for the statistics on the supply and the distribution of cotton, and as numerous conditions exist which affect these data, it is not surprising that a difference should appear in the balance sheet. Among the factors responsible for this condition may be named the following: (1) The inclusion of rebaled samples, commonly called "city crop," in the statistics of distribution; (2) the lack of uniformity on the part of manufacturers and others in returning stocks; and (3) an understatement by ginners and delinters of the quantity of cotton produced, due largely to their inability to make accurate estimates, at the time of the March canvass, of the quantity of cotton remaining to be ginned and of linters to be obtained from reginning cotton seed. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy how much any one or all of these factors contribute to the difference. The amount due to each no doubt varies in different seasons, but a considerable part of the difference between the figures for supply and those for distribution will always be attributable to the first-named cause. Between the time a bale of cotton leaves the ginnery and the time it reaches the consumer it is "sampled" a number of times—that is, small quantities of the fiber are extracted from the bale by successive bidders for use in determining its grade and value. These samples, with other cotton from time to time separated from the original package, are rebaled and the bales are counted in the statistics of exports, consumption, and stocks. Statistics of supply based upon an enumeration of the bales at the ginneries before any samples have been removed show, therefore, a smaller number of bales than the statistics of exports, consumption, and stocks on hand combined, although there is present in each case the same amount of cotton. The amount of this rebaled cotton varies in different seasons with the size of the crop and other conditions.

Where bales are mentioned in this report without the standard of weight being given, it will be understood that the quantities are expressed in running bales, counting round bales as half bales, that linters are included, and that foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales.

IMPORTS OF COTTON.

Practically the entire quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is produced in the country, the imports being a negligible quantity. In Table 2 statistics of the net imports of raw cotton, by countries from which imported, are shown for 1895 and 1900, and for each year from 1905 to 1912, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—*Net imports of raw cotton, by countries from which imported, for the year ending August 31, for specified years: 1895 to 1912.*

YEAR.	NET IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON (EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES).				
	Total.	Imported from—			
		Egypt.	United Kingdom.	Peru.	All other countries.
1912	229,268	175,835	27,049	9,201	17,183
1911	231,191	183,780	9,717	10,221	27,467
1910	151,395	102,217	19,435	12,076	17,667
1909	165,451	129,985	15,722	13,508	6,236
1908	140,869	120,187	13,741	5,586	1,355
1907	202,733	169,731	22,493	8,564	1,945
1906	133,464	103,669	20,176	7,440	2,179
1905	130,182	108,283	14,723	5,941	1,235
1900	134,778	106,166	21,810	5,116	1,686
1895	99,399	59,864	36,213	2,335	987

The total quantity of cotton imported into the United States during the year ending August 31, 1912, amounted to 231,122 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this cotton the equivalent of 1,854 bales of 500 pounds each was reexported, leaving in the country 229,268 bales. Nearly all the cotton imported (including most of that reported as from the United Kingdom) is Egyptian, which is used largely in the manufacture of thread, knit goods, and machine lace, and Peruvian, which is used as a substitute for wool in the manufacture of woolen goods. Some Chinese and Indian cotton is used in this country, but the amount is small, and less was imported in the year ending August 31, 1912, than in the preceding year.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table 3 presents comparative statistics by states from 1908 to 1912 for the number of cotton spindles, both total and active, the quantity of domestic and foreign cotton consumed during the year ending August 31, and the quantity of domestic and foreign cotton held by manufacturers on that date.

TABLE 3.—SPINDLES, RAW COTTON CONSUMED, AND STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS, BY STATES: 1908 TO 1912.

[The quantities of cotton are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE.	Year ended August 31—	COTTON SPINDLES.[1]		Spindles consuming cotton mixed with other fibers.[2]	COTTON CONSUMED (BALES).			STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS AT END OF YEAR (BALES).		
		Total.	Active.		Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.
United States	1912	31,582,679	30,578,528	500,206	5,367,583	5,159,920	207,663	870,646	785,870	84,776
	1911	30,803,662	29,522,597	456,242	4,704,978	4,529,548	175,430	542,191	460,767	81,424
	1910	28,029,093	28,206,862	.....	4,798,953	4,643,179	155,774	533,232	490,895	42,337
	1909	28,573,435	28,018,305	558,792	5,240,719	5,078,981	161,738	907,097	841,534	65,563
	1908	27,964,387	27,505,422	602,340	4,539,090	4,389,462	149,628	594,184	531,881	62,303
Alabama	1912	985,968	960,416	.....	267,189	266,754	435	22,225	22,090	135
	1911	967,564	897,414	.....	247,179	246,693	486	11,081	10,968	113
	1910	986,239	935,320	.....	236,188	235,783	405	13,949	13,854	95
	1909	984,534	948,068	.....	250,380	250,140	240	18,511	18,354	157
	1908	930,942	934,642	.....	202,177	201,748	429	11,302	11,013	289
Arkansas	1912	13,674	6,674	.....	6,177	6,177	.....	994	994	.....
	1911	14,324	6,814	.....	6,523	6,523	.....	1,127	1,127	.....
	1910	15,279	13,754	.....	4,285	4,285	.....	975	975	.....
	1909	14,324	13,724	.....	6,325	6,325	.....	760	760	.....
	1908	14,324	13,700	.....	4,124	4,124	.....	591	591	.....
California	1912	16,000	16,000	.....	18,780	18,524	256	3,643	3,643	.....
	1911	17,592	15,000	.....	13,375	12,413	962	2,643	2,258	385
	1910	16,442	16,442	.....	14,803	14,803	.....	2,320	2,320	.....
	1909	15,500	15,500	.....	14,574	14,555	19	1,165	1,165	.....
	1908	15,500	15,500	4,400	12,602	12,602	.....	2,432	2,432	.....
Connecticut	1912	1,307,907	1,249,593	44,076	142,745	122,995	19,750	40,075	31,321	8,754
	1911	1,270,071	1,257,327	45,239	128,991	113,958	15,033	35,846	24,210	11,636
	1910	1,282,232	1,279,416	.....	136,870	122,778	14,092	31,874	28,130	3,744
	1909	1,253,582	1,246,068	39,724	142,685	127,690	14,995	53,081	49,644	3,437
	1908	1,240,296	1,236,906	45,154	128,791	111,680	17,111	35,654	31,557	4,097
Georgia	1912	2,025,238	1,945,772	16,698	564,426	560,506	3,920	38,513	38,288	225
	1911	1,980,813	1,882,749	5,792	488,738	487,054	1,684	18,699	17,556	1,143
	1910	1,833,244	1,794,667	.....	496,951	493,624	3,327	22,273	21,288	985
	1909	1,831,714	1,797,484	15,612	540,818	538,686	2,132	33,204	31,527	1,677
	1908	1,792,790	1,757,686	13,876	474,986	472,890	2,096	19,732	19,310	422
Illinois	1912	48,444	48,444	3,600	27,831	27,802	29	3,582	3,573	9
	1911	43,404	43,404	600	16,598	16,530	68	1,103	1,091	12
	1910	41,032	39,240	.....	17,451	17,427	24	664	657	7
	1909	41,988	41,988	2,776	21,920	21,904	16	2,519	2,517	2
	1908	35,488	35,488	2,774	13,500	13,498	2	1,299	1,299	.....
Indiana	1912	130,656	91,656	6,890	21,795	21,766	29	3,282	3,267	15
	1911	127,674	72,354	5,540	14,435	14,392	43	1,468	1,466	2
	1910	125,352	124,104	.....	21,612	21,609	3	2,028	2,014	14
	1909	128,856	128,856	8,904	31,280	31,280	.....	3,429	3,429	.....
	1908	137,277	128,568	8,904	27,586	27,586	.....	1,796	1,796	.....
Kansas	1912	10,608	8,160	.....	4,457	4,457	.....	660	660	.....
	1911	10,600	.....	864	2,005	2,003	2	541	540	1
	1910	10,800	5,000	.....	2,457	2,457	.....	486	486	.....
	1909	10,708	10,708	1,440	5,146	5,146	.....	591	591	.....
	1908	10,000	10,000	1,000	3,873	3,873	.....	561	561	.....
Kentucky	1912	93,628	92,424	.....	27,339	27,339	.....	3,780	3,780	.....
	1911	96,956	96,956	5,000	19,012	18,997	15	1,718	1,718	.....
	1910	85,044	85,044	.....	23,056	23,056	.....	2,353	2,353	.....
	1909	88,096	83,080	5,000	25,353	25,353	.....	3,555	3,555	.....
	1908	85,700	82,700	14,324	23,566	23,566	.....	4,196	4,196	.....
Louisiana	1912	86,088	36,676	.....	15,151	15,151	.....	263	263	.....
	1911	86,588	37,676	.....	10,470	10,470	.....	206	206	.....
	1910	87,070	67,902	.....	10,910	10,910	.....	316	316	.....
	1909	89,152	69,152	.....	15,949	15,949	.....	324	324	.....
	1908	89,552	69,552	.....	13,826	13,826	.....	538	538	.....
Maine	1912	1,052,674	1,047,466	16,376	166,550	164,394	2,156	30,074	29,085	989
	1911	1,066,552	1,040,932	13,168	151,595	149,899	1,696	25,004	23,568	1,436
	1910	1,037,176	1,028,680	.....	154,841	153,645	1,196	24,330	24,023	307
	1909	1,005,258	990,712	31,436	161,099	160,137	962	51,350	50,742	608
	1908	978,188	978,188	24,632	149,870	149,032	838	27,915	27,498	417
Maryland	1912	158,168	128,546	9,000	69,704	69,704	.....	6,092	6,092	.....
	1911	160,114	140,514	.....	57,892	57,892	.....	2,246	2,246	.....
	1910	153,010	141,966	.....	56,013	56,013	.....	1,645	1,645	.....
	1909	152,266	144,290	9,000	61,294	61,294	.....	2,339	2,339	.....
	1908	151,000	148,816	9,000	54,320	54,320	.....	2,168	2,168	.....
Massachusetts	1912	11,066,846	10,822,771	61,904	1,264,017	1,145,291	118,726	313,050	266,189	46,861
	1911	10,613,290	10,166,348	53,558	1,144,345	1,048,623	95,722	220,811	179,936	40,875
	1910	9,703,573	9,637,601	.....	1,228,813	1,146,664	82,149	209,852	186,206	23,646
	1909	9,688,637	9,575,461	57,560	1,321,572	1,231,779	89,793	355,474	315,970	39,504
	1908	9,446,380	9,415,363	63,926	1,146,619	1,061,597	85,022	233,024	198 935	34,089
Michigan	1912	14,592	14,592	3,036	6,001	5,989	12	1,561	1,559	2
	1911	16,036	16,036	2,172	4,972	4,964	8	1,123	1,122	1
	1910	13,884	13,884	.....	5,991	5,989	2	1,810	1,807	3
	1909	15,876	15,876	2,680	4,534	4,534	.....	2,460	2,460	.....
	1908	15,576	15,576	2,280	4,809	4,809	.....	2,447	2,447	.....
Mississippi	1912	191,092	132,766	.....	31,159	31,159	.....	2,230	2,230	.....
	1911	183,662	124,272	.....	25,719	25,719	.....	1,057	1,057	.....
	1910	185,280	160,864	.....	29,978	29,978	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
	1909	176,640	159,468	.....	37,522	37,522	.....	2,615	2,615	.....
	1908	173,216	171,720	8,345	34,383	34,383	.....	1,735	1,735	.....

[1] Statistics of spindles for 1910 relate to Dec. 31, 1909.

[2] Statistics not available for 1910.

TABLE 3.—SPINDLES, RAW COTTON CONSUMED, AND STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS, BY STATES: 1908 TO 1912—Continued.

[The quantities of cotton are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE.	Year ending August 31—	COTTON SPINDLES.[1]		Spindles consuming cotton mixed with other fibers.[2]	COTTON CONSUMED (BALES).			STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS AT END OF YEAR (BALES).		
		Total.	Active.		Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total	Domestic.	Foreign.
Missouri	1912	31,840	31,840	4,050	19,868	19,864	4	2,926	2,926	.....
	1911	30,744	30,744	4,059	16,244	16,236	8	1,857	1,856	1
	1910	30,744	30,744	.....	15,038	15,014	24	1,991	1,989	2
	1909	27,776	27,776	2,500	16,711	16,711	.....	2,289	2,289	.....
	1908	27,776	27,776	5,616	10,669	10,669	.....	1,415	1,415	.....
New Hampshire	1912	1,453,778	1,445,161	33,436	295,095	287,250	7,845	78,138	74,949	3,189
	1911	1,462,788	1,441,423	29,237	259,458	250,865	8,593	47,613	43,489	4,124
	1910	1,440,173	1,325,900	.....	265,501	260,055	5,446	39,145	36,291	2,854
	1909	1,313,531	1,313,357	44,897	278,457	275,015	3,442	91,684	90,726	958
	1908	1,320,503	1,318,327	39,302	243,494	240,736	2,758	54,092	52,650	1,442
New Jersey	1912	485,176	466,617	10,326	62,433	47,315	15,118	17,081	6,997	10,084
	1911	483,057	471,021	10,968	53,609	40,166	13,443	13,057	4,589	8,468
	1910	463,403	451,408	.....	52,853	38,534	14,319	10,147	6,161	3,986
	1909	460,888	445,310	27,304	52,416	38,358	14,058	15,395	7,399	7,996
	1908	447,029	441,733	32,112	44,904	33,618	11,286	14,418	7,010	7,408
New York	1912	925,576	833,670	67,905	205,191	202,545	2,646	30,166	29,675	491
	1911	963,969	905,264	83,400	182,068	179,789	2,279	16,962	16,520	442
	1910	970,445	962,841	.....	199,787	195,875	3,912	14,586	14,042	544
	1909	942,521	931,525	103,330	218,780	215,069	3,711	31,384	30,427	957
	1908	928,316	910,604	106,044	171,289	170,215	1,074	22,094	21,125	969
North Carolina	1912	3,403,996	3,337,253	6,700	824,476	816,297	8,179	83,040	81,220	1,820
	1911	3,353,706	3,216,195	6,160	696,987	691,317	5,670	27,127	25,497	1,630
	1910	3,062,061	2,958,235	.....	658,498	655,058	3,440	31,080	30,516	564
	1909	3,010,367	2,934,124	5,452	756,677	753,460	3,217	52,188	51,773	415
	1908	2,944,404	2,861,446	8,240	637,401	635,122	2,279	27,253	27,208	45
Ohio	1912	240	240	17,858	33,088	33,043	45	10,594	10,587	7
	1911	.....	.....	17,512	26,326	26,300	26	9,079	9,077	2
	1910	.....	.....	.....	28,394	28,377	17	7,590	7,589	1
	1909	.....	.....	16,562	28,222	28,221	1	10,633	10,632	1
	1908	.....	.....	16,402	24,483	24,483	.....	13,756	13,754	2
Oklahoma	1912	5,712	5,712	.....	7,918	7,918	.....	365	365	.....
	1911	5,712	5,712	.....	6,774	6,774	.....	431	431	.....
	1910	5,756	5,756	.....	6,397	6,397	.....	930	530	.....
	1909	5,712	5,712	.....	5,269	5,269	.....	564	564	.....
	1908	5,712	5,712	.....	3,447	3,447	.....	298	298	.....
Pennsylvania	1912	265,715	246,477	146,208	69,887	65,871	4,016	13,159	11,945	1,214
	1911	280,202	254,120	120,031	67,297	63,008	4,289	8,745	8,308	437
	1910	297,799	278,307	.....	66,885	62,298	4,587	8,288	7,682	606
	1909	275,654	264,437	120,037	80,541	75,384	5,157	12,431	11,071	1,360
	1908	268,310	257,929	134,238	78,071	73,614	4,457	11,120	10,145	975
Rhode Island	1912	2,552,743	2,458,650	5,424	229,365	208,685	20,680	70,339	61,714	8,625
	1911	2,526,995	2,499,175	5,364	218,034	196,336	21,698	49,315	41,378	7,937
	1910	2,412,272	2,371,777	.....	219,920	200,583	19,337	50,069	45,630	4,439
	1909	2,399,440	2,361,069	7,340	230,425	209,816	20,609	77,815	69,895	7,920
	1908	2,388,105	2,279,957	8,516	215,831	196,936	18,895	54,366	42,558	11,808
South Carolina	1912	4,327,178	4,272,598	1,892	731,318	728,505	2,813	66,550	65,273	1,277
	1911	4,187,317	4,098,621	2,760	618,698	615,685	3,013	25,132	22,664	2,468
	1910	3,833,901	3,760,891	.....	627,708	625,025	2,683	33,955	33,554	401
	1909	3,819,149	3,715,894	.....	696,462	693,687	2,775	53,149	52,826	323
	1908	3,713,006	3,617,358	.....	610,734	607,722	3,012	32,783	32,510	273
Tennessee	1912	254,278	247,474	17,396	73,441	73,395	46	8,835	8,835	.....
	1911	253,460	238,656	15,748	70,147	70,104	43	4,900	4,880	20
	1910	272,774	250,530	.....	70,229	70,217	12	5,640	5,649	.....
	1909	272,856	253,762	25,828	69,653	69,653	.....	9,052	9,052	.....
	1908	265,198	249,604	21,754	57,876	57,876	.....	5,362	5,362	.....
Texas	1912	114,352	97,556	.....	51,820	51,820	.....	3,311	3,311	.....
	1911	113,100	99,998	.....	41,310	41,310	.....	2,431	2,431	.....
	1910	108,778	100,854	.....	39,052	39,052	.....	1,723	1,723	.....
	1909	106,528	98,604	.....	42,210	42,210	.....	3,097	3,097	.....
	1908	106,924	103,428	.....	33,635	33,635	.....	2,178	2,178	.....
Vermont	1912	136,892	116,304	10,564	10,588	9,845	743	2,446	2,041	405
	1911	105,276	105,276	11,152	8,669	8,147	522	834	553	281
	1910	105,184	91,712	.....	10,441	9,721	720	647	519	128
	1909	105,184	105,184	15,152	10,210	9,617	593	1,912	1,679	233
	1908	107,324	100,592	17,812	10,230	9,893	337	712	645	67
Virginia	1912	414,148	407,548	2,128	86,177	86,177	.....	7,831	7,831	.....
	1911	372,816	357,816	3,308	77,702	77,700	2	4,770	4,770	.....
	1910	329,174	324,542	.....	70,689	70,657	32	4,154	4,154	.....
	1909	315,676	311,644	4,018	84,176	84,176	.....	6,494	6,494	.....
	1908	295,579	295,579	3,923	75,182	75,182	.....	4,525	4,525	.....
Wisconsin	1912	2,112	2,112	2,304	8,979	8,979	.....	1,591	1,591	.....
	1911	1,920	1,920	1,968	7,639	7,635	4	1,475	1,475	.....
	1910	13,612	2,112	.....	7,401	7,384	17	1,914	1,912	2
	1909	13,612	2,112	4,104	9,105	9,097	8	1,608	1,607	1
	1908	13,612	13,612	4,040	8,710	8,679	31	1,878	1,878	.....
All other states	1912	7,360	7,360	13,116	24,618	24,403	215	3,650	3,576	74
	1911	7,360	7,360	12,642	22,167	22,046	121	3,790	3,780	10
	1910	7,360	7,360	.....	19,941	19,911	30	4,998	4,989	9
	1909	7,360	7,360	8,136	20,954	20,944	10	6,025	6,011	14
	1908	7,360	7,360	5,726	18,102	18,101	1	2,544	2,544	.....

[1] Statistics of spindles for 1910 relate to Dec. 31, 1909.

[2] Statistics not available for 1910.

Spindles.—The term "cotton spindles" represents only those designed primarily for spinning cotton, regardless of the character of the establishment in which located, and does not include those which consumed a mixture of cotton with other fibers. The number of cotton spindles returned as having been operated in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1912, as shown in Table 3, was 30,578,528, exceeding the number for the previous year by 1,055,931, or 3.6 per cent. In 1912, 1,004,151 spindles were returned as idle and as having consumed no cotton whatever during the year, as compared with 1,281,065 in 1911; this reduction indicates the improved conditions of the industry. Of the idle cotton spindles reported in 1912, 403,121 were in plants not operated during the year and 601,030 in mills which consumed some cotton. The number of idle spindles included some new spindles which had been installed before the close of the year but which had not been brought into service.

In the total number of cotton spindles, Massachusetts exceeds every other state, having 11,066,846, or 35 per cent of the total for the United States in 1912; South Carolina ranks second, with 4,327,178, or 13.7 per cent; North Carolina, third, with 3,403,996 spindles, or 10.8 per cent; Rhode Island, fourth; Georgia, fifth; New Hampshire, sixth; Connecticut, seventh; and Maine, eighth. No other state reported as many as a million spindles. The states showing the largest gains during the year were Massachusetts, South Carolina, and North Carolina in the order named, the total gain for the three states representing 82.6 per cent of the net gain for the United States.

In addition to the spindles designed primarily to spin cotton, 500,206 spindles were returned in 1912 as having consumed raw cotton mixed with other fibers during the year. The corresponding numbers in 1911, 1909, and 1908 were 456,242, 558,792, and 602,340, respectively. The variation in the number of spindles so used is due to the fact that, in some establishments, spindles employed during one year in spinning cotton mixed with some other fiber use no raw cotton whatever during another year. The states reporting the largest numbers of spindles used in the consumption of raw cotton mixed with other fibers are those which lead in the manufacture of woolen goods and of hosiery and knit goods. Of the total number of these spindles reported, 146,208, or 29.2 per cent, were returned from Pennsylvania; 67,905, or 13.6 per cent, from New York; 61,904 from Massachusetts; and 44,076 from Connecticut.

Ring and mule spindles.—Inasmuch as ring spindles consume about 50 per cent more fiber per spindle than mule spindles, it is interesting to know the number of each kind in use. The following table shows, by states, the number of active ring and mule cotton spindles in the United States in 1904, 1909, and 1912:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF ACTIVE RING AND MULE COTTON SPINDLES, BY STATES, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS: 1904 TO 1912.

STATE.	NUMBER OF ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES.								
	1912			1909			1904		
	Total.	Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Ring.	Mule.
United States	30,578,528	26,211,979	4,366,549	28,178,862	23,256,023	4,922,839	23,672,064	18,218,800	5,453,264
Alabama	960,416	952,216	8,200	913,503	909,587	3,916	772,727	765,727	7,000
Connecticut	1,249,593	847,134	402,459	1,279,416	832,830	446,586	1,208,715	715,739	492,976
Georgia	1,945,772	1,877,038	68,734	1,774,967	1,703,071	71,896	1,331,557	1,254,885	76,672
Illinois	48,444	32,444	16,000	39,240	23,240	16,000	32,000	16,000	16,000
Indiana	91,656	91,656	.....	124,104	115,152	8,952	129,292	104,424	24,868
Kentucky	92,424	75,504	16,920	85,044	68,124	16,920	81,392	57,572	23,820
Louisiana	36,676	34,420	2,256	67,902	63,096	4,806	62,052	56,552	5,500
Maine	1,047,466	936,570	110,896	1,028,680	867,364	161,316	897,422	673,698	223,724
Maryland	128,546	128,546	.....	133,302	133,302	.....	136,456	136,456	.....
Massachusetts	10,822,771	8,724,925	2,097,846	9,637,601	7,480,902	2,156,699	8,589,671	6,177,227	2,412,444
Mississippi	132,766	132,766	.....	159,904	159,104	800	128,852	128,852	.....
Missouri	31,840	31,400	440	30,744	30,304	440	14,101	14,101	.....
New Hampshire	1,445,161	1,366,360	78,801	1,325,900	1,169,850	156,050	1,304,476	1,033,721	270,755
New Jersey	466,617	191,880	274,737	420,784	107,381	313,403	436,764	87,960	348,804
New York	833,670	637,500	196,170	962,841	547,512	415,329	789,520	364,304	425,216
North Carolina	3,337,253	3,268,573	68,680	2,958,235	2,886,453	71,782	1,916,339	1,836,315	80,024
Pennsylvania	246,477	135,760	110,717	278,307	139,062	139,245	280,907	146,396	134,511
Rhode Island	2,458,650	1,577,237	881,413	2,371,777	1,496,434	875,343	2,086,802	1,236,564	850,238
South Carolina	4,272,598	4,268,618	3,980	3,760,891	3,732,063	28,828	2,876,796	2,860,884	15,912
Tennessee	247,474	235,674	11,800	247,530	237,530	10,000	163,903	153,903	10,000
Texas	97,556	97,556	.....	97,628	97,628	.....	68,170	68,170	.....
Vermont	116,304	106,104	10,200	91,712	75,872	15,840	108,028	80,312	27,716
Virginia	407,548	401,488	6,060	324,542	316,970	7,572	201,090	194,006	7,084
All other states	60,850	60,610	240	64,308	63,192	1,116	55,032	55,032	.....

Of the total number of active cotton spindles in the United States reported in 1912, 30,578,528, only 4,366,549, or 14.3 per cent, were mule spindles. This compares with 4,922,839, or 17.5 per cent, in 1909 and 5,453,264, or 23 per cent, in 1904, showing a decrease not only in the actual number but also and to a greater degree in the relative number. Because of the ease and facility with which ring spindles can be operated, manufacturers use frames rather than mules whenever it is practicable; in fact, new mules are rarely installed except when very fine filling yarns, soft-twisted knitting yarns, or very coarse yarns made from short-staple cotton or waste are to be spun. The use of mule spindles is largely confined to the New England

states, which reported 82 per cent of the total for the country in 1912, most of the remainder being located in New York and New Jersey. Since some yarns requiring special qualities can not be made satisfactorily by the use of ring spindles, there will always be a demand for mule spindles unless difficulties heretofore met with in the use of ring spindles can be overcome.

Cotton consumed.—The statistics for cotton consumed, presented in Table 3, cover all establishments reported as using raw cotton or linters, including those which use this raw material in the manufacture of mattresses, batting, felts, and other articles, as well as the cotton mills, woolen mills, and knitting factories. The figures are expressed in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and that foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales. The quantity of cotton consumed in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1912, was 5,367,583 bales, compared with 4,704,978 bales in 1911, 4,798,953 bales in 1910, and 5,240,719 bales in 1909. It is the largest amount ever consumed in a single year, being 126,864 bales larger than that in 1909, the next largest. The average weekly consumption of cotton in the United States during the past year amounted to about 103,000 bales, compared with 90,000 in 1911, 92,000 in 1910, 101,000 in 1909, 87,000 in 1908, and 96,000 in 1907.

Kinds of cotton used.—The statistics as to raw cotton consumed and stocks held by manufacturers for 1910, 1911, and 1912, which are presented in Table 3 and which include both domestic and foreign cotton, are segregated in Table 5 so as to show the consumption of the different kinds of cotton and the amount of each kind held by manufacturers for the United States as a whole, and for the group of cotton-growing states and the group of all other states separately.

The total consumption of cotton in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1912, was 5,367,583 bales, of which 4,826,827 bales were upland, 94,856 bales sea-island, 207,663 bales foreign, and 238,237 bales linters. In the cotton-growing states the consumption was 2,712,222 bales, and in all other states 2,655,361 bales, 1912 being the first year in which the consumption in cotton-growing states has exceeded that in all other states.

Nearly all of the cotton consumed in the United States is domestic upland cotton. The term "upland" is applied to all cotton produced in this country except sea-island cotton and linters, and includes the long-staple varieties which are constituting a larger proportion of the total production than formerly. The manufacturers in the cotton-growing states use very little sea-island or foreign cotton, having consumed only 26,509 bales of both kinds combined in 1912. In all other states the consumption of these kinds of cotton aggregated 276,010 bales. "Linters," the short fiber obtained by the cottonseed-oil mills from reginning cotton seed before extracting the oil, enters into many lines of manufacture in which otherwise it would be necessary to use a better grade of cotton. This fiber, included in the next table, is used in upholstering and in the manufacture of mattresses, comforts, batting, cushions, wadding, and pads; for mixing with shoddy and for making low-grade yarns, wrapping twine, cheap rope, and lamp and candle wicks; for making absorbent cotton; and in the manufacture of gun cotton, niter powder, and writing paper. In the United States the greatest quantity is consumed in the manufacture of mattresses, felts, and batting.

TABLE 5.—*Segregation of the statistics of the several kinds of raw cotton consumed and of stocks held by manufacturers: 1910, 1911, and 1912.*

[The quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales.]

KIND AND LOCALITY.	RAW COTTON CONSUMED DURING YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31 (BALES).			STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURERS ON AUGUST 31 (BALES).		
	1912	1911	1910	1912	1911	1910
United States	5,367,583	4,704,978	4,798,953	870,646	542,191	533,232
Domestic—						
Upland	4,826,827	4,258,750	4,390,363	709,495	398,065	428,807
Sea-island	94,856	64,237	75,605	23,753	19,280	21,866
Linters	238,237	206,561	177,211	52,622	43,422	40,222
Foreign—						
Egyptian	180,465	147,192	130,728	77,020	70,678	35,013
Peruvian	8,539	8,903	10,539	1,482	1,456	1,450
Indian	6,842	9,793	11,766	3,806	3,909	4,509
Other	11,817	9,542	2,741	2,459	5,381	1,365
Cotton-growing states	2,712,222	2,328,487	2,292,333	241,611	101,114	121,349
Domestic—						
Upland	2,609,368	2,230,225	2,214,598	224,730	83,103	108,153
Sea-island	11,112	7,987	8,985	1,916	655	726
Linters	76,345	79,352	58,827	11,508	11,980	10,423
Foreign—						
Egyptian	12,557	6,578	6,437	2,767	4,644	1,083
Peruvian	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Indian	285	2,002	2,978	4	222	655
Other	2,555	2,253	459	686	510	309
All other states	2,655,361	2,376,491	2,506,620	629,035	441,077	411,883
Domestic—						
Upland	2,217,459	2,028,525	2,175,765	484,765	314,962	320,654
Sea-island	83,744	56,250	66,620	21,837	18,625	21,140
Linters	161,892	127,209	118,384	41,114	31,442	29,799
Foreign—						
Egyptian	167,908	140,614	124,291	74,262	66,034	33,930
Peruvian	8,539	8,903	10,490	1,482	1,456	1,450
Indian	6,557	7,701	8,788	3,802	3,687	3,854
Other	9,262	7,289	2,282	1,773	4,871	1,056

A very large proportion of the foreign cotton consumed in the United States is Egyptian. In this country it is used principally for mercerizing and for other processes that give a high finish to cloth; in the manufacture, without dyeing, of balbriggan underwear and lace curtains in which the ecru shade is desired; and in the manufacture of sewing thread and other similar articles which require a long fiber of great strength and for which no other type of cotton except sea-island has yet proved suitable. Egyptian cotton is said to be freer from trash and short fibers than American cotton, and, for this reason, to yield less waste in carding and combing. Rough Peruvian cotton is used, to some extent, for mixing with wool in the making of woolen textiles, while Indian and Chinese cotton are used, to a very limited extent, for mixing with the American upland cotton in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of goods.

Characteristics and uses of the commercial varieties of cotton.—In this connection, the next tabular statement showing the important varieties of cotton produced, with the characteristics and special uses of each, is presented. While it is only general in character, it is sufficiently comprehensive to give the ordinary reader a definite idea on the subject.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND USES OF IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL VARIETIES OF COTTON.

[From Report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. Report No. 65, first session Sixty-second Congress.]

TYPE.	Commercial name.	Special characteristics.	LENGTH, IN INCHES. Maximum.	LENGTH, IN INCHES. Mean.	Approximate yarn counts.	Special uses.
AMERICAN	Sea island:					
	Carolinas	Strong, fine, silky, white, and uniform	2.20	1.87	300-400	Used for sewing thread, laces, lining for automobile tires, and wherever strength and fineness are indispensable. Has been spun to over 2,000's.
	Floridas	do	1.85	1.65	150-300	
	Georgias	do	1.75			
	Upland long staple:					
	Peeler	Silky, fine, and white	1.25		60- 80	Velvets of a pilose face.
	Benders	Strong, creamy, or white	1.10		60	Takes turkey-red dyes well.
	Allanseed	Good white	1.20		50- 60	Blends with brown Egyptian.
	Ordinary upland:					
	Average grade	Soft, fairly strong, white	1.09	0.94	36- 40	Most representative and most generally used.
	Linters	Very short, dull, irregular, and oil stained	0.50		8- 10	Used for stuffing materials, low-grade yarns, ropes, and for making cellulose.
EGYPTIAN	Brown	Strong, silky, and golden or highly endochromatic	1.50	1.31	50-140	Used for balbriggan underwear and ecru lace goods.
	Mitaffifi	Brown, lustrous, strong, fine, soft, and crinkly	1.50	1.25	100	Used for brilliant-surfaced goods.
	White or Abassi	Pearly white, bony or harsh, staple	1.37	1.25	40- 70	Used for sewing thread and mixing with silk.
	Joannovitch	Fine, strong, silky	1.63	1.56		
	Gallini	Strong and light golden	1.67	1.43	250 down.	
	Sakellaridis	Lustrous, strong, and white	1.63			
PERUVIAN	Rough	Strong, woolly, harsh, and light-cream color	1.50	1.28	40- 70	Mixing with wool.
	Smooth	Soft, white, smooth, and pliable	1.35	1.28	40- 70	
	Red		1.25		40- 70	
BRAZILIAN	Pernambuco	Strong, harsh, wiry, light golden, regular	1.50	1.25	50- 70	
	Santos	White and silky, staple	1.30		50- 60	
	Ceara	Good, white, cohesive, regular	1.15	1.03	30- 50	
	Maranham	Harsh, wiry, and dull golden	1.19	1.06	32- 60	
GREEK	Smyrna	Harsh, strong, and dull white	1.25		36- 40	Adapted for hard twisted yarns.
	Adana		1.12	1.00	80	
AFRICAN	Lagos	Dull and irregular in length	.80		20- 26	
WEST INDIAN	Carthagena	Moderately strong and rather harsh	1.50	1.22	26	
	La Guayran	Irregular and silky	1.20		40	
CHINA	China	Harsh and white	1.00	0.65	16	Mixing with better fiber.
AUSTRALIAN	Queensland	White and silky, staple	1.75		120-200	
EAST INDIAN	Hinganghat	Light golden tint and good strong staple	1.19	1.03	28- 36	Manufacture of coarse goods, and for mixing with better fiber.
	Bengal	Harsh, strong, and dull golden	1.00	0.87	20- 30	
	Oomrawuttee	Creamy, strong, and regular	1.02	0.90	26- 32	
	Dharwar	Moderately strong and golden	.93	0.87	to 20	
	Comptah	Moderately strong and brown	1.05	0.87	10- 15	
	Broach	Fairly strong and high golden tint	.90	0.84	28- 36	
	Surat	Dull and coarse	.60		10- 15	
	Sind	Strong, dull white, and poor staple	.87	0.65	10- 12	
	Tahiti sea-island	Good, fine, glossy, but irregular staple	1.75	1.50	100-130	
ITALIAN	Calabria	Fairly strong, irregular, and dull	.90		26- 28	
TURKEY	Levant	Harsh, strong, irregularly twisted fiber	1.25		36- 40	
RUSSIAN	Ferghana			1.00	32- 34	
MEXICAN	Laguna	Strong, good texture and color				
	Caravonica, silk	Silky and strong				Mixing with silk.
	Caravonica, wool	Resembles wool				Mixing with wool.

Growth of the cotton industry since 1840.—Table 6 shows the advance in the production of cotton in the United States and the growth of the cotton-manufacturing industry in this country since 1840.

TABLE 6.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON AND NUMBER OF ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SECTIONS, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS: 1840 TO 1912.

[The quantities are given in running bales, except those for production in 1850, 1860, and 1870, which are in equivalent 400-pound bales, and those for consumption from 1840 to 1870, which are in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

YEAR.	Cotton produced (bales).	COTTON CONSUMED (BALES). United States.	Cotton-growing states.	New England states.	All other states.	ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES. United States.	Cotton-growing states.	New England states.	All other states.
1912	16,109,349	5,367,533	2,712,223	2,108,360	547,000	30,578,528	11,582,369	17,139,945	1,855,714
1911	11,965,962	4,704,978	2,328,487	1,911,092	465,399	29,522,597	11,084,623	16,510,981	1,926,993
1910	10,383,209	4,798,953	2,292,333	2,016,386	490,234	28,266,862	10,494,112	15,735,086	2,037,664
1909	13,432,131	5,240,719	2,553,797	2,144,448	542,474	28,018,305	10,429,200	15,591,351	1,997,254
1908	11,325,882	4,539,090	2,187,096	1,894,835	457,159	27,505,422	10,200,903	15,329,333	1,975,186
1907	13,305,265	4,984,936	2,410,993	2,073,355	500,588	26,375,191	9,527,964	14,912,517	1,934,710
1906	10,725,602	4,909,279	2,373,577	2,059,900	475,802	25,250,096	8,994,868	14,407,580	1,847,648
1905	13,697,310	[1] 4,278,980	[1] 2,140,151	[1] 1,753,282	[1] 385,547	23,687,495	7,631,331	14,202,971	1,853,193
1900	9,507,786	3,873,165	1,523,168	1,909,498	440,499	19,472,232	4,367,688	13,171,377	1,933,167
1890	7,472,511	2,518,409	538,895	1,502,177	477,337	14,384,180	1,570,288	10,934,297	1,879,595
1880	5,755,359	[2] 1,570,344	[2] 188,748	[2] 1,129,498	[2] 252,098	[2] 10,653,435	[2] 561,360	[2] 8,632,087	[2] 1,459,988
1870	3,011,996	796,616	68,702	551,250	176,664	7,132,415	327,871	5,498,308	1,306,236
1860	5,387,052	845,410	93,553	567,403	184,454	5,235,727	324,052	3,858,962	1,052,713
1850	2,469,093	575,506	78,140	430,603	66,763	3,998,022	264,571	2,958,536	774,915
1840	2,063,915	236,525	71,000	158,708	6,817	2,284,631	180,927	1,597,394	506,310

[1] Does not include foreign cotton.

[2] Cotton mills only

These statistics of consumption and active spindles measure the growth of cotton manufacturing. Since 1890 the number of spindles in the United States has more than doubled, while the quantity of cotton consumed in 1912 was the largest returned for a single year, being 5,367,583 bales, more than twice as large as that for 1890.

The most significant fact brought out by this table is the rapid growth of the industry in the cotton-growing states. In 1880 there were only 561,360 active cotton spindles in these states, and the quantity of cotton consumed was 188,748 bales. In 1912, 11,582,869 spindles were operated, and the quantity of cotton consumed was 2,712,223 bales. Between 1900 and 1912 the consumption in these states increased 78.1 per cent, while in the New England states it increased only 10.4 per cent, and in all other states 24.2 per cent. The consumption of cotton in 1900 in the cotton-growing states amounted to 39.3 per cent of the total for the country, compared with 49.3 per cent for the New England states, and 11.4 per cent for all other states. For the year ending August 31, 1912, the consumption of cotton in the cotton-growing states formed 50.5 per cent of the total for the country; that in the New England states, 39.3 per cent; and that in all other states, 10.2 per cent. Of the total number of spindles operated during 1912, 37.9 per cent were in the cotton-growing states, 56 per cent in the New England states, and 6.1 per cent in all other states.

A very large proportion of the cotton produced in the United States is exported. The latest available information concerning the industry in the important manufacturing countries, including statistics of spindles and of cotton consumed, is presented on pages 25 to 29. In addition, statistics of imports and exports of raw cotton and of cotton manufactures for the most important countries are presented on page 29.

STOCKS OF COTTON.

The quantity of baled cotton held in the United States on August 31, 1912, according to Table 1, was 1,776,885 bales, as compared with 1,375,031 bales in 1911, 1,040,040 bales in 1910, 1,483,585 bales in 1909, 1,236,058 bales in 1908, and 1,514,567 bales in 1907. The amount reported in 1912 was 401,854 bales larger than the corresponding amount held a year previously and was the largest reported for any year since these statistics were first collected by the Bureau of the Census, in 1905. Considering the fact that the crop of 1911 was by far the largest ever produced in the United States, it seems remarkable that there was not more cotton on hand on August 31, 1912. The demands for domestic consumption and for export were so large, however, that the amount held on that date was not greatly above the average. A considerable part of the cotton on hand August 31, 1912, was from the crop of 1912, a larger amount of which was ginned prior to September 1 than of any other crop, with the single exception of that of 1911. Comparative statistics of stocks held by manufacturers on August 31 are shown in Table 3, by states, for the years 1908 to 1912. These stocks amounted to 870,646 bales in 1912 and are the largest for any year shown in the table except 1909, although in 1907 manufacturers' stocks were 1,016,738 bales.

The following table shows, by states, the quantity of cotton held on August 31 in independent warehouses, compresses, and other public storage places for each year since 1908:

TABLE 7.—*Stocks of cotton held in independent warehouses and other public storage places on August 31, by states: 1908 to 1912.*

[The quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE.	COTTON IN INDEPENDENT WAREHOUSES AND OTHER PUBLIC STORAGE PLACES ON AUGUST 31 (BALES).				
	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
United States	556,239	432,840	306,808	325,099	444,626
Alabama	20,536	16,065	4,634	13,319	26,700
Arkansas	3,805	7,053	5,282	6,846	13,571
Georgia	70,928	64,015	23,450	50,568	82,017
Louisiana	23,111	32,998	19,624	34,714	34,734
Mississippi	9,321	27,682	13,387	17,052	45,789
Missouri	2,619	927	3,039	3,544	10,471
North Carolina	4,404	1,090	5,393	1,858	6,597
South Carolina	16,316	6,833	7,330	10,425	31,117
Tennessee	5,319	17,960	5,531	7,448	16,375
Texas	278,137	169,270	66,786	78,657	99,506
Virginia	10,912	2,094	411	4,418	1,982
All other states	110,831	85,953	151,941	96,250	84,767

The large quantity of cotton held in independent warehouses and other public storage places on August 31, 1912, is due chiefly to the extraordinarily large ginnings from the crop of 1912 prior to September 1 in Texas. Stocks held August 31, 1912, amounted to 556,239 bales, the largest quantity for any year shown. Texas returned 278,137 bales, almost exactly one-half of the total for the country.

PERIODICAL REPORTS.

Statistics concerning the quantity of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand have been collected in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 2, 1909, which provided that four reports should be published each year relating to periods beginning with September 1, November 1, January 1, and March 1, respectively. Such preliminary reports were accordingly published during the past year, and these, with the necessary corrections, are reproduced in this bulletin.

This resolution, however, has been superseded by the act of Congress, approved July 22, 1912, which assembles the various provisions relating to the collection of cotton statistics by this bureau and provides for the collection of data regarding the consumption, imports, exports, and stocks of cotton monthly. Therefore, during the coming year there will be 12 of these preliminary reports, and they will be published as soon as possible after the close of the months to which they severally relate.

Comparative data for specified periods.—The following table shows comparative statistics for the principal items of the supply and distribution of cotton in the United States as reported for the 12-month period ending with August, for 6-month periods ending with February and August, and for 2-month periods ending with October, December, and February.

TABLE 8.—*Ginnings, net imports, consumption, exports, and stocks of cotton for specified periods: 1910 to 1912.*

PERIOD.	Year.	Cotton ginned (bales).	Cotton imported (bales).	Cotton consumed (bales).	Cotton exported (bales).	COTTON ON HAND AT CLOSE OF PERIOD.	
						In manufacturing establishments (bales).	In independent warehouses, etc. (bales).
Sept. 1 to Aug. 31.	1911-12	16,068,987	229,268	5,367,583	10,681,758	870,646	556,239
	1910-11	12,384,248	231,191	4,704,978	7,781,414	542,191	432,840
	1909-10	10,350,978	151,395	4,798,953	6,339,028	533,232	306,808
Sept. 1 to end of February.	1911-12	15,338,052	68,668	2,568,195	8,007,814	1,542,055	2,280,995
	1910-11	11,612,951	135,581	2,402,032	6,337,908	1,524,952	1,787,006
	1909-10	9,997,967	93,778	2,539,399	4,599,682	1,693,098	1,003,350
Mar. 1 to Aug. 31.	1912	730,935	100,609	2,799,388	2,673,944	870,646	556,239
	1911	771,297	95,610	2,302,946	1,443,446	542,191	432,840
	1910	353,011	57,617	2,259,554	1,739,346	533,232	306,808
Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.	1911	9,199,608	10,620	777,384	2,433,909	783,089	2,756,531
	1910	6,992,942	12,982	750,630	2,003,389	695,524	2,428,136
Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.	1911	4,346,097	15,734	859,554	2,916,395	1,333,573	3,667,041
	1910	3,738,562	46,707	823,131	2,529,596	1,352,449	3,067,221
Jan. 1 to end of February.	1912	1,792,347	42,314	931,257	2,657,510	1,542,055	2,280,995
	1911	881,447	75,892	828,271	1,804,983	1,524,952	1,787,006

Cotton consumed during specified periods, by states.—The following table presents statistics as to the quantity of cotton consumed in the United States and in each state during specified periods:

TABLE 9.—*Cotton consumed during specified periods, by states: 1910 to 1912.*

[Quantities are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton which is in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE.	Year. (1)	COTTON CONSUMED DURING—				
		6 months ending with—		2 months ending with—		
		August.	February.	February.	December.	October.
United States	1912	2,799,388	2,568,195	931,257	859,554	777,384
	1911	2,302,946	2,402,032	828,271	823,131	750,630
	1910	2,259,554	2,539,399	824,271	(2)	(2)
Cotton-growing states.	1912	1,417,624	1,294,599	469,588	431,677	393,334
	1911	1,142,141	1,186,347	421,099	408,151	357,097
	1910	1,059,644	1,232,689	399,530	(2)	(2)
All other states	1912	1,381,764	1,273,596	461,669	427,877	384,050
	1911	1,160,805	1,215,685	407,172	414,980	393,533
	1910	1,199,910	1,306,710	424,741	(2)	(2)
Alabama	1912	143,446	123,743	47,215	41,391	35,137
	1911	122,017	125,162	43,317	42,801	39,044
	1910	116,233	119,955	35,981	(2)	(2)
Connecticut	1912	75,972	66,773	25,246	21,736	19,791
	1911	66,239	62,752	21,231	21,728	19,798
	1910	65,637	71,233	23,110	(2)	(2)
Georgia	1912	292,306	272,120	98,916	92,628	80,576
	1911	230,616	258,123	88,748	89,766	79,609
	1910	229,137	267,814	92,689	(2)	(2)

TABLE 9.—*Cotton consumed during specified periods, by states: 1910 to 1912*—Continued.

STATE.	Year. (1)	COTTON CONSUMED DURING—				
		6 months ending with—		2 months ending with—		
		August.	February.	February.	December.	October.
Maine	1912	87,721	78,829	29,537	25,621	23,671
	1911	75,003	76,592	25,150	26,228	25,214
	1910	75,571	79,270	26,042	(2)	(2)
Maryland	1912	35,672	34,032	12,398	11,179	10,455
	1911	26,883	31,009	10,198	10,790	10,021
	1910	24,854	31,159	9,670	(2)	(2)
Massachusetts	1912	650,905	613,112	221,702	209,828	181,582
	1911	552,424	591,921	199,030	201,957	190,934
	1910	585,847	642,966	208,031	(2)	(2).
New Hampshire	1912	151,795	143,300	50,508	49,723	43,069
	1911	127,549	131,909	43,743	45,234	42,932
	1910	129,694	135,807	43,857	(2)	(2)
New Jersey	1912	33,018	29,415	10,398	9,564	9,453
	1911	27,293	26,316	9,161	8,532	8,623
	1910	25,197	27,656	9,019	(2)	(2)
New York	1912	108,205	96,896	35,804	32,254	28,838
	1911	88,579	93,489	31,745	32,797	28,947
	1910	98,256	101,531	36,099	(2)	(2)
North Carolina	1912	430,726	393,750	143,285	131,172	119,293
	1911	345,086	351,991	129,636	119,795	102,470
	1910	290,653	367,845	120,818	(2)	(2)
Pennsylvania	1912	35,415	34,472	11,922	11,636	10,914
	1911	32,836	34,461	12,364	11,293	10,804
	1910	32,292	34,683	11,150	(2)	(2)
Rhode Island	1912	119,669	109,696	40,129	35,580	33,987
	1911	107,914	110,120	37,186	38,172	34,762
	1910	104,211	115,709	36,386	(2)	(2)
South Carolina	1912	377,295	354,023	126,046	117,262	110,715
	1911	307,304	311,394	111,469	106,370	93,555
	1910	299,421	328,287	104,023	(2)	(2)
Tennessee	1912	38,967	34,474	12,687	11,093	10,694
	1911	34,954	35,193	11,072	12,372	11,749
	1910	33,801	36,428	12,459	(2)	(2)
Virginia	1912	44,794	41,383	14,659	13,860	12,864
	1911	38,174	39,528	14,220	14,101	11,207
	1910	33,520	37,169	11,799	(2)	(2)
All other states	1912	173,392	142,177	50,805	45,027	46,345
	1911	120,075	122,162	40,001	41,195	40,968
	1910	115,320	141,887	43,138	(2)	(2)

[1] Commercial year which ends August 31.
[2] Not available.

During the year ending August 31, 1912, an increased consumption of cotton is shown for each period as compared with the preceding one, whereas in the two previous years greater quantities were consumed during the first six-month period. The steady growth in consumption during the past year may have been due in part to the abundant supply of cotton at a lower cost and in part to a ready demand for the products of the mills. For the two-month period ending with October, 1911, the total for the country was 777,384 bales, for that ending with December, 859,554 bales, and for that ending with February, 1912, 931,257 bales, the aggregate for the six months being 2,568,195 bales, while that for the six months ending with August, 1912, was 2,799,388 bales. It is interesting to note that the conditions shown for the country as a whole reflect also the conditions in each of the states presented separately.

Cotton stocks on specified dates.—The following table distributes, by states and by classes of holders, cotton held on specified dates for 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

The segregation of stocks shown in the statement is based upon location rather than ownership. For instance, cotton in warehouses owned and operated in conjunction with the mills is classed as in the possession of manufacturers, while cotton in independent warehouses comprises all cotton stored in such warehouses, regardless of its ownership.

TABLE 10.—COTTON ON HAND IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND IN INDEPENDENT WAREHOUSES ON SPECIFIED DATES, BY STATES AND BY CLASS OF HOLDER.

[Quantities are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except that foreign cotton is in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE AND CLASS OF HOLDER.	COTTON STOCKS (BALES).											
	End of February.			Dec. 31.			Oct. 31.		Aug. 31.			
	1912	1911	1910	1911	1910	1909	1911	1910	1912	1911	1910	1909
Manufacturers, total	1,542,055	1,524,952	1,693,098	1,333,573	1,352,449	1,611,302	783,080	695,524	870,646	542,191	533,232	907,097
In cotton-growing states	732,382	583,512	668,998	681,791	610,559	741,320	417,561	355,476	241,611	101,114	121,349	186,458
In all other states	809,673	941,440	1,024,100	651,782	741,890	869,982	365,519	340,048	629,035	441,077	411,883	720,639
Independent warehouses, total	2,280,995	1,787,006	1,903,350	3,667,041	3,067,221	2,506,618	2,756,531	2,428,136	556,239	432,840	306,808	325,099
In cotton-growing states	2,089,934	1,471,116	1,671,350	3,474,356	2,737,346	2,293,234	2,681,660	2,249,217	447,315	349,072	155,871	242,747
In all other states	191,061	315,890	232,000	192,685	329,875	213,384	74,871	178,919	108,924	83,768	150,937	82,352
Alabama:												
Manufacturers	82,315	76,309	77,268	70,742	75,483	74,206	46,550	47,309	22,225	11,081	13,949	18,511
Independent warehouses	186,357	108,130	136,944	386,082	226,471	232,499	300,603	246,384	20,536	16,965	4,634	13,319
Arkansas:												
Manufacturers	1,693	1,960	2,252	968	1,012	1,792	887	667	994	1,127	975	760
Independent warehouses	99,186	106,404	152,354	204,413	173,540	195,507	132,980	110,459	3,805	7,053	5,282	6,846
Connecticut:												
Manufacturers	45,836	60,595	62,015	35,748	46,862	58,106	27,464	27,406	40,075	35,846	31,874	53,081
Georgia:												
Manufacturers	152,408	130,808	143,560	143,555	137,561	167,092	93,989	74,867	38,513	18,699	22,273	33,204
Independent warehouses	586,605	273,875	309,736	815,426	589,177	399,612	640,573	507,797	70,928	64,015	23,450	50,568
Louisiana:												
Manufacturers	1,248	1,813	632	527	1,313	536	263	474	263	206	316	324
Independent warehouses	117,245	151,364	187,979	166,643	256,756	180,296	151,743	108,105	23,111	32,998	19,624	34,714
Maine:												
Manufacturers	42,260	67,030	73,307	38,395	49,907	52,778	22,160	23,374	30,074	25,004	24,330	51,350
Massachusetts:												
Manufacturers	415,795	466,269	527,691	335,298	374,524	449,777	185,712	166,848	313,050	220,811	209,852	355,474
Independent warehouses	11,679	13,491	35,713	11,118	7,808	23,755	4,252	6,360	8,212	6,242	7,875	18,404
Mississippi:												
Manufacturers	4,062	2,975	3,884	3,143	3,612	4,321	2,096	2,202	2,230	1,057	1,500	2,615
Independent warehouses	149,559	190,692	246,778	334,888	337,269	395,864	220,752	228,997	9,321	27,682	13,387	17,052
New Hampshire:												
Manufacturers	89,829	125,861	101,119	68,485	92,344	97,309	32,133	32,009	78,138	47,613	30,145	91,684
New Jersey:												
Manufacturers	16,816	15,217	19,752	11,133	8,892	15,029	10,962	8,197	17,681	13,057	10,147	15,395
New York:												
Manufacturers	61,187	63,663	61,286	49,511	52,443	51,261	20,346	22,381	30,166	16,962	14,586	31,384
Independent warehouses	145,769	265,854	157,873	147,051	293,920	140,527	55,189	165,456	90,974	69,188	139,539	61,401
North Carolina:												
Manufacturers	195,907	142,404	162,048	172,856	149,060	196,096	104,200	81,875	83,040	27,127	31,080	52,189
Independent warehouses	43,594	23,131	34,465	41,741	32,069	36,851	23,864	24,439	4,404	1,090	5,393	1,858
Ohio:												
Manufacturers	10,966	8,461	14,472	5,763	5,019	11,403	5,689	4,618	10,594	9,079	7,590	10,633
Independent warehouses	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oklahoma:												
Manufacturers	1,404	506	1,560	324	694	1,481	441	409	365	431	930	564
Independent warehouses	86,999	72,088	21,096	128,292	164,682	59,714	127,498	218,475	43	503	849	137
Pennsylvania:												
Manufacturers	15,470	14,328	15,258	12,174	14,922	12,397	9,531	7,945	13,159	8,745	8,288	12,431
Independent warehouses	5,703	5,401	4,047	5,402	4,408	3,368	2,744	1,687	2,975	2,266	1,701	2,992
Rhode Island:												
Manufacturers	81,217	92,036	116,434	70,281	72,160	92,383	37,876	31,532	70,330	49,315	50,069	77,815
Independent warehouses	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Carolina:												
Manufacturers	215,086	154,405	197,348	232,886	177,582	214,885	133,690	121,738	66,550	25,132	33,955	53,149
Independent warehouses	142,399	96,923	108,151	171,468	138,741	126,126	125,073	106,164	16,316	6,833	7,330	10,425
Tennessee:												
Manufacturers	28,398	28,676	28,463	25,583	28,778	27,717	13,617	10,698	8,835	4,900	5,640	9,052
Independent warehouses	114,926	180,360	178,761	208,670	216,592	221,231	123,351	84,088	5,319	17,960	5,531	7,448
Texas:												
Manufacturers	14,768	11,964	12,722	10,863	10,351	14,183	7,886	4,575	3,311	2,431	1,723	3,097
Independent warehouses	511,581	238,608	255,900	916,821	562,382	404,327	777,681	585,971	278,137	109,270	66,786	73,057
Virginia:												
Manufacturers	23,158	20,808	25,946	9,788	14,359	25,764	7,644	5,407	7,831	4,770	4,154	6,494
Independent warehouses	35,658	23,713	26,191	33,380	26,144	33,088	22,796	11,969	10,912	2,094	411	4,418
All other states:												
Manufacturers	42,232	38,804	46,081	35,550	35,566	41,286	19,344	20,933	33,213	18,798	20,856	27,892
Independent warehouses	43,735	36,972	57,362	95,637	37,262	56,853	47,432	21,785	11,246	8,681	5,016	16,860

[1] Included in "All other states."

COTTON EXPORTS.

Exports of cotton, by customs districts.—The exports of domestic raw cotton represent 59.7 per cent of the total distribution for the year ending August 31, 1912. The following table shows the amount exported, by customs districts, for the years ending August 31, 1908 to 1912, inclusive:

TABLE 11.—*Exports of domestic raw cotton from the United States, by customs districts, for the year ending August 31: 1908 to 1912.*

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

CUSTOMS DISTRICT.	EXPORTS (RUNNING BALES).				
	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Total	10,681,758	7,781,414	6,339,028	8,574,024	7,573,349
Bangor, Me.	92	27	85	972	982
Passamaquoddy, Me.	5,359	5,002	6,411	6,503	7,950
Portland and Falmouth, Me.	6,829	669	427	796	1
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	186,779	109,921	106,309	106,735	156,780
New York, N. Y.	655,078	744,479	734,230	453,540	619,453
Philadelphia, Pa.	90,482	68,177	62,558	69,639	56,138
Baltimore, Md.	130,466	110,584	57,717	128,474	117,932
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.[1]	21,666	16,010	6,810	36,653	42,621
Wilmington, N. C.	502,426	383,112	298,595	403,209	492,830
Charleston, S. C.	249,864	125,985	116,006	82,759	44,518
Savannah, Ga.	1,786,003	913,430	772,098	921,239	892,080
Brunswick, Ga.	372,824	187,528	191,582	283,026	176,015
Pensacola, Fla.[2]	216,424	124,056	144,513	169,466	173,213
Mobile, Ala.	292,308	185,218	155,046	306,964	259,590
Pearl River, Miss.	64,802	34,211	8,892	20,221	.....
New Orleans, La.	1,600,627	1,513,023	1,193,922	1,957,466	1,870,709
Sabine, Tex.	199,887	206,943	142,381	153,234	108,500
Galveston, Tex.	3,700,237	2,701,529	2,130,524	3,175,890	2,301,168
Saluria, Tex.	.....	50	620	1,420	462
Paso del Norte, Tex.	.....	144	916	2,405	329
Corpus Christi, Tex.[3]	4,782	491	1,927	6,116	677
Porto Rico	131	90	157	208	117
Arizona	700	955	1,025	499	924
San Francisco, Cal.	211,778	84,955	60,169	82,528	48,672
Portland, Oreg.	.....	500	200	300	1,050
Puget Sound, Wash.	213,825	57,249	33,802	79,128	101,800
Detroit, Mich.	86,521	68,431	49,574	70,170	54,868
Huron, Mich.	35,951	32,181	30,365	24,444	23,542
Niagara, N. Y.	2,127	1,261	598	630	681
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.[4]	3,335	4,753	1,462	1,448	769
Champlain, N. Y.	14,173	1,920	3,428	1,280	1,006
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	1,851	1,265	1,462	3,150	337
Vermont, Vt.	2,536	5,234	4,025	2,725	6,851
Memphremagog, Vt.	20,788	22,118	20,350	20,245	10,469
All other customs districts	1,107	313	842	542	315

[1] Includes Newport News.
[2] Includes Jacksonville, Fernandina, and Key West.
[3] Includes Brazos de Santiago.
[4] Includes Cape Vincent.

The exports of domestic raw cotton from the United States in 1912 amounted to 10,681,758 bales, which exceeded the amount for the previous year by 2,900,344 bales, or 37.3 per cent, and were the largest reported for any year. All but 15.6 per cent of the cotton exported during the year is credited to ports within the cotton-growing states, as only 1,669,558 bales were exported from ports in other states.

Galveston, with 3,700,237 bales, ranks first among the ports in 1912 in exports of cotton, followed by Savannah, with 1,786,003 bales; New Orleans, with 1,600,627 bales; New York, with 655,078 bales; and Wilmington, N. C., with 502,426 bales. The combined exports for the first three ports named amount to 7,086,867 bales and represent two-thirds of the total for the country.

Receipts of cotton, by ports.—The term "net receipts of cotton," as here employed, means the amount of domestic cotton received which has not been transshipped from some other port and already included in the latter's receipts. These statistics must not be confused with those of exports. They include large quantities of cotton carried in the coastwise trade to New England and other Northern states and consumed in this country. The statistics of such net receipts for the principal cotton-handling ports are presented in Table 12.

The three most important cotton ports are, in the order of their importance, Galveston, Savannah, and New Orleans, and their net receipts during the year ending August 31, 1912, amounted to 7,776,958 bales, or nearly one-half of the total quantity of cotton produced in the country. The relatively large net receipts at Galveston in recent years are due to the increase in cotton production in Texas and Oklahoma and to some extent to increased transportation facilities.

TABLE 12.—NET RECEIPTS OF RAW COTTON AT PRINCIPAL COTTON PORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS: 1875 TO 1912.

[Compiled from Commerce and Finance of the United States.]

PORT.	NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON (RUNNING BALES).											
	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1905	1900	1895	1890	1885	1880	1875
Galveston	3,727,958	2,948,354	2,501,412	3,657,156	2,633,429	2,879,336	1,710,263	1,659,999	860,112	463,403	480,352	354,927
Port Arthur and Texas City	786,355	527,989	163,778	241,628	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans	1,602,698	1,608,298	1,315,328	2,093,232	1,995,204	2,689,520	1,867,153	2,584,115	1,973,571	1,529,592	1,504,654	993,481
Mobile	384,239	250,921	255,665	393,911	[2] 516,321	329,556	[2] 340,646	253,187	261,957	237,071	358,971	320,822
Pensacola	216,114	125,343	138,234	166,616	(3)	195,151	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Brunswick	425,462	218,946	227,301	325,127	214,496	199,193	94,278	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah	2,386,302	1,462,152	1,365,825	1,520,105	1,531,502	1,877,343	1,088,807	944,410	956,517	728,087	741,018	606,727
Charleston	416,013	286,528	228,728	210,574	203,491	225,366	265,523	425,487	327,079	507,802	464,332	412,031
Wilmington	548,122	410,182	312,511	409,656	501,483	375,383	282,360	234,621	134,916	94,054	78,876	76,601
Norfolk and Newport News	862,217	593,651	587,363	640,162	578,151	841,174	432,727	472,540	404,056	545,418	590,032	387,279
Baltimore	125,893	119,104	85,526	104,836	89,735	72,427	101,648	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia	3,972	515	2,581	6,848	9,803	13,645	36,238	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	6,961	14,790	40,706	19,181	4,228	33,798	119,215	187,794	176,502	99,200	229,426	179,163
Boston	63,112	39,093	14,792	19,430	15,822	83,644	118,891	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Not shown separately.
[2] Includes receipts of Pensacola.
[3] Included in receipts of Mobile.

Exports of cotton, by countries to which exported.—The annual exports of domestic raw cotton from 1821 to 1912, by countries to which exported, and the total value of these exports, are shown in the table on page 19. The quantities are given in equivalent 500-pound bales.

TABLE 13.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON—VALUE AND QUANTITY, WITH DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUANTITY BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED: 1821 TO 1912.

[Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States. The statistics of exports differ slightly since 1865 from those shown in Table 18 because of a difference in the years to which they relate. The figures of this table are for fiscal years.]

YEAR.	Total value.	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON TO—(EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES).															
		Total.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Spain.	Belgium.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Netherlands.	All other Europe.	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	All other countries.
1912	$565,849,271	10,675,445	4,197,336	3,052,764	1,180,895	611,954	297,481	202,172	106,558	120,476	34,998	80,675	458,097	175,237	15,149	141,653
1911	585,318,869	8,067,882	3,461,054	2,202,707	1,021,998	436,296	242,076	150,225	84,941	79,530	18,124	48,713	156,724	155,824	4,631	4,042
1910	450,447,243	6,413,416	2,444,558	1,887,657	968,422	393,327	178,455	102,346	67,203	57,220	18,824	43,378	95,600	125,592	29,604	1,831
1909	417,300,055	8,895,970	3,665,355	2,438,090	1,098,173	565,695	301,789	157,631	96,675	94,782	30,129	58,174	208,943	131,453	42,575	6,506
1908	437,788,202	7,633,997	2,956,352	2,385,663	889,083	418,921	262,744	119,470	98,371	90,049	27,684	62,125	200,396	113,997	4,767	4,375
1907	481,277,797	9,036,434	3,966,119	2,315,651	1,006,633	567,916	275,868	154,168	121,141	113,630	29,092	65,083	262,283	150,343	732	7,775
1906	401,005,921	7,268,090	3,181,143	1,871,441	817,583	486,607	241,747	114,673	112,480	56,375	18,490	44,486	147,269	141,908	29,285	4,603
1905	379,965,014	8,609,698	3,967,254	2,011,679	818,304	534,735	295,537	145,564	129,060	62,572	31,163	72,911	336,575	115,857	79,082	9,405
1904	370,811,246	6,126,386	2,475,752	1,797,354	734,286	363,295	184,862	105,213	168,506	28,158	16,055	61,488	45,870	88,795	56,172	580
1903	316,180,429	7,086,086	2,799,096	1,915,094	806,673	444,950	266,336	157,351	181,938	39,012	42,542	82,243	152,826	127,640	66,507	2,978
1902	290,651,819	7,001,558	3,132,324	1,705,815	775,773	445,437	270,602	132,232	73,446	39,757	22,418	61,679	178,505	129,016	27,500	7,054
1901	313,673,443	6,661,781	3,106,857	1,629,935	754,329	365,359	237,346	154,682	53,171	37,238	53,180	52,325	78,558	102,980	35,103	718
1900	241,832,737	6,201,166	2,302,128	1,619,173	736,092	443,951	246,612	148,319	54,950	44,919	74,635	65,635	323,202	109,983	18,522	13,045
1899	209,564,774	7,546,821	3,009,444	1,728,975	803,406	417,353	248,635	129,524	95,012	57,127	51,621	84,500	182,734	98,230	36,130	4,130
1898	230,442,215	7,700,529	3,532,101	1,858,525	842,038	387,581	263,648	161,941	103,825	35,614	43,509	69,189	224,214	122,495	42,433	13,416
1897	230,890,971	6,207,510	3,127,186	1,371,577	716,025	323,117	219,088	83,485	84,570	23,971	34,731	48,790	64,022	80,408	30,207	333
1896	190,056,460	4,670,453	2,267,222	1,038,457	478,265	261,644	216,178	87,966	91,622	15,912	14,219	51,367	40,388	68,074	38,817	322
1895	204,900,990	7,034,866	3,553,782	1,504,631	790,699	332,656	255,679	145,340	141,998	24,852	25,999	55,319	22,130	105,534	75,053	294
1894	210,869,289	5,366,565	2,970,903	999,389	610,854	211,716	225,364	128,907	140,082	960	18,581	39,686	9,603	65,085	35,165	270
1893	188,771,445	4,424,230	2,363,176	850,387	568,059	160,019	200,212	90,399	36,356	.....	26,614	22,449	1,586	62,988	41,812	173
1892	258,461,241	5,870,440	3,381,685	964,883	692,785	171,003	187,458	134,373	134,392	10,052	27,925	38,996	3,149	79,228	44,235	276
1891	290,712,898	5,814,718	3,401,212	1,019,144	553,100	194,022	218,836	97,423	135,611	4,447	43,669	47,478	4,813	69,261	25,682	20
1890	250,968,792	4,943,600	2,905,152	837,641	484,759	129,751	175,339	93,588	193,163	300	17,438	19,927	.....	58,473	26,095	1,974
1889	237,775,270	4,769,633	2,940,800	660,756	400,197	131,068	181,533	147,807	144,036	5,610	44,354	18,264	.....	61,143	33,802	263
1888	223,016,700	4,528,242	2,838,525	560,624	392,197	110,375	169,331	130,791	216,798	.....	27,725	18,258	.....	52,052	11,414	152
1887	206,222,057	4,338,915	2,713,515	561,664	466,090	73,222	138,499	110,288	151,267	.....	43,735	20,519	.....	47,904	11,951	261
1886	205,085,642	4,116,075	2,444,482	569,435	401,643	110,473	168,414	125,069	184,924	5,252	31,672	16,053	.....	37,425	21,035	198
1885	201,662,458	3,783,319	2,419,834	468,987	361,462	79,041	135,319	85,664	135,131	3,898	37,930	17,750	.....	26,398	11,754	151
1884	197,015,204	3,725,145	2,384,254	363,655	457,369	51,725	135,928	30,863	193,639	1,762	53,913	11,027	.....	19,216	22,368	26
1883	247,328,721	4,576,150	2,776,411	538,583	428,829	80,607	196,939	42,055	347,354	4,656	57,610	28,780	.....	32,636	41,155	535
1882	189,812,644	3,479,952	2,361,793	324,962	333,541	44,073	115,264	4,732	184,233	189	33,820	16,706	.....	35,159	25,075	405
1881	247,695,746	4,381,857	2,729,672	466,192	553,854	75,145	127,741	18,318	267,714	4,218	67,502	18,211	.....	25,960	26,772	558
1880	211,535,905	3,644,122	2,433,255	308,045	359,693	59,126	133,873	17,896	204,500	1,699	65,325	21,097	.....	19,619	19,763	231
1879	162,304,250	3,256,746	1,967,549	274,969	393,977	47,617	141,215	19,127	308,647	2,533	51,734	13,280	.....	15,481	19,796	821
1878	180,031,484	3,215,007	2,079,897	243,298	472,062	36,221	81,371	28,383	170,858	3,636	55,909	22,413	.....	14,165	6,844	10
1877	171,118,508	2,890,738	2,040,731	155,211	438,178	23,096	92,061	4,597	50,219	.....	53,711	13,202	.....	11,017	7,940	775
1876	192,659,262	2,982,811	1,914,660	217,092	407,952	46,759	95,122	31,076	101,794	.....	68,532	15,019	.....	9,961	13,945	899
1875	190,638,625	2,520,838	1,823,884	150,570	310,279	18,084	59,627	6,227	131,417	.....	8,141	2,876	.....	7,123	2,610	.....
1874	211,223,580	2,717,205	1,807,144	229,227	354,731	24,597	106,718	17,107	108,181	.....	38,009	18,041	.....	8,022	4,579	849
1873	227,243,069	2,400,127	1,717,299	190,685	226,740	30,568	55,444	24,253	99,147	2,758	38,172	10,916	.....	2,988	1,101	56
1872	180,684,595	1,867,075	1,407,830	85,033	176,374	11,845	65,142	20,197	49,367	.....	45,570	1	.....	3,792	1,914	10
1871	218,327,109	2,925,856	2,204,645	207,972	119,223	42,915	94,312	35,867	62,271	4,330	111,405	14,220	.....	4,786	22,619	1,291
1870	227,027,624	1,917,117	1,298,332	173,552	306,293	14,549	55,409	3,452	30,341	.....	17,050	1,621	.....	3,122	13,219	177
1869	162,033,652	1,288,656	873,087	140,855	201,116	8,956	32,317	374	19,525	.....	5,331	536	.....	2,244	4,084	231
1868	152,820,733	1,569,527	1,129,030	152,643	186,466	12,066	51,241	1,608	11,748	331	5,045	675	.....	2,091	16,457	126
1867	201,470,423	1,322,947	1,048,641	56,396	167,858	7,223	22,068	1,775	10,179	.....	514	214	.....	1,288	6,622	169
1866	281,385,223	1,301,146	1,024,728	32,276	216,470	397	17,631	653	5,372	.....	283	1,107	.....	1,643	101	485
1865	6,836,500	13,214	12,009	283	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	24
1864	9,895,854	23,988	19,302	47	3,557	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	835	20
1863	6,652,405	22,770	19,681	.....	2,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	303	.....	226
1862	1,180,113	10,129	7,091	17	46	1,688	1,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	6
1861	34,051,483	615,032	414,085	23,798	114,541	9,373	22,310	11,364	8,502	.....	5,301	1,767	.....	303	2,821	267
1860	101,806,555	3,535,373	2,528,274	132,145	567,935	54,037	88,044	20,601	43,396	14,943	25,515	30,013	.....	2,771	18,087	612
1859	161,434,923	2,772,037	1,887,372	131,362	372,981	42,977	121,046	28,657	87,240	33,113	32,311	22,690	.....	114	11,937	1,087
1858	131,386,661	2,237,248	1,561,905	58,872	357,580	38,996	79,261	18,691	64,220	13,960	16,995	8,334	.....	261	18,169	4
1857	131,575,859	2,096,565	1,367,996	89,866	348,469	34,480	91,114	24,495	63,867	15,229	20,869	22,544	.....	1,715	15,917	4
1856	128,382,351	2,702,863	1,798,656	124,219	443,535	41,710	116,959	46,343	9,287	37,306	26,193	38,194	.....	8,317	12,021	123
1855	88,143,844	2,016,849	1,346,997	61,642	420,228	49,787	66,143	24,439	898	1,910	9,883	18,083	.....	1,766	15,054	19
1854	93,596,220	1,975,666	1,392,494	75,440	288,857	25,452	70,048	27,961	5,830	29,922	12,096	21,589	.....	145	24,292	1,540
1853	109,456,404	2,223,141	1,537,193	46,280	378,454	34,976	73,702	30,989	42,573	35,937	14,078	13,463	.....	24	14,928	544
1852	87,965,732	2,186,461	1,505,148	44,277	372,428	35,868	58,604	54,316	20,950	47,897	20,518	12,396	.....	33	13,400	626
1851	112,315,317	1,854,474	1,341,290	34,480	278,329	20,641	68,545	32,670	20,197	34,618	11,018	10,639	.....	47	1,692	308
1850	71,984,616	1,270,763	863,062	10,090	251,668	18,707	55,353	25,492	8,677	18,492	8,590	7,532	.....	89	2,627	384
1849	.....	2,053,204	1,478,690	27,689	302,680	33,316	46,572	50,227	21,301	26,559	23,775	26,003	.....	194	4,437	5,761
1848	.....	1,628,549	1,144,006	35,074	272,596	17,184	38,647	30,559	20,534	40,868	9,703	10,129	.....	45	.....	9,204
1847	.....	1,054,440	702,538	21,779	204,235	26,431	24,627	20,369	11,237	23,561	3,957	7,277	.....	208	.....	8,221
1846	.....	1,095,116	692,317	15,391	264,106	28,620	235	14,817	8,585	26,764	7,700	7,324	.....	95	8,785	20,377
1845	.....	1,745,812	1,210,290	34,605	295,659	13,714	673	28,595	14,991	41,786	25,099	7,887	.....	166	3,323	69,024
1844	.....	1,327,267	973,459	12,579	240,120	6,346	8,249	19,771	5,536	24,456	6,155	2,610	.....	2,797	11,893	13,291
1843	.....	1,584,594	1,169,691	30,507	273,629	18,371	.....	30,287	6,858	12,032	16,348	898	.....	6	3,265	22,702
1842	.....	1,169,434	757,395	19,525	311,643	8,817	.....	16,455	5,668	14,187	16,783	2,477	.....	36	.....	16,448
1841	.....	1,060,408	696,613	12,992	278,790	3,738	36	19,632	1,972	16,263	5,270	4,194	.....	553	.....	20,355
1840	63,870,307	1,487,882	959,830	18,317	358,180	7,805	1,049	25,780	4,406	26,336	21,698	5,160	.....	59	.....	29,262
1839	.....	827,248	621,548	1,780	179,565	10	1,179	2,711	4,299	4,741	3,731	3,270	.....	.....	.....	4,504
1838	.....	1,191,905	883,716	9,437	240,049	460	5,663	11,405	5,577	11,314	15,291	3,669	.....	13	112	5,199
1837	.....	883,423	643,159	7,530	198,617	1,107	4,665	3,539	1,995	16,860	4,345	3,609	.....	16	4	2,977
1836	.....	847,263	585,038	14,130	202,727	322	3,252	7,960	2,833	13,925	8,841	6,867	.....	22	14	1,332
1835	.....	774,718	540,169	5,414	200,994	26	1,756	2,818	1,950	9,886	8,555	1,963	.....	26	.....	1,161
1834	.....	769,436	569,448	13,235	159,807	382	1,786	2,410	2,521	7,611	9,848	2,128	.....	18	.....	152
1833	.....	649,397	476,484	3,751	153,666	.....	1,516	2,619	2,895	2,215	2,727	2,788	.....	36	296	404
1832	.....	644,430	458,015	8,150	154,935	1,162	4,568	(1)	1,678	3,309	[2] 7,840	3,756	.....	72	.....	945
1831	.....	553,960	441,634	4,834	92,257	612	1,111	.....	1,524	5,558	1,945	3,738	.....	678	.....	69
1830	20,674,883	596,918	419,661	2,246	150,212	471	64	.....	223	5,620	17,135	1,257	.....	19	.....	1
1829	.....	529,674	349,120	13,746	134,408	2,113	.....	.....	456	8,142	19,196	1,949	.....	21	.....	523
1828	.....	421,181	293,666	6,782	106,962	814	.....	.....	1,300	1,961	7,562	1,853	.....	33	.....	248
1827	.....	588,620	425,415	6,797	140,848	296	16	.....	294	366	11,725	2,545	.....	70	.....	248
1826	.....	409,071	267,758	4,121	124,337	.....	.....	.....	31	67	9,185	2,872	.....	65	.....	635
1825	.....	352,900	287,426	1,154	60,003	2	.....	.....	268	.....	2,840	1,135	.....	14	44	9
1824	.....	286,739	202,421	590	81,396	.....	.....	.....	1,003	.....	366	402	.....	41	.....	20
1823	.....	347,447	280,368	4,717	49,987	435	.....	.....	619	356	9,301	1,455	.....	192	4	13
1822	.....	289,350	228,928	5,911	43,016	3,913	.....	.....	1,428	420	3,941	674	.....	2	.....	1,117
1821	.....	249,787	175,438	1,496	54,878	1,796	570	.....	609	70	8,372	2,188	.....	.....	.....	4,370

[1] Included with Netherlands.

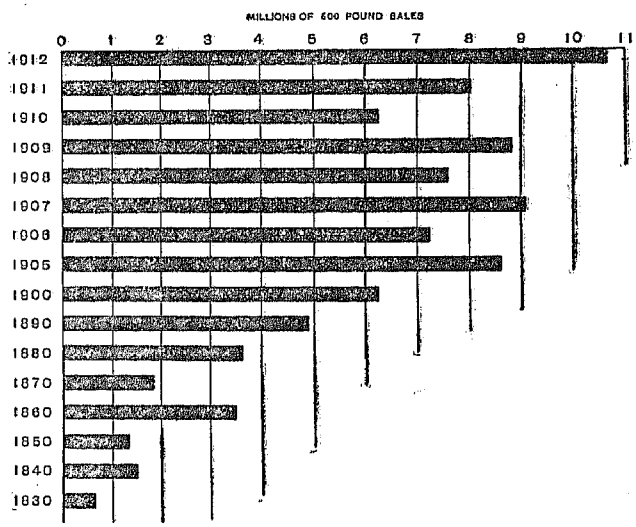
[2] Includes exports to Belgium.

The statistics in Table 13 are given in equivalent 500-pound bales and cover the fiscal year ending June 30, while those in Table 11 are in running bales, counting round as half bales, and relate to the year ending August 31. Table 13 shows the development of the export trade in raw cotton to the several countries. The total quantity exported during the year ending June 30, 1912, amounted to 10,675,445 bales of 500 pounds each, valued at $565,849,271. Of this cotton, 4,197,336 bales, or 39.3 per cent, went to the United Kingdom; 3,052,764 bales, or 28.6 per cent, to Germany; and 1,180,895 bales, or 11.1 per cent, to France—these three countries taking almost four-fifths of the total quantity exported.

The exports to Japan show a decided increase over previous years. This was due, in part, to the deficiency of the East Indian crop, the principal source of supply for the Japanese mills. The exports to "All other countries" include 86,017 bales to British India and 48,388 bales to China, in which countries American cotton is used for mixing with the short fiber native cotton and in the manufacture of goods requiring a longer staple cotton. The figures in Table 13 show only in part the ultimate destination of the cotton exported, as large quantities of it are reexported. For instance, the imports of American cotton into Bombay during the year were about 200,000 bales, whereas the total amount exported direct to British India was only 86,017 bales.

The development of the export trade in domestic raw cotton from 1830 to 1912 is graphically represented by the accompanying diagram.

DIAGRAM 2.—*Exports of domestic cotton for specified years: 1830 to 1912.*



Exports of sea-island cotton.—Statistics of exports of sea-island cotton, by countries to which exported, are given in the following table for the years 1906 to 1912, and for selected years since 1885. It should be understood that these exports are included in the general statistics of exports of domestic cotton shown in the other tables of this report.

TABLE 14.—*Exports of sea-island cotton, by countries to which exported, for the year ending August 31, for specified years: 1885 to 1912.*

YEAR.	EXPORTS OF SEA-ISLAND COTTON TO—(EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES).				
	Total.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	All other countries.
1912	20,192	14,821	4,905	178	288
1911	17,797	12,818	4,077	482	420
1910	22,748	18,154	4,074	520	.....
1909	19,654	13,589	5,070	426	569
1908	25,587	17,874	7,112	413	188
1907	15,252	11,056	3,925	185	86
1906	31,624	23,870	6,787	838	129
1900	36,240	30,131	5,193	796	120
1895	30,455	26,350	3,878	36	191
1890	18,568	16,853	1,420	169	126
1885	13,708	11,950	1,560	13	185

The production of sea-island cotton from the crop of 1911, according to returns of ginners, was 119,293 bales, equivalent to 47,690,000 pounds, or 95,380 bales of 500 pounds each. Assuming that the exports of this cotton for a year ending August 31 are from the crop of the preceding growth year, then slightly more than 21 per cent of the crop of 1911 was exported, as compared with 25 per cent of the previous year's crop, 31.2 per cent of the crop of 1909, and 37.6 per cent of the crop of 1907. The United Kingdom took nearly three-fourths of the entire amount exported during the year ending August 31, 1912, and France almost one-fourth. The quantity consumed in this country during the year amounted to 94,856 running bales, or 75,840 equivalent 500-pound bales, which, added to the quantity exported, 20,192 bales, indicates a small reduction in stocks of this kind of cotton as compared with those at the end of the previous year.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Closely related to the consumption of cotton in the domestic manufacture of cotton goods is the foreign trade in these fabrics. For this reason it is believed that statistics of this trade will lend interest to the report. Accordingly the following tables, compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of this department, showing the exports and imports for the last fiscal year, are presented. Table 15 gives the statistics of exports by classes of goods and by countries to which exported.

TABLE 15.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES OF COTTON, BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1912.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES OF COTTON, BY CLASSES.												
	Total value.	Cloths.						Clothing and other wearing apparel.		Waste, cotton.		Yarn (value).	All other manufactures of cotton (value).
		Unbleached.		Bleached.		Dyed, colored, or printed.		Knit goods (value).	All other (value).	Pounds.	Value.		
		Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.						
Total	$50,769,511	247,131,711	$16,774,304	40,848,436	$3,029,897	188,798,352	$11,584,797	$1,858,836	$7,119,580	62,157,317	$3,518,255	$599,593	$6,284,249
Europe:													
United Kingdom	3,946,923	2,018,851	333,776	822,011	113,778	1,837,826	209,039	745,774	604,505	24,395,994	1,478,709	6,830	454,512
Germany	933,429	144,811	15,152	16,373	2,003	102,296	11,528	10,916	68,979	14,756,450	765,791	385	58,675
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey)	490,706	6,457,283	438,501	80,100	6,941	198,972	14,085	2,837	9,859	3,295	228	.....	18,315
Belgium	584,673	933	110	4,715	453	3,700	420	4,818	35,617	10,957,225	521,607	.....	21,648
Italy	68,789	2,621	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,372	10,946	434,349	30,669	.....	13,222
Netherlands	123,793	96,876	14,643	55,402	2,631	.....	.....	9,048	41,068	1,506,094	47,244	.....	9,159
France	148,344	802	146	4,400	355	46,263	5,310	8,399	11,796	1,069,226	91,619	92	30,627
Russia (including Asiatic Russia)	15,170	.....	.....	11,355	1,075	5,253	602	1,128	2,159	.....	.....	.....	10,206
Spain	9,469	4,038	324	.....	.....	1,608	186	595	981	53,616	5,498	.....	1,835
All other Europe	153,822	681,494	79,827	28,391	3,173	108,440	12,018	4,410	20,939	38,146	1,742	105	31,603
North America:													
Canada	8,590,398	6,815,411	578,991	3,358,708	335,296	10,133,049	898,231	308,662	2,684,203	6,651,114	410,776	309,254	3,064,985
Mexico	988,263	596,377	108,035	730,395	75,889	993,735	99,174	25,330	340,461	283,353	16,222	7	322,245
Panama	1,161,998	579,557	50,635	507,788	47,265	4,627,956	252,915	68,458	584,608	370,547	25,273	.....	132,754
San Salvador	745,862	8,806,228	453,334	209,656	15,210	5,459,803	265,674	.....	3,357	3,944	343	.....	7,044
Honduras	636,821	2,116,585	103,360	1,145,716	85,679	5,475,505	325,700	7,570	63,636	11,698	657	.....	50,219
Guatemala	400,762	1,689,582	100,548	929,179	75,283	2,102,755	144,903	6,258	30,413	11,274	689	.....	42,668
Nicaragua	488,048	1,054,860	65,509	544,692	40,689	4,611,900	275,084	3,373	64,920	14,477	1,058	.....	37,404
Costa Rica	322,921	1,865,273	100,396	84,179	7,938	2,550,346	141,748	4,166	50,005	40,564	2,571	269	15,828
British Honduras	189,115	314,097	21,982	360,967	29,665	824,948	58,343	3,910	29,444	14,085	749	58	44,904
Cuba	3,090,262	2,158,104	302,058	7,057,403	372,520	22,456,953	1,261,162	193,028	463,207	831,050	62,550	1,726	434,011
Haiti	1,756,755	2,104,130	146,841	1,962,235	121,866	20,293,850	1,445,194	2,955	15,437	9,195	536	.....	23,926
Santo Domingo	929,238	1,608,685	104,351	1,723,294	116,350	9,292,319	602,218	13,876	55,795	33,009	2,282	75	34,291
British West Indies	1,259,251	3,036,423	189,830	795,808	45,394	11,533,863	672,220	32,225	185,608	30,314	2,253	610	131,111
Dutch West Indies	127,491	294,902	24,834	100,513	7,663	1,357,475	70,296	554	13,609	5,386	442	.....	10,093
Danish West Indies	38,298	21,310	2,517	13,710	838	209,457	14,226	1,073	16,051	3,574	323	.....	2,370
French West Indies (including Miquelon)	17,045	21,964	3,120	14,979	1,006	52,404	3,547	.....	2,271	1,218	107	.....	6,994
Bermuda	70,424	19,818	2,430	19,306	1,600	100,442	6,431	4,983	36,104	1,074	97	.....	18,779
South America:													
Chile	805,125	8,994,250	600,450	566,167	46,613	981,409	70,142	7,718	19,538	6,701	507	28,986	31,171
Colombia	1,162,092	3,869,041	196,349	580,194	36,632	17,441,544	820,237	3,315	36,767	72,716	5,406	24,026	39,360
Brazil	308,712	246,113	32,187	138,686	18,794	889,195	66,844	1,112	89,911	33,012	2,570	62	106,232
Argentina	424,386	1,295,585	149,323	41,648	5,847	149,776	8,126	2,215	77,411	15,777	1,324	118,899	61,241
Venezuela	498,079	2,930,140	227,773	253,685	18,582	2,623,250	169,426	698	9,411	39,268	2,584	.....	60,005
Guiana	131,607	215,608	17,201	103,947	7,158	1,731,827	89,899	3,181	5,286	600	29	.....	8,853
Uruguay	123,854	411,558	54,207	14,428	1,862	76,875	6,541	30,466	11,475	9,100	725	7,115	11,463
Peru	227,607	1,784,118	114,458	95,592	9,515	811,395	52,452	8,734	25,104	5,272	334	.....	17,010
Ecuador	144,526	264,301	22,979	77,803	8,885	1,452,004	84,141	2,157	12,868	22,341	1,539	.....	11,957
Bolivia	315,721	3,877,210	227,223	303,740	20,825	800,459	50,010	2,147	5,156	.....	.....	.....	10,360
Paraguay	2,895	11,600	1,528	.....	.....	4,144	414	.....	472	.....	.....	.....	481
Asia and Oceania:													
China	7,471,103	103,566,655	7,089,681	875,984	50,468	3,976,194	233,457	50,413	31,936	.....	.....	3,236	11,912
Aden	2,026,394	37,131,185	2,025,739	8,000	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British India	979,850	11,984,602	927,899	65,248	5,802	161,465	14,106	1,381	4,609	.....	.....	.....	26,152
Japan	123,308	363,180	31,892	90,862	12,665	102,477	10,013	3,633	8,502	.....	.....	.....	56,603
Hongkong	310,049	697,228	104,311	138,136	17,103	201,184	25,706	37,907	20,730	.....	.....	90,130	14,162
British Australasia	1,694,068	3,966,657	306,633	966,730	125,849	4,934,095	505,618	91,225	535,899	17,412	1,551	6,582	120,711
Philippine Islands	5,277,192	6,630,770	464,243	15,481,853	1,093,108	46,868,396	2,495,501	49,439	543,117	342,947	31,097	922	599,765
All other Asia and Oceania	179,758	534,234	51,113	88,447	8,133	981,667	67,864	1,596	30,219	4,700	464	.....	20,360
Africa:													
British East Africa	589,314	10,779,870	569,818	251,175	18,682	8,000	630	36	41	.....	.....	.....	167
British South Africa	340,766	89,058	18,378	35,263	4,688	113,630	13,718	76,109	199,392	1,200	90	.....	28,400
All other Africa	345,065	4,977,673	298,279	89,483	7,471	108,188	9,698	7,640	13,861	.....	.....	224	7,892

The value of cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported during the fiscal year 1912 amounted to $50,769,511. More than three-fifths of this amount is accounted for by the exports of cotton cloth, which amounted to 476,778,499 square yards, valued at $31,388,998. Unbleached cloths, aggregating 247,131,711 square yards, valued at $16,774,304, were exported during the year. Nearly 42 per cent of this cloth was sent to China, other countries in the order of the quantity taken being Aden, British India, British East Africa, Chile, San Salvador, Canada, Philippine Islands, and Turkey. Dyed, colored, and printed cloths to the value of $11,584,797 were exported during the year. The most important customer for these was the Philippine Islands, but large quantities were also sent to the West Indies, Central and South America, and Canada. Of the other cotton goods exported, Canada was the largest customer, taking very large proportions of the clothing and other wearing apparel, and of "All other manufactures of cotton." The United Kingdom and Germany took large quantities of waste, while more than half of the total exports of yarn went to Canada.

The imports of cotton manufactures into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1912, by countries from which imported, are shown in Table 16.

TABLE 16.—IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1912.

COUNTRY.	IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY CLASSES.											
	Total value.	Cloths.						Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel.		Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc. (value).	Thread and yarn (value).	All other manufactures of cotton (value).
		Dyed, colored, stained, etc.		Bleached.		Unbleached.						
		Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.	Knit goods (value).	All other clothing (value).			
Total	$63,506,574	30,250,020	$5,211,375	12,723,841	$2,133,678	3,736,612	$415,676	$3,247,894	$3,635,393	$37,094,161	$4,028,127	$7,740,270
Europe:												
United Kingdom	19,409,725	24,251,731	4,073,492	8,609,251	1,272,482	3,420,763	360,612	79,382	179,308	6,416,863	3,414,901	3,603,685
Germany	15,384,519	1,754,841	308,612	268,206	51,496	102,757	25,862	2,885,770	1,667,926	7,565,281	359,646	2,519,926
France	11,694,388	1,585,935	451,187	2,460,408	594,434	45,524	7,645	93,942	1,541,127	8,143,732	12,692	849,629
Switzerland	13,902,023	204,502	40,180	1,240,635	193,572	158,487	20,308	162,688	16,291	13,027,802	233,324	207,858
Belgium	554,375	119,618	17,730	2,359	506	.....	.....	89	34,114	395,319	6,780	99,837
Austria-Hungary	615,410	192,074	33,422	45,608	11,165	235	43	882	76,791	262,260	.....	230,847
Italy	310,025	96,728	12,782	42	11	3	1	68	11,264	221,619	109	64,171
Spain	104,482	352,086	74,815	1,287	310	.....	.....	2,968	10,483	11,839	.....	4,067
Netherlands	19,825	.....	.....	400	90	.....	.....	.....	1,084	17,839	.....	812
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey)	582,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603	547,093	.....	35,203
All other Europe	102,042	274	57	895	320	300	92	21,568	4,363	68,240	353	7,049
America:												
Canada	19,108	358	113	1,663	338	710	318	105	7,247	4,411	236	6,340
Mexico	56,248	269,072	26,923	525	70	20	4	204	8,763	19,245	.....	1,039
All other America	7,801	463	168	35	3	.....	.....	48	911	5,758	.....	913
Asia:												
Japan	665,026	1,420,020	171,618	91,515	8,592	7,623	775	82	65,216	317,705	86	101,852
China	30,819	28	9	.....	.....	160	10	3	6,456	21,877	.....	2,464
British India	34,237	5	2	99	9	.....	.....	.....	468	31,922	.....	1,836
All other countries	21,722	2,195	265	913	280	30	6	95	2,978	15,356	.....	2,742

The total value of imports of cotton manufactures into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1912, amounted to $63,506,574, the largest part being accounted for by laces, edgings, embroideries, and the like, valued at $37,094,161. Switzerland is the largest contributor of this special class of cotton goods, followed by France, Germany, and the United Kingdom in the order named. During the year thread to the value of $4,028,127 was imported, nearly all of which came from the United Kingdom. The imports of knit goods amounted to $3,247,894, practically the entire amount coming from Germany.

The value of the export and the import trade in cotton manufactures with the leading countries is shown in Table 17 for 1900 and for consecutive years from 1904 to 1912.

The value of cotton manufactures exported during the year ending June 30, 1912, was $50,769,511, the largest amount since 1906, when the total value of such goods exported amounted to $52,944,033. The high figure for 1906, as well as that for 1905, was due to the extraordinary trade with China during those years, the exports of cotton goods to that country having reached the value of $29,814,075 in the later year. These two years of active trade were immediately followed by a decided shrinkage of the trade with China, which reached its lowest mark in 1908, when the total value of cotton goods exported to all countries was less than 50 per cent of the amount in 1906. Since 1908, however, there has been each year a marked increase over the preceding one, to meet an increasing demand for American cotton manufactures

in nearly all the countries of the world. However, manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States have largely confined their activities to the home market. The value of the cotton goods manufactured in the country in 1909, as returned at the census of 1910, exclusive of hosiery and knit goods, the manufacture of which might be deemed a branch of the cotton industry, amounted to more than $628,000,000, while the exports for the fiscal year 1909 amounted to $31,878,566, or only about 5 per cent of the total manufactured. The value of imports of cotton goods shows less variation from year to year. The United Kingdom contributes most largely to the imports, and Germany, Switzerland, and France follow in the order named, these four countries furnishing about 95 per cent of the total.

TABLE 17.—VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED AND FROM WHICH IMPORTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30: 1900 AND 1904 TO 1912.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

COUNTRY.	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1900
EXPORTS.										
Total	$50,769,511	$40,851,918	$33,398,672	$31,878,566	$25,177,758	$32,305,412	$52,944,033	$49,666,030	$22,403,713	$24,003,087
Europe:										
United Kingdom	3,946,923	3,511,690	2,857,625	2,092,212	2,487,349	2,274,014	2,042,377	1,446,409	1,352,212	1,256,729
Germany	933,429	927,166	896,351	1,035,235	1,140,332	1,185,492	971,647	601,541	1,074,278	385,633
All other Europe	1,594,826	1,055,002	979,590	738,992	972,741	965,549	654,353	383,692	336,574	270,229
America:										
Canada	8,590,398	6,474,722	5,242,511	3,712,506	3,279,519	3,507,446	3,587,567	3,030,341	3,139,508	2,691,092
Mexico	988,263	797,617	772,127	646,488	869,244	934,910	821,302	880,074	732,380	958,889
Central America	3,945,437	3,417,774	2,511,625	2,456,345	2,363,424	2,636,591	2,260,618	2,052,298	1,741,714	1,176,142
British West Indies (including Bermuda)	1,329,675	967,547	819,124	950,876	687,311	836,047	713,885	659,382	486,027	435,949
Cuba	3,090,262	2,235,350	1,644,498	1,906,964	1,585,376	1,608,653	1,507,473	1,330,260	684,212	612,252
Haiti	1,756,755	1,510,425	1,220,290	1,258,197	742,978	617,659	822,815	524,860	484,960	745,663
Other North America	1,112,072	999,611	702,347	579,181	577,516	828,737	452,468	650,342	557,809	560,290
Brazil	308,712	413,184	388,760	265,177	373,545	548,367	636,374	823,120	786,860	436,118
Chile	805,125	1,001,591	666,133	490,016	616,814	980,059	898,155	764,468	694,594	531,131
Colombia	1,162,092	980,984	892,886	823,216	624,587	874,813	693,021	806,143	943,487	310,360
Peru	227,607	176,323	158,476	104,760	132,409	155,792	112,797	157,202	162,785	113,332
Venezuela	498,079	449,254	289,797	346,443	319,937	430,160	429,645	438,094	547,080	333,294
Other South America	1,142,989	1,011,398	963,874	1,005,291	692,930	843,830	902,684	1,105,447	564,586	355,556
Asia and Oceania:										
China	7,471,103	5,412,849	5,847,392	8,067,472	3,413,248	5,955,331	29,814,075	28,017,190	4,139,000	8,804,778
British India	979,850	715,174	732,184	760,677	296,807	684,990	655,346	486,843	453,721	524,419
British Australasia	1,694,063	1,773,201	962,154	979,440	1,039,426	1,229,627	1,285,085	1,079,179	807,269	622,228
Aden	2,026,394	1,067,382	464,413	1,312,265	998,736	1,995,713	1,634,134	1,140,875	1,435,764	(4)
Philippine Islands	5,277,192	4,305,518	2,936,398	1,059,042	836,845	1,646,874	403,896	850,244	322,259	(1)
Other Asia and Oceania	613,115	681,955	690,710	605,024	711,534	813,339	[2] 862,092	[3] 1,761,726	421,561	1,838,346
Africa	1,275,145	966,201	699,407	682,747	415,141	733,419	782,224	586,350	535,073	[4] 1,039,707
IMPORTS.										
Total	63,506,574	64,056,473	66,473,143	62,010,286	68,379,781	73,704,636	63,043,322	48,919,936	49,524,246	41,296,239
Europe:										
United Kingdom	19,400,725	19,747,868	20,365,696	19,951,548	22,421,517	22,971,167	19,446,227	15,089,333	16,831,493	17,110,588
Germany	15,384,519	15,689,422	16,707,993	14,859,770	18,036,650	18,212,531	16,459,615	14,332,763	14,156,596	8,863,297
France	11,694,388	11,189,892	11,820,515	11,959,565	11,069,509	15,309,390	13,038,125	8,701,625	7,996,644	5,623,340
Switzerland	13,902,023	14,988,217	15,463,607	13,533,057	14,478,092	15,286,363	12,578,536	9,728,717	9,526,442	8,975,580
Belgium	554,375	484,744	522,323	558,974	635,846	591,576	458,557	354,214	305,001	321,863
Austria-Hungary	615,410	604,556	659,844	490,658	280,236	293,965	218,974	113,833	152,655	107,123
Italy	310,025	199,036	125,661	66,399	182,792	237,965	97,520	41,281	58,922	10,093
Spain	104,482	109,488	57,965	49,027	84,811	62,252	86,952	57,400	57,753	2,747
Netherlands	19,825	20,481	73,164	47,745	17,333	85,325	60,116	48,880	26,223	11,417
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey)	582,899	271,834	156,228	90,564	89,552	69,637	43,725	42,796	48,033	68,355
All other Europe	102,042	77,085	42,545	33,192	41,678	65,704	72,600	34,072	39,112	8,217
America:										
Canada	19,108	46,788	21,470	10,877	20,912	48,496	10,467	19,429	11,485	6,527
Mexico	56,248	42,716	29,765	23,414	28,787	40,720	39,110	44,154	52,062	33,328
All other America	7,801	15,788	10,441	4,778	4,347	4,966	2,074	2,465	10,302	1,460
Asia:										
Japan	665,026	490,177	292,951	236,062	305,270	333,881	316,278	202,736	181,286	71,066
China	30,819	31,641	16,306	11,180	29,028	21,853	14,657	25,618	24,199	25,073
British India	34,237	28,255	44,789	21,984	44,036	43,311	67,872	50,441	23,375	47,742
All other countries	21,722	18,485	61,880	61,492	9,385	25,525	31,917	30,179	22,663	8,418

[1] Included in "Other Asia and Oceania."
[2] Includes exports to Japan, valued at $393,628.
[3] Includes exports to Japan, valued at $1,430,710.
[4] Includes exports to Hawaii, valued at $584,398.

Production, consumption, exports, and imports of cotton.—Table 18 shows the production of cotton, average net weight of bale, value per pound, consumption, domestic exports, and net imports of raw cotton from 1790 to 1911, thus presenting a complete record of the cotton trade for the United States.

TABLE 18.—ANNUAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, AND NET IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1911.

Production.—The production statistics relate, when possible, to the year of growth, but when figures for the growth year are wanting, those for a commercial crop which represents the trade movement have been taken. The statistics of production for the years 1790 to 1898, inclusive, have been compiled from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture; for the years 1899 to 1911, inclusive, and for other dates, when available, census figures are used.

Value of lint.—For the years 1902 to 1911, inclusive, the value of lint per pound relates to upland cotton of the average grade marketed prior to April 1 of the following year. For the years 1890 to 1901, inclusive, it is the average price of middling cotton on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; and for the years 1790 to 1889, inclusive, it is taken from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Consumption.—The statistics of consumption for the years 1790 to 1894, inclusive, have been compiled from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, and those for the years 1895 to 1903, inclusive, from the reports of Latham, Alexander & Co. Census figures are used for the years 1904 to 1911, inclusive, and for other dates when available. The statistics relate to the 12 months during which the crop of the specified year was chiefly marketed, and not to the calendar year specified.

Domestic exports and net imports.—For the years 1790 to 1819, inclusive, the statistics have been compiled from American state papers, and for the years 1820 to 1911, from Commerce and Navigation of the United States, published by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. For the years 1790 to 1842, inclusive, the statistics of exports relate to the 12 months beginning with October 1 of the specified year; for 1843 to 1866, inclusive, to the 12 months beginning with July 1; and for 1867 to 1911, inclusive, to the 12 months beginning with September 1. The statistics of imports relate to the same period as the statistics of consumption.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.				Consumption (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Exports of domestic cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Net imports (equivalent 500-pound bales).
	Running bales, counting round as half bales (number).	Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight (number).	Average net weight of bale (lbs.).	Value of lint per pound, upland cotton (cents).			
1911	16,109,349	16,250,276	482	9.7	5,181,826	10,681,332	229,268
1910	11,965,962	12,005,688	480	14.7	4,523,796	8,008,195	231,191
1909	10,386,209	10,315,382	475	14.3	4,566,794	6,491,843	151,395
1908	13,432,131	13,587,306	484	9.2	5,198,963	8,889,724	165,451
1907	11,325,882	11,375,461	480	11.5	4,493,028	7,779,508	140,869
1906	13,305,265	13,595,498	490	10.0	4,974,199	8,825,236	202,733
1905	10,725,602	10,804,556	482	10.9	4,877,465	6,975,494	133,464
1904	13,697,310	13,670,954	478	8.7	4,523,208	9,057,397	130,182
1903	10,015,721	10,045,615	480	12.2	3,980,567	6,233,682	100,298
1902	10,784,473	10,827,168	481	8.2	4,187,076	6,913,506	149,113
1901	9,748,546	9,675,771	489	8.1	4,080,287	6,870,313	100,080
1900	10,245,602	10,266,527	480	9.3	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1899	9,507,786	9,459,935	476	7.6	3,687,253	6,167,623	134,778
1898	11,189,205	11,435,368	489	4.9	3,672,097	7,626,525	103,223
1897	10,897,857	10,985,040	482	5.6	3,472,398	7,811,031	105,802
1896	8,532,705	8,515,640	477	7.3	2,841,394	6,124,026	114,712
1895	7,161,094	7,146,772	477	8.2	2,499,731	4,761,505	112,001
1894	9,901,251	10,025,534	484	5.9	2,983,665	6,961,372	99,399
1893	7,493,000	7,433,056	474	7.5	2,300,276	5,307,295	59,405
1892	6,700,365	6,658,313	475	8.4	2,415,875	4,485,251	85,735
1891	9,035,379	8,940,867	473	7.3	2,846,753	5,896,800	64,394
1890	8,652,597	8,562,089	473	8.6	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1889	7,472,511	7,472,511	478	11.5	2,518,409	4,928,921	18,334
1888	6,938,200	6,923,775	477	10.7	2,309,250	4,730,192	15,284
1887	7,046,833	6,884,667	467	10.3	2,205,802	4,519,254	11,983
1886	6,505,087	6,314,561	464	10.3	2,049,687	4,301,542	7,552
1885	6,575,691	6,309,341	463	9.4	2,094,682	4,209,651	8,270
1884	5,682,000	5,477,448	460	10.5	1,687,108	3,783,319	7,144
1883	5,713,200	5,521,963	462	10.6	1,813,865	3,733,369	11,247
1882	6,949,756	6,833,442	470	10.6	2,038,400	4,591,331	4,716
1881	5,456,048	5,136,447	450	12.2	1,849,457	3,376,521	3,261
1880	6,605,750	6,356,998	460	11.3	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1879	5,755,399	5,466,387	454	12.0	1,500,688	3,742,752	7,578
1878	5,074,155	4,745,078	447	10.8	1,457,266	3,290,167	5,049
1877	4,773,865	4,494,224	450	11.3	1,458,667	3,197,439	5,046
1876	4,474,069	4,118,390	440	11.7	1,314,489	2,839,418	4,832
1875	4,632,313	4,302,818	444	13.0	1,255,712	3,037,650	4,498
1874	3,832,991	3,528,276	440	15.0	1,098,163	2,504,118	3,784
1873	4,170,388	3,873,750	444	17.0	1,213,052	2,682,631	3,541
1872	3,930,508	3,050,932	444	18.2	1,115,691	2,470,590	10,016
1871	2,974,351	2,756,564	443	20.5	1,146,730	1,824,937	6,374
1870	4,352,317	4,024,527	442	17.0	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1869	[1] 3,011,996	2,469,597	440	24.0	796,616	1,987,798	3,026
1868	2,366,467	2,198,141	444	29.0	860,481	1,300,449	1,870
1867	2,519,554	2,345,610	445	24.9	844,044	1,502,756	345
1866	2,607,254	1,948,077	444	31.6	715,258	1,401,697	[2] 1,035
1865	2,269,316	2,093,658	441	43.2	614,540	1,301,146	10,322
1864	300,000	299,372	477	83.4	344,278	17,789	68,798
1863	459,000	449,059	477	101.5	219,540	23,998	52,405
1862	1,000,000	1,596,653	477	67.2	287,397	22,770	67,695
1861	4,500,000	4,490,586	477	31.3	369,226	10,129	61,731
1860	3,849,469	3,841,416	477	13.0	841,975	615,032	.....
1859	[1] 5,387,052	4,309,642	461	11.0	845,410	3,535,373	.....
1858	4,018,914	3,758,273	447	12.1	867,489	2,772,937	.....
1857	3,257,339	3,012,106	442	12.2	559,708	2,237,248	.....
1856	3,093,737	2,873,680	444	13.5	761,614	2,096,565	1,678
1855	3,665,557	3,220,782	420	10.3	731,484	2,702,863	2,295
1854	2,982,634	2,708,082	434	10.4	641,391	2,016,849	4,425
1853	3,074,979	2,766,194	430	11.0	663,204	1,975,666	1,141
1852	3,416,214	3,130,338	438	11.0	736,468	2,223,141	1,423
1851	3,126,310	2,799,290	428	9.5	617,468	2,186,461	512
1850	2,454,442	2,136,083	416	12.1	422,626	1,854,474	330

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.				Consumption (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Exports of domestic cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Net imports (equivalent 500-pound bales).
	Running bales, counting round as half bales (number).	Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight (number).	Average net weight of bale (lbs.).	Value of lint per pound, upland cotton (cents).			
1849	[1] 2,469,093	1,975,274	420	12.3	575,506	1,270,763	485
1848	2,866,938	2,615,031	436	7.5	586,032	2,053,204	22
1847	2,439,786	2,128,433	417	8.0	537,427	1,628,549	558
1846	1,778,651	1,603,763	431	11.2	385,916	1,054,440	122
1845	2,100,537	1,806,110	411	7.9	363,365	1,095,116	386
1844	2,394,503	2,078,910	415	5.6	337,730	1,745,812	[2] 680
1843	2,030,409	1,750,060	412	7.7	298,872	1,327,267	517
1842	2,378,875	2,035,481	409	7.2	278,196	1,584,594	1,835
1841	1,683,574	1,398,282	397	7.8	222,461	1,169,434	107
1840	1,634,954	1,347,640	394	9.5	245,045	1,069,408	1,210
1839	2,063,915	1,653,722	383	8.9	236,525	1,487,882	297
1838	1,360,532	1,092,980	384	13.4	221,738	827,248	319
1837	1,801,497	1,428,384	379	10.1	195,100	1,191,905	355
1836	1,423,930	1,129,016	379	13.2	176,449	888,423	[2] 510
1835	1,360,725	1,061,821	373	16.5	184,731	847,263	427
1834	1,253,406	962,343	367	17.4	166,523	774,718	1,574
1833	1,225,895	930,962	363	12.9	149,159	769,436	308
1832	1,114,286	815,900	350	12.3	142,352	649,397	69
1831	1,069,444	805,439	360	9.4	130,895	644,430	[2] 22
1830	1,026,393	732,218	341	9.7	129,938	553,960	22
1829	1,076,696	763,598	339	10.0	89,723	596,918	378
1828	953,079	679,916	341	9.9	84,788	529,674	[2] 40
1827	805,970	564,854	335	10.3	84,516	421,181	597
1826	1,057,402	732,218	331	9.3	103,535	588,620	74
1825	817,308	533,473	312	12.2	.....	409,071	79
1824	751,748	449,791	286	18.6	.....	352,900	26
1823	656,028	387,029	282	14.7	.....	286,739	932
1822	704,698	439,331	298	11.4	.....	347,447	110
1821	636,042	376,569	283	14.3	.....	289,350	[2] 196
1820	575,540	334,728	278	14.3	100,000	249,787	427
1819	632,576	349,372	264	17.0	.....	255,720	[2] 4,571
1818	446,429	261,506	280	24.0	.....	175,994	[2] 4,464
1817	465,950	271,967	279	34.0	.....	184,942	3,086
1816	439,716	259,414	282	26.0	.....	171,299	2,048
1815	369,004	209,205	271	29.0	.....	163,894	[2] 44
1814	254,545	146,444	275	21.0	51,778	165,997	[2] 266
1813	304,878	156,904	246	15.5	.....	35,458	101
1812	304,878	156,904	246	12.5	.....	38,220	3,133
1811	325,203	167,364	246	10.5	.....	57,775	897
1810	286,195	177,824	297	15.5	35,565	124,116	431
1809	328,000	171,548	250	16.0	33,473	186,523	[2] 560
1808	334,821	156,904	224	16.0	.....	101,981	[2] 1,601
1807	289,855	167,364	276	19.0	.....	21,261	6,297
1806	285,714	167,364	280	21.5	.....	127,889	1,485
1805	304,348	146,444	230	22.0	.....	71,315	961
1804	261,044	135,983	249	23.0	23,013	76,780	456
1803	222,222	125,523	270	20.0	.....	70,068	183
1802	231,092	115,063	238	19.0	.....	75,424	[2] 1,153
1801	210,526	100,418	228	19.0	.....	47,768	[2] 170
1800	153,509	73,222	228	44.0	18,829	41,822	8,696
1799	88,889	41,841	225	28.0	16,737	35,580	8,870
1798	66,667	31,381	225	44.0	.....	19,065	7,532
1797	48,889	23,013	225	39.0	.....	18,720	7,761
1796	44,444	20,921	225	34.0	.....	7,577	7,336
1795	35,556	16,736	225	36.5	.....	12,213	8,737
1794	35,556	16,736	225	36.5	.....	9,414	8,592
1793	22,222	10,460	225	33.0	.....	3,565	5,127
1792	13,333	6,276	225	32.0	.....	1,097	5,593
1791	8,889	4,184	225	29.0	.....	277	1,112
1790	6,667	3,138	225	26.0	11,000	379	697

[1] Equivalent 400-pound bales.

[2] Excess of exports of foreign cotton over total imports.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, AND TRADE IN COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURES, FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES.

The statistics of the number of active cotton spindles and of the mill consumption of cotton throughout the world in 1900 and in 1912 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 19.—*World's active cotton spindles and mill consumption of raw cotton: 1900 and 1912.*

[The statistics for the United States were collected by the Bureau of the Census. Those for other countries have been compiled from a number of sources. Among them are Ellison's Annual Review of the Cotton Trade, Liverpool; the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York; Cotton Facts, New York; reports of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester; and statistics furnished by Mitsui & Co., Osaka, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Bombay, and E. T. Craig, Mexico City.]

COUNTRY.	Year ending August 31—	Active cotton spindles.	Mill consumption of cotton (bales).[1]
Total	1912	140,996,000	20,587,000
	1900	105,681,000	15,177,000
United States:			
Cotton-growing states	1912	11,583,000	2,712,000
	1900	4,368,000	1,523,000
All other states	1912	18,996,000	2,655,000
	1900	15,104,000	2,350,000
Europe:			
United Kingdom	1912	55,317,000	4,250,000
	1900	45,500,000	3,330,000
Germany	1912	10,726,000	1,795,000
	1900	8,000,000	1,400,000
Russia	1912	8,800,000	1,650,000
	1900	7,500,000	1,350,000
France	1912	7,400,000	1,014,000
	1900	5,500,000	700,000
Austria-Hungary	1912	4,798,000	830,000
	1900	3,300,000	675,000
Italy	1912	4,580,000	920,000
	1900	1,940,000	475,000
Spain	1912	2,200,000	330,000
	1900	2,615,000	400,000
Switzerland	1912	1,408,000	110,000
	1900	1,550,000	125,000
Belgium	1912	1,388,000	222,000
	1900	920,000	170,000
Sweden	1912	530,000	100,000
	1900	360,000	85,000
Portugal	1912	480,000	70,000
	1900	230,000	60,000
Netherlands	1912	454,000	83,000
	1900	300,000	70,000
Denmark	1912	84,000	25,000
	1900	40,000	15,000
Norway	1912	74,000	11,000
	1900	35,000	10,000
Other European countries	1912	200,000	60,000
	1900	130,000	42,000
British India	1912	6,195,000	1,705,000
	1900	4,945,000	1,162,000
Japan	1912	2,192,000	1,190,000
	1900	1,274,000	700,000

TABLE 19.—*World's active cotton spindles and mill consumption of raw cotton: 1900 and 1912*—Continued.

COUNTRY.	Year ending August 31—	Active cotton spindles.	Mill consumption of cotton (bales).[1]
China	1912	831,000	360,000
	1900	550,000	200,000
Brazil	1912	1,000,000	180,000
	1900	450,000	85,000
Canada	1912	855,000	125,000
	1900	550,000	110,000
Mexico	1912	630,000	115,000
	1900	470,000	125,000
All other countries	1912	275,000	75,000
	1900	50,000	15,000

[1] The quantities for the United States are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included. For other countries the quantities are given in equivalent 500-pound bales.

The statistics of Table 19 have been compiled from a number of sources, and, while absolute accuracy is not claimed for all of the figures, it is believed they closely approximate the facts. The number of active cotton spindles in the world, as shown in the table, was 105,681,000 in 1900 and 140,996,000 in 1912, the increase during the period being 35,315,000 spindles, or 33.4 per cent. In addition to the spindles shown above for 1912, there were in the United States 1,004,151 spindles that were inactive during the year. No definite information as to the number of inactive spindles in other countries is available, but it is probable that the total number of inactive spindles in the world was in excess of 2,000,000, which would make the total number of spinning spindles at the close of the year not far from 143,000,000. The world's consumption of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1912, has been placed at 20,587,000 bales, as compared with 19,013,000 bales in 1911, 18,321,000 bales in 1910, and 19,397,000 bales in 1909. These figures, however, do not represent the total consumption of cotton, for in a number of countries large quantities are consumed which do not enter into commercial channels and can not be estimated with any certainty. The variation in the world's consumption of cotton for different years follows the course of the variation in the annual production in the United States, which contributes about

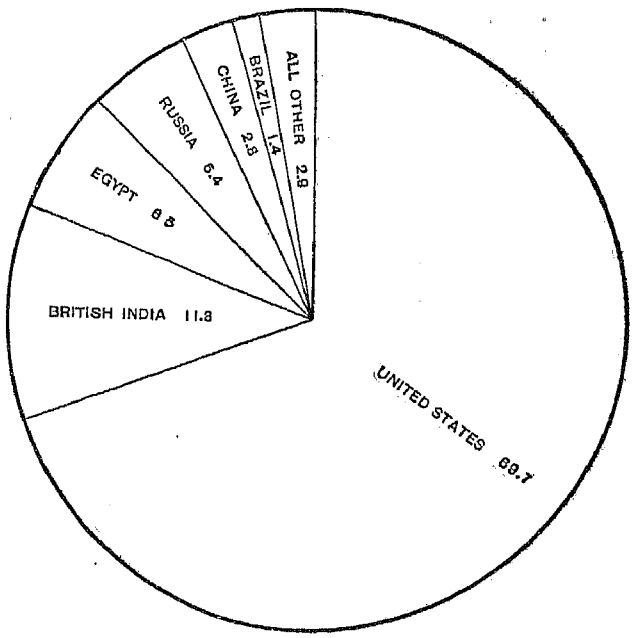
two-thirds of the total commercial supply. With the exception of those for the United States, the statistics for the consumption of cotton are given in equivalent 500-pound bales. Because it is not known how much foreign-grown cotton reported for countries other than the United States is expressed in net-weight bales and how much in gross-weight bales, it is impracticable to reduce the consumption figures to a net-weight basis.

Assuming, however, that the statistics as to the consumption in foreign countries have been returned in net-weight bales and reducing those of the United States to the same unit, the world's factory consumption is placed at 20,402,000 bales of 500 pounds net. The world's commercial production of cotton from the crop of 1911, as shown in Census Bulletin 114, amounted to 22,297,000 bales of 500 pounds net. This, however, includes the total production for British India and should be reduced by 650,000 bales, the estimated quantity of cotton consumed in the household manufacture of that country and not included in the foregoing figures for mill consumption. On this basis the mill consumption of cotton during the year ending August 31, 1912, was less than the commercial crop of 1911 by 1,245,000 bales. Thus the crop of 1911, in addition to providing for the record consumption of the past year, has not only made up the deficiency existing in the world's stocks of cotton at the beginning of the year, but has provided a surplus somewhat above the normal. However, when the increased spindle capacity of the world's mills is considered in connection with these increased stocks, it would appear that an American crop of upwards of 14,000,000 bales will be necessary to keep the world's spindles busy at the same rate as during the past year, without again materially reducing stocks.

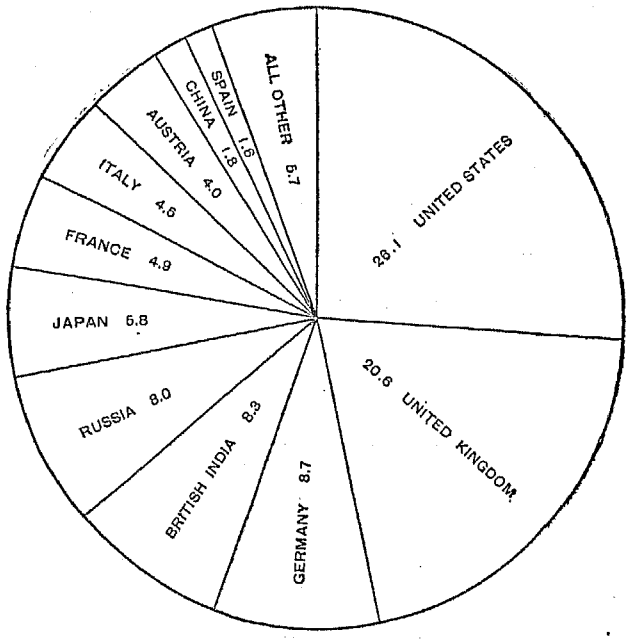
The relative importance of the several countries in the production and consumption of cotton is shown in the following diagram:

DIAGRAM 3.—RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Proportion of world's mill supply of cotton contributed by each country (growth of 1911).



Proportion of total consumption, by countries (year ending August 31, 1912).



UNITED STATES.

The year 1912 was a more prosperous one for the American mills than either of the two preceding ones. Although some manufacturers curtailed operations to some extent and others were idle for longer or shorter periods, owing to labor difficulties, the year was, on the whole, a satisfactory one. As compared with the totals of 1911, active spindles increased more than 1,000,000, spindles idle continuously throughout the year decreased 277,000, and cotton consumed increased 662,000 bales, indicating a greatly improved condition in the industry. The domestic demand for cotton wares was better and the export trade, while comparatively small, expanded materially. A detailed presentation of statistics as to cotton spindles and cotton consumption for the United States appears in earlier pages of this report.

EUROPE.

The unprecedented size of the cotton crop of 1911 was especially beneficial to the mills of Europe, and the season's business, in spite of some unfavorable conditions, was the most satisfactory for several years. Two successive years of underproduction had brought about a depressed condition in the industry, and the supply, both of the raw material and of its manufactures, had reached a stage bordering on depletion. The heavy

movement of cotton early in the season caused a decided reduction in the cost of this material and greatly stimulated the industry, so that the mills were generally operated to their capacity during the greater portion of the year. It is reported that some mills have entered into contracts for the disposition of their output for the coming year and some even for as far ahead as 1914. This condition naturally induced heavy buying of cotton for future use, and accounts to some extent for the ease with which the extraordinary supply for the year was marketed.

United Kingdom.—As indicated in Table 19, there were 55,317,000 active spindles in the United Kingdom in 1912, compared with 45,500,000 in 1900, the increase during this period having been 22 per cent, while the quantity of cotton consumed increased from 3,330,000 bales in 1900 to 4,250,000 in 1912, or 28 per cent. The spindles operated in the United Kingdom during the past year constituted 39 per cent of all the active mill spindles in the world, but the quantity of cotton consumed by them formed only 21 per cent of the total. The percentage of cotton consumed, however, fails to convey a proper idea of the place the country holds in the cotton-manufacturing industry of the world, because the goods made in the United Kingdom are, on the average, of a much finer grade and higher value than those produced elsewhere.

The industry in the United Kingdom is more highly specialized than in any other country, the prevailing practice being to confine the activities of an establishment to a single process of manufacture. Only about 20 per cent of the total quantity of cotton goods manufactured is consumed in the country, the remainder being exported. The exports of these goods, as shown in Table 20, amounted to $595,584,160 in 1911, and were widely distributed. India furnishes the greatest market for these goods, other leading countries being China, Turkey, Egypt, Australia, Dutch East Indies, Argentina, and the United States.

The main reliance of the industry for its supply of cotton is the United States, which furnishes about 85 per cent of the total, Egypt and Brazil furnishing most of the remainder, with small amounts from India, Peru, and other countries.

Germany.—In the number of active spindles and the quantity of cotton consumed, Germany ranks first among the countries of continental Europe and third among the countries of the world, being exceeded only by the United States and the United Kingdom. According to Table 19, the number of cotton spindles in Germany increased from 8,000,000 in 1900 to 10,726,000 in 1912, or 34 per cent. The increase in the consumption of cotton in the 12 years was 395,000 bales, or 28 per cent.

The mills of Germany and other countries of continental Europe, as a class, manufacture yarns and cloths of coarser grades than the products of the English mills. As a result a considerable quantity of the lower grade cotton imported from the East is used ordinarily. The partial failure of the East Indian crop left the mills of Germany and other continental countries dependent to a large extent upon the supply of the lower grade American cotton, of which a large amount was available during the past season.

Raw cotton is the largest single import of Germany and cotton manufactures the largest export. In 1911, according to Table 20, Germany imported 1,957,759 bales of cotton and exported 163,353 bales, thus leaving 1,794,406 bales available for consumption. During the year the values of imports and exports of cotton manufactures were $45,230,948 and $114,108,624, respectively, the excess of exports over imports being $68,877,676.

During the past year a marked improvement was shown in the condition of the spinning and weaving industries in Germany, as compared with the previous two seasons. The manufacturers took advantage of the lower prices resulting from the heavy movement of cotton early in the season and were thus placed in position to offer more favorable contracts to the distributors of their products. While the demand for cotton manufactures recovered but gradually from the depression caused by the high prices of the previous two years, the recovery was general and steady, and both wholesalers and retailers, who had permitted their stocks to reach a very low stage, became eager to contract for the future delivery of cotton goods.

Russia.—The number of cotton spindles in Russia increased from 7,500,000 in 1900 to 8,800,000 in 1912, or 17 per cent, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 1,350,000 bales in 1900 to 1,650,000 bales in 1912, or 22 per cent. Russia produces raw cotton sufficient for about one-half of the requirements of its mills and is, therefore, only partially dependent on foreign countries for its supply.

France.—As indicated in Table 19, there were 7,400,000 active spindles in France in 1912, compared with 5,500,000 in 1900, an increase of 35 per cent in 12 years. The consumption of cotton during this period increased from 700,000 bales to 1,014,000 bales, or 45 per cent. About four-sevenths of the spindles in France are mule spindles, and about one-fifth of the total number are employed on Egyptian cotton, the remainder using chiefly American cotton. France ranks fourth among European countries in the manufacture of cotton goods, as measured by the number of active cotton spindles and the quantity of cotton consumed, and third in exports. As shown in Table 20, the value of such goods imported into France in 1911 was $16,540,486 and the value of those exported was $67,789,127, the balance of trade in these goods being $51,248,641 in favor of France.

Austria-Hungary.—The number of active spindles in Austria-Hungary in 1912 was 4,798,000, compared with 3,300,000 in 1900, the increase being 45 per cent in 12 years. During the same period the quantity of cotton consumed increased from 675,000 to 830,000 bales, or 23 per cent.

Italy.—Probably the most interesting growth in the cotton-manufacturing industry in any of the European countries during the period covered by Table 19 is that in Italy, where the number of active spindles increased from 1,940,000 in 1900 to 4,580,000 in 1912, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 475,000 bales to 920,000 bales. The two chief factors in this remarkable development are a large supply of low-priced labor and abundant water power.

Belgium.—The number of active spindles in Belgium in 1912 was 1,388,000, compared with 920,000 in 1900, the increase during the 12 years being 468,000, or 51 per cent. During this period the consumption of cotton increased from 170,000 bales to 222,000 bales, or 31 per cent.

Other European countries.—In addition to those already named, the manufacture of cotton is an important industry in a number of other European countries, among which may be mentioned the following: Spain, with 2,200,000 active spindles; Switzerland, with 1,408,000; Sweden, with 530,000; Portugal, with 480,000; the Netherlands, with 454,000; Denmark, with 84,000; and Norway, with 74,000. The relative position of some of these countries in the manufacture of cotton and in the trade in cotton goods may be seen in Tables 19 and 20.

BRITISH INDIA.

Although cotton is indigenous to India and that country is regarded as the birthplace of its manufacture, the first cotton mill was built there in 1854, at Tardeo, near Bombay. During the year covered by this report British India ranked fourth among the cotton-manufacturing countries, as indicated by the consumption of the raw material, in which respect it was outranked by the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. The cotton-goods industry is largely centered in Bombay Presidency, where nearly three-fourths of the total number of spindles in the country are located.

The number of active cotton spindles in the mills of British India, as shown by Table 19, increased from 4,945,000 in 1900 to 6,195,000 in 1912, while the quantity of cotton consumed increased from 1,162,000 bales in 1900 to 1,705,000 bales in 1912. In addition to the cotton used in the mills, it is estimated that about 650,000 bales of 500 pounds each are consumed annually in the homes of the people.

The yarns spun in Indian mills are mainly 10's to 20's, most of the cotton produced in the country being short, coarse, and harsh and unfitted for the manufacture of finer yarns. There is a tendency toward the manufacture of finer yarns, however, and, as an evidence of this, about 200,000 bales of American cotton were imported during the past year.

In Table 20 are given the statistics of imports and exports of cotton and cotton manufactures for the year ending March 31, 1912. British India leads all other countries in the importation of cotton manufactures with $160,927,139. The value of the exports of these goods amounted to $50,210,889, while the quantity of cotton exported was 1,637,912 bales.

JAPAN.

Table 19 shows that the number of cotton spindles in Japan in 1912 was 2,192,000, compared with 1,274,000 in 1900, and that the quantity of cotton consumed increased from 700,000 bales in 1900 to 1,190,000 bales in 1912. The large consumption of cotton per spindle is due to the fact that the mills are usually operated day and night and are, for the most part, equipped with ring spindles, which consume considerably more cotton than mule spindles. The industry in Japan is less susceptible to unusual conditions in the supply of cotton than many other countries. One reason for this may be that subsidized shipping enables the Japanese mills to transport their supplies of cotton at a very low rate. Low freight rates and proximity to China, the great market for Japanese yarns and cloth, facilitate the exportation of the finished products and give Japan an advantage in competition with other countries.

The principal source of the cotton supply is British India, although the importation of Chinese cotton is important and increasing. The imports from the United States for a number of years have averaged about 200,000 bales annually, but during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, they amounted to 458,097 bales. As shown in Table 20, the value of cotton manufactures imported into Japan in 1911 was $7,775,497, while the exports of such goods were valued at $34,049,389.

CHINA.

The number of cotton spindles in the mills in China has increased from 550,000 in 1900 to 831,000 in 1912, or 51 per cent, and the estimated quantity of cotton consumed from 200,000 bales in 1900 to 360,000 bales in 1912, or 80 per cent. These figures relate only to the consumption of cotton in the mills and do not include that spun or otherwise used in the homes of the people. The home industry is independent of outside connections and enables the people to protect themselves against unusual conditions in the world markets, for, when the import price of cotton manufactures rises above that at which China can produce them, their manufacture is taken up by the people in this home industry.

As shown in Table 20, China ranks second among the countries in the value of cotton manufactures imported. The value of yarn and thread imported in 1911 amounted to $33,520,033, or more than one-third of the total for all cotton manufactures imported. The yarns imported are principally of Japanese, Indian, and English manufacture, and are used almost entirely in the manufacture of cloth on hand looms. The quan-

tity of American yarns used is very small. Of the total value of imports of cotton goods in 1911, $96,120,451, the United States furnished less than 10 per cent.

BRAZIL.

The latest data available regarding the cotton industry in Brazil are for the year 1910, when it was estimated that there were 1,000,000 cotton spindles in the country, and that the annual consumption of cotton amounted to 176,000 equivalent 500-pound bales.[1] This shows a large increase in the industry from 1900, when the number of spindles was placed at 450,000 and the annual consumption at 85,000 bales. It is thus seen that the cotton-manufacturing industry in Brazil has had a very rapid development. The industry was fostered by the placing of a very high tariff on imports of cotton goods. Brazil now manufactures about two-thirds of the total amount of goods used in that country, the output consisting largely of coarse goods for the domestic market. The Brazilian cotton is best suited for goods of this class and practically the entire reliance of the mills is on the native cotton.

CANADA.

As shown in Table 19, the number of spindles in Canada increased from 550,000 in 1900 to 855,000 in 1912, or 55 per cent, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 110,000 bales in 1900 to 125,000 bales in 1912. The industry in this country participated in the general improvement shown in other countries. According to Table 20, the value of cotton manufactures imported during the last Canadian fiscal year was $21,330,862, of which about one-third was supplied by the United States.

MEXICO.

Owing to the revolutions in the country, the cotton industry in Mexico during the past year has been in a demoralized condition and trade at a low ebb. The demand for the product of the Mexican mills, which, as a rule, produce the coarser grades of cotton cloth used by the peons, decreased greatly as a result of the unsettled political conditions, and importations of finer goods utilized by the more wealthy class likewise declined.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Among other countries of relatively small, though increasing, importance in the manufacture of cotton goods, Asiatic Turkey, Indo-China, and some of the South American countries should receive mention in a review of the world's progress in the industry.

[1] Cotton goods in Latin America, W. A. Graham Clark, special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Table 20 shows for the more important countries the trade in cotton and cotton goods for the latest year for which figures are available.

TABLE 20.—*Imports and exports of raw cotton and of cotton manufactures, for selected countries.*

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor. Owing to many differences in the methods employed by the several countries in classifying their imports and exports of cotton manufactures and in presenting statistics for the same, it is very difficult, if not impracticable, to harmonize the results so as to present strictly comparable statistics. The statistics relate to the calendar year, except those for the United States, Cuba, and Mexico, which are for the fiscal year, and those for Canada, Siam, and British India, which relate to the year ending March 31.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Raw cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales).	VALUE OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
			Total.	Cloth.	Yarn and thread.	All other.
IMPORTS.						
Austria-Hungary	1911	941,834	$13,995,504	$2,526,723	$7,205,208	$4,263,573
Belgium	1911	605,525	53,871,021	14,791,973	11,502,975	27,576,073
Bulgaria	1910	3,167	4,938,520	2,149,439	2,120,178	668,903
France	1911	1,537,573	16,540,486	1,823,657	5,084,585	9,632,244
Germany	1911	1,957,759	45,230,948	6,800,850	23,535,344	14,894,754
Greece	1910	9,343	3,103,676	2,400,595	250,415	452,666
Italy	1911	837,182	10,102,672	2,123,605	1,217,693	6,761,374
Netherlands	1910	431,661	23,715,645	7,047,304	16,202,286	466,055
Norway	1910	17,878	3,964,874	(1)	890,618	2,774,256
Portugal	1910	72,133	4,144,617	2,639,718	310,872	1,194,027
Roumania	1910	1,279	12,201,960	5,831,415	3,945,058	2,425,487
Russia	1910	870,753	14,967,122	5,425,010	5,428,202	4,113,910
Servia	1910	.....	3,055,038	1,234,373	1,414,383	406,282
Spain	1911	398,666	3,542,145	931,790	414,491	2,195,864
Sweden	1910	91,247	6,334,976	2,350,757	1,312,024	2,672,195
Switzerland	1911	107,788	17,285,044	6,803,902	3,687,755	6,733,387
United Kingdom	1911	4,414,176	54,892,743	13,474,039	1,934,215	39,484,489
Canada	1912	145,588	21,330,862	9,932,313	939,223	10,459,326
Cuba	1910	2,505	9,699,186	7,701,307	350,605	1,647,274
Mexico	1911	5,809	7,036,656	2,820,959	1,426,495	2,789,202
United States	1912	219,560	65,152,785	7,760,729	4,028,127	53,363,929
Argentina	1911	362	34,314,484	22,366,104	3,096,070	8,852,310
Brazil	1909	2,211	15,032,953	8,669,100	2,553,458	3,810,395
Chile	1911	759	14,398,329	5,540,410	1,510,668	7,347,251
Peru	1909	.....	2,571,824	2,008,497	168,332	394,995
China	1911	10,976	96,120,451	58,943,028	33,520,033	3,657,390
Japan	1911	[2] 1,061,765	7,775,497	7,023,753	570,830	180,914
Korea	1910	920	5,774,616	4,631,663	913,185	229,768
Siam	1911	726	4,383,297	2,160,562	405,092	1,817,643
British India	1912	109,884	160,927,139	139,229,171	13,518,624	8,179,344
French Indo-China	1909	17,267	8,804,840	5,579,035	2,741,277	484,528
Dutch East Indies	1910	41	(3)	17,271,086	(3)	(3)
Philippine Islands	1911	1,401	9,124,434	6,210,754	1,167,689	1,745,991
Egypt	1911	80	22,722,779	20,390,157	1,596,698	735,924
Algeria	1909	503	10,623,144	9,253,630	235,922	1,133,592
Tunis	1911	59	2,764,817	2,377,941	169,892	216,984
Other French Africa	1910	49	14,696,710	13,149,723	364,756	1,182,231
British South Africa	1911	.....	15,095,083	7,846,857	(1)	7,248,226
Other British Africa	1910	.....	14,293,363	4,140,812	271,137	9,881,414
German Africa	1909	.....	3,381,738	2,794,523	76,667	510,548
EXPORTS.						
Austria-Hungary	1911	56,575	18,153,373	11,412,503	4,015,346	2,725,524
Belgium	1911	292,480	62,367,303	13,961,660	12,866,959	35,538,684
France	1911	439,713	67,789,127	33,433,390	3,114,248	31,241,489
Germany	1911	163,353	114,103,624	34,406,232	14,086,982	65,615,410
Italy	1911	347	42,003,541	29,273,084	6,742,613	5,987,844
Netherlands	1910	158,575	26,369,009	24,062,005	2,298,678	8,326
Russia	1910	252	13,155,995	12,956,914	199,081	.....
Switzerland	1911	.....	52,206,307	5,951,944	3,209,161	43,045,202
United Kingdom	1911	582,361	595,584,160	442,282,334	76,258,011	77,043,815
United States	1912	11,072,605	51,010,882	31,436,937	609,113	18,964,832
British India	1912	1,637,912	50,210,889	21,674,570	27,644,807	891,512
Japan	1911	1,080	34,049,389	9,816,079	20,065,914	4,167,396
Egypt	1911	1,315,006	14,745	4,226	939	9,580

[1] Included in "All other."
[2] Exclusive of 20,176,800 pounds of cotton in the seed.
[3] Not available.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Inasmuch as cotton is the most important of the textile fibers produced and consumed in this country and because of its general use either in the raw condition or in a partially manufactured form in the several branches of the textile industry, it is believed that statistical data regarding these industries will lend interest to this bulletin. Comparative statistics for each census year since 1849, showing the number of establishments, the number of employees, capital, salaries, wages, cost of materials, miscellaneous expenses, value of products, and value added by manufacture for each branch of the textile industry and for the combined industry, are accordingly presented in Table 21, on page 31.

The industry designations in the table cover the operations of establishments whose products of chief value are properly included under those headings, although other products of considerable value in some instances may have been manufactured by some of the establishments thus included. For instance, under "Cotton goods, including cotton small wares," are embraced all establishments whose products of predominant value fall under this heading, although some of these establishments also manufactured cordage and twine or hosiery and knit goods, or other products not covered by the industry designation.

During the period covered by the table the total value of the products of the different branches of textile manufacture increased from $137,101,947 to $1,684,636,499, which indicates the development of the industry in this country. The last 10-year period, however, shows the most remarkable gain, the value of products for the combined industry in 1909 being nearly double that of 1899. A large gain during the decade is also shown for each of the branches of the industry, with the single exception of "shoddy," the manufacture of which is now carried on very extensively in establishments which use this product in further manufacture and which are covered by other industry designations.

TABLE 21.—COMBINED TEXTILES—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY INDUSTRIES: 1849 TO 1909.

INDUSTRY AND CENSUS YEAR.	Number of establishments.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
1909										
Total	5,352	31,208	881,128	$1,841,242,131	$49,123,634	$335,398,736	$992,635,299	$111,659,642	$1,684,636,499	$692,001,200
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1,324	8,514	378,880	822,237,529	14,411,758	132,859,145	371,009,470	35,941,315	628,391,813	257,382,343
Wool manufactures	1,124	6,987	202,029	506,205,584	12,306,199	87,962,669	322,441,043	27,599,714	507,166,710	184,725,667
Hosiery and knit goods	1,374	5,721	129,275	163,641,171	7,691,457	44,740,223	110,241,053	13,056,850	200,143,527	89,902,474
Silk and silk goods	852	5,537	99,037	152,158,002	7,527,279	38,570,085	107,766,916	23,311,439	196,911,667	89,144,751
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	164	1,314	25,820	76,020,366	1,862,546	9,132,999	40,914,810	4,166,177	61,019,986	20,105,176
Shoddy	88	196	2,041	6,886,825	289,685	906,691	5,000,706	459,229	7,446,364	2,445,658
Dyeing and finishing textiles	426	2,939	44,046	114,092,654	5,034,710	21,226,924	35,261,301	7,124,918	83,556,432	48,205,131
1904										
Total	4,737	24,372	742,529	1,351,451,715	32,862,121	250,514,233	753,174,981	86,805,525	1,225,686,444	472,511,463
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1,154	6,981	315,874	613,110,655	10,237,891	96,205,796	286,255,303	30,487,378	450,467,704	164,212,401
Wool manufactures	1,213	5,616	179,976	370,861,691	8,177,345	70,797,524	242,561,096	21,588,465	380,934,003	138,372,907
Hosiery and knit goods	1,144	4,330	104,092	105,943,072	4,455,151	31,614,607	76,789,348	10,417,569	137,076,454	60,287,106
Silk and silk goods	624	4,027	79,601	109,556,621	4,742,270	26,767,943	75,861,188	14,052,777	133,288,072	57,426,884
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	145	1,050	25,332	56,466,936	1,596,680	8,824,336	46,031,062	3,819,532	64,664,241	18,633,179
Shoddy	97	172	2,089	5,804,164	245,403	834,822	6,055,731	461,527	8,406,425	2,350,694
Dyeing and finishing textiles	360	2,196	35,565	88,703,576	3,407,381	15,469,205	19,621,253	5,978,277	50,849,545	31,228,292
1899										
Total	4,521	17,024	664,429	1,049,636,201	23,532,773	210,069,411	527,209,771	63,525,003	940,052,688	412,842,917
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1,055	4,902	302,861	467,240,157	7,350,199	86,689,752	176,551,527	22,112,678	339,200,320	162,648,793
Wool manufactures	1,414	4,495	159,108	310,179,749	6,455,495	57,933,817	181,159,127	17,329,932	296,990,484	115,831,357
Hosiery and knit goods	1,006	2,831	83,691	82,065,517	3,138,160	24,434,497	51,195,330	6,627,380	95,833,692	44,638,362
Silk and silk goods	483	2,057	65,416	81,082,201	3,134,352	20,982,194	62,406,665	10,264,208	107,256,258	44,849,593
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	160	682	21,651	43,152,544	1,020,735	6,553,887	33,063,793	2,759,714	49,077,629	16,013,836
Shoddy	105	139	1,926	5,272,929	166,704	748,948	4,875,192	293,149	6,730,974	1,855,782
Dyeing and finishing textiles	298	1,318	29,776	60,643,104	2,267,128	12,726,316	17,958,137	4,137,947	44,963,331	27,005,194
1889										
Total	4,420	[1] 10,851	520,196	772,673,605	[1] 12,743,405	169,422,053	454,272,489	45,101,034	768,357,254	314,084,765
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	905	2,709	218,876	354,020,843	3,464,734	66,024,538	154,912,979	16,716,524	267,981,724	113,068,745
Wool manufactures	1,093	3,652	154,271	245,886,743	4,057,695	54,339,775	167,233,987	15,622,263	270,527,511	103,293,524
Hosiery and knit goods	824	1,659	59,774	50,686,206	1,711,291	16,613,970	35,949,865	3,647,597	67,446,788	31,496,923
Silk and silk goods	472	1,531	49,382	51,007,537	1,917,877	17,762,441	51,004,425	4,259,623	87,298,454	36,294,029
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	184	490	16,137	28,867,413	637,034	5,062,510	26,782,978	1,485,852	38,315,217	11,532,239
Shoddy	94	144	2,155	3,754,063	149,483	707,099	6,003,035	238,094	7,887,000	1,883,965
Dyeing and finishing textiles	248	666	19,601	38,450,800	805,291	8,911,720	12,385,220	3,131,081	28,900,560	16,515,340
1879										
Total	4,567	(2)	[3] 407,859	433,866,669	(2)	111,301,434	328,964,219	(4)	572,253,099	243,288,880
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	756	.....	[3] 174,659	203,280,346	.....	42,040,510	102,206,347	.....	192,090,110	89,883,763
Wool manufactures	2,330	.....	132,672	143,512,278	.....	40,687,612	149,160,600	.....	238,085,686	88,925,086
Hosiery and knit goods	398	.....	30,699	15,732,291	.....	6,839,195	15,449,991	.....	29,613,581	14,163,590
Silk and silk goods	382	.....	31,337	19,125,300	.....	9,146,705	22,467,701	.....	41,033,045	18,565,344
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	188	.....	7,584	8,602,925	.....	2,138,813	11,089,445	.....	15,283,369	4,193,924
Shoddy	73	.....	1,282	1,165,100	.....	400,326	3,366,650	.....	4,989,615	1,622,965
Dyeing and finishing textiles	191	.....	16,608	26,223,981	.....	6,474,364	13,664,295	.....	32,297,420	18,633,125
Special mills[5]	249	.....	12,928	11,224,448	.....	3,573,909	11,559,190	.....	18,860,273	7,301,083
1869										
Total	5,099	(2)	284,269	307,625,339	(2)	89,401,535	363,938,570	(4)	537,978,234	174,039,664
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	956	.....	135,369	140,706,291	.....	39,044,132	111,736,936	.....	177,489,739	65,752,803
Wool manufactures	3,208	.....	105,071	121,451,059	.....	35,928,150	124,318,792	.....	199,257,262	74,938,470
Hosiery and knit goods	248	.....	14,788	10,931,260	.....	4,429,085	9,835,823	.....	18,411,564	8,575,741
Silk and silk goods	86	.....	6,649	6,231,130	.....	1,942,286	7,817,559	.....	12,210,662	4,393,103
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	253	.....	8,694	9,115,146	.....	2,637,972	9,590,865	.....	15,822,878	6,232,013
Shoddy	56	.....	632	815,950	.....	198,372	1,068,003	.....	1,768,592	669,989
Dyeing and finishing textiles	292	.....	13,066	18,374,503	.....	5,221,538	[6] 99,539,992	.....	[6] 113,017,537	13,477,545
1859										
Total	3,293	(2)	199,348	154,489,186	(2)	41,653,266	119,938,926	(4)	224,958,981	105,020,055
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1,091	.....	122,028	98,585,260	.....	23,940,108	57,285,534	.....	115,681,774	58,396,240
Wool manufactures	1,476	.....	50,419	38,814,422	.....	11,699,630	43,447,048	.....	73,454,000	30,006,952
Hosiery and knit goods	197	.....	9,103	4,035,510	.....	1,661,972	3,202,317	.....	7,280,606	4,078,289
Silk and silk goods	139	.....	5,435	2,926,980	.....	1,050,224	3,901,777	.....	6,607,771	2,705,994
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	236	.....	4,976	4,284,834	.....	1,245,689	6,868,890	.....	9,815,777	2,946,887
Shoddy	30	.....	290	123,500	.....	54,124	227,925	.....	402,590	174,665
Dyeing and finishing textiles	124	.....	7,097	5,718,671	.....	2,001,528	5,005,435	.....	11,716,463	6,711,028
1849										
Total	3,451	(2)	153,254	116,003,953	(2)	(7)	82,528,537	(4)	137,101,947	54,573,410
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1,094	.....	92,286	74,500,931	.....	.....	34,835,056	.....	61,869,184	27,034,128
Wool manufactures	1,675	.....	45,438	31,971,631	.....	.....	28,831,583	.....	48,608,779	19,777,196
Hosiery and knit goods	85	.....	2,825	544,735	.....	.....	415,113	.....	1,028,102	612,989
Silk and silk goods	67	.....	1,743	678,300	.....	.....	1,093,860	.....	1,809,476	715,616
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	426	.....	6,357	3,490,006	.....	.....	5,812,578	.....	8,331,976	2,519,398
Dyeing and finishing textiles	104	.....	5,105	4,818,350	.....	.....	11,540,347	.....	15,454,430	3,914,083

[1] Includes firm members with their salaries.
[2] Not reported separately.
[3] Includes 2,115 officers and clerks whose salaries were not reported.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Includes mills working raw cotton, waste, or cotton yarn into hosiery, webbing, tapes, fancy fabrics or mixed goods, or other fabrics which are not sold as specific manufactures of either cotton or wool.
[6] At the census of 1869 the value of the fabric itself was reported, whereas at all subsequent censuses merely the value added to such fabric by the process of dyeing and finishing was reported as the value of products.
[7] This item was not fully reported at the census of 1849.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WM. J. HARRIS, DIRECTOR

BULLETIN 116

COTTON PRODUCTION

1912

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1913

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1913.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Census Bulletin 116, which is a report on the production of cotton in 1912. The statistics were collected and compiled in this bureau in accordance with plans approved by my predecessor, Hon. E. Dana Durand, under the supervision of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, assisted by H. J. Zimmerman.

The report is presented in three divisions: (1) Annual cotton production in the United States, as returned by ginners and delinters, distributed by states and counties, from 1908 to 1912, inclusive, with statistics of production for previous years; (2) world's cotton production from 1908 to 1912, by countries; and (3) supply and distribution of cotton in the United States for specified periods, 1909 to 1913, inclusive.

During the season of 1912–13, as in previous years, 10 preliminary reports of cotton ginned to specified dates have been issued. The present report gives the aggregate of the figures included in the preliminary statements, and covers the fourteenth consecutive year for which statistics of cotton ginned have been collected and published by this bureau.

In addition to the statistics of production, the bureau publishes each season a complementary report on the supply and distribution of cotton for the year ending August 31, and monthly reports of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and of the number of active consuming cotton spindles. The statistics of imports show the countries of production, and those of exports the countries to which exported.

Very respectfully,

Wm J. Harris
Director of the Census.

Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A comparative summary is given in Table 1 of the cotton production of the United States from 1899 to 1912, inclusive, as ascertained from the reports of ginners and delinters.

These statistics are given in running bales, and in equivalent 500-pound bales, and show the total number of running bales and separately the number of upland square, upland round, sea-island, and linter bales.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: CROPS OF COTTON, 1899 TO 1912.

GROWTH YEAR.	CROP, INCLUDING LINTERS.						
	Running bales, counting round as half bales.	Equivalent 500-pound bales.	Running bales.				
			Total.	Upland.		Sea-island.	Linters.
				Square.	Round.		
1912	14,090,863	14,313,015	14,131,627	13,373,998	81,528	73,777	602,324
1911	16,109,349	16,250,276	16,160,126	15,383,003	101,554	119,293	556,276
1910	11,965,962	12,005,688	12,022,405	11,421,522	112,887	90,368	397,628
1909	10,386,209	10,315,382	10,461,554	9,902,595	150,690	94,791	313,478
1908	13,432,131	13,587,306	13,553,283	12,870,994	242,305	93,858	346,126
1907	11,325,882	11,375,461	11,425,156	10,871,652	198,549	86,895	268,060
1906	13,305,265	13,595,498	13,439,374	12,791,541	268,219	57,550	322,064
1905	10,725,602	10,804,556	10,865,520	10,242,648	279,836	112,539	230,497
1904	13,697,310	13,679,954	13,845,385	13,198,944	296,151	104,317	245,973
1903	10,015,721	10,045,615	10,400,825	9,359,472	770,208	75,393	195,752
1902	10,784,473	10,827,168	11,275,105	9,992,665	981,264	104,953	196,223
1901	9,748,546	9,675,771	10,120,971	9,132,215	744,851	77,879	166,026
1900	10,245,602	10,266,527	10,629,648	9,629,762	768,092	88,294	143,500
1899	9,507,786	9,459,935	9,760,518	9,043,231	505,464	97,279	114,544

The quantity of cotton reported for the crop of 1912, with linters included and round bales counted as half bales, is 14,090,863 running bales. With the exception of that of 1911, this is the largest crop the United States has ever produced. Expressed in gross 500-pound bales, the crop amounted to 14,313,015 bales, being 1,937,261 bales, or 11.9 per cent, less than that of 1911, but exceeding that of 1910 by 2,307,327 bales, or 19.2 per cent; that of 1909 by 3,997,633 bales, or 38.8 per cent; and that of 1904, the third largest crop, by 633,061 bales, or 4.6 per cent. The average annual production of cotton for the first five years shown in the table (1899–1903) was 10,055,003 bales, and for the last five years (1908–1912) 13,294,333 bales; the increase in the average annual production being 3,239,330 bales, or 32.2 per cent. When it is considered that, of the total area of the counties from which were made returns of cotton ginned, only about one-eleventh was devoted to the production of cotton in 1911 and 1912, the figures afford some idea of the possibilities of cotton production in the United States.

Practically the entire production of cotton in the United States is upland, which includes a number of long-staple varieties. Only about one-half of 1 per cent of the total cotton production in 1912 was of the sea-island variety, and only 4.3 per cent was linters. While the production of sea-island cotton during the period covered by the table shows variations from 57,550 running bales in 1906 to 119,293 in 1911, there has been no general tendency toward an increase or a decrease in the production of this variety. The production of linters shows a marked increase from 114,544 running bales in 1899 to 602,324 bales in 1912. This gain is due in part to the increase in the production of cotton and hence of cottonseed available for delinting, and in part to the marked development since 1899 of the cottonseed-products industry, resulting in an increase in the proportion of the total seed supply reginned, and particularly in the closer delinting of the seed for the better separation of the meat from the hulls. Owing to the volume of the crop in some localities, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, it is possible that there was a more rapid and hence less careful ginning than would have been the case under conditions less taxing to the ginning industry, thus leaving more lint on the seed and causing an increase in the production of linters.

Production by states.—Table 2 shows, by states, the quantity of cotton grown in the years 1908 to 1912, inclusive, the percentage of the total crop represented by the crop of each state, and the rank of each state according to quantity produced. The production for earlier years is shown in Tables 14 and 15.

TABLE 2.—PRODUCTION, BY STATES, OF UPLAND, SEA-ISLAND, AND LINTER COTTON, WITH PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CROP REPORTED FROM EACH STATE, AND RANK OF EACH STATE IN THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON: 1908 TO 1912.

STATE.	Growth year.	COTTON PRODUCED.									Per cent of total ginned.[1]	Rank in production.[1]
		Running bales, counting round as half bales and including linters.	Equivalent 500-pound bales.			Running bales.						
			Including linters.		Excluding linters.	Total.	Upland.		Sea-island.	Linters.		
			Gross.	Net.	Gross.		Square.	Round.				
United States	1912	14,090,863	14,313,015	13,696,091	13,703,421	14,131,627	13,373,998	81,528	73,777	602,324	100.0	.....
	1911	16,109,349	16,250,276	15,545,952	15,692,701	16,160,126	15,383,003	101,554	119,293	556,276	100.0	.....
	1910	11,965,962	12,005,688	11,483,160	11,608,616	12,022,405	11,421,522	112,887	90,368	397,628	100.0	.....
	1909	10,386,209	10,315,382	9,863,075	10,004,949	10,461,554	9,902,595	150,690	94,791	313,478	100.0	.....
	1908	13,432,131	13,587,306	13,002,422	13,241,799	13,553,283	12,870,994	242,305	93,858	346,126	100.0	.....
Alabama	1912	1,367,136	1,381,436	1,321,430	1,342,275	1,371,767	1,323,666	9,262	.....	38,839	9.7	3
	1911	1,735,951	1,757,207	1,681,027	1,716,534	1,742,252	1,688,982	12,603	.....	40,667	10.8	3
	1910	1,221,225	1,223,285	1,169,735	1,194,250	1,226,962	1,186,442	11,474	.....	29,046	10.2	4
	1909	1,065,377	1,049,776	1,003,214	1,024,350	1,075,201	1,030,313	19,648	.....	25,240	10.2	5
	1908	1,360,601	1,374,140	1,314,569	1,345,713	1,369,841	1,322,762	18,481	.....	28,598	10.1	4
Arkansas	1912	805,021	827,154	791,773	792,048	806,254	769,704	2,466	.....	34,084	5.8	8
	1911	939,850	972,296	930,989	939,302	941,301	906,563	2,902	.....	31,836	6.0	8
	1910	824,228	847,874	811,670	821,233	826,177	796,206	3,899	.....	26,072	7.1	7
	1909	718,117	734,084	702,586	713,463	721,262	694,457	6,291	.....	20,514	7.1	6
	1908	1,020,704	1,058,080	1,013,402	1,032,920	1,027,714	989,084	14,019	.....	24,611	7.8	6
Florida	1912	60,248	54,043	51,927	52,760	60,248	36,499	.....	22,334	1,415	0.4	12
	1911	96,426	85,081	81,829	83,388	96,426	53,201	.....	41,270	1,955	0.5	12
	1910	68,437	60,049	57,745	58,949	68,437	37,755	.....	29,417	1,265	0.5	12
	1909	62,936	54,947	52,854	54,011	62,936	33,719	.....	28,158	1,059	0.5	11
	1908	71,923	63,221	60,891	62,089	71,923	35,823	.....	34,775	1,325	0.5	12
Georgia	1912	1,888,963	1,851,455	1,769,390	1,776,546	1,888,963	1,769,042	.....	43,736	76,185	12.9	2
	1911	2,874,608	2,845,799	2,721,066	2,768,627	2,874,608	2,721,391	.....	72,904	80,313	17.5	2
	1910	1,867,915	1,820,610	1,739,572	1,767,202	1,867,915	1,764,243	.....	47,935	55,737	15.2	2
	1909	1,901,830	1,853,276	1,770,844	1,804,014	1,901,830	1,798,065	.....	52,060	51,705	18.0	2
	1908	2,026,999	1,980,077	1,891,962	1,931,179	2,027,144	1,932,356	290	44,549	49,949	14.6	2
Louisiana	1912	392,720	394,494	377,234	376,096	393,326	374,187	1,212	.....	17,927	2.8	9
	1911	399,418	403,482	385,940	384,597	400,451	379,794	2,065	.....	18,592	2.5	10
	1910	256,375	255,733	244,510	245,648	258,180	244,984	3,609	.....	9,587	2.1	19
	1909	269,573	264,676	252,955	253,412	273,938	254,095	8,729	.....	11,114	2.6	9
	1908	481,979	486,350	465,510	470,136	493,467	455,055	22,976	.....	15,436	3.6	9
Mississippi	1912	1,049,604	1,094,299	1,048,116	1,046,418	1,049,604	1,004,376	.....	.....	45,228	7.6	5
	1911	1,215,784	1,252,322	1,198,827	1,203,545	1,215,784	1,169,066	.....	.....	46,718	7.7	5
	1910	1,254,419	1,306,668	1,251,473	1,262,680	1,254,419	1,212,104	.....	.....	42,315	10.9	3
	1909	1,109,580	1,120,676	1,071,854	1,083,215	1,109,580	1,073,105	.....	.....	36,475	10.8	4
	1908	1,668,461	1,704,972	1,631,563	1,655,945	1,668,556	1,620,229	191	.....	48,136	12.5	3
Missouri	1912	55,971	58,220	55,758	55,691	55,971	53,538	.....	.....	2,433	0.4	11
	1911	95,336	101,189	96,994	96,808	95,336	91,119	.....	.....	4,217	0.6	11
	1910	61,266	62,159	59,468	59,633	61,413	58,674	295	.....	2,444	0.5	11
	1909	46,313	47,070	45,032	45,141	46,313	44,444	.....	.....	1,869	0.4	12
	1908	60,609	64,532	61,880	61,907	61,061	57,604	905	.....	2,552	0.5	11
North Carolina	1912	935,080	892,582	851,439	865,653	935,080	906,351	.....	.....	28,729	6.2	7
	1911	1,156,407	1,104,781	1,053,899	1,075,826	1,156,407	1,126,276	.....	.....	30,131	6.8	6
	1910	774,752	726,850	692,760	706,142	774,752	753,087	.....	.....	21,665	6.0	8
	1909	649,886	615,562	586,968	600,606	649,886	633,746	.....	.....	16,140	6.0	7
	1908	701,356	663,167	632,307	646,958	701,356	683,628	.....	.....	17,728	4.9	8
Oklahoma	1912	1,057,125	1,076,107	1,030,291	1,021,250	1,078,906	983,327	43,563	.....	52,016	7.5	6
	1911	1,055,798	1,062,922	1,017,075	1,022,092	1,074,797	997,539	37,998	.....	39,260	6.5	7
	1910	955,951	958,955	917,347	923,063	970,128	905,665	28,354	.....	36,109	8.0	6
	1909	573,786	566,069	541,268	544,954	587,704	538,761	27,835	.....	21,108	5.5	8
	1908	705,200	706,815	676,541	690,752	728,770	665,767	47,157	.....	15,855	5.2	7
South Carolina	1912	1,259,762	1,216,259	1,161,015	1,182,128	1,259,762	1,216,538	.....	7,707	35,517	8.5	4
	1911	1,729,135	1,684,096	1,608,136	1,648,712	1,729,135	1,687,027	.....	5,119	36,989	10.4	4
	1910	1,240,540	1,191,929	1,137,658	1,163,501	1,240,540	1,197,952	.....	13,016	29,572	9.9	5
	1909	1,164,309	1,126,049	1,075,169	1,099,955	1,164,309	1,122,809	.....	14,573	26,927	10.9	3
	1908	1,242,012	1,195,235	1,140,936	1,170,608	1,242,012	1,201,314	.....	14,534	26,164	8.8	5
Tennessee	1912	289,731	299,793	287,044	276,546	289,731	267,439	.....	.....	22,292	2.1	10
	1911	458,842	479,145	458,957	449,737	458,842	430,027	.....	.....	28,815	2.0	9
	1910	337,596	349,476	334,622	331,947	337,596	321,103	.....	.....	16,493	2.9	9
	1909	253,397	259,719	248,570	246,630	253,397	240,757	.....	.....	12,640	2.5	10
	1908	349,525	359,859	344,487	344,485	349,725	333,884	400	.....	15,441	2.6	10
Texas	1912	4,888,623	5,126,848	4,912,149	4,880,210	4,901,136	4,632,797	25,025	.....	243,314	35.8	1
	1911	4,297,248	4,447,648	4,259,304	4,256,427	4,320,241	4,084,159	45,986	.....	190,096	27.4	1
	1910	3,072,932	3,172,488	3,038,323	3,049,409	3,105,560	2,917,340	65,256	.....	122,964	26.4	1
	1909	2,554,520	2,607,492	2,496,504	2,522,811	2,598,613	2,425,237	88,187	.....	85,189	25.3	1
	1908	3,724,575	3,913,084	3,751,409	3,814,485	3,793,518	3,558,407	137,886	.....	97,225	28.8	1
Virginia	1912	25,499	24,398	23,276	24,398	25,499	25,499	.....	.....	.....	0.2	13
	1911	31,099	29,891	28,523	29,891	31,099	31,099	.....	.....	.....	0.2	13
	1910	16,095	14,815	14,107	14,815	16,095	16,095	.....	.....	.....	0.1	13
	1909	10,746	10,095	9,623	10,095	10,746	10,746	.....	.....	.....	0.1	13
	1908	13,113	12,326	11,749	12,326	13,113	13,113	.....	.....	.....	0.1	13
All other states[2]	1912	15,380	15,927	15,249	11,402	15,380	11,035	.....	.....	4,345	0.1	.....
	1911	23,447	24,417	23,386	17,215	23,447	16,760	.....	.....	6,687	0.2	.....
	1910	14,231	14,797	14,170	10,144	14,231	9,872	.....	.....	4,359	0.1	.....
	1909	5,839	5,891	5,634	2,292	5,839	2,341	.....	.....	3,498	0.1	.....
	1908	5,074	5,439	5,216	2,296	5,074	1,968	.....	.....	3,106	(3)	.....

[1] Based on equivalent 500-pound bales, including linters.
[2] Includes Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico, and the linter production of Illinois.
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The cotton crop of 1912, as compared with that of 1911, shows a loss in each of the states presented separately in Table 2, with the exception of Texas and Oklahoma, in which states it was the largest ever produced. Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina, however, all show an increase over every other year except 1911. The crop of 1912 in Texas was phenomenal, being almost twice as large as that of 1909, which in turn was 247,014 bales larger than that of 1907. Great variations are shown in the crops of this state in the different years. In 1906 the production was 4,281,824 bales, while in the following year it amounted to only 2,360,478. The production then rose to 3,913,084 bales in 1908, to 4,447,648 bales in 1911, and to 5,126,848 bales in 1912. The state produced 31.5 per cent of the total crop of the country in 1906, 20.8 per cent in 1907, 28.8 per cent in 1908, 26.4 per cent in 1910, 27.4 per cent in 1911, and 35.8 per cent in 1912. Texas alone produced almost one-fourth of the total commercial crop of the world in 1912.

A large part of the increased production of cotton in recent years has been due to that in Georgia and the Carolinas. The production of cotton in Georgia in 1912 shows a decrease of nearly a million bales as compared with the previous year. The crop for this state, however, was greater in 1912 than in 1906 by 225,125 bales, or 13.8 per cent; that of South Carolina by 321,129 bales, or 35.9 per cent; and that of North Carolina by 298,195 bales, or 50.2 per cent; the net increase for the three states combined being 844,449 bales, or 27.1 per cent.

The production of cotton in Louisiana decreased steadily from 1906 to 1910, though the crops of 1911 and 1912 show an increase over that of 1910. In 1906 the production of the state amounted to 1,012,573 bales, while in 1910 the amount was only 255,733 bales. This rapid decline was due largely to the ravages of the boll weevil and to the consequent diversion of cotton lands to the cultivation of sugar cane, rice, and other crops. There has been a tendency to return to the cultivation of cotton in some sections of the state, and it is probable that there will be a further increase in the production.

The boll weevil was also largely responsible for the decrease in the production in Mississippi, in which state the crop of 1912 was the smallest for any year shown in the table.

There were 8,215 bales reported as ginned in California in 1912, as compared with 9,790 bales in 1911 and 5,986 bales in 1910. These amounts include some foreign cotton grown in Mexico (Lower California) and ginned in California. According to the customs reports, the quantity of this unginned cotton imported during the seven months ending March 31, 1913, was 670,000 pounds. When ginned this was equivalent to about 450 bales of lint cotton. Owing to the high cost of labor for picking cotton and to the suitability of the land for growing more profitable crops, there has been a reduction in the cotton acreage in California, notwithstanding the fact that both the yield and the grade of the lint produced were excellent.

At the close of each season more or less cotton is damaged by frost, and the bolls do not open fully. Formerly this cotton was considered a waste, and no attempts were made to save it. The high price of cotton in recent years, however, has resulted in the invention of machinery to handle the unopened bolls. These machines thrash out the seed cotton, after which it is passed to the gins, where it is treated in the same way as hand-picked seed cotton. The quantity of this cotton—sometimes called "bollies"—is increasing, as many establishments, particularly in the western part of the cotton belt, are installing the necessary machinery for treating it. Its value, of course, depends upon its quality, but during the past season it has been worth about three-fourths as much as ordinary lint cotton.

Conditions affecting the crop of 1912.—Owing to the unusually wet weather in Arkansas and the states east of the Mississippi River during the spring of 1912, the soil generally was poorly prepared, planting delayed, the plants undersized and from two to three weeks late, and the stand uneven. Georgia probably suffered more than any other state from this cause. Floods caused a material reduction in the acreage devoted to cotton along the Mississippi River and also retarded planting in that section. Later very favorable weather prevailed in these states, but the injurious effects of the early spring could not be entirely overcome.

The weather conditions in Texas for the season as a whole were remarkably favorable. The soil was well watered during the preceding winter and spring; good weather was had for planting and for cultivation; and no extreme drought occurred. These conditions, and the absence of early frost, together with excellent harvesting conditions, resulted in the production of an enormous crop. Conditions similar to those obtaining in Texas were also found in the adjacent parts of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, with resulting large yields. The very high price of the crop led to rapid picking and ginning, while the movement to the cotton centers and for export was extraordinary.

Cotton insect pests.—The cotton crop of 1912 was seriously affected by insect pests. The growers in a large section of the cotton belt had to contend with the boll weevil, while in some sections the crop suffered damage from cotton caterpillars, grass worms, and other pests to a greater extent than in former years. Drought in 1909 and 1910, particularly in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, checked the development of the boll weevils in their early stages, and the killing frost followed by warm weather in the latter year greatly reduced their numbers by depriving the survivors of a sufficient food supply. These conditions resulted in a great reduction in the number of weevils in 1911. The season of 1912, however, was again

favorable to the weevil, and there was a considerable extension of the area subject to this pest. The limits of the infested region are shown on the map on page 30. Owing to the general dissemination of the information obtained by the Federal and state departments of agriculture, the destructiveness of the boll weevil is being greatly reduced, with resulting diminution in the damage to the crop. By seed selection, plant improvement, and better methods of cultivation and fertilization, the development of the cotton plant may be so hastened before the activities of the weevil begin as to lessen very materially the damage done by it; in fact, in some localities, where formerly the crop was almost destroyed by the weevil, the yield of cotton is now greater than before its advent. This is particularly the case in Texas.

For the following statement concerning the present status of the boll weevil and other insect pests which affect cotton, this office is indebted to the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture:

The boll weevil.—The cotton boll weevil began the season much reduced in numbers from the preceding year, and practically exterminated in the northermost portions of its territory in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi. In the southern portions of the infested belt during 1912 the conditions resulting from floods and excessive rains were favorable for development; consequently, abnormally heavy infestations occurred in southern Louisiana and Mississippi in September.

The dispersion of 1912 was greatly influenced by the defoliation of the plants by the cotton leaf worm. This defoliation was instrumental in bringing about a recovery of much of the territory lost by the weevil on the northern border. The only section in which the dispersion carried the weevil into new territory to any great extent was in Alabama and Florida, where the movement began early and continued until interrupted by the early frosts. The first frost, on October 28, checked the progress, and on November 3 and 4 was followed by killing temperatures as far south as Thomasville, Ala. On November 16 and 17, and from the 25th to the 30th, freezes occurred which destroyed almost every vestige of food for the weevils in the greater part of the cotton belt. The extreme earliness of these killing freezes is the principal reason for the small extension of territory northward.

The territory newly invaded in 1912 included 22,700 square miles, but losses of territory in parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi reduce this to a net increase in infested territory of only 7,300 square miles. The total area now infested is 278,000 square miles.

The cotton caterpillar.—The outbreak of the cotton caterpillar in 1912 was very similar to that of 1911, although possibly not as destructive. The first infestation occurred in the vicinity of Brownsville, Tex., in the early spring, and gave rise to the later infestations in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. A separate invasion in May or June along the Alabama coast gave rise to the later infestation of the eastern sections of the cotton belt.

This species undoubtedly cut the cotton crop considerably in certain sections, but its ravages were greatly checked by the very extensive use of arsenicals.

The southern grass worm.—On account of the almost continuous rains of the spring in the states east of Texas, this species became exceedingly numerous and was very destructive to many crops. The damage to cotton was very serious in many sections, and consisted not only of partial defoliation and destruction of squares and bolls, but of the early topping, or total destruction of many plants.

Other injurious cotton insects.—The season of 1912 was marked by numerous unusual but more or less sectional outbreaks of various species of insects. Grasshoppers of many species caused much damage in the western portions. Red spiders and white flies became much more important than hitherto. Sucking bugs caused great damage to squares and fruit throughout the South.

Estimates of unginned cotton.—Careful estimates of the quantity of cotton remaining to be ginned and of linters to be obtained by reginning cottonseed are secured during the final canvass of the ginneries and the delinting establishments, which is made each season between the 1st and the 10th of March. These estimates, which are included in the production statistics for the year, are shown, by states, in Table 3 for the past five years.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated quantity of cotton to be ginned and linters to be obtained after the March canvass, by states: 1908 to 1912.*

[Included in crop statistics for the growth year.]

STATE.	ESTIMATED COTTON AND LINTERS TO BE GINNED AFTER MARCH CANVASS FROM CROP OF (RUNNING BALES, COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
United States	126,776	239,146	71,084	49,448	93,278
Alabama	3,699	12,177	4,744	3,036	3,337
Arkansas	7,660	27,511	7,969	3,852	11,348
Florida	44	271	46	17	149
Georgia	8,357	30,871	8,409	6,739	8,231
Louisiana	2,985	4,114	788	733	1,764
Mississippi	16,444	22,901	9,365	6,387	14,751
North Carolina	7,728	35,362	7,760	4,489	5,934
Oklahoma	14,093	13,042	6,621	3,702	14,825
South Carolina	5,231	36,175	5,356	5,208	5,380
Tennessee	3,328	15,783	3,798	1,875	3,704
Texas	55,881	31,780	13,053	12,523	22,635
All other states	1,326	9,159	3,175	887	1,220

The estimated quantity of cotton from the crop of 1912 remaining to be ginned, and of linters to be obtained, after the date of the March canvass was 126,776 bales. This is the largest quantity reported for any year covered by the table, with the exception of 1911, when the extraordinarily large crop resulted in more cotton than usual remaining to be ginned after the March canvass, the figure reported being 239,146 bales. Of the total in 1912, 51,894 bales represent lint and 74,882 bales linters, as compared with 157,078 bales of lint and 82,068 bales of linters in 1911.

Periodical cotton reports.—During the season of 1913–14, as heretofore, practically semimonthly reports of cotton ginned will be issued. The dates to which the statistics of these reports will relate and the dates on which they are expected to be published are presented in the following schedule:

Ginning reports to be issued during the season of 1913–14.

REPORT NO.	Date to which report relates (close of business).	Date of publication (10 a. m.)
1	August 31	September 8.
2	September 24	October 2.
3	October 17	October 25.
4	October 31	November 8.
5	November 13	November 21.
6	November 30	December 8.
7	December 12	December 20.
8	December 31	January 9.
9	January 15	January 23.
10	February 28	March 20.

The statistics in these reports show conditions at the close of business on the days to which the reports

relate. Summaries showing the number of bales ginned to a specified date are telegraphed to the bureau on the last day of each canvass for the ginning reports. On the following morning these summaries are added and the results given to the public at 10 o'clock. For every report the canvassing agents are given approximately one week in which to visit the ginneries and secure the returns. Within a few hours after the information is made public the preliminary reports are printed on preaddressed cards and mailed to the ginners and to other persons requesting them.

At the time of telegraphing the summaries the agents are required to mail the individual returns of the ginneries which they have collected and used in preparing these summaries. This method affords a valuable check on the statistics of the report, as the returns are examined and added in the bureau and necessary revisions made in the figures of the published preliminary reports.

There will also be monthly reports of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and of active consuming cotton spindles. Each of these will relate to a calendar month and will be published about the 14th of the succeeding month. The data for these reports are gathered in the cotton-growing states by the local agents of the bureau who collect the ginning reports. In all other states the data are secured by correspondence and when required by special agents detailed from the bureau.

Cotton ginned to specified dates.—The quantity of cotton ginned to given dates from the crops of 1906 to 1912, inclusive, and the percentage of the crop ginned to each report date, are shown in Tables 4 and 5. As it is not practicable before the close of the season to express the statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned in equivalent 500-pound bales, the amounts in Table 4 are in running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, and are used as the basis for the percentages shown in Table 5.

The quantity of cotton ginned from the crop of 1912 prior to September 1 was 730,935 bales, the largest amount for any year since the inauguration of these reports by the Census Bureau, with the single exception of 1911, when the number of bales was 771,297. The proportions of the total ginned to October 18, November 1, November 14, and December 1 were larger than for any other year shown in the table, with the exception of 1909; but after December 1 the proportion was less in 1911 and 1912 than in 1909 and 1910. By October 18, 1912, 51 per cent of the crop had been ginned, as compared with 49.9 per cent in 1911, 46.9 per cent in 1910, 54.9 per cent in 1909, 48.1 per cent in 1908, and 40 per cent in 1907. By November 14 slightly more than three-fourths of the crop had been ginned. This is practically the same as the average for the years shown in the table, the highest percentage (80.5) being shown for 1909 and the lowest (65.9) for 1906. There was considerable difference, however, among the several states in the proportion of the total amount ginned to specified dates. More than two-thirds of the total crop of Texas had been ginned by October 18, while Tennessee showed less than one-third.

TABLE 4.—COTTON GINNED TO SPECIFIED DATES AND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, BY STATES: 1906 TO 1912.

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

STATE.	Growth year.	COTTON GINNED TO—									Total.
		Sept. 1.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 18.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 14.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 13.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 16.	
United States	1912	730,935	3,005,934	6,873,206	8,869,222	10,299,646	11,854,541	12,439,036	12,907,405	13,038,930	13,488,539
	1911	771,297	3,676,594	7,758,621	9,970,905	11,313,236	12,816,807	13,770,727	14,317,002	14,515,799	15,553,073
	1910	353,011	2,312,074	5,423,628	7,346,953	8,780,433	10,139,712	10,695,443	11,084,515	11,253,147	11,568,334
	1909	388,242	2,568,150	5,530,967	7,017,849	8,112,199	8,876,886	9,358,085	9,647,327	9,787,592	10,072,731
	1908	402,229	2,590,639	6,296,166	8,191,557	9,595,809	11,008,661	11,904,269	12,465,298	12,666,203	13,086,005
	1907	200,278	1,532,602	4,420,258	6,128,562	7,300,665	8,343,396	9,284,070	9,951,505	10,339,551	11,057,822
	1906	407,551	2,057,283	4,931,621	6,906,395	8,562,242	10,027,868	11,112,789	11,741,039	12,176,199	12,983,201
Alabama	1912	12,824	192,310	591,954	809,662	961,313	1,161,482	1,234,755	1,289,227	1,307,736	1,328,297
	1911	40,501	360,244	838,617	1,088,737	1,239,211	1,436,076	1,561,136	1,618,510	1,638,699	1,695,284
	1910	4,196	201,488	525,226	748,878	895,894	1,063,498	1,128,470	1,162,728	1,174,122	1,192,179
	1909	13,535	187,832	512,323	676,331	805,849	917,406	987,254	1,017,460	1,026,869	1,040,137
	1908	26,298	316,349	694,104	891,667	1,020,724	1,175,629	1,265,953	1,302,338	1,316,803	1,332,003
	1907	8,132	137,658	416,912	609,297	744,627	856,596	961,739	1,032,177	1,070,090	1,113,093
	1906	24,312	221,851	469,647	676,747	834,910	1,018,955	1,136,844	1,190,062	1,216,606	1,241,136
Arkansas	1912	81	41,438	300,351	440,482	547,644	659,505	703,329	732,118	741,282	770,937
	1911	170	43,626	278,238	444,401	563,115	680,434	746,802	786,329	797,597	908,014
	1910	28	22,319	161,363	324,769	479,122	625,226	676,259	724,100	747,326	798,156
	1909	449	83,926	330,884	472,252	557,857	613,939	642,322	657,357	664,522	697,606
	1908	323	80,465	347,468	536,785	665,232	776,461	847,312	910,423	931,133	996,093
	1907	75	10,133	163,371	291,143	385,528	484,181	572,418	626,551	666,810	751,851
	1906	446	35,837	163,102	306,762	453,658	570,924	673,030	731,547	764,100	894,268
Florida	1912	1,832	9,770	23,575	35,362	42,263	48,630	52,895	56,042	57,324	58,833
	1911	3,796	21,510	43,009	56,070	65,236	74,056	81,952	86,421	88,177	94,471
	1910	608	11,252	27,238	38,924	46,847	54,396	60,082	63,105	64,778	67,172
	1909	3,542	19,581	35,006	45,664	51,612	56,132	58,556	60,138	60,765	61,877
	1908	2,524	16,657	34,027	43,234	51,497	58,603	64,131	66,855	68,624	70,598
	1907	942	7,868	19,863	28,626	35,454	40,681	45,685	50,085	53,486	56,668
	1906	1,898	10,479	24,321	34,707	42,278	50,028	55,916	59,011	60,432	61,473
Georgia	1912	34,526	272,335	793,143	1,112,419	1,331,709	1,564,428	1,675,670	1,756,834	1,781,232	1,812,778
	1911	134,431	765,607	1,552,718	1,908,764	2,106,305	2,339,354	2,517,857	2,623,917	2,657,984	2,794,295
	1910	20,491	365,407	912,612	1,241,825	1,436,997	1,625,573	1,706,816	1,762,070	1,779,902	1,812,178
	1909	106,301	536,212	1,113,341	1,384,913	1,559,828	1,673,301	1,766,070	1,813,112	1,827,923	1,850,125
	1908	64,693	514,898	1,119,228	1,387,641	1,564,037	1,739,657	1,868,963	1,930,783	1,952,113	1,977,050
	1907	34,822	342,704	878,643	1,202,485	1,388,694	1,518,199	1,632,463	1,725,965	1,771,832	1,860,323
	1906	25,208	281,585	720,316	1,003,718	1,193,147	1,391,224	1,514,637	1,571,582	1,601,922	1,632,703
Louisiana	1912	1,724	73,992	203,127	261,701	300,482	343,323	361,123	366,402	369,076	374,793
	1911	8,120	89,069	176,904	232,245	269,548	313,624	340,304	352,503	357,758	380,825
	1910	1,101	45,799	113,770	154,634	183,818	217,956	233,347	240,170	242,677	246,788
	1909	3,450	62,616	143,977	188,112	217,433	238,675	248,643	252,188	253,927	258,459
	1908	4,618	79,042	207,992	287,885	341,953	394,918	435,603	453,210	458,762	466,543
	1907	756	45,750	180,720	280,144	351,241	424,433	501,612	560,780	598,439	662,032
	1906	14,033	139,511	321,123	441,757	552,919	672,873	764,850	836,459	888,577	955,473
Mississippi	1912	442	56,056	346,130	511,678	644,554	817,707	883,458	936,419	952,520	1,004,376
	1911	1,865	96,829	386,016	584,199	719,638	892,495	996,601	1,047,299	1,061,859	1,169,066
	1910	538	83,768	358,851	576,641	759,152	970,626	1,066,216	1,131,562	1,157,457	1,212,104
	1909	1,670	96,825	390,096	572,131	731,354	869,368	956,509	1,005,903	1,028,418	1,073,105
	1908	4,330	199,001	621,399	893,148	1,086,183	1,297,677	1,441,947	1,522,160	1,551,792	1,620,325
	1907	194	71,043	410,065	634,605	794,992	955,414	1,120,908	1,230,127	1,287,389	1,442,881
	1906	9,690	156,573	365,058	591,254	792,778	1,007,879	1,184,914	1,289,294	1,361,838	1,483,408
North Carolina	1912	674	101,683	356,226	496,537	627,251	754,569	819,662	857,189	875,493	906,351
	1911	1,245	156,390	438,266	597,940	716,200	828,660	913,944	975,223	996,988	1,126,276
	1910	4	46,051	250,141	386,096	494,920	615,637	664,722	702,150	718,405	753,087
	1909	1,070	80,498	255,040	370,891	466,797	535,553	581,954	605,693	615,529	633,746
	1908	101	80,063	276,222	373,713	451,434	554,346	615,736	647,505	661,669	683,628
	1907	43	40,388	216,104	326,979	399,050	468,447	523,257	565,207	591,851	637,961
	1906	32	44,877	223,437	311,448	384,275	490,540	546,524	571,628	587,759	611,258
Oklahoma	1912	323	77,394	398,345	599,190	725,006	869,278	902,329	947,452	965,752	1,005,109
	1911	4,255	116,328	396,739	554,933	657,497	783,989	862,838	900,409	915,563	1,016,538
	1910	398	110,530	421,625	585,237	727,654	829,387	868,561	895,926	905,051	919,842
	1909	1,370	134,377	329,429	412,631	476,471	505,584	514,535	525,610	532,803	552,678
	1908	8	5,705	132,556	217,629	322,051	431,054	494,984	585,010	612,144	689,345
	1907	16	31,422	240,210	373,568	484,657	598,723	685,595	742,042	782,790	848,977
	1906	13	17,570	198,709	341,808	484,996	574,043	643,667	701,814	741,633	871,961
South Carolina	1912	4,260	174,251	540,319	730,690	883,535	1,041,689	1,128,850	1,173,216	1,192,574	1,224,245
	1911	19,364	338,090	788,927	1,022,614	1,163,984	1,310,963	1,423,383	1,508,753	1,536,085	1,692,146
	1910	208	160,521	516,232	729,117	888,291	1,036,889	1,107,556	1,164,003	1,175,905	1,210,968
	1909	18,949	285,401	624,301	791,629	913,440	998,158	1,064,819	1,100,309	1,114,533	1,137,382
	1908	9,399	289,969	660,678	821,608	938,926	1,051,550	1,134,183	1,176,220	1,192,723	1,215,848
	1907	3,041	185,656	537,273	735,994	851,361	943,868	1,014,356	1,065,876	1,093,416	1,163,585
	1906	3,240	131,262	396,551	549,857	654,458	769,785	838,828	868,977	887,087	912,602
Tennessee	1912	.....	990	66,719	118,485	158,161	208,721	230,239	248,503	252,890	267,439
	1911	5	15,541	125,791	211,128	264,777	319,979	360,510	381,281	386,293	430,027
	1910	.....	1,602	57,769	129,840	192,213	249,927	269,670	289,299	298,615	321,103
	1909	4	17,152	101,250	148,670	183,529	206,297	221,465	226,791	228,915	240,757
	1908	6	28,109	131,073	198,783	243,493	279,654	302,627	317,010	321,727	334,084
	1907	.....	2,474	60,644	108,068	139,959	177,048	204,450	225,292	238,404	266,433
	1906	3	7,394	38,858	92,916	142,661	184,242	220,552	241,838	252,533	293,023
Texas	1912	674,249	2,002,975	3,229,621	3,709,725	4,020,939	4,314,821	4,368,915	4,461,746	4,509,220	4,645,309
	1911	557,544	1,667,875	2,700,037	3,211,572	3,473,702	3,747,932	3,862,143	3,926,059	3,964,620	4,107,152
	1910	325,435	1,263,212	2,070,261	2,405,157	2,636,696	2,794,125	2,849,259	2,888,393	2,914,166	2,949,968
	1909	237,001	1,061,558	1,675,428	1,920,188	2,104,329	2,213,144	2,262,938	2,328,148	2,377,894	2,409,331
	1908	289,928	966,607	2,047,796	2,502,862	2,863,528	3,193,096	3,368,874	3,486,007	3,528,981	3,627,350
	1907	152,257	657,423	1,289,324	1,523,147	1,705,529	1,849,262	1,989,968	2,091,667	2,145,695	2,208,021
	1906	328,586	1,008,856	1,998,807	2,535,551	2,995,791	3,257,001	3,485,565	3,626,117	3,758,493	3,957,019
All other states [1]	1912	.....	2,740	23,696	43,291	56,789	70,388	77,811	82,257	83,831	90,072
	1911	1	5,395	33,359	58,302	74,023	89,245	103,257	110,298	114,176	138,978
	1910	4	125	8,540	24,835	38,829	56,472	64,485	71,009	74,743	84,789
	1909	1	2,172	19,892	34,437	43,700	49,229	53,020	54,618	55,494	57,531
	1908	1	4,774	23,623	36,602	46,751	56,016	63,956	67,777	69,732	73,138
	1907	.....	83	7,129	14,506	19,573	26,544	31,619	35,736	39,349	46,017
	1906	.....	1,488	11,692	19,870	30,371	40,374	47,462	52,710	55,219	68,280

[1] Includes Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, and Virginia.

TABLE 5.—PER CENT OF THE TOTAL COTTON GINNED TO SPECIFIED DATES, BY STATES: 1906 TO 1912.

[Based on figures given in Table 4.]

STATE.	Growth year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COTTON GINNED TO—								
		Sept. 1.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 18.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 14.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 13.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 16.
United States	1912	5.4	22.3	51.0	65.8	76.4	87.9	92.2	95.7	97.0
	1911	5.0	23.6	49.9	64.1	72.7	82.4	88.5	92.1	93.3
	1910	3.1	20.0	46.9	63.5	75.9	87.7	92.5	95.8	97.3
	1909	3.9	25.5	54.9	69.7	80.5	88.1	92.9	95.8	97.2
	1908	3.1	19.8	48.1	62.6	73.3	84.1	91.0	95.3	96.8
	1907	1.8	13.9	40.0	55.4	66.0	75.5	84.0	90.0	93.5
	1906	3.1	15.8	38.0	53.2	65.9	77.2	85.6	90.4	93.8
Alabama	1912	1.0	14.5	44.6	61.0	72.4	87.4	93.0	97.1	98.5
	1911	2.4	21.2	49.5	64.2	73.1	84.7	92.1	95.5	96.7
	1910	0.4	16.9	44.1	62.8	75.1	89.2	94.7	97.5	98.5
	1909	1.3	18.1	49.3	65.0	77.5	88.2	94.9	97.8	98.7
	1908	2.0	23.7	52.1	66.9	76.6	88.3	95.0	97.8	98.9
	1907	0.7	12.4	37.5	54.7	66.9	77.0	86.4	92.7	96.1
	1906	2.0	17.9	37.8	54.5	67.3	82.1	91.6	95.9	98.0
Arkansas	1912	(1)	5.4	39.0	57.1	71.0	85.5	91.2	95.0	96.2
	1911	(1)	4.8	30.6	48.9	62.0	74.9	82.2	86.6	87.8
	1910	(1)	2.8	20.2	40.7	60.0	78.3	84.7	90.7	93.6
	1909	0.1	12.0	47.4	67.7	80.0	88.0	92.1	94.2	95.3
	1908	(1)	8.1	34.9	53.9	66.8	78.0	85.1	91.4	93.5
	1907	(1)	1.3	21.7	38.7	51.3	64.4	76.1	83.3	88.7
	1906	(1)	4.0	18.2	34.3	50.7	63.8	75.3	81.8	85.4
Florida	1912	3.1	16.6	40.1	60.1	71.8	82.7	89.9	95.3	97.4
	1911	4.0	22.8	45.5	59.4	69.1	78.4	86.7	91.5	93.3
	1910	0.9	16.8	40.5	57.9	69.7	81.0	89.4	93.9	96.4
	1909	5.7	31.6	56.6	73.8	83.4	90.7	94.6	97.2	98.2
	1908	3.6	23.6	48.2	61.2	72.9	83.0	90.8	94.7	97.2
	1907	1.7	13.9	35.1	50.5	62.6	71.8	80.6	88.4	94.4
	1906	3.1	17.0	39.6	56.5	68.8	81.4	91.0	96.0	98.3
Georgia	1912	1.9	15.0	43.8	61.4	73.5	86.3	92.4	96.9	98.3
	1911	4.8	27.4	55.6	68.3	75.4	83.7	90.1	93.9	95.1
	1910	1.1	20.2	50.4	68.5	79.3	89.7	94.2	97.2	98.2
	1909	5.7	29.0	60.2	74.9	84.3	90.4	95.5	98.0	98.8
	1908	3.3	26.0	56.6	70.2	79.1	88.0	94.5	97.7	98.7
	1907	1.9	18.4	47.2	64.6	74.6	81.6	87.8	92.8	95.2
	1906	1.5	17.2	44.1	61.5	73.1	85.2	92.8	96.3	98.1
Louisiana	1912	0.5	19.7	54.2	69.8	80.2	91.6	96.4	97.8	98.5
	1911	2.1	23.4	46.5	61.0	70.8	82.4	89.4	92.6	93.9
	1910	0.4	18.6	46.1	62.7	74.5	88.3	94.6	97.3	98.3
	1909	1.3	24.2	55.7	72.8	84.1	92.3	96.2	97.6	98.2
	1908	1.0	16.9	44.6	61.7	73.3	84.6	93.4	97.1	98.3
	1907	0.1	6.9	27.3	42.3	53.1	64.1	75.8	84.7	90.4
	1906	1.5	14.6	33.6	46.2	57.9	70.4	80.0	87.5	93.0
Mississippi	1912	(1)	5.6	34.5	50.9	64.2	81.4	88.0	93.2	94.8
	1911	0.2	8.3	33.0	50.0	61.6	76.3	85.2	89.6	90.8
	1910	(1)	6.9	29.6	47.6	62.6	80.1	88.0	93.4	95.5
	1909	0.2	9.0	36.4	53.3	68.2	81.0	89.1	93.7	95.8
	1908	0.3	12.3	38.4	55.1	67.0	80.1	89.0	93.9	95.8
	1907	(1)	4.9	28.4	44.0	55.1	66.2	77.7	85.3	89.2
	1906	0.7	10.6	24.6	39.9	53.4	67.9	79.9	86.9	91.8
North Carolina	1912	0.1	11.2	39.3	54.8	69.2	83.3	90.4	94.6	96.6
	1911	0.1	13.9	38.9	53.1	63.6	73.6	81.1	86.6	88.5
	1910	(1)	6.1	33.2	51.3	65.7	81.7	88.3	93.2	95.4
	1909	0.2	12.7	40.2	58.5	73.7	84.5	91.8	95.6	97.1
	1908	(1)	13.0	40.4	54.7	66.0	81.1	90.1	94.7	96.8
	1907	(1)	6.3	33.9	51.3	62.6	73.4	82.0	88.6	92.8
	1906	(1)	7.0	36.6	51.0	62.9	80.3	89.4	93.5	96.2
Oklahoma	1912	(1)	7.7	39.6	59.6	72.1	86.5	89.8	94.3	96.1
	1911	0.4	11.4	39.0	54.6	64.7	77.1	84.9	88.6	90.1
	1910	(1)	12.0	45.8	63.6	79.1	90.2	94.4	97.4	98.4
	1909	0.2	24.3	59.6	74.7	86.2	91.5	93.1	95.1	96.4
	1908	(1)	0.8	19.2	31.6	46.7	62.5	71.8	84.9	88.8
	1907	(1)	3.7	28.3	44.0	57.1	70.5	80.8	87.4	92.2
	1906	(1)	2.0	22.8	39.2	55.6	65.8	73.8	80.5	85.1
South Carolina	1912	0.3	14.2	44.1	59.7	72.2	85.1	92.2	95.8	97.4
	1911	1.1	20.0	46.6	60.4	68.8	77.5	84.1	89.2	90.8
	1910	(1)	13.3	42.6	60.2	73.4	85.6	91.5	95.3	97.1
	1909	1.7	25.1	54.9	69.6	80.3	87.8	93.6	96.7	98.0
	1908	0.8	23.8	54.3	67.6	77.2	86.5	93.3	96.7	98.1
	1907	0.3	16.0	46.2	63.3	73.2	81.1	87.2	91.6	94.0
	1906	0.4	14.4	43.5	60.3	71.7	84.4	91.9	95.2	97.2
Tennessee	1912	(1)	0.4	24.9	44.3	59.1	78.0	86.1	92.9	94.6
	1911	(1)	3.6	29.3	49.1	61.6	74.4	83.8	88.7	89.8
	1910	.....	0.5	18.0	40.4	59.9	77.8	84.0	90.1	93.0
	1909	(1)	7.1	42.1	61.8	76.2	85.7	92.0	94.2	95.1
	1908	(1)	8.4	39.2	59.5	72.9	83.7	90.6	94.9	96.3
	1907	.....	0.9	22.8	40.6	52.5	66.5	76.7	84.6	89.5
	1906	(1)	2.5	13.3	31.7	48.7	62.9	75.3	82.5	86.2
Texas	1912	14.5	43.1	69.5	79.9	86.6	92.9	94.0	96.0	97.1
	1911	13.6	40.6	65.7	78.2	84.6	91.3	94.0	95.6	96.5
	1910	11.0	42.8	70.2	81.5	89.4	94.7	96.6	97.9	98.8
	1909	9.6	43.0	67.8	77.8	85.2	89.6	91.6	94.3	96.3
	1908	8.0	26.6	56.5	69.0	78.9	88.0	92.9	96.1	97.3
	1907	6.9	29.8	58.4	69.0	77.2	83.8	90.1	94.7	97.2
	1906	8.3	25.5	50.5	64.1	75.7	82.3	88.1	91.6	95.0
All other states [2]	1912	(1)	3.0	26.3	48.1	63.0	78.1	86.4	91.3	93.1
	1911	(1)	3.9	24.0	42.0	53.3	64.2	74.3	79.4	82.2
	1910	(1)	0.1	10.1	29.3	45.8	66.6	76.1	83.7	88.2
	1909	(1)	3.8	34.6	59.9	76.0	85.6	92.2	94.9	96.5
	1908	(1)	6.5	32.3	50.0	63.9	76.6	87.4	92.7	95.3
	1907	.....	0.2	15.5	31.5	42.5	57.7	68.7	77.7	85.5
	1906	.....	2.2	17.1	29.1	44.5	59.1	69.5	77.2	80.9

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Includes Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, and Virginia.

An analysis of the periodical statistics of cotton ginned, as shown in Table 4, is presented in the following table, which gives the number of bales of cotton ginned during each of the report periods, together with the corresponding percentages, for the crops of 1908 to 1912, inclusive:

TABLE 6.—QUANTITY OF COTTON AND PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL GINNED DURING EACH OF THE REPORT PERIODS: CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912.

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

REPORT PERIOD.	1912		1911		1910		1909		1908	
	Quantity (bales).	Per cent of total.	Quantity (bales).	Per cent of total.	Quantity (bales).	Per cent of total.	Quantity (bales).	Per cent of total.	Quantity (bales).	Per cent of total.
Total	13,488,539	100.0	15,553,073	100.0	11,568,334	100.0	10,072,731	100.0	13,086,005	100.0
Prior to Sept. 1	730,935	5.4	771,297	5.0	353,011	3.1	388,242	3.9	402,229	3.1
Sept. 1 to Sept. 25	2,274,999	16.9	2,905,297	18.7	1,959,063	16.9	2,179,908	21.6	2,188,410	16.7
Sept. 25 to Oct. 18	3,867,272	28.7	4,082,027	26.2	3,111,554	26.9	2,962,817	29.4	3,705,527	28.3
Oct. 18 to Nov. 1	1,996,016	14.8	2,212,284	14.2	1,922,325	16.6	1,486,882	14.8	1,895,391	14.5
Nov. 1 to Nov. 14	1,430,424	10.6	1,342,331	8.6	1,434,480	12.4	1,094,350	10.8	1,404,252	10.7
Nov. 14 to Dec. 1	1,554,895	11.5	1,503,571	9.7	1,359,279	11.7	764,687	7.6	1,412,852	10.8
Dec. 1 to Dec. 13	584,495	4.3	953,920	6.1	555,731	4.8	481,199	4.8	895,608	6.9
Dec. 13 to Jan. 1	468,369	3.5	546,275	3.5	389,072	3.4	289,242	2.9	561,029	4.3
Jan. 1 to Jan. 16	181,525	1.3	198,797	1.3	168,632	1.5	140,265	1.4	200,905	1.5
After Jan. 15	399,609	3.0	1,037,274	6.7	315,187	2.7	285,139	2.8	419,802	3.2

The period from September 25 to October 18 shows the largest ginnings for each of the years given in the table. This is to be expected, however, inasmuch as this period covers 23 days during a time of great activity in the harvesting of cotton, while most of the other periods are shorter. In 1912, 28.7 per cent of the total was ginned during this period, as compared with 26.2 per cent in 1911, 26.9 per cent in 1910, 29.4 per cent in 1909, and 28.3 per cent in 1908. The variations in the proportion of the total ginned during the period from November 1 to November 14 are rather pronounced, the percentages ranging from 8.6 in 1911 to 12.4 in 1910.

Average weight of bale.—Some ginners do not weigh the baled cotton turned out from their establishments, and some of those who do so fail to keep permanent records. In view of this condition, and of the necessity of securing local weights in order to reduce the statistics to a uniform bale weight so as to credit each county with its proper proportion of the crop, the bureau requires its canvassing agents to secure bale weights from local weighers, merchants, and other handlers of cotton. The statistics in Table 7 have been compiled from these data and should constitute a very reliable record. This table shows, by states, for the crops of 1908 to 1912, the average gross weight of upland square, upland round, sea-island, and linter bales, and the number of square bales for which weights were returned to the bureau, with their total weight in pounds.

The number of square bales for which weights were returned to the bureau in 1912 was 7,326,923, or a little more than one-half of the total number ginned during the season. The bale weights were returned in two installments, with the reports of cotton ginned to November 14 and to January 1. Since weights are secured for bales ginned in different periods, the figures are representative of the varying conditions of the season and contribute to the reliability of the averages. Because of the variation throughout the season in the weights of the bales pressed, it is not possible to arrive at a reliable average for the crop before the season's ginning is practically completed. Weights of sea-island and of upland round bales were secured from the handlers of such cotton, and from these data were computed the average weights for round and sea-island bales. The average weights of the linter bales were computed from returns secured from the operators of cottonseed-oil mills and other delinters of cottonseed.

Method of computing average bale weights.—To obtain the average bale weights for a state, the average weights in pounds of the square, the round, and the sea-island bales weighed in each county were first multiplied separately by the numbers of bales of the respective kinds reported as ginned in the county. The several products thus obtained constituted the totals for the county. The county totals for the different kinds of bales were added separately to obtain the corresponding state totals, which were then divided, respectively, by the number of bales of the several kinds ginned in the state to obtain the average weight of each kind of bale. By deducting from the sum of the different kinds of bales one-half of the number of round bales, the divisor for finding the average weight of all kinds of bales combined, counting round as half bales, was obtained. The average bale weight for the crop of 1912, thus computed, counting round as half bales and including linters, is 507.9 pounds gross, as compared with 504.4 pounds for 1911, 501.7 pounds for 1910, and 496.6 pounds for 1909. The variation in the average weight of bale for upland cotton put up in square packages is pronounced throughout the cotton belt, the averages ranging from less than 430 pounds for a number of counties in Georgia and North Carolina to 560 pounds for counties in Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas. For the states shown separately in the table the range is from 477.5 pounds in North

Carolina to 525.3 pounds in Texas. These variations are due to a number of causes, the principal one, no doubt, being the practice of putting in one package the lint obtained from a single load of seed cotton, the quantity of cotton depending upon capacity of wagons, character of roads, local customs, price of cotton, etc.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE GROSS WEIGHT OF THE SEVERAL KINDS OF BALES AND NUMBER AND GROSS WEIGHT OF SQUARE BALES FOR WHICH WEIGHTS WERE RETURNED, BY STATES: 1908 TO 1912.

STATE.	Growth year.	AVERAGE GROSS WEIGHT OF BALE (POUNDS).					SQUARE BALES FOR WHICH WEIGHTS WERE RETURNED.	
		Counting round as half bales and including linters.	Upland.		Sea-island.	Linters.	Number.	Gross weight (pounds).
			Square.	Round.				
United States	1912	507.9	508.7	253.9	381.9	506.0	7,326,923	3,712,983,736
	1911	504.4	505.3	250.4	399.7	500.6	7,839,832	3,951,510,337
	1910	501.7	502.6	249.4	393.3	499.3	6,191,522	3,106,196,000
	1909	496.6	497.7	246.6	384.4	494.6	5,379,824	2,675,326,661
	1908	505.8	506.9	248.6	389.3	498.9	5,908,174	2,983,421,133
Alabama	1912	505.2	505.3	241.9	.....	504.1	794,048	401,236,388
	1911	506.1	506.3	247.2	.....	499.9	871,926	442,181,697
	1910	500.8	500.9	243.0	.....	499.8	651,927	326,757,378
	1909	492.7	492.5	241.4	.....	503.3	527,685	259,236,455
	1908	505.0	505.1	258.9	.....	496.9	655,926	331,095,793
Arkansas	1912	513.7	513.7	261.6	.....	515.0	478,868	245,221,337
	1911	517.3	517.2	254.0	.....	518.0	470,847	242,543,037
	1910	514.3	514.4	259.9	.....	510.9	448,929	229,111,985
	1909	511.1	511.4	256.1	.....	502.6	451,368	230,477,880
	1908	518.3	518.5	258.4	.....	511.3	551,117	285,090,936
Florida	1912	448.5	496.1	.....	370.4	453.2	32,364	16,065,829
	1911	441.2	492.5	.....	375.4	432.9	34,664	17,148,143
	1910	438.7	482.6	.....	382.6	435.0	32,114	15,645,860
	1909	436.5	489.7	.....	372.6	441.8	17,554	8,494,545
	1908	439.5	495.1	.....	382.7	426.8	13,019	6,351,897
Georgia	1912	490.1	492.4	.....	393.6	491.6	1,053,577	519,326,762
	1911	495.0	497.5	.....	417.0	479.8	1,340,461	667,167,970
	1910	487.3	489.7	.....	409.3	479.1	1,015,455	497,987,815
	1909	487.2	490.1	.....	400.2	475.9	942,034	463,364,220
	1908	488.4	490.3	253.5	406.7	489.2	930,861	456,847,654
Louisiana	1912	502.3	501.8	240.5	.....	513.1	277,460	139,974,808
	1911	505.1	505.0	243.2	.....	507.8	281,358	143,373,415
	1910	498.7	497.8	243.3	.....	526.0	183,599	91,600,361
	1909	490.9	490.1	249.6	.....	506.7	233,103	115,170,185
	1908	504.5	504.4	240.8	.....	525.1	230,149	116,050,624
Mississippi	1912	521.3	520.9	.....	.....	529.3	499,896	259,014,266
	1911	515.0	514.7	.....	.....	521.6	533,081	273,552,560
	1910	520.8	520.9	.....	.....	519.8	593,732	307,431,322
	1909	505.0	504.7	.....	.....	513.2	502,017	253,034,840
	1908	510.9	511.0	250.7	.....	509.1	678,117	344,656,106
North Carolina	1912	477.3	477.5	.....	.....	468.7	430,424	205,583,615
	1911	477.7	477.6	.....	.....	480.3	486,697	233,204,482
	1910	469.1	468.8	.....	.....	477.9	352,844	166,081,698
	1909	473.6	473.9	.....	.....	463.2	332,169	157,216,110
	1908	472.8	473.2	.....	.....	457.2	296,314	140,619,899
Oklahoma	1912	509.0	508.1	251.5	.....	527.3	561,359	284,635,940
	1911	503.4	502.9	248.2	.....	519.9	566,066	284,572,432
	1910	501.6	501.9	246.8	.....	497.0	522,686	262,597,301
	1909	493.2	493.4	238.9	.....	499.3	375,080	185,547,472
	1908	501.1	501.7	240.5	.....	506.2	345,391	172,906,423
South Carolina	1912	482.7	483.6	.....	348.7	480.5	794,263	383,505,671
	1911	487.0	487.6	.....	350.6	477.9	1,245,555	605,542,193
	1910	480.4	481.7	.....	358.8	480.7	710,164	341,724,236
	1909	483.6	485.3	.....	350.7	484.4	660,954	319,100,925
	1908	481.2	483.0	.....	351.8	470.6	674,539	325,415,350
Tennessee	1912	517.4	517.0	.....	.....	521.4	154,062	79,847,517
	1911	522.1	522.9	.....	.....	510.3	220,624	115,493,393
	1910	517.6	516.9	.....	.....	531.4	170,407	88,747,883
	1909	512.5	512.2	.....	.....	517.8	147,125	75,549,064
	1908	514.8	515.6	258.3	.....	497.8	160,653	82,998,148
Texas	1912	524.4	525.3	262.5	.....	506.8	2,180,044	1,142,736,945
	1911	517.5	518.2	253.2	.....	501.9	1,696,179	878,447,007
	1910	516.2	517.0	251.4	.....	500.5	1,451,812	749,677,286
	1909	510.3	511.1	249.2	.....	496.1	1,139,320	582,331,542
	1908	525.3	526.3	250.1	.....	506.6	1,356,574	713,304,355
All other states[1]	1912	508.7	507.9	.....	.....	520.3	70,558	35,834,658
	1911	518.7	517.8	.....	.....	531.1	92,374	48,314,058
	1910	500.5	498.8	250.0	.....	527.6	57,853	28,832,875
	1909	501.2	500.0	.....	.....	514.8	51,415	25,797,423
	1908	522.2	523.3	250.0	.....	509.7	15,514	8,083,948

[1] Includes Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, and Virginia, and the linter production of Illinois.

Disparity between census and export bale weights.—The average weight of the bales exported during the six months ending February 28, 1913, was 524 pounds, which is 16.1 pounds greater than the average for the crop of 1912, as computed from the returns of bale weights received by the bureau. This variation may be due to a number of reasons. The census figures relate approximately to the entire crop, but those of

exports to a six-months period, and, since the weight of the bale becomes less toward the close of the season, the average weight of the export bale shown is likely to be greater than the average weight for the entire crop.

Another reason is that the states which contribute the larger portion of the export cotton are those which put up the heaviest bales. The average weight of the bale for the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas, which furnished much the larger part of the export cotton, was 519.8 pounds, while that for the states of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, which contributed most largely to the domestic consumption, was 490 pounds.

Production in pounds.—The statistics for the gross weight of the cotton crops of 1908 to 1912, expressed in pounds, are shown, by states, in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—GROSS WEIGHT OF COTTON PRODUCED, INCLUDING LINTERS, BY STATES: 1908 TO 1912.

STATE.	Growth year.	GROSS WEIGHT OF COTTON PRODUCED (POUNDS).					
		Aggregate.	Lint cotton.				Linters.
			Total.	Upland.		Sea-island bales.	
				In square bales.	In round bales.		
United States	1912	7,156,510,000	6,851,710,000	6,802,830,000	20,700,000	28,180,000	304,800,000
	1911	8,125,140,000	7,846,350,000	7,773,230,000	25,430,000	47,690,000	278,790,000
	1910	6,002,840,000	5,804,310,000	5,740,610,000	28,160,000	35,540,000	198,530,000
	1909	5,157,690,000	5,002,470,000	4,928,880,000	37,150,000	36,440,000	155,220,000
	1908	6,793,650,000	6,620,900,000	6,524,130,000	60,230,000	36,540,000	172,750,000
Alabama	1912	690,720,000	671,140,000	668,900,000	2,240,000	.....	19,580,000
	1911	878,610,000	858,270,000	855,150,000	3,120,000	.....	20,340,000
	1910	611,650,000	597,130,000	594,340,000	2,790,000	.....	14,520,000
	1909	524,890,000	512,170,000	507,430,000	4,740,000	.....	12,720,000
	1908	687,070,000	672,860,000	668,070,000	4,790,000	.....	14,210,000
Arkansas	1912	413,570,000	396,020,000	395,380,000	640,000	.....	17,550,000
	1911	486,150,000	469,650,000	468,910,000	740,000	.....	16,500,000
	1910	423,930,000	410,610,000	409,600,000	1,010,000	.....	13,320,000
	1909	367,040,000	356,730,000	355,120,000	1,610,000	.....	10,310,000
	1908	529,040,000	516,460,000	512,840,000	3,620,000	.....	12,580,000
Florida	1912	27,020,000	26,380,000	18,110,000	.....	8,270,000	640,000
	1911	42,540,000	41,690,000	26,200,000	.....	15,490,000	850,000
	1910	30,020,000	29,470,000	18,220,000	.....	11,250,000	550,000
	1909	27,470,000	27,000,000	16,510,000	.....	10,490,000	470,000
	1908	31,610,000	31,050,000	17,740,000	.....	13,310,000	560,000
Georgia	1912	925,730,000	888,270,000	871,050,000	.....	17,220,000	37,460,000
	1911	1,422,900,000	1,384,310,000	1,353,910,000	.....	30,400,000	38,590,000
	1910	910,310,000	883,600,000	863,980,000	.....	19,620,000	26,710,000
	1909	926,640,000	902,010,000	881,170,000	.....	20,840,000	24,630,000
	1908	990,040,000	965,590,000	947,400,000	70,000	18,120,000	24,450,000
Louisiana	1912	197,250,000	188,050,000	187,760,000	290,000	.....	9,200,000
	1911	201,740,000	192,300,000	191,800,000	500,000	.....	9,440,000
	1910	127,870,000	122,830,000	121,950,000	880,000	.....	5,040,000
	1909	132,340,000	126,710,000	124,530,000	2,180,000	.....	5,630,000
	1908	243,170,000	235,070,000	229,540,000	5,530,000	.....	8,100,000
Mississippi	1912	547,150,000	523,210,000	523,210,000	.....	.....	23,940,000
	1911	626,160,000	601,770,000	601,770,000	.....	.....	24,390,000
	1910	653,330,000	631,340,000	631,340,000	.....	.....	21,990,000
	1909	560,340,000	541,610,000	541,610,000	.....	.....	18,730,000
	1908	852,490,000	827,970,000	827,920,000	50,000	.....	24,520,000
North Carolina	1912	446,300,000	432,830,000	432,830,000	.....	.....	13,470,000
	1911	552,390,000	537,910,000	537,910,000	.....	.....	14,480,000
	1910	363,420,000	353,070,000	353,070,000	.....	.....	10,350,000
	1909	307,780,000	300,300,000	300,300,000	.....	.....	7,480,000
	1908	331,580,000	323,480,000	323,480,000	.....	.....	8,100,000
Oklahoma	1912	538,050,000	510,620,000	499,660,000	10,960,000	.....	27,430,000
	1911	531,460,000	511,050,000	501,620,000	9,430,000	.....	20,410,000
	1910	479,480,000	461,530,000	454,530,000	7,000,000	.....	17,950,000
	1909	283,030,000	272,480,000	265,830,000	6,650,000	.....	10,550,000
	1908	353,410,000	345,380,000	334,030,000	11,350,000	.....	8,030,000
South Carolina	1912	608,130,000	591,060,000	588,370,000	.....	2,690,000	17,070,000
	1911	842,050,000	824,360,000	822,560,000	.....	1,800,000	17,690,000
	1910	595,960,000	581,750,000	577,080,000	.....	4,670,000	14,210,000
	1909	563,020,000	549,980,000	544,870,000	.....	5,110,000	13,040,000
	1908	597,620,000	585,300,000	580,190,000	.....	5,110,000	12,320,000
Tennessee	1912	149,890,000	138,270,000	138,270,000	.....	.....	11,620,000
	1911	239,570,000	224,870,000	224,870,000	.....	.....	14,700,000
	1910	174,740,000	165,980,000	165,980,000	.....	.....	8,760,000
	1909	129,860,000	123,320,000	123,320,000	.....	.....	6,540,000
	1908	179,930,000	172,240,000	172,140,000	100,000	.....	7,690,000
Texas	1912	2,563,430,000	2,440,110,000	2,433,540,000	6,570,000	.....	123,320,000
	1911	2,223,820,000	2,128,210,000	2,116,570,000	11,640,000	.....	95,610,000
	1910	1,586,250,000	1,524,710,000	1,508,300,000	16,410,000	.....	61,540,000
	1909	1,303,750,000	1,261,400,000	1,239,430,000	21,970,000	.....	42,350,000
	1908	1,956,540,000	1,907,240,000	1,872,750,000	34,490,000	.....	49,300,000
All other states[1]	1912	49,270,000	45,750,000	45,750,000	.....	.....	3,520,000
	1911	77,750,000	71,960,000	71,960,000	.....	.....	5,790,000
	1910	45,880,000	42,290,000	42,220,000	70,000	.....	3,590,000
	1909	31,530,000	28,760,000	28,760,000	.....	.....	2,770,000
	1908	41,150,000	38,260,000	38,030,000	230,000	.....	2,890,000

[1] Includes Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, and Virginia, and linters of mills in Illinois.

The statistics in the table represent the weight of baled cotton just as it is bought and sold. The wrapping and bands of the bales are estimated to average 22 pounds for upland square bales, 3 for upland round, and 10 for sea-island. The total tare for the crop of 1912, computed with these figures as a basis, amounts to 308,460,000 pounds, leaving as the net quantity of cotton fiber produced 6,848,050,000 pounds, of which 6,556,500,000 pounds represent lint and 291,550,000 pounds linters.

The proportion of the cotton crop of 1912 put up in round bales is three-tenths of 1 per cent, as compared with 4.6 per cent in 1902. For the crop of 1902 round-bale presses were operated in 12 states, while for that of 1912 they were operated in only 5 states, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Oklahoma is the only state which shows an increase in the quantity of cotton put up in round bales.

Sea-island cotton.—Table 9 is a comparative statement, by states, showing the quantity of sea-island cotton ginned in the United States from the crops grown each year from 1908 to 1912, the average gross weight of the bale, and the quantities ginned to specified dates during these years.

The sea-island crop of 1912 amounted to 73,777 bales, or 28,180,000 pounds gross weight, and was less than that of 1911 by 45,516 bales, or 38.2 per cent. With the exception of the crop of 1906, the crop of 1912 was the smallest produced since the inauguration of the ginning reports of this bureau in 1899. A very severe storm proved disastrous to the crop in South Carolina in 1911, and the production of the state decreased from 13,016 bales in 1910 to 5,119 in 1911, but increased to 7,707 bales in 1912. Nearly two-fifths of the total crop of sea-island cotton in 1912 was ginned prior to November 1, and 69.5 per cent was ginned prior to December 1.

TABLE 9.—SEA-ISLAND COTTON—PRODUCTION, AVERAGE GROSS WEIGHT OF BALE, AND QUANTITY GINNED TO SPECIFIED DATES, BY STATES: 1908 TO 1912.

STATE.	Growth year.	PRODUCTION.		Average gross weight of bale (pounds).	COTTON GINNED TO (RUNNING BALES)—								
		Bales (number).	Total gross weight (pounds).		Sept. 1.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 18.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 14.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 13.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 16.
United States	1912	73,777	28,180,000	381.9	232	3,051	15,960	28,887	40,389	51,275	60,445	67,257	70,758
	1911	119,293	47,690,000	399.7	546	11,807	40,303	56,563	71,204	87,656	98,035	105,988	109,867
	1910	90,368	35,540,000	393.3	218	7,004	25,691	40,504	52,631	66,696	75,228	82,432	86,424
	1909	94,791	36,440,000	384.4	1,236	13,832	36,482	55,237	68,495	77,591	85,177	89,611	92,191
	1908	93,858	36,540,000	389.3	1,221	11,457	32,013	45,479	56,701	68,396	80,316	86,528	90,287
Florida	1912	22,334	8,270,000	370.4	167	1,690	6,976	11,067	15,052	17,826	19,505	21,085	21,916
	1911	41,270	15,490,000	375.4	233	4,381	15,110	21,038	26,818	32,350	35,585	38,091	39,340
	1910	29,417	11,250,000	382.6	120	2,988	10,098	15,191	19,669	23,663	25,854	27,646	28,790
	1909	28,158	10,490,000	372.6	631	6,133	14,534	19,740	23,453	25,905	26,870	27,532	27,888
	1908	34,775	13,310,000	382.7	481	5,083	13,810	19,064	23,620	27,907	31,072	32,698	34,017
Georgia	1912	43,736	17,220,000	393.6	64	1,258	8,148	16,276	22,873	29,756	35,418	39,543	41,529
	1911	72,904	30,400,000	417.0	313	7,405	24,453	33,841	41,730	51,496	58,008	63,099	65,577
	1910	47,935	19,620,000	409.3	95	3,993	14,386	22,490	28,088	35,405	39,725	43,636	45,441
	1909	52,060	20,840,000	400.2	604	7,649	19,931	31,277	38,825	43,164	47,504	49,944	51,072
	1908	44,549	18,120,000	406.7	740	5,924	15,233	21,802	26,833	32,140	37,952	41,049	43,256
South Carolina	1912	7,707	2,690,000	348.7	1	103	836	1,544	2,464	3,693	5,522	6,629	7,313
	1911	5,119	1,800,000	350.6	.....	21	740	1,684	2,656	3,810	4,442	4,798	4,950
	1910	13,016	4,670,000	358.8	3	23	1,207	2,823	4,874	7,628	9,649	11,150	12,193
	1909	14,573	5,110,000	350.7	1	50	2,017	4,220	6,217	8,522	10,743	12,135	13,231
	1908	14,534	5,110,000	351.8	.....	450	2,970	4,613	6,248	8,349	11,292	12,781	13,014

The ginning of sea-island cotton in the three producing states from the crop of 1912 was confined to 44 counties, comprising 16 counties in Florida, 25 in Georgia, and 3 in South Carolina. It was not grown, however, in all p arts of the counties from which it was returned, in some instances only a small proportion of the total production being sea-island. The distribution of the crop by counties for the last five years will be found in Table 19, and the localities producing it in 1912 are represented on the map on page 30. It might be presumed that the high prices received for this cotton would cause a large increase in the acreage, but attempts to grow it in other parts of these states and in other states have been so unsatisfactory that practically all efforts to raise it outside of certain well-defined areas in the states named have been abandoned. Experiments have been made in the growing of this cotton in Plaquemines Parish, La., and a number of bales were produced there in 1911 and 1912.

The best sea-island cotton is grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina by planters who have for many years paid the most careful attention to seed selection. The fiber produced is long and fine, and it is harvested and handled with such care that the cotton commands a very high price. Growers who raise sea-island cotton in the interior must secure new seed from the coast region frequently in order to preserve the quality of the fiber, which degenerates rapidly into upland fiber when grown away from the coast. Aside from the difficulties presented by soil and climatic conditions, there are obstacles in the way of extending this culture beyond the present limits. Among these are: (1) Lack of proper experience in new territory in cultivating, harvesting, and handling; (2) objection to the small and partially closed sea-island bolls on the part of the pickers accustomed to the upland varieties, notwithstanding the fact that they receive more for picking sea-island cotton than for picking upland cot-

ton; (3) the necessity of using the roller gin for sea-island cotton, since saws injure the fiber; and (4) the disadvantage of selling sea-island cotton in a market where the buyers are unaccustomed to it.

The value of the better grades of sea-island cotton is only slightly affected by the fluctuations in the price or the size of the crop of the short-staple upland variety, but the amount and the quality of the long-staple upland cotton in the market seriously affect the price of the lower grades of sea-island.

The average quantity of sea-island cotton produced each year is equivalent to about 75,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this amount, about 25,000 bales are exported and 50,000 bales are consumed in this country.

The sea-island cotton now being grown in the West Indies is said to equal the average American product, and competes with that grown in South Carolina rather than with the less valuable varieties grown in Florida and Georgia. The West Indian industry is new, having largely been developed since 1902. The total production in the British West Indies in 1912 has been estimated by the British Cotton Growing Association at 5,200 bales of 500 pounds each, nearly one-half of the total being produced in the islands of Barbados and St. Vincent.

Egyptian cotton.—The fiber of Egyptian cotton is not so long nor so fine as that of sea-island, but it is very strong and of uniform length. It is prepared for market more carefully than most of the American fiber, and, being freer from waste, is more desirable on that account for the manufacturer. The principal reasons for its use in this country are as follows: (1) It is best adapted to mercerizing and other processes that give a high finish to cloth and cause it to resemble silk; (2) its exceptional clearness, as well as its capacity for taking dyes, fits it for mixing with silk and for filling sateen, india linen, and similar goods having a brilliant surface; (3) the brown color of the Mit Afifi variety permits it to be used without dyeing in manufacturing such goods as balbriggan underwear and lace curtains, in which the ecru shade is desired; and (4) it can be used for the manufacture of sewing thread and other articles which need to be very strong and for which long-fiber cotton is required.

The imports of Egyptian cotton into the United States have averaged approximately 140,000 bales of 500 pounds annually for the past 10 years, exceeding the production of sea-island cotton for the same period. The demand for Egyptian cotton by American manufacturers has led the Department of Agriculture to make experiments in growing it in the United States. The status of its cultivation in this country at the present time is presented in the following statement furnished by the Department of Agriculture:

Approximately 520 acres of Egyptian cotton were grown in Arizona and southern California in 1912. Seed of an acclimatized variety developed in Arizona by the Department of Agriculture was planted. The crop amounted to 390 bales, of which 110 bales were produced in Imperial County, Cal., and the remaining 280 bales in southern Arizona, mostly in the Salt River Valley. The yield for the entire acreage, therefore, averaged three-fourths of a bale, but, wherever the crop received good care and the picking was thorough, yields of at least 1 bale per acre were obtained. Several farmers in the Salt River Valley obtained more than 700 pounds of lint per acre. The prospects are that this cotton will be grown on several thousand acres in Arizona in 1913.

Long-staple upland cotton.—In response to the demand for superior cotton staples, efforts have been made throughout the cotton belt to produce improved varieties of upland cotton, and it has been found that long-staple cotton can be grown in many localities other than those to which its production has heretofore been mainly confined. The Department of Agriculture has assisted greatly in forwarding the cultivation of these cottons by propagating varieties having special characteristics suited to the peculiar conditions of the different localities. Where the growing of such cottons has been placed on an organized basis, not only is the producer assured of proper handling and marketing facilities which make the crop remunerative, but the manufacturer is afforded a larger supply of high-grade cotton. The following statement, prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, summarizes the work of the Government in this connection:

Most of the long-staple upland cotton has heretofore been produced in what is locally known as the Mississippi Deltas, a strip of country about 75 miles wide and 200 miles long, lying in the Mississippi Valley between Memphis and Port Gibson, and in the valley of the Red River. The recent decline in the industry in these regions is to be ascribed to the boll weevil. The standard long-staple varieties of former years have been practically eliminated wherever the weevils have invaded the river-bottom lands.

The use of earlier maturing long-staple varieties may restore production in some of the districts that have gone over to short-staple, but there is no prospect that the former scale of production can be resumed without extending the culture of long-staple varieties into other regions. The problem of increasing the production of long-staple cottons has been under investigation for several years past in connection with the cotton-breeding work of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Several promising long-staple types have been bred or acclimatized from foreign countries, and three such varieties, Columbia, Foster, and Durango, have been distributed by the Department of Agriculture and are being grown on a commercial scale. New methods of selection have been developed, which make it possible for the farmer to maintain the uniformity and other good qualities of superior varieties. Improved cultural methods have also been devised that enable the quality to be improved, as well as the yield. The new varieties are much earlier than the old long-staple varieties, and better adapted to weevil conditions in the former long-staple districts. Others are adapted to drier parts of Texas where the danger of weevil injury is less. One of the imported stocks has given excellent results in the Rio Grande Valley. The culture of these new early varieties of upland long staples is also rapidly extending in the Atlantic states.

Though many of the agricultural problems have been solved, it will be necessary to remove commercial obstacles if full advantage is to be taken of the resources of long-staple production that have been opened by the development of the new early-maturing varieties. The chief difficulties in the extension of long-staple cultivation are no longer agricultural, but commercial. The present

high prices of short-staple cottons do not promise to stimulate the production of long staples in new localities. The natural tendency is to take advantage of immediate opportunities of profit instead of attempting to open a new line of production. A farmer who makes a successful agricultural experiment in the production of a few bales of superior cotton may secure no advantage, or may even lose by his effort for lack of adequate market facilities. The best results with long-staple cotton are to be expected from the organization of local communities devoted to the production of a single superior variety. The Department of Agriculture has issued several publications regarding the new varieties and the methods of production and marketing that should be applied to them.

Average grade and average value per pound of cotton.—The estimated average grade of upland cotton, the average prices of upland and of sea-island cotton, the average price of Egyptian cotton at Boston, and the average price of seed of the crops from 1902 to 1912 are presented in the following table:

TABLE 10.—*Estimated average grade of upland cotton, average prices of upland, sea-island, and Egyptian cotton, and average price of cottonseed: 1902 to 1912.*

[The Census Bureau is indebted to Mr. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, for the grades and prices of upland cotton; and to Messrs. Henry W. Frost & Co., of Charleston, S. C., for prices of sea-island cotton. Prices of cottonseed have been determined from information furnished by cottonseed-oil manufacturers.]

GROWTH YEAR.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE GRADE OF UPLAND COTTON.	AVERAGE PRICE OF COTTON FIBER PER POUND (CENTS).					Price of cottonseed per ton.
		Upland.	Sea-island			Egyptian.	
			Florida.	Georgia.	South Carolina.		
1912	Middling to strict middling	12.05	19.50	19.50	25.00	19.76	$21.20
1911	Strict low middling to middling	9.69	20.41	20.41	23.73	18.75	18.30
1910	Strict middling	14.69	27.36	27.36	35.62	22.25	27.40
1909	Strict middling	14.29	27.10	27.10	32.85	20.50	27.70
1908	Strict middling	9.24	17.92	17.92	23.39	17.25	15.60
1907	Middling	11.46	24.27	24.27	35.59	21.00	17.60
1906	Strict low middling	10.01	28.65	28.65	36.70	20.00	13.80
1905	Fully middling	10.94	17.50	17.50	26.38	19.00	14.90
1904	Strict middling	8.66	19.50	19.00	27.12	15.00	14.20
1903	Strict middling	12.16	23.60	21.00	28.40	17.75	17.80
1902	Strict low middling	8.20	20.00	17.00	25.00	15.50	15.80

This table shows the estimated average grade of the upland-cotton crop marketed prior to April 1 of each year and the average price of this grade. The crop of 1912 graded "middling to strict middling." The average price of upland cotton, which has been computed from the New Orleans market reports, has ranged from 8.20 cents in 1902 to 14.69 in 1910. For the crop of 1912 it was 12.05 cents, which is 2.36 cents more than the average for 1911 and 2.64 cents less than that for 1910. The average price of South Carolina sea-island cotton of the crop of 1912 was 25 cents, while that for sea-island cotton grown in Georgia and Florida was 19.50 cents. The average price of imported Egyptian cotton at the port of Boston for the six months ending February 28, 1913, was 19.76 cents.

The average value of cottonseed given in the table was computed from the prices furnished by a number of the leading cottonseed-oil companies and does not include freight and commissions. For the crop of 1912 it was $21.20 per ton, as compared with $27.40 for 1910, $27.70 for 1909, and $15.60 for 1908.

National cotton standards.—A large proportion of the cotton crop is disposed of by the growers with but scant attention to the real value of the fiber. The manufacturer in arriving at the true value of the lint carefully considers not only the appearance of the cotton as regards color, dirt, and trash, but also the length, strength, and uniformity of the fiber. The producer, as a rule, has slight knowledge of these characteristics, and is somewhat at a disadvantage in disposing of his crop. The desirability of establishing a uniform basis for cotton grading has long been recognized by a majority of those interested in the cotton industry. There are practical difficulties in the way of applying uniform standard grades throughout the handling of the cotton crop, but it is believed these difficulties can be largely overcome. As a result of the demand for such action, Congress directed the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for the different grades of cotton, to prepare them in practical form, and to furnish them to any one upon payment of the actual cost thereof. The following statement, showing the present status of this work, was prepared by the Department of Agriculture:

Following up the first feature of the work of cotton grading and standardization of the Department of Agriculture, the establishment and promulgation of the nine standard grades of white American cotton as authorized by law, these types have now been distributed to 28 states in this country and 10 foreign countries. Owing to the increased demand and improved facilities for the preparation of these grades, the price was reduced on July 5, 1912, to $25 per full set. Fractional sets consisting of any three or more grades have also been supplied at the rate of $3 per grade. The types have been officially adopted by the cotton exchanges in the following cities:

New Orleans,
Memphis,
St. Louis,
Charleston,
Natchez,
Little Rock,
Galveston,
Macon,
Mobile,
Oklahoma,

and by the following associations:

New England Buyers,
Arkwright Club,
Southern Cotton Buyers,
Fall River Cotton Buyers.

The grades are also in use in a number of other organizations which have not formally adopted them by vote of the members.

The grades as at present standardized are based upon the elements of trash and color, and to guarantee the permanency of this standard, 50 full sets—exact copies of the original types—have been placed in storage in vacuum tubes, to be opened from year to year as models for the sets of grades sold by the department. The third annual opening of vacuum samples which were first stored in 1910 took place recently. Careful practical and technical examination failed to disclose the slightest appreciable change in the cotton. This result confirms the previous tests and renders it very certain that storage of standard types of cotton in vacuum tubes is a practical solution of the question of the permanency of such standards.

Accurate measurements of the length of cotton staple by the projection method are being made with a view to selecting standards ranging in length from three-fourths of an inch to 1¼ inches.

The last Congress appropriated $10,000 to be used for testing the waste, tensile strength, and bleaching qualities of the different grades of cotton as standardized by the Government.

Cotton handling and marketing.—There has been much criticism of the methods employed in baling and handling American cotton. The bale often presents a very poor appearance, but this is to be expected when the methods used are considered. The bales are not completely covered at the ginneries, and in the course of marketing the covering is frequently cut in a number of places in order to obtain samples. At the compresses patches are placed over these rents, thus adding somewhat to the weight of the bale. In unloading American cotton from ships at the European ports, hooks are generally used, which sometimes tear the covering and break the bands, giving the bale a ragged aspect.

The improvement in methods of compressing and covering cotton has been receiving much attention, as has also the subject of better marketing conditions. The following statement, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, gives the status of the matter as affected by Government action:

Within the past year the Department of Agriculture has taken up somewhat more actively investigations in the ginning, baling, and handling of cotton and has begun to encourage the formation of local cotton growers' associations producing and selling cooperatively single varieties of cotton best suited to their localities. Such community organization is expected to result in better cotton, due to the use of pure seed, and to ginning, baling, and warehousing under approved and uniform conditions. It is hoped that such organizations, when their financial responsibility has been established, will be able to deal directly with the mills or larger cotton brokers, saving much of the handling cost to which the bulk of the crop is now subjected.

To determine in detail some of the conditions under which the crop is now marketed, a comprehensive survey of the primary markets in the state of Oklahoma has been made. The information thus obtained will be used in further experiments looking toward the simplification of cotton marketing and the introduction of better and more uniform grading and of a fairer difference sheet.

Experiments have also been undertaken in the standardization of cotton tare, small commercial lots having been ginned and baled under the supervision of the department, covered with a definitely ascertained tare, much lighter than that generally in use, and completely covering the bale, the pattern being so arranged as to carry its own patching material. Such bales can go through the ordinary handling and sampling of the trade, including railroad compression, and will reach either the domestic or foreign spinner without change of tare. The ultimate purpose of this investigation is to render a net-weight contract more acceptable to the trade than it can be while present practices prevail.

Value of the cotton crop.—The estimated values of upland and of sea-island cotton and of cottonseed, together with the estimated net weight of each, for the crops of 1903 to 1912, are presented in Table 11.

The statistics in Table 11 are based upon net weight. In computing the values of the crops the average prices of cotton given in Table 10 have been multiplied in each case by the corresponding numbers representing the weights, while the average prices of seed for the several states have been applied to the estimated quantities of seed produced. The values of cotton and of seed are combined to make up the total value of the cotton crop, which appears in the first column of the table. The estimated value of the crop of 1912 is $920,630,000, as compared with $859,840,000 for 1911, $963,180,000 for 1910, $812,090,000 for 1909, $681,230,000 for 1908, and $700,960,000 for 1907. Thus the value of the crop of 1912, as estimated, was $60,790,000, or 7 per cent more than the estimate for 1911, notwithstanding the fact that the quantity of lint cotton was 12.7 per cent less. While the crop of 1911 was the largest ever produced, and that of 1912 the second in size, the crop of 1910 was the most valuable.

The estimated value of the cotton crops of the five-year period ending with 1912 is $4,236,970,000, while the corresponding value for the five-year period ending with 1899 was $1,529,500,000. During the last five years the price of upland lint cotton has averaged about 11.7 cents per pound, or nearly $60 per bale, while the value of cottonseed has ranged from $15.60 to $27.70 per ton.

Estimated seed production.—It has generally been assumed that upland cotton, on an average, "thirds itself" at the gin; that is, that one-third of the seed cotton's weight is lint and the remaining two-thirds seed. Greater care than heretofore is now being exercised in selecting seed for planting, which, with improved methods of ginning, tends to the saving of more lint from the first ginning than formerly, the proportions being estimated at 35 per cent lint for upland and 25 per cent lint for sea-island cotton. As thus computed, the quantity of seed grown in 1912 amounted to 6,104,000 tons.

Only approximate accuracy can be claimed for the figures of cottonseed production in Table 11, as different seasons and different localities present conditions which vary considerably. The character of soil, methods of cultivation, and weather conditions during the growing and maturing periods materially affect the result.

TABLE 11.—NET WEIGHT AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF UPLAND AND OF SEA-ISLAND COTTON AND THE ESTIMATED QUANTITY AND VALUE OF COTTONSEED, BY STATES: 1903 TO 1912.

STATE.	Growth year.	Aggregate value of cotton crop.	COTTON.					COTTONSEED.	
			Total value.	Upland.		Sea-island.			
				Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Quantity (tons).	Value.
United States	1912	$920,630,000	$792,240,000	6,529,060,000	$786,750,000	27,440,000	$5,490,000	6,104,000	$128,390,000
	1911	859,840,000	732,420,000	7,459,940,000	722,870,000	46,490,000	9,550,000	6,997,000	127,420,000
	1910	963,180,000	820,320,000	5,517,150,000	810,470,000	34,640,000	9,850,000	5,175,000	142,860,000
	1909	812,090,000	688,350,000	4,747,730,000	678,450,000	35,490,000	9,900,000	4,462,000	123,740,000
	1908	681,230,000	588,810,000	6,300,470,000	582,160,000	35,600,000	6,650,000	5,904,000	92,420,000
	1907	700,960,000	613,630,000	5,279,790,000	605,060,000	33,160,000	8,570,000	4,952,000	87,330,000
	1906	721,650,000	640,310,000	6,332,400,000	633,870,000	21,710,000	6,440,000	5,913,000	81,340,000
	1905	632,300,000	556,830,000	5,016,630,000	548,820,000	43,570,000	8,010,000	5,060,000	75,470,000
	1904	652,030,000	561,100,000	6,386,560,000	553,080,000	40,140,000	8,020,000	6,427,000	90,930,000
	1903	660,550,000	576,500,000	4,688,820,000	570,160,000	27,780,000	6,340,000	4,716,000	84,050,000
Alabama	1912	90,280,000	77,360,000	641,990,000	77,360,000			596,000	12,920,000
	1911	93,100,000	79,560,000	821,070,000	79,560,000			762,000	13,540,000
	1910	98,930,000	83,880,000	570,990,000	83,880,000			530,000	15,050,000
	1909	83,040,000	69,940,000	489,450,000	69,940,000			454,000	13,100,000
	1908	69,070,000	59,480,000	643,700,000	59,480,000			598,000	9,590,000
	1907	69,790,000	60,970,000	532,010,000	60,970,000			494,000	8,820,000
	1906	68,130,000	60,420,000	603,650,000	60,420,000			561,000	7,710,000
	1905	73,500,000	64,820,000	592,500,000	64,820,000			593,000	8,680,000
	1904	68,780,000	59,950,000	602,320,000	59,950,000			692,000	8,830,000
	1903	64,900,000	57,390,000	471,980,000	57,390,000			472,000	7,510,000
Arkansas	1912	53,630,000	45,680,000	379,080,000	45,680,000			352,000	7,950,000
	1911	51,060,000	43,580,000	449,700,000	43,580,000			418,000	7,480,000
	1910	67,060,000	57,750,000	393,090,000	57,750,000			365,000	9,310,000
	1909	57,750,000	48,790,000	341,430,000	48,790,000			317,000	8,960,000
	1908	52,140,000	45,710,000	494,660,000	45,710,000			459,000	6,430,000
	1907	47,890,000	42,500,000	370,870,000	42,500,000			344,000	5,390,000
	1906	50,690,000	45,140,000	450,990,000	45,140,000			419,000	5,550,000
	1905	36,870,000	32,430,000	296,390,000	32,430,000			296,000	4,440,000
	1904	45,180,000	38,580,000	445,520,000	38,580,000			446,000	6,600,000
	1903	49,300,000	42,800,000	351,970,000	42,800,000			352,000	6,500,000
Florida	1912	4,190,000	3,660,000	17,300,000	2,090,000	8,050,000	1,570,000	28,000	530,000
	1911	6,250,000	5,510,000	25,030,000	2,430,000	15,080,000	3,080,000	46,000	740,000
	1910	6,470,000	5,550,000	17,390,000	2,550,000	10,960,000	3,000,000	33,000	920,000
	1909	5,760,000	5,020,000	15,770,000	2,250,000	10,210,000	2,770,000	30,000	740,000
	1908	4,450,000	3,890,000	16,950,000	1,570,000	12,960,000	2,320,000	35,000	560,000
	1907	4,660,000	4,150,000	13,080,000	1,500,000	10,910,000	2,650,000	29,000	510,000
	1906	4,830,000	4,380,000	17,880,000	1,790,000	9,030,000	2,590,000	30,000	450,000
	1905	5,190,000	4,660,000	17,480,000	1,910,000	15,680,000	2,750,000	33,000	530,000
	1904	5,440,000	4,950,000	22,940,000	1,990,000	15,190,000	2,960,000	38,000	490,000
	1903	4,650,000	4,240,000	14,880,000	1,810,000	10,360,000	2,430,000	25,000	410,000
Georgia	1912	121,800,000	103,540,000	832,140,000	100,270,000	16,780,000	3,270,000	798,000	18,260,000
	1911	154,330,000	131,450,000	1,294,040,000	125,390,000	29,670,000	6,060,000	1,246,000	22,880,000
	1910	150,540,000	126,450,000	825,170,000	121,220,000	19,140,000	5,230,000	795,000	24,090,000
	1909	148,040,000	125,770,000	841,610,000	120,270,000	20,310,000	5,500,000	812,000	22,270,000
	1908	101,870,000	86,780,000	904,960,000	83,610,000	17,670,000	3,170,000	867,000	15,090,000
	1907	116,790,000	101,680,000	849,880,000	97,390,000	17,670,000	4,290,000	816,000	15,110,000
	1906	88,790,000	78,000,000	750,760,000	75,150,000	9,950,000	2,850,000	712,000	10,790,000
	1905	102,780,000	89,510,000	780,580,000	85,400,000	23,510,000	4,110,000	804,000	13,270,000
	1904	91,960,000	80,240,000	880,490,000	76,250,000	20,980,000	3,990,000	902,000	11,720,000
	1903	84,740,000	74,910,000	591,710,000	71,950,000	14,070,000	2,960,000	606,000	9,830,000
Louisiana	1912	25,370,000	21,670,000	179,810,000	21,670,000			167,000	3,700,000
	1911	21,010,000	17,830,000	183,940,000	17,830,000			171,000	3,180,000
	1910	20,130,000	17,250,000	117,420,000	17,250,000			109,000	2,880,000
	1909	20,590,000	17,310,000	121,090,000	17,310,000			112,000	3,280,000
	1908	24,220,000	20,790,000	224,990,000	20,790,000			209,000	3,430,000
	1907	41,870,000	37,070,000	323,460,000	37,070,000			300,000	4,800,000
	1906	52,820,000	47,370,000	473,220,000	47,370,000			440,000	5,450,000
	1905	30,810,000	26,880,000	245,660,000	26,880,000			246,000	3,930,000
	1904	52,410,000	45,150,000	521,330,000	45,150,000			521,000	7,260,000
	1903	55,450,000	48,050,000	395,130,000	48,050,000			395,000	7,400,000
Mississippi	1912	71,720,000	60,380,000	501,110,000	60,380,000			465,000	11,340,000
	1911	66,530,000	55,820,000	576,050,000	55,820,000			535,000	10,710,000
	1910	104,930,000	88,830,000	604,670,000	88,830,000			561,000	16,100,000
	1909	88,210,000	74,020,000	518,000,000	74,020,000			481,000	14,190,000
	1908	84,720,000	73,210,000	792,330,000	73,210,000			736,000	11,510,000
	1907	90,600,000	80,490,000	702,400,000	80,490,000			652,000	10,110,000
	1906	81,790,000	73,350,000	732,760,000	73,350,000			680,000	8,440,000
	1905	71,640,000	62,750,000	573,590,000	62,750,000			574,000	8,890,000
	1904	87,920,000	74,510,000	860,430,000	74,510,000			861,000	13,410,000
	1903	96,240,000	83,400,000	685,820,000	83,400,000			686,000	12,840,000
Missouri	1912	3,800,000	3,210,000	26,670,000	3,210,000			25,000	590,000
	1911	5,390,000	4,500,000	46,400,000	4,500,000			43,000	890,000
	1910	4,870,000	4,190,000	28,530,000	4,190,000			26,000	680,000
	1909	3,650,000	3,090,000	21,590,000	3,090,000			20,000	560,000
	1908	3,120,000	2,740,000	29,680,000	2,740,000			28,000	380,000
	1907	2,230,000	1,990,000	17,370,000	1,990,000			16,000	240,000
	1906	2,930,000	2,610,000	26,040,000	2,610,000			24,000	320,000
	1905	2,550,000	2,240,000	20,480,000	2,240,000			20,000	310,000
	1904	2,500,000	2,130,000	24,700,000	2,130,000			24,000	370,000
	1903	2,550,000	2,210,000	18,160,000	2,210,000			18,000	340,000
North Carolina	1912	58,980,000	49,750,000	412,890,000	49,750,000			383,000	9,230,000
	1911	58,810,000	49,720,000	513,140,000	49,720,000			476,000	9,090,000
	1910	59,350,000	49,430,000	336,500,000	49,430,000			312,000	9,920,000
	1909	48,860,000	40,920,000	286,360,000	40,920,000			266,000	7,940,000
	1908	33,880,000	28,500,000	308,440,000	28,500,000			286,000	5,380,000
	1907	38,660,000	33,080,000	288,620,000	33,080,000			268,000	5,580,000
	1906	32,650,000	27,650,000	276,210,000	27,650,000			257,000	5,000,000
	1905	37,320,000	32,300,000	295,210,000	32,300,000			295,000	5,020,000
	1904	34,060,000	29,040,000	335,390,000	29,040,000			335,000	5,020,000
	1903	35,380,000	30,660,000	252,140,000	30,660,000			252,000	4,720,000

TABLE 11.—NET WEIGHT AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF UPLAND AND OF SEA-ISLAND COTTON AND THE ESTIMATED QUANTITY AND VALUE OF COTTONSEED, BY STATES: 1903 TO 1912—Continued.

STATE.	Growth year.	Aggregate value of cotton crop.	COTTON.					COTTONSEED.	
			Total value.	Upland.		Sea-island.		Quantity (tons).	Value.
				Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.		
Oklahoma	1912	$67,200,000	$58,910,000	488,860,000	$58,910,000	.....	.....	454,000	$8,290,000
	1911	55,070,000	47,380,000	488,990,000	47,380,000	.....	.....	454,000	7,690,000
	1910	74,950,000	64,860,000	441,520,000	64,860,000	.....	.....	410,000	10,090,000
	1909	43,560,000	37,230,000	260,540,000	37,230,000	.....	.....	242,000	6,330,000
	1908	34,950,000	30,540,000	330,590,000	30,540,000	.....	.....	307,000	4,410,000
	1907	53,970,000	47,310,000	412,860,000	47,310,000	.....	.....	383,000	6,660,000
	1906	48,340,000	43,050,000	430,050,000	43,050,000	.....	.....	399,000	5,290,000
	1905	39,310,000	35,490,000	324,450,000	35,490,000	.....	.....	324,000	3,820,000
	1904	38,170,000	33,350,000	385,060,000	33,350,000	.....	.....	385,000	4,820,000
	1903	31,180,000	27,160,000	223,400,000	27,160,000	.....	.....	223,000	4,020,000
South Carolina	1912	80,880,000	68,330,000	561,610,000	67,680,000	2,610,000	$650,000	526,000	12,550,000
	1911	90,120,000	76,520,000	785,450,000	76,110,000	1,740,000	410,000	732,000	13,600,000
	1910	98,630,000	82,520,000	550,730,000	80,900,000	4,540,000	1,620,000	518,000	16,110,000
	1909	89,820,000	75,960,000	520,170,000	74,330,000	4,970,000	1,630,000	490,000	13,860,000
	1908	61,960,000	52,330,000	553,760,000	51,170,000	4,970,000	1,160,000	522,000	9,630,000
	1907	72,660,000	62,320,000	529,590,000	60,690,000	4,580,000	1,630,000	499,000	10,340,000
	1906	49,890,000	42,580,000	415,390,000	41,580,000	2,730,000	1,000,000	390,000	7,310,000
	1905	65,860,000	56,980,000	510,320,000	55,830,000	4,380,000	1,150,000	515,000	8,880,000
	1904	56,430,000	48,320,000	545,510,000	47,250,000	3,970,000	1,070,000	549,000	8,110,000
	1903	53,200,000	46,260,000	372,560,000	45,310,000	3,350,000	950,000	376,000	6,940,000
Tennessee	1912	18,930,000	15,950,000	132,390,000	15,950,000	.....	.....	123,000	2,980,000
	1911	24,680,000	20,870,000	215,410,000	20,870,000	.....	.....	200,000	3,810,000
	1910	27,350,000	23,340,000	158,910,000	23,340,000	.....	.....	148,000	4,010,000
	1909	19,870,000	16,870,000	118,020,000	16,870,000	.....	.....	110,000	3,000,000
	1908	17,480,000	15,230,000	164,890,000	15,230,000	.....	.....	153,000	2,250,000
	1907	17,000,000	15,100,000	131,760,000	15,100,000	.....	.....	122,000	1,900,000
	1906	16,340,000	14,670,000	146,570,000	14,670,000	.....	.....	136,000	1,670,000
	1905	16,630,000	14,590,000	133,400,000	14,590,000	.....	.....	133,000	2,040,000
	1904	16,130,000	13,650,000	157,620,000	13,650,000	.....	.....	158,000	2,480,000
	1903	16,650,000	14,510,000	119,350,000	14,510,000	.....	.....	119,000	2,140,000
Texas	1912	321,430,000	281,740,000	2,338,110,000	281,740,000	.....	.....	2,171,000	39,690,000
	1911	230,910,000	197,500,000	2,038,220,000	197,500,000	.....	.....	1,893,000	33,410,000
	1910	247,880,000	214,520,000	1,460,330,000	214,520,000	.....	.....	1,356,000	33,360,000
	1909	201,940,000	172,590,000	1,207,790,000	172,590,000	.....	.....	1,122,000	29,350,000
	1908	192,610,000	168,960,000	1,828,540,000	168,960,000	.....	.....	1,698,000	23,650,000
	1907	144,080,000	126,310,000	1,102,170,000	126,310,000	.....	.....	1,024,000	17,770,000
	1906	223,550,000	200,320,000	2,001,180,000	200,320,000	.....	.....	1,858,000	23,230,000
	1905	148,870,000	133,330,000	1,218,780,000	133,330,000	.....	.....	1,219,000	15,540,000
	1904	152,160,000	130,470,000	1,506,570,000	130,470,000	.....	.....	1,507,000	21,690,000
	1903	165,390,000	144,110,000	1,185,110,000	144,110,000	.....	.....	1,185,000	21,280,000
Virginia	1912	1,670,000	1,400,000	11,640,000	1,400,000	.....	.....	11,000	270,000
	1911	1,630,000	1,380,000	14,260,000	1,380,000	.....	.....	13,000	250,000
	1910	1,260,000	1,040,000	7,050,000	1,040,000	.....	.....	7,000	220,000
	1909	810,000	690,000	4,810,000	690,000	.....	.....	4,000	120,000
	1908	640,000	540,000	5,870,000	540,000	.....	.....	5,000	100,000
	1907	590,000	510,000	4,400,000	510,000	.....	.....	4,000	80,000
	1906	780,000	660,000	6,610,000	660,000	.....	.....	6,000	120,000
	1905	890,000	780,000	7,110,000	780,000	.....	.....	7,000	110,000
	1904	790,000	670,000	7,710,000	670,000	.....	.....	8,000	120,000
	1903	870,000	760,000	6,240,000	760,000	.....	.....	6,000	110,000
All other states [1]	1912	750,000	660,000	5,460,000	660,000	.....	.....	5,000	90,000
	1911	950,000	800,000	8,240,000	800,000	.....	.....	8,000	150,000
	1910	830,000	710,000	4,850,000	710,000	.....	.....	5,000	120,000
	1909	190,000	150,000	1,100,000	150,000	.....	.....	2,000	40,000
	1908	120,000	110,000	1,110,000	110,000	.....	.....	1,000	10,000
	1907	170,000	150,000	1,320,000	150,000	.....	.....	1,000	20,000
	1906	120,000	110,000	1,090,000	110,000	.....	.....	1,000	10,000
	1905	80,000	70,000	680,000	70,000	.....	.....	1,000	10,000
	1904	100,000	90,000	970,000	90,000	.....	.....	1,000	10,000
	1903	50,000	40,000	370,000	40,000	.....	.....	1,000	10,000

[1] Includes Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico.

Number of ginneries.—The number of ginneries, both active and idle, reported for each year from 1908 to 1912 and the average number of running bales ginned per active establishment are shown, by states, in Table 12.

Notwithstanding the decided increase in the quantity of cotton ginned in 1911 and 1912 as compared with previous years, there is still a decrease in the total number of active ginneries. Texas, with an increase of 40, is the only important cotton-growing state showing more active ginneries in 1912 than in 1911. All of the other states report decreases as compared with 1911, Mississippi showing a loss of 266 and Georgia a loss of 261.

The average number of bales per ginnery was 535 in 1912 592 in 1911, and 443 in 1910. As a result of the more general use of larger and more modern ginneries in the newer portions of the cotton belt, the average number of bales ginned per establishment is naturally larger for those sections than for the older. In 1912 the average was 1,083 bales for Texas, 977 bales for Oklahoma, 376 for South Carolina, and 323 for North Carolina.

It is the practice of the bureau to retain on the official list and to class as "idle" all establishments which contain the machinery necessary for ginning and which may be operated at some future time, and to drop from the list as "dismantled" only those not properly equipped with ginning machinery. This accounts in part for the relatively large number of idle establishments. The numbers of active and of idle ginneries in each county are shown in Table 19.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF ACTIVE AND IDLE GINNERIES, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF RUNNING BALES, EXCLUDING LINTERS, GINNED PER ACTIVE ESTABLISHMENT, BY STATES: 1908 TO 1812.

STATE.	Growth year.	NUMBER OF GINNERIES.			Average number of running bales ginned per active establishment.
		Total.	Active.	Idle.	
United States	1912	28,358	25,279	3,079	535
	1911	29,225	26,349	2,876	592
	1910	29,380	26,234	3,146	443
	1909	29,465	26,669	2,796	381
	1908	30,345	27,598	2,747	478
Alabama	1912	3,417	3,130	287	426
	1911	3,569	3,295	274	516
	1910	3,610	3,337	273	359
	1909	3,645	3,408	237	308
	1908	3,762	3,490	272	384
Arkansas	1912	2,140	1,921	219	402
	1911	2,232	2,019	213	450
	1910	2,257	2,035	222	393
	1909	2,273	2,051	222	342
	1908	2,340	2,128	212	471
Florida	1912	303	247	56	238
	1911	310	276	34	342
	1910	312	275	37	244
	1909	298	252	46	246
	1908	301	258	43	274
Georgia	1912	4,514	3,993	521	454
	1911	4,727	4,254	473	657
	1910	4,818	4,276	542	424
	1909	4,843	4,437	406	417
	1908	4,950	4,475	475	442
Louisiana	1912	1,599	1,132	467	332
	1911	1,675	1,233	442	310
	1910	1,760	1,249	511	199
	1909	1,840	1,431	409	184
	1908	2,011	1,708	303	280
Mississippi	1912	3,070	2,598	472	387
	1911	3,357	2,864	493	408
	1910	3,537	3,052	485	397
	1909	3,655	3,283	372	327
	1908	3,896	3,491	405	464
Missouri	1912	113	103	10	520
	1911	108	105	3	868
	1910	98	93	5	634
	1909	92	86	6	517
	1908	90	80	10	731
North Carolina	1912	3,066	2,810	256	323
	1911	3,125	2,897	228	389
	1910	3,068	2,821	247	267
	1909	3,026	2,781	245	228
	1908	3,034	2,788	246	245
Oklahoma	1912	1,153	1,051	102	977
	1911	1,129	1,068	61	970
	1910	1,061	986	75	947
	1909	1,036	897	139	632
	1908	1,057	987	70	722
South Carolina	1912	3,532	3,258	274	376
	1911	3,567	3,331	236	508
	1910	3,521	3,253	268	372
	1909	3,451	3,238	213	351
	1908	3,481	3,241	240	375
Tennessee	1912	666	584	82	458
	1911	666	603	63	713
	1910	674	602	72	533
	1909	705	633	72	380
	1908	761	657	104	509
Texas	1912	4,607	4,300	307	1,083
	1911	4,591	4,260	331	970
	1910	4,506	4,120	386	724
	1909	4,452	4,057	395	620
	1908	4,507	4,169	338	887
Virginia	1912	153	135	18	189
	1911	149	131	18	237
	1910	142	121	21	133
	1909	138	106	32	101
	1908	146	118	28	111
All other states[1]	1912	25	17	8	649
	1911	20	13	7	1,289
	1910	16	14	2	705
	1909	11	9	2	260
	1908	9	8	1	246

[1] Includes Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico.

Acreage and production, by states.—Table 13 shows, by states, the acreage from which cotton was harvested and the production for selected years.

According to the revised estimate of the Department of Agriculture, the area planted in cotton in 1912 was 34,766,000 acres, of which 483,000 acres, or 1.4 per cent, were abandoned, leaving 34,283,000 acres as the area from which the crop was harvested. This is a reduction of 1,762,000 acres as compared with 1911. With this exception, the acreage—both that planted and that harvested—was the largest for any year. Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma all show material reductions, as compared with 1911, while Texas shows an increase of 395,000 acres. The average production of lint per acre in 1912, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, was 191 pounds, as compared with 208 pounds in 1911 and 171 pounds in 1910. The average yield per acre in North Carolina was 267 pounds, in Missouri 260 pounds, in Virginia 250 pounds, in South Carolina 209 pounds, and in Texas 206 pounds. No other state had an average as high as 200 pounds, Georgia having only 159 pounds. When conditions are favorable, the yield of cotton in some localities approaches a bale to the acre. This is largely the result of improved methods of production, which involve thorough preparation of the soil, the use of commercial fertilizers, rotation of cotton with leguminous crops, and rapid and intelligent cultivation. With the spread of the intensive system of farming, there may be a large increase in the production without any further extension of the acreage devoted to this crop.

In 1839 cotton was grown in Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, and Illinois, the last-named state alone producing more than 5,000 bales. Under the stimulus of the high prices following the Civil War, cotton was grown to a limited extent in West Virginia, Nevada, California, Illinois, and Utah, in all of which states its cultivation subsequently ceased. New Mexico, which produced more than 7,000 pounds of cotton in 1859, afterwards abandoned its culture, but has again established the industry, while California, as previously stated, has also resumed the cultivation of cotton.

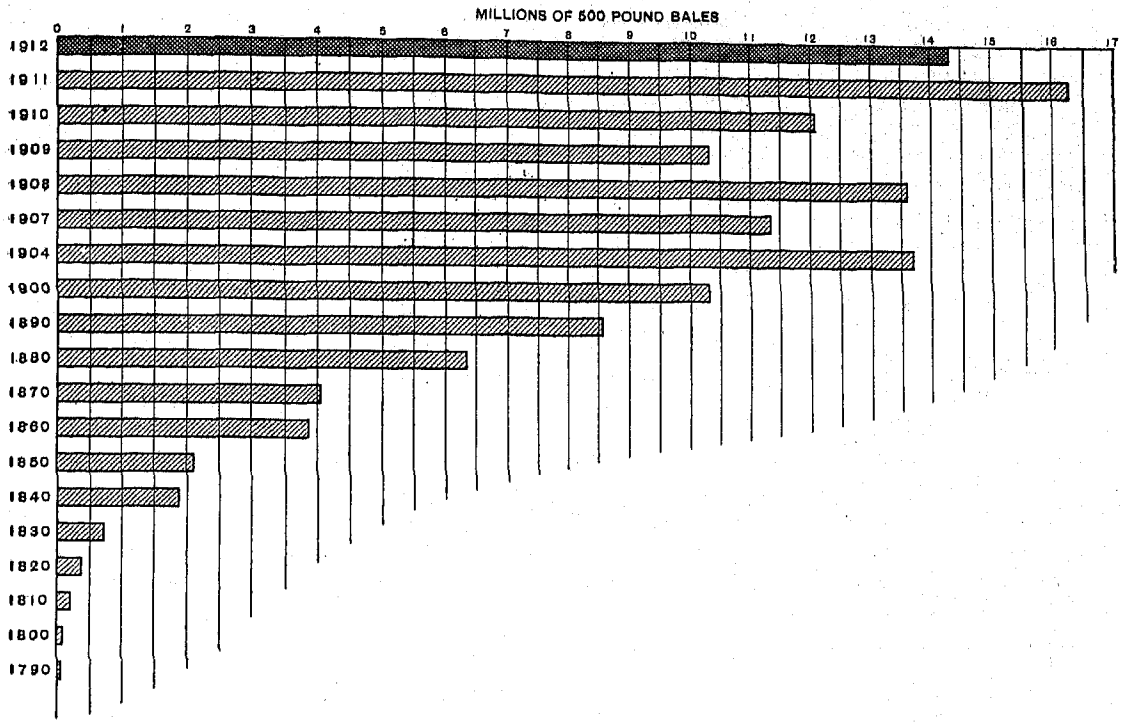
TABLE 13.—COTTON ACREAGE HARVESTED AND PRODUCTION, BY STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1839 TO 1912.

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales. Linters are included. Census statistics of acreage prior to 1879 are not available. The statistics of acreage and of production for the census years 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1909, and those of production since 1898, are census figures based on actual canvass, while the others are as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture.]

GROWTH YEAR.	United States.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Mississippi.	Missouri.[1]	North Carolina.	Oklahoma.	South Carolina.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Virginia.
1912—Acres	34,283,000	3,730,000	1,991,000	224,000	5,335,000	929,000	2,889,000	112,000	1,545,000	2,665,000	2,695,000	783,000	11,338,000	47,000
Bales	14,090,863	1,367,136	805,021	60,248	1,888,963	392,720	1,049,604	71,351	935,080	1,057,125	1,259,762	289,731	4,888,623	25,499
1911—Acres	36,045,000	4,017,000	2,363,000	308,000	5,504,000	1,075,000	3,340,000	141,000	1,624,000	3,050,000	2,800,000	837,000	10,943,000	43,000
Bales	16,109,349	1,735,951	939,850	96,426	2,874,608	399,418	1,215,784	118,783	1,156,407	1,055,798	1,729,135	458,842	4,297,248	31,099
1910—Acres	32,403,000	3,560,000	2,238,000	257,000	4,873,000	975,000	3,317,000	109,000	1,478,000	2,204,000	2,534,000	765,000	10,060,000	33,000
Bales	11,965,962	1,221,225	824,228	68,437	1,867,915	256,375	1,254,419	75,497	774,752	955,951	1,240,540	337,596	3,072,932	16,095
1909—Acres	*32,044,000*	*3,731,000*	*2,153,000*	*263,000*	*4,883,000*	*957,000*	*3,400,000*	*106,000*	*1,274,000*	*1,977,000*	*2,557,000*	*788,000*	*9,930,000*	*25,000*
Bales	10,386,209	1,065,377	718,117	62,936	1,901,830	269,573	1,109,580	52,152	649,886	573,786	1,164,309	253,397	2,554,520	10,746
1908—Acres	32,444,000	3,591,000	2,296,000	265,000	4,848,000	1,550,000	3,395,000	87,000	1,458,000	2,311,000	2,545,000	754,000	9,316,000	28,000
Bales	13,432,131	1,360,601	1,020,704	71,923	2,026,999	481,979	1,668,461	65,683	701,356	705,200	1,242,012	349,525	3,724,575	13,113
1907—Acres	31,311,000	3,439,000	1,950,000	265,000	4,774,000	1,622,000	3,220,000	71,000	1,408,000	2,196,000	2,426,000	749,000	9,156,000	35,000
Bales	11,325,882	1,133,285	770,214	57,736	1,901,576	679,782	1,478,689	40,751	652,930	870,238	1,186,672	277,114	2,267,293	9,602
1906—Acres	31,374,000	3,658,000	2,097,000	283,000	4,610,000	1,739,000	3,408,000	91,000	1,374,000	1,981,000	2,389,000	814,000	8,894,000	36,000
Bales	13,305,265	1,263,674	916,106	62,830	1,667,866	979,270	1,521,491	57,476	626,642	893,062	931,726	304,054	4,066,472	14,596
1905—Acres	26,117,153	3,500,168	1,718,751	256,173	3,738,703	1,561,774	3,051,265	66,444	1,085,568	1,234,822	2,161,923	757,397	6,945,501	38,664
Bales	10,725,602	1,249,685	615,337	80,180	1,759,083	523,871	1,198,568	44,205	664,934	675,562	1,129,426	278,364	2,490,128	16,259
1904—Acres	30,053,739	3,611,731	2,051,185	267,372	4,227,188	1,745,865	3,632,458	79,403	1,306,968	1,315,663	2,531,875	881,341	8,355,491	47,199
Bales	13,697,310	1,471,170	916,945	89,002	1,992,757	1,107,271	1,808,617	53,394	758,846	811,552	1,208,180	329,627	3,132,503	17,446
1903—Acres	28,016,893	3,608,049	1,925,191	268,666	4,048,912	1,642,463	3,327,960	68,529	1,155,028	1,029,357	2,318,100	783,196	7,801,578	39,864
Bales	10,015,721	1,000,735	733,859	59,317	1,327,596	836,334	1,441,718	38,623	563,694	464,412	829,777	251,016	2,454,616	14,024
1902—Acres	27,114,103	3,501,614	1,901,758	253,961	3,863,542	1,617,586	3,183,989	61,830	1,075,743	1,017,090	2,205,016	754,600	7,640,531	36,843
Bales	10,784,473	977,045	967,748	68,217	1,499,862	886,365	1,451,750	44,592	576,670	538,352	961,822	319,244	2,475,881	16,025
1901—Acres	27,220,414	3,642,964	1,854,482	254,596	4,006,199	1,586,124	3,193,570	55,183	1,112,260	837,673	2,248,569	737,337	7,656,312	35,145
Bales	9,748,546	1,123,764	727,265	57,644	1,393,054	852,448	1,280,307	30,851	456,363	374,627	741,233	205,287	2,491,394	14,309
1900—Acres	25,758,139	3,403,746	1,742,787	235,451	3,783,015	1,480,781	3,194,795	50,173	1,091,034	709,006	2,195,252	662,612	7,178,915	30,572
Bales	10,245,602	1,038,392	812,529	55,896	1,272,838	720,088	1,061,973	27,830	513,677	349,355	787,231	225,350	3,368,310	12,133
1899—Acres	24,275,101	3,202,135	1,641,855	221,825	3,513,839	1,376,254	2,897,920	48,201	1,007,020	682,743	2,074,081	623,137	6,960,367	25,724
Bales	*9,507,786*	*1,095,329*	*711,739*	*56,875*	*1,300,184*	*713,929*	*1,257,772*	*20,366*	*477,070*	*212,010*	*881,192*	*215,668*	*2,556,413*	*9,239*
1898—Acres	24,967,295	3,003,176	1,876,467	152,452	3,535,205	1,281,691	2,900,298	82,498	1,311,708	530,799	2,353,213	896,722	6,991,904	51,162
Bales	11,189,205	1,176,042	919,469	35,064	1,378,731	717,747	1,247,128	33,207	629,620	316,864	1,035,414	322,820	3,363,109	13,990
1897—Acres	24,319,584	2,709,460	1,619,785	251,109	3,537,702	1,245,399	2,778,610	83,784	1,302,437	534,656	2,074,778	967,077	7,164,175	50,612
Bales	10,897,857	1,112,681	942,267	53,657	1,350,781	788,325	1,524,771	27,082	646,726	317,561	1,030,085	268,635	2,822,408	12,878
1896—Acres	23,273,209	2,656,333	1,542,652	264,325	3,468,335	1,245,399	2,835,316	79,373	1,228,714	219,674	2,014,348	912,337	6,758,656	47,747
Bales	8,532,705	833,789	605,643	48,730	1,299,340	567,251	1,201,000	24,717	521,795	122,956	936,463	236,781	2,122,701	11,539
1895—Acres	20,184,808	2,371,726	1,186,655	191,540	3,069,323	1,142,568	2,487,119	48,212	1,050,183	238,940	1,814,728	712,763	5,826,428	44,623
Bales	7,161,094	663,916	520,860	38,722	1,067,377	513,843	1,013,358	11,934	397,752	82,771	764,700	172,560	1,905,337	7,964
1894—Acres	23,687,950	2,664,861	1,483,319	201,621	3,610,968	1,313,296	2,826,272	72,107	1,296,522	262,890	2,160,391	879,954	6,854,621	61,128
Bales	9,901,251	900,439	748,206	50,729	1,247,952	760,757	1,231,227	25,543	479,441	135,566	862,604	304,981	3,140,392	13,414
1893—Acres	19,525,000	2,316,000	1,867,250	165,000	3,050,000	946,000	2,845,400	310,670	1,180,000	(2)	1,885,000	805,920	4,153,760	(2)
Bales	7,493,000	810,000	679,000	55,000	1,000,000	473,000	1,050,000	103,000	400,000	(2)	650,000	276,000	1,997,000	(2)
1889—Acres	20,175,270	2,761,165	1,700,578	227,370	3,345,104	1,270,154	2,883,278	60,620	1,147,136	71,187	1,987,469	747,471	3,934,525	39,213
Bales	7,472,511	915,210	691,494	57,928	1,191,846	659,180	1,154,725	16,941	336,261	34,540	747,190	190,579	1,471,242	5,375
1884—Acres	*17,439,612*	*2,740,941*	*1,259,858*	*268,111*	*2,958,930*	*922,581*	*2,392,447*	*70,920*	*1,061,048*	(2)	*1,716,128*	*815,678*	*3,186,668*	*46,302*
Bales	5,682,000	648,700	531,400	57,300	807,400	485,200	883,200	30,200	404,100	(2)	511,800	313,800	995,400	13,500
1879—Acres	14,480,019	2,330,086	1,042,976	245,595	2,617,138	864,787	2,106,215	34,783	893,153	35,000	1,364,249	722,562	2,178,435	45,040
Bales	5,755,359	699,054	608,256	54,997	814,441	508,569	963,111	21,685	389,598	17,000	522,548	330,621	895,284	19,595
1869—Bales[3]	3,011,996	429,482	247,968	39,789	473,934	350,832	564,938	2,965	144,935	.....	224,500	181,842	350,628	183
1859—Bales[3]	5,387,052	989,955	367,363	65,153	701,840	777,738	1,202,507	42,886	145,514	.....	353,412	296,464	431,463	12,727
1849—Bales[3]	2,469,093	564,429	65,344	45,131	499,091	178,737	484,292	772	78,845	.....	300,901	194,532	58,072	3,947
1839—Bales[3]	2,063,915	305,846	15,741	31,620	426,612	398,317	504,965	2,662	135,578	.....	161,123	72,327	.....	9,124

[1] Includes statistics for other cotton-producing localities not named; also for Oklahoma and Virginia in 1893 and for Oklahoma in 1884.
[2] Included with Missouri.
[3] The statistics of bales for 1849, 1859, and 1869 are in equivalent 400-pound bales, as expressed in the census reports for those years; those for 1839 are in equivalent bales of 383 pounds, net weight.

DIAGRAM 1.—COTTON PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED YEARS: 1790 TO 1912.



Cotton industry and trade of the United States.—A complete record of the cotton industry in the United States, covering annual statistics of production, value of upland cotton per pound, consumption, exports, and imports, since 1790, is given in Table 14, on the following page. Because of the variations in the weights of bales and differences in the methods of collecting and compiling statistics employed by the several authorities consulted, absolute accuracy can not be claimed for all of the statistics in this table, but it is believed that the figures closely approach the facts. Certainly a very interesting record of the American cotton industry is presented by these statistics, and the table will serve as a valuable reference.

TABLE 14.—PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, AND NET IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1912.

Production.—The production statistics relate, when possible, to the year of growth, but when figures for the growth year are wanting, those for a commercial crop which represents the trade movement have been taken. The statistics of production for the years 1790 to 1898, inclusive, have been compiled from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture; for the years 1899 to 1912, inclusive, and for other dates, when available, census figures are used.

Price of upland cotton.—For the years 1902 to 1912, inclusive, the price per pound shown for upland cotton represents the average price of the average grade marketed in New Orleans prior to April 1 of the following year; for the years 1890 to 1901, inclusive, it is the average price of middling cotton on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; and for the years 1790 to 1889, inclusive, it is taken from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Consumption.—The statistics of consumption for the years 1790 to 1894, inclusive, have been compiled from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, and those for the years 1895 to 1903, inclusive, from the reports of Latham, Alexander & Co. Census figures are used for the years 1904 to 1911, inclusive, and for other dates when available. The statistics relate to the 12 months during which the crop of the specified year was chiefly marketed, and not to the calendar year specified.

Domestic exports and net imports.—For the years 1790 to 1819, inclusive, the statistics have been taken from American state papers, and for the years 1820 to 1910 from the reports on Commerce and Navigation of the United States, published by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. For the years 1790 to 1842, inclusive, the statistics of exports relate to the 12 months beginning with October 1 of the specified year; for 1843 to 1886, inclusive, to the 12 months beginning with July 1; and for 1887 to 1911, inclusive, to the 12 months beginning with September 1. The statistics of imports relate to the same period as the statistics of consumption.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION. Running bales, counting round as half bales.	Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight.	Average net weight of bale (lbs.).	Average price per pound, upland cotton (cents).	Consumption (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Exports of domestic cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Net imports (equivalent 500-pound bales).
1912....	14,090,863	14,313,015	486	12.0	.....	.....	.....
1911....	16,109,349	16,250,276	482	9.7	5,181,826	10,081,332	229,268
1910....	11,965,962	12,005,688	480	14.7	4,516,779	8,025,991	231,191
1909....	10,386,209	10,315,382	475	14.3	4,559,002	6,491,843	151,395
1908....	13,432,131	13,587,306	484	9.2	5,198,963	8,889,724	165,451
1907....	11,325,882	11,375,461	480	11.5	4,493,028	7,779,508	140,869
1906....	13,305,265	13,595,498	490	10.0	4,974,199	8,825,236	202,738
1905....	10,725,602	10,804,556	482	10.9	4,877,465	6,975,494	133,464
1904....	13,697,310	13,679,954	478	8.7	4,523,208	9,057,397	130,182
1903....	10,015,721	10,045,615	480	12.2	3,980,567	6,233,682	100,298
1902....	10,784,473	10,827,168	481	8.2	4,187,076	6,913,506	149,113
1901....	9,748,546	9,675,771	489	8.1	4,080,287	6,870,313	190,080
1900....	10,245,602	10,266,527	480	9.3	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1899....	9,507,786	9,459,935	476	7.6	3,687,253	6,167,623	134,778
1898....	11,189,205	11,435,368	489	4.9	3,672,097	7,626,525	103,223
1897....	10,897,857	10,985,040	482	5.6	3,472,398	7,811,031	105,802
1896....	8,532,705	8,515,640	477	7.3	2,841,394	6,124,026	114,712
1895....	7,161,094	7,146,772	477	8.2	2,499,731	4,761,505	112,001
1894....	9,901,251	10,025,534	484	5.9	2,983,665	6,961,372	99,399
1893....	7,493,000	7,433,056	474	7.5	2,300,276	5,307,295	59,405
1892....	6,700,365	6,658,313	475	8.4	2,415,875	4,485,251	85,735
1891....	9,035,379	8,940,867	473	7.3	2,846,753	5,896,800	64,394
1890....	8,652,597	8,562,089	473	8.6	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1889....	7,472,511	7,472,511	478	11.5	2,518,409	4,928,921	18,334
1888....	6,938,290	6,923,775	477	10.7	2,309,250	4,730,192	15,284
1887....	7,046,833	6,884,667	467	10.3	2,205,302	4,519,254	11,983
1886....	6,505,087	6,314,561	464	10.3	2,049,687	4,301,542	7,552
1885....	6,575,691	6,369,341	463	9.4	2,094,082	4,200,651	8,270
1884....	5,682,000	5,477,448	460	10.5	1,687,108	3,783,319	7,144
1883....	5,713,200	5,521,963	462	10.6	1,813,865	3,733,369	11,247
1882....	6,949,756	6,833,442	470	10.6	2,038,400	4,591,331	4,716
1881....	5,456,048	5,130,447	450	12.2	1,849,457	3,376,521	3,261
1880....	6,605,750	6,356,998	460	11.3	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1879....	5,755,359	5,466,387	454	12.0	1,500,688	3,742,752	7,578
1878....	5,074,155	4,745,078	447	10.8	1,457,206	3,290,167	5,049
1877....	4,773,865	4,494,224	450	11.3	1,458,667	3,197,439	5,046
1876....	4,474,069	4,118,300	440	11.7	1,314,489	2,839,418	4,832
1875....	4,632,313	4,302,818	444	13.0	1,255,712	3,037,650	4,498
1874....	3,832,991	3,528,276	440	15.0	1,098,163	2,504,118	3,784
1873....	4,170,388	3,873,750	444	17.0	1,213,052	2,682,631	3,541
1872....	3,930,508	3,650,032	444	18.2	1,115,691	2,470,590	10,016
1871....	2,974,351	2,756,564	443	20.5	1,146,730	1,824,937	6,374
1870....	4,352,317	4,024,527	442	17.0	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1869....	[1] 3,011,996	2,409,597	440	24.0	796,616	1,987,708	3,026
1868....	2,366,467	2,198,141	444	29.0	860,481	1,300,449	1,870
1867....	2,519,554	2,345,610	445	24.9	844,044	1,502,756	345
1866....	2,097,254	1,948,077	444	31.6	715,258	1,401,697	[2] 1,035
1865....	2,269,316	2,093,658	441	43.2	614,540	1,301,146	10,322
1864....	300,000	299,372	477	83.4	344,278	17,789	68,798
1863....	450,000	449,059	477	101.5	219,540	23,998	52,405
1862....	1,600,000	1,596,653	477	67.2	287,397	22,770	67,695
1861....	4,500,000	4,490,586	477	31.3	369,226	10,129	61,731
1860....	3,849,469	3,841,416	477	13.0	841,975	615,032	.....
1859....	[1] 5,387,052	4,309,642	461	11.0	845,410	3,535,373	.....
1858....	4,018,914	3,758,273	447	12.1	867,489	2,772,937	.....
1857....	3,257,339	3,012,016	442	12.2	550,708	2,237,248	.....
1856....	3,093,737	2,873,680	444	13.5	761,614	2,096,565	1,678
1855....	3,665,557	3,220,782	420	10.3	731,484	2,702,863	2,295
1854....	2,982,634	2,708,082	434	10.4	641,391	2,016,849	4,425
1853....	3,074,970	2,766,194	430	11.0	663,204	1,975,666	1,141
1852....	3,416,214	3,130,338	438	11.0	736,468	2,223,141	1,423
1851....	3,126,310	2,799,290	428	9.5	617,468	2,186,461	512
1850....	2,454,442	2,136,083	416	12.1	422,626	1,854,474	330
1849....	[1] 2,469,093	1,975,274	429	12.3	575,506	1,270,763	485
1848....	2,866,938	2,615,031	436	7.5	586,032	2,063,204	22
1847....	2,439,786	2,128,433	417	8.0	537,427	1,628,549	558
1846....	1,778,651	1,603,763	431	11.2	385,916	1,054,440	122
1845....	2,100,537	1,806,110	411	7.9	363,365	1,095,116	386
1844....	2,394,503	2,078,910	415	5.6	337,730	1,745,812	[2] 680
1843....	2,030,409	1,750,060	412	7.7	298,872	1,327,267	517
1842....	2,378,875	2,035,481	409	7.2	278,196	1,584,594	1,835
1841....	1,683,574	1,398,282	397	7.8	222,461	1,169,434	107
1840....	1,634,954	1,347,640	394	9.5	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1839....	2,063,915	1,653,722	383	8.9	236,525	1,487,882	297
1838....	1,360,532	1,092,980	384	13.4	221,738	827,248	319
1837....	1,801,497	1,428,384	379	10.1	195,100	1,191,905	355
1836....	1,423,930	1,129,016	379	13.2	176,449	888,423	[2] 510
1835....	1,360,725	1,061,821	373	16.5	184,731	847,263	427
1834....	1,253,406	962,343	367	17.4	166,523	774,718	1,574
1833....	1,225,895	930,962	363	12.9	149,159	769,436	308
1832....	1,114,236	815,900	350	12.3	142,352	649,397	69
1831....	1,069,444	805,439	360	9.4	130,895	644,430	[2] 22
1830....	1,026,393	732,218	341	9.7	129,938	553,960	22
1829....	1,076,696	763,598	339	10.0	89,723	596,918	378
1828....	953,079	679,916	341	9.9	84,788	529,674	[2] 40
1827....	805,970	564,854	335	10.3	84,516	421,181	597
1826....	1,057,402	732,218	331	9.3	103,535	588,620	74
1825....	817,308	533,473	312	12.2	.....	409,071	79
1824....	751,748	449,791	286	18.6	.....	352,900	26
1823....	656,028	387,029	282	14.7	.....	286,739	932
1822....	704,698	439,331	298	11.4	.....	347,447	110
1821....	636,042	376,569	283	14.3	.....	289,350	[2] 196
1820....	575,540	334,728	278	14.3	100,000	249,787	427
1819....	632,576	349,372	264	17.0	.....	255,720	[2] 4,571
1818....	446,429	261,506	280	24.0	.....	175,994	[2] 4,454
1817....	465,950	271,967	279	34.0	.....	184,942	3,086
1816....	439,716	259,414	282	26.0	.....	171,299	2,048
1815....	369,004	209,205	271	29.0	.....	163,894	[2] 44
1814....	254,545	146,444	275	21.0	51,778	165,997	[2] 266
1813....	304,878	156,904	246	15.5	.....	35,458	101
1812....	304,878	156,904	246	12.5	.....	38,220	3,133
1811....	325,203	167,364	246	10.5	.....	57,775	897
1810....	286,195	177,824	297	15.5	35,565	124,116	431
1809....	328,000	171,548	250	16.0	33,473	186,523	[2] 560
1808....	334,821	156,904	224	16.0	.....	101,981	[2] 1,601
1807....	289,855	167,364	276	19.0	.....	21,261	6,297
1806....	285,714	167,364	280	21.5	.....	127,889	1,485
1805....	304,348	146,444	230	22.0	.....	71,315	961
1804....	261,044	135,983	249	23.0	23,013	76,780	456
1803....	222,222	125,523	270	20.0	.....	70,068	183
1802....	231,092	115,063	238	19.0	.....	75,424	[2] 1,153
1801....	210,526	100,418	228	19.0	.....	47,768	[2] 170
1800....	153,509	73,222	228	44.0	18,829	41,822	8,696
1799....	88,889	41,841	225	28.0	16,737	35,580	8,870
1798....	66,667	31,381	225	44.0	.....	19,065	7,532
1797....	48,889	23,013	225	39.0	.....	18,720	7,761
1796....	44,444	20,921	225	34.0	.....	7,577	7,336
1795....	35,556	16,736	225	36.5	.....	12,213	8,737
1794....	35,556	16,736	225	36.5	.....	9,414	8,592
1793....	22,222	10,460	225	33.0	.....	3,565	5,127
1792....	13,333	6,276	225	32.0	.....	1,097	5,503
1791....	8,889	4,184	225	29.0	.....	277	1,112
1790....	6,667	3,138	225	26.0	11,000	379	697

[1] Equivalent 400-pound bales.

[2] Excess of exports of foreign cotton over total imports.

Cottonseed products.—In order to present full statis- s for the production of cotton, it is necessary to ıvass the delinters of cottonseed for the quantity of ers obtained. For the season of 1912–13, two can- ses were made, the first relating to the operations cottonseed-oil mills and other delinting establish- ıts prior to January 1, 1913; and the second, made in March, relating to the crop of 1912. The following table shows, by states, for the crops of 1911 and 1912, the number of establishments treating seed, the quantity of seed crushed, and the total linter production. It also shows the quantity of seed crushed and of linters obtained from the crop of 1912 prior to January 1, 1913.

E 15.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS TREATING COTTONSEED, QUANTITY OF SEED CRUSHED, AND QUANTITY OF LINTERS OBTAINED, BY STATES: CROPS OF 1911 AND 1912.

STATE.	ACTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.		COTTONSEED CRUSHED.				LINTERS OBTAINED.						PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1913.	
	Number.		Tons.		Average per establishment (tons).		Running bales.		Gross pounds.		Average per ton of seed crushed (gross lbs.).		Seed crushed.	Linters obtained.
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	Tons.	Bales.
United States	859	841	4,579,508	4,921,073	5,331	5,851	602,324	556,276	304,796,770	278,787,357	67	57	2,739,897	352,972
ama	79	78	347,224	410,295	4,395	5,260	38,839	40,667	19,560,513	20,336,669	56	50	235,264	25,966
ansas	42	43	249,360	273,455	5,937	6,359	34,084	31,836	17,552,870	16,496,920	70	60	142,533	18,839
ida	4	4	19,069	26,156	4,767	6,539	1,415	1,955	641,309	846,343	34	32	15,650	1,154
rgia	159	156	630,836	814,152	3,968	5,219	76,185	80,313	37,454,572	38,585,802	59	47	405,541	48,900
isiana	31	34	151,742	157,175	4,895	4,623	17,927	18,592	9,198,941	9,442,517	61	60	94,877	10,324
sissippi	75	73	393,635	430,356	5,248	5,895	45,228	46,718	23,940,255	24,388,570	61	57	241,987	27,936
souri	4	4	22,419	42,271	5,605	10,568	2,433	4,217	1,264,581	2,100,537	56	52	15,568	1,642
th Carolina	63	63	309,800	330,784	4,917	5,251	28,729	30,131	13,464,692	14,477,328	43	44	160,164	14,889
lahoma	55	48	337,617	306,842	6,138	6,393	52,016	39,260	27,428,693	20,415,137	81	67	191,936	28,794
th Carolina	99	102	340,555	387,962	3,440	3,804	35,517	36,989	17,065,700	17,692,040	50	46	203,889	20,719
nnessee	23	22	164,703	251,829	7,161	11,447	22,292	28,815	11,623,604	14,704,216	71	58	107,730	13,432
xas	220	209	1,570,966	1,415,321	7,141	6,772	243,314	190,096	123,318,815	95,610,357	78	68	901,047	138,190
l other states [1]	5	5	41,582	74,475	8,316	14,895	4,345	6,087	2,202,225	3,600,921	54	48	23,702	2,187

[1] Includes California, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

The estimated quantity of cottonseed produced from he crop of 1912, according to Table 11, was 6,104,000 ons, which compares with 6,997,000 tons from the crop f 1911. Of the total for 1912, 4,579,508 tons, or 75 er cent, were taken by the oil mills, thus leaving ,524,492 tons, or 25 per cent, for planting, export, eeding, and other purposes. The proportion of the seed taken by the oil mills from the crop of 1911 was 70 per cent, a somewhat smaller proportion than in 1912. The proportion which the quantity of seed crushed forms of the total produced varies for the different states, but this is accounted for, in part, by interstate shipment of seed and by differences as to accessibility to the mills and as to the quantity of the seed retained for planting, larger proportions being kept for this purpose in some localities—especially where the better varieties of cotton are grown—than in others. In Alabama and South Carolina the proportion of the estimated seed production which was taken by the oil mills of those states was low, large quantities of seed being shipped to other states. On the other hand, the amount returned for the mills in Tennessee exceeded the total production of the state. This is due to the fact that Memphis is one of the most important crushing centers in the cotton belt and draws seed from other states, particularly Arkansas and Mississippi. Cottonseed is delinted primarily to permit a better separation of the meats from the hulls, as in undelinted seed small particles of the meat become enmeshed with the fiber-covered hull, thus reducing the proportion of meats obtained, with a consequent reduction in the proportion of oil and cake produced.

There has been a remarkable development in the cottonseed-products industry. Thirty years ago a large part of the total seed production was considered a waste, the principal use made of it being for planting. There were 859 establishments engaged in crushing cottonseed from the crop of 1912, as compared with 841 in 1911 and 810 in 1909. Since 1909 Texas has made a gain of 28 active establishments, Oklahoma of 16, Georgia of 14, North Carolina of 10, and Alabama of 8, while Mississippi shows a loss of 14 and Louisiana of 10. In 1860 there were only 7 establishments operated, while in 1870 there were 26.

The average quantity of seed crushed per establishment in the United States in 1912 was 5,331 tons, which compares with 5,851 tons for the previous season. Large variations appear in the averages for the different states, South Carolina showing the smallest and Tennessee the largest for each of the years named.

As previously stated, the quantity of linters produced increased from 114,544 bales from the crop of 1899 to 602,324 bales from the crop of 1912. Statistics as to the quantity of seed treated in obtaining the linters have been collected for only the last two years, but it is certain that the average production of linters per ton of seed crushed has been steadily increasing. The average for the country as a whole was 67 pounds

in 1912 and 57 pounds in 1911. The increase in the average for 1912 was so marked that the bureau corresponded with a number of establishments which showed the largest average production per ton of seed treated. The replies received to these letters of inquiry indicate that the installation of improved machinery, which permits a closer delinting, has been the most important factor in the increase. It has also been stated that the enormous size of the crop in some localities led to a more hasty ginning than usual, with the consequence that a larger proportion of lint was left on the seed, which, in turn, increased the linter production. For 1912 Oklahoma shows 81 pounds of linters per ton of seed treated, while Texas is second with 78 pounds, Tennessee third with 71 pounds, and Arkansas fourth with 70 pounds. Louisiana and Mississippi are next with 61 pounds each. The averages for Florida and Georgia are materially affected by the sea-island seed treated, as this seed contains much less lint than that of upland, some of it not being delinted at all.

Prior to January 1, 1913, 2,739,897 tons of seed from the crop of 1912 were crushed. This represents 60 per cent of the total crushed for the season. The states showing the largest proportions of the total crushed prior to this date are Alabama, with 67.8 per cent; Tennessee, with 65.4 per cent; and Georgia, with 64.3 per cent; while North Carolina, with 51.7 per cent, shows the smallest proportion.

The remarkable development of the cottonseed-products industry in the United States is indicated in Table 16, which shows the estimated quantity of cottonseed produced, the quantity utilized for manufacturing purposes, and the estimated quantities and values of crude products manufactured, together with statistics regarding the exports of cottonseed and its products.

TABLE 16.—ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF COTTONSEED PRODUCED, QUANTITY OF COTTONSEED CRUSHED, ESTIMATED QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRODUCTS OBTAINED, AND EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS: 1874 TO 1912.

[In the preparation of this table a number of sources of information have been utilized, but it has been found impracticable to secure in all instances satisfactory data for the years indicated, and only an approximation to the facts is claimed. Statistics of the quantity of seed produced and the quantity crushed and of cottonseed products relate to the growth year, while the statistics of exports are for the year ending June 30, following.]

YEAR.	COTTONSEED—		COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.									EXPORTS.		
				Oil.		Cake and meal.		Hulls.		Linters.			Cottonseed products.	
	Produced (tons).	Crushed (tons).	Total value.	Quantity (gallons).	Value.	Quantity (tons).	Value.	Quantity (tons).	Value.	Quantity (bales of 500 pounds net).	Value.	Cottonseed (tons).	Oil (gallons).	Cake and meal (tons).
1912	6,104,000	4,579,508	$132,230,000	185,750,000	$69,100,000	1,999,000	$45,970,000	1,540,000	$9,710,000	583,091	$7,450,000	.....	.....	.....
1911	6,997,000	4,921,073	131,340,000	201,650,000	66,580,000	2,151,000	49,720,000	1,642,000	9,890,000	533,098	5,150,000	32,030	53,262,796	646,845
1910	5,175,000	4,106,000	142,710,000	167,970,000	80,430,000	1,792,000	44,660,000	1,375,000	11,370,000	379,576	6,250,000	6,612	30,069,459	402,298
1909 [1]	4,462,000	3,269,000	105,720,000	131,000,000	55,230,000	1,326,000	35,910,000	1,189,000	9,810,000	296,640	4,770,000	12,466	29,860,667	320,044
1908	5,904,000	3,670,000	86,090,000	146,790,000	44,090,000	1,492,000	33,580,000	1,330,000	6,080,000	330,277	2,340,000	25,813	51,087,329	616,875
1907	4,952,000	2,565,000	65,980,000	103,050,000	33,390,000	1,043,000	23,300,000	927,000	6,379,000	256,487	2,920,000	14,239	41,019,991	464,644
1906	5,913,000	3,844,000	94,380,000	153,760,000	43,050,000	1,786,000	39,140,000	1,593,000	8,840,000	307,518	3,350,000	8,814	41,880,304	670,484
1905	5,060,000	3,131,000	64,950,000	125,700,000	26,400,000	1,272,000	29,250,000	1,135,000	5,110,000	219,397	4,190,000	11,859	43,793,519	555,417
1904	6,427,000	3,345,000	69,310,000	133,820,000	31,340,000	1,360,000	27,770,000	1,213,000	5,590,000	235,586	4,610,000	10,551	51,535,580	625,954
1903	4,716,000	3,241,000	73,930,000	121,880,000	39,000,000	1,156,000	24,840,000	1,528,000	5,710,000	194,486	4,380,000	6,430	29,013,743	410,175
1902	5,092,000	3,269,000	71,290,000	122,910,000	40,560,000	1,165,000	23,310,000	1,541,000	5,390,000	150,366	2,030,000	25,811	35,642,994	550,196
1901	4,630,000	3,154,000	62,980,000	118,610,000	33,210,000	1,125,000	21,930,000	1,487,000	6,320,000	145,103	1,520,000	28,202	33,042,848	525,233
1900	4,830,000	2,415,000	48,230,000	96,610,000	26,080,000	845,000	16,270,000	1,139,000	3,990,000	111,096	1,890,000	21,665	49,356,741	629,344
1899	4,668,000	2,479,000	42,410,000	93,330,000	21,390,000	884,000	16,030,000	1,169,000	3,190,000	114,544	1,800,000	24,928	46,902,390	571,852
1898	5,472,000	2,353,000	27,960,000	94,110,000	13,180,000	823,000	14,780,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,222	50,627,219	539,997
1897	5,253,000	2,101,000	26,680,000	84,040,000	12,610,000	735,000	14,070,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,382	40,230,784	459,864
1896	4,070,000	1,628,000	26,260,000	65,120,000	11,720,000	570,000	14,540,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,283	27,198,882	311,693
1895	3,416,000	1,435,000	20,180,000	57,390,000	11,480,000	502,000	8,700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,490	19,445,848	202,469
1894	4,792,000	1,677,000	24,870,000	67,090,000	13,420,000	587,000	11,450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,526	21,187,728	244,858
1893	3,579,000	1,431,000	28,500,000	57,260,000	16,600,000	501,000	11,900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,710	14,958,309	.....
1892	3,183,000	1,050,000	18,630,000	42,010,000	10,080,000	368,000	8,550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260	9,462,074	.....
1891	4,274,000	1,068,000	20,520,000	42,740,000	11,540,000	374,000	8,980,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,075	13,859,278	.....
1890	4,093,000	1,023,000	19,790,000	40,930,000	11,460,000	358,000	8,330,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,054	11,003,160	.....
1889	3,495,000	874,000	16,400,000	34,950,000	10,130,000	306,000	6,270,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,830	13,384,385	.....
1888	3,310,000	794,000	20,370,000	31,770,000	13,980,000	278,000	6,390,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,687	2,690,700	.....
1887	3,291,000	823,000	17,130,000	32,910,000	11,520,000	288,000	5,610,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,109	4,458,597	.....
1886	3,018,000	694,000	12,820,000	27,770,000	8,050,000	243,000	4,770,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,616	4,067,138	.....
1885	3,045,000	578,000	10,970,000	23,140,000	6,710,000	202,000	4,260,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,897	6,240,139	.....
1884	2,625,000	499,000	10,470,000	19,950,000	6,980,000	174,000	3,490,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,523	6,364,279	.....
1883	2,630,000	396,000	9,850,000	15,840,000	6,020,000	138,000	3,830,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,837	3,605,946	.....
1882	3,266,000	392,000	10,640,000	15,680,000	7,060,000	137,000	3,580,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,900	415,611	.....
1881	2,455,000	295,000	8,380,000	11,780,000	5,420,000	103,000	2,960,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,951	713,549	.....
1880	3,039,000	182,000	4,610,000	7,290,000	2,770,000	64,000	1,840,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,814	3,444,084	.....
1879	2,616,000	235,000	5,640,000	9,420,000	3,670,000	82,000	1,970,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,071	6,997,796	.....
1878	2,268,000	181,000	3,810,000	7,260,000	2,400,000	64,000	1,410,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,199	5,352,530	.....
1877	2,148,000	150,000	3,910,000	6,020,000	2,650,000	53,000	1,260,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,379	4,992,349	.....
1876	1,969,000	98,000	2,610,000	3,940,000	1,770,000	34,000	840,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,155	1,705,422	.....
1875	2,057,000	123,000	3,970,000	4,940,000	2,670,000	43,000	1,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,582	281,054	.....
1874	1,687,000	84,000	2,530,000	3,370,000	1,590,000	30,000	940,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,658	417,387	.....

[1] The figures of the Thirteenth Census are not shown in this table because they do not represent a single growth year.

The average yields of oil, meal and cake, and hulls per ton of seed crushed vary for the different years and for the several states, according to the season, the kind and condition of the seed, and the efficiency of the crushing plant. The estimated quantities of these products for 1912, however, are based upon the average production per ton of seed crushed as returned at the census of 1910, which related to seed crushed from the crops of 1908 and 1909. The value of the products has been computed from prices furnished by manufacturers. The bureau does not claim absolute accuracy for the statistics in this table, except for the quantity of linters since 1899 and of seed crushed for 1911 and 1912, but presents the estimates for the other items as approximately correct.

Relative importance of individual counties in cotton ginning.—The cotton crop of 1912 was ginned in 877 counties and that of 1911 in 883. In several instances there were counties in which the ginneries were active for one of the crops and idle for the other, this fact accounting for the difference in the number of counties for the two crops. The next table classifies the counties, by states, according to the total quantities returned by the ginners.

Of the total number of counties reporting cotton ginned from the crop of 1912, 264 returned less than 5,000 equivalent 500-pound bales each, as compared with 243 from the crop of 1911. For many of these counties the quantity of cotton reported is small, in some cases only one or two ginneries being operated in a county. There were 166 counties which reported more than 25,000 bales each in 1912, as compared with 221 in 1911. With the falling off in the crop in all of the states except Texas and Oklahoma, there was a reduction in the number of counties showing the larger amounts ginned. There were 17 counties—16 in Texas and 1 in Mississippi—which reported more than 75,000 bales each in 1912. Eight, all in Texas, produced more than 100,000 bales each, and they together reported 1,024,713 bales, or about one-fifth of the total reported for the state.

The counties reporting cotton ginned are indicated on the United States map on page 30, while on the state maps, pages 55 to 63, inclusive, the counties ginning cotton are designated according to the production in 500-pound bales.

TABLE 17.—*Cotton-producing counties classified according to quantity of cotton ginned, by states: 1912 and 1911.*

STATE.	Year.	NUMBER OF COUNTIES GINNING—						
		Total.	Less than 5,000 bales.	5,000 to 10,000 bales.	10,000 to 15,000 bales.	15,000 to 25,000 bales.	25,000 to 40,000 bales.	40,000 bales and over.
United States	1912	877	264	145	129	173	109	57
	1911	883	243	119	122	178	137	84
Alabama	1912	67	3	6	13	22	20	3
	1911	67	3	3	8	22	23	8
Arkansas	1912	71	18	17	15	17	4	.....
	1911	71	16	14	17	17	5	2
Florida	1912	24	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	1911	24	19	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Georgia	1912	142	26	38	32	36	10	.....
	1911	140	20	15	22	41	31	11
Louisiana	1912	52	27	9	9	5	1	1
	1911	52	27	9	7	8	1	.....
Mississippi	1912	76	27	10	13	17	3	6
	1911	77	19	11	15	20	7	5
Missouri	1912	10	7	1	1	.....	1	.....
	1911	11	7	1	.....	1	1	1
North Carolina	1912	75	27	18	10	8	11	1
	1911	74	21	17	11	11	8	6
Oklahoma	1912	63	17	5	9	20	10	2
	1911	66	16	10	6	21	11	2
South Carolina	1912	44	1	5	5	11	16	6
	1911	43	.....	3	.....	9	13	18
Tennessee	1912	32	16	5	4	6	.....	1
	1911	33	13	4	5	4	6	1
Texas	1912	204	58	28	18	30	33	37
	1911	209	70	24	31	23	31	30
All other states	1912	17	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	16	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 18 shows the quantity of sea-island cotton ginned to December 13 and for the season by counties, while Table 19 gives similar data for sea-island and upland cotton combined, as well as the number of active and idle ginneries.

Linters are not included in these tables because the delinting establishments obtain their seed supply from wide areas, and it is impossible to credit the linter cotton to the localities where grown.

COTTON-PRODUCING AREA OF THE UNITED STATES, AND CENTER OF PRODUCTION: 1912.

The cotton-producing area of the United States, as shown by the returns of ginners, is indicated on the map below. Localities producing upland cotton only are represented by diagonal lines, and those producing sea-island or both sea-island and upland, by intercrossed lines. On pages 55 to 63 will be found maps of the principal cotton-producing states, upon which are indicated the relative quantities of cotton produced by counties in 1912.

The centers of production in the United States for the crops of 1859, 1879, 1899, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1911, and 1912 are indicated on the map below. The center of production in 1859 was approximately 13 miles southeast of Macon, in Noxubee County, Miss.; in 1879 it was 11 miles south of Columbus, in Lowndes County; in 1899 it was 13 miles southeast of Lexington, in Holmes County; in 1906 it was 5 miles northeast of Mayersville, in Issaquena County; in 1908 it was 4 miles west of Lexington, in Holmes County; in 1910 it was 3 miles southwest of Vaiden, in Carroll County; in 1911 it was in Attala County, 2½ miles southwest of French Camps; and in 1912 it was in Sharkey County, 2 miles north of Midnight.

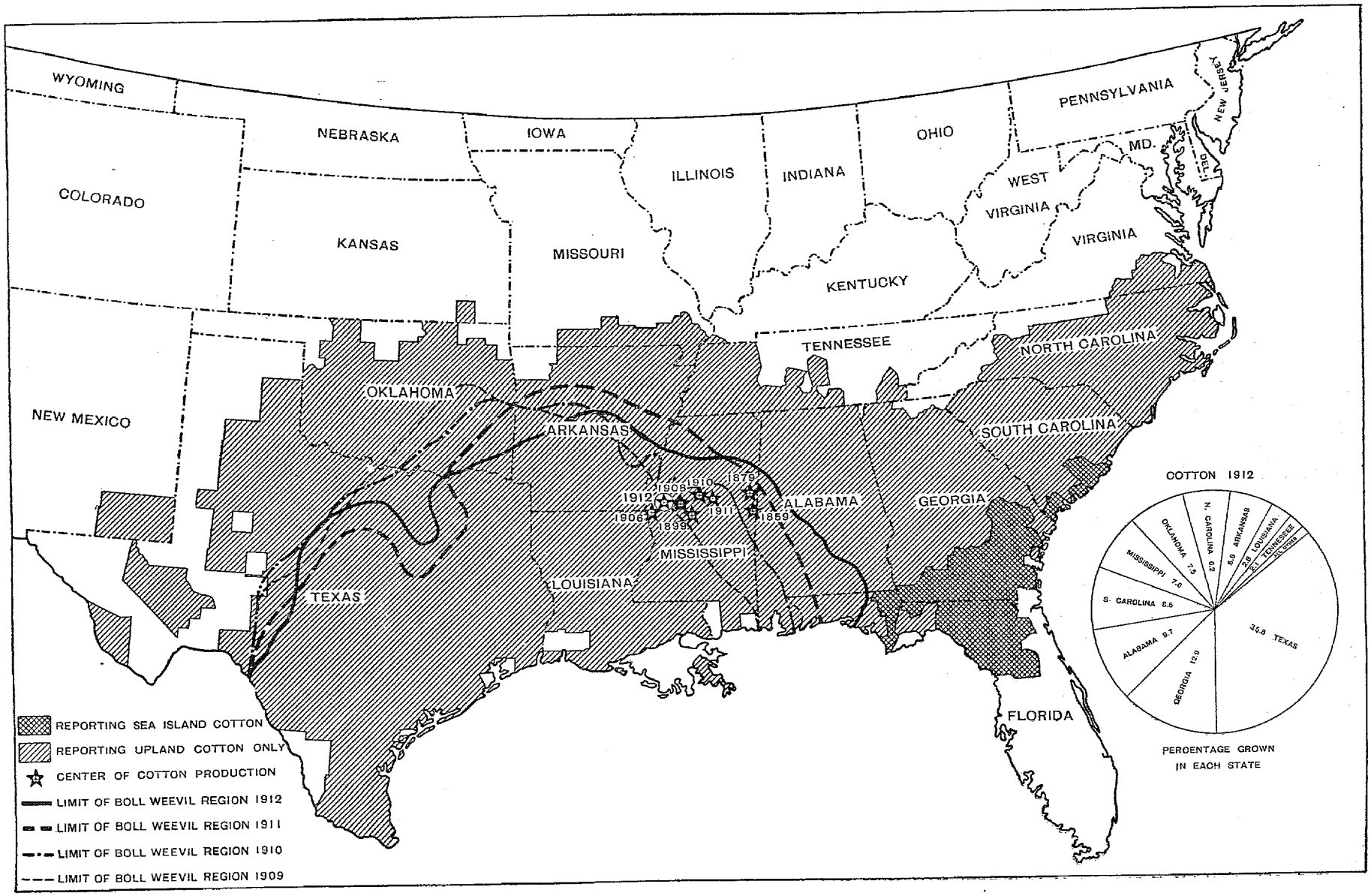


TABLE 18.—QUANTITY OF SEA-ISLAND COTTON GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES.

[Cotton shown in this table is also included in Table 19.]

COUNTY.	SEA-ISLAND CROP (BALES)—					SEA-ISLAND COTTON GINNED TO DEC. 13 (BALES)—				
	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
FLORIDA.										
The state	22,334	41,270	29,417	28,158	34,775	19,505	35,585	25,854	26,870	31,072
Alachua	5,203	9,839	7,027	5,695	7,749	4,661	9,055	6,391	5,288	7,079
Baker	447	1,112	1,033	865	845	300	983	916	816	761
Bradford	1,899	4,855	3,251	3,302	3,335	1,660	4,467	2,922	3,231	3,116
Columbia	1,566	3,106	2,541	2,377	3,081	1,421	2,982	2,321	2,314	2,843
Hamilton	2,524	4,196	3,506	3,756	4,391	2,086	3,499	2,954	3,495	3,669
Jackson	131	262	109	162	204	89	200	75	130	154
Jefferson	210	292	169	214	135	195	280	147	209	122
Lafayette	628	1,045	814	638	892	581	1,004	756	608	839
Madison	4,684	9,707	6,441	6,470	7,876	4,010	7,589	5,554	6,260	7,104
Suwanee	4,391	5,678	3,976	4,296	5,463	3,993	5,023	3,392	4,188	4,788
Taylor	231	363	323	217	435	199	319	294	199	323
All other	420	815	227	166	369	310	184	132	132	274
GEORGIA.										
The state	43,736	72,904	47,935	52,060	44,549	35,418	58,008	39,725	47,564	37,952
Appling	2,679	4,590	2,854	3,134	2,580	2,107	3,514	2,415	2,956	2,277
Berrien	7,929	11,535	7,186	7,702	6,741	6,788	9,536	6,440	7,271	5,812
Brooks	2,117	2,586	982	834	539	1,732	2,227	917	808	492
Bulloch	6,339	9,268	8,659	9,020	7,768	5,323	6,985	6,688	8,095	6,803
Clinch	779	1,049	644	849	837	477	757	456	781	671
Coffee	4,125	8,372	4,932	5,318	4,810	3,116	6,499	4,216	4,878	3,988
Colquitt	1,067	2,067	610	280	300	957	1,728	573	259	309
Echols	224	530	417	516	326	208	489	375	498	316
Emanuel	173	141	219	347	345	128	125	189	338	277
Irwin	10	57	38	62	314	10	41	28	61	265
Lowndes	6,558	11,819	7,847	8,384	7,786	5,693	10,198	6,908	7,946	7,048
Pierce	2,540	5,585	2,921	3,889	2,962	1,762	4,505	2,292	3,465	2,444
Tattnall	4,936	9,066	6,817	7,338	5,275	3,941	6,823	5,404	6,505	4,224
Ware	568	768	662	632	367	465	617	557	585	325
Wayne	1,726	3,204	2,312	2,927	2,470	1,244	2,397	1,799	2,448	1,869
All other	1,966	2,267	835	828	1,039	1,467	1,567	477	670	832
SOUTH CAROLINA.										
The state	7,707	5,119	13,016	14,573	14,534	5,522	4,442	9,649	10,743	11,292
Beaufort	1,213	649	1,538	2,143	1,898	515	491	825	1,289	1,036
Charleston	6,479	4,457	11,184	12,223	12,347	4,999	3,947	8,651	9,296	10,079
Colleton	.....	.....	260	170	226	.....	.....	149	128	153
All other	15	13	34	37	63	8	4	24	30	24

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
ALABAMA. [See map on page 55.]																	
The state	3,130	287	1,328,297	1,695,284	1,192,179	1,040,137	1,332,003	1,342,275	1,716,534	1,194,250	1,024,350	1,345,713	1,234,755	1,561,136	1,128,470	987,254	1,263,953
Autauga	55	5	17,812	20,252	14,887	12,823	16,412	17,605	20,540	14,899	12,941	16,143	17,410	19,708	14,664	12,502	16,300
Baldwin	17	1	1,714	3,629	2,821	2,144	2,977	1,747	3,711	2,855	2,104	2,982	1,525	3,209	2,559	1,924	2,371
Barbour	93	4	29,973	36,225	25,759	24,888	28,533	29,487	35,790	24,270	24,186	28,213	27,390	33,416	25,164	24,494	27,733
Bibb	31	4	7,300	10,066	6,964	5,314	7,592	7,661	10,505	7,297	5,401	7,662	6,825	9,110	6,590	4,938	6,631
Blount	39	3	12,372	16,256	11,018	8,944	11,624	11,988	15,190	10,478	8,146	11,133	11,389	14,984	10,065	8,404	10,732
Bullock	51	1	23,756	34,574	26,412	17,628	28,807	24,417	35,702	27,290	17,475	29,730	22,618	32,890	26,065	16,994	28,286
Butler	51	6	24,417	27,310	19,696	18,530	24,349	25,145	28,066	20,061	18,341	24,982	23,088	26,179	19,363	17,940	23,891
Calhoun	53	3	17,634	24,610	15,893	13,317	18,584	17,468	24,541	15,661	13,056	18,997	16,182	22,900	14,945	12,055	17,582
Chambers	60	17	32,682	42,862	33,493	27,168	32,263	32,166	42,879	33,788	26,619	32,670	30,614	39,119	31,936	25,081	29,147
Cherokee	66	5	16,725	23,145	14,946	13,696	18,672	16,223	22,358	14,211	12,981	18,153	15,613	20,409	13,003	12,742	16,945
Chilton	35	6	15,560	20,327	14,239	10,872	14,347	15,299	20,148	14,037	9,891	14,281	14,959	19,207	13,889	10,078	13,932
Choctaw	52	5	10,561	15,486	11,673	10,745	14,827	10,804	15,771	11,855	10,771	14,670	9,169	12,999	10,775	9,555	13,026
Clarke	92	3	17,549	21,968	15,888	15,049	21,794	18,146	22,816	16,501	15,404	22,600	14,081	18,631	14,056	13,910	18,900
Clay	61	2	16,451	21,250	15,437	12,812	15,453	15,678	20,209	14,542	12,320	14,745	14,606	19,308	14,493	11,560	14,618
Cleburne	34	6	7,188	9,684	6,280	6,092	8,274	6,537	9,200	5,577	5,328	7,657	6,272	8,718	5,707	5,522	7,576
Coffee	41	3	30,753	37,923	25,104	22,639	25,839	30,384	37,324	24,245	21,403	24,733	28,047	35,898	24,414	21,981	25,357
Colbert	22	2	11,419	13,675	11,614	9,130	13,189	11,556	14,326	11,758	9,020	13,780	10,445	12,065	10,700	9,021	12,128
Conecuh	55	....	14,919	20,138	12,580	10,123	14,526	14,561	19,840	12,161	10,001	14,706	13,719	18,667	11,319	9,280	13,430
Coosa	44	7	15,166	18,851	12,820	11,069	12,655	14,468	17,761	11,884	10,385	12,063	13,723	17,109	12,245	10,209	12,056
Covington	48	....	24,647	24,471	16,194	13,673	14,986	23,617	23,644	15,221	12,737	14,227	22,705	22,392	15,695	13,098	14,304

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
ALABAMA—Continued.																	
Crenshaw	48	1	27,552	30,736	20,129	18,438	24,477	29,244	30,466	20,371	18,390	24,839	25,053	29,168	19,942	16,826	22,899
Cullman	44	5	20,573	27,914	18,807	15,510	20,925	20,552	27,707	18,551	15,001	20,381	19,250	25,908	17,030	14,881	19,463
Dale	44	2	27,151	31,513	20,757	21,366	20,294	26,402	30,252	19,308	19,392	19,279	24,845	30,185	20,272	20,862	19,735
Dallas	83	10	40,854	52,783	36,432	37,969	41,710	41,933	53,226	38,217	40,384	44,054	39,765	51,018	34,938	36,406	39,793
Dekalb	51	2	19,255	23,004	13,891	13,669	19,307	18,616	22,581	13,391	13,043	18,616	17,551	21,110	10,611	12,289	17,541
Elmore	57	3	27,248	32,008	24,168	18,382	25,054	27,215	32,366	23,728	17,165	24,589	25,318	28,262	23,357	17,957	24,631
Escambia	21	5	8,275	9,765	7,699	5,253	6,961	8,628	10,322	8,116	5,266	7,185	7,842	9,132	7,452	4,924	6,717
Etowah	40	1	14,285	19,687	13,251	10,208	14,434	13,831	19,470	12,504	9,344	14,099	11,966	17,236	11,851	8,938	13,232
Fayette	62	4	12,717	14,349	10,574	8,788	10,996	12,893	14,622	10,944	8,793	11,286	11,622	12,331	9,760	8,062	9,912
Franklin	32	3	11,354	14,576	9,753	8,216	9,946	11,327	14,626	9,693	7,820	10,051	9,759	12,291	8,875	7,765	8,874
Geneva	32	4	29,317	34,269	23,196	20,424	20,593	29,241	33,344	22,593	20,257	20,655	28,009	32,865	22,514	20,025	20,147
Greene	30	8	17,426	21,551	17,430	13,117	20,793	18,844	22,835	18,333	13,214	21,883	16,580	19,965	16,915	12,373	20,084
Hale	50	....	22,767	27,160	17,768	16,838	22,804	24,251	28,518	18,010	16,609	23,251	22,082	26,307	17,343	16,245	22,416
Henry	46	4	25,585	32,998	22,636	25,252	22,547	26,250	33,335	22,595	25,015	22,520	24,845	30,841	22,064	24,794	22,056
Houston	35	5	30,536	37,300	22,354	24,067	23,818	31,855	38,717	22,595	23,879	24,161	29,392	34,865	21,426	23,665	23,263
Jackson	33	3	11,699	14,181	8,840	8,484	11,452	11,999	14,901	9,102	8,565	11,816	10,459	11,647	7,267	8,163	9,402
Jefferson	59	6	7,212	10,932	5,937	4,995	7,176	7,291	11,030	6,000	4,991	7,251	6,195	9,312	5,222	4,489	6,240
Lamar	43	5	12,906	17,068	13,599	10,404	13,749	12,996	17,495	13,800	10,281	13,667	11,766	14,820	12,743	9,344	12,193
Lauderdale	41	2	17,479	23,436	17,306	13,019	18,158	17,734	24,111	17,469	13,087	19,287	15,454	19,863	15,754	12,715	17,103
Lawrence	29	3	14,934	18,687	14,573	12,900	17,026	15,499	18,825	14,631	13,176	17,789	13,182	15,590	12,771	12,398	15,719
Lee	45	5	29,239	39,616	29,268	24,237	27,502	29,169	40,202	29,373	24,455	27,997	28,326	37,471	28,532	23,270	27,056
Limestone	31	3	18,012	24,755	17,340	13,938	18,364	19,132	26,458	18,328	14,515	19,297	15,557	20,742	15,300	13,609	17,312
Lowndes	63	5	30,465	44,060	30,732	24,637	33,413	31,529	45,823	31,650	24,566	34,689	29,508	41,573	29,976	23,986	32,528
Macon	37	....	28,019	38,164	26,532	20,651	30,810	27,515	38,645	26,585	20,668	31,519	27,399	36,699	26,352	19,936	30,010
Madison	50	7	24,354	28,099	23,503	19,536	28,865	25,591	29,543	24,349	19,911	29,748	22,176	25,175	21,299	18,903	26,674
Marengo	52	6	33,673	41,778	28,571	27,874	34,663	34,245	43,416	28,874	27,668	35,433	31,967	38,945	28,012	26,424	33,406
Marion	45	2	11,968	15,453	10,217	8,443	9,481	12,023	15,870	10,334	8,293	9,564	10,818	13,774	9,244	8,018	8,853
Marshall	47	1	24,047	29,158	19,238	16,843	23,883	23,460	28,260	18,191	15,724	23,244	21,448	26,374	16,263	15,397	21,957
Mobile	5	2	301	909	879	502	520	292	874	889	497	500	231	464	704	277	383
Monroe	75	2	23,704	29,085	21,661	19,132	26,307	24,706	30,749	23,095	19,660	27,601	21,038	28,025	20,494	18,342	25,301
Montgomery	55	2	44,161	59,351	38,300	34,360	48,326	46,587	62,680	39,894	35,195	50,134	42,313	56,466	37,296	32,309	47,101
Morgan	35	2	18,477	23,452	16,784	13,675	17,893	19,005	24,484	17,445	13,845	18,333	16,511	20,626	14,535	12,864	16,265
Perry	52	7	30,767	32,586	23,043	30,050	33,817	32,195	33,909	23,060	29,713	35,562	29,151	31,256	22,087	28,965	33,247
Pickens	48	7	15,924	21,708	19,127	13,252	21,747	16,316	22,255	19,674	12,775	22,021	15,106	18,623	18,042	12,353	19,575
Pike	53	7	40,562	48,623	32,236	28,367	35,969	42,314	50,568	33,132	28,781	36,746	38,229	46,654	32,057	28,091	35,537
Randolph	61	....	19,995	26,706	17,893	15,416	18,617	18,971	25,526	16,494	13,693	17,682	17,955	24,312	16,523	13,868	17,341
Russell	62	12	25,151	37,877	27,626	20,482	26,513	25,428	38,968	28,234	19,945	26,471	23,332	34,673	25,901	19,499	25,911
St. Clair	28	....	9,920	13,671	8,789	6,957	9,247	10,005	13,933	8,768	6,691	9,204	9,152	12,555	8,282	6,277	8,573
Shelby	25	4	10,352	15,453	10,570	8,541	11,620	10,393	15,719	10,819	8,543	11,734	9,664	14,286	10,225	7,784	11,175
Sumter	37	15	19,436	23,652	19,677	15,658	23,140	19,996	24,612	19,610	15,110	23,395	18,243	21,451	19,058	14,711	21,922
Talladega	47	....	29,050	39,024	29,242	22,688	29,695	29,137	38,969	29,324	22,298	29,285	27,559	36,958	28,364	21,171	28,988
Tallapoosa	57	5	28,717	37,206	28,511	24,999	29,975	27,782	35,924	27,310	23,590	29,495	27,240	34,390	27,793	23,426	28,893
Tuscaloosa	77	9	19,570	26,040	19,860	16,623	25,591	20,254	26,904	20,634	16,997	26,550	18,395	23,065	18,547	15,406	23,928
Walker	43	6	7,184	9,498	5,802	4,567	5,540	7,114	9,401	5,616	4,434	5,602	6,549	8,122	5,296	4,307	4,928
Washington	17	7	2,250	4,431	3,568	3,205	4,740	2,287	4,629	3,755	3,303	4,786	2,053	3,795	3,236	2,833	4,120
Wilcox	69	12	28,299	39,169	25,069	27,099	31,990	28,627	40,426	25,286	27,196	32,625	27,272	37,660	24,542	26,511	31,127
Winston	34	....	6,977	9,141	5,323	4,450	5,852	6,584	8,717	4,985	4,102	5,710	6,248	7,368	4,756	4,308	5,477
ARKANSAS. [See map on page 56.]																	
The state	**1,921**	**219**	**770,937**	**908,014**	**798,156**	**697,603**	**996,093**	**792,048**	**939,302**	**821,233**	**713,463**	**1,032,920**	**703,329**	**746,802**	**676,259**	**642,322**	**847,312**
Arkansas	15	....	5,207	6,480	4,924	3,576	7,681	5,379	6,857	5,078	3,592	7,908	4,846	4,804	4,167	3,323	6,910
Ashley	21	4	16,823	12,199	12,826	14,665	22,008	17,627	12,411	13,077	15,633	23,144	16,041	11,005	12,543	13,837	19,082
Baxter	30	....	2,236	3,151	3,641	3,479	4,957	2,282	3,199	3,673	3,507	5,134	2,037	2,424	2,544	3,334	4,251
Boone	4	2	481	956	882	679	932	480	981	913	729	950	413	730	632	611	709
Bradley	23	....	5,718	4,481	3,879	3,615	5,407	5,833	4,712	3,998	3,537	5,458	5,557	4,035	3,743	3,529	4,578
Calhoun	21	....	5,864	4,784	3,941	3,667	5,555	5,862	4,774	3,906	3,613	5,606	5,711	4,294	3,561	3,454	4,647
Chicot	25	12	10,427	11,962	20,354	21,940	27,702	10,152	11,744	20,391	22,875	28,406	6,836	6,637	16,192	16,775	20,977
Clark	38	4	9,533	10,800	9,497	7,219	9,877	9,562	10,750	9,417	7,043	10,092	9,236	10,026	9,281	7,040	8,792
Clay	16	....	11,575	17,740	12,877	11,683	15,118	11,936	20,011	13,881	12,241	15,699	10,136	13,844	10,362	11,087	13,217
Cleburne	20	1	3,604	4,027	4,274	2,828	5,004	3,706	4,145	4,388	2,917	5,315	3,465	3,528	3,469	2,663	4,274
Cleveland	25	2	9,093	7,089	5,885	5,951	8,671	8,978	7,031	5,745	5,695	8,699	8,922	6,594	5,574	5,735	7,604
Columbia	57	3	20,299	18,547	12,384	15,504	17,747	20,677	18,963	12,270	15,541	17,853	20,017	18,169	12,075	15,149	16,877
Conway	35	6	16,434	13,971	14,899	14,827	21,256	16,625	14,379	15,495	14,788	21,672	15,570	12,806	12,554	14,078	18,578
Craighead	18	2	9,511	16,315	13,657	9,843	13,984	9,980	17,025	13,899	10,455	14,722	8,096	11,609	10,967	9,427	11,887
Crawford	26	2	17,210	19,147	17,089	11,243	14,097	17,530	19,438	17,816	11,430	14,475	16,319	17,028	15,366	10,711	11,586
Crittenden	45	7	20,051	42,905	36,007	29,130	32,605	21,531	45,865	38,513	30,895	33,701	14,761	31,956	28,422	24,240	26,772
Cross	12	4	5,257	9,744	7,016	7,019	10,460	5,769	10,290	7,545	7,481	11,044	4,171	6,844	6,039	6,658	8,914
Dallas	27	1	4,604	4,614	4,781	3,884	5,404	4,669	4,606	4,766	3,766	5,426	4,439	4,102	4,513	3,684	4,529
Desha	31	6	11,143	12,473	14,114	11,921	12,125	11,422	12,578	14,176	12,176	12,258	10,085	9,810	10,704	10,381	10,058
Drew	25	3	14,345	12,736	12,232	12,606	19,983	14,339	12,853	12,132	12,530	20,119	13,723	10,954	11,252	11,795	17,377
Faulkner	34	7	20,685	18,029	19,539	14,639	20,351	21,636	18,480	20,641	14,756	21,348	19,861	16,409	16,210	14,163	18,235
Franklin	29	4	12,814	16,126	14,336	9,132	14,972	12,783	16,265	14,368	9,074	15,685	12,514	14,662	13,085	8,917	13,030
Fulton	22	2	2,786	4,904	4,075	3,206	4,785	2,818	5,139	4,185	3,268	4,939	2,602	3,965	2,877	3,044	4,355
Garland	19	....	1,827	3,022	1,959	1,311	2,381	1,699	3,036	1,900	1,264	2,431	1,712	2,544	1,500	1,271	1,315
Grant	20	2	4,614	4,218	4,051	3,112	4,456	4,553	4,183	3,957	3,037	4,425	4,387	3,634	3,638	2,825	3,657
Greene	16	5	7,622	11,558	10,666	7,400	9,696	7,770	11,900	10,901	7,723	10,070	6,339	8,461	8,488	7,144	8,231
Hempstead	35	5	15,566	17,081	12,902	9,866	15,164	15,759	17,358	13,028	9,669	15,488	15,456	16,763	12,836	9,731	14,057
Hot Spring	25	4	4,260	4,438	5,206	4,457	6,794	4,198	4,283	5,081	4,284	6,741	4,145	4,012	5,067	4,304	6,063
Howard	23	1	9,715	10,343	9,249	7,314	10,067	10,049	10,740	9,508	7,359	10,365	9,612	9,796	9,036	7,224	9,473
Independence	41	2	9,823	9,649	12,985	10,786	17,294	9,872	9,751	13,385	10,870	17,709	9,353	8,627	11,053	10,523	15,474

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES. Active.	GINNERIES. Idle	TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED. Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED. Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—					NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
ARKANSAS—Continued.																	
Izard	44	4	4,064	5,192	4,547	4,815	6,605	4,116	5,283	4,712	4,797	6,824	3,867	4,442	3,677	4,735	6,017
Jackson	32	1	20,949	28,755	27,191	23,228	34,882	21,024	29,537	27,811	23,539	35,901	19,228	21,528	21,508	22,545	26,642
Jefferson	76	7	38,837	32,745	30,929	35,305	45,834	39,155	33,282	30,880	35,503	46,631	33,925	26,231	24,535	28,930	35,774
Johnson	19	2	11,079	12,539	13,830	8,832	13,101	11,057	12,715	14,126	8,968	13,337	10,496	10,454	11,932	8,539	11,065
Lafayette	19	1	11,096	10,634	6,882	4,271	4,790	11,422	10,959	7,082	4,312	4,822	10,835	10,073	6,773	4,089	4,548
Lawrence	28	2	11,289	18,251	16,165	14,887	21,281	11,646	19,485	16,954	14,827	22,473	9,950	14,322	11,855	14,849	17,727
Lee	36	1	17,415	24,249	17,540	20,400	32,282	20,006	27,634	19,347	22,371	34,890	14,672	18,295	13,519	17,270	27,474
Lincoln	32	6	17,281	13,995	13,089	12,880	16,495	17,461	14,121	13,322	13,042	16,719	14,519	10,797	10,601	10,399	13,116
Little River	15	6	13,826	13,815	9,526	5,278	6,438	14,277	13,840	9,659	5,392	6,689	13,221	12,589	9,495	4,936	6,144
Logan	41	4	19,135	23,396	21,885	13,858	23,343	19,759	24,065	22,331	14,512	24,632	18,613	21,517	20,168	13,516	20,685
Lonoke	49	7	27,621	25,411	25,810	26,893	46,246	28,046	26,132	26,342	27,189	47,832	25,560	20,111	20,952	24,288	37,994
Marion	18	2	1,545	2,337	2,551	2,065	2,692	1,568	2,428	2,629	2,129	2,809	1,250	1,843	1,751	1,946	1,918
Miller	25	4	10,461	9,848	6,680	3,977	3,328	10,729	10,055	6,768	3,948	3,434	9,949	8,894	6,273	3,749	3,026
Mississippi	44	3	28,090	54,084	41,237	34,702	36,747	29,697	57,740	45,146	37,034	39,062	23,184	41,105	31,340	30,030	30,791
Monroe	22	1	11,097	16,592	11,266	12,799	25,095	12,054	18,138	12,242	13,782	27,128	10,115	12,342	9,699	11,796	22,095
Montgomery	28	5	3,731	5,266	4,845	3,017	4,313	3,550	5,064	4,704	2,812	4,298	3,487	4,751	4,565	2,967	3,860
Nevada	29	2	10,956	11,759	8,787	7,554	11,374	11,177	11,627	8,822	7,439	11,515	9,685	10,786	7,864	7,450	9,907
Newton	5	2	353	614	453	486	605	347	630	477	489	623	252	235	285	394	589
Ouachita	38	4	8,292	7,304	6,646	6,532	9,724	8,242	7,247	6,263	6,542	9,514	7,957	6,734	6,402	6,167	8,939
Perry	17	....	5,167	5,887	6,541	4,322	6,493	5,265	5,960	6,614	4,385	6,763	4,956	5,160	5,658	4,080	5,858
Phillips	36	1	24,414	31,854	24,655	19,962	36,032	26,204	33,485	26,307	20,357	37,718	20,992	24,429	19,924	17,865	31,167
Pike	15	4	2,896	3,387	2,632	1,980	3,930	2,835	3,413	2,685	1,918	4,005	2,879	3,153	2,473	1,932	3,455
Poinsett	8	1	3,868	9,361	7,103	4,605	5,638	4,079	9,881	7,630	4,909	5,941	3,007	6,100	5,952	4,385	4,636
Polk	14	2	3,915	5,865	3,666	2,008	3,231	3,895	6,101	3,634	1,916	3,221	3,859	5,391	3,485	1,994	3,037
Pope	30	....	20,084	19,028	19,251	16,495	23,284	20,341	19,192	19,374	16,641	24,420	19,134	15,941	16,127	15,820	19,942
Prairie	16	2	7,109	8,627	5,781	6,074	9,763	7,486	8,912	6,017	6,214	10,261	6,587	6,413	4,650	5,588	8,691
Pulaski	48	11	18,087	15,941	13,222	17,534	23,279	18,756	16,093	13,669	18,288	24,192	14,785	12,306	10,254	14,595	16,645
Randolph	18	6	5,214	11,139	9,174	7,763	12,231	5,381	11,721	9,268	7,720	12,542	4,680	8,422	7,548	7,588	10,671
St. Francis	28	4	15,048	23,325	19,698	20,491	27,483	15,563	24,011	20,809	21,118	28,978	12,542	18,487	16,543	19,233	24,418
Saline	23	2	5,662	4,741	5,320	3,523	5,231	5,420	4,716	5,175	3,319	5,361	5,362	4,441	4,495	3,239	4,878
Scott	25	1	7,155	12,648	9,845	5,832	7,134	7,129	12,691	9,784	5,749	7,352	6,904	11,101	9,520	5,740	6,534
Searcy	13	2	1,396	2,396	2,096	1,796	2,099	1,425	2,477	2,156	1,854	2,233	1,209	2,055	1,645	1,696	1,691
Sebastian	21	....	11,880	19,049	13,719	7,748	11,547	12,167	19,441	13,768	7,914	12,233	11,450	17,095	13,031	7,557	10,263
Sevier	19	4	7,498	7,697	5,962	4,143	7,212	7,639	7,731	6,003	4,143	7,344	7,394	7,303	5,813	4,101	6,729
Sharp	22	4	3,454	4,642	4,331	3,787	5,230	3,441	4,645	4,367	3,774	5,358	3,293	3,979	3,573	3,681	4,516
Stone	16	5	827	1,342	1,161	1,300	2,237	820	1,372	1,141	1,307	2,283	712	1,045	777	1,275	1,891
Union	53	6	11,430	6,238	5,780	7,687	14,351	11,505	6,374	5,727	7,589	14,454	11,124	5,371	5,245	6,801	11,967
Van Buren	18	....	5,027	5,271	4,821	3,272	6,522	5,332	5,540	5,111	3,415	6,924	4,898	4,671	3,928	3,125	5,524
White	42	2	16,207	16,346	15,818	11,511	18,685	16,333	16,608	16,150	11,675	19,317	15,614	13,314	13,501	11,140	16,356
Woodruff	17	2	17,601	19,730	15,701	20,224	29,913	18,625	20,964	16,787	21,240	32,064	15,465	14,214	12,552	19,026	24,788
Yell	44	5	20,694	23,225	21,293	17,265	22,860	21,508	23,645	21,407	17,643	23,941	19,356	19,290	18,621	16,609	19,865
FLORIDA. [See map on page 57.]																	
The state	247	56	58,833	94,471	67,172	61,877	70,598	52,760	83,388	58,949	54,011	62,089	52,895	81,952	60,082	58,556	64,131
Alachua	22	5	5,203	9,839	7,027	5,695	7,749	3,658	7,015	5,016	3,949	5,671	4,661	9,055	6,391	5,288	7,079
Baker	4	....	471	1,162	1,075	899	936	351	891	879	694	761	308	1,033	958	849	851
Bradford	12	2	1,899	4,855	3,251	3,302	3,335	1,343	3,562	2,324	2,402	2,485	1,660	4,467	2,922	3,231	3,116
Columbia	14	3	1,633	3,192	2,577	2,432	3,195	1,226	2,512	2,096	1,873	2,597	1,482	3,061	2,354	2,364	2,945
Escambia	7	....	1,182	1,917	1,574	1,122	1,579	1,221	1,796	1,623	1,085	1,622	1,057	1,764	1,517	901	1,425
Gadsden	9	4	1,040	2,984	1,358	586	455	1,023	2,995	1,349	597	463	387	542	321	348	326
Hamilton	11	6	2,524	4,196	3,515	3,756	4,412	1,659	2,837	2,339	2,583	3,213	2,086	3,499	2,963	3,495	3,688
Holmes	11	4	3,151	4,188	2,047	1,934	2,003	3,167	4,209	1,987	1,830	1,975	2,853	3,789	1,841	1,523	1,611
Jackson	27	1	16,233	21,385	15,522	14,768	17,692	16,473	21,269	15,594	15,135	14,903	15,255	19,977	15,031	14,545	13,888
Jefferson	22	6	3,571	6,615	4,540	4,872	5,480	3,255	6,527	4,002	4,575	5,434	3,442	6,084	4,255	4,745	5,404
Lafayette	6	1	628	1,045	814	628	892	504	836	638	508	719	581	1,004	756	608	839
Leon	18	8	4,019	6,267	5,516	4,475	4,464	3,844	6,050	5,155	4,129	4,336	3,810	5,949	5,023	4,362	4,148
Madison	16	4	5,287	11,021	7,858	7,836	9,537	4,326	9,006	6,815	6,345	7,694	4,577	8,778	6,870	7,546	8,614
Santa Rosa	20	....	3,037	4,054	2,741	2,639	2,357	3,043	3,798	2,621	1,903	2,278	2,678	3,480	2,266	1,886	2,100
Suwanee	18	1	4,391	5,678	3,976	4,296	5,463	3,391	4,353	3,117	3,396	4,333	3,993	5,023	3,392	4,188	4,788
Taylor	3	....	231	363	323	217	435	184	292	278	162	356	199	319	294	199	323
Walton	13	6	1,727	2,834	1,797	1,358	1,541	1,583	2,708	1,570	1,263	1,391	1,613	2,447	1,523	1,027	1,191
Washington	4	....	1,579	1,545	967	1,094	1,260	1,583	1,585	925	1,083	1,146	1,491	1,241	904	983	1,178
All other	10	5	1,027	1,331	694	558	813	926	1,147	621	499	712	762	440	501	468	617
GEORGIA. [See map on page 58.]																	
The state	3,993	521	1,812,778	2,794,295	1,812,178	1,850,125	1,977,050	1,776,546	2,768,627	1,767,202	1,804,014	1,931,179	1,675,670	2,517,857	1,706,816	1,766,070	1,867,963
Appling	20	3	5,668	9,178	5,373	5,596	3,878	4,887	7,541	4,436	4,297	3,121	4,769	7,384	4,672	5,381	3,500
Baker	12	....	6,989	10,393	6,470	7,995	7,242	7,018	10,146	6,739	7,920	7,028	6,747	9,765	6,394	7,765	6,986
Baldwin	22	....	11,289	16,322	10,843	10,798	12,126	11,375	17,357	10,730	10,768	11,862	10,809	14,436	10,457	10,456	11,721
Banks	35	2	9,129	15,294	11,309	10,303	13,632	8,289	13,945	10,275	9,279	13,089	8,084	13,556	10,160	9,523	12,458
Bartow	30	8	18,943	27,413	18,833	15,048	22,334	18,829	26,832	18,852	14,982	21,852	17,068	25,561	17,014	13,891	20,902
Ben Hill	12	4	8,117	12,555	7,351	6,834	6,384	7,398	11,686	6,823	6,372	6,139	7,640	11,000	7,173	6,664	5,915
Berrien	17	2	13,283	20,291	12,652	14,259	12,847	11,232	18,046	10,807	12,520	11,271	11,723	17,626	11,625	13,691	11,433
Bibb	23	1	9,357	17,161	11,076	9,819	9,418	9,434	17,765	11,162	9,870	9,578	8,679	15,962	10,580	9,202	9,075
Bleckley[1]	24	1	8,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,729	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooks	22	5	10,325	15,877	9,843	12,704	13,330	9,859	15,878	9,192	12,254	12,981	9,565	14,542	9,346	12,168	12,142
Bryan	13	2	2,472	4,679	2,973	2,343	1,587	2,343	4,290	2,655	2,136	1,434	2,293	4,149	2,731	2,015	1,543

1 Bleckley County organized from part of Pulaski.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
GEORGIA—Continued.																	
Bulloch	76	9	22,506	40,279	31,153	20,337	22,643	20,597	37,979	28,248	26,745	20,402	20,617	33,970	26,598	27,447	20,752
Burke	107	5	34,282	57,086	38,949	40,285	35,970	34,844	59,781	40,406	43,443	37,013	32,782	46,984	35,495	38,758	34,506
Butts	21	3	12,540	18,367	12,664	13,610	14,002	13,049	18,881	13,087	13,991	14,324	11,574	16,860	12,134	13,216	13,616
Calhoun	21	1	14,408	20,592	13,683	13,548	14,865	14,373	20,522	13,456	13,350	15,326	13,712	19,888	13,128	13,425	14,429
Campbell	23	4	10,722	16,499	11,777	10,499	13,904	10,681	16,753	11,699	10,249	14,179	9,244	14,834	10,846	9,845	12,042
Carroll	52	6	32,364	44,421	32,781	28,375	36,507	30,467	41,569	30,218	25,855	34,141	27,895	41,193	30,590	25,560	34,428
Catoosa	7	....	1,421	2,353	993	867	1,073	1,320	2,118	873	698	938	1,286	200	308	403	876
Chattahoochee	31	4	6,339	8,987	6,006	5,326	6,826	6,377	9,079	5,993	5,225	6,806	5,792	7,976	5,601	5,132	6,564
Chattooga	23	1	10,611	14,442	9,092	8,132	11,196	9,841	14,439	8,492	7,524	10,634	9,777	13,209	7,745	7,754	10,005
Cherokee	47	4	10,180	14,864	9,588	9,439	11,815	8,828	13,226	8,746	8,025	10,381	8,927	13,561	8,617	8,705	11,047
Clarke	17	6	10,995	15,646	11,108	9,350	14,285	10,472	15,224	10,648	8,843	13,831	10,378	14,420	10,291	8,685	13,266
Clay	19	2	10,049	15,963	10,307	12,218	12,857	10,322	16,825	10,598	12,734	13,322	9,861	15,161	10,287	12,196	12,805
Clayton	19	4	10,049	16,256	11,532	10,444	11,611	9,947	16,132	11,384	10,262	11,307	9,032	14,982	10,297	9,752	11,050
Clinch	7	3	1,051	1,607	930	1,206	1,261	839	1,370	785	929	1,006	701	1,223	718	1,129	1,020
Cobb	45	2	16,733	25,668	18,418	17,259	18,965	15,374	23,250	16,554	15,678	16,890	14,377	23,500	16,266	16,035	17,624
Coffee	28	5	13,409	20,389	12,315	11,967	9,685	12,128	18,128	10,879	10,476	8,257	11,540	17,160	11,014	11,127	8,369
Colquitt	23	3	17,414	24,978	13,458	12,092	10,466	16,796	24,547	12,887	11,350	10,079	16,682	23,047	12,962	11,862	9,950
Columbia	37	6	10,479	20,633	12,474	15,078	13,462	10,448	20,910	12,721	15,654	13,852	10,310	19,217	12,225	14,297	12,693
Coweta	43	5	28,699	44,985	32,357	27,414	34,973	28,182	45,669	32,622	26,915	34,987	25,749	41,232	30,551	25,551	33,116
Crawford	24	9	5,891	10,268	5,966	5,908	5,960	5,909	10,621	6,017	5,908	6,175	5,814	9,414	5,830	5,654	5,698
Crisp	27	3	22,003	26,730	14,834	17,920	16,342	21,885	26,880	15,068	17,881	16,590	20,965	24,164	14,391	17,362	15,997
Dawson	11	5	1,645	2,757	1,641	2,086	2,325	1,389	2,272	1,339	1,765	1,956	1,335	2,377	1,301	1,816	2,095
Decatur	22	5	11,660	18,321	11,978	10,775	10,608	11,444	18,581	11,961	10,689	11,031	10,596	16,311	11,120	10,457	9,583
Dekalb	31	1	9,563	16,463	10,087	9,687	11,905	6,467	15,910	9,655	9,026	11,053	8,173	15,314	8,822	9,072	11,057
Dodge	33	....	22,617	37,622	23,059	27,539	23,291	22,816	38,480	23,506	28,354	23,845	21,907	33,777	22,589	26,559	22,391
Dooly	33	8	29,953	46,509	27,066	33,532	30,202	30,163	47,569	27,196	34,149	30,770	28,097	40,528	26,416	32,744	29,516
Dougherty	26	6	15,536	22,587	13,050	15,073	16,246	16,080	23,396	13,118	15,154	16,434	14,576	20,386	12,347	14,739	15,594
Douglas	19	3	8,114	11,734	8,302	7,693	9,883	7,483	10,861	7,578	6,991	8,932	6,970	10,872	7,471	6,820	9,066
Early	18	2	16,316	21,778	14,717	14,152	15,249	16,779	23,215	15,353	14,925	15,987	15,440	20,497	14,385	13,869	14,886
Echols	4	....	224	530	417	516	326	168	437	342	405	276	208	489	375	498	316
Effingham	18	3	3,291	4,930	3,566	3,251	2,491	3,192	4,791	3,420	3,165	2,462	2,751	4,147	3,143	2,602	2,346
Elbert	42	3	16,047	27,797	18,417	18,100	20,235	14,834	25,890	16,859	17,010	18,410	14,733	25,887	18,015	17,391	19,105
Emanuel	36	2	22,934	39,699	27,729	24,509	24,884	23,031	40,789	27,240	24,411	24,416	21,590	33,038	25,079	23,753	23,514
Fayette	19	4	12,104	19,718	13,476	13,037	13,577	12,211	20,022	13,511	13,123	14,030	11,258	17,888	12,805	12,585	12,781
Floyd	49	4	17,415	23,942	16,018	13,242	17,787	17,154	22,874	15,249	12,090	16,752	15,658	21,668	14,624	12,113	16,344
Forsyth	42	2	9,528	14,827	10,186	10,520	13,126	8,246	13,030	8,776	8,803	11,317	7,307	13,468	8,345	9,560	11,690
Franklin	52	2	20,726	30,563	22,276	19,431	24,549	19,831	29,029	21,046	18,145	21,824	18,810	28,157	21,330	18,442	22,859
Fulton	9	....	1,768	3,518	2,612	2,332	2,566	1,680	3,246	2,500	2,197	2,449	1,506	2,417	2,303	2,138	2,278
Glascock	15	4	3,156	5,253	2,744	4,421	4,036	3,508	5,537	2,876	4,562	4,149	2,770	4,713	2,497	4,230	3,637
Gordon	19	3	13,819	15,456	10,637	9,447	12,072	13,474	14,785	10,294	9,345	11,698	12,436	14,424	9,078	8,893	11,172
Grady	20	1	5,822	9,039	6,002	5,607	7,215	5,477	8,713	5,603	4,810	6,599	5,216	8,031	5,542	5,431	6,374
Greene	27	....	14,528	25,379	14,204	16,123	18,654	14,697	25,709	14,295	16,304	19,404	13,782	23,015	13,862	15,337	17,889
Gwinnett	75	5	21,658	34,463	21,763	22,472	28,415	19,934	32,444	19,639	20,562	25,852	19,066	32,170	19,467	21,041	26,405
Habersham	11	2	1,438	2,074	1,206	847	1,319	1,294	1,832	1,054	774	1,214	1,258	1,606	1,019	793	1,224
Hall	68	7	14,395	23,207	15,233	14,605	19,877	12,581	20,134	13,082	12,493	17,078	11,295	20,359	12,902	13,191	17,907
Hancock	38	22	15,766	25,636	14,663	16,698	17,409	15,832	25,933	14,678	16,908	17,656	15,499	23,230	14,453	16,432	16,805
Haralson	23	5	10,176	15,302	10,040	8,138	11,920	9,319	13,845	8,980	7,150	10,821	8,870	14,313	9,320	7,463	11,094
Harris	39	6	22,890	30,915	22,999	19,837	22,621	22,812	31,416	22,962	19,694	22,236	21,710	29,239	22,440	19,106	22,012
Hart	39	6	15,223	25,648	18,211	15,606	21,119	14,611	24,622	17,268	14,751	19,797	14,138	24,415	17,619	15,210	20,157
Heard	24	6	12,525	21,900	14,760	13,708	16,500	12,272	21,589	14,285	13,280	16,025	11,709	20,645	14,335	12,634	15,803
Henry	32	10	21,926	34,660	25,113	25,744	25,750	22,268	34,542	24,581	25,404	25,673	20,057	32,820	23,604	24,145	24,661
Houston	63	21	15,841	31,795	17,137	25,778	22,298	16,218	32,425	17,367	26,309	22,820	15,339	29,304	16,713	25,015	21,592
Irwin	14	2	13,794	22,990	13,099	12,605	11,041	12,726	21,723	12,191	11,501	10,400	13,233	20,010	12,568	11,986	10,414
Jackson	77	....	34,070	53,335	37,752	32,847	43,664	31,971	49,719	35,038	30,357	40,616	30,686	48,365	34,932	30,623	40,146
Jasper	36	5	22,108	31,460	20,997	24,610	24,921	22,997	32,794	22,895	25,117	25,001	20,905	28,912	20,428	23,007	23,292
Jeff Davis	7	....	3,288	5,277	2,797	2,205	1,609	3,150	5,098	2,613	2,082	1,436	3,079	4,404	2,712	2,036	1,559
Jefferson	47	6	20,546	33,454	21,575	27,109	22,512	20,751	34,063	21,886	27,667	22,116	19,924	30,290	20,819	26,450	21,304
Jenkins	49	4	12,171	23,085	16,643	13,251	13,914	12,529	23,768	16,903	13,002	13,900	11,862	19,653	14,922	12,621	13,460
Johnson	25	5	14,579	21,755	14,406	11,676	13,045	14,535	22,060	14,406	11,685	12,802	13,634	19,030	13,910	11,118	12,503
Jones	37	3	13,631	21,263	14,104	14,142	15,354	14,318	22,279	14,640	14,606	15,575	12,894	19,597	13,803	13,390	14,883
Laurens	51	8	37,921	60,920	38,400	38,852	36,642	36,563	61,797	38,392	39,031	36,393	36,077	52,389	37,233	38,184	35,063
Lee	38	1	12,376	21,508	11,972	16,378	14,312	12,361	21,753	11,579	15,572	14,123	11,587	19,814	11,887	15,949	13,794
Liberty	11	2	1,265	3,145	1,679	1,430	1,166	1,002	3,058	1,382	1,216	1,052	1,008	2,408	1,441	1,296	1,000
Lincoln	24	3	8,470	11,785	7,736	9,570	9,410	8,741	12,077	7,864	9,675	9,386	7,442	9,925	7,417	8,911	8,548
Lowndes	24	4	6,908	12,723	8,659	9,704	10,009	5,449	10,570	7,201	7,831	8,324	5,966	10,970	7,585	9,199	9,226
Lumpkin	4	....	615	960	550	631	619	503	796	442	509	509	527	740	453	572	579
McDuffie	19	4	7,404	13,892	8,138	10,946	10,240	7,582	14,720	8,193	11,456	10,510	7,098	12,690	7,709	10,509	9,888
Macon	38	6	14,002	20,446	11,873	17,112	15,010	14,128	20,638	11,707	16,794	14,656	13,502	19,097	11,499	16,726	14,716
Madison	41	....	20,203	30,852	20,798	17,469	24,553	18,890	29,248	19,355	15,974	22,775	18,668	28,708	19,516	16,727	22,530
Marion	35	2	8,692	11,031	7,129	7,831	8,561	8,621	11,113	7,052	7,720	8,508	8,088	9,909	6,970	7,782	8,454
Meriwether	38	3	31,056	43,852	33,186	26,308	32,366	30,845	43,843	32,449	25,845	31,991	29,252	41,455	32,290	25,007	31,698
Miller	5	1	5,178	4,999	3,505	2,728	3,071	5,392	5,068	3,660	2,770	3,180	4,497	4,626	3,195	2,700	2,939
Milton	23	....	7,065	10,766	7,958	7,715	8,848	6,031	9,388	6,836	6,601	7,657	6,355	9,908	7,321	7,475	8,482
Mitchell	22	4	24,798	37,040	21,664	22,329	19,847	24,946	37,702	21,325	22,147	19,777	23,475	34,288	20,651	21,656	19,241
Monroe	44	1	21,590	31,332	22,931	21,763	20,566	21,758	31,827	23,032	21,867	20,439	20,253	29,160	22,249	20,935	19,743

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
GEORGIA—Continued.																	
Montgomery [1]	17	....	11,187	27,447	17,187	16,881	14,512	11,185	28,402	17,204	16,911	14,621	10,409	24,501	16,679	16,245	13,207
Morgan	33	8	23,238	37,974	23,259	25,689	31,887	23,098	37,989	23,087	25,782	32,423	21,502	34,016	21,843	23,957	30,094
Murray	8	4	3,280	3,500	1,710	2,863	4,044	2,715	3,008	1,564	2,593	3,562	3,029	3,177	1,554	2,811	3,674
Muscogee	19	5	7,591	8,857	6,916	5,907	7,210	7,495	8,682	6,717	5,752	7,151	7,205	8,422	6,745	5,798	7,082
Newton	26	6	19,741	30,983	19,793	20,026	25,040	20,203	31,547	20,074	20,134	25,361	18,230	28,296	18,393	18,611	23,737
Oconee	18	1	12,845	20,367	13,917	13,400	16,757	12,997	20,579	13,825	13,317	17,079	12,505	18,712	13,387	12,776	15,431
Oglethorpe	47	7	21,080	31,713	18,723	19,918	25,547	20,650	31,383	18,206	19,221	24,852	19,474	27,957	17,483	18,675	22,957
Paulding	23	2	9,505	13,244	9,573	9,252	13,396	8,497	11,528	8,212	8,282	12,169	8,165	12,523	8,740	8,570	12,526
Pickens	19	2	2,768	3,799	2,338	2,169	2,887	2,459	3,248	1,974	1,851	2,586	2,486	3,441	1,953	2,075	2,687
Pierce	16	2	3,183	7,340	3,538	4,440	3,507	2,432	5,718	2,731	3,292	2,810	2,317	6,033	2,810	3,966	2,950
Pike	26	3	20,783	28,923	21,282	19,419	20,552	21,037	29,357	21,290	19,372	20,240	19,925	26,872	20,714	18,905	19,708
Polk	31	....	13,400	19,875	13,341	10,212	15,763	12,869	18,961	12,306	9,428	14,767	11,967	18,209	12,322	9,560	14,747
Pulaski [2]	15	5	12,040	35,924	21,190	27,840	26,992	12,529	37,454	21,610	29,037	27,634	11,515	32,242	20,867	27,320	26,381
Putnam	39	4	11,929	20,077	11,779	13,911	16,147	12,528	20,611	11,937	13,903	16,535	11,111	17,464	11,512	13,305	15,325
Quitman	18	....	5,105	6,753	4,684	5,453	5,838	5,095	6,730	4,643	5,345	5,961	4,716	6,255	4,567	5,357	5,781
Randolph	30	9	24,084	31,799	19,358	24,357	25,250	23,756	31,799	19,052	22,944	23,861	22,685	30,173	18,736	23,873	24,817
Richmond	19	2	7,573	13,473	7,115	8,729	7,810	7,567	13,648	7,025	8,883	7,865	6,519	11,865	6,641	8,317	7,246
Rockdale	19	3	7,375	11,595	6,819	7,151	9,080	7,301	11,593	6,571	6,861	8,895	6,506	10,753	6,008	6,578	8,341
Schley	11	8	6,906	9,064	5,997	6,594	7,029	6,988	9,186	6,026	6,593	7,067	6,508	8,211	5,898	6,543	6,736
Screven	104	14	21,498	34,049	24,703	23,698	23,536	21,528	34,147	23,898	23,058	23,283	19,971	28,674	22,139	22,583	22,365
Spalding	28	1	17,386	24,812	16,339	14,363	15,955	17,689	24,812	16,430	14,420	16,146	15,672	21,972	15,275	13,588	14,700
Stephens	20	2	5,558	8,276	5,480	5,124	7,130	5,027	7,485	4,966	4,618	6,371	4,795	7,564	4,934	4,761	6,560
Stewart	29	7	15,295	20,955	13,125	13,606	15,281	15,705	21,416	13,172	13,723	15,642	13,420	19,105	12,404	13,377	14,553
Sumter	87	8	34,453	48,207	26,827	34,500	33,163	35,495	49,464	27,104	34,201	33,427	31,652	42,790	25,754	33,520	31,885
Talbot	27	3	11,070	14,247	10,615	10,130	11,084	11,331	14,486	10,687	9,984	11,026	10,561	13,352	10,467	9,925	10,863
Taliaferro	14	4	7,577	12,981	7,512	8,876	10,831	7,719	13,438	7,529	8,887	10,967	7,292	11,451	7,386	8,504	10,465
Tattnall	43	8	10,386	21,338	14,366	13,432	9,950	9,128	18,862	12,617	11,777	8,684	8,580	17,082	12,128	12,306	8,588
Taylor	35	7	10,784	14,938	10,012	9,517	8,964	11,010	15,243	10,062	9,641	9,237	9,712	13,479	9,641	9,175	8,678
Telfair	26	5	12,311	18,340	12,429	12,733	11,368	12,181	18,186	12,305	12,425	10,868	11,252	15,809	11,758	12,092	10,585
Terrell	30	5	33,360	44,970	27,200	34,749	35,489	32,419	43,756	26,777	34,172	35,120	31,990	43,512	27,023	34,562	34,999
Thomas	24	2	16,921	25,233	16,292	17,838	18,129	16,056	25,081	15,140	17,427	17,422	15,880	23,922	15,781	17,565	17,466
Tift	14	....	9,885	14,970	8,194	9,895	8,303	9,582	14,808	7,940	9,610	7,984	9,166	13,669	7,867	9,640	7,761
Toombs	15	4	7,702	14,167	10,330	10,480	7,645	7,112	14,238	9,821	10,011	7,374	6,863	12,160	9,396	10,131	6,983
Troup	29	5	24,084	33,654	24,946	20,565	23,261	23,650	34,603	25,315	19,693	23,233	22,831	31,298	24,298	19,345	22,326
Turner	18	....	16,373	22,411	12,858	11,956	10,639	16,514	22,752	12,871	12,049	10,254	15,966	20,778	12,471	11,649	9,785
Twiggs	41	6	9,087	17,208	10,619	11,020	11,846	8,624	17,893	10,655	10,705	11,855	8,726	14,646	10,387	10,624	11,397
Upson	24	4	13,375	18,653	13,237	12,205	12,702	13,420	18,985	13,150	12,037	12,463	12,616	17,479	12,844	11,714	12,366
Walker	16	....	6,191	8,752	4,351	4,334	5,984	5,885	8,395	4,022	4,124	5,594	5,789	8,047	3,846	4,121	5,475
Walton	47	4	32,200	50,662	32,113	30,866	41,246	31,942	50,368	31,862	30,304	41,493	30,516	46,539	30,465	29,047	39,146
Ware	5	2	1,012	1,497	1,002	1,079	859	822	1,269	820	877	695	869	1,272	835	1,005	799
Warren	26	6	8,400	16,351	8,869	11,649	12,007	8,457	17,048	9,100	12,327	12,535	8,147	13,725	8,623	11,420	11,591
Washington	55	4	22,957	37,086	24,171	28,522	29,112	23,255	38,443	24,393	28,944	29,089	21,753	32,256	23,264	27,673	28,241
Wayne	14	4	2,442	5,693	3,115	3,666	3,155	1,861	4,546	2,376	2,732	2,576	1,837	4,438	2,415	3,129	2,468
Webster	20	2	4,380	7,161	4,462	4,545	5,434	4,405	7,387	4,474	4,533	5,297	4,148	6,159	4,258	4,390	5,147
Wheeler [1]	9	1	5,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,331	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	5	2	686	1,112	250	383	685	617	982	219	350	599	578	833	203	327	590
Whitfield	16	2	5,012	6,932	4,169	4,465	5,918	4,581	6,280	3,648	3,894	5,271	4,624	6,375	3,358	4,249	5,392
Wilcox	21	....	18,361	25,974	16,743	17,192	13,596	19,073	26,379	16,599	17,446	13,808	16,439	22,819	16,586	16,317	12,031
Wilkes	54	6	22,634	34,990	20,715	27,111	27,513	23,263	36,299	20,926	27,626	27,986	21,288	30,470	19,833	26,014	25,516
Wilkinson	38	3	6,684	10,179	5,977	7,498	8,430	6,516	10,370	5,857	7,356	8,304	6,274	9,094	5,774	7,187	7,797
Worth	20	....	17,367	31,469	17,905	19,869	17,635	17,426	31,431	18,115	19,285	17,932	16,587	28,705	17,242	19,161	16,717
All other	12	4	869	2,253	675	359	371	770	1,943	592	321	318	578	1,172	423	108	158
LOUISIANA. [See map on page 59.]																	
The state	1,132	467	374,793	380,826	246,788	258,459	466,543	376,096	384,597	245,648	253,412	470,136	361,123	340,304	233,347	248,643	435,603
Acadia	8	1	7,197	7,146	3,889	3,958	6,103	7,184	7,009	3,747	3,726	5,825	7,121	6,240	3,815	3,936	5,441
Allen [3]	4	1	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ascension	3	10	161	287	542	4,015	6,698	156	290	483	3,936	6,733	114	111	517	3,950	6,393
Avoyelles	30	14	12,037	19,515	9,634	8,164	11,054	12,514	20,510	9,547	8,112	11,227	11,927	19,326	9,548	8,091	11,040
Beauregard [3]	4	3	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bienville	47	5	15,370	13,232	7,869	6,953	8,376	14,961	13,274	7,833	6,696	8,354	14,685	12,450	7,615	6,660	7,823
Bossier	45	8	21,311	21,518	13,020	10,211	8,780	21,822	21,898	13,429	9,753	8,943	20,990	20,025	12,443	9,670	8,129
Caddo	59	2	39,479	35,404	20,774	17,635	15,609	40,668	35,981	21,037	18,229	16,228	37,569	31,718	19,814	16,028	14,013
Caldwell	23	4	2,396	4,209	1,873	825	2,502	2,320	4,011	1,700	772	2,326	2,201	3,219	1,716	707	2,087
Cameron	6	....	1,768	1,377	1,117	1,976	1,851	1,755	1,415	1,148	1,968	1,881	1,394	335	856	1,788	1,147
Catahoula [4]	19	22	4,041	8,609	3,608	1,630	4,700	4,052	8,785	3,600	1,648	4,624	3,719	7,528	3,484	1,298	4,157
Claiborne	60	3	22,687	20,510	14,552	11,700	15,664	22,846	20,600	14,386	11,524	15,561	22,463	19,877	14,326	11,493	15,147
Concordia	29	29	2,253	10,201	4,771	4,438	12,026	2,341	10,366	4,684	4,581	13,154	1,875	8,974	4,083	4,203	10,968
De Soto	39	5	25,300	21,159	15,667	14,441	13,625	25,528	21,764	16,037	14,190	13,710	24,864	20,555	15,081	14,297	13,373
East Baton Rouge	5	23	1,775	1,195	944	7,505	18,823	1,621	1,140	846	6,810	17,434	1,742	1,156	876	7,491	17,819
East Carroll	15	6	5,832	9,033	7,153	7,662	14,529	6,309	9,633	7,771	8,165	15,915	5,493	7,643	6,752	7,056	12,507
East Feliciana	17	7	3,932	3,214	2,032	5,609	24,684	3,872	3,123	1,977	5,232	24,852	3,929	3,167	1,994	5,607	24,188
Evangeline [5]	15	5	11,019	10,186	.....	.....	.....	10,120	10,017	.....	.....	.....	10,815	9,156	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	24	2	9,949	13,021	7,653	3,281	12,806	10,313	13,227	7,876	3,230	12,934	9,886	11,143	7,410	3,210	12,217
Grant	17	10	3,232	2,397	1,477	1,820	1,326	3,132	2,385	1,451	1,798	1,287	3,163	2,136	1,396	1,797	1,291

[1] Wheeler County organized from part of Montgomery.
[2] Bleckley County organized from part of Pulaski.
[3] Allen and Beauregard Parishes organized from part of Calcasieu.
[4] La Salle Parish organized from part of Catahoula.
[5] Evangeline Parish organized from part of St. Landry.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
LOUISIANA—Continued.																	
Jackson	31	1	5,265	4,198	2,170	1,443	3,483	5,346	4,126	2,037	1,360	3,394	5,097	3,871	2,016	1,333	2,978
La Salle [1]	8	....	642	744	229	21	.....	644	759	228	21	.....	583	583	174	3	.....
Lafayette	7	4	6,986	7,746	6,562	6,075	12,993	6,891	7,676	6,420	5,898	12,902	6,960	7,167	6,553	6,002	12,461
Lincoln	37	3	8,003	6,591	4,341	3,400	7,952	8,241	6,383	4,306	3,321	7,922	7,796	6,022	4,182	3,253	7,690
Madison	21	13	4,385	11,191	8,739	8,876	15,427	4,641	11,751	9,115	9,316	15,711	4,118	7,953	7,158	7,756	12,424
Morehouse	33	3	18,838	14,163	10,540	12,186	19,718	18,992	13,908	10,205	11,862	19,284	17,615	11,256	10,056	11,838	17,404
Natchitoches	71	9	23,284	20,285	13,425	12,444	11,478	21,750	20,741	13,133	12,190	11,583	21,911	17,689	11,542	12,211	10,829
Ouachita	39	9	10,470	9,165	6,121	5,168	11,773	10,286	8,813	5,842	5,141	11,662	10,266	7,855	5,903	4,941	10,814
Pointe Coupee	14	53	878	2,650	1,158	3,377	28,814	901	2,690	1,129	3,114	29,569	804	2,392	1,134	3,348	28,414
Rapides	32	16	11,251	9,570	4,694	4,685	6,269	11,732	9,509	4,450	4,506	6,277	11,216	9,275	4,399	4,650	6,109
Red River	29	7	13,587	11,440	5,832	4,701	3,722	13,541	11,829	5,916	4,639	3,739	13,070	10,462	5,577	4,672	3,630
Richland	29	2	16,505	16,004	10,794	8,076	17,941	16,680	16,308	10,902	7,965	18,565	16,294	14,092	10,478	7,834	16,716
Sabine	27	4	7,637	6,353	5,203	5,905	5,970	7,582	6,287	5,144	5,697	5,981	7,176	5,724	4,868	5,723	5,587
St. Helena	13	8	757	789	888	3,624	7,800	683	767	838	3,365	7,730	747	653	882	3,590	7,445
St. Landry [2]	44	20	14,226	16,133	15,373	17,002	28,286	13,950	15,757	14,391	15,968	27,771	14,084	15,004	15,108	16,792	27,671
St. Martin	3	12	397	1,306	1,479	2,027	5,767	404	1,376	1,430	2,112	5,881	366	1,290	1,457	2,025	5,718
Tangipahoa	6	6	642	355	514	3,388	5,805	624	379	478	3,206	5,755	503	310	505	3,353	5,498
Tensas	62	29	8,399	16,212	10,911	10,882	24,192	8,694	16,392	11,010	11,177	25,252	7,839	14,937	10,237	10,659	22,020
Union	49	8	8,295	4,148	3,751	5,296	15,185	8,380	4,185	3,686	5,153	15,036	8,062	3,425	3,458	5,014	14,077
Vermilion	4	4	1,220	1,183	1,549	2,781	2,319	1,225	1,251	1,728	2,856	2,366	1,150	803	1,530	2,763	2,235
Vernon	18	2	1,078	1,147	947	857	765	1,042	1,067	820	800	743	556	457	416	498	703
Washington	22	5	1,711	1,446	3,080	8,975	10,834	1,581	1,345	2,926	8,300	10,526	1,673	1,417	2,936	8,530	10,257
Webster	24	5	10,586	9,409	7,075	5,430	6,689	10,823	9,661	7,165	5,404	6,825	10,315	8,664	6,822	5,143	6,154
West Carroll	6	....	5,066	2,787	2,469	3,006	4,953	5,260	2,785	2,502	3,126	4,923	4,961	1,997	2,234	2,787	4,346
West Feliciana	5	24	856	744	431	1,371	11,285	831	717	405	1,235	11,714	848	715	387	1,336	11,041
Winn	19	2	2,553	2,065	1,118	754	1,331	2,393	1,961	1,031	698	1,268	2,386	1,190	833	656	890
All other	10	58	652	789	920	4,886	16,636	617	746	859	4,612	16,769	262	342	776	4,651	14,752
MISSISSIPPI. [See map on page 60.]																	
The state	2,598	472	1,004,376	1,169,066	1,212,104	1,073,105	1,620,325	1,046,418	1,203,545	1,262,680	1,083,215	1,655,945	883,458	996,601	1,066,216	956,509	1,441,947
Adams	11	19	1,246	2,204	1,062	1,700	14,155	1,250	2,161	1,084	1,592	14,124	1,049	2,141	1,020	1,592	13,213
Alcorn	34	....	7,719	10,553	7,978	5,030	8,611	7,971	10,935	8,090	5,101	8,954	6,303	8,879	7,380	4,722	8,266
Amite	24	26	2,736	1,398	3,533	14,063	25,889	2,747	1,287	3,363	13,245	25,490	2,671	1,281	3,435	13,612	24,870
Attala	55	....	12,717	21,431	21,122	13,696	21,367	12,623	21,140	21,097	13,085	20,474	11,958	18,438	19,426	12,252	19,356
Benton	33	3	6,141	8,253	6,975	4,447	8,445	6,199	8,514	7,067	4,400	8,458	5,065	6,602	6,389	4,184	7,624
Bolivar	81	5	77,558	54,792	71,175	56,131	85,466	84,810	60,354	79,531	61,290	93,314	62,641	45,128	57,082	47,769	71,044
Calhoun	36	4	10,750	14,665	9,249	8,671	13,227	11,012	14,630	9,301	8,435	13,386	8,797	11,203	7,480	7,644	11,651
Carroll	36	5	16,080	19,705	19,255	14,263	24,564	16,315	19,768	19,444	14,003	24,692	14,830	16,147	17,059	12,542	22,362
Chickasaw	26	3	15,579	20,708	14,296	13,825	23,033	16,339	21,955	14,902	13,684	24,152	14,591	19,199	13,673	13,400	21,248
Choctaw	31	1	7,172	9,345	7,542	5,160	9,263	7,271	9,310	7,623	5,055	9,263	6,540	8,216	6,770	4,355	8,542
Claiborne	18	10	3,760	4,341	4,931	8,970	21,397	3,276	3,795	4,289	7,664	19,959	3,743	4,125	4,899	8,893	20,540
Clarke	30	2	4,883	12,965	10,122	8,674	12,837	4,973	13,486	10,632	8,846	13,327	4,428	11,245	9,217	7,848	11,584
Clay	26	3	10,556	14,014	14,455	9,520	18,972	11,016	14,493	15,473	9,714	19,712	10,064	13,300	12,913	9,231	18,516
Coahoma	83	11	63,865	43,127	51,015	49,811	67,615	65,525	45,421	56,698	53,407	70,685	50,632	31,707	37,831	41,140	51,838
Copiah	32	9	2,545	5,853	14,265	19,448	32,233	2,407	5,566	14,048	18,705	31,318	2,450	5,521	13,929	18,893	30,242
Covington	20	3	2,755	5,218	8,924	7,890	9,540	2,592	4,883	8,628	7,407	9,189	2,617	4,687	8,301	7,113	8,877
De Soto	34	4	21,100	29,938	18,388	22,740	29,887	22,687	31,788	19,443	23,536	31,895	17,733	25,116	15,209	19,017	26,196
Forrest	3	5	852	2,382	3,361	2,803	3,478	849	2,364	3,348	2,737	3,493	798	2,161	3,200	2,534	3,222
Franklin	10	18	608	690	1,314	5,451	15,064	587	654	1,183	5,085	14,953	557	614	1,250	5,421	13,474
Grenada	28	4	12,213	15,573	9,901	8,988	16,085	12,511	15,838	9,917	9,306	16,027	10,831	11,758	8,947	7,933	14,613
Hinds	39	8	17,798	21,585	30,797	31,035	46,860	17,503	21,356	31,265	29,707	46,158	17,682	21,255	30,202	29,076	44,129
Holmes	59	16	30,274	34,819	42,406	29,836	48,389	31,718	36,197	45,075	29,381	48,842	27,682	31,381	38,134	26,020	42,950
Issaquena	31	....	8,853	9,404	13,332	11,925	11,650	9,421	9,933	14,111	12,412	12,256	7,194	7,803	9,210	9,009	9,491
Itawamba	38	2	8,330	11,197	7,528	7,063	9,850	8,711	11,696	7,805	7,124	10,248	6,720	9,915	7,048	6,799	8,826
Jasper	31	7	4,628	12,530	13,887	11,259	16,080	4,298	12,452	13,781	11,007	15,974	4,483	11,482	13,040	10,381	14,809
Jefferson	22	8	3,400	4,565	3,593	8,041	21,251	3,086	4,152	3,155	7,370	21,123	3,266	3,970	3,404	7,944	19,082
Jefferson Davis	20	....	3,698	6,272	11,621	12,124	14,920	3,514	6,030	11,440	11,714	14,550	3,586	6,121	11,160	11,286	14,060
Jones	15	5	5,103	10,842	12,163	10,220	13,464	4,805	10,192	11,679	9,836	13,119	4,741	9,536	11,299	9,313	12,171
Kemper	72	5	17,823	21,224	18,772	12,843	19,807	18,482	22,056	19,587	12,792	20,144	15,770	18,318	17,379	11,328	17,742
Lafayette	64	6	12,423	15,811	11,834	12,449	18,068	12,329	15,779	11,905	12,332	17,978	10,189	12,230	9,747	11,176	16,095
Lamar	9	7	231	1,373	2,693	2,470	3,065	215	1,357	2,553	2,348	2,957	207	912	2,401	2,281	2,677
Lauderdale	56	6	16,145	24,044	19,267	14,848	22,315	16,513	24,818	19,715	14,643	22,145	14,823	20,887	17,079	12,662	19,727
Lawrence	15	6	2,162	2,495	6,383	9,994	12,053	2,035	2,401	6,225	10,026	12,092	2,042	2,272	6,164	9,283	11,228
Leake	49	4	7,653	13,577	14,220	8,523	14,563	7,411	13,493	14,095	7,920	14,362	7,245	12,206	13,103	7,462	12,898
Lee	29	5	20,297	22,561	19,869	16,594	23,917	21,373	23,734	21,300	17,473	25,247	18,081	21,348	18,928	15,989	22,802
Leflore	72	3	50,884	43,693	45,592	38,061	61,395	53,194	45,135	48,893	39,210	63,175	46,131	33,784	37,764	34,655	49,420
Lincoln	18	7	2,791	2,157	6,552	14,712	23,322	2,745	2,088	6,231	14,503	23,378	2,704	1,960	6,377	14,281	21,797
Lowndes	54	6	17,754	20,946	21,426	13,881	22,394	18,088	21,197	21,263	13,231	22,345	16,699	19,199	20,708	12,947	21,318
Madison	36	5	18,214	25,027	30,626	20,780	29,749	18,331	25,157	31,814	20,630	29,910	18,024	24,741	29,534	19,459	28,316

[1] La Salle Parish organized from part of Catahoula.

[2] Evangeline Parish organized from part of St. Landry.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
MISSISSIPPI—Continued.																	
Marion	17	6	1,131	2,380	5,884	7,816	9,732	1,081	2,261	5,671	7,488	9,321	1,047	2,196	5,523	7,165	8,879
Marshall	53	9	19,725	23,624	21,123	14,967	23,935	20,226	24,323	22,052	15,039	24,328	17,084	19,635	18,423	13,944	22,109
Monroe	49	5	19,361	26,856	22,505	18,044	31,402	21,282	29,090	25,165	19,188	34,341	17,778	23,836	21,228	17,525	30,092
Montgomery	30	6	11,119	16,579	17,087	11,338	19,199	11,568	16,791	17,395	11,184	19,068	10,158	13,892	14,912	10,061	17,317
Neshoba	48	....	11,140	18,318	16,119	10,176	15,205	10,870	17,882	15,964	9,647	14,709	10,034	14,235	14,080	8,423	12,362
Newton	49	8	6,948	19,462	17,698	12,507	20,475	6,678	19,178	17,808	12,279	20,127	6,173	16,642	15,952	10,862	18,168
Noxubee	43	1	18,218	21,688	27,489	17,165	27,697	18,881	22,187	29,072	16,945	28,655	17,009	19,326	26,532	15,495	26,020
Oktibbeha	27	2	9,918	12,221	12,927	7,625	13,045	10,323	12,639	13,666	7,518	14,206	9,239	11,439	12,438	7,133	12,519
Panola	58	10	29,019	33,102	20,799	25,502	40,026	30,563	34,638	21,864	25,966	42,091	26,323	29,020	18,571	23,158	38,244
Perry	5	1	466	1,524	1,439	1,360	1,577	459	1,512	1,395	1,328	1,544	404	1,288	1,339	1,161	1,300
Pike	43	6	3,835	3,742	9,121	21,234	26,845	3,651	3,676	8,607	19,442	27,269	3,511	3,356	8,608	19,521	24,246
Pontotoc	24	3	13,788	16,062	10,889	10,777	15,826	14,364	16,518	11,161	10,928	16,200	12,349	14,383	10,321	10,128	14,994
Prentiss	31	4	11,166	12,813	10,832	8,662	13,513	11,374	13,282	11,365	8,943	14,283	9,626	11,264	10,099	8,119	12,720
Quitman	26	....	16,244	14,475	11,792	11,110	15,775	16,868	14,698	12,683	11,563	16,242	13,117	10,542	9,863	9,198	13,016
Rankin	30	17	2,608	7,807	16,117	12,878	18,472	2,419	7,417	15,621	12,435	18,217	2,498	7,141	14,885	11,866	16,639
Scott	28	5	2,058	8,658	11,018	7,921	11,933	1,965	8,469	11,210	7,661	11,649	1,796	7,747	10,182	7,171	10,226
Sharkey	29	5	13,224	15,944	22,136	18,849	19,671	15,133	18,460	24,527	21,345	21,898	11,683	13,465	16,774	14,744	16,343
Simpson	22	11	2,791	5,479	12,277	10,758	14,545	2,520	4,914	11,666	10,082	13,975	2,665	5,247	11,835	10,192	12,865
Smith	35	5	3,659	8,743	13,358	10,702	13,716	3,379	8,101	12,992	10,197	13,030	3,512	8,239	12,526	10,249	12,949
Sunflower	59	3	59,047	48,003	50,715	37,653	55,374	64,113	49,885	52,875	38,677	57,500	50,714	38,672	41,525	34,601	46,843
Tallahatchie	54	6	39,086	37,808	32,467	26,155	39,394	41,173	39,199	33,460	26,715	41,033	33,369	28,261	25,687	23,018	32,354
Tate	28	6	14,814	17,673	11,954	14,862	21,894	15,729	18,532	12,855	15,088	22,450	13,306	15,791	10,852	13,028	20,696
Tippah	23	....	8,403	10,726	8,969	5,500	9,856	8,616	11,035	9,303	5,740	10,367	6,948	8,755	7,997	4,835	8,811
Tishomingo	28	2	6,593	8,209	5,730	4,013	5,544	6,746	8,531	5,712	4,053	5,699	5,723	7,036	5,421	3,846	5,186
Tunica	40	3	25,826	29,519	24,084	27,073	38,534	27,226	31,030	25,404	28,275	40,838	20,695	21,573	18,149	22,196	30,423
Union	30	2	10,867	13,098	10,669	7,915	12,974	11,143	13,520	11,089	8,013	13,381	9,463	11,551	9,838	7,377	12,120
Warren	30	15	5,684	8,177	8,395	11,329	11,702	5,517	7,889	8,031	10,586	10,962	4,969	6,672	6,820	8,943	10,077
Washington	70	14	50,818	45,441	63,485	60,522	60,523	57,297	50,978	72,751	67,648	67,668	44,528	41,374	51,613	50,569	52,310
Wayne	23	5	2,773	5,643	4,221	4,414	6,135	2,907	5,722	4,288	4,516	6,517	2,516	4,701	3,766	3,961	5,625
Webster	27	4	10,533	13,698	11,086	8,059	11,504	10,487	13,556	10,778	7,746	11,474	9,342	11,943	10,211	7,138	10,437
Wilkinson	15	30	936	1,628	1,186	4,358	17,720	881	1,563	1,152	4,161	16,442	898	1,524	1,063	4,271	16,414
Winston	40	1	11,750	14,385	13,438	7,736	13,773	12,248	14,615	14,405	7,694	13,982	10,259	10,936	12,174	6,584	11,415
Yalobusha	43	5	14,819	18,594	11,127	12,265	19,471	15,302	19,170	11,165	12,248	19,326	12,954	14,772	9,756	10,995	17,664
Yazoo	57	15	16,437	24,767	40,950	32,181	46,531	16,421	23,780	40,884	31,243	45,699	15,995	22,558	37,705	26,025	41,688
All other	4	16	276	943	1,604	1,740	2,567	276	939	1,591	1,678	2,526	206	792	1,458	1,561	2,060
MISSOURI.																	
The state	103	10	53,538	91,119	58,822	44,444	58,057	55,631	96,808	59,633	45,141	61,907	45,732	67,967	44,993	41,644	50,610
Butler [1]	3	2	963	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunklin	31	3	27,364	38,935	25,251	22,340	30,326	28,430	40,975	25,035	22,460	32,602	23,155	29,318	19,971	21,651	26,906
New Madrid	11	1	6,615	14,249	8,971	5,938	7,464	6,827	15,204	9,046	5,832	7,715	5,686	10,337	6,533	5,101	6,481
Oregon [2]	4	1	170	794	346	.....	.....	175	818	350	.....	.....	128	493	224	.....	.....
Ozark	13	1	809	1,302	1,555	1,176	1,858	794	1,303	1,587	1,192	1,995	672	959	981	1,128	1,439
Pemiscot	25	....	13,044	23,836	16,350	9,655	11,402	13,654	25,810	16,860	9,997	12,430	11,488	17,826	12,503	8,865	9,861
Stoddard	6	....	3,600	7,444	4,677	3,907	4,889	3,732	7,864	5,010	4,169	4,986	3,206	6,442	3,646	3,721	4,314
Taney	5	....	462	634	833	639	923	471	651	893	698	940	412	475	540	617	696
Ripley [1]	3	....	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	2	2	116	3,925	839	789	1,195	117	4,183	842	793	1,239	106	2,117	595	561	913
NORTH CAROLINA. [See map on page 61.]																	
The state	2,810	256	906,351	1,126,276	753,087	633,746	683,628	865,653	1,075,826	706,142	600,606	646,958	819,662	913,944	664,722	581,954	615,736
Alamance	15	2	1,139	1,608	1,419	934	1,265	1,009	1,444	1,264	785	1,119	960	1,167	1,159	805	954
Alexander	8	....	2,575	2,469	2,148	1,415	1,847	2,318	2,233	1,966	1,229	1,579	2,339	1,964	1,712	1,195	1,323
Anson	71	5	22,420	29,181	24,371	21,129	22,964	21,927	27,961	23,694	21,053	23,010	21,412	24,691	21,914	19,690	21,024
Beaufort	28	1	13,829	17,231	8,234	8,216	7,899	13,707	17,369	7,816	8,232	7,817	12,344	14,212	7,307	7,590	6,940
Bertie	59	....	13,320	16,607	9,596	6,715	9,808	13,448	17,215	9,588	6,736	10,016	11,510	11,196	7,804	5,702	7,449
Bladen	28	4	8,040	10,848	5,626	4,733	4,388	7,923	10,839	5,516	4,759	4,326	7,453	8,982	5,264	4,441	4,181
Brunswick	7	5	538	1,177	940	598	658	570	1,212	948	591	723	339	726	469	427	573
Cabarrus	52	6	12,183	10,886	12,147	9,146	10,347	12,037	10,433	11,911	8,762	9,765	11,443	9,687	11,034	8,283	8,841
Camden	9	1	4,102	5,271	2,206	1,306	1,776	4,358	5,577	2,314	1,317	2,019	4,007	4,715	2,084	1,200	1,651
Carteret	9	....	2,103	2,951	1,664	933	653	2,001	2,894	1,536	891	650	1,829	1,545	1,074	715	542
Catawba	34	2	9,073	8,915	7,887	6,095	7,958	7,892	7,833	7,024	5,411	7,153	8,251	7,730	7,356	5,372	6,722
Chatham	56	3	7,385	11,163	8,628	7,527	8,486	6,336	9,607	7,289	6,464	7,259	7,013	9,773	7,513	6,689	7,421
Chowan	20	2	5,426	6,788	3,571	2,514	3,763	5,664	7,278	3,714	2,560	3,849	4,617	5,264	3,153	2,302	3,132
Cleveland	52	5	20,155	23,640	18,574	16,098	19,795	19,087	22,737	17,482	15,013	18,568	18,855	21,992	17,326	14,656	18,232
Columbus	19	2	9,157	13,484	6,221	5,035	4,506	9,234	13,605	5,983	4,923	4,485	8,687	10,736	5,754	4,725	4,233
Craven	30	4	7,563	11,546	6,055	5,047	3,956	7,481	11,558	5,692	4,820	3,785	6,699	8,766	5,034	4,684	3,347
Cumberland [3]	55	6	21,272	24,102	19,095	17,680	13,719	20,230	22,747	17,598	16,973	12,835	20,194	20,099	17,419	16,966	13,178
Davidson	13	2	2,583	2,662	3,123	2,424	3,645	2,403	2,410	2,661	2,057	3,278	2,368	1,921	2,598	2,037	2,787
Davie	13	1	2,901	2,531	2,479	1,807	2,443	2,600	2,256	2,219	1,600	2,182	2,611	2,059	1,997	1,645	1,791
Duplin	39	2	12,960	15,417	9,199	6,910	6,100	12,535	14,677	8,204	6,240	5,682	12,131	12,598	8,306	6,426	5,360
Durham	13	1	1,150	2,224	1,017	951	1,367	971	1,961	900	819	1,167	1,080	1,861	850	835	1,209
Edgecombe	136	6	37,219	46,093	28,910	23,671	28,694	34,055	42,479	26,019	21,730	26,416	32,348	34,072	24,907	21,550	25,840
Franklin	59	15	13,899	23,045	13,585	12,455	15,002	12,428	21,178	12,137	11,068	13,349	12,771	20,642	11,515	11,439	13,804
Gaston	33	4	12,143	14,563	14,852	11,418	12,829	11,560	13,535	13,486	10,621	11,718	10,738	12,755	13,935	10,527	11,374

[1] Butler and Ripley Counties included in "All other" for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908.
[2] Oregon County included in "All other" for 1909 and 1908.
[3] Hoke County organized from parts of Cumberland and Robeson.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.																	
Gates	19	1	4,721	6,477	3,834	2,595	3,280	4,836	6,508	3,864	2,642	3,331	4,544	5,365	3,546	2,493	2,939
Granville	10	3	1,431	2,645	1,710	1,474	1,850	1,292	2,350	1,521	1,277	1,620	1,351	2,233	1,460	1,283	1,508
Greene	46	7	14,817	17,504	9,813	7,593	8,546	14,864	17,704	9,538	7,468	8,358	12,334	12,572	8,880	7,063	7,864
Guilford	3	1	437	578	310	293	534	387	519	276	238	410	385	428	179	209	382
Halifax	126	7	32,031	40,206	23,315	19,611	21,084	31,044	38,019	21,977	18,697	20,371	29,680	32,806	18,859	17,188	18,910
Harnett	45	4	20,275	25,336	13,339	11,790	10,870	18,227	22,777	11,784	10,470	9,661	19,531	23,174	12,347	11,305	10,213
Hertford	29	5	6,327	7,998	3,991	2,414	4,604	6,389	7,828	3,898	2,365	4,598	5,156	5,501	3,418	2,018	3,889
Hoke[1]	25	6	13,659	16,316	.....	.....	.....	13,766	16,019	.....	.....	.....	12,743	13,498	.....	.....	.....
Hyde	5	3	1,885	2,759	1,320	1,114	451	2,163	2,804	1,345	1,174	390	55	715	735	516	349
Iredell	46	5	12,372	10,931	12,089	9,282	14,221	11,647	9,936	11,064	8,549	13,228	10,982	9,660	10,713	8,050	11,352
Johnston	101	5	44,309	59,715	36,254	32,806	34,638	38,921	54,615	31,577	29,105	30,800	41,195	49,338	32,479	31,161	32,308
Jones	31	2	7,116	10,477	5,088	5,569	4,123	7,169	10,339	4,708	5,432	4,078	6,283	8,503	4,774	5,175	3,509
Lee	19	1	6,207	7,852	5,201	4,719	4,442	5,275	6,750	4,485	4,041	3,777	5,860	6,823	4,471	4,356	3,884
Lenoir	61	4	15,480	20,635	9,735	7,571	7,850	15,375	20,594	9,435	7,618	7,839	14,658	17,465	9,302	7,303	7,438
Lincoln	37	5	7,416	8,274	8,249	5,754	8,622	6,631	7,323	7,381	5,034	7,629	6,465	7,606	7,565	5,376	7,594
Martin	52	....	10,960	13,649	6,642	4,801	6,572	10,925	13,728	6,541	4,745	6,496	8,918	9,825	5,559	4,220	5,603
Mecklenburg	54	15	28,178	30,769	33,669	27,749	32,415	28,285	30,307	32,854	28,337	32,123	25,523	27,042	30,987	25,313	28,705
Montgomery	30	5	5,093	6,881	5,259	4,364	4,835	5,060	6,408	5,008	4,268	4,628	4,720	5,319	4,754	3,910	4,168
Moore	28	4	3,755	4,722	1,936	1,441	1,860	3,343	4,582	1,716	1,396	1,623	3,399	3,703	1,644	1,321	1,578
Nash	66	1	32,004	41,666	24,844	19,826	20,628	28,637	37,091	22,320	17,883	18,062	28,583	32,192	20,520	18,298	17,849
Northampton	72	10	15,112	18,717	11,559	9,383	11,726	15,082	18,979	11,575	9,499	11,606	14,021	14,787	9,245	8,045	10,133
Onslow	18	3	4,922	7,075	4,449	3,159	2,187	4,475	6,711	4,039	2,946	2,066	4,221	4,973	3,736	2,810	1,696
Orange	16	2	1,372	2,547	1,802	1,455	1,608	1,158	2,269	1,594	1,246	1,355	1,265	2,121	1,427	1,272	1,352
Pamlico	20	1	6,502	8,848	4,996	3,910	2,990	6,492	8,981	5,126	3,955	3,085	5,652	7,129	4,365	3,480	2,549
Pasquotank	9	1	7,076	8,654	4,617	3,117	3,119	7,315	9,187	4,954	3,347	3,339	6,186	7,201	3,857	2,978	2,720
Pender	9	1	2,054	3,720	1,247	724	583	1,964	3,611	1,160	688	574	969	855	130	207	448
Perquimans	21	4	8,598	9,934	5,158	3,802	5,930	8,658	10,246	5,356	3,480	5,969	7,918	8,793	4,510	3,536	5,323
Pitt	92	6	31,978	43,399	24,598	17,379	20,729	31,258	42,925	23,354	16,736	19,954	27,429	31,151	22,169	16,172	18,551
Polk	4	2	1,515	2,465	1,808	1,515	2,182	1,382	2,242	1,618	1,402	1,981	1,399	2,283	1,641	1,374	1,986
Randolph	13	2	1,651	1,983	1,785	657	655	1,448	1,823	1,500	587	555	1,287	506	481	515	450
Richmond	68	4	15,868	18,272	14,539	11,830	11,494	15,217	17,998	14,094	11,830	11,738	15,242	15,149	13,025	11,257	10,816
Robeson[1]	104	4	62,332	76,812	62,944	61,321	51,445	61,943	75,822	62,363	61,634	51,438	57,573	60,936	56,806	58,205	49,243
Rowan	44	4	9,062	7,854	9,826	6,675	10,134	8,629	7,362	9,376	6,217	9,554	8,253	6,782	8,510	5,880	8,692
Rutherford	33	8	9,206	11,836	8,948	6,747	8,276	8,396	10,823	8,007	6,142	7,513	8,537	11,031	8,261	6,154	7,589
Sampson	77	9	27,762	28,723	16,091	15,370	14,226	26,652	27,482	14,167	13,845	12,917	23,049	21,972	13,868	13,891	13,261
Scotland	39	2	31,962	32,743	25,819	27,002	25,995	31,853	32,245	25,385	27,164	26,343	29,263	27,001	23,635	25,617	25,391
Stanly	34	4	8,890	9,165	8,514	7,521	8,272	8,090	8,531	7,988	6,758	7,705	8,250	7,810	7,521	6,479	7,023
Tyrrell	9	....	1,466	1,681	707	499	842	1,472	1,836	712	464	756	276	270	113	102	528
Union	58	2	29,996	29,843	28,355	21,725	27,430	28,844	28,184	26,864	19,613	25,378	27,858	26,149	25,841	19,573	24,488
Vance	12	....	4,513	7,772	4,514	2,980	3,655	3,935	7,057	4,083	2,694	3,352	4,440	7,377	4,216	2,901	3,514
Wake	116	8	26,377	46,247	27,354	27,105	28,331	22,959	41,169	23,968	23,977	24,642	24,725	40,030	23,399	25,477	26,198
Warren	50	3	10,237	15,108	11,084	9,465	9,649	9,516	13,893	9,953	8,693	8,840	9,881	13,883	9,840	8,920	9,162
Washington	27	2	4,086	4,962	2,696	1,652	2,672	4,482	5,332	2,797	1,675	2,762	3,848	4,053	2,463	1,568	2,426
Wayne	107	3	39,627	45,591	26,315	25,108	24,683	38,018	44,068	24,699	23,632	23,469	35,643	36,988	23,476	22,371	22,944
Wilson	53	6	31,065	40,581	24,309	17,549	18,809	28,940	37,976	22,345	16,461	17,590	26,890	30,380	21,711	16,357	17,375
All other	14	2	1,514	1,952	908	573	713	1,465	1,835	812	528	705	1,218	1,413	800	354	438
OKLAHOMA. [See map on page 61.]																	
The state	1,051	102	1,005,109	1,016,538	919,842	552,678	689,345	1,021,250	1,022,092	923,063	544,954	690,752	902,329	862,838	868,561	514,535	494,984
Adair	3	....	775	1,217	1,144	498	1,179	783	1,236	1,134	477	1,165	750	1,005	883	482	1,025
Atoka	13	....	7,526	9,199	3,672	1,341	1,408	7,710	9,372	3,735	1,280	1,391	7,142	7,967	3,550	1,331	1,099
Beckham	22	....	24,873	19,388	23,728	12,725	9,791	24,300	19,748	23,073	12,412	9,444	22,345	14,210	22,656	10,705	5,888
Blaine	4	4	1,236	2,742	1,843	1,034	2,008	1,186	2,749	1,814	981	1,944	1,077	2,034	1,690	807	906
Bryan	28	2	35,530	43,371	25,005	10,983	6,622	37,525	45,094	26,380	11,099	6,746	30,113	38,669	23,492	10,829	6,296
Caddo	29	2	22,186	34,786	20,367	13,596	25,623	21,844	34,536	19,768	12,894	24,675	19,864	26,143	19,358	12,132	16,303
Canadian	3	1	1,763	1,999	1,026	779	2,713	1,697	1,917	1,002	758	2,611	1,660	1,421	990	607	1,761
Carter	28	....	22,803	21,580	20,305	10,294	11,018	23,432	22,400	21,133	10,553	11,404	20,936	19,838	19,530	10,102	9,176
Cherokee	10	2	4,824	7,616	6,454	3,686	6,938	4,783	7,732	6,382	3,651	7,028	4,715	6,656	5,709	3,622	5,570
Choctaw	22	1	16,795	19,308	9,949	4,274	3,692	17,383	19,976	10,122	4,277	3,744	15,821	18,128	9,729	4,167	3,478
Cleveland	19	1	16,634	15,150	20,090	11,188	9,750	16,694	14,947	20,315	11,154	9,651	15,592	14,139	19,605	10,937	7,060
Coal	10	1	7,524	8,415	6,376	2,386	2,510	7,417	8,543	6,483	2,345	2,537	6,967	7,396	6,327	2,379	2,008
Comanche[2]	17	3	22,860	24,193	32,074	25,392	27,358	22,970	24,498	32,169	25,377	27,435	19,956	21,146	30,161	23,079	19,338
Cotton[2]	14	....	22,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek	19	1	19,392	21,740	16,563	8,531	10,588	19,021	21,773	16,577	8,248	10,504	17,947	17,303	16,008	7,558	7,498
Custer	6	3	2,675	3,958	4,697	2,222	2,937	2,634	3,862	4,567	2,139	2,889	2,455	3,142	4,897	1,936	1,323
Dewey	3	1	809	925	628	426	525	795	903	625	410	510	777	747	595	337	252
Garvin	28	1	28,640	33,769	30,063	18,946	11,828	28,318	33,757	30,035	18,414	11,631	26,077	28,330	29,032	18,464	9,028
Grady	15	....	14,013	18,810	9,229	3,475	8,669	14,358	18,720	9,211	3,430	8,570	12,607	15,126	8,497	3,298	5,952
Greer[3]	23	....	31,550	17,806	27,546	15,720	40,674	35,304	17,877	27,507	15,720	41,496	25,204	15,715	25,508	13,380	24,970
Harmon[3]	16	1	19,409	16,238	22,648	9,372	.....	19,696	16,430	22,924	9,372	.....	14,847	14,105	21,198	8,366	.....
Haskell	18	....	13,439	17,565	15,496	7,575	13,196	13,858	17,850	15,694	7,701	13,906	13,127	14,338	14,337	7,490	10,547
Hughes	30	3	31,706	35,050	25,359	18,815	20,893	31,580	35,122	25,211	18,225	20,684	30,355	30,082	24,145	18,405	15,102
Jackson	24	1	41,326	26,700	37,350	25,732	23,885	43,136	26,700	38,119	26,123	24,363	32,731	22,135	34,722	21,685	19,248
Jefferson	20	1	29,019	12,644	15,000	10,258	15,345	30,389	12,813	15,423	10,246	15,778	24,971	11,115	14,304	9,764	11,943
Johnston	22	3	21,034	21,776	17,568	5,685	5,925	23,697	21,658	17,726	5,708	5,958	18,322	20,469	17,185	5,581	4,811
Kingfisher	10	3	4,769	6,415	4,512	3,634	6,908	4,596	6,152	4,405	3,444	6,715	4,350	5,463	4,107	3,352	4,107
Kiowa	23	4	40,148	20,127	35,311	24,573	35,418	40,317	19,845	35,410	24,627	35,963	35,021	16,968	33,676	21,932	22,291
Latimer[4]	3	1	1,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Flore	37	2	17,486	27,164	20,794	11,491	17,235	17,536	27,323	20,304	11,461	17,774	16,645	23,405	18,953	11,114	14,424
Lincoln	37	8	38,646	41,660	44,970	30,516	45,459	39,384	41,499	44,762	29,643	44,561	34,927	35,352	41,374	28,390	31,625
Logan	25	5	13,477	19,463	16,191	13,716	21,564	13,474	19,261	16,071	13,622	20,939	11,714	16,395	14,478	11,328	13,391

[1] Hoke County organized from parts of Cumberland and Robeson.
[2] Cotton County organized from part of Comanche.
[3] Harmon County organized from part of Greer.
[4] Latimer County included in "All other" for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle.	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
OKLAHOMA—Continued.																	
Love	17	....	19,962	18,142	15,574	6,921	8,478	20,706	18,534	16,082	7,004	8,475	17,379	16,545	14,868	6,545	7,306
McClain	17	1	14,189	16,193	13,065	6,322	5,592	14,129	16,112	13,149	6,198	5,492	13,623	13,606	12,697	6,214	4,132
McCurtain	24	....	10,869	11,531	5,414	1,945	3,324	10,873	11,651	5,405	1,896	3,370	10,394	10,087	5,232	1,846	2,472
McIntosh	15	1	18,860	20,904	17,299	11,979	13,215	18,935	20,900	17,309	11,145	13,416	18,014	17,393	16,360	11,926	10,423
Marshall	18	1	18,131	16,377	12,067	3,800	4,456	18,423	16,860	12,384	3,815	4,532	16,468	15,304	11,866	3,766	3,909
Mayes	6	2	2,255	4,002	3,405	1,134	2,015	2,258	3,964	3,337	1,102	1,935	1,936	3,540	2,752	1,100	1,509
Murray	9	....	8,131	9,334	10,136	4,728	3,151	8,263	9,435	10,696	4,728	3,208	7,212	8,747	9,818	4,695	2,681
Muskogee	21	1	21,454	28,093	23,450	9,240	15,616	21,647	28,677	23,694	9,175	15,728	19,892	22,956	21,625	8,973	12,123
Noble	4	3	1,207	2,749	1,521	1,919	4,039	1,185	2,722	1,446	1,851	3,845	1,060	2,132	1,432	1,604	2,747
Okfuskee	26	....	29,124	31,272	24,015	19,393	19,645	29,723	31,450	24,423	19,320	20,011	27,215	25,950	22,556	18,851	14,222
Oklahoma	14	2	10,429	11,654	12,175	7,515	9,229	10,385	11,717	12,102	7,498	9,267	9,401	10,215	11,539	6,888	6,324
Okmulgee	10	2	10,587	12,882	9,477	5,589	9,415	10,723	13,268	9,507	5,215	9,756	9,591	10,559	9,122	5,264	6,241
Osage	7	3	3,332	6,380	4,437	2,146	3,129	3,303	6,383	4,441	2,117	3,209	2,784	5,109	4,228	1,626	2,161
Pawnee	13	3	6,529	9,725	8,419	6,214	11,796	6,451	9,747	8,426	5,794	11,434	5,883	7,551	8,035	5,302	8,252
Payne	20	1	15,073	21,309	15,931	14,946	21,775	14,992	21,173	15,345	14,378	21,327	13,339	16,176	14,846	13,141	15,119
Pittsburg	25	2	20,992	27,603	19,690	8,639	12,732	21,280	27,816	19,639	8,473	12,731	20,443	23,593	19,067	8,593	9,990
Pontotoc	28	1	24,480	30,068	25,937	11,871	13,797	24,547	30,381	26,737	11,858	14,015	22,503	26,227	24,953	11,538	10,099
Pottawatomie	44	1	36,465	36,901	47,988	31,321	31,111	36,647	36,450	47,896	30,615	30,679	33,944	32,794	45,887	29,670	23,381
Pushmataha	10	....	5,711	6,002	2,630	1,050	1,321	5,881	6,046	2,676	1,048	1,342	5,537	5,112	2,555	1,043	1,173
Roger Mills	7	....	3,507	6,592	2,989	725	1,381	3,488	6,614	2,947	704	1,368	3,221	5,358	2,003	626	248
Seminole	21	1	20,997	23,284	19,437	13,514	14,194	20,993	22,786	19,468	13,284	14,359	20,132	20,885	18,824	13,251	10,821
Sequoyah	27	5	22,724	30,313	25,878	15,791	21,014	22,088	30,711	25,469	15,958	20,726	21,502	25,051	23,278	15,357	16,451
Stephens	22	2	29,563	22,664	21,836	14,636	10,681	30,361	23,049	22,395	14,616	11,112	25,467	18,787	20,726	14,317	8,075
Tillman	16	1	34,860	20,978	19,405	13,710	20,460	35,655	21,238	19,129	14,017	21,111	30,008	17,579	18,047	11,726	12,979
Tulsa	7	....	4,296	5,319	3,340	1,178	2,464	4,296	5,304	3,430	1,149	2,338	3,972	4,303	2,917	1,145	1,933
Wagoner	12	....	11,034	13,614	14,637	11,954	13,048	11,107	13,649	14,344	11,270	13,233	9,856	11,185	13,819	11,743	9,989
Washita	21	....	22,153	16,239	21,183	14,317	15,188	21,657	15,563	20,713	14,254	15,274	20,091	12,719	20,691	13,149	10,366
Woodward	3	....	77	449	236	212	1,347	78	444	226	204	1,349	61	327	196	131	673
All other	6	14	890	5,191	2,223	1,106	4,073	884	5,146	2,167	1,077	4,094	542	4,106	1,926	856	2,675
SOUTH CAROLINA. [See map on page 62.]																	
The state	3,258	274	1,224,245	1,692,146	1,210,968	1,137,382	1,215,848	1,182,128	1,648,712	1,163,501	1,099,955	1,170,608	1,128,850	1,423,383	1,107,556	1,064,819	1,134,183
Abbeville	57	8	28,975	42,162	32,804	29,854	34,572	28,343	40,762	32,069	29,896	34,164	27,269	38,202	31,547	27,727	31,083
Aiken	152	14	36,873	51,361	36,160	37,500	34,587	35,506	50,403	35,687	36,530	33,643	34,271	46,003	32,554	35,671	32,474
Anderson	123	10	54,577	80,382	63,175	49,501	63,183	53,118	78,717	61,611	48,203	61,981	49,781	73,342	60,375	46,097	57,947
Bamberg	60	9	19,932	28,019	16,572	21,396	21,897	19,629	29,353	16,890	22,329	22,891	18,906	24,097	15,280	20,599	21,246
Barnwell	128	21	43,407	67,601	42,958	43,248	41,599	45,274	70,267	45,043	44,919	43,666	40,326	56,588	39,750	41,865	40,187
Beaufort[1]	24	6	5,920	7,040	9,904	7,744	6,916	5,448	6,730	8,993	6,803	6,200	4,946	6,369	7,527	6,530	5,613
Berkeley	53	2	10,809	17,118	12,465	12,406	18,175	9,296	15,479	11,178	11,454	16,305	10,352	14,330	11,861	11,943	17,260
Calhoun	80	10	22,231	31,730	21,441	23,244	23,973	19,852	28,437	20,125	21,292	21,494	19,096	23,336	18,353	21,140	22,170
Charleston	91	6	11,686	11,586	14,169	13,436	13,126	9,060	9,567	10,770	9,754	9,394	9,270	10,106	11,194	10,331	10,782
Cherokee	34	....	14,107	16,542	14,793	12,131	14,867	13,661	16,224	14,210	11,391	14,284	13,328	15,350	13,903	11,644	13,860
Chester	84	6	31,212	36,012	28,384	21,931	26,903	30,026	34,327	26,908	20,830	25,456	29,986	32,912	27,153	20,388	25,809
Chesterfield	84	4	31,864	36,418	29,878	24,063	22,726	31,342	34,561	26,424	22,696	22,026	29,354	28,723	25,833	22,418	20,835
Clarendon	52	6	35,469	54,222	36,060	31,832	29,889	34,887	53,973	36,954	32,870	29,757	32,354	41,436	32,350	30,162	28,320
Colleton	37	11	15,233	21,916	15,571	16,844	16,315	14,526	20,662	14,390	15,749	15,759	13,805	18,154	14,257	15,891	15,207
Darlington	67	2	40,420	57,700	40,369	42,547	39,724	40,493	59,131	40,587	43,287	40,503	38,536	47,100	35,375	41,108	37,675
Dillon[2]	94	4	39,048	50,576	40,376	40,340	.....	37,978	50,303	39,318	38,910	.....	36,709	39,347	35,918	38,207	.....
Dorchester	35	7	13,528	19,295	14,188	11,530	11,758	12,568	18,770	13,947	10,970	11,074	12,371	14,912	11,645	11,353	11,423
Edgefield	89	5	27,436	40,356	26,430	27,611	26,201	25,916	39,541	25,034	26,203	25,289	26,051	34,801	24,715	25,394	24,738
Fairfield	86	2	26,462	33,486	25,682	21,179	28,662	25,954	33,526	25,143	20,522	28,347	24,909	29,219	24,599	19,897	26,844
Florence	86	10	38,965	58,902	33,916	37,411	30,855	37,555	60,209	34,140	37,942	29,689	36,318	46,261	31,407	35,738	36,318
Georgetown	8	....	3,157	5,935	3,464	3,946	3,713	3,115	6,038	3,413	4,012	3,889	2,997	4,611	3,272	3,716	3,500
Greenville	88	17	34,585	54,442	37,369	29,488	40,323	32,967	51,759	35,281	27,521	36,794	29,811	47,498	33,767	25,903	35,406
Greenwood	44	4	30,125	45,546	29,744	28,073	34,360	29,962	45,391	28,959	27,439	33,370	28,133	40,262	28,055	25,718	31,807
Hampton[1]	50	1	14,774	25,797	16,642	19,559	15,974	15,350	26,715	16,625	20,185	16,514	13,408	21,622	15,113	18,605	14,967
Horry	37	3	10,259	16,164	8,486	8,293	8,372	9,434	15,013	7,816	7,847	8,019	8,878	11,632	7,652	7,800	7,185
Jasper[1]	20	4	5,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,588	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kershaw	91	....	25,916	36,193	23,063	19,619	21,341	24,791	34,615	21,527	20,461	21,721	24,837	30,239	20,661	17,449	20,232
Lancaster	88	3	26,144	31,137	24,556	20,735	25,313	24,722	29,860	23,053	19,250	24,346	24,302	26,769	22,546	18,591	23,817
Laurens	84	11	35,638	54,686	42,312	32,321	42,439	34,255	51,678	39,799	30,569	40,096	33,957	49,155	40,386	30,132	39,182
Lee	61	8	34,093	47,713	28,459	32,246	35,136	35,205	49,087	26,877	32,169	34,033	31,965	37,438	25,623	30,444	32,793
Lexington	93	10	22,942	34,011	24,177	21,632	21,934	21,125	31,209	21,484	19,962	19,552	20,774	29,048	21,886	20,379	19,993
Marion[2]	44	6	18,439	29,436	17,810	18,041	49,032	17,141	27,593	16,585	17,027	47,115	17,624	23,272	16,720	17,301	46,499
Marlboro	129	4	71,208	75,942	66,413	67,842	58,598	68,516	75,410	67,343	67,177	57,930	62,548	60,063	58,752	64,719	56,171
Newberry	86	8	34 510	46,426	33,826	29,304	37,501	32,281	43,436	31,289	27,012	34,636	31,755	39,821	31,763	27,607	34,806
Oconee	33	1	15,516	22,824	15,196	13,714	17,979	14,635	21,386	13,850	12,529	16,620	12,694	19,980	13,677	12,577	16,032
Orangeburg	228	11	60,699	87,976	56,596	62,412	53,724	58,346	83,006	53,080	58,847	50,847	55,404	68,576	51,880	58,823	50,429
Pickens	41	7	14,161	22,520	15,163	13,081	19,410	12,923	20,345	13,780	11,077	17,504	11,205	19,638	12,471	11,500	17,084
Richland	67	1	21,172	22,613	15,249	16,332	15,655	20,054	21,582	14,246	15,649	15,376	19,881	19,601	14,476	15,580	14,137
Saluda	59	4	23,551	30,470	19,437	19,706	22,935	22,732	28,928	18,282	18,729	22,054	22,491	26,517	17,932	18,809	21,323
Spartanburg	111	2	57,811	78,145	59,711	46,206	59,705	55,334	74,889	56,312	42,977	55,915	53,157	70,992	54,970	41,933	55,086
Sumter	88	....	34,426	50,613	33,535	29,205	35,186	34,137	51,534	33,622	28,936	35,123	33,020	42,151	30,638	27,432	33,544
Union	45	7	17,529	23,029	18,167	13,945	19,688	17,231	21,799	17,135	12,882	18,534	16,797	21,767	17,739	13,321	18,536
Williamsburg	53	13	23,894	38,701	24,790	31,144	28,470	23,579	39,297	24,264	32,327	27,895	22,185	30,021	22,766	29,982	27,297
York	94	6	40,400	49,403	41,508	34,790	43,132	38,622	47,140	39,458	32,821	40,803	38,001	43,122	39,215	32,335	40,583

[1] Jasper County organized from parts of Beaufort and Hampton.

[2] Dillon County organized from part of Marion.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
TENNESSEE. [See map on page 62.]																	
The state..	**584**	**82**	**267,439**	**430,027**	**321,103**	**240,757**	**334,084**	**276,546**	**449,737**	**331,947**	**246,630**	**344,485**	**230,239**	**360,510**	**269,670**	**221,465**	**302,627**
Benton	4	1	2,222	3,629	1,885	953	1,274	2,354	4,133	1,997	966	1,316	1,827	2,851	1,608	938	1,176
Bradley	4	1	854	1,156	650	538	751	783	1,048	572	469	657	770	977	552	513	535
Carroll	26	4	9,877	17,933	11,406	9,705	12,526	9,480	18,155	11,338	9,457	12,564	9,069	15,796	9,739	9,221	11,837
Chester	16	3	3,818	5,548	4,073	3,171	4,809	3,817	5,804	4,227	3,255	4,987	3,349	4,606	3,704	3,055	4,460
Crockett	13	3	10,510	14,172	11,116	8,322	10,394	10,827	14,532	11,347	8,505	10,984	9,753	12,863	9,694	8,015	9,980
Decatur	11	3	2,154	4,595	2,129	2,226	3,146	2,154	4,617	2,171	2,236	3,174	1,885	3,110	1,988	2,117	2,803
Dyer	24	1	17,029	31,727	24,329	14,745	22,851	17,516	33,916	24,864	14,671	23,811	15,374	27,133	19,728	13,631	21,564
Fayette	45	2	18,166	25,802	26,284	16,702	26,797	19,256	27,293	27,693	17,390	27,944	15,455	21,908	22,715	16,428	24,206
Franklin[1]	3	1	941	.....	.....	.....	.....	885	.....	.....	.....	.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson	26	5	20,708	36,323	22,353	15,562	20,660	20,845	37,318	22,380	15,322	20,131	18,284	31,081	17,565	14,404	19,918
Giles	28	6	5,639	11,955	7,316	4,592	9,171	5,586	12,065	7,291	4,361	9,175	4,350	8,854	6,106	4,221	7,782
Hardeman	35	8	11,496	17,878	14,004	9,656	17,373	11,783	18,815	14,892	9,857	17,602	9,444	14,648	12,758	9,180	15,881
Hardin	21	2	4,888	9,297	6,023	4,935	7,123	4,887	9,675	6,257	4,994	7,293	4,179	7,105	5,308	4,664	6,655
Haywood	32	3	15,443	24,277	18,702	14,562	19,895	15,841	25,331	19,248	14,882	20,782	12,287	20,750	15,014	13,829	17,536
Henderson	31	4	7,010	12,143	8,741	6,358	8,462	7,035	12,651	7,636	6,391	8,508	6,140	8,544	7,144	5,595	7,805
Henry	4	2	2,076	3,853	2,528	1,823	2,559	2,278	4,051	2,662	1,847	2,596	1,945	3,316	2,173	1,666	2,408
Lake	12	1	12,255	22,523	18,939	11,123	15,362	12,826	22,906	18,666	10,892	15,611	10,996	17,921	14,547	9,397	12,962
Lauderdale	30	4	20,949	29,039	20,412	22,275	25,039	22,043	30,247	21,506	22,850	25,540	18,128	25,546	16,741	18,779	23,389
Lawrence[1]	4	....	1,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	990	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	10	1	4,117	6,641	4,114	3,528	5,754	4,187	6,928	4,242	3,652	5,947	3,558	5,715	3,746	3,354	5,287
McMinn	7	1	1,508	2,763	1,369	1,223	1,519	1,432	2,601	1,289	1,108	1,391	1,385	2,052	1,184	1,197	1,244
McNairy	40	2	7,966	11,541	7,828	6,277	9,663	8,277	12,017	8,171	5,416	10,133	6,942	9,767	7,265	4,820	9,022
Madison	38	1	10,508	21,356	15,695	10,795	16,625	11,265	23,060	16,900	10,994	17,150	8,922	18,832	13,646	10,037	15,057
Obion	7	....	3,801	8,479	4,353	2,504	3,976	3,893	8,655	4,429	2,328	4,254	3,668	7,136	3,670	1,931	3,492
Polk	5	1	1,224	1,482	990	1,147	1,628	1,123	1,406	855	1,007	1,510	1,156	1,361	805	1,099	400
Rutherford	6	4	6,589	10,762	7,209	6,137	7,802	6,799	10,865	7,235	6,191	7,833	5,913	8,535	5,956	5,514	6,590
Shelby	56	8	38,284	53,261	45,201	36,685	44,664	40,765	56,830	48,166	40,119	47,389	30,789	44,540	38,224	33,044	39,172
Tipton	33	5	22,023	31,710	28,586	22,932	29,499	23,168	34,640	31,102	24,198	31,187	19,149	27,345	23,920	21,763	27,323
Wayne	5	....	691	1,559	806	366	533	695	1,622	837	370	521	594	1,006	684	353	351
Weakley	6	1	2,906	4,755	3,117	2,057	2,879	2,905	4,657	3,093	2,006	3,137	2,794	4,472	2,782	1,890	2,711
All other	2	4	623	3,868	885	858	1,350	616	3,809	881	846	1,358	540	2,740	704	810	1,101
TEXAS. [See map on page 63.]																	
The state..	**4,300**	**307**	**4,645,309**	**4,107,152**	**2,949,968**	**2,469,331**	**3,627,350**	**4,880,210**	**4,256,427**	**3,049,409**	**2,522,811**	**3,814,485**	**4,368,915**	**3,862,143**	**2,849,259**	**2,262,938**	**3,368,183**
Anderson	51	6	24,858	29,028	17,552	15,093	13,723	25,494	28,964	17,935	15,014	14,327	24,130	26,643	17,309	14,014	13,166
Angelina	21	....	6,412	5,775	3,518	2,535	3,016	6,334	5,694	3,528	2,455	3,080	6,222	5,122	3,376	2,344	2,770
Archer	10	....	10,147	2,456	4,128	4,114	5,349	10,395	2,450	4,175	4,280	5,369	8,911	2,032	3,957	3,704	2,157
Atascosa	14	2	14,021	9,087	5,948	4,202	10,360	14,798	9,436	6,179	4,297	10,774	13,568	8,138	5,429	3,974	10,068
Austin	46	4	27,644	29,974	24,734	15,630	17,557	30,165	32,184	26,967	16,653	19,051	26,711	28,846	24,330	14,349	17,167
Bandera	5	1	1,868	1,296	681	607	1,689	2,003	1,418	721	613	1,766	1,865	1,248	678	592	1,667
Bastrop	33	3	34,335	33,233	22,323	17,618	29,081	37,477	35,049	23,795	18,629	31,422	33,174	31,271	21,431	16,337	28,606
Baylor	11	1	15,863	6,170	9,522	8,919	8,500	16,336	6,187	9,720	9,131	9,037	13,715	5,193	8,918	6,888	7,852
Bee	11	....	19,150	11,862	10,394	7,942	12,433	20,077	12,253	11,022	8,404	13,080	18,931	11,834	10,342	7,864	12,399
Bell	57	3	82,494	76,530	55,339	54,942	86,061	87,213	81,321	58,006	57,898	93,027	79,445	74,070	53,583	50,216	84,928
Bexar	26	1	27,215	19,501	11,115	13,126	23,595	28,875	21,318	11,544	13,412	24,685	26,491	18,154	10,598	12,971	23,295
Blanco	10	....	4,524	3,634	2,879	2,703	5,388	4,756	3,760	2,892	2,765	5,732	4,505	3,585	2,869	2,693	5,313
Bosque	22	5	27,211	24,273	16,965	15,318	34,950	28,479	24,836	17,196	15,358	37,330	25,958	23,041	16,668	11,605	34,132
Bowie	28	1	25,760	24,093	17,104	11,670	15,901	27,805	25,221	17,884	11,754	16,340	24,964	22,833	16,847	11,525	15,431
Brazoria	17	4	7,886	5,764	3,895	470	3,353	8,454	6,016	3,826	443	3,602	7,750	5,130	2,267	440	3,073
Brazos	30	1	34,275	36,474	24,732	19,655	18,470	37,216	38,176	25,869	19,826	19,370	34,063	35,435	24,382	17,883	18,152
Brooks[2]	3	1	3,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,813	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	22	6	18,219	20,558	12,845	11,384	43,574	18,525	20,817	12,747	11,541	45,535	18,203	18,708	12,682	10,544	39,467
Burleson	33	3	34,922	35,894	24,329	17,198	17,287	37,925	37,107	26,228	18,020	18,794	34,542	34,853	24,082	16,467	17,085
Burnet	16	1	10,747	11,187	7,750	5,577	14,344	11,461	11,894	8,000	5,876	15,463	10,664	10,957	7,580	5,552	14,232
Caldwell	33	2	55,913	51,753	28,902	36,087	52,313	59,961	54,850	31,078	38,134	56,079	53,474	49,091	28,153	34,832	51,355
Calhoun	6	....	5,264	3,287	3,114	1,299	2,542	5,388	3,462	3,222	1,307	2,755	4,555	2,754	2,831	1,047	2,471
Callahan	17	....	15,593	10,843	8,862	12,965	22,204	16,332	11,283	9,213	13,489	23,874	15,369	10,486	8,664	11,979	19,804
Cameron[3]	10	2	8,034	12,955	3,544	1,097	2,676	8,285	13,281	3,713	1,115	2,725	7,948	12,797	3,586	1,066	2,555
Camp	22	....	12,431	12,755	8,844	7,345	7,552	12,861	12,479	8,796	7,100	7,520	12,157	12,157	8,695	7,088	7,314
Cass	67	3	26,716	23,434	16,341	14,936	18,789	26,192	22,890	15,851	14,273	18,537	26,230	22,383	16,019	14,476	17,897
Cherokee	45	2	20,393	21,711	12,300	8,643	6,684	20,948	21,298	12,047	8,456	6,815	20,133	20,023	11,728	7,994	6,509
Childress	11	1	19,419	13,959	13,969	9,194	8,582	19,462	14,060	14,234	9,065	8,678	16,611	11,733	12,687	6,905	6,164
Clay	24	....	27,774	9,978	16,809	21,096	19,790	28,779	10,208	17,186	21,421	20,443	25,201	9,247	16,011	19,461	15,859
Coke	10	3	7,351	7,127	683	5,392	8,938	7,511	7,374	669	5,584	9,480	7,254	6,791	631	5,125	8,236
Coleman	25	4	24,216	33,594	16,280	27,602	59,891	25,204	34,881	16,694	29,172	62,451	23,874	31,837	15,902	25,516	52,950
Collin	59	2	101,426	62,529	75,083	55,692	69,248	105,463	62,729	74,978	54,293	68,203	91,235	60,699	72,764	52,980	66,287
Collingsworth	8	....	11,163	10,228	7,278	2,144	2,789	11,308	10,445	7,418	2,123	2,821	9,406	8,524	6,943	1,933	2,015
Colorado	27	1	21,338	18,896	16,012	5,707	11,862	23,681	20,570	17,098	6,119	12,920	20,688	18,161	15,726	5,231	11,500
Comal	13	2	13,965	11,566	7,265	8,738	14,692	15,113	12,336	7,859	9,161	15,823	13,322	10,876	7,161	8,656	14,508
Comanche	35	6	34,399	38,276	27,787	21,923	57,819	36,477	40,236	28,559	22,133	61,242	33,767	35,516	26,274	19,532	51,397
Concho	9	1	4,537	5,273	1,711	5,201	14,224	4,686	5,429	1,748	5,403	14,984	4,508	4,892	1,664	4,976	11,515
Cooke	25	3	35,908	26,783	26,511	14,440	18,367	37,624	27,651	27,412	14,668	19,432	32,754	25,056	25,826	13,869	16,918
Coryell	39	1	36,491	31,927	18,413	17,563	39,411	38,491	33,172	18,678	18,273	42,130	35,706	31,449	18,236	16,167	38,785
Cottle	11	....	11,551	8,419	5,931	3,331	3,712	11,923	8,672	5,988	3,253	3,747	9,780	6,496	5,314	2,512	2,096
Crosby[4]	4	....	1,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	42	3	87,225	44,846	49,644	32,120	68,169	92,301	46,353	51,362	32,460	70,705	80,209	43,488	48,546	29,648	65,323
De Witt	24	....	53,765	41,015	33,162	30,570	29,806	55,109	42,615	32,737	30,279	30,424	51,076	39,984	32,730	29,793	29,175
Delta	26	3	40,567	41,858	28,847	22,105	22,452	41,541	43,249	30,337	22,965	23,620	38,180	40,348	28,040	21,839	21,663
Denton	30	1	56,753	35,294	34,053	24,147	30,141	59,193	36,769	35,156	24,740	31,313	47,863	32,748	33,104	22,380	27,960

[1] Franklin and Lawrence Counties included in "All other" for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908.
[2] Brooks County organized from parts of Hidalgo, Starr, and Zapata in 1911; included in "All other" for 1911.
[3] Willacy County organized from parts of Cameron and Hidalgo in 1911.
[4] Crosby County included in "All other" for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
TEXAS—Continued.																	
Dickens	5	1	6,276	6,302	3,257	1,053	1,411	6,648	6,472	3,322	1,047	1,488	5,875	5,389	2,968	940	942
Donley [1]	4	1	5,509	6,205	2,135	.....	.....	5,540	6,337	2,176	.....	.....	3,726	3,787	1,973	.....	.....
Duval	8	1	8,979	5,561	4,587	4,562	7,223	9,304	5,709	4,748	4,659	7,551	8,933	5,290	4,363	3,967	6,938
Eastland	25	2	36,656	29,981	26,397	29,441	50,611	37,866	30,838	26,935	29,977	53,931	35,517	28,080	24,243	25,622	44,144
Ellis	71	1	178,353	136,427	104,505	77,901	138,041	187,449	138,774	106,384	79,655	145,642	159,307	131,243	99,380	71,444	126,802
Erath	35	3	39,286	33,876	27,367	21,151	52,081	41,140	34,950	27,925	21,340	57,673	37,929	31,347	26,219	17,530	48,549
Falls	45	4	72,555	65,477	45,699	41,926	54,242	79,317	68,541	46,686	44,378	59,347	69,120	61,594	44,209	37,330	51,845
Fannin	58	3	96,038	85,884	69,379	45,655	45,951	102,588	89,955	70,531	46,137	47,593	87,513	79,285	63,913	44,447	42,677
Fayette	56	4	47,441	41,515	32,242	21,313	26,189	52,109	44,903	35,286	22,570	28,158	45,916	40,007	31,368	20,132	25,355
Fisher	11	1	10,004	13,807	8,402	10,316	14,236	10,492	14,287	8,600	10,291	14,581	9,782	12,850	8,006	8,874	10,979
Floyd [2]	3	....	2,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foard	8	1	9,879	7,225	6,254	5,182	7,433	10,154	7,293	6,434	5,265	7,604	8,162	6,400	5,657	4,456	5,213
Fort Bend	26	....	32,345	23,798	23,017	7,614	16,210	34,240	25,302	23,993	7,454	16,758	32,017	23,055	22,648	7,186	15,404
Franklin	14	1	12,950	10,081	7,200	5,557	5,962	13,419	10,121	7,282	5,541	6,123	12,402	10,003	7,114	5,509	5,816
Freestone	25	1	24,880	29,645	16,816	13,806	17,402	26,293	31,370	17,246	14,262	17,837	23,794	28,264	16,711	12,996	16,979
Frio	12	....	16,542	10,554	9,746	6,738	16,625	17,525	10,755	10,079	7,044	17,593	16,267	9,242	8,468	6,408	15,595
Gillespie	18	....	9,524	9,444	7,452	6,606	15,565	10,055	10,043	7,916	6,846	16,521	9,460	9,325	7,408	6,524	15,355
Goliad	12	1	18,185	13,139	9,067	9,645	11,608	17,905	13,205	8,918	8,277	11,042	17,924	12,731	9,006	9,509	11,445
Gonzales	36	....	44,865	36,604	28,317	26,342	30,619	49,235	39,020	30,530	28,318	32,882	44,163	35,755	28,197	25,874	29,898
Grayson	52	2	77,049	49,495	54,692	34,447	34,268	79,638	50,564	56,018	34,390	34,398	68,344	46,892	51,583	33,654	32,843
Gregg	22	....	12,011	12,167	8,000	6,836	7,248	12,174	12,109	7,962	6,474	7,307	11,878	11,575	7,793	6,271	7,084
Grimes	38	3	27,661	28,843	20,806	14,084	13,146	29,520	30,129	21,738	14,656	14,066	27,495	28,077	20,679	13,518	12,927
Guadalupe	35	4	47,107	37,307	23,514	32,767	47,680	51,516	39,732	25,122	33,813	50,570	43,956	35,210	22,883	31,961	46,729
Hale [2]	3	1	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	737	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hall	17	....	24,116	28,437	19,740	10,567	17,088	24,642	29,040	20,119	10,622	17,235	18,504	21,284	16,611	7,139	10,878
Hamilton	21	1	23,476	23,178	15,608	11,472	31,982	25,101	24,620	16,307	11,672	34,234	22,821	22,266	15,280	10,086	30,943
Hardeman	9	....	17,567	11,452	12,932	10,304	9,885	17,145	11,644	13,413	10,409	10,195	12,347	9,500	12,339	8,389	5,859
Harris	11	2	4,235	4,649	3,217	2,476	4,194	4,307	4,719	3,349	2,532	4,499	4,111	4,299	3,098	2,239	3,797
Harrison	48	3	24,683	26,919	17,837	17,394	16,844	24,905	27,560	18,094	16,983	17,221	24,442	24,721	17,589	16,664	16,072
Haskell	16	5	25,226	14,760	13,637	14,680	18,605	26,457	15,182	14,403	15,050	19,669	20,858	12,717	12,774	8,977	6,750
Hays	21	2	31,289	24,433	17,728	23,337	33,235	33,730	26,138	18,877	24,831	35,637	29,033	23,424	17,248	22,155	32,859
Henderson	34	....	23,223	26,894	13,790	9,984	8,992	23,808	27,513	14,033	9,966	9,339	22,530	25,924	13,777	9,277	8,912
Hidalgo [1, 3]	11	1	5,854	10,630	2,103	.....	.....	6,037	11,289	2,142	.....	.....	5,619	10,131	2,083	.....	.....
Hill	67	3	126,097	117,221	71,400	67,079	100,570	134,798	120,550	74,137	68,999	107,976	119,320	113,877	70,729	58,729	96,328
Hood	15	1	17,291	10,608	9,505	5,757	18,431	17,875	10,608	9,520	5,603	18,763	15,230	10,094	8,827	4,000	17,198
Hopkins	45	1	42,771	45,557	29,404	21,668	25,532	44,157	46,249	29,657	21,301	26,141	40,071	44,210	29,386	20,599	25,212
Houston	43	7	30,527	35,959	22,087	18,995	17,448	32,505	38,109	23,290	20,087	18,171	29,861	32,715	21,465	18,185	16,307
Howard	6	1	3,733	7,132	1,576	3,212	7,192	3,585	7,295	1,546	3,107	7,298	3,643	6,509	1,490	2,954	6,092
Hunt	61	2	82,743	84,616	63,419	53,043	63,995	85,159	86,183	64,478	52,611	65,622	75,307	81,792	62,080	50,608	61,691
Jack	19	....	15,963	6,850	8,985	7,255	15,348	16,254	6,990	9,319	7,352	16,165	14,692	6,109	8,537	6,496	12,874
Jackson	8	1	6,507	3,905	2,598	1,150	3,498	7,077	4,017	2,869	1,156	3,716	6,455	3,803	2,501	1,100	3,377
Jasper	9	1	883	417	290	361	867	828	387	274	329	833	597	232	210	303	817
Jim Wells [4]	8	2	7,043	4,341	.....	.....	.....	7,126	4,514	.....	.....	.....	7,017	4,324	.....	.....	.....
Johnson	35	2	68,302	56,602	38,375	20,578	55,528	73,561	58,945	40,202	21,664	59,704	62,816	53,677	35,330	16,205	52,341
Jones	28	2	35,302	25,165	13,807	22,169	31,607	36,333	26,292	14,307	22,998	32,871	32,886	22,743	12,654	17,977	19,805
Karnes	19	2	34,031	26,112	22,559	16,120	22,272	34,483	26,105	22,286	16,367	22,850	32,972	25,317	22,438	15,972	22,049
Kaufman	57	....	98,263	67,062	53,065	43,130	60,608	104,511	69,273	55,563	44,949	64,360	92,213	64,765	52,519	39,374	57,931
Kendall	7	....	2,365	1,575	1,428	1,501	2,847	2,496	1,659	1,513	1,564	3,056	2,365	1,546	1,423	1,452	2,803
Kent	3	2	3,000	2,924	2,863	1,018	1,756	3,141	2,837	2,920	980	1,769	2,819	2,690	2,798	827	1,275
Kerr	3	....	527	327	213	353	1,364	552	344	222	373	1,458	527	324	213	346	1,305
Kimble [2]	3	....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	14	1	19,567	13,155	8,226	12,402	10,661	19,947	13,271	8,284	12,300	11,092	17,260	12,072	7,869	8,598	3,826
La Salle	4	....	4,019	1,341	1,418	1,126	1,963	4,103	1,345	1,424	1,148	1,984	3,871	1,249	1,013	1,045	1,852
Lamar	62	1	81,593	95,989	64,547	44,612	43,224	85,983	100,251	67,297	45,790	45,411	77,094	89,807	62,873	43,264	40,742
Lampasas	10	2	6,249	6,671	4,701	4,025	11,027	6,726	7,029	4,946	4,158	11,700	6,172	6,513	4,664	3,939	10,912
Lavaca	35	....	41,652	39,308	30,474	19,999	24,750	46,650	43,207	33,485	21,516	27,035	40,508	37,965	29,625	19,096	24,010
Lee	20	....	15,575	14,130	10,095	8,893	11,219	16,511	15,109	10,830	9,324	11,983	15,030	13,134	9,832	7,836	10,946
Leon	33	5	21,235	28,156	17,479	15,298	13,084	21,948	29,233	18,000	15,526	13,736	20,894	25,923	17,322	14,548	12,094
Liberty	8	1	1,934	1,826	960	598	901	1,811	1,818	950	567	882	1,715	1,388	612	340	845
Limestone	49	....	84,011	80,701	53,614	48,770	70,525	88,900	83,219	55,566	50,184	74,926	82,138	78,322	53,641	47,181	69,850
Live Oak [2]	3	....	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Llano	8	3	2,512	3,541	2,572	2,919	4,861	2,653	3,766	2,662	2,996	5,139	2,491	3,426	2,429	2,770	4,738
McCulloch	19	....	12,369	12,641	9,389	14,526	36,733	12,767	13,268	9,697	14,927	39,253	12,271	11,868	9,124	14,113	30,832
McLennan	76	3	132,226	120,801	85,855	84,693	115,395	143,915	127,198	91,285	88,093	124,296	126,587	114,275	83,932	74,341	112,889
Madison	14	1	13,747	14,606	9,889	8,731	8,529	14,338	15,363	10,484	8,965	8,983	13,655	14,258	9,741	7,741	8,391
Marion	23	3	6,789	7,862	4,928	4,855	4,812	6,877	7,845	4,900	4,764	4,772	6,710	7,302	4,861	4,645	4,557
Mason	10	....	3,704	4,640	2,712	2,600	7,782	4,060	4,919	2,787	2,645	8,285	3,689	4,563	2,577	2,544	7,377
Matagorda [1]	11	....	6,516	4,344	826	.....	.....	6,934	4,506	846	.....	.....	6,471	1,641	552	.....	.....
Medina	18	2	17,838	10,344	11,374	8,000	16,910	18,933	10,874	11,925	8,163	17,752	17,513	9,550	10,481	7,940	16,521
Menard	4	1	870	1,230	541	470	1,563	885	1,277	560	484	1,630	764	734	449	349	802
Milam	55	4	76,603	83,525	50,392	39,231	55,880	81,521	88,055	54,427	41,214	59,657	74,826	80,778	49,273	35,883	55,525
Mills	14	....	12,671	13,647	8,867	7,284	21,786	13,472	14,125	9,126	7,414	23,193	12,486	13,070	8,756	6,819	20,930
Mitchell	13	....	9,907	13,792	6,994	6,389	15,875	10,024	13,889	6,832	6,476	16,370	9,751	12,825	6,236	5,080	13,791
Montague	30	1	39,318	29,147	27,666	21,414	24,774	41,048	29,986	28,435	21,705	25,492	33,429	27,091	26,622	19,381	20,962
Montgomery	15	1	8,305	7,359	5,047	4,198	4,804	8,577	7,721	5,186	4,246	5,000	8,237	7,171	4,995	3,953	4,631

[1] Donley, Hidalgo, and Matagorda Counties included in "All other" for 1909 and 1908.
[2] Floyd, Hale, Kimble, and Live Oak Counties included in "All other" for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908.
[3] Parts of Hidalgo County included in Brooks and Willacy Counties, organized in 1911.
[4] Jim Wells County organized from part of Nueces.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF GINNERIES IN 1912 AND QUANTITY OF COTTON, EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS, GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1908 TO 1912, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTY.	GINNERIES		TOTAL QUANTITY GINNED.										NUMBER OF BALES GINNED TO DEC. 13 (COUNTING ROUND AS HALF BALES)—				
	Active.	Idle	Number of bales (counting round as half bales)—					Number of equivalent 500-pound bales—									
	1912		1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
TEXAS—Continued.																	
Morris	21	....	11,717	11,097	6,217	5,339	6,378	11,476	10,735	5,871	5,035	6,310	11,251	10,452	5,764	5,138	6,200
Motley	3	....	2,858	5,241	3,557	1,880	2,760	2,901	5,287	3,624	1,898	2,810	2,200	3,677	1,930	1,475	1,843
Nacogdoches	49	6	21,304	21,974	14,261	11,686	12,159	21,010	22,273	14,181	11,062	12,183	21,071	21,155	14,172	11,482	11,754
Navarro	68	1	103,651	109,913	65,355	56,646	74,551	111,300	113,254	68,139	58,323	78,147	96,454	106,572	64,689	52,204	71,903
Newton	8	2	303	423	291	352	639	360	397	267	325	590	239	237	177	335	559
Nolan	10	1	8,452	10,987	3,192	6,992	10,508	8,741	11,470	3,238	7,232	10,731	8,303	10,360	3,070	6,462	8,927
Nueces[1]	18	....	18,882	10,742	8,566	5,925	8,015	19,951	11,028	8,868	5,862	8,260	18,749	10,682	8,450	5,668	7,980
Palo Pinto	18	....	17,703	10,695	10,346	5,929	20,920	18,093	10,631	10,350	5,908	21,840	16,504	9,509	9,935	4,902	18,697
Panola	39	2	24,494	23,205	17,982	14,197	12,677	24,411	23,372	18,065	13,913	13,042	24,145	22,565	17,773	12,976	12,250
Parker	31	....	38,578	23,401	23,835	18,109	36,239	40,144	23,637	24,121	17,794	37,507	34,817	21,580	22,575	15,069	33,664
Polk	10	2	7,092	6,303	3,492	3,210	3,372	7,527	6,515	3,497	3,076	3,390	6,903	5,577	3,433	2,883	3,085
Rains	7	1	8,789	9,405	6,119	3,341	4,178	9,536	9,668	6,421	3,332	4,323	8,444	9,186	6,104	3,179	4,136
Red River	46	4	42,718	51,152	33,289	19,722	17,766	44,991	53,884	34,388	19,951	18,274	41,552	48,166	32,658	19,595	17,434
Refugio[2]	6	....	7,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robertson	45	....	50,840	66,253	39,680	33,978	36,187	53,006	69,022	41,283	34,573	38,048	49,471	60,208	39,148	31,063	35,071
Rockwall	17	....	29,804	21,763	20,787	14,407	27,016	31,211	22,159	21,286	14,540	27,771	27,827	21,118	20,402	13,525	25,726
Runnels	22	6	24,853	30,760	10,277	25,979	52,790	25,663	31,671	10,501	27,304	55,913	24,475	28,783	9,762	22,952	41,650
Rusk	74	3	32,654	33,928	22,650	16,245	15,692	32,994	33,670	21,844	15,472	15,607	31,635	31,587	22,312	15,089	14,911
Sabine	23	1	3,706	3,584	2,438	2,355	2,814	3,798	3,555	2,409	2,258	2,710	3,188	3,149	2,269	2,195	2,580
San Augustine	26	3	8,526	7,340	6,021	4,403	4,683	8,506	7,246	5,972	4,285	4,734	8,451	7,185	5,951	4,384	4,500
San Jacinto	14	....	6,837	6,709	4,127	3,223	3,739	7,048	7,031	4,245	3,138	3,763	6,773	6,113	4,084	3,106	3,561
San Patricio	12	....	16,678	13,666	6,663	4,343	6,787	17,165	14,030	6,898	4,554	7,232	16,511	13,633	6,655	4,276	6,779
San Saba	18	2	9,524	12,120	7,715	6,847	19,302	9,909	12,588	7,919	6,962	20,603	9,489	11,564	7,582	6,742	18,055
Scurry	11	3	7,795	13,110	7,700	5,219	9,785	7,935	13,220	7,856	5,278	10,008	7,712	11,820	7,286	4,233	6,865
Shackelford	4	1	4,727	2,422	2,291	2,714	7,098	4,838	2,467	2,390	2,751	7,436	4,420	2,014	2,024	2,378	6,658
Shelby	49	2	23,505	22,152	15,917	12,784	13,097	22,875	21,443	15,112	11,940	13,288	23,263	20,946	15,568	12,472	12,507
Smith	90	6	46,934	49,021	30,720	25,501	21,785	47,554	48,521	30,579	24,731	21,633	45,603	45,027	30,283	23,456	20,982
Somervell	6	....	4,328	3,059	2,801	1,770	4,513	4,486	3,054	2,808	1,730	4,740	3,986	2,850	2,634	1,064	4,422
Stephens	8	1	5,492	2,124	2,908	2,653	10,740	5,808	1,983	2,694	2,706	11,442	5,334	1,953	2,704	2,244	10,074
Stonewall	6	2	5,227	5,160	4,201	3,796	5,509	5,238	5,324	4,285	3,798	5,439	4,500	4,609	4,077	2,878	3,936
Tarrant	30	4	47,305	31,582	27,737	14,508	37,254	48,885	32,433	28,404	14,738	38,970	41,093	29,353	26,860	12,366	35,336
Taylor	23	6	24,996	23,316	9,794	21,711	35,673	26,246	24,449	9,955	22,453	37,420	24,538	21,190	9,055	19,748	29,303
Throckmorton	4	....	7,492	1,960	4,651	2,839	8,000	7,865	2,054	4,905	2,981	8,533	7,357	1,808	4,489	2,347	7,326
Titus	28	....	17,025	15,733	12,555	9,230	10,993	17,304	15,881	12,681	9,025	11,099	16,305	15,302	12,087	9,070	10,575
Tom Green	5	4	3,953	3,379	1,437	3,012	10,931	4,102	3,484	1,361	3,096	11,502	3,817	2,918	1,377	2,646	9,872
Travis	44	2	68,709	59,814	41,732	48,011	62,386	73,574	64,312	45,428	50,465	66,212	65,055	56,971	40,278	43,919	61,570
Trinity	13	....	7,732	8,323	5,311	3,816	4,107	8,095	8,596	5,530	3,798	4,237	7,566	7,798	5,258	3,706	3,965
Tyler	16	1	1,829	1,631	969	941	1,664	1,699	1,612	947	876	1,619	1,746	1,372	959	846	1,469
Upshur	53	1	23,443	23,729	12,999	12,612	12,164	23,354	23,591	12,284	12,052	11,694	22,714	21,805	12,758	11,968	11,620
Uvalde	8	1	9,725	4,284	3,382	2,988	6,311	9,871	4,503	3,546	3,107	6,635	9,612	4,090	3,348	2,949	6,107
Van Zandt	49	....	30,448	38,392	24,170	17,707	22,906	40,939	40,227	24,900	18,352	24,006	36,550	32,545	20,762	15,315	21,335
Victoria	15	....	20,156	14,148	11,437	9,697	10,463	21,228	14,745	12,147	10,181	11,185	19,597	13,887	11,413	9,444	10,287
Walker	28	2	15,716	14,592	10,067	8,089	9,240	16,939	15,497	10,480	8,225	9,632	15,174	13,813	9,939	7,849	8,845
Waller	22	2	13,322	15,998	12,344	6,200	6,953	13,586	16,385	12,675	6,343	7,337	13,219	15,469	12,266	5,977	6,770
Ward[2]	3	....	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	45	6	38,154	40,649	30,849	22,211	21,340	41,084	43,397	32,996	22,993	22,819	36,983	39,565	30,043	20,595	20,975
Wharton	19	4	24,695	15,923	15,338	2,503	13,267	25,293	16,751	16,091	2,476	14,446	24,228	14,975	15,117	2,381	13,006
Wheeler	4	....	2,918	4,381	2,236	682	1,315	2,887	4,450	2,185	692	1,301	2,481	2,976	2,125	504	239
Wichita	9	....	13,445	4,290	8,657	7,805	8,674	13,337	4,280	8,756	7,855	8,858	11,516	3,860	8,383	7,096	6,251
Wilbarger	16	1	34,284	17,261	20,866	15,055	14,887	35,052	17,965	21,329	15,209	15,152	24,299	14,188	19,040	12,630	8,368
Williamson	74	2	124,187	121,139	73,708	78,104	116,829	134,689	130,104	79,616	83,334	127,799	118,333	117,931	71,180	69,322	115,849
Wilson	17	1	24,289	20,375	15,029	13,508	21,030	25,465	20,986	15,555	13,525	21,940	23,476	18,723	14,354	13,356	20,719
Wise	34	1	38,790	27,616	23,645	21,064	28,289	40,373	28,649	24,241	21,435	29,047	34,486	25,166	22,842	18,534	24,678
Wood	31	2	30,936	29,362	18,905	15,517	14,502	31,060	29,879	18,871	15,219	14,647	29,421	28,224	18,734	14,545	14,071
Young	20	....	25,826	7,672	12,211	13,093	24,585	26,565	7,764	12,565	13,423	25,627	22,832	6,906	11,622	11,441	19,261
All other	40	30	10,794	38,891	13,860	13,205	24,107	10,824	39,160	13,978	13,358	24,501	8,507	25,083	11,179	10,581	18,054
VIRGINIA.																	
The state	135	18	25,499	31,099	16,095	10,746	13,113	24,398	29,891	14,815	10,095	12,326	24,111	25,513	13,952	9,493	11,833
Brunswick	32	2	3,425	4,534	3,336	2,794	2,937	3,199	4,265	3,043	2,617	2,589	3,320	3,929	2,877	2,632	2,785
Greensville	32	....	2,989	3,974	2,708	2,218	2,607	2,998	3,980	2,488	2,137	2,473	2,907	3,384	2,367	1,846	2,262
Mecklenburg	16	5	2,216	2,872	1,628	992	1,143	2,006	2,582	1,466	891	1,018	1,964	2,482	1,433	901	1,020
Nansemond	9	1	5,286	5,248	1,553	661	1,059	5,107	5,038	1,488	662	1,120	4,957	4,509	1,368	611	943
Norfolk[3]	3	2	2,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton	25	1	7,601	10,069	4,894	2,757	3,735	7,110	9,823	4,477	2,555	3,531	7,296	7,949	4,258	2,395	3,480
Sussex	14	4	1,409	1,755	883	594	851	1,317	1,647	815	547	791	1,263	1,355	696	460	679
All other	4	3	409	2,647	1,093	730	781	415	2,556	1,038	686	804	284	1,905	953	648	664

[1] Jim Wells County organized from part of Nueces.

[2] Refugio and Ward Counties included in "All other" for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908.

[3] Norfolk County included in "All other" for 1911, 1910, 1909, and 1908.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

The region in which the cotton plant may be cultivated covers a wide area of the earth's surface. It is grown as far south as Argentina in South America and Cape Colony in Africa, and as far north as Virginia and Missouri in North America, Greece and Bulgaria in Europe, and Turkestan and Korea in Asia. Between these extremes in latitude the plant is produced to a greater or a less extent in many localities. Practically the entire commercial supply, however, is produced in the United States, India, Egypt, China, and Asiatic Russia, the United States alone furnishing nearly two-thirds of the world's total.

Among the requisites for the successful cultivation of cotton may be named a suitable soil, adequate moisture, and a long, warm season in which to come to full maturity. It is also necessary to have sufficient labor trained in growing cotton, as well as good transportation and marketing facilities, in order to produce the crop economically. In Egypt, Turkestan, Mexico, Peru, Persia, and parts of India, irrigation is necessary in supplying the needed moisture. Rainfall is depended upon elsewhere, although irrigation is used to a small extent in some other countries, among which are the United States, Ecuador, and Turkey.

Numerous efforts have been made in recent years to introduce the cultivation of cotton in new districts and to increase the production in others. In some instances failure has attended these efforts, and in only a few cases does there seem a probability of making a material addition to the supply of commercial cotton. The largest addition to the supply of cotton, however, has been furnished by the United States, where the acreage devoted to this crop can be and will be largely increased whenever the price conditions warrant it. India, Egypt, Russia, China, Peru, Turkey, and Persia have also materially increased their production of cotton. It would appear from the information at hand that the greatest increase in the growing of cotton in foreign countries may be expected in Asiatic Russia, India, and Egypt, in which last-named country irrigation works of magnitude have been projected, some of them being under construction.

For some countries satisfactory data regarding the production of cotton are not available; the statistics given in Table 20, however, which show the production of cotton, by countries, from 1908 to 1912, inclusive, are believed to approximate the facts. The figures for some countries published in previous bulletins have been revised.

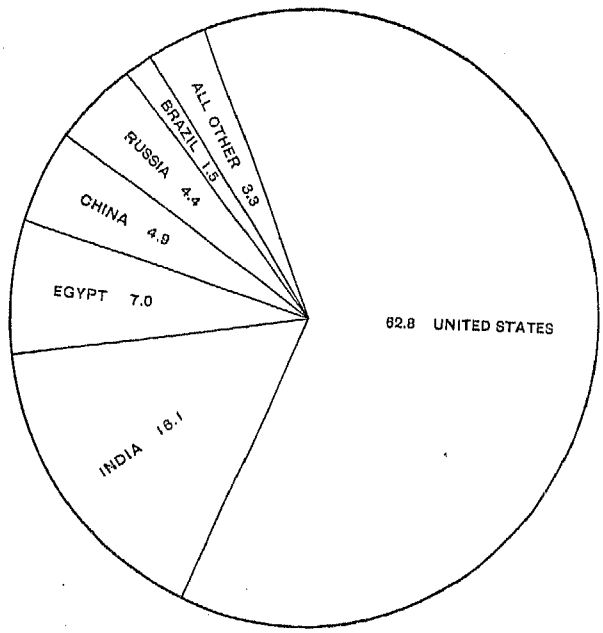
As the statistics of cotton production in foreign countries are generally expressed in net-weight bales, those for the United States in this table have been reduced to that basis. The world's production of cotton in 1912, as measured by the factory supply—that is, the quantity entering commercial channels—was 21,817,000 bales of 500 pounds net, as compared with 22,151,000 bales in 1911, 18,711,000 bales in 1910, and 16,942,000 bales in 1909. The table shows a great variation in the production of cotton, the total in 1911 being 5,209,000 bales, or 30.8 per cent, greater than in 1909. The average production for mill consumption during the five years shown in the table was 19,864,000 bales, or 1,953,000 bales less than the production of 1912. In addition to the amounts shown in the table, large quantities of cotton are produced in some countries and consumed in the homes of the people, without entering commercial channels; but the amount of such cotton can not be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

TABLE 20.—*Production of cotton for mill consumption, by countries: 1908 to 1912.*

[The statistics for the United States were collected by this bureau. Those for other countries have been compiled from a number of sources, among them being: The Cotton Gazette, Liverpool; Mitsui & Co., Osaka; Herman Capelle Co., New York; Reinhart & Co., Alexandria; Commercial Intelligence Department of the Indian Government; E. T. Craig, Mexico City; Pan American Union; and the United States Consular Reports.]

COUNTRY.	COTTON PRODUCTION (BALES OF 500 POUNDS NET).				
	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Total	21,817,000	22,151,000	18,711,000	16,942,000	19,698,000
United States	13,696,000	15,546,000	11,483,000	9,863,000	13,002,000
India	3,518,000	2,630,000	3,082,000	3,774,000	2,953,000
Egypt	1,523,000	1,463,000	1,506,000	1,000,000	1,337,000
China	1,074,000	625,000	775,000	600,000	600,000
Russia	950,000	925,000	900,000	720,000	846,000
Brazil	320,000	320,000	310,000	360,000	425,000
Mexico	140,000	100,000	135,000	125,000	140,000
Peru	128,000	128,000	123,000	107,000	80,000
Persia	118,000	80,000	92,000	90,000	50,000
Turkey	115,000	124,000	105,000	108,000	80,000
All other countries	235,000	210,000	195,000	195,000	185,000

DIAGRAM 2.—*Percentage of the world's mill supply of cotton contributed by each country: 1912.*



The relative importance of the several cotton-producing countries named in Table 20 is graphically

presented in Diagram 2. Of the total production of commercial cotton in 1912, the United States contributed 62.8 per cent, India 16.1 per cent, Egypt 7 per cent, China 4.9 per cent, and Russia 4.4 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

Some idea of the importance of cotton production in the United States from an economic standpoint may be had when it is considered that, next to corn, cotton is the most valuable crop grown in the country and that cotton in its unmanufactured condition is the largest single item of export. The value of the cotton crop of 1909 represented 15 per cent of the total value of all the crops of the country. The value of cotton exported during the fiscal year 1912 amounted to $565,849,271, or 26.1 per cent of the total value of all articles of domestic merchandise exported during the year. It exceeded the amounts for iron and steel manufactures, meat and dairy products, and breadstuffs combined, these three groups ranking next in importance among articles exported. These large exports, combined with the more than five million bales consumed in domestic manufacture, strikingly indicate the importance of cotton in the economic affairs of the nation.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the Federal and state governments are giving so much attention to this crop. The investigations and experiments have covered every phase of the subject and have aided greatly, not only in increasing the production of cotton, but in propagating varieties suited to the varying conditions of soil, moisture, insect life, etc., found throughout the cotton belt.

Altogether the greatest cotton-growing section in the world, both in extent and in production, is located in the south-central and southeastern parts of the United States. It includes small portions of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico, and the states lying to the south. This cotton-producing area is about 1,500 miles long, from east to west, and about 500 miles in width. Within the past few years the cultivation of cotton has been undertaken in Arizona and California on irrigated land with considerable success, especially in the latter state. The growing of more valuable crops, however, will likely prevent any appreciable increase in the production in these states.

INDIA.

Cotton has been cultivated in India for many centuries. According to the report of Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury (United States), submitted to Congress in 1836, the production of cotton in India in 1790 was placed at 260,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. A large part of this, however, was used for home consumption and did not enter into commercial channels. With the development of cotton manufacturing in Europe, the cultivation of cotton in India was greatly increased and extended throughout the various provinces. In 1859 the crop was equivalent to 1,316,800 bales of 500 pounds each, and in 1865 to 2,090,400 bales, while in recent years the crop has several times closely approached 4,000,000 bales.

The following table presents statistics of cotton acreage, production, and yield per acre in India since 1897, together with the average for the period:

TABLE 21.—*Cotton acreage, production, and yield per acre in India: 1897 to 1912.*

YEAR.	Acreage planted in cotton.	COTTON PRODUCTION.	
		Total (500-pound bales).	Average per acre (lbs.).
1912	21,911,000	3,517,600	80
1911	21,615,000	2,630,400	59
1910	22,596,000	3,082,400	68
1909	20,545,000	3,774,400	92
1908	19,999,000	2,952,800	73
1907	21,630,000	2,497,600	58
1906	22,488,000	3,926,400	88
1905	20,401,000	3,389,600	83
1904	19,918,000	3,060,800	77
1903	18,025,000	2,863,714	79
1902	16,581,046	3,000,439	90
1901	14,506,295	2,648,586	91
1900	14,231,150	2,162,918	76
1899	11,884,576	1,674,817	70
1898	14,602,892	2,512,104	86
1897	13,683,487	2,122,968	78
Average	18,413,590	2,857,347	78

The statistics for the production of cotton in India are estimates prepared by the Indian Government, and, as a rule, appear too low when considered in connection with the figures of cotton exported and of cotton consumed. The revised figures for the crop of 1911, as published February 25, 1913, are 21,615,000 acres and 2,630,400 bales an increase of 1,220,000 acres and 116,800 bales, as compared with the estimate for the same year published February 12, 1912. According to Table 21, the area devoted to the growth of cotton in 1912 was 21,911,000 acres, an increase of 296,000 acres as compared with 1911, but a decrease of 685,000 acres as compared with 1910. The acreage for 1912 exceeded by 3,497,410 acres the average for the 16-year period covered by the table.

The crop of 1912 amounted to 3,517,600 bales of 500 pounds each. It was 987,200 bales, or 39 per cent, more than the crop of 1911, 660,000 bales more than the average for the 16-year period. The average production per acre in 1912 was 80 pounds, which is only 2 pounds more than the average for the period.

The next table gives in greater detail the statistics for cotton acreage and production in India for the past three years.

The cotton generally grown in India is a very short-staple variety; this fact being due to a great extent to the desire of the growers for quantity rather than quality, since little more is realized for the better than for the less desirable grades of cotton. Efforts to improve the fiber have recently been made by the Indian Government, and several varieties have been developed which promise excellent results. American varieties have been acclimated and are grown to some extent,

while in Sind some Egyptian cotton is produced. Inasmuch as there is a tendency in the country toward the manufacture of finer grades of cloth, there will no doubt be a marked improvement in the cotton grown. In this connection it is interesting to note that the imports of raw cotton at Bombay for the year ending August 31, 1912, included more than 200,000 bales of American cotton.

TABLE 22.—*Cotton acreage and production in India, by provinces: 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.*

PROVINCE. (Includes native states within provincial boundaries.)	Year.	Acreage planted in cotton.	Cotton production (500-pound bales).
Total	1912	21,911,000	3,517,000
	1911	21,615,000	2,630,400
	1910	22,596,000	3,082,400
	1909	20,545,000	3,774,400
Bombay	1912	5,932,000	1,041,600
	1911	5,121,000	479,200
	1910	6,528,000	1,052,800
	1909	5,794,000	1,140,800
Central Provinces and Berar	1912	4,523,000	728,000
	1911	4,648,000	730,400
	1910	4,487,000	503,200
	1909	4,167,000	856,000
Hyderabad	1912	2,888,000	240,000
	1911	3,234,000	240,000
	1910	3,562,000	234,400
	1909	3,401,000	368,800
Madras	1912	2,426,000	253,600
	1911	2,878,000	268,000
	1910	1,873,000	188,000
	1909	1,569,000	144,000
Punjab	1912	1,575,000	276,800
	1911	1,582,000	192,800
	1910	1,385,000	244,800
	1909	1,436,000	316,800
United Provinces	1912	1,148,000	340,000
	1911	921,000	200,800
	1910	1,347,000	278,400
	1909	1,241,000	307,200
Central India	1912	1,314,000	164,800
	1911	1,400,000	182,400
	1910	1,349,000	189,600
	1909	1,068,000	176,800
Baroda	1912	762,000	156,800
	1911	665,000	76,800
	1910	806,000	107,200
	1909	675,000	188,000
Rajputana	1912	393,000	101,600
	1911	263,000	58,400
	1910	465,000	114,400
	1909	464,000	118,400
Sind	1912	288,000	96,800
	1911	346,000	99,200
	1910	279,000	77,600
	1909	214,000	83,200
All other provinces	1912	662,000	117,600
	1911	557,000	102,400
	1910	515,000	92,000
	1909	516,000	74,400

A large part of the Indian cotton crop is consumed in the Indian mills, while the surplus is widely distributed. During the year ending March 31 there were 1,625,518 equivalent 500-pound bales of cotton shipped from India, of which Japan took 782,190 bales, Germany 209,848, Belgium 189,066, Italy 128,001, Austria-Hungary 88,718, United Kingdom 68,047, France 71,759, Spain, 19,275, and China 43,239.

Climatic and soil conditions in the cotton-growing territory in India vary perhaps more than in any other country producing cotton. In some parts of the country the rainfall is abundant, while in others irrigation is resorted to, to some extent, and in still others the entire dependence for moisture is on irrigation. The seasons also vary greatly; for example, in October the cotton crop is being harvested in the north of India, while in the south planting is in progress. As a result, cotton is being picked somewhere in the country almost throughout the entire year.

Mr. Arno Schmidt, secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, visited India in December, 1911, and January, 1912, for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of cotton growing in India, especially with a view to the study of the question of establishing cotton-buying and ginning agencies in the long-staple cotton-growing districts. The following information is taken from his report entitled "Cotton Ginning in India:"

Under present methods of cotton buying, the cultivation of indigenous cotton proves more remunerative to the farmer because of the higher ginning outturn, the higher yield per acre, and the fact that it requires less attention, while, in many cases, little more is realized for the better grades of cotton than for the less desirable.

While some varieties of long-staple cottons can be produced in a few nonirrigated tracts, the cultivation of these cottons is not economically sound, and Government experts and others recognize that the cultivation of exotic types of long-staple cotton must be confined almost entirely to the irrigated districts. The prospects, therefore, of an extension of the area for these cottons lie mainly in the irrigation of hitherto dry tracts. The production of cotton equal to the American staple is being returned for a number of provinces, more than 100,000 bales being grown from the crop of 1911. The prospects for the production of long-staple cottons in India are decidedly favorable in certain sections of the country, and spinners should look for an increased supply from this country as a definitely settled opinion.

An important feature in the cotton-growing industry in India has been the discovery of a new variety, which has come to be grown extensively in the Madras Presidency. It is known as "Cambodia" or "Tinnevelly-American." It closely resembles American upland and is probably of the same species. It has a staple of about an inch, is uniform in length, glossy, somewhat creamy in appearance, and its fiber is fine and strong. The production of this cotton from the crop of 1907–8 amounted to 40 bales of 500 pounds each; in 1909 to 1,650 bales; in 1910 to 7,500 bales; and in 1911 to 30,000 bales; while that from the crop of 1912 has been estimated at 80,000 bales. This cotton is grown by irrigation and yields 500 or more pounds of lint to the acre, whereas the average yield for the country for all varieties is not greater than 90 to 100 pounds. The ryot, or farmer, has taken up the cultivation of this variety, although, as a rule, he is slow in making changes in his methods of culture or in the introduction of new varieties. Great hopes are based on the production of this cotton, some predicting that 1,000,000 bales per year would be grown in 10 years' time. The cotton compares favorably with American upland and thus would be available for use in many of the English mills, and, therefore, would lessen the dependence upon the product grown in the United States.

Egyptian cotton had been grown for several years in Sind, but, owing to the insufficient water supply, it was considered unwise to continue the cultivation of cotton which requires so much more water than some other kinds. It has, therefore, been decided to substitute American cotton for the Egyptian, and some 40 tons of "Triumph" seed have been ordered for distribution in this district. "Black Rattler" American cotton has been grown by several farmers in Sind, the staple being considered better than "Tinnevelly." It is expected that there will be a considerable extension in cotton growing in this province, by reason of the completion of several important irrigation projects.

Formerly nearly the entire Indian crop was ginned by hand. This method has been almost completely supplanted by power gins,

especially in Madras and some of the other provinces. The exporters of southern India, who are at the same time the ginners, buy the cotton only after they gin it, while spinning mills in this section of the country have their own gins attached to the mills, Platt's roller gin being the type most used. Indian bales are usually put up in packages of 400 pounds each, although in southern India the usual weight is 500 pounds, the cotton being compressed to a density of 40 cubic feet per ton for Indian mills, 44 cubic feet per ton for Japanese mills, and 50 cubic feet per ton for European mills. The ginneries begin work in the Madras Presidency about the middle of February and do not finish until Christmas, being operated two shifts of 12 hours each from April to September.

Fraudulent practices exist in the handling of cotton in India, more so perhaps than in any other country. In some sections of the country cotton is dampened for the purpose of increasing the weight, a hose pipe being used in applying the water. Saltpeter, which readily takes up the moisture of the atmosphere, is sometimes mixed with the cotton. The mixing of seed cotton and of waste cotton from the spinning mills is resorted to in some instances. The attention of the Government has been called to these abuses and corrective measures are under consideration.

The Department of Agriculture of the Indian Government is devoting much attention to cotton growing in the country. The governments of the various subdivisions also have experiment stations, and, in addition, maintain seed farms which are distributed all through the country, the Madras Presidency alone having about 50 of an average size of 8 acres. These farms are owned by cultivators, but the Department of Agriculture supervises the cultivation, buys the seed cotton and gins it, and distributes the seed. The Government in this way is probably employing the best means for improving the staple and for increasing the yield.

It has been the general custom to sow the seed broadcast, but more is being planted each year with drills. This permits of a larger area being planted with the improved seed selected and, incidentally, provides a larger seed supply for export and for crushing. The methods of preparing the soil for planting and the manner of cultivating are generally crude, but a marked improvement in this regard in recent years is taking place.

There is not the least doubt that the cotton crop of India can be doubled without even interfering with the growing of food supplies, which must remain the primary consideration. This increase in the production of cotton may be brought about by increasing the yield per acre, which with better cultural methods and with seed selection can be made much larger. The feasibility of this can readily be appreciated when it is noted that the average production per acre in India is less than 100 pounds of lint cotton, whereas in the United States it is about 200 pounds. Where irrigation is used in growing cotton there is no doubt that more than a bale of lint cotton can be produced per acre.

EGYPT.

Egypt, which ranks third among the countries of the world in the production of cotton, possesses several natural advantages for the cultivation of this crop. The climate is favorable, the season beginning early and being long enough to enable both plant and fiber to mature fully. Egypt being practically a rainless country, irrigation is depended upon almost entirely for the supply of moisture, and, as a result, the crop does not suffer from drought. The gathering of the crop is not interfered with by storms or rains, and there is no loss or damage from these causes.

The growth of cotton production in Egypt, which dates from 1820, has been, generally speaking, very gradual. In 1859 the crop was approximately 100,000 bales. The influence of the Civil War in the United States in stimulating the cultivation of cotton in other countries was felt strongly in Egypt, and in 1865 the production had increased to 439,000 bales. Later it decreased somewhat, but not to as great an extent as in many other countries.

The Egyptian varieties of cotton have been evolved largely from sea-island and Brazilian seed, and great care has been exercised in their development. The length, strength, and color of Egyptian cottons are characteristics of special value, while the uniformity of the fiber, due to the equality of growth, leads to less waste in the manufacturing processes.

In recent years, however, there has been a deterioration in the quality of the fiber, as well as a decrease in the yield per acre. This is said to be due mainly to four causes, namely: (1) Careless seed selection; (2) overcropping—that is, reducing the customary rotation of three years to two and decreasing the distance between rows and between plants; (3) insect pests, especially the cotton worm and the bollworm; and (4) water-logging of the soil—that is, the raising of the level of the subsoil water. It has lately been proved beyond doubt that raising the level of the subsoil water is the most important cause of the decrease in yield, while careless seed selection is probably responsible for the deterioration in quality. Efforts are being made to remedy these conditions, and various governmental departments are actively engaged in the search for effective remedies.[1]

Table 23 shows the cotton acreage, production, and average yield per acre in Egypt for the past 17 years.

TABLE 23.—*Cotton acreage, production, and yield per acre in Egypt: 1895 to 1912.*

[Compiled from reports of the Egyptian Survey Department.]

YEAR.	Acreage.	PRODUCTION.	
		Total (500-pound bales).	Average per acre (lbs.).
1912	1,787,000	1,523,000	426
1911	1,776,000	1,463,000	412
1910	1,664,000	1,506,000	453
1909	1,619,000	1,000,000	309
1908	1,703,000	1,337,000	393
1907	1,664,000	1,433,000	431
1906	1,564,000	1,377,000	440
1905	1,626,000	1,181,000	363
1904	1,491,000	1,251,000	420
1903	1,383,000	1,289,000	466
1902	1,324,000	1,157,000	437
1901	1,297,000	1,262,000	487
1900	1,277,000	1,077,000	422
1899	1,197,000	1,290,000	539
1898	1,164,000	1,107,000	476
1897	1,172,000	1,296,000	553
1896	1,091,000	1,165,000	534
1895	1,015,000	1,041,000	513

According to the statistics in Table 23, the acreage devoted to cotton in 1912 was 1,787,000—a slight increase over that of 1911, and the largest for any year

[1] Cotton Growing in Egypt, by Mr. Arno Schmidt, secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, published in 1912.

covered by the table. The crop of 1912 is estimated at 1,523,000 bales of 500 pounds each, as compared with 1,463,000 in 1911 and 1,506,000 in 1910, and is the record crop for the country.

The population of Egypt is not far from 10,000,000, and the necessity of supplying the necessary foodstuffs for this number of people and of providing for the increase in population will prevent any addition to the acreage devoted to cotton, unless it be made by the reclamation of waste lands. The Government of Egypt has taken active steps to provide a proper drainage of the soil in the districts in which water-logging is prevalent. This will, in time, make available for agriculture some additional acreage in Lower Egypt. Land in Upper Egypt is also being brought under cultivation by means of the construction of new irrigation works. An effort is being made to have the Imperial British Government guarantee the interest on a loan of approximately $15,000,000 for the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of a portion of the Gezira Plain. Experiments have been carried on during the past two years in growing cotton in this locality and a grade of very good fiber has been obtained, the average yield being 550 pounds per acre and the highest yield almost 800 pounds. It is stated that this district, which by reason of its topography may be easily irrigated, contains 5,000,000 acres. Other districts in the Sudan are also spoken of as being suitable for the cultivation of cotton, but the Gezira Plain seems to offer the best opportunity for largely increasing the production of this crop under British auspices.

For years the Egyptian cotton grower has had to contend with the bollworm, which in some seasons has wrought much damage. In 1910 a new pest made its appearance, and it has already done serious harm. The following excerpt from an article published in the Manchester Guardian contains a description of the worm:

> The new pest is known as the pink bollworm; the larva is described as a cylindrical pinkish caterpillar, about half an inch long, with smooth, fine skin. It is very easily distinguished from the other bollworm, already of such evil repute in Egypt, which is whitish gray with rough skin and green markings. Both are to be distinguished from the American boll weevil, which, fortunately, has not made its appearance in Egypt. Galechia Gossypiella, as the new enemy is called, was well known in India, and was first noticed in Egypt in 1910. Its methods of doing damage are as different from the other bollworm (Earias Insulana) as its appearance. It seems to attack the flowers in summer and later on the ripening bolls. Creeping into the boll it eats out the kernel of one seed, and lying in the excavated shell, draws another seed close to it and eats out that kernel also. It remains in the boll as long as there is any seed left, and as the apparent damage to the boll is not so great as to prevent it being picked, the worm is carried away to the store with the gathered cotton and continues its depredations there, moving from one boll to another until the cotton goes to the ginning factory.
>
> The damage already done this season appears to be considerable. The Aboukir Co. have reported the loss of almost a third of their crop, mainly from this cause, and other parts of the Behera Province seem to have suffered heavily. In other provinces it has been much less marked, but there is grave danger of its spreading in the course of another season to other districts, and energetic measures will be needed to combat it. Unfortunately, little is yet known of its life history and development, and no means have yet been discovered to deal with it. The original bollworm was a sufficiently difficult business to tackle, and it is not likely the newcomer will be easier.

RUSSIA.

The production of cotton in Turkestan and Trans-Caucasia has shown a rapid increase in recent years. A large area, especially in the former, is suited to this culture. Irrigation is necessary in supplying the moisture for the crop, and the production of the country is limited largely by the extent to which irrigation works are available and by water supply. The Russian Government has encouraged the cultivation of cotton in many ways, among others, by placing a heavy import duty on cotton, by establishing experiment stations, by furnishing selected seed, by installing improved gins, and by providing better transportation facilities.

Much the larger part of the cotton grown in the Empire is produced in Turkestan, the Ferghana Valley alone contributing more than one-half of the total. The decrease of cotton prices at the end of 1911 and beginning of 1912, together with the rise in prices of cereal products in the cotton-growing districts, caused a reduction in the area under cotton in 1912. According to information collected by the Cotton Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, this reduction amounted to 3 per cent in Ferghana, 10 per cent in Samarkand, and 10 to 15 per cent in Bokhara. In the Syr Darya and trans-Caspian districts, on the contrary, an extension of about 30 per cent was observed. The conditions for the development of the crop in Turkestan were so good that, in spite of the reduction in the area under cultivation, the 1912 production exceeded that of the previous year. The crop of 1912 was estimated by the Cotton Committee at 1,073,215 bales of 500 pounds each, although estimates from other sources are to the effect that it will not reach a total of 800,000 bales. No accurate information is available, and the Bureau of the Census therefore places the crop at the intermediate figure of 950,000 bales.

There are several projects of importance under way for an increase in the acreage under cotton in Asiatic Russia. The following, from the report of Consul General Snodgrass, of Moscow, is taken from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports:

> Moscow textile manufacturers are contemplating a new cotton enterprise in Central Asia—to exploit the Valley of Shirabad in Southern Bokhara. Citizens of Moscow, together with several foreign engineers, visited the plantations and are favorably impressed by the results obtained from the Egyptian varieties. The Valley of Shirabad presents most favorable conditions for the culture of cotton. It is 200 miles south of Ferghana, and, according to the data of the last eight years, there is an average of 190 cloudless days per annum. A concession has been secured from the Ameer of Bokhara for the exploitation of 200,000 acres for a period of 100 years, the concessionaire being entitled to the use of the water from the river Soorham to the amount of 63 cubic feet per second. It is proposed to settle about 10,000 families in this district, allowing 15 acres to each for the cultivation of cotton.

CHINA.

The cotton plant has been grown in China for centuries, but no reliable data as to the yearly production are available. Large quantities of cotton are consumed locally in the homes of the people and it is impossible to determine this amount with any degree of accuracy. The amount so used, however, is variously estimated at from 400,000 bales to 1,000,000 bales annually. According to information at hand the Chinese commercial crop of 1912 is placed at 1,074,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This is a larger amount than reported for any previous year. A number of cotton mills have been established in China within the last 20 years, and the number of spindles employed is increasing each year. These mills depend almost entirely on domestic cotton for their requirements, which amount annually to about 475,000 bales.

The fiber of the native cottons is very poor, although the planting of American seed has resulted in a greatly improved staple. As a consequence, some of the Chinese cotton comes into competition with American, particularly in the Japanese market. Large areas in China are suited to cotton culture, but the requirements of land for the raising of foodstuffs will always tend against a large increase in the production of cotton in that country. Adulteration is resorted to frequently, but the following excerpt from a report of the American consul at Tientsin shows that radical steps are being taken to stamp out this practice:

> The Tientsin Commissioner of Customs has given official notice that all cotton for exportation reaching Tientsin from points in the interior will be the subject of regular customs testing. Cotton which contains more than 12 per cent of moisture will not be permitted to pass the customs' barriers and may be detained in the customs' warehouses at the expense of the owner until it has reached the proper standard, or else it may be removed elsewhere. This standard for cotton was advocated by the Cotton Antiadulteration Association of Tientsin, which was recently formed by native and foreign merchants in the cotton trade. The testing of cotton was demanded by the export trade because of the watering practiced by certain native cotton traders.

BRAZIL.

Cotton is indigenous to Brazil, the Indians having used the lint from the wild tree cotton for various purposes before the advent of the Europeans. The cultivation of cotton received comparatively little attention until the shortage in the supply from the United States, during the Civil War, greatly increased the price. In 1860 the exports of Brazilian cotton amounted to about 50,000 bales of 500 pounds each, while in 1872 the exports amounted to 346,231 bales, the largest quantity ever exported in a single year. In 1912 the exports amounted to 73,960 bales, the larger part of which went to the United Kingdom. Brazil maintains a very high tariff on raw cotton, 7.27 cents a pound,[1] and, as a consequence, the Brazilian mills depend almost entirely on the home production, consuming by far the larger portion of the total quantity grown. According to the best information available regarding the production in 1912, the amount is placed at 320,000 bales. A large area in the country is suited to the raising of cotton, but, until better cultural methods are employed and improved transportation facilities provided, no great increase in its production can be expected.

Tree cotton, sometimes known as Maranhao cotton, is produced to some extent. The plant attains a height of 15 to 20 feet and will yield well for from two to four years. It produces a better quality of cotton than the herbaceous varieties grown in Brazil, although the yield is less.

PERU.

In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the production of cotton in Peru. In 1902 the crop amounted to 36,500 bales of 500 pounds each, and in 1910 it was 128,000 bales, of which 110,000 bales were exported. The area planted in that year, according to the Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics (March, 1911) issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, was 148,000 acres. Complete data as to the size of the crop of 1912 are not available, but it is believed that the total is approximately the same as that for 1910.

The principal cotton-producing districts of Peru are great desertlike valleys near the coast, irrigated by waters from the Andes brought in canals from the main rivers. Peruvian cotton is practically free from many of the diseases that attack the plants in other lands. There are several varieties of cotton grown in the country, that from American seed, introduced and cultivated after the American Civil War, amounting to nearly two-thirds of the total. The best known variety is that designated "rough Peruvian," which is used for mixing with wool and is in demand in all wool-manufacturing countries. Small quantities of sea-island and Mit Afifi are also grown.

TURKEY.

The production of cotton in Turkey, which acquired some importance during the American Civil War and which declined shortly thereafter, is reviving, especially in the Smyrna and Adana districts. Efforts have been made to improve the cultural methods and the quality of the fiber, and cotton growing will undoubtedly spread, especially in the lowlands of the rivers emptying into the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf.

According to the International Institute of Agriculture, the 1909–10 production of cotton in Turkey in Europe was 10,000 bales of 500 pounds each, and that in Turkey in Asia 98,000 bales. The production in Turkey as a whole in 1912 is estimated at 115,000 bales. American seed has been introduced with beneficial results, and it is probable there will be a large proportional increase in the production in the near future.

[1] Cotton Goods in Latin America, by W. A. Graham Clark, special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

MEXICO.

Accurate statistics as to the annual production of cotton in Mexico are not available. The semiannual reports of the cotton mills to the Government, however, give the quantities of the several kinds of cotton consumed, and these, with the statistics of imports and exports, afford a general idea as to the production. The consumption of Mexican cotton in Mexican mills amounted to 130,000 bales of 500 pounds net for the year ending June 30, 1912, as compared with 147,000 bales for 1911 and 124,000 bales for 1910.[1] The annual exports of cotton are negligible, while the imports range from 5,000 to 40,000 bales, most of which are American cotton. The growing conditions during the last season were better than for several years previous, but the output was restricted somewhat by the disturbed political conditions, and the production for 1912 is accordingly placed at 140,000 bales.

[1] The Market World and Chronicle, May 10, 1913 (article by E. T. Craig, City of Mexico.)

Cotton is cultivated in many parts of Mexico, but more than three-fourths of the total quantity is grown in the Laguna district, which includes portions of the states of Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, where the production depends almost entirely upon irrigation. The staple produced in Mexico is strong and averages more than an inch in length.

When the factories are operating under normal conditions they consume practically the entire production and draw also upon the United States for a part of their requirements.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Cotton for mill consumption was produced in a number of other countries in 1912, among which are Persia, various sections of Africa other than Egypt, Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, Haiti, and Greece. Small quantities have also been furnished by a number of other countries, but the aggregate is comparatively insignificant.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON.

Statistics concerning the quantity of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and the number of active consuming cotton spindles are now collected monthly by the Bureau of the Census. This work is done in compliance with an act of Congress approved July 22, 1912. Prior to the enactment of this law, the bureau collected the statistics of cotton consumed and cotton on hand for periods ending with August, October, December, and February.

These statistics are auxiliary to those of cotton ginned, and their purpose is to furnish reliable information as to the movement of cotton, which will be of value to the producer in disposing of his cotton and in planning for the succeeding crop, as well as to the manufacturer in purchasing his supplies.

The American crop is handled by a large number of agencies. Roughly, there are 1,700,000 growers, 30,000 ginners, 2,600 public storage places, 2,100 cotton-consuming establishments, and numerous transportation companies, local buyers, merchants, and others who handle more or less cotton during the season. In order to obtain complete statistics concerning the consumption and stocks of cotton it would be necessary to consult all of these. It is manifestly impracticable to obtain monthly reports from so many agencies, and the Bureau of the Census has therefore adopted the plan of securing individual reports of the quantity of cotton consumed and of stocks on hand in manufacturing establishments and in independent warehouses, compresses, and other public storage places at the end of each report period. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of this department, compiles and furnishes to the Bureau of the Census the statistics of imports and exports of cotton.

Statistics of cotton consumed, exported, and on hand have been collected since 1906. Table 24 summarizes these statistics for years ending August 31, showing, separately, the quantity of cotton consumed and on hand in manufacturing establishments for cotton-growing states and for all other states. The segregation of stocks shown in this and succeeding tables is based upon the location of the cotton and not upon the ownership nor the locality of growth. For instance, cotton in warehouses connected with the mills is classed as in manufacturing establishments, while cotton in independent warehouses and other public storage places comprises all cotton stored in such establishments, regardless of its ownership.

TABLE 24.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE COTTON SUPPLY FOR YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31: 1907 TO 1912.

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

DISTRIBUTION.	1911-1912	1910-1911	1909-1910	1908-1909	1907-1908	1906-1907
Aggregate	17,896,226	13,873,423	12,188,021	15,312,885	13,358,707	15,025,720
Cotton exported	10,681,758	7,781,414	6,339,028	8,574,024	7,573,349	8,503,265
Cotton consumed, total	5,367,583	4,704,978	4,798,953	5,240,719	4,539,090	4,984,936
In cotton-growing states	2,712,223	2,328,487	2,292,333	2,553,797	2,187,096	2,410,993
In all other states	2,655,360	2,376,491	2,506,620	2,686,922	2,351,994	2,573,943
Cotton destroyed by fire	70,000	12,000	10,000	14,557	10,210	22,952
Cotton on hand at end of year, total	1,776,885	1,375,031	1,040,040	1,483,585	1,236,058	1,514,567
In manufacturing establishments, total	870,646	542,191	533,232	907,097	594,184	1,016,738
In cotton-growing states	241,611	101,114	121,349	186,458	112,471	311,307
In all other states	629,035	441,077	411,883	720,639	481,713	705,431
In independent warehouses and other public storage places	556,239	432,840	306,808	325,099	444,626	388,919
Elsewhere (estimated)	350,000	400,000	200,000	251,389	197,248	108,910

From 1909 to 1912 statistics of the supply and distribution of cotton for two-month periods ending with October, December, and February have been collected. Table 25 summarizes the statistics for these periods, and presents also the totals for the six-month period.

The total supply of cotton for each period was ascertained by combining the stocks of cotton at the beginning of the period with the ginnings and net imports during the period. The distribution shows the quantity of cotton consumed during the period, the amount exported and that held in manufacturing establishments and in independent warehouses and other public storage places. The difference between the sum of these items and the total supply is taken as measuring the quantity of stocks held elsewhere.

The supply of cotton for the six-month period ending with February, 1913, amounted to 15,276,489 bales, as compared with 16,781,751 bales in 1912, 12,788,572 bales in 1911, and 11,575,330 bales in 1910. Of the total supply for the six months ending with February, 1913, 6,803,528 bales, or 44.6 per cent, were exported; 2,874,963 bales, or 18.8 per cent, were consumed in the United States; and 5,597,998 bales, or 36.6 per cent remained in the country at the close of the period.

There were 2,874,963 bales of cotton consumed during the six months ending February 28, 1913, of which the cotton-growing states reported 1,456,950 bales, and all other states 1,418,013 bales. These figures for consumption exceed those for the same period in any other season shown in the table. Foreign cotton included amounted to 126,667 bales of 500 pounds each, distributed as follows: Egyptian, 110,976 bales; Chinese, 8,602 bales; Peruvian, 5,192 bales; and all other, 1,897 bales. The quantity of linter cotton included in the statistics of consumption amounted to 150,345 bales.

Of the total stocks of cotton in the country at the close of February, 1913, 1,981,301 bales, or 35.4 per cent, were held by manufacturers; 2,250,899 bales, or 40.2 per cent, were held in independent warehouses and other public storage places; and 1,365,798 bales, or 24.4 per cent, by other holders. These proportions differ widely from those for the same period in 1911–12, when the corresponding percentages were 25.1, 37.1, and 37.8, respectively, but compare more closely with those for 1911, which were 37.7, 44.1, and 18.2, respectively. The stocks of cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments at the close of February, 1913, were larger than in any other year, the quantity in the cotton-growing states being 22.5 per cent larger than in 1912 and 53.7 per cent larger than in 1911. The quantity in independent warehouses and in other public storage places, however, shows a decrease of 30,096 bales as compared with February, 1912.

TABLE 25.—SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS.

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

PERIOD.	SUPPLY OF COTTON.				DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON.							
	Total.	Stocks held at beginning of period.	Ginnings.[1]	Imports less re-exports.	Total.	Exports.	Consumption.		Stocks at end of period.			
									In manufacturing establishments.		In independent warehouses, etc.	Elsewhere.
							In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.	In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.		
Sept. 1 to end of Feb.:												
1912-13	15,276,489	1,776,885	13,359,928	139,676	15,276,489	6,803,528	1,456,950	1,418,013	897,007	1,084,294	2,250,899	1,365,798
1911-12	16,781,751	1,375,031	15,338,052	68,668	16,781,751	8,007,814	1,294,599	1,273,596	732,382	809,673	2,280,995	2,382,692
1910-11	12,788,572	1,040,040	11,612,951	135,581	12,788,572	6,337,968	1,186,347	1,215,685	583,512	941,440	1,787,006	736,614
1909-10	11,575,330	1,483,585	9,997,967	93,778	11,575,330	4,599,682	1,232,689	1,306,710	668,998	1,024,100	1,903,350	839,801
Sept. 1 to Oct. 31:												
1912	9,934,611	1,776,885	8,138,287	19,439	9,934,611	2,245,605	476,999	472,222	450,851	458,138	2,821,315	3,009,481
1911	10,585,259	1,375,031	9,199,608	10,620	10,585,259	2,433,909	393,334	384,050	417,561	365,519	2,756,531	3,834,355
1910	8,045,964	1,040,040	6,992,942	12,982	8,045,964	2,003,389	357,097	393,533	355,476	340,048	2,428,136	2,168,285
Nov. 1 to Dec. 31:												
1912	10,812,187	6,739,785	4,038,183	34,219	10,812,187	3,126,081	468,486	452,300	940,706	764,499	3,235,364	1,824,751
1911	11,735,797	7,373,966	4,346,097	15,734	11,735,797	2,916,395	431,677	427,877	681,791	651,782	3,667,041	2,959,234
1910	9,077,214	5,291,945	3,738,562	46,707	9,077,214	2,529,596	408,151	414,980	610,559	741,890	3,067,221	1,304,817
Jan. 1 to end of Feb.:												
1913	8,034,796	6,765,320	1,183,458	86,018	8,034,796	1,431,842	511,465	493,491	897,007	1,084,294	2,250,899	1,365,798
1912	9,794,509	7,959,848	1,792,347	42,314	9,794,509	2,657,510	469,588	461,669	732,382	809,673	2,280,995	2,382,692
1911	6,681,826	5,724,487	881,447	75,892	6,681,826	1,804,983	421,099	407,172	583,512	941,440	1,787,006	736,614

[1] The total production of linters for the crop is ascertained at the March 1 canvass, and the entire amount is included only for the specified periods ending with February.

Monthly reports of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand.—The collection of monthly reports of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and of active consuming cotton spindles, authorized in the act approved July 22, 1912, was inaugurated with the beginning of the cotton year, September 1, 1912. Table 26 presents these statistics for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1912, and January, February, and March, 1913.

TABLE 26.—COTTON CONSUMED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND ON HAND, AND ACTIVE CONSUMING COTTON SPINDLES, BY MONTHS: SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO FEBRUARY, 1913.

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

MONTH.	COTTON CONSUMED.			COTTON ON HAND.			Cotton imported.	Cotton exported.	ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES.		
	Total.	In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.	In manufacturing establishments.		In independent warehouses.			Total.	In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.
				In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.						
1912.											
September	436,161	223,541	212,620	205,314	508,592	1,386,346	8,930	729,859	29,775,039	11,502,636	18,272,403
October	513,060	253,458	259,602	450,851	458,138	2,821,315	10,571	1,515,746	30,030,733	11,582,060	18,448,673
November	475,511	243,308	232,203	763,040	577,972	3,370,715	9,452	1,734,687	30,072,579	11,610,173	18,462,406
December	445,275	225,178	220,097	940,706	764,499	3,235,364	24,846	1,391,394	30,153,747	11,619,899	18,533,848
1913.											
January	533,743	271,504	262,239	917,712	995,281	2,657,048	52,022	900,931	30,359,843	11,740,465	18,619,378
February	471,213	239,961	231,252	897,007	1,084,294	2,250,899	34,039	530,911	30,536,486	11,757,852	18,778,634
March	485,573	250,213	235,360	849,573	1,081,949	1,831,316	27,889	372,073	30,575,028	11,853,142	18,721,886

The quantity of cotton consumed, as shown in the table, varies considerably from month to month. The large amounts for October and for January, however, may be accounted for in part by the fact that a number of establishments, among them some of the largest in the country, report for a four-week or a five-week period, so that the figures for these months cover a five-weeks consumption in the case of a considerable number of establishments. The consumption both in the cotton-growing states and in all other states shows a general increase during the seven-month period covered by the table. The number of active cotton spindles has shown for each month a gain over the preceding month, this being the case both in the cotton-growing states and in all other states.

The stocks of cotton on hand naturally increased during the ginning season, reaching their highest point for the manufacturing establishments in December in cotton-growing states and in February in all other states, while the quantity in independent warehouses and other public storage places was largest at the close of November. These statistics do not show the quantity of cotton held "elsewhere," that is, cotton other than that in manufacturing establishments and in public storage places. As stated on page 50, this information would have to be obtained by deducting from the total supply the aggregate amount of cotton consumed, cotton exported, and cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments and in public storage places. Inasmuch as the statistics of cotton ginned do not in all cases relate to the calendar month, the total supply for some months can not be ascertained, and for this reason cotton held "elsewhere" is omitted in Table 26 and the total stocks on hand at the end of each month are not shown.

Imports and exports of cotton.—Foreign cotton imported into the United States is frequently transshipped at intermediate points, and in some instances is counted as imported from the country of transshipment. There has been a demand for information regarding the country of production, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of this department has accordingly changed the form of inquiry so as to elicit this information. The following table shows the monthly imports of cotton, by country of production, from September, 1912, to March, 1913, inclusive.

A large proportion of the foreign cotton imported into the United States is Egyptian, 85.7 per cent of the total for the seven-month period shown in the table being produced in that country. Almost one-half of the remainder is Chinese, with smaller amounts of Peruvian, Indian, and Mexican.

TABLE 27.—*Imports of cotton, by country of production, by months, September, 1912, to March, 1913.*

[Equivalent 500-pound bales.]

MONTH.	Total.	Egypt.	Peru.	China.	India.	Mexico.	All other countries.
1912.							
September	8,930	7,710	630	106	433	21	30
October	10,571	6,522	567	3,042	345	58	37
November	9,452	7,905	867	471	151	3	55
December	24,846	21,548	1,481	1,730	.....	72	15
1913.							
January	52,022	47,098	1,586	3,132	44	160	2
February	34,039	29,899	1,367	2,457	.....	316	.....
March	27,889	23,028	946	1,051	2,505	97	262
Total for 7 months	167,749	143,710	7,444	11,989	3,478	727	401

The following table shows, by months, the total exports of domestic cotton, and, separately, those of the most important countries to which exported, from September, 1912, to March, 1913, inclusive:

TABLE 28.—*Exports of domestic cotton, by countries to which exported, by months, September, 1912, to March, 1913.*

[Running bales, counting round as half bales.]

MONTH.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	All other countries.
1912.						
September	729,859	345,290	163,449	103,060	36,901	81,159
October	1,515,746	638,780	430,744	239,515	63,606	143,101
November	1,734,687	764,928	464,058	263,582	51,756	190,363
December	1,391,394	610,386	384,345	165,573	57,056	174,034
1913.						
January	900,931	355,837	240,087	97,818	49,871	157,318
February	530,911	166,726	159,817	26,991	47,450	129,927
March	372,073	97,185	128,019	14,561	44,847	87,461
Total for 7 months	7,175,601	2,979,132	1,970,519	911,100	351,487	963,363

Stocks of cotton in foreign countries.—Owing to the interest attaching to cotton because of its importance in international trade and in the industrial world, there are a number of individuals and associations engaged in compiling and publishing statistics regarding this crop. These statistics, as a rule, are limited to the more important cotton centers and to cotton afloat, and full data for the world are not available.

Among the compilers of these reports may be mentioned the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, which includes leading organizations of cotton manufacturers in the important cotton-spinning countries. The federation collects information direct from the mills as to actual stocks of cotton on hand at the close of August and of February. Owing to the fact that the furnishing of the information is voluntary, and to the further fact that the mills are very widely scattered, there are always some establishments which fail to furnish the data at all, while the returns of some others

are delayed beyond the date of publication. As a result the data are incomplete and comparisons made from the statistics shown are materially affected and therefore less valuable.

The following table, compiled from the report of the federation published March 31, 1913, shows, by countries, for the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, the total estimated number of spinning spindles, the number of spinning spindles in the establishments from which returns were actually received, and the number of bales of the several kinds of cotton on hand, in the establishments reporting, on March 1.

TABLE 29.—NUMBER OF SPINDLES AND STOCKS OF COTTON ON HAND MARCH 1, BY COUNTRIES: 1909 TO 1913.

[Compiled from the Report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, published March 31, 1913. Stocks relate only to establishments from which reports were received.]

COUNTRY AND YEAR.	Total estimated number of spinning spindles.	Number of spinning spindles in mills from which returns were received.	COTTON STOCKS ON MARCH 1 (RUNNING BALES).				
			Total.	American.	East Indian.	Egyptian.	All other.
Europe:							
Great Britain—							
1913	55,576,108	48,229,545	494,367	326,034	8,937	126,399	32,997
1912	55,164,794	48,220,302	430,143	287,276	8,104	101,929	32,834
1911	53,859,247	48,088,061	399,021	260,845	15,626	92,216	30,334
1910	53,729,982	48,818,234	415,182	248,430	19,603	100,368	46,781
1909	53,471,897	47,794,671	464,388	303,844	13,637	118,414	28,493
Germany—							
1913	10,920,426	10,717,848	370,280	264,882	47,152	37,800	20,446
1912	10,598,752	10,335,274	328,582	249,545	35,252	33,272	10,513
1911	10,299,597	10,045,369	307,506	188,858	69,147	33,783	15,808
1910	10,058,370	9,891,450	341,339	214,901	72,240	35,652	18,546
1909	9,881,321	9,819,293	401,207	252,778	108,538	29,218	10,673
Russia—							
1913	8,950,000	7,218,788	498,659	61,136	5,781	16,332	415,410
1912	8,800,000	7,320,117	541,822	111,120	2,642	15,220	412,840
1911	8,600,000	6,731,395	454,587	97,715	6,020	15,908	334,944
1910	8,200,000	5,861,461	500,623	90,533	4,653	19,365	386,072
1909	7,829,210	5,750,159	442,082	113,575	8,689	23,623	296,195
France—							
1913	7,400,000	7,207,103	199,364	127,789	25,467	32,822	13,286
1912	7,400,000	7,155,079	178,262	123,983	16,504	27,716	10,059
1911	7,200,000	6,978,867	162,060	100,998	27,671	27,374	6,017
1910	7,033,187	6,615,503	189,092	124,378	32,910	25,165	6,639
1909	6,750,000	6,085,491	182,233	123,996	31,890	19,449	6,898
Austria—							
1913	4,864,453	4,864,453	174,094	125,260	31,100	8,361	9,373
1912	4,718,282	4,718,282	184,386	137,787	29,959	9,130	7,510
1911	4,686,433	4,286,692	151,508	94,083	43,189	8,181	6,055
1910	4,557,137	4,303,046	168,908	104,877	51,828	9,284	2,919
1909	4,162,295	4,122,295	201,348	127,711	60,078	10,948	2,611
Italy—							
1913	4,580,000	3,657,039	135,821	99,334	24,117	4,791	7,579
1912	4,622,065	3,382,377	140,908	110,003	23,287	5,613	2,005
1911	4,215,000	3,855,750	159,750	91,936	53,606	8,528	5,680
1910	4,150,000	3,824,777	166,083	98,765	56,931	5,161	5,226
1909	4,000,000	3,587,405	197,668	139,797	47,574	7,062	3,235
Spain—							
1913	2,200,000	1,842,200	74,744	48,453	11,472	2,985	11,834
1912	1,853,000	1,713,220	66,640	47,500	9,600	2,340	7,200
1911	1,853,000	1,712,640	64,200	42,300	11,500	2,300	8,100
1910	1,900,000	1,702,000	63,450	43,100	9,500	2,400	8,450
1909	1,853,000	1,272,000	50,230	31,723	12,750	2,923	2,834
Switzerland—							
1913	1,398,062	1,279,508	29,101	15,039	1,293	12,032	737
1912	1,407,272	1,235,198	27,320	16,298	355	10,032	635
1911	1,485,454	1,307,664	21,341	10,579	1,213	8,917	632
1910	1,496,698	1,309,432	24,973	13,598	1,416	9,330	629
1909	1,493,012	1,414,660	30,794	15,083	1,499	12,878	1,334
Belgium—							
1913	1,468,838	1,468,838	81,963	47,510	33,053	241	1,159
1912	1,371,975	1,371,975	56,515	40,455	14,812	80	1,168
1911	1,322,075	1,322,075	74,424	33,807	38,895	129	1,593
1910	1,312,780	1,312,780	59,489	31,795	24,639	107	3,038
1909	1,200,000	1,026,651	49,316	27,215	21,500	374	227
Sweden—							
1913	529,772	377,796	22,564	21,108	915	280	261
1912	529,772	386,454	15,088	12,748	2,022	317	1
1911	529,772	418,793	20,113	15,772	3,827	494	20
Europe—Con.							
Sweden—Con.							
1910	470,000	411,493	14,862	11,604	2,707	525	26
1909	430,000	325,911	16,695	13,232	3,424	.....	39
Portugal—							
1913	482,000	400,000	3,600	2,150	50	200	1,200
1912	480,000	390,520	9,658	7,440	234	134	1,850
1911	475,696	287,400	6,740	4,560	620	360	1,200
1910	475,696	378,016	9,602	6,922	300	180	2,200
1909	450,000	440,716	17,594	8,468	91	139	8,896
Holland—							
1913	470,956	470,956	15,855	9,989	2,663	146	3,057
1912	454,412	454,412	9,425	7,905	1,256	.....	264
1911	465,246	465,246	8,655	6,521	2,134	.....	.....
1910	420,978	420,978	11,520	5,762	5,066	.....	692
1909	417,214	417,214	14,815	9,482	5,333	.....	.....
Denmark—							
1913	86,836	86,836	1,544	1,312	.....	.....	232
1912	83,160	83,160	1,480	1,480	.....	.....	.....
1911	83,240	83,240	1,357	1,004	333	.....	20
1910	77,644	70,708	896	740	61	.....	95
1909	77,644	66,076	1,016	591	425	.....	.....
Norway—							
1913	74,564	74,564	2,564	2,167	366	.....	31
1912	74,536	74,536	1,684	1,492	155	.....	37
1911	75,768	75,768	2,339	1,703	501	.....	135
1910	75,128	75,128	1,514	1,261	188	.....	65
1909	75,000	65,664	1,954	1,768	160	.....	26
India:							
1913	6,400,000	4,899,112	349,400	23,620	274,237	333	51,210
1912	6,300,000	3,712,773	352,216	24,077	299,849	254	28,036
1911	6,195,671	4,291,679	283,046	1,669	280,640	592	145
1910	6,053,231	3,296,358	231,182	8,957	200,897	588	20,740
1909	5,756,020	1,300,175	123,187	4,388	115,895	667	2,237
Japan:							
1913	2,250,080	2,174,444	266,857	85,840	140,594	4,888	35,535
1912	2,176,960	2,176,960	173,356	65,699	90,447	4,598	12,612
1911	2,095,232	1,880,396	313,627	43,337	152,845	6,235	111,210
1910	1,954,880	1,710,766	206,754	34,692	142,081	7,473	22,508
1909	1,695,879	1,492,089	196,610	54,193	101,644	7,395	33,378
Canada:							
1913	855,293	604,673	47,120	47,120	.....	.....	.....
1912	855,293	609,905	26,052	26,052	.....	.....	.....
1911	855,293	620,005	44,051	44,051	.....	.....	.....
1910	855,293	589,400	35,099	35,099	.....	.....	.....
1909	855,293	627,463	25,724	24,102	.....	966	656
Brazil:							
1913	(1)	314,248	27,046	100	.....	.....	26,946
1912	(1)	453,602	34,616	.....	.....	.....	34,616
1911	(1)	414,273	45,057	.....	.....	.....	45,057
1910	(1)	370,968	37,465	.....	.....	.....	37,465
1909	(1)	(1)	6,090	.....	.....	.....	6,090
Mexico:							
1913	(1)	248,331	17,692	1,119	.....	231	16,342
1912	(1)	247,383	79,260	2,082	65	.....	77,113
1911	(1)	260,778	16,268	762	.....	230	15,276
1910	(1)	191,913	14,655	4,360	30	.....	10,235
1909	(1)	(1)	12,176	3,698	.....	487	7,991

[1] Amounts not published separately.

Liverpool, England, is one of the world's greatest cotton marts and clearing houses for cotton, the receipts of the staple at this port exceeding those at any other, with the single exception of Galveston. Accordingly, the cotton situation has a special interest in this city, and there are a number of publications issued relating to cotton. Among others, the Liverpool Cotton Association compiles and publishes reports regarding the movement of cotton. These reports include statistics of stocks on hand at Liverpool and at other ports, of cotton afloat, and of takings by the British and Continental mills.

Table 30, compiled from the reports of this association, presents comparative data regarding the stocks of cotton at the leading European ports and at Bombay and Alexandria, as well as cotton afloat to Great Britain and to the Continent, showing the different kinds of cotton separately.

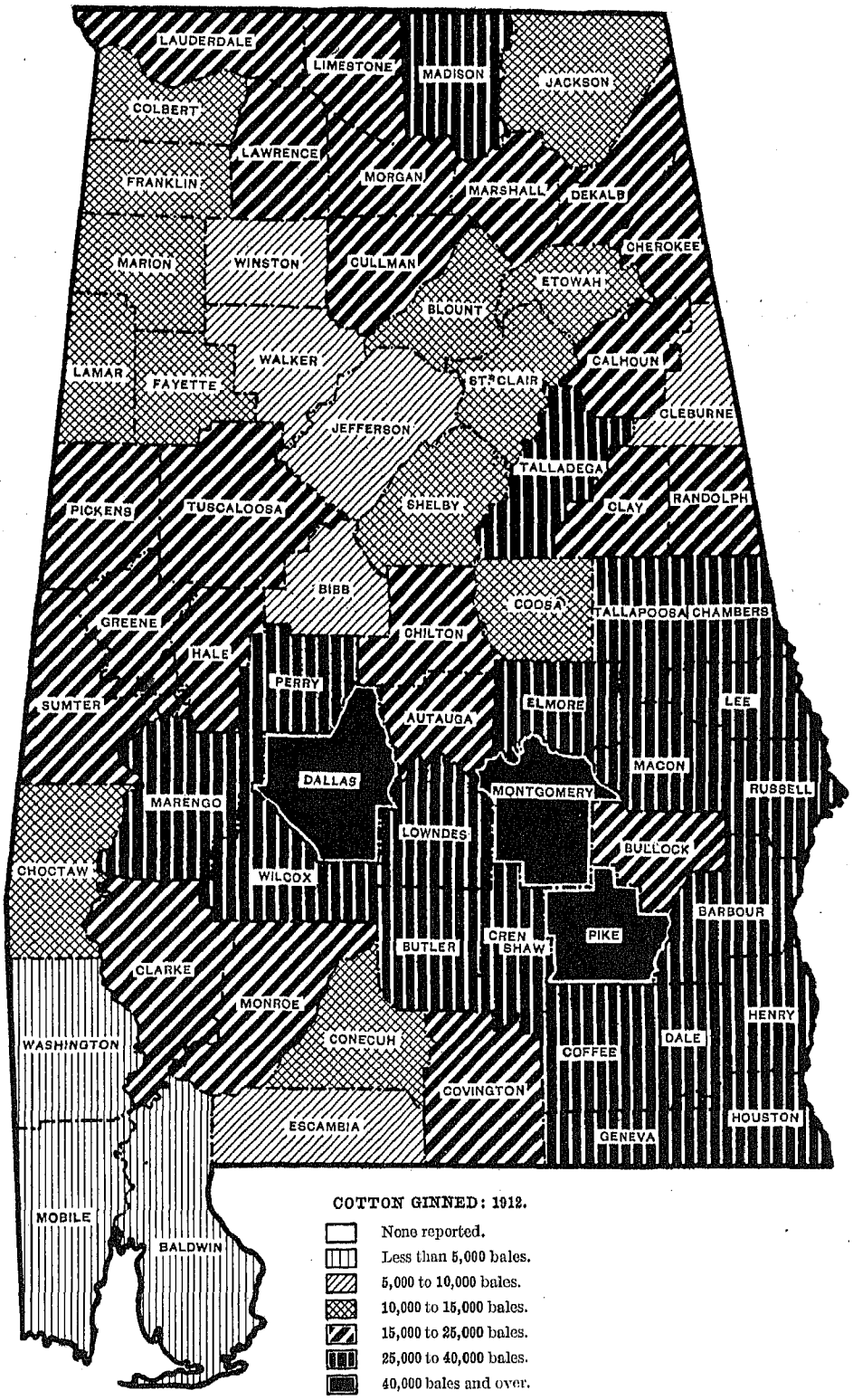
TABLE 30.—STOCKS OF COTTON ON HAND AT SELECTED PORTS AND COTTON AFLOAT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND TO THE CONTINENT ON FEBRUARY 28: 1909 TO 1913.

[Compiled from the reports of the Liverpool Cotton Association.]

PORT AND YEAR.	Total.	American.	Brazilian.	Egyptian.	Peruvian.	All other.
	STOCKS OF COTTON HELD FEB. 28 (RUNNING BALES).					
Europe:						
Liverpool—						
1913	1,414,380	1,249,150	45,470	72,150	29,090	18,520
1912	1,113,140	1,064,400	16,270	58,350	21,020	13,100
1911	1,299,190	1,180,920	31,830	70,160	6,200	10,080
1910	933,810	864,310	9,200	28,400	2,800	29,100
1909	1,431,020	1,325,030	8,200	58,170	27,200	12,420
London—						
1913	8,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,379
1912	3,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,168
Bremen—						
1913	505,000	503,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
1912	525,800	524,000	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Havre—						
1913	448,800	442,300	.....	.....	.....	6,500
1912	339,700	333,100	.....	.....	.....	6,600
Other Continental ports—						
1913	112,010	85,550	.....	4,200	.....	22,260
1912	63,430	44,900	.....	3,400	.....	15,130
Bombay—						
1913	808,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	808,000
1912	581,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	581,000
Bombay—Contd.						
1911	461,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	461,000
1910	675,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	675,000
1909	441,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	441,000
Alexandria—						
1913	316,667	.....	.....	316,667	.....	.....
1912	283,867	.....	.....	283,867	.....	.....
1911	256,000	.....	.....	256,000	.....	.....
	COTTON AFLOAT FEB. 28 (RUNNING BALES).					
To—						
Great Britain—						
1913	181,000	131,000	6,000	18,000	15,000	11,000
1912	410,000	362,000	2,000	35,000	6,000	5,000
1911	173,000	141,000	4,000	18,000	4,000	6,000
Continent—						
1913	346,000	239,000	.....	12,000	.....	95,000
1912	716,000	628,000	.....	9,000	.....	79,000
1911	559,000	375,000	.....	17,000	.....	167,000

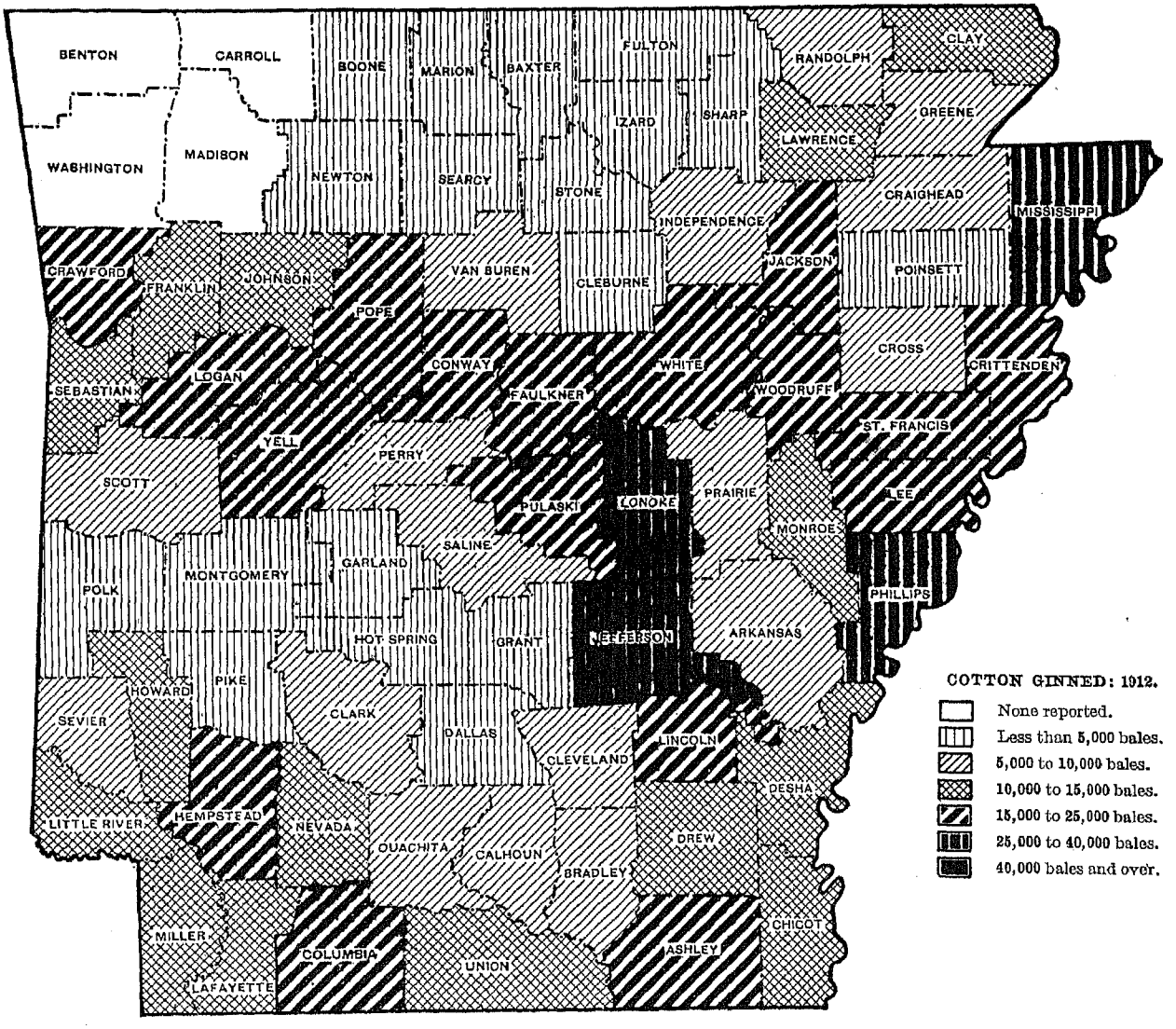
ALABAMA.

[See table on page 31.]



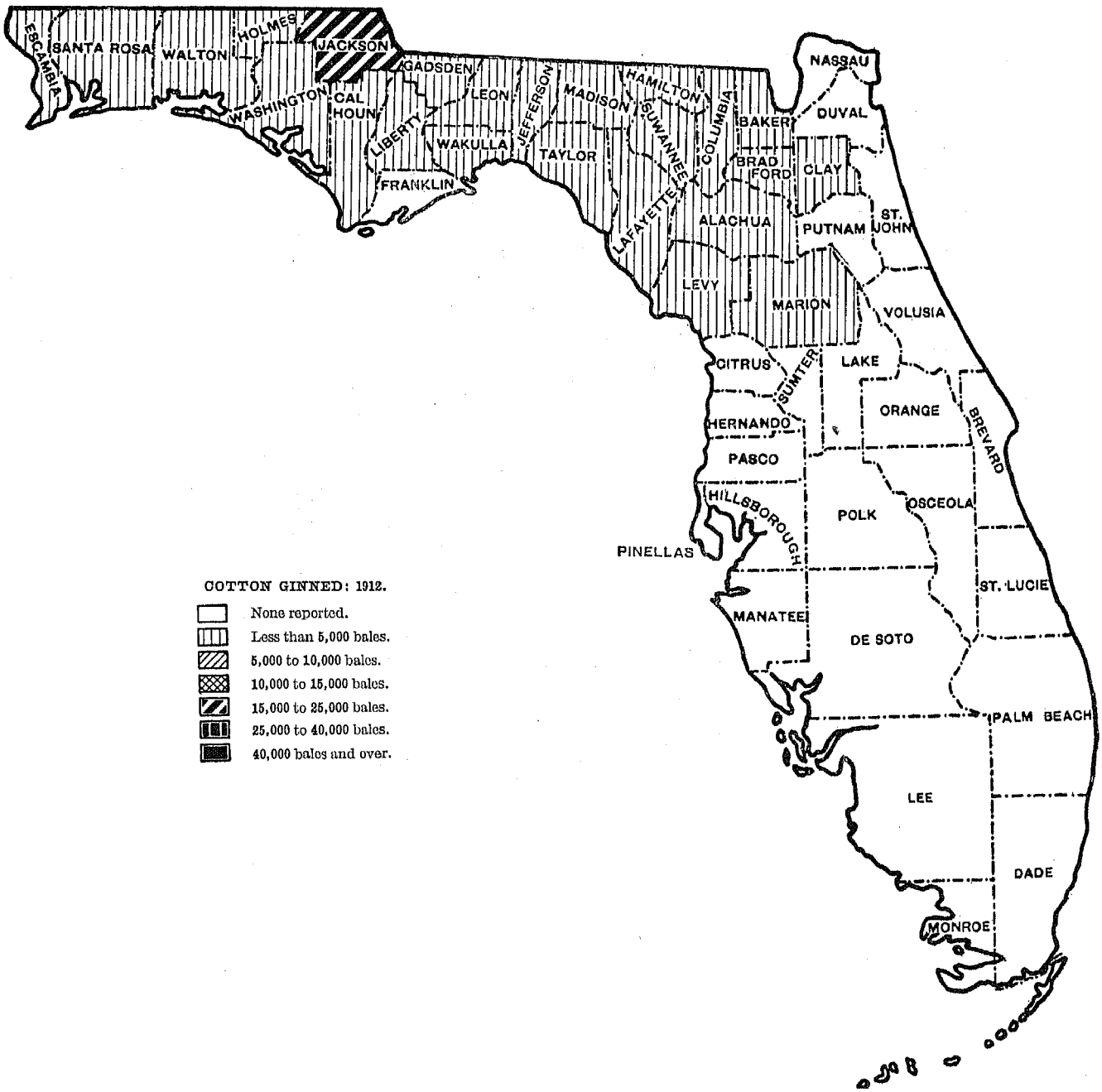
ARKANSAS.

[See table on page 32.]



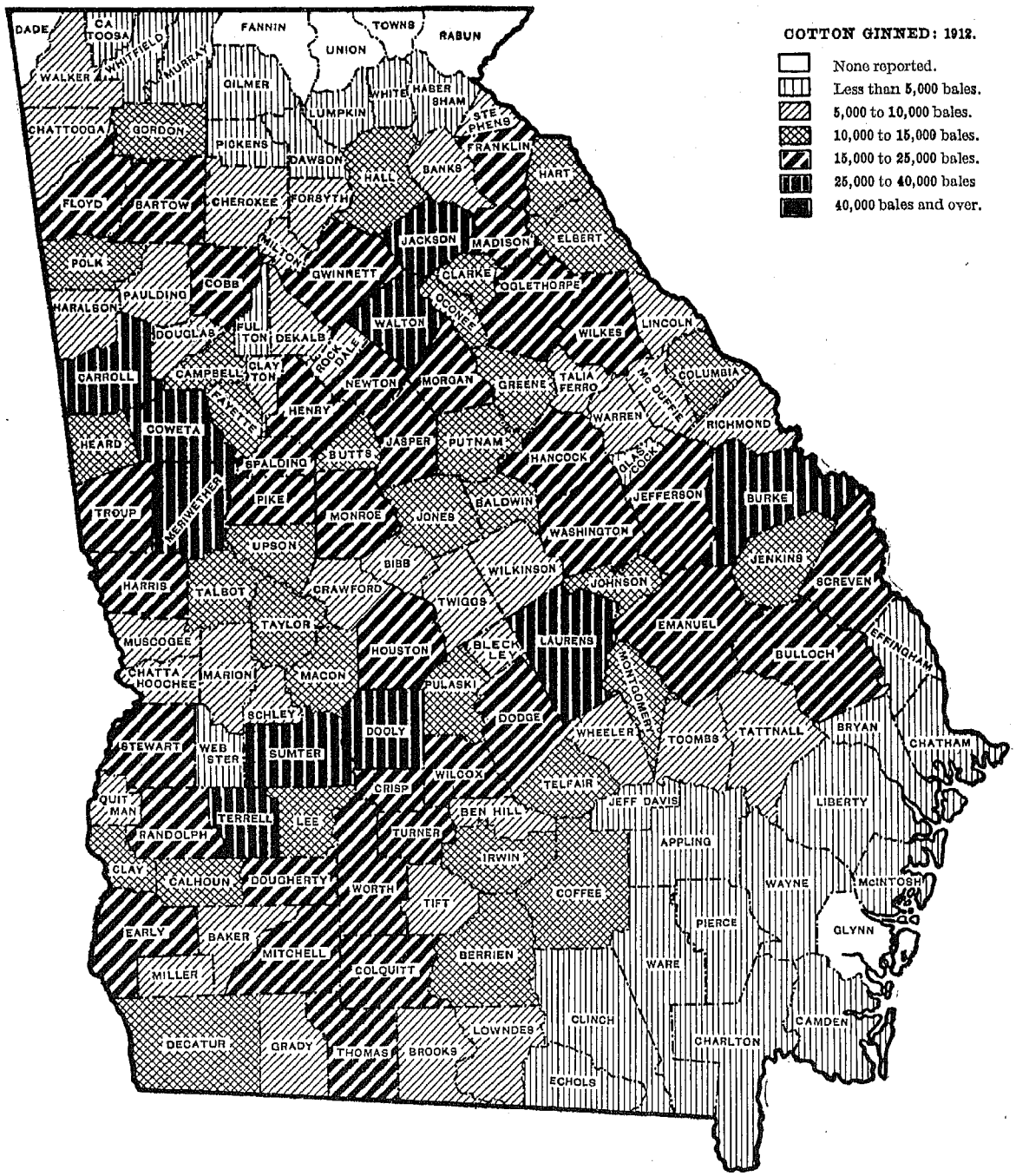
FLORIDA.

[See table on page 33.]



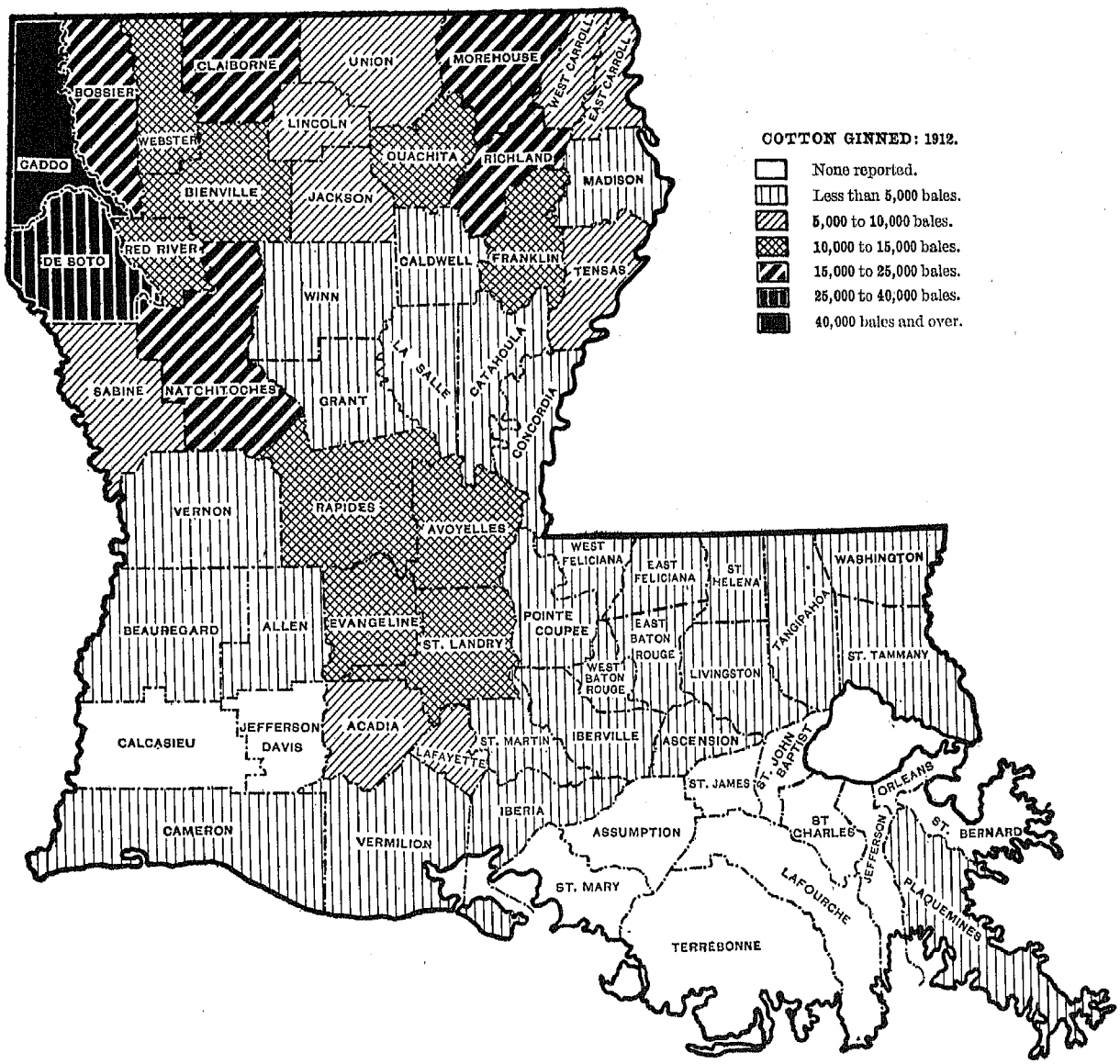
GEORGIA.

[See table on page 33.]



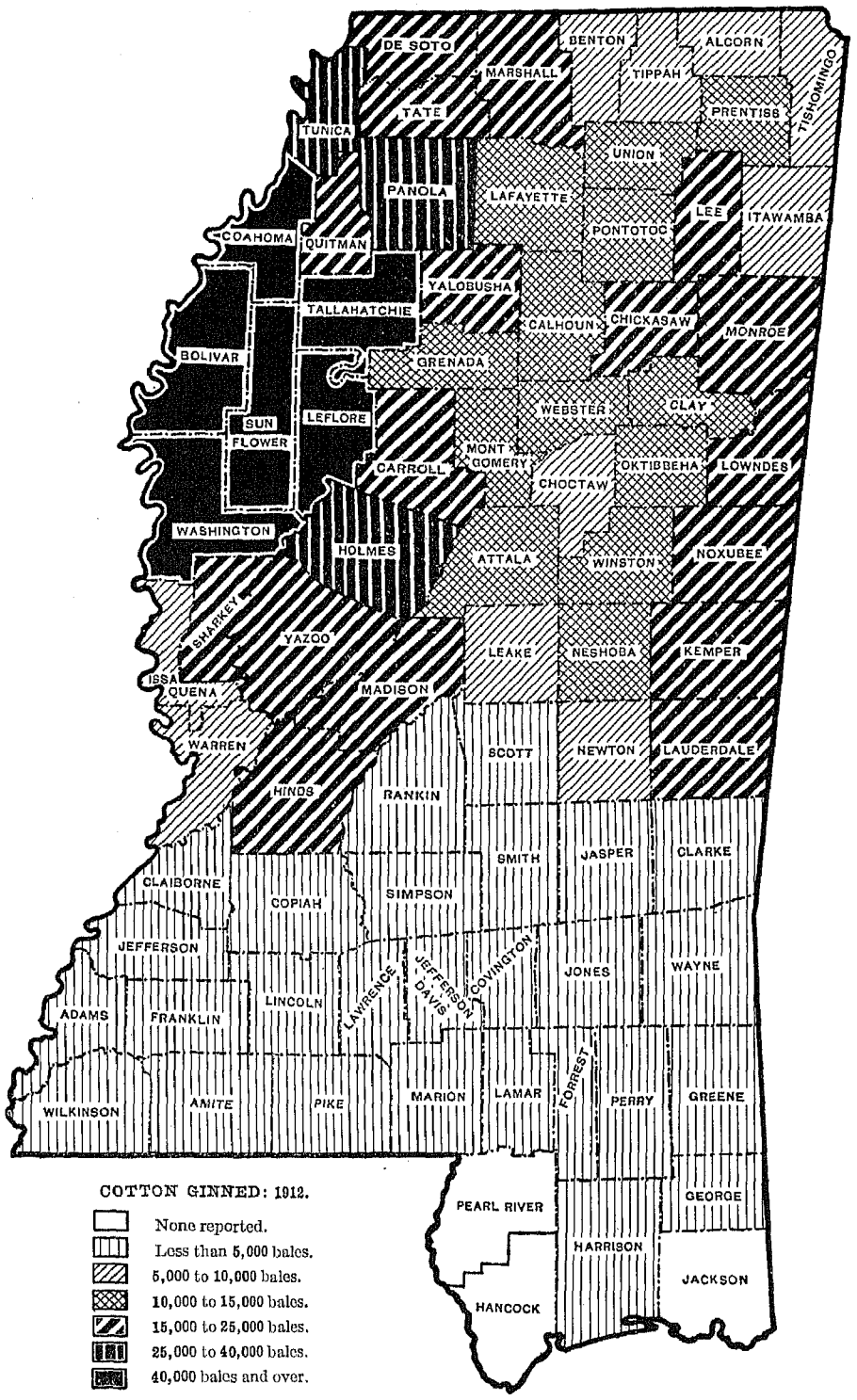
LOUISIANA.

[See table on page 35.]



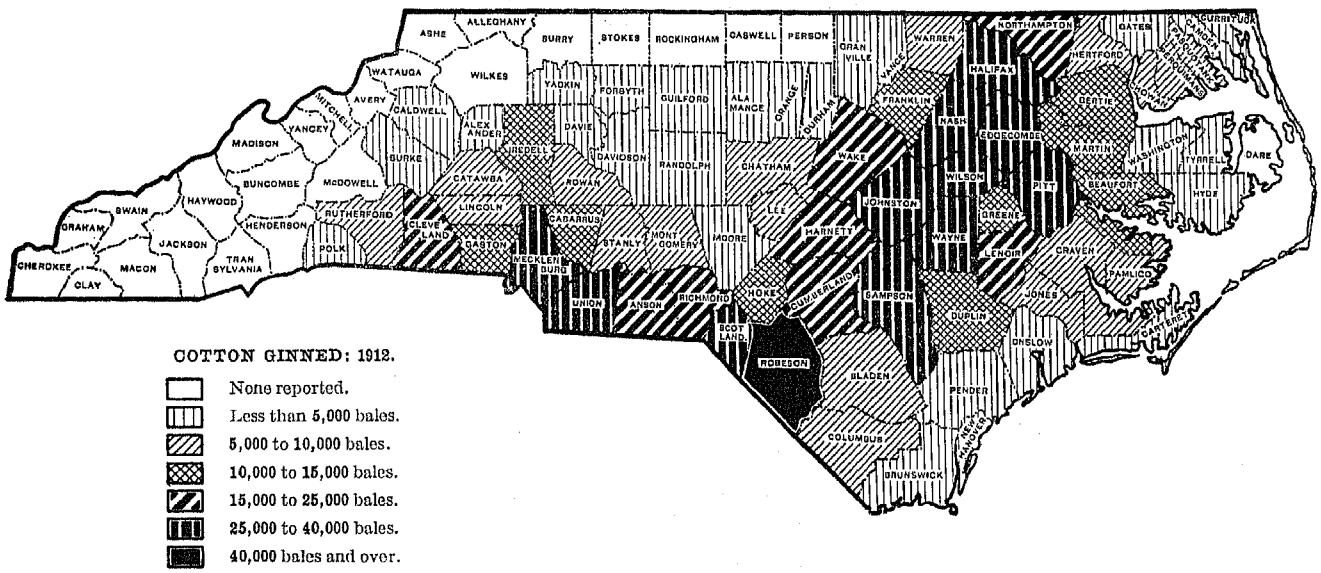
MISSISSIPPI.

[See table on page 36.]



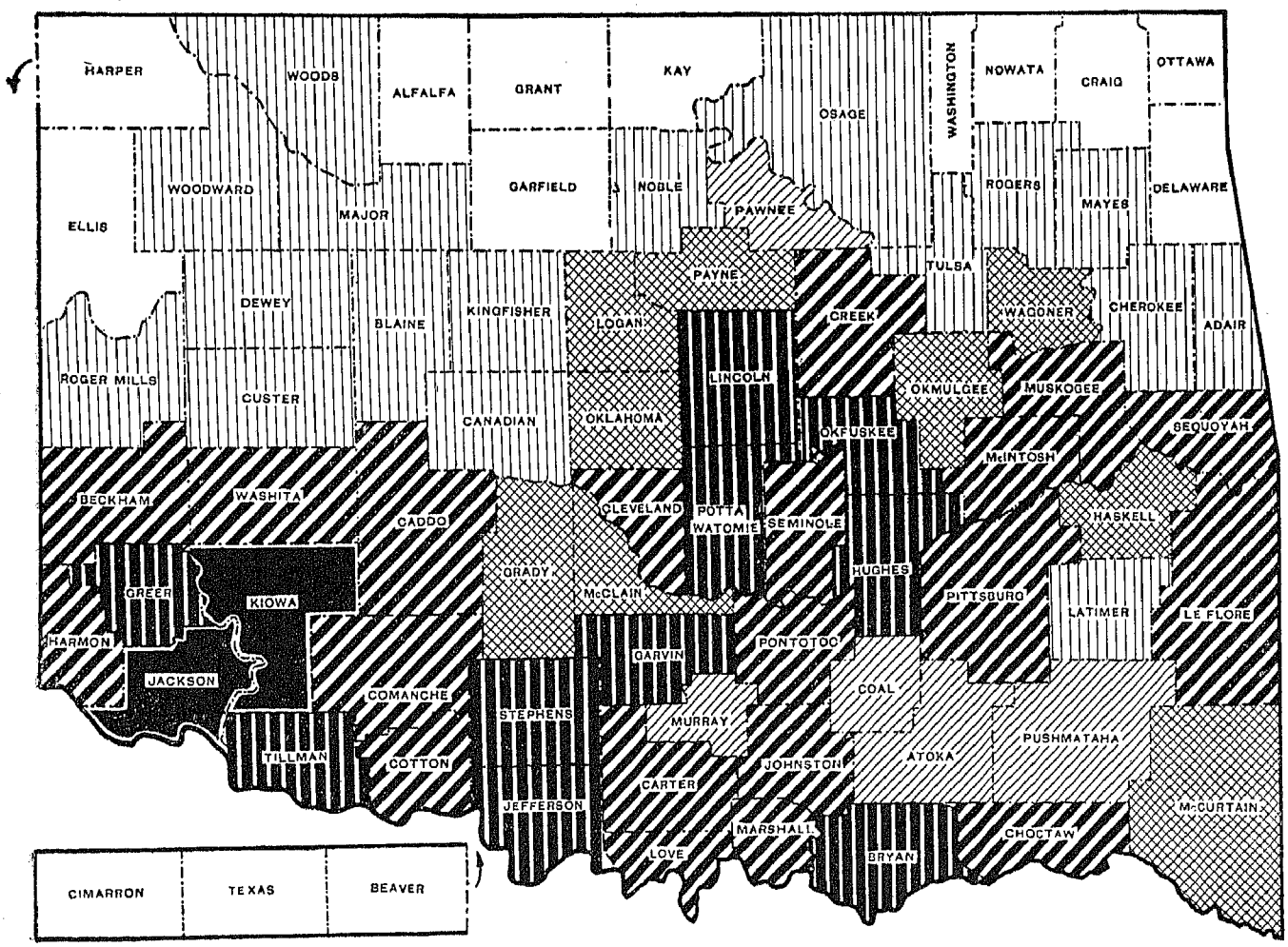
NORTH CAROLINA.

[See table on page 37.]



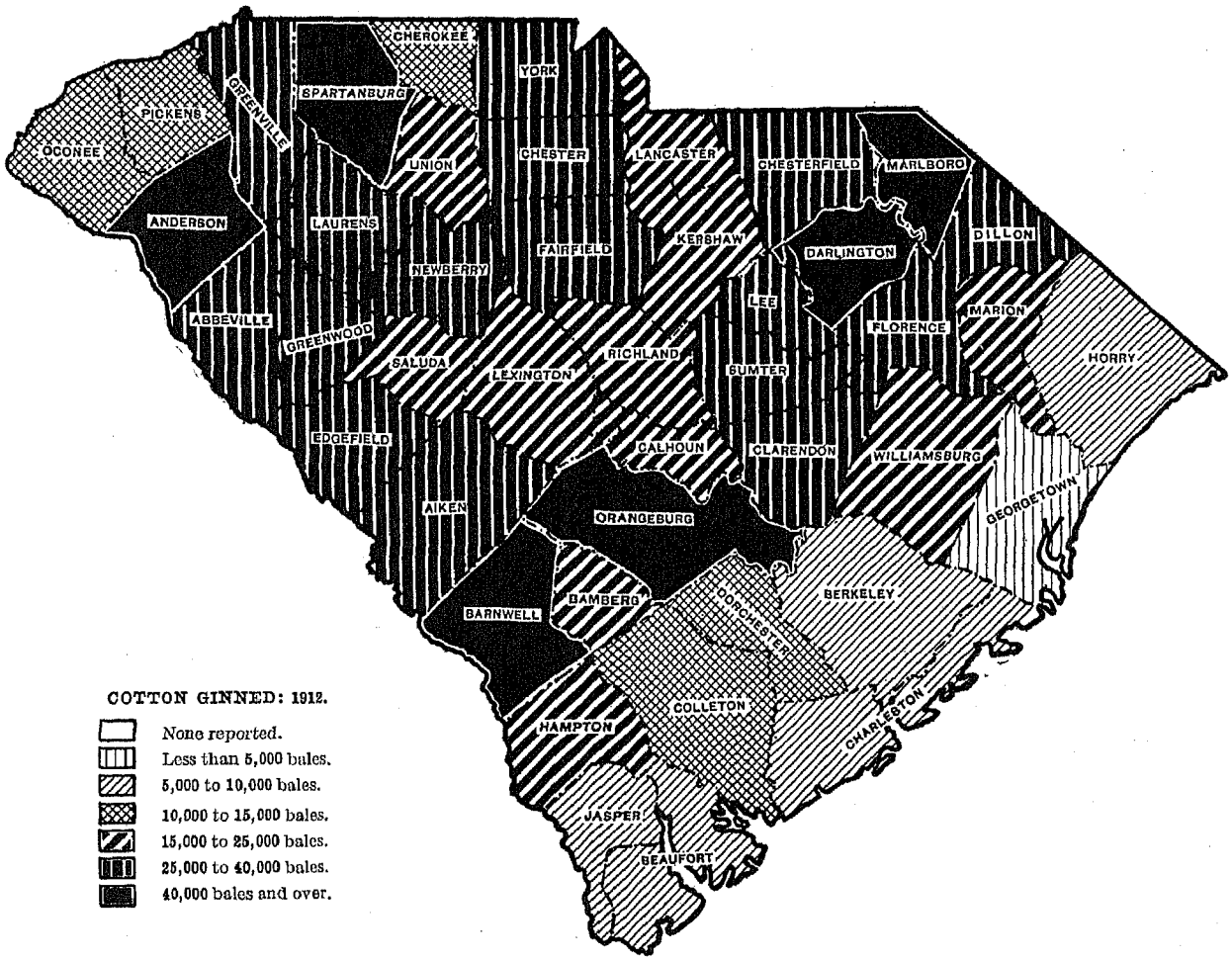
OKLAHOMA.

[See table on page 38.]



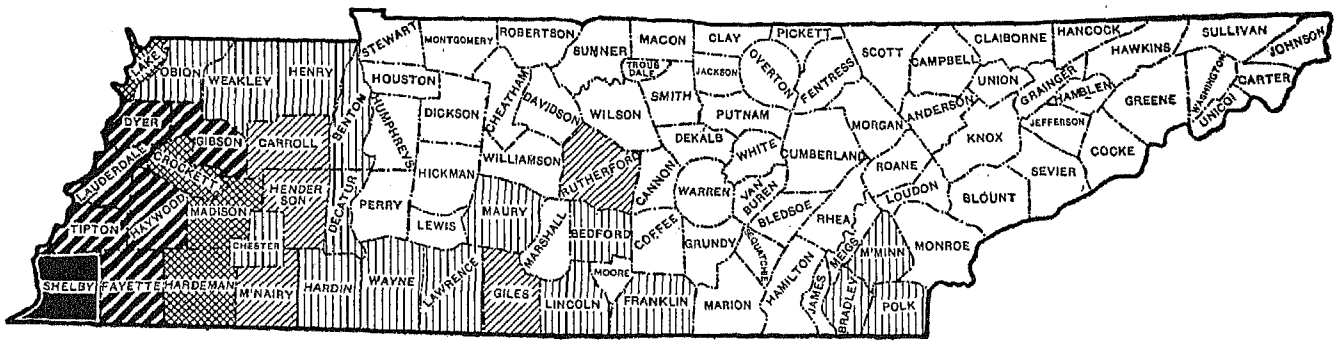
SOUTH CAROLINA.

[See table on page 39.]



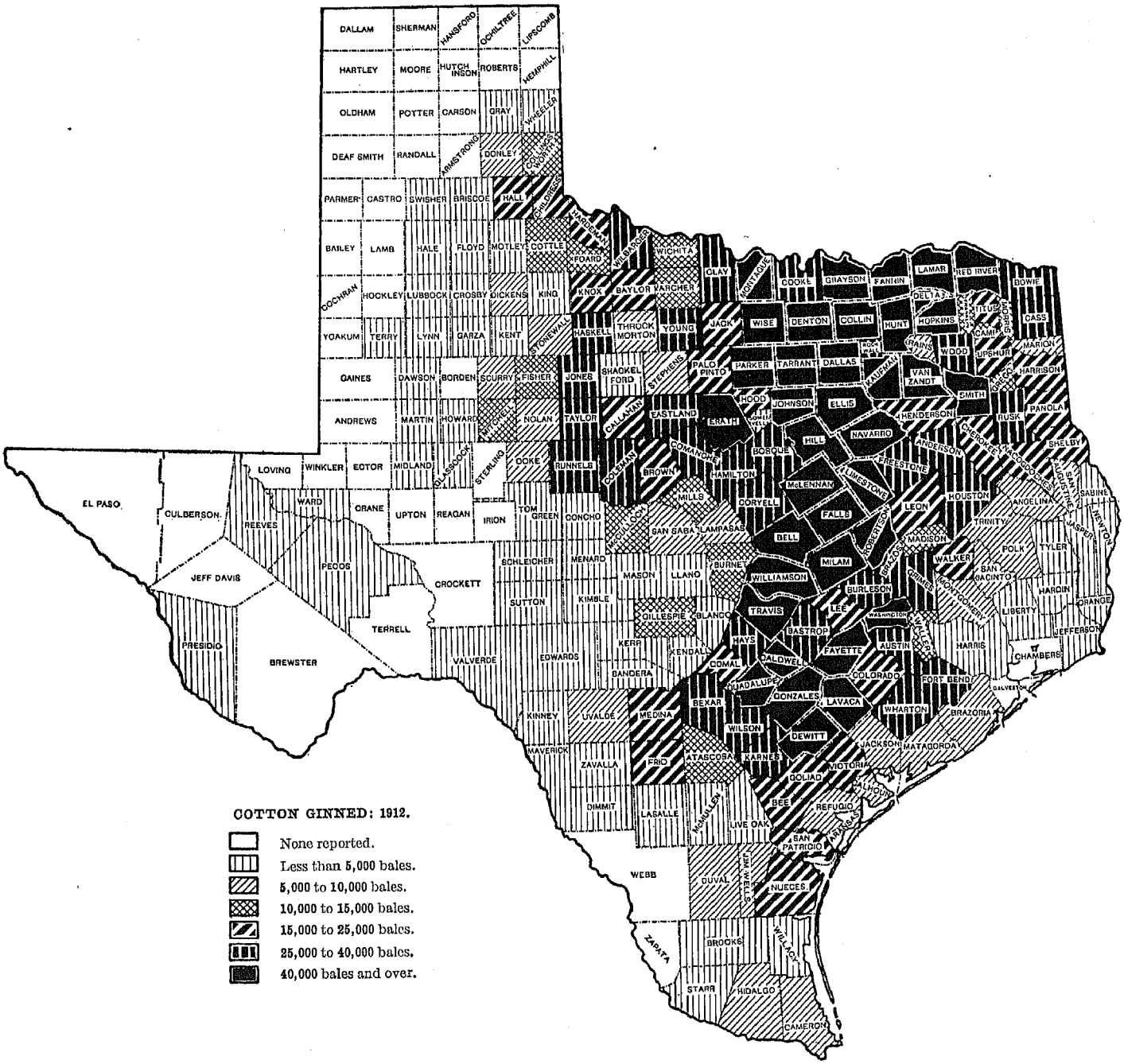
TENNESSEE.

[See table on page 40.]



TEXAS.

[See table on page 40.]



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WM. J. HARRIS, DIRECTOR

BULLETIN 117

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1913

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1913

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1913.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Census Bulletin 117, which is a report on the supply and distribution of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1913. The statistics were collected and compiled under the supervision of Mr. William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, assisted by Mr. H. J. Zimmerman.

The report is presented in two divisions: (1) The supply of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1913, and the distribution of the same, together with statistics of spindles, cotton consumed, cotton on hand, and imports and exports of cotton and cotton goods, including comparative figures for previous years; and (2) the world's spindles and consumption of cotton for 1900 and 1913, together with statistics of the trade in cotton and cotton manufactures for selected countries, and of cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments and at ports in foreign countries. Information is also presented in regard to the localization of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States.

Prior to 1913 the bureau issued four reports each year, showing the supply and distribution of cotton for the periods ending with October, December, February, and August. In conformity with the act of Congress approved July 22, 1912, twelve reports were issued during the year ending August 31, 1913, giving for each month statistics of the quantity of cotton consumed, the quantity on hand in manufacturing establishments and in independent warehouses and other public storage places, the quantity imported, the quantity exported, and the number of active consuming cotton spindles. The statistics of imports show the countries of production, and those of exports the countries to which exported. The present report, which forms the complement to the report on production compiled from the returns of the ginners, gives the aggregate of the figures included in the preliminary statements and covers the ninth consecutive year for which statistics of cotton consumed and cotton stocks have been collected and published by this bureau.

Very respectfully,

Wm. J. Harris
Director of the Census.

Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Table 1 summarizes under certain general headings the statistics for the supply of cotton in the United States and for the distribution of the supply for the year ending August 31, giving comparative data from 1906 to 1913, inclusive.

TABLE 1.—SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31: 1906 TO 1913.

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
SUPPLY.								
Aggregate	16,225,734	17,896,226	13,873,423	12,188,021	15,312,885	13,358,707	15,025,720	13,047,219
Cotton on hand at beginning of year, total	1,776,885	1,375,031	1,040,040	1,483,585	1,236,058	1,514,567	1,349,139	1,934,548
In manufacturing establishments, total	870,646	542,191	533,232	907,097	594,184	1,016,738	680,471	776,801
In cotton-growing states	241,611	101,114	121,349	186,458	112,471	311,307	184,060	232,928
In all other states	629,035	441,077	411,883	720,639	481,713	705,431	496,411	543,873
In independent warehouses and other public storage places	556,239	432,840	306,808	325,099	444,626	388,919	668,668	1,157,747
Elsewhere (estimated)	350,000	400,000	200,000	251,389	197,248	108,910		
Net imports	225,460	229,268	231,191	151,395	165,451	140,869	202,733	133,464
Ginnings	14,159,078	16,068,936	12,384,248	10,350,978	13,418,144	11,527,833	13,097,992	10,656,498
To balance distribution	64,311	222,091	217,944	202,063	493,232	175,438	375,856	322,709
DISTRIBUTION.								
Aggregate	16,225,734	17,896,226	13,873,423	12,188,021	15,312,885	13,358,707	15,025,720	13,047,219
Cotton exported	8,800,966	10,681,758	7,781,414	6,339,028	8,574,024	7,573,349	8,503,265	6,763,041
Cotton consumed, total	5,786,330	5,367,583	4,704,978	4,798,953	5,240,719	4,539,090	4,984,936	4,900,279
In cotton-growing states	2,960,518	2,712,223	2,328,487	2,292,333	2,553,797	2,187,096	2,410,993	2,373,577
In all other states	2,825,812	2,655,360	2,376,491	2,506,620	2,686,922	2,351,994	2,573,943	2,535,702
Cotton destroyed by fire	40,000	70,000	12,000	10,000	14,557	10,210	22,952	25,760
Cotton on hand at end of year, total	1,598,438	1,776,885	1,375,031	1,040,040	1,483,585	1,236,058	1,514,567	1,349,139
In manufacturing establishments, total	778,158	870,646	542,191	533,232	907,097	594,184	1,016,738	680,471
In cotton-growing states	234,509	241,611	101,114	121,349	186,458	112,471	311,307	184,060
In all other states	543,649	629,035	441,077	411,883	720,639	481,713	705,431	496,411
In independent warehouses and other public storage places	495,280	556,239	432,840	306,808	325,099	444,626	388,919	668,668
Elsewhere (estimated)	325,000	350,000	400,000	200,000	251,389	197,248	108,910	

For the year ending August 31, 1913, the supply of cotton in the United States amounted to 16,225,734 bales. The largest amount shown for any year covered by the table was 17,896,226 bales for 1912, and the smallest amount 12,188,021 bales for 1910. The large supply for 1912 was due to the magnitude of the crop of 1911, while that for 1913 was due to the size of the crop of 1912, which was the second largest in the history of the country. It was also due to some extent to the increased stocks carried forward from the preceding year. The differences in the supply of cotton for the years shown practically represent the variations in the crops produced in the United States, since the differences in the stocks carried forward and in the imports are too small to affect the total materially.

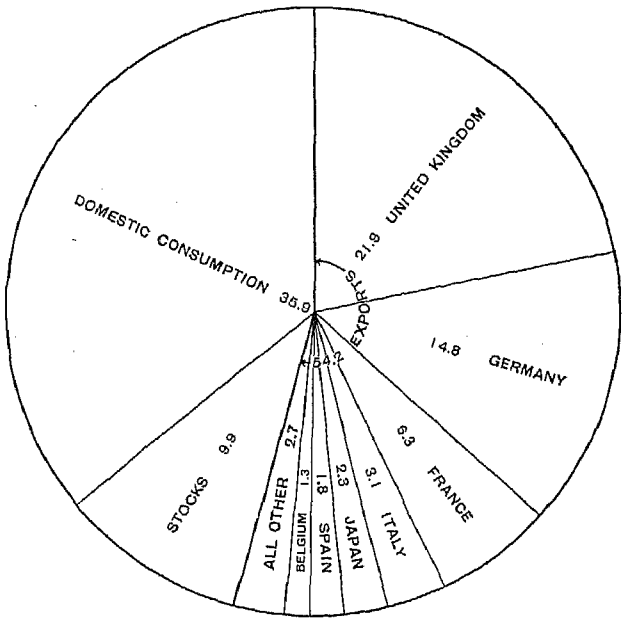
Of the total supply of cotton for 1913, as shown in the table, 5,826,330 bales, or 35.9 per cent, including the quantity destroyed by fire, were consumed in this country, and 8,800,966 bales, or 54.2 per cent, were exported, while 1,598,438 bales, or 9.9 per cent, remained in the country at the close of the year. Of the supply for the preceding year, 30.4 per cent was consumed at home, 59.7 per cent was exported, and 9.9 per cent remained in the country at the close of the year, while for 1910 the proportions were 39.5, 52, and 8.5 per cent, respectively.

The mill consumption of cotton in the United States for 1913 was the largest in the history of the country, exceeding that for 1912, the next largest, by 418,747 bales, and exceeding the average for the seven years preceding 1913 by 851,253 bales. The exports during the year were 1,880,792 bales less than for 1912, but greater than for any other year.

The stocks of cotton in the United States at the close of August, 1913, amounted to 1,598,438 bales, compared with 1,776,885 bales on the corresponding date in 1912, 1,375,031 bales in 1911, 1,040,040 bales in 1910, and 1,483,585 bales in 1909. Those held by manufacturers amounted to 778,158 bales, a decrease of 92,488 bales from the quantity so held in 1912 and 238,580 bales less than the quantity held in 1907 (1,016,738 bales), which was the largest amount for any year since the inauguration of these reports. On the basis of the consumption during the past year, the

stocks held by manufacturers August 31, 1913, represent about a seven weeks' supply for the American cotton mills.

DIAGRAM 1.—*Proportion of supply of cotton for 1913 consumed in the United States, held in stocks, and exported, with distribution of exports by countries to which exported.*



METHOD OF COLLECTING AND ASSEMBLING DATA.

The data relative to cotton ginned have been collected by local agents of the Census Bureau, who canvassed the ginners and delinters. Information as to cotton consumed, stocks held by manufacturers, and stocks in independent warehouses and other public storage places has been secured by these same local agents in the cotton-growing states; in all other states it has been obtained by correspondence and by special agents who canvassed the important mill centers. Stocks at ports, generally known as "port stocks," were reported and are included as stocks held in manufacturing establishments, in independent warehouses, and by other holders, respectively. The statistics of imports and exports have been compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

The supply of cotton for the year comprises the stocks held at the beginning of the year, together with the net imports of cotton, the amount of cotton ginned, and the quantity of linters produced during the 12-month period.

The statistics indicating the distribution of the supply show the quantity of cotton used in manufactures during the year, the amount destroyed by fire, that exported, and stocks in the country at the close of the year. The total for stocks held is made up of the quantity in the possession of manufacturers, both in the cotton-growing states and in all other states, that held in independent warehouses and other public storage places, and the estimated amount in the hands of other holders. As indicated above, the canvass for stocks held was limited to manufacturing establishments and independent warehouses and other public storage places.

In order to secure a comprehensive statement of the distribution of the supply of cotton, it is necessary to include an item showing stocks held elsewhere, that is, the quantity of baled cotton in the actual possession of merchants, buyers, cottonseed-oil mills, ginners, transportation companies, and producers. The number of these agencies which would have to be canvassed to ascertain the actual stocks is very large, although the proportion which these stocks form of the total supply is comparatively small. Furthermore, the time for collecting the data and compiling the statistics is limited. For these reasons it has been deemed inexpedient to canvass such holders. Full consideration, however, has been given to all the factors entering into the situation and the quantity of baled cotton so held has been estimated at 325,000 bales. This quantity, largely cotton from the crop of 1913 held in the state of Texas, while conjectural, is believed to approximate the facts closely.

The supply of cotton for the season of 1912–13, as computed from the stocks at the beginning of the year and the imports and the ginnings during the year, falls short by 64,311 bales of the total quantity consumed in manufacture, destroyed by fire, exported, and held as stocks at the end of the year, and this amount, which is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total, is accordingly entered in the table under the heading, "To balance distribution."

It is to be expected that the figures for the total supply as thus computed will not equal those for the total distribution, as numerous conditions affect these data. Among the factors responsible for this difference may be named the following: (1) The inclusion of rebaled samples, commonly called "city crop," in the statistics of distribution; (2) the lack of uniformity on the part of manufacturers and others in returning stocks; and (3) an understatement by ginners and delinters of the quantity of cotton produced, due largely to their inability to make accurate estimates, at the time of the March canvass, of the quantity of cotton remaining to be ginned and of linters to be obtained from reginning cotton seed. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy how much any one or all of these factors contribute to the difference. The amount due to each no doubt varies in different seasons, but a considerable part of the difference between the figures for supply and those for distribution will always be attributable to the first-named cause. Between the time a bale of cotton leaves the ginnery and the time it reaches the consumer it is "sampled" a number of times—that is, small quantities of the fiber are extracted from the bale by suc-

cessive bidders for use in determining its grade and value. These samples, with other cotton from time to time separated from the original package, are rebaled, and the bales are counted in the statistics of exports, consumption, and stocks. Statistics of supply based upon an enumeration of the bales at the ginneries before any samples have been removed show, therefore, a smaller number of bales than the statistics of exports, consumption, and stocks on hand combined, although there is present in each case the same amount of cotton. The amount of this rebaled cotton varies in different seasons with the size of the crop and other conditions.

Where bales are mentioned in this report without the standard of weight being given, it will be understood that the quantities are expressed in running bales, counting round bales as half bales, that linters are included, and that foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales.

IMPORTS OF COTTON.

Practically the entire quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is produced in the country, the imports being a negligible quantity. In Table 2 statistics of the net imports of raw cotton, by countries from which imported, are shown for 1895 and 1900, and for each year from 1905 to 1913, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—*Net imports of raw cotton, by countries from which imported, for the year ending August 31, for specified years: 1895 to 1913.*

YEAR.	NET IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON (EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES).				
	Total.	Imported from—			
		Egypt.	United Kingdom.	Peru.	All other countries.
1913	225,460	182,238	8,071	10,300	24,851
1912	229,268	175,835	27,049	9,201	17,183
1911	231,191	183,786	9,717	10,221	27,467
1910	151,395	102,217	19,435	12,076	17,667
1909	165,451	120,985	15,722	13,508	6,236
1908	140,869	120,187	13,741	5,586	1,355
1907	202,733	169,731	22,493	8,564	1,945
1906	133,464	103,669	20,176	7,440	2,179
1905	130,182	108,283	14,723	5,941	1,235
1900	134,778	106,166	21,810	5,116	1,686
1895	99,399	59,864	36,213	2,335	987

The total quantity of cotton imported into the United States during the year ending August 31, 1913, amounted to 227,645 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this cotton the equivalent of 2,185 bales of 500 pounds each was reexported, leaving in the country 225,460 bales. During the past year monthly reports were published regarding the quantity of cotton imported, giving the country of production. The following table summarizes the statistics for each month.

TABLE 3.—*Total imports of cotton, by countries of production, for each month from September, 1912, to August, 1913, inclusive.*

MONTH.	IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON (EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES.)						
	Total.	Produced in—					
		Egypt.	China.	Peru.	India.	Mexico.	All other countries.
Total for year ending Aug. 31, 1913	227,645	191,075	18,341	10,737	4,373	756	2,363
1912.							
September	8,930	7,710	106	630	433	21	30
October	10,571	6,522	3,042	567	345	58	37
November	9,452	7,905	471	867	151	3	55
December	24,846	21,548	1,730	1,481	.....	72	15
1913.							
January	52,022	47,098	3,132	1,586	44	160	2
February	34,039	29,899	2,457	1,367	.....	316	.....
March	27,889	23,028	1,051	946	2,505	97	262
April	20,776	16,377	3,082	797	.....	.....	520
May	13,820	11,764	518	461	1	.....	1,076
June	8,019	6,622	617	572	.....	.....	208
July	9,496	7,049	1,303	906	80	.....	158
August	7,785	5,553	832	557	814	29	.....

Nearly all of the cotton imported is produced in Egypt, 191,075 bales, or 83.9 per cent of the total, being of this origin. This cotton is used largely for mercerizing and in the manufacture of thread, knit goods, and machine lace. Chinese cotton was next in importance as regards quantity imported during the year, the amount being 18,341 bales, while Peruvian cotton, which, on account of its texture and appearance, is used for mixing with wool in the manufacture of woolen goods, ranked third, with 10,737 bales, and Indian cotton fourth, with 4,373 bales. Small quantities of cotton were also imported from a number of other countries, among which are Mexico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table 4 presents comparative statistics by states for the years 1909 to 1913 as to the number of cotton spindles, both total and active, the number of spindles consuming cotton mixed with other fibers, the quantity of domestic and foreign cotton consumed during the year ending August 31, and the quantity of domestic and foreign cotton held in manufacturing establishments on that date.

TABLE 4.—SPINDLES, RAW COTTON CONSUMED, AND STOCKS HELD IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY STATES: 1909 TO 1913.

[Quantities of cotton are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE.	Year ending August 31—	COTTON SPINDLES.[1]		Spindles consumin gcotton mixed with other fibers.[2]	COTTON CONSUMED (BALES).			STOCKS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AT END OF YEAR (BALES).		
		Total.	Active.		Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.
United States	1913	32,149,617	31,519,766	454,733	5,786,330	5,553,401	232,929	778,158	698,179	79,979
	1912	31,582,679	30,578,528	500,206	5,367,583	5,159,920	207,663	870,646	785,870	84,776
	1911	30,803,662	29,522,597	456,242	4,704,978	4,529,548	175,430	542,191	460,767	81,424
	1910	28,929,093	28,266,862	.....	4,798,953	4,643,179	155,774	533,232	490,895	42,337
	1909	28,573,435	28,018,305	558,792	5,240,719	5,078,981	161,738	907,097	841,534	65,563
Alabama	1913	1,000,080	993,580	.....	299,924	299,626	298	23,859	23,832	27
	1912	985,968	960,416	.....	267,189	266,754	435	22,225	22,090	135
	1911	967,564	897,414	.....	247,179	246,693	486	11,081	10,968	113
	1910	986,239	935,329	.....	236,188	235,783	405	13,949	13,854	95
	1909	984,534	948,068	.....	250,380	250,140	240	18,511	18,354	157
Arkansas	1913	13,808	6,808	.....	7,895	7,895	.....	537	537	.....
	1912	13,674	6,674	.....	6,177	6,177	.....	994	994	.....
	1911	14,324	6,814	.....	6,523	6,523	.....	1,127	1,127	.....
	1910	15,279	13,754	.....	4,285	4,285	.....	975	975	.....
	1909	14,324	13,724	.....	6,325	6,325	.....	760	760	.....
California	1913	20,000	20,000	.....	21,713	21,651	62	3,630	3,630	.....
	1912	16,000	16,000	.....	18,780	18,524	256	3,643	3,643	.....
	1911	17,592	15,000	.....	13,375	12,413	962	2,643	2,258	385
	1910	16,442	16,442	.....	14,803	14,803	.....	2,320	2,320	.....
	1909	15,500	15,500	.....	14,574	14,555	19	1,165	1,165	.....
Connecticut	1913	1,308,650	1,276,832	45,998	145,477	123,754	21,723	46,926	39,342	7,584
	1912	1,307,907	1,249,593	44,076	142,745	122,995	19,750	40,075	31,321	8,754
	1911	1,270,071	1,257,827	45,239	128,991	113,958	15,033	35,846	24,210	11,636
	1910	1,252,232	1,279,416	.....	136,870	122,778	14,092	31,874	28,130	3,744
	1909	1,253,582	1,246,068	39,724	142,685	127,690	14,995	53,081	49,644	3,437
Georgia	1913	2,103,018	2,071,910	11,610	648,131	644,743	3,388	41,693	39,521	2,172
	1912	2,025,238	1,945,772	16,608	564,426	560,506	3,920	38,513	38,288	225
	1911	1,980,813	1,882,749	5,792	488,738	487,054	1,684	18,699	17,556	1,143
	1910	1,833,244	1,794,667	.....	496,951	493,624	3,327	22,273	21,288	985
	1909	1,831,714	1,797,484	15,612	540,818	538,686	2,132	33,204	31,527	1,677
Illinois	1913	52,824	50,957	3,000	37,091	37,045	46	3,604	3,591	13
	1912	48,444	48,444	3,000	27,831	27,802	29	3,582	3,573	9
	1911	43,404	43,404	600	16,598	16,530	68	1,103	1,091	12
	1910	41,032	39,240	.....	17,451	17,427	24	664	657	7
	1909	41,988	41,988	2,776	21,920	21,904	16	2,519	2,517	2
Indiana	1913	94,032	90,032	5,649	23,228	23,168	60	4,646	4,634	12
	1912	130,656	91,656	6,890	21,795	21,766	29	3,282	3,267	15
	1911	127,674	72,354	5,540	14,435	14,392	43	1,468	1,466	2
	1910	125,352	124,104	.....	21,612	21,609	3	2,028	2,014	14
	1909	128,856	128,856	8,904	31,280	31,280	.....	3,420	3,429	.....
Kansas	1913	10,400	10,400	.....	7,692	7,691	1	1,308	1,307	1
	1912	10,608	8,160	.....	4,457	4,457	.....	660	660	.....
	1911	10,600	.....	864	2,005	2,003	2	541	540	1
	1910	10,800	5,000	.....	2,457	2,457	.....	486	486	.....
	1909	10,708	10,708	1,440	5,146	5,146	.....	591	591	.....
Kentucky	1913	96,140	94,936	.....	26,710	26,710	.....	3,236	3,236	.....
	1912	93,628	92,424	.....	27,339	27,339	.....	3,780	3,780	.....
	1911	96,956	96,956	5,000	19,012	18,997	15	1,718	1,718	.....
	1910	85,044	85,044	.....	23,056	23,056	.....	2,353	2,353	.....
	1909	88,096	83,080	5,000	25,353	25,353	.....	3,555	3,555	.....
Louisiana	1913	86,095	36,683	.....	16,045	16,045	.....	320	320	.....
	1912	86,088	36,676	.....	15,151	15,151	.....	263	263	.....
	1911	86,588	37,676	.....	10,470	10,470	.....	206	206	.....
	1910	87,070	67,902	.....	10,910	10,910	.....	316	316	.....
	1909	89,152	69,152	.....	15,949	15,949	.....	324	324	.....
Maine	1913	1,096,986	1,078,394	11,952	175,271	172,774	2,497	27,769	26,582	1,187
	1912	1,052,674	1,047,466	16,376	166,550	164,394	2,156	30,074	29,085	989
	1911	1,066,552	1,040,932	13,168	151,595	149,899	1,696	25,004	23,568	1,436
	1910	1,037,176	1,028,680	.....	154,841	153,645	1,196	24,330	24,023	307
	1909	1,005,258	990,712	31,436	161,099	160,137	962	51,350	50,742	608
Maryland	1913	162,288	154,215	9,000	73,589	73,589	.....	4,608	4,608	.....
	1912	158,168	128,546	9,000	69,704	69,704	.....	6,092	6,092	.....
	1911	160,114	140,514	.....	57,892	57,892	.....	2,246	2,246	.....
	1910	153,010	141,966	.....	56,013	56,013	.....	1,645	1,645	.....
	1909	152,266	144,290	9,000	61,294	61,294	.....	2,339	2,339	.....
Massachusetts	1913	11,075,684	10,904,016	53,456	1,332,912	1,201,686	131,226	250,057	209,323	40,734
	1912	11,066,846	10,822,771	61,904	1,264,017	1,145,291	118,726	313,050	266,189	46,861
	1911	10,613,290	10,166,348	53,558	1,144,345	1,048,623	95,722	220,811	179,936	40,875
	1910	9,703,573	9,637,601	.....	1,228,813	1,146,664	82,149	209,852	186,206	23,646
	1909	9,688,637	9,575,461	57,560	1,321,572	1,231,779	89,793	355,474	315,970	39,504
Michigan	1913	15,096	15,000	3,316	7,351	7,298	53	1,788	1,788	.....
	1912	14,592	14,592	3,036	6,001	5,989	12	1,561	1,559	2
	1911	16,036	16,036	2,172	4,972	4,964	8	1,123	1,122	1
	1910	13,884	13,884	.....	5,991	5,989	2	1,810	1,807	3
	1909	15,876	15,876	2,680	4,534	4,534	.....	2,460	2,460	.....
Mississippi	1913	192,306	133,788	.....	33,292	33,292	.....	1,467	1,467	.....
	1912	191,092	132,766	.....	31,159	31,159	.....	2,230	2,230	.....
	1911	183,662	124,272	.....	25,719	25,719	.....	1,057	1,057	.....
	1910	185,280	160,864	.....	29,978	29,978	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
	1909	176,640	159,468	.....	37,522	37,522	.....	2,615	2,615	.....

[1] Statistics of spindles for 1910 relate to Dec. 31, 1909.

[2] Statistics not available for 1910.

TABLE 4.—SPINDLES, RAW COTTON CONSUMED, AND STOCKS HELD IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY STATES: 1909 TO 1913—Continued.

[Quantities of cotton are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE.	Year ending August 31—	COTTON SPINDLES.[1]		Spindles consuming cotton mixed with other fibers.[2]	COTTON CONSUMED (BALES).			STOCKS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AT END OF YEAR (BALES).		
		Total.	Active.		Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Missouri	1913	31,920	31,920	.....	21,863	21,863	.....	4,580	4,580	.....
	1912	31,840	31,840	4,059	19,868	19,864	4	2,926	2,926	.....
	1911	30,744	30,744	4,059	16,244	16,236	8	1,857	1,856	1
	1910	30,744	30,744	.....	15,038	15,014	24	1,991	1,989	2
	1909	27,776	27,776	2,500	16,711	16,711	.....	2,289	2,289	.....
New Hampshire	1913	1,469,137	1,458,115	28,728	305,867	295,635	10,232	58,412	53,207	5,205
	1912	1,453,778	1,445,161	33,436	295,095	287,250	7,845	78,138	74,949	3,189
	1911	1,462,788	1,441,423	29,237	259,458	250,865	8,593	47,613	43,489	4,124
	1910	1,440,173	1,325,900	.....	265,501	260,055	5,446	39,145	36,291	2,854
	1909	1,313,581	1,313,357	44,897	278,457	275,015	3,442	91,684	90,726	958
New Jersey	1913	476,731	476,731	10,326	64,912	46,103	18,809	17,012	7,229	9,783
	1912	485,176	466,617	10,326	62,433	47,315	15,118	17,681	6,997	10,684
	1911	483,057	471,021	10,968	53,609	40,166	13,443	13,057	4,589	8,468
	1910	463,403	451,408	.....	52,853	38,534	14,319	10,147	6,161	3,986
	1909	460,888	445,310	27,304	52,416	38,358	14,058	15,395	7,399	7,996
New York	1913	956,595	922,341	60,907	227,813	224,786	3,027	23,006	22,704	302
	1912	925,576	833,670	67,905	205,191	202,545	2,646	30,166	29,675	491
	1911	963,909	905,264	83,400	182,068	179,789	2,279	16,962	16,520	442
	1910	970,445	962,841	.....	199,787	195,875	3,912	14,586	14,042	544
	1909	942,521	931,525	103,330	218,780	215,069	3,711	31,384	30,427	957
North Carolina	1913	3,593,999	3,565,261	5,360	876,359	867,831	8,528	69,575	67,236	2,339
	1912	3,403,996	3,337,253	6,700	824,476	816,297	8,179	83,040	81,220	1,820
	1911	3,353,706	3,216,195	6,160	696,987	691,317	5,670	27,127	25,497	1,630
	1910	3,062,061	2,958,235	.....	658,498	655,058	3,440	31,080	30,516	564
	1909	3,010,367	2,934,124	5,452	756,677	753,460	3,217	52,188	51,773	415
Ohio	1913	240	240	17,240	38,459	38,352	107	12,318	12,296	22
	1912	240	240	17,858	33,088	33,043	45	10,594	10,587	7
	1911	.....	.....	17,512	26,326	26,300	26	9,079	9,077	2
	1910	.....	.....	.....	28,394	28,377	17	7,590	7,589	1
	1909	.....	.....	16,562	28,222	28,221	1	10,633	10,632	1
Oklahoma	1913	5,712	5,712	.....	9,788	9,788	.....	772	772	.....
	1912	5,712	5,712	.....	7,918	7,918	.....	365	365	.....
	1911	5,712	5,712	.....	6,774	6,774	.....	431	431	.....
	1910	5,756	5,756	.....	6,397	6,397	.....	930	930	.....
	1909	5,712	5,712	.....	5,269	5,269	.....	564	564	.....
Pennsylvania	1913	249,857	242,053	140,665	76,579	72,562	4,017	10,858	10,414	444
	1912	265,715	246,477	146,208	69,887	65,871	4,016	13,159	11,945	1,214
	1911	280,202	254,120	120,031	67,297	63,008	4,289	8,745	8,308	437
	1910	297,799	278,307	.....	66,885	62,298	4,587	8,288	7,682	606
	1909	275,654	264,437	120,037	80,541	75,384	5,157	12,431	11,071	1,360
Rhode Island	1913	2,533,380	2,464,790	3,340	239,060	213,696	25,364	67,832	59,046	8,786
	1912	2,552,743	2,458,650	5,424	229,365	208,685	20,680	70,339	61,714	8,625
	1911	2,526,995	2,499,175	5,364	218,034	196,336	21,698	49,315	41,378	7,937
	1910	2,412,272	2,371,777	.....	219,920	200,583	19,337	50,069	45,630	4,439
	1909	2,399,440	2,361,069	7,340	230,425	209,816	20,609	77,815	69,895	7,920
South Carolina	1913	4,536,353	4,469,886	1,400	775,851	773,759	2,092	59,988	58,889	1,099
	1912	4,327,178	4,272,598	1,892	731,318	728,505	2,813	66,550	65,273	1,277
	1911	4,187,317	4,098,621	2,760	618,698	615,685	3,013	25,132	22,664	2,468
	1910	3,833,901	3,760,891	.....	627,708	625,025	2,683	33,955	33,554	401
	1909	3,819,149	3,715,894	.....	696,462	693,687	2,775	53,149	52,826	323
Tennessee	1913	271,634	269,102	19,904	81,790	81,782	8	11,280	11,280	.....
	1912	254,278	247,474	17,396	73,441	73,395	46	8,835	8,835	.....
	1911	253,460	238,656	15,748	70,147	70,104	43	4,900	4,880	20
	1910	272,774	250,530	.....	70,229	70,217	12	5,640	5,640	.....
	1909	272,856	253,762	25,828	69,653	69,653	.....	9,052	9,052	.....
Texas	1913	123,908	110,320	.....	58,354	58,354	.....	5,789	5,789	.....
	1912	114,352	97,556	.....	51,820	51,820	.....	3,311	3,311	.....
	1911	113,100	90,998	.....	41,310	41,310	.....	2,431	2,431	.....
	1910	108,778	100,854	.....	39,052	39,052	.....	1,723	1,723	.....
	1909	106,528	98,604	.....	42,210	42,210	.....	3,097	3,097	.....
Vermont	1913	136,304	129,304	10,648	12,226	11,104	1,122	1,367	1,199	168
	1912	136,892	116,304	10,564	10,588	9,845	743	2,446	2,041	405
	1911	105,276	105,276	11,152	8,669	8,147	522	834	553	281
	1910	105,184	91,712	.....	10,441	9,721	720	647	519	128
	1909	105,184	105,184	15,152	10,210	9,617	593	1,912	1,679	233
Virginia	1913	426,920	426,920	1,044	95,064	95,064	.....	9,903	9,903	.....
	1912	414,148	407,548	2,128	86,177	86,177	.....	7,831	7,831	.....
	1911	372,816	357,816	3,308	77,702	77,700	2	4,770	4,770	.....
	1910	329,174	324,542	.....	70,689	70,657	32	4,154	4,154	.....
	1909	315,676	311,644	4,018	84,176	84,176	.....	6,494	6,494	.....
Wisconsin	1913	2,160	2,160	2,304	10,239	10,239	.....	1,821	1,821	.....
	1912	2,112	2,112	2,304	8,979	8,979	.....	1,591	1,591	.....
	1911	1,920	1,920	1,968	7,639	7,635	4	1,475	1,475	.....
	1910	13,612	2,112	.....	7,401	7,384	17	1,914	1,912	2
	1909	13,612	2,112	4,104	9,105	9,097	8	1,608	1,607	1
All other states	1913	7,360	7,360	8,886	35,785	35,516	269	8,197	8,096	101
	1912	7,360	7,360	13,116	24,618	24,403	215	3,650	3,576	74
	1911	7,360	7,360	12,642	22,167	22,046	121	3,790	3,780	10
	1910	7,360	7,360	.....	19,941	19,911	30	4,998	4,989	9
	1909	7,360	7,360	8,136	20,954	20,944	10	6,025	6,011	14

[1] Statistics of spindles for 1910 relate to Dec. 31, 1909.

[2] Statistics not available for 1910.

Spindles.—The term "cotton spindles" is applied only to those designed primarily for spinning cotton, regardless of the character of the establishments in which located, and does not include those which consumed a mixture of cotton with other fibers. The number of cotton spindles returned as having been operated in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1913, as shown in Table 4, was 31,519,766, exceeding the number for the previous year by 941,238, or 3.1 per cent. In 1913, 629,851 spindles were returned as idle and as having consumed no cotton whatever during the year, as compared with 1,004,151 in 1912; this reduction indicates an improved condition of the industry. Of the idle cotton spindles reported in 1913, 208,301 were in plants not operated during the year and 421,550 in mills which consumed some cotton. The number of idle spindles included a small number of new spindles which had been installed before the close of the year but which had not been brought into service.

In the total number of cotton spindles, Massachusetts exceeds every other state, having 11,075,684, or 34.5 per cent of the total for the United States in 1913; South Carolina ranks second, with 4,536,353, or 14.1 per cent; North Carolina, third, with 3,593,999 spindles, or 11.2 per cent; Rhode Island, fourth; Georgia, fifth; New Hampshire, sixth; Connecticut, seventh; Maine, eighth; and Alabama, ninth. No other state reported as many as a million spindles. The states showing the largest gains during the year were South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia in the order named, the total gain for the three states representing 84.1 per cent of the net gain for the United States. Indiana, Kansas, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont all show losses in the total number of spindles, although there was no loss in active spindles in these states considered together. The losses in total number of spindles were due in some of these states to the dismantling of establishments which were idle the preceding year. Table 27, page 39, gives the total spindle capacity of all counties in the United States having more than 100,000 cotton spindles each, while on map 2, page 38, is indicated the classification of each county in the eastern part of the country according to the number of cotton spindles.

In addition to the spindles designed primarily to spin cotton, 454,733 spindles were returned in 1913 as having consumed raw cotton mixed with other fibers during the year. The corresponding numbers in 1912, 1911, and 1909 were 500,206, 456,242, and 558,792, respectively. The variation in the number of spindles so used is due to the fact that, in some establishments, spindles employed during one year in spinning cotton mixed with some other fiber use no raw cotton whatever during another year. The states reporting the largest numbers of spindles that consumed raw cotton mixed with other fibers are those which lead in the manufacture of woolen goods and of hosiery and knit goods. Of the total number of such spindles reported, 140,665, or 30.9 per cent, were returned from Pennsylvania; 60,907, or 13.4 per cent, from New York; 53,456 from Massachusetts; and 45,998 from Connecticut.

Ring and mule spindles.—Inasmuch as ring spindles consume about 50 per cent more fiber per spindle than mule spindles, it is interesting to know the number of each kind in use. The following table shows, by states, the number of active ring and mule cotton spindles in the United States in 1904, 1909, 1912, and 1913.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF ACTIVE RING AND MULE COTTON SPINDLES, BY STATES, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS: 1904 TO 1913.

STATE.	NUMBER OF ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES.											
	1913			1912			1909[1]			1904		
	Total.	Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Ring.	Mule.	Total.	Ring.	Mule.
United States	31,519,766	27,380,573	4,139,193	30,578,528	26,211,979	4,366,549	28,178,862	23,256,023	4,922,839	23,672,064	18,218,800	5,453,264
Alabama	993,580	986,180	7,400	960,416	952,216	8,200	913,503	909,587	3,916	772,727	765,727	7,000
Connecticut	1,276,832	857,836	418,996	1,249,593	847,134	402,459	1,279,416	832,830	446,586	1,208,715	715,739	492,976
Georgia	2,071,910	2,020,080	51,830	1,945,772	1,877,038	68,734	1,774,967	1,703,071	71,896	1,331,557	1,254,885	76,672
Illinois	50,957	36,824	14,133	48,444	32,444	16,000	39,240	23,240	16,000	32,000	16,000	16,000
Indiana	90,032	90,032	.....	91,656	91,656	.....	124,104	115,152	8,952	129,292	104,424	24,868
Kentucky	94,936	78,416	16,520	92,424	75,504	16,920	85,044	68,124	16,920	81,392	57,572	23,820
Louisiana	36,683	34,427	2,256	36,676	34,420	2,256	67,902	63,096	4,806	62,052	56,552	5,500
Maine	1,078,394	985,408	92,986	1,047,466	936,570	110,896	1,028,680	867,364	161,316	897,422	673,698	223,724
Maryland	154,215	154,215	.....	128,546	128,546	.....	133,302	133,302	.....	136,456	136,456	.....
Massachusetts	10,904,016	8,909,019	1,994,997	10,822,771	8,724,925	2,097,846	9,637,601	7,480,902	2,156,699	8,589,671	6,177,227	2,412,444
Mississippi	133,788	133,788	.....	132,766	132,766	.....	159,904	159,104	800	128,852	128,852	.....
Missouri	31,920	31,480	440	31,840	31,400	440	30,744	30,304	440	14,101	14,101	.....
New Hampshire	1,458,115	1,386,912	71,203	1,445,161	1,366,360	78,801	1,325,900	1,169,850	156,050	1,304,476	1,033,721	270,755
New Jersey	476,731	195,815	280,916	466,617	191,880	274,737	420,784	107,381	313,403	436,764	87,960	348,804
New York	922,341	724,716	197,625	833,670	637,500	196,170	962,841	547,512	415,329	789,520	364,304	425,216
North Carolina	3,565,261	3,486,085	79,176	3,337,253	3,268,573	68,680	2,958,235	2,886,453	71,782	1,916,339	1,836,315	80,024
Pennsylvania	242,053	142,996	99,057	246,477	135,760	110,717	278,307	139,062	139,245	280,907	146,396	134,511
Rhode Island	2,464,790	1,688,672	776,118	2,458,650	1,577,237	881,413	2,371,777	1,496,434	875,343	2,086,802	1,236,564	850,238
South Carolina	4,469,886	4,461,926	7,960	4,272,598	4,268,618	3,980	3,760,891	3,732,063	28,828	2,876,796	2,860,884	15,912
Tennessee	269,102	258,022	11,080	247,474	235,674	11,800	247,530	237,530	10,000	163,903	153,903	10,000
Texas	110,320	110,320	.....	97,556	97,556	.....	97,628	97,628	.....	68,170	68,170	.....
Vermont	129,304	119,104	10,200	116,304	106,104	10,200	91,712	75,872	15,840	108,028	80,312	27,716
Virginia	426,920	420,860	6,060	407,548	401,488	6,060	324,542	316,970	7,572	201,090	194,006	7,084
All other states	67,680	67,440	240	60,850	60,610	240	64,308	63,192	1,116	55,032	55,032	.....

[1] In this table the figures for 1909 relate to the calendar year, whereas those for 1909 as shown in Table 4 relate to the year ending August 31.

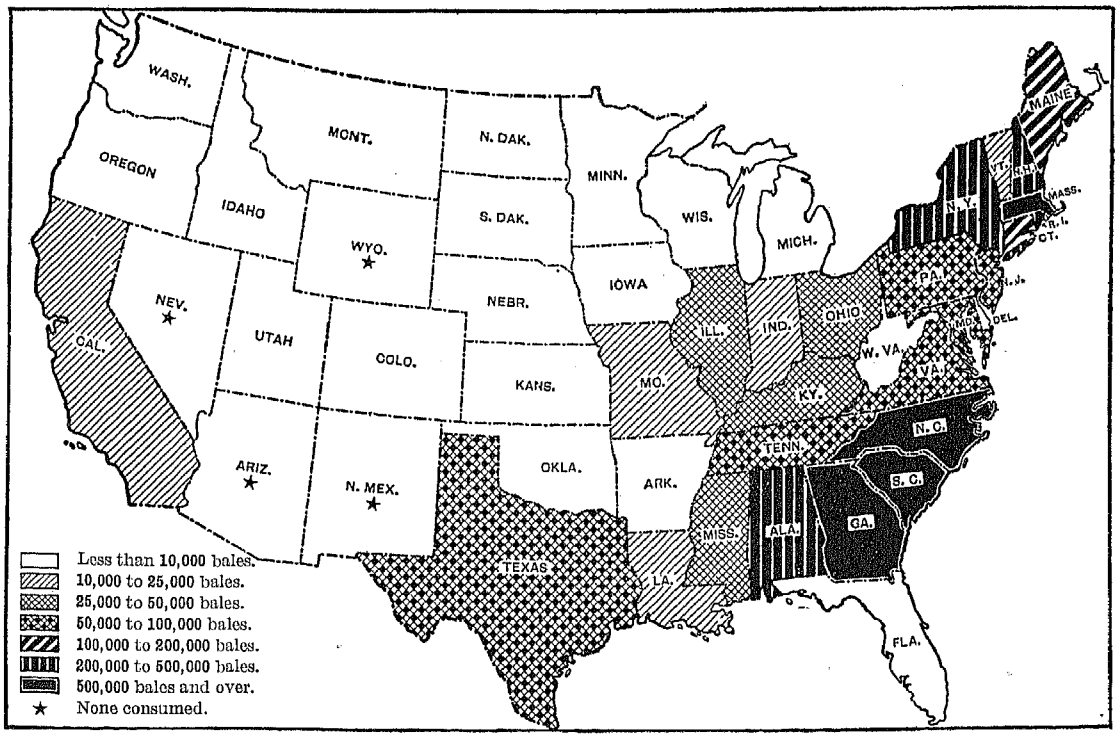
Of the 31,519,766 active cotton spindles in the United States reported for 1913 only 4,139,193, or 13.1 per cent, were mule spindles. This compares with 4,366,549, or 14.3 per cent, in 1912; 4,922,839, or 17.5 per cent, in 1909; and 5,453,264, or 23 per cent, in 1904, showing a continuous decrease not only in the actual number but also and to a greater degree in the relative number. The tendency to displace mules with frames shows no diminution, as, during the past year, a number of establishments have followed this practice. Because of the ease with which ring spindles can be operated, manufacturers use frames rather than mules whenever it is practicable; in fact, new mules are seldom installed except when very fine filling yarns, soft-twisted knitting yarns, or very coarse yarns made from short-staple cotton or waste are to be spun. The use of mule spindles is largely confined to the New England States, which reported 81.3 per cent of the total number for the country in 1913, most of the remainder being in New York and New Jersey, only 182,722 being returned for the cotton-growing states. Since some yarns requiring special qualities can not be made satisfactorily by the use of ring spindles, there will always be a demand for mule spindles unless difficulties heretofore met with in the use of ring spindles can be overcome.

Cotton consumed.—The statistics for cotton consumed, presented in Table 4, cover all establishments reported as using raw cotton or linters, including those which use this raw material in the manufacture of mattresses, batting, felts, and other articles, together with cotton mills, woolen mills, and knitting factories. The figures are expressed in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and that foreign cotton has been reduced to equivalent 500-pound bales. The quantity of cotton consumed in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1913, was 5,786,330 bales, compared with 5,367,583 bales in 1912, 4,704,978 bales in 1911, 4,798,953 bales in 1910, and 5,240,719 bales in 1909. It is the largest amount ever consumed in a single year, being 418,747 bales larger than that in 1912, the next largest, and 545,611 bales larger than that in 1909, the third largest.

The average weekly consumption of cotton in the United States during the past year amounted to about 111,000 bales, compared with 103,000 bales in 1912, 90,000 in 1911, 92,000 in 1910, and 101,000 in 1909.

Massachusetts, with 1,332,912 bales, leads all the other states in the quantity of cotton consumed; North Carolina, with 876,359 bales, is second; South Carolina, with 775,851 bales, third; and Georgia, with 648,131 bales, fourth. The largest actual increase in the annual consumption of cotton shown for the period covered by the table is in the cotton-growing states. The consumption in North Carolina increased from 756,677 bales to 876,359 bales, or 15.8 per cent; in South Carolina, from 696,462 bales to 775,851 bales, or 11.4 per cent; and in Georgia, from 540,818 bales to 648,131 bales, or 19.8 per cent.

MAP 1.—CLASSIFICATION OF STATES ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY OF COTTON CONSUMED: 1913.



In considering the gains shown for the period it should be borne in mind that 1909 was a year of exceptional activity and was marked by a larger consumption than any previous year or either of the two years following. A further consideration in this connection is the increase in the spinning of finer counts in this section of the country.

The importance of the different states as regards the quantity of cotton consumed during the year ending August 31, 1913, is indicated on map 1. On this map the states are classified according to the quantity of cotton and linters consumed, not only in cotton mills, but in all branches of manufacture. It shows those which consumed less than 10,000 bales each; those which consumed from 10,000 to 25,000 bales each; those which consumed from 25,000 to 50,000 bales each; those which consumed from 50,000 to 100,000 bales each; those which consumed from 100,000 to 200,000 bales each; those which consumed from 200,000 to 500,000 bales each; and those which consumed more than 500,000 bales.

Kinds of cotton used.—The statistics as to raw cotton consumed and stocks held in manufacturing establishments for 1911, 1912, and 1913, which are presented in Table 4 and which include both domestic and foreign cotton, are segregated in Table 6 so as to show the consumption of the different kinds of cotton and the amount of each kind held in manufacturing establishments for the United States as a whole and for the group of cotton-growing states and the group of all other states separately.

TABLE 6.—*Quantity of the several kinds of raw cotton consumed and of stocks held in manufacturing establishments: 1911, 1912, and 1913.*

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

KIND AND LOCALITY.	RAW COTTON CONSUMED DURING YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31 (BALES).			STOCKS HELD IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS ON AUGUST 31 (BALES).		
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911
United States	5,786,330	5,367,583	4,704,978	778,158	870,646	542,191
Domestic—						
Upland	5,195,614	4,826,827	4,258,750	619,200	709,495	398,065
Sea-island	54,778	94,856	64,237	18,525	23,753	19,280
Linters	303,009	238,237	206,561	60,454	52,622	43,422
Foreign—						
Egyptian	201,269	180,465	147,192	70,859	77,029	70,678
Peruvian	10,341	8,539	8,903	1,044	1,482	1,456
Indian	2,412	6,842	9,793	673	3,806	3,909
Other	18,907	11,817	9,542	7,403	2,459	5,381
Cotton-growing states	2,960,518	2,712,223	2,328,487	234,509	241,611	101,114
Domestic—						
Upland	2,834,732	2,609,360	2,230,225	210,883	224,730	83,103
Sea-island	12,696	11,112	7,987	2,664	1,916	655
Linter	98,775	76,345	79,352	15,325	11,508	11,980
Foreign—						
Egyptian	10,051	12,557	6,578	4,053	2,767	4,644
Peruvian	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Indian	475	285	2,092	353	4	222
Other	3,783	2,555	2,253	1,227	686	510
All other states	2,825,812	2,655,360	2,376,491	543,649	629,035	441,077
Domestic—						
Upland	2,360,882	2,217,458	2,028,525	408,317	484,765	314,962
Sea-island	42,082	83,744	56,250	15,861	21,837	18,625
Linters	204,234	161,892	127,209	45,129	41,114	31,442
Foreign—						
Egyptian	191,218	167,908	140,614	66,806	74,262	66,034
Peruvian	10,335	8,539	8,903	1,040	1,482	1,456
Indian	1,937	6,557	7,701	320	3,802	3,687
Other	15,124	9,262	7,289	6,176	1,773	4,871

Of the total consumption of cotton in the United States during the year ending August 31, 1913, 5,195,614 bales were upland, 54,778 bales sea-island, 232,929 bales foreign, and 303,009 bales linters. In the cotton-growing states the consumption was 2,960,518 bales, and in all other states 2,825,812 bales, 1913 being the second consecutive year in which the consumption in the cotton-growing states has exceeded that in all other states.

Nearly all of the cotton consumed in the United States is domestic upland cotton. The term "upland" is applied to all cotton produced in this country except sea-island cotton and linters, and includes the long-staple varieties which are constituting a larger proportion of the total production than formerly. The manufacturers in the cotton-growing states use very little sea-island or foreign cotton, having consumed only 27,011 bales of both kinds combined in 1913. In all other states the consumption of foreign cotton amounted to 218,614 bales, and of sea-island 42,082 bales. More than one-half of the sea-island cotton consumed in the United States was reported from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. North Carolina, New Jersey, and Georgia follow in the order of quantity used. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of thread and those which spin yarns designed for that purpose report the largest consumption of this kind of cotton.

A very large proportion of the foreign cotton consumed in the United States is Egyptian. In this country it is used principally for mercerizing and for other processes that give a high finish to cloth; in the manufacture, without dyeing, of balbriggan underwear and lace curtains in which the écru shade is desired; and in the manufacture of sewing thread and other similar articles which require a long fiber of great strength and for which no other type of cotton except sea-island has yet proved suitable. Egyptian cotton is said to be freer from trash and short fibers than American cotton, and for this reason, to yield less waste in combing and carding. Rough Peruvian cotton is used, to some extent, for mixing with wool in the making of woolen textiles, while Indian and Chinese cotton are used, to a very limited extent, for mixing with the American upland cotton in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of goods.

"Linters," the short fiber obtained by the cotton-seed oil mills from reginning cotton seed before extracting the oil, enters into many lines of manufacture in which otherwise it would be necessary to use a better grade of cotton. It is used in upholstering and in the manufacture of mattresses, comforts, batting, cushions, wadding, and pads; for mixing with shoddy and for making low-grade yarns, wrapping twine, cheap rope, and lamp and candle wicks; for making absorbent cotton; and in the manufacture of gun cotton, niter powder, and writing paper. In the United States the greatest quantity is consumed in the

manufacture of mattresses, felts, and batting. The quantity of this cotton consumed during the year was 303,009 bales, compared with 238,237 bales in 1912, and 206,561 in 1911.

Growth of the cotton industry since 1840.—Table 7 shows the production and consumption of cotton in the United States and the number of active cotton spindles for specified years from 1840 to 1913.

TABLE 7.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON AND NUMBER OF ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SECTIONS, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS: 1840 TO 1913.

[The quantities are given in running bales, except those for production in 1850, 1860, and 1870, which are in equivalent 400-pound bales, and those for consumptiom from 1840 to 1870, and for foreign cotton which are in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

YEAR.	Cotton produced (bales).[1]	COTTON CONSUMED (BALES).				ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES.			
		United States.	Cotton-growing states.	New England states.	All other states.	United States.	Cotton-growing states.	New England states.	All other states.
1913	14,090,863	5,786,330	2,960,518	2,210,813	614,999	31,519,766	12,227,226	17,311,451	1,981,089
1912	16,109,349	5,367,583	2,712,223	2,108,360	547,000	30,578,528	11,582,869	17,139,945	1,855,714
1911	11,965,962	4,704,978	2,328,487	1,911,092	465,399	29,522,597	11,084,623	16,510,981	1,926,993
1910	10,386,209	4,798,953	2,292,333	2,016,386	490,234	28,266,862	10,494,112	15,735,086	2,037,664
1909	13,432,131	5,240,719	2,553,797	2,144,448	542,474	28,018,305	10,429,200	15,591,851	1,997,254
1908	11,325,882	4,539,090	2,187,096	1,894,835	457,159	27,505,422	10,200,903	15,329,333	1,975,186
1907	13,305,265	4,984,936	2,410,993	2,073,355	500,588	26,375,191	9,527,964	14,912,517	1,934,710
1906	10,725,602	4,909,279	2,373,577	2,059,900	475,802	25,250,096	8,994,868	14,407,580	1,847,648
1905	13,697,310	[2] 4,278,980	[2] 2,140,151	[2] 1,753,282	[2] 385,547	23,687,495	7,631,331	14,202,971	1,853,193
1900	9,507,786	3,873,165	1,523,168	1,909,498	440,499	19,472,232	4,367,688	13,171,377	1,933,167
1890	7,472,511	2,518,409	538,895	1,502,177	477,337	14,384,180	1,570,288	10,934,297	1,879,595
1880	5,755,359	[3] 1,570,344	[3] 188,748	[3] 1,129,498	[3] 252,098	[3] 10,653,435	[3] 561,360	[3] 8,632,087	[3] 1,459,988
1870	3,011,996	796,616	68,702	551,250	176,664	7,132,415	327,871	5,498,308	1,306,236
1860	5,387,052	845,410	93,553	567,403	184,454	5,235,727	324,052	3,858,992	1,052,713
1850	2,469,093	575,506	78,140	430,603	66,763	3,998,022	264,571	2,958,536	774,915
1840	2,063,915	236,525	71,000	158,708	6,817	2,284,031	180,927	1,597,394	506,310

[1] Relates to crop of preceding year. [2] Does not include foreign cotton. [3] Cotton mills only.

These statistics of consumption and active spindles measure the growth of cotton manufacturing. Since 1890 the number of spindles in the United States has more than doubled, while the quantity of cotton consumed in 1913 was the largest returned for a single year, being 5,786,330 bales, more than twice as large as that for 1890.

The most significant fact brought out by this table is the rapid growth of the industry in the cotton-growing states. In 1880 there were only 561,360 active cotton spindles in these states, and the quantity of cotton consumed was 188,748 bales. In 1913 12,227,226 spindles were operated, and the quantity of cotton consumed was 2,960,518 bales. Between 1900 and 1913 the consumption in these states increased 94.4 per cent, while in the New England states it increased only 15.8 per cent, and in all other states 39.6 per cent. The consumption of cotton in 1900 in the cotton-growing states amounted to 39.3 per cent of the total for the country, compared with 49.3 per cent for the New England states, and 11.4 per cent for all other states. For the year ending August 31, 1913, the consumption of cotton in the cotton-growing states formed 51.2 per cent of the total for the country; that in the New England states, 38.2 per cent; and that in all other states, 10.6 per cent. Of the total number of spindles operated during 1913, 38.8 per cent were in the cotton-growing states, 54.9 per cent in the New England states and 6.3 per cent in all other states.

A very large proportion of the cotton produced in the United States is exported. The latest available information concerning the industry in the important manufacturing countries, including statistics of spindles and of cotton consumed, is presented on pages 29 to 36. In addition, statistics of imports and exports of raw cotton and of cotton manufactures for the most important countries are presented on page 37.

STOCKS OF COTTON.

The quantity of baled cotton held in the United States on August 31, 1913, as shown in Table 1, was 1,598,438 bales, as compared with 1,776,885 bales in 1912, 1,375,031 bales in 1911, 1,040,040 bales in 1910, 1,483,585 bales in 1909, 1,236,058 bales in 1908, and 1,514,567 bales in 1907. The amount reported in 1913 was the largest reported for any year, with the exception of 1912, since these statistics were first collected by the Bureau of the Census, in 1905. Considering the fact that the crops of 1911 and 1912 were the two largest ever produced in the United States, it seems remarkable that there was not more cotton on hand on August 31, 1913. The demands for domestic consumption and for export were so large, however, that the amount held on that date was not greatly above the average. A considerable part of the cotton on hand August 31, 1913, was from the crop of 1913, a larger amount of which was ginned prior to September 1 than of any other crop. Comparative statistics of stocks held in manufacturing establishments on August 31 are shown in Table 4, by states, for the years 1909 to 1913. These stocks amounted to 778,158 bales in 1913, 870,646 bales in 1912, 542,191 bales in 1911, 533,232 in 1910, and 907,097 in 1909, while in 1907

they amounted to 1,016,738, the largest amount for any year since the inauguration of these reports by the Census Office.

The quantities of cotton held on August 31 in independent warehouses and in other public storage places and "elsewhere," as shown in Table 1, vary considerably from year to year. The comparatively large amounts thus held in the last three years were due chiefly to the extraordinarily large ginnings prior to September 1 in Texas. Stocks held in public storage places on August 31, 1913, amounted to 495,280 bales, Texas alone returning 240,468 bales, or nearly one-half of the total for the country.

PERIODICAL REPORTS.

Statistics concerning the quantity of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and the number of active consuming cotton spindles are now collected and published monthly by the Bureau of the Census. This work is done in compliance with an act of Congress approved July 22, 1912. Prior to the enactment of this law the bureau collected the statistics of cotton consumed and cotton on hand for periods ending with August, October, December, and February.

These statistics are auxiliary to those of cotton ginned, and are intended to furnish reliable information as to the movement of cotton, which will be of value to the producer in disposing of his cotton and in planning for the succeeding crop, as well as to the manufacturer in purchasing his supplies.

Monthly reports of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand.—The collection and publication of the monthly reports of cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand and of active consuming cotton spindles, authorized in the act approved July 22, 1912, was inaugurated with the beginning of the cotton year, September 1, 1912. Table 8 presents these statistics for each month during the year ending with August, 1913, showing separately for the groups of cotton-growing states and all other states the quantities of cotton consumed and on hand in manufacturing establishments and the number of active cotton spindles.

TABLE 8.—COTTON CONSUMED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND ON HAND, AND ACTIVE CONSUMING COTTON SPINDLES, BY MONTHS: SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO AUGUST, 1913.

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

MONTH.	COTTON CONSUMED (BALES).			COTTON ON HAND (BALES).					ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES (NUMBER).		
	Total.	In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.	In manufacturing establishments.		In independent warehouses and other public storage places.	Cotton imported (bales).	Cotton exported (bales).	Total.	In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.
				In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.						
1912.											
September	436,161	223,541	212,620	205,314	508,592	1,386,346	8,930	729,859	29,775,039	11,502,636	18,272,403
October	513,060	253,458	259,602	450,851	458,138	2,821,315	10,571	1,515,746	30,030,733	11,582,060	18,448,673
November	475,511	243,308	232,203	763,040	577,972	3,370,715	9,452	1,734,687	30,072,579	11,610,173	18,462,406
December	445,275	225,178	220,097	940,706	764,499	3,235,364	24,846	1,391,394	30,153,747	11,619,899	18,533,848
1913.											
January	533,743	271,504	262,239	917,712	995,281	2,657,048	52,022	900,931	30,359,843	11,740,465	18,619,378
February	471,213	239,961	231,252	897,007	1,084,294	2,250,899	34,039	530,911	30,536,486	11,757,852	18,778,634
March	485,573	250,213	235,360	849,573	1,081,949	1,831,316	27,889	372,073	30,575,028	11,853,142	18,721,886
April	503,990	261,327	242,663	746,308	1,000,082	1,386,873	20,776	534,581	30,572,108	11,911,333	18,660,775
May	509,320	261,389	247,931	612,371	892,450	938,854	13,820	468,929	30,556,177	11,918,309	18,637,868
June	466,512	243,093	223,419	492,593	792,722	650,237	8,019	223,921	30,046,121	11,954,524	18,091,597
July	486,992	248,455	238,537	362,967	666,987	410,887	9,496	140,710	30,022,654	11,969,736	18,052,918
August	458,980	239,091	219,889	234,509	543,649	495,280	7,785	257,168	30,602,282	11,973,633	18,628,649

The quantity of cotton consumed, as shown in the table, varies from month to month. The larger amounts for some months, however, may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that a number of establishments, among them some of the largest in the country, report for a four-week or a five-week period instead of for the calendar month, so that the figures for these months cover a five-weeks' consumption in the case of a considerable number of establishments. The consumption both in the cotton-growing states and in all other states shows a general increase during the 12-month period covered by the table. The number of active cotton spindles has shown for each month a gain over the preceding month in the cotton-growing states, while in all other states the same condition prevailed from September to February. The smaller numbers for June and July were due, in part, to the closing down of some establishments for extensive repairs.

The stocks of cotton on hand naturally increased during the ginning season, reaching their highest point for the manufacturing establishments in December in cotton-growing states and in February in all other states, while the quantity in independent warehouses and other public storage places was largest at the close of November. This table does not show the quantity of cotton held "elsewhere," that is, cotton other than that in manufacturing establishments and in public storage places. The American crop is handled by a large number of agencies. Roughly, there are 1,700,000 growers, 30,000 ginners, 2,600 public storage places, 2,100 cotton-consuming

establishments, and numerous transportation companies, local buyers, merchants, and others who handle more or less cotton during the season. In order to obtain complete statistics concerning the stocks of cotton, it would be necessary to consult all of these. It is manifestly impracticable to obtain monthly reports from so many agencies, and the Bureau of the Census has therefore adopted the plan of securing individual reports of the quantity of cotton on hand at the end of each month in manufacturing establishments and in independent warehouses, compresses, and other public storage places.

Comparative data for specified periods.—The following table shows comparative statistics of the supply and distribution of cotton in the United States as reported for the six-month period ending with February and two-month periods ending with October, December, and February.

TABLE 9.—SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS: 1910 TO 1913.

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

PERIOD.	SUPPLY OF COTTON (BALES).				DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON (BALES).							
	Total.	Stocks held at beginning of period.	Ginnings.[1]	Imports less re-exports.	Total.	Exports.	Consumption.		Stocks at end of period.			
									In manufacturing establishments.		In independent warehouses and other public storage places.	Elsewhere.
							In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.	In cotton-growing states.	In all other states.		
Sept. 1 to end of Feb.:												
1912-13	15,276,489	1,776,885	13,359,928	139,676	15,276,489	6,803,528	1,456,950	1,418,013	897,007	1,084,294	2,250,899	1,365,798
1911-12	16,781,751	1,375,031	15,338,052	68,668	16,781,751	8,007,814	1,294,599	1,273,596	732,382	809,673	2,280,995	2,382,692
1910-11	12,788,572	1,040,040	11,612,951	135,581	12,788,572	6,337,968	1,186,347	1,215,685	583,512	941,440	1,787,006	736,614
1909-10	11,575,330	1,483,585	9,997,967	93,778	11,575,330	4,599,682	1,232,689	1,306,710	668,998	1,024,100	1,908,350	839,801
Sept. 1 to Oct. 31:												
1912	9,934,611	1,776,885	8,138,287	19,439	9,934,611	2,245,605	476,999	472,222	450,851	458,138	2,821,315	3,009,481
1911	10,585,259	1,375,031	9,199,608	10,620	10,585,259	2,433,909	393,334	384,050	417,561	365,519	2,756,531	3,834,355
1910	8,045,964	1,040,040	6,992,942	12,982	8,045,964	2,003,389	357,097	393,533	355,476	340,048	2,428,136	2,168,285
Nov. 1 to Dec. 31:												
1912	10,812,187	6,739,785	4,038,183	34,219	10,812,187	3,126,081	468,486	452,300	940,706	764,499	3,235,364	1,824,751
1911	11,735,797	7,373,966	4,346,097	15,734	11,735,797	2,916,395	431,677	427,877	681,791	651,782	3,667,041	2,959,234
1910	9,077,214	5,291,945	3,738,562	46,707	9,077,214	2,529,596	408,151	414,980	610,559	741,890	3,067,221	1,304,817
Jan. 1 to end of Feb.:												
1913	8,034,796	6,765,320	1,183,458	86,018	8,034,796	1,431,842	511,465	493,491	897,007	1,084,294	2,250,899	1,365,798
1912	9,794,509	7,959,848	1,792,347	42,314	9,794,509	2,657,510	469,588	461,669	732,382	809,673	2,280,995	2,382,692
1911	6,681,826	5,724,487	881,447	75,892	6,681,826	1,804,983	421,099	407,172	583,512	941,440	1,787,006	736,614

[1] The total production of linters for the crop is ascertained at the March 1 canvass, and the entire amount is included only for the specified periods ending with February.

The total supply of cotton for each period was ascertained by combining the stocks of cotton at the beginning of the period with the ginnings and net imports during the period. The distribution shows the quantity of cotton consumed during the period, the amount exported and that held in manufacturing establishments and in independent warehouses and other public storage places. The difference between the sum of these items and the total supply is taken as measuring the quantity of stocks held elsewhere.

The supply of cotton for the six-month period ending with February, 1913, amounted to 15,276,489 bales, as compared with 16,781,751 bales in 1912, 12,788,572 bales in 1911, and 11,575,330 bales in 1910. Of the total supply for the six months ending with February, 1913, 6,803,528 bales, or 44.5 per cent, were exported; 2,874,963 bales, or 18.8 per cent, were consumed in the United States; and 5,597,998 bales, or 36.7 per cent, remained in the country at the close of the period.

Cotton consumed during each month, by states.—The following table presents statistics as to the monthly consumption of cotton in the United States in the two divisions of the country and in each of the important cotton-consuming states from September, 1912, to August, 1913.

As previously stated, the monthly totals of cotton consumed are affected somewhat by some establishments reporting for a period of four or five weeks instead of for the calendar month. The large amounts returned for October and January may be ascribed to this practice.

TABLE 10.—COTTON CONSUMED DURING EACH MONTH, BY STATES: SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO AUGUST, 1913.

[Quantities are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton which is in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE.	COTTON CONSUMED (BALES) DURING—												
	Total.	1912				1913							
		September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
United States	5,786,330	436,161	513,060	475,511	445,275	533,743	471,213	485,573	503,990	509,320	466,512	486,992	458,980
Cotton-growing states	2,960,518	223,541	253,458	243,308	225,178	271,504	239,961	250,213	261,327	261,389	243,093	248,455	239,091
All other states	2,825,812	212,620	259,602	232,203	220,097	262,239	231,252	235,360	242,663	247,931	223,419	238,537	219,889
Alabama	299,924	22,569	26,583	23,567	22,423	28,675	23,835	24,696	25,696	27,201	24,204	25,332	25,143
Connecticut	145,477	11,264	14,029	11,932	11,851	13,662	12,025	11,545	12,357	12,603	10,983	11,410	11,816
Georgia	648,131	47,822	54,504	52,881	49,458	59,647	53,153	54,023	56,843	58,280	52,971	54,867	53,682
Maine	175,271	12,270	15,961	14,205	13,160	16,388	14,688	15,206	14,874	15,614	14,043	14,384	14,478
Maryland	73,589	5,327	6,483	6,046	5,850	6,846	5,905	6,531	6,731	6,145	5,796	6,085	5,844
Massachusetts	1,332,912	99,379	121,724	112,530	105,778	130,246	106,629	111,164	115,734	114,851	101,674	111,345	101,858
New Hampshire	305,867	23,119	29,789	24,348	23,110	26,682	27,602	25,175	23,368	29,522	25,623	27,754	19,775
New Jersey	64,912	4,872	5,586	4,812	5,131	5,691	5,097	5,391	5,801	5,841	5,379	5,570	5,741
New York	227,813	18,031	20,006	17,584	17,487	19,628	18,574	19,225	19,908	19,544	18,629	20,161	19,036
North Carolina	876,359	66,582	73,097	73,128	64,543	80,183	72,181	74,923	77,980	77,253	72,447	73,428	70,614
Pennsylvania	76,579	6,601	6,787	5,971	5,844	6,574	6,322	6,392	6,916	6,552	6,188	6,145	6,287
Rhode Island	239,060	17,192	21,712	19,476	18,116	22,049	19,651	19,917	21,054	20,436	19,790	20,437	19,230
South Carolina	775,851	59,230	66,539	62,261	60,498	70,374	62,585	66,173	69,349	68,276	64,759	65,304	66,503
Tennessee	81,790	6,003	7,666	6,775	6,413	7,570	5,799	7,018	7,293	6,875	6,583	6,977	6,818
Virginia	95,064	6,986	8,444	8,253	6,881	8,837	7,802	7,958	8,720	8,336	7,920	7,701	7,226
All other states	367,731	28,914	34,150	31,742	28,732	30,691	29,365	30,236	31,366	31,991	29,523	30,092	30,929

The monthly consumption of linter cotton and of foreign cotton is given in Table 11.

TABLE 11.—*Linter and foreign cotton consumed during each month: September, 1912, to August, 1913.*

[Linter cotton is given in running bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales.]

MONTH.	LINTER COTTON CONSUMED (BALES).			FOREIGN COTTON CONSUMED (BALES).		
	United States.	Cotton-growing states.	All other states.	United states.	Cotton-growing states.	All other states.
Total	303,009	98,775	204,234	232,929	14,315	218,614
1912.						
September	24,579	8,548	16,031	18,899	1,202	17,697
October	29,182	10,053	19,129	23,298	1,338	21,960
November	26,711	9,423	17,288	18,189	1,022	17,167
December	22,706	8,360	14,346	20,168	1,299	18,869
1913.						
January	24,049	9,183	14,866	24,738	1,380	23,358
February	23,118	7,763	15,355	21,375	1,387	19,988
March	23,118	7,350	15,768	20,617	1,245	19,372
April	25,484	7,104	18,380	21,075	1,315	19,760
May	27,327	7,843	19,484	19,636	1,084	18,552
June	25,355	7,372	17,983	15,837	1,220	14,617
July	24,750	7,486	17,264	15,482	987	14,495
August	26,630	8,290	18,340	13,615	836	12,779

Cotton stocks on specified dates.—The following table distributes, by states, the cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments and in independent warehouses and other public storage places at the close of each month during the year ending August 31, 1913. It does not include cotton in transit, in private warehouses, ginneries, and oil mills, or that in possession of buyers, merchants, and producers.

The segregation of stocks shown in the statement is based upon location rather than ownership. For instance, cotton in warehouses owned and operated in conjunction with the mills is classed as in manufacturing establishments, while cotton in independent warehouses comprises all cotton stored in such warehouses, regardless of its ownership. There were in the hands of manufacturers on February 28, practically the close of the ginning season, 1,981,301 bales of cotton. This was the largest amount held at the close of any month. The average monthly consumption of cotton for the year being 482,194 bales, the mill stocks on that date would afford a supply for about four months.

TABLE 12.—COTTON ON HAND IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND IN INDEPENDENT WAREHOUSES AND OTHER PUBLIC STORAGE PLACES AT THE CLOSE OF EACH MONTH, BY STATES: SEPTEMBER, 1912, TO AUGUST, 1913.

[Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included.]

STATE AND CLASS OF HOLDER.	COTTON ON HAND (BALES).											
	1912				1913							
	Sept. 30.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 28.	Mar. 31.	Apr. 30.	May 31.	June 30.	July 31.	Aug. 31.
In manufacturing establishments, total	713,906	908,989	1,341,012	1,705,205	1,912,993	1,981,301	1,931,522	1,746,390	1,504,821	1,285,315	1,029,954	778,158
In cotton-growing states	205,314	450,851	763,040	940,706	917,712	897,007	849,573	746,308	612,371	492,593	362,967	234,509
In all other states	508,592	458,138	577,972	764,499	995,281	1,084,294	1,081,949	1,000,082	892,450	792,722	666,987	543,649
In independent warehouses and other public storage places, total	1,386,346	2,821,315	3,370,715	3,235,364	2,657,048	2,250,899	1,831,316	1,386,873	938,854	650,237	410,887	495,280
In cotton-growing states	1,284,284	2,718,742	3,265,488	3,099,229	2,450,397	2,046,029	1,618,762	1,175,560	792,861	529,970	327,287	451,173
In all other states	102,062	102,573	105,227	136,135	206,651	204,870	212,554	211,313	145,993	120,267	83,600	44,107
Alabama:												
In manufacturing establishments	17,902	47,774	81,137	100,599	99,138	98,220	95,457	87,348	70,758	55,416	40,443	23,859
In independent warehouses, etc	104,760	242,546	300,431	319,881	269,799	223,027	177,180	128,213	83,690	50,323	27,030	35,760
Arkansas:												
In manufacturing establishments	414	1,432	1,934	1,776	1,668	2,245	1,634	1,485	1,181	967	763	537
In independent warehouses, etc	35,258	164,479	199,125	183,424	148,902	125,172	102,071	70,000	48,732	30,444	18,864	7,929
Connecticut:												
In manufacturing establishments	33,799	27,654	30,463	40,055	55,433	61,529	64,021	64,003	60,182	58,331	52,637	46,926
Georgia:												
In manufacturing establishments	34,436	90,510	162,765	209,050	205,408	196,793	186,653	165,437	132,616	106,783	74,192	41,693
In independent warehouses, etc	219,321	500,466	657,109	631,920	514,416	420,264	295,415	259,910	172,297	111,434	67,069	78,708
Louisiana:												
In manufacturing establishments	186	550	1,125	1,178	1,097	1,390	1,569	695	670	350	259	320
In independent warehouses, etc	66,712	211,358	273,514	251,551	155,271	112,479	101,567	38,914	31,656	23,756	16,902	15,301
Maine:												
In manufacturing establishments	24,786	22,373	28,452	44,504	61,275	64,860	65,340	60,479	56,361	48,605	38,757	27,769
Massachusetts:												
In manufacturing establishments	262,221	228,184	279,937	369,929	490,141	529,915	514,468	464,010	412,530	368,361	309,091	250,057
In independent warehouses, etc	7,051	9,518	13,405	21,612	26,415	29,672	25,570	25,941	25,796	21,731	16,698	10,808
Mississippi:												
In manufacturing establishments	1,813	3,405	4,608	5,258	5,072	6,227	4,859	4,068	2,879	2,781	2,332	1,467
In independent warehouses, etc	62,182	201,227	269,265	262,323	210,241	172,780	136,787	84,377	55,646	32,521	22,373	17,174
New Hampshire:												
In manufacturing establishments	54,113	47,827	73,206	103,806	128,735	136,372	133,966	122,852	104,769	88,417	71,129	58,412
New Jersey:												
In manufacturing establishments	15,296	14,683	16,427	16,990	19,933	22,222	27,335	27,589	22,419	21,375	18,924	17,012
In independent warehouses, etc	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York:												
In manufacturing establishments	23,124	31,814	54,473	64,837	74,670	72,287	68,801	61,469	52,083	41,952	31,058	23,006
In independent warehouses, etc	87,732	80,309	72,035	81,081	131,692	124,862	134,915	130,194	73,112	56,795	39,800	14,536
North Carolina:												
In manufacturing establishments	75,719	144,181	224,908	271,170	262,548	250,572	241,461	206,413	170,230	136,084	103,793	69,575
In independent warehouses etc	15,158	22,477	40,255	54,117	58,846	55,812	57,522	49,536	36,233	29,283	20,485	8,248
Ohio:												
In manufacturing establishments	8,532	6,844	8,329	11,516	13,856	17,008	20,002	19,749	18,693	17,169	14,949	12,318
In independent warehouses, etc	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oklahoma:												
In manufacturing establishments	76	663	955	863	975	1,173	1,019	1,563	1,353	1,382	1,125	772
In independent warehouses, etc	49,987	165,727	166,414	117,511	80,124	49,842	25,530	16,991	12,962	6,557	3,319	2,058
Pennsylvania:												
In manufacturing establishments	9,612	9,392	10,971	14,532	19,691	21,064	20,976	19,910	18,265	16,018	13,693	10,858
In independent warehouses, etc	1,737	2,013	3,508	6,018	8,005	9,875	10,717	9,466	9,031	8,485	7,549	6,270
Rhode Island:												
In manufacturing establishments	57,627	52,443	53,820	68,261	96,121	118,294	122,617	117,174	108,720	96,025	82,476	67,832
In independent warehouses, etc	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Carolina:												
In manufacturing establishments	55,747	124,931	218,356	257,053	241,081	235,142	216,343	189,064	154,542	124,779	90,856	59,988
In independent warehouses, etc	37,383	91,073	139,548	173,539	166,116	160,371	152,889	120,066	101,759	75,439	44,059	25,771
Tennessee:												
In manufacturing establishments	5,292	11,456	24,686	32,581	32,479	32,219	30,279	28,519	24,328	20,540	15,726	11,280
In independent warehouses, etc	8,453	105,310	153,713	197,376	182,911	166,005	134,642	92,032	52,829	27,396	14,136	10,022
Texas:												
In manufacturing establishments	3,761	9,587	15,244	19,123	21,427	21,615	21,194	18,684	15,347	12,435	8,640	5,789
In independent warehouses, etc	661,662	947,163	1,001,868	834,545	594,936	495,713	379,817	266,687	158,885	107,261	66,865	240,468
Virginia:												
In manufacturing establishments	4,636	8,414	16,831	28,448	32,023	35,167	32,699	27,439	23,827	18,818	13,323	9,903
In independent warehouses, etc	13,303	30,046	45,385	60,645	59,654	57,018	51,861	45,116	36,013	32,782	23,777	6,319
All other states:												
In manufacturing establishments	24,814	24,872	32,325	43,676	50,222	56,987	60,829	58,440	53,068	48,727	45,788	38,785
In independent warehouses, etc	15,647	47,603	35,140	39,821	49,720	48,007	44,833	55,430	40,213	36,030	21,961	15,908

[1] Included in "All other states."

Linter and foreign cotton on hand at the close of each month in manufacturing establishments and in independent warehouses and other public storage places are given in the following table:

TABLE 13.—*Linter and foreign cotton on hand in manufacturing establishments and in independent warehouses and other public storage places at the close of each month: September, 1912, to August, 1913.*

[Linter cotton is given in running bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales.]

MONTH.	LINTER COTTON ON HAND AT CLOSE OF MONTH (BALES).		FOREIGN COTTON ON HAND AT CLOSE OF MONTH (BALES).	
	In manufacturing establishments.	In independent warehouses, etc.	In manufacturing establishments.	In independent warehouses, etc.
1912				
September	41,423	10,268	79,340	1,248
October	37,744	15,451	68,234	944
November	45,992	33,188	54,990	766
December	61,810	36,157	56,940	788
1913				
January	76,447	35,038	74,451	2,193
February	87,335	33,280	83,696	2,943
March	93,054	40,700	99,364	2,516
April	93,083	46,268	98,823	2,055
May	85,634	43,281	96,157	2,639
June	81,845	40,877	90,654	2,329
July	72,393	29,148	82,571	2,794
August	60,454	27,378	79,979	2,838

COTTON EXPORTS.

Exports of cotton, by customs districts.—As stated on page 7, the exports of domestic raw cotton represent 54.2 per cent of the total distribution for the year ending August 31, 1913. The following table shows the amount exported, by customs districts, for the years ending August 31, 1909 to 1913, inclusive.

The exports of domestic raw cotton from the United States in 1913 amounted to 8,800,966. All but 16.3 per cent of the cotton exported during the year is credited to ports within the cotton-growing states, as only 1,431,580 bales were exported from ports in other states.

Galveston, with 3,884,735 bales, ranks first among the districts in 1913 in exports of cotton, followed by New Orleans, with 1,350,336 bales; Georgia, with 1,048,006; New York, with 615,418 bales; and North Carolina, with 317,831 bales. The combined exports for the first three districts named amount to 6,283,077 bales and represent 71.4 per cent of the total for the country.

TABLE 14.—*Exports of domestic raw cotton from the United States, by customs districts, for the year ending August 31: 1909 to 1913.*

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.]

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	EXPORTS (RUNNING BALES).				
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
Total	8,800,966	10,681,758	7,781,414	6,339,028	8,574,024
Maine and New Hampshire	7,950	12,280	6,298	6,923	8,271
Massachusetts	159,583	186,779	109,921	106,309	106,735
New York	615,418	655,078	744,479	734,230	453,540
Philadelphia	62,264	90,482	68,177	62,558	69,639
Maryland	84,512	130,466	119,584	57,717	128,474
Virginia	73,070	21,666	16,010	6,810	36,653
North Carolina	317,831	502,426	383,112	298,595	403,209
South Carolina	228,482	249,864	125,985	116,006	82,759
Georgia	1,048,006	2,158,827	1,109,958	963,680	1,204,265
Florida	125,099	216,424	124,056	144,513	169,466
Mobile	143,147	357,110	219,429	163,938	327,185
New Orleans	1,350,336	1,600,627	1,513,023	1,193,922	1,957,466
Sabine	138,642	199,887	206,943	142,381	153,234
Galveston	3,884,735	3,700,237	2,761,529	2,130,524	3,175,890
Laredo	59,713	4,782	491	1,927	6,116
Eagle Pass	.....	.....	50	620	1,420
El Paso	.....	.....	144	916	2,405
Arizona	325	700	955	1,025	499
San Francisco	262,917	211,778	84,955	60,169	82,528
Oregon	3,716	.....	500	200	300
Washington	104,506	213,825	57,249	33,802	79,128
Dakota	520	4	39	665	265
Minnesota	908	753	274	177	277
Duluth and Superior	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	91,021	122,472	100,612	79,939	94,614
Ohio	.....	350	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	8,049	5,462	6,014	2,060	2,078
St. Lawrence	8,037	16,024	3,185	4,890	4,430
Western Vermont	2,885	2,536	5,234	4,025	2,725
Eastern Vermont	19,177	20,788	22,118	20,350	20,245
Porto Rico	61	131	90	157	208

Net receipts of cotton, by ports.—The term "net receipts of cotton," as here employed, means the amount of domestic cotton received which has not been transshipped from some other port, and already included in the latter's receipts. These statistics must not be confused with those of exports. They include large quantities of cotton carried in the coastwise trade to New England and other Northern states and consumed in this country, as well as cotton carried to other ports and then exported. The statistics of such net receipts for the principal cotton-handling ports are presented in Table 15.

TABLE 15.—NET RECEIPTS OF RAW COTTON AT PRINCIPAL COTTON PORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, FOR SPECIFIED YEARS: 1875 TO 1913.

[Compiled from Commerce and Finance of the United States.]

PORT.	NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON (RUNNING BALES).											
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1905	1900	1895	1890	1885	1880	1875
Galveston	4,035,114	3,727,958	2,948,354	2,501,412	3,657,156	2,879,336	1,710,263	1,659,999	860,112	463,463	480,352	354,927
Port Arthur and Texas City	805,313	786,355	527,989	163,778	241,628	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans	1,436,959	1,662,698	1,608,208	1,315,328	2,093,232	2,689,520	1,867,153	2,584,115	1,973,571	1,529,592	1,504,654	993,481
Mobile	230,699	384,239	250,921	255,665	393,911	329,556	[2] 340,646	253,187	261,957	237,071	358,971	320,822
Pensacola	125,633	216,114	125,343	138,234	166,616	195,151	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Brunswick	240,500	425,462	218,946	227,301	325,127	199,193	94,278	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah	1,300,864	2,386,302	1,462,152	1,365,825	1,520,105	1,877,343	1,088,807	944,410	956,517	728,087	741,018	606,727
Charleston	310,293	416,013	286,528	228,728	210,574	225,366	265,523	425,487	327,079	507,802	464,332	412,931
Wilmington	342,953	548,122	410,182	312,511	409,656	375,383	282,360	234,621	134,916	94,054	78,876	76,601
Norfolk and Newport News	722,803	862,217	593,681	587,363	649,162	841,174	432,727	472,540	404,056	545,418	590,032	387,279
Baltimore	84,661	125,893	119,104	85,526	104,836	72,427	101,648	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia	8,326	3,972	515	2,581	6,848	13,645	36,238	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	15,326	6,961	14,790	40,706	19,181	33,798	119,215	187,794	176,502	99,200	229,426	179,163
Boston	46,222	63,112	39,093	14,792	19,430	83,644	118,891	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Not shown separately. [2] Includes receipts of Pensacola. [3] Included in receipts of Mobile.

The three most important cotton ports from the standpoint of net receipts, and of exports as well, are, in the order of their importance, Galveston, New Orleans, and Savannah, and their net receipts during the year ending August 31, 1913, amounted to 6,778,937 bales, or 48.1 per cent of the total quantity of cotton produced in the country from the crop of 1912. The relatively large net receipts at Galveston in recent years are due largely to the increase in cotton production in Texas and Oklahoma and to some extent to increased transportation facilities.

Exports of cotton, by countries to which exported.—The annual exports of domestic raw cotton from 1821 to 1913, by countries to which exported, and the total value of these exports, are shown in the table on page 22. The quantities are given in equivalent 500-pound bales.

The figures in Table 16 are in equivalent 500-pound bales and cover the fiscal year ending June 30, while those in Table 14 are in running bales, counting round as half bales, and relate to the year ending August 31. Table 16 shows the development of the export trade in raw cotton to the several countries. The total quantity exported during the year ending June 30, 1913, amounted to 8,724,572 bales of 500 pounds each, valued at $547,357,195. Of this cotton 3,563,216 bales, or 40.8 per cent, went to the United Kingdom; 2,350,761 bales, or 26.9 per cent, to Germany; and 1,014,834 bales, or 11.6 per cent, to France—these three countries taking almost four-fifths of the total quantity exported.

The marked variations from year to year in the quantities of cotton exported to Japan may be attributed in part to irregularity in the supply of Indian cotton upon which the Japanese mills chiefly rely for their raw material. The exports to "all other countries" include cotton to India and to China, in which countries American cotton is used, to some extent, for mixing with short fiber native cotton and in the manufacture of goods requiring a longer staple cotton. The figures in Table 16 show only in part the ultimate destination of the cotton exported, as large quantities of it are reexported from the countries to which it was exported in the first instance. For example, the imports of American cotton into Bombay during the year ending August 31, 1912, were more than 200,000 bales, whereas the total amount exported direct to India was only 86,017 bales.

TABLE 16.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON—VALUE AND QUANTITY, WITH DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUANTITY BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED: 1821 TO 1913.

[Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States. The statistics of exports differ slightly since 1865 from those shown in Table 22 because of a difference in the years to which they relate. The figures of this table are for fiscal years.]

YEAR.	Total value.	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON (EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES) TO—														
		Total.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Spain.	Belgium.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Netherlands.	All other Europe.	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	All other countries.
1913	$547,357,195	8,724,572	3,563,216	2,350,761	1,014,834	478,894	298,435	214,245	70,625	109,202	13,932	52,515	374,802	148,292	19,995	14,824
1912	565,849,271	10,675,445	4,197,336	3,052,764	1,180,895	611,954	297,481	202,172	106,558	120,476	34,938	80,675	458,097	175,237	15,149	141,653
1911	585,318,869	8,067,882	3,461,054	2,202,707	1,021,998	436,296	242,073	150,225	84,941	79,530	18,124	48,713	156,724	156,824	4,631	4,042
1910	450,447,243	6,413,416	2,444,558	1,887,657	968,422	393,327	178,455	102,346	67,203	57,220	18,823	43,378	95,000	125,592	29,604	1,831
1909	417,390,655	8,895,970	3,665,355	2,438,090	1,098,173	565,695	301,789	157,631	96,675	94,782	30,129	58,174	208,943	131,453	42,575	6,506
1908	437,788,202	7,633,997	2,956,352	2,385,663	889,083	418,921	262,744	119,470	98,371	90,049	27,684	62,125	200,396	113,997	4,767	4,375
1907	481,277,797	9,036,434	3,966,119	2,315,651	1,006,633	567,916	275,868	154,168	121,141	113,630	29,092	65,083	262,283	150,343	732	7,775
1906	401,005,921	7,268,000	3,181,143	1,871,441	817,583	486,607	241,747	114,673	112,480	56,375	18,490	44,486	147,269	141,908	29,285	4,603
1905	379,965,014	8,609,698	3,967,254	2,011,679	818,304	534,735	295,537	145,564	129,060	62,572	31,163	72,911	336,575	115,857	79,082	9,405
1904	370,811,246	6,126,386	2,475,752	1,797,354	734,286	363,295	184,862	105,213	168,506	28,158	16,055	61,488	45,870	88,795	56,172	580
1903	316,180,429	7,086,086	2,799,096	1,915,094	806,673	444,950	266,336	157,351	181,938	39,912	42,542	82,243	152,826	127,640	66,507	2,978
1902	290,651,819	7,001,558	3,132,324	1,705,815	775,773	445,437	270,602	132,232	73,446	39,757	22,418	61,679	178,505	129,016	27,500	7,054
1901	313,673,443	6,661,781	3,106,857	1,629,935	754,329	365,359	237,346	154,682	53,171	37,238	53,180	52,325	78,558	102,980	35,103	718
1900	241,832,737	6,201,166	2,302,128	1,619,173	736,092	443,951	246,612	148,319	54,950	44,919	74,635	65,635	323,202	109,983	18,522	13,045
1899	209,564,774	7,546,821	3,609,444	1,728,975	803,406	417,353	248,635	129,524	95,012	57,127	51,621	84,500	182,734	98,230	36,130	4,130
1898	230,442,215	7,700,529	3,532,101	1,858,525	842,038	387,581	263,648	161,941	103,825	35,614	43,509	69,189	224,214	122,495	42,433	13,416
1897	230,890,971	6,207,510	3,127,186	1,371,577	716,025	323,117	219,088	83,485	84,570	23,971	34,731	48,790	64,022	80,408	30,207	333
1896	190,056,460	4,670,453	2,267,222	1,038,457	478,265	261,644	216,178	87,966	91,622	15,912	14,219	51,367	40,388	68,074	38,817	322
1895	204,900,990	7,034,866	3,553,782	1,504,631	790,699	332,656	255,679	145,340	141,998	24,852	25,999	55,319	22,130	105,534	75,953	294
1894	210,869,289	5,366,565	2,970,903	909,389	610,854	211,716	225,304	128,907	140,082	960	18,581	39,686	9,603	65,085	35,165	270
1893	188,771,445	4,424,230	2,363,176	850,387	568,059	160,019	200,212	90,399	36,356	.....	26,614	22,449	1,586	62,988	41,812	173
1892	258,461,241	5,870,440	3,381,685	964,883	692,785	171,003	187,458	134,373	134,392	10,052	27,925	38,996	3,149	79,228	44,235	276
1891	290,712,898	5,814,718	3,401,212	1,019,144	553,100	194,022	218,836	97,423	135,611	4,447	43,669	47,478	4,813	69,261	25,682	20
1890	250,968,792	4,943,600	2,905,152	837,641	484,759	129,751	175,339	93,588	193,163	300	17,438	19,927	.....	58,473	26,095	1,974
1889	237,775,270	4,769,633	2,940,800	660,756	400,197	131,068	181,533	147,807	144,036	5,610	44,354	18,264	.....	61,143	33,802	263
1888	223,016,760	4,528,242	2,838,525	560,624	392,197	110,375	169,331	130,791	216,798	.....	27,725	18,258	.....	52,052	11,414	152
1887	206,222,057	4,338,915	2,713,515	561,664	466,090	73,222	138,499	110,288	151,267	.....	43,735	20,519	.....	47,904	11,951	261
1886	205,085,642	4,110,075	2,444,482	569,435	401,643	110,473	168,414	125,069	184,924	5,252	31,672	16,053	.....	37,425	21,035	198
1885	201,962,458	3,783,319	2,419,834	468,987	361,462	79,041	135,319	85,664	135,131	3,898	37,930	17,750	.....	26,398	11,754	151
1884	197,015,204	3,725,145	2,384,254	363,055	457,369	51,725	135,928	30,863	193,639	1,762	53,913	11,027	.....	19,216	22,368	26
1883	247,328,721	4,576,150	2,776,411	538,583	428,829	80,607	196,939	42,055	347,354	4,656	57,610	28,780	.....	32,636	41,155	535
1882	189,812,644	3,479,952	2,361,793	324,962	333,541	44,073	115,264	4,732	184,233	189	33,820	16,706	.....	35,159	25,075	405
1881	247,695,746	4,381,857	2,729,672	466,192	553,854	75,145	127,741	18,318	267,714	4,218	67,502	18,211	.....	25,960	26,772	558
1880	211,535,905	3,644,122	2,433,255	308,045	359,693	59,126	133,873	17,896	204,500	1,699	65,325	21,097	.....	19,619	19,763	231
1879	162,304,250	3,256,746	1,967,549	274,969	393,977	47,617	141,215	19,127	308,647	2,533	51,734	13,280	.....	15,481	19,796	821
1878	180,031,484	3,215,067	2,079,897	243,208	472,062	36,221	81,371	28,383	170,858	3,636	55,909	22,413	.....	14,165	6,844	10
1877	171,118,508	2,890,738	2,040,731	155,211	438,178	23,096	92,061	4,597	50,219	.....	53,711	13,202	.....	11,017	7,940	775
1876	192,659,262	2,982,811	1,914,660	217,092	407,952	46,759	95,122	31,076	101,794	.....	68,532	15,019	.....	9,961	13,945	899
1875	190,638,625	2,520,838	1,823,884	150,570	310,279	18,084	59,627	6,227	131,417	.....	8,141	2,876	.....	7,123	2,610	.....
1874	211,223,580	2,717,205	1,807,144	229,227	354,731	24,597	106,718	17,107	108,181	.....	38,009	18,041	.....	8,022	4,579	849
1873	227,243,069	2,400,127	1,717,299	190,685	226,740	30,568	55,444	24,253	99,147	2,758	38,172	10,916	.....	2,988	1,101	56
1872	180,684,595	1,867,075	1,407,830	85,033	176,374	11,845	65,142	20,197	49,367	.....	45,570	1	.....	3,792	1,914	10
1871	218,327,109	2,925,856	2,204,645	207,972	119,223	42,915	94,312	35,867	62,271	4,330	111,405	14,220	.....	4,786	22,619	1,291
1870	227,027,624	1,917,117	1,298,332	173,552	306,293	14,549	55,409	3,452	30,341	.....	17,050	1,621	.....	3,122	13,219	177
1869	162,033,052	1,288,656	873,087	140,855	201,116	8,956	32,317	374	19,525	.....	5,331	536	.....	2,244	4,084	231
1868	152,820,733	1,569,527	1,129,030	152,643	186,466	12,066	51,241	1,608	11,748	331	5,045	675	.....	2,091	16,457	126
1867	201,470,423	1,322,947	1,048,641	56,306	167,858	7,223	22,068	1,775	10,179	.....	514	214	.....	1,288	6,622	169
1866	281,385,223	1,301,146	1,024,728	32,276	216,470	397	17,631	653	5,372	.....	283	1,107	.....	1,643	101	485
1865	6,836,500	13,214	12,009	283	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	24
1864	9,895,854	23,988	19,302	47	3,557	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	835	20
1863	6,652,405	22,770	19,681	.....	2,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	303	.....	226
1862	1,180,113	10,129	7,091	17	46	1,688	1,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	6
1861	34,051,483	615,032	414,685	23,798	114,541	9,373	22,310	11,364	8,502	.....	5,301	1,767	.....	303	2,821	267
1860	101,806,555	3,535,373	2,528,274	132,145	567,935	54,037	88,044	29,601	43,396	14,943	25,515	30,013	.....	2,771	18,087	612
1859	161,434,023	2,772,937	1,887,372	131,362	372,981	42,977	121,046	28,657	87,240	33,113	32,311	22,690	.....	114	11,987	1,087
1858	131,386,661	2,237,248	1,561,905	58,872	357,580	38,996	79,261	18,691	64,220	13,960	16,905	8,334	.....	261	18,169	4
1857	131,575,859	2,096,565	1,367,996	89,866	348,469	34,480	91,114	24,495	63,867	15,229	20,869	22,544	.....	1,715	15,917	4
1856	128,382,351	2,702,863	1,798,656	124,219	443,535	41,710	116,959	46,343	9,287	37,306	26,193	38,194	.....	8,317	12,021	123
1855	88,143,844	2,016,849	1,346,997	61,642	420,228	49,787	66,143	24,439	898	1,910	9,883	18,083	.....	1,766	15,054	19
1854	93,596,220	1,975,666	1,392,494	75,440	288,857	25,452	70,048	27,961	5,830	29,922	12,096	21,589	.....	145	24,292	1,540
1853	109,456,404	2,223,141	1,537,193	46,280	378,454	34,976	73,702	30,989	42,573	35,937	14,078	13,463	.....	24	14,928	544
1852	87,965,732	2,186,461	1,505,148	44,277	372,428	35,868	58,604	54,316	20,950	47,897	20,518	12,396	.....	33	13,400	626
1851	112,315,317	1,854,474	1,341,290	34,480	278,329	20,641	68,545	32,670	20,197	34,618	11,018	10,639	.....	47	1,092	308
1850	71,984,616	1,270,763	863,062	10,090	251,668	18,707	55,353	25,492	8,677	18,492	8,590	7,532	.....	89	2,627	384
1849	.....	2,053,204	1,478,690	27,689	302,680	33,316	46,572	56,227	21,301	26,559	23,775	26,003	.....	194	4,437	5,761
1848	.....	1,628,549	1,144,006	35,074	272,596	17,184	38,647	30,559	20,534	40,868	9,703	10,129	.....	45	.....	9,204
1847	.....	1,054,440	702,538	21,779	204,235	26,431	24,627	20,369	11,237	23,561	3,957	7,277	.....	208	.....	8,221
1846	.....	1,095,116	692,317	15,391	264,106	28,620	235	14,817	8,585	26,764	7,700	7,324	.....	95	8,785	20,377
1845	.....	1,745,812	1,210,290	34,605	295,659	13,714	673	28,595	14,991	41,786	25,099	7,887	.....	166	3,323	69,024
1844	.....	1,327,267	973,459	12,579	240,120	6,346	8,249	19,771	5,536	24,456	6,155	2,610	.....	2,797	11,898	13,291
1843	.....	1,584,594	1,169,691	30,507	273,629	18,371	.....	30,287	6,858	12,032	16,348	898	.....	6	3,265	22,702
1842	.....	1,169,434	757,395	19,525	311,643	8,817	.....	16,455	5,668	14,187	16,783	2,477	.....	36	.....	16,448
1841	.....	1,060,408	696,613	12,992	278,790	3,738	36	19,632	1,972	16,263	5,270	4,194	.....	553	.....	20,355
1840	63,870,307	1,487,882	989,830	18,317	358,180	7,805	1,049	25,780	4,406	26,336	21,698	5,160	.....	59	.....	29,262
1839	.....	827,248	621,548	1,780	179,565	10	1,179	2,711	4,209	4,741	3,731	3,270	.....	.....	.....	4,504
1838	.....	1,191,905	883,716	9,437	240,649	460	5,663	11,405	5,577	11,314	15,291	3,069	.....	13	112	5,199
1837	.....	888,423	643,159	7,530	198,617	1,107	4,665	3,539	1,995	16,860	4,345	3,609	.....	16	4	2,977
1836	.....	847,263	585,038	14,130	202,727	322	3,252	7,900	2,833	13,925	8,841	6,867	.....	22	14	1,332
1835	.....	774,718	540,169	5,414	200,994	26	1,756	2,818	1,950	9,886	8,555	1,963	.....	26	.....	1,161
1834	.....	769,436	569,448	13,235	159,897	382	1,786	2,410	2,521	7,611	9,848	2,128	.....	18	.....	152
1833	.....	649,397	476,484	3,751	153,666	.....	1,516	2,619	2,895	2,215	2,727	2,788	.....	36	296	404
1832	.....	644,430	458,015	8,150	154,935	1,162	4,568	(1)	1,678	3,309	[2] 7,840	3,756	.....	72	.....	945
1831	.....	553,960	441,634	4,834	92,257	612	1,111	.....	1,524	5,558	1,945	3,738	.....	678	.....	69
1830	29,674,883	596,918	419,661	2,246	150,212	471	64	.....	223	5,629	17,135	1,257	.....	19	.....	1
1829	.....	529,674	349,120	13,746	134,408	2,113	.....	.....	456	8,142	19,196	1,949	.....	21	.....	523
1828	.....	421,181	293,666	6,782	106,962	814	.....	.....	1,300	1,961	7,562	1,853	.....	33	.....	248
1827	.....	588,620	425,415	6,797	140,848	296	16	.....	294	366	11,725	2,545	.....	70	.....	248
1826	.....	409,071	267,758	4,121	124,337	.....	.....	.....	31	67	9,185	2,872	.....	65	.....	635
1825	.....	352,900	287,426	1,154	60,008	2	.....	.....	268	.....	2,840	1,135	.....	14	44	9
1824	.....	286,739	202,421	590	81,396	.....	.....	.....	1,003	.....	866	402	.....	41	.....	20
1823	.....	347,447	280,368	4,717	49,987	435	.....	.....	619	356	9,301	1,455	.....	192	4	13
1822	.....	289,350	228,928	5,911	43,016	3,913	.....	.....	1,428	420	3,941	674	.....	2	.....	1,117
1821	.....	249,787	175,438	1,496	54,878	1,796	570	.....	609	70	8,372	2,188	.....	.....	.....	4,370

[1] Included with Netherlands.

[2] Includes exports to Belgium.

Exports of domestic cotton, by months.—In compliance with an act of Congress approved July 22, 1912, the bureau published statistics regarding the exports of cotton, by months, showing the amounts separately for the more important countries. The following table presents the statistics for the twelve months ending August 31, 1913:

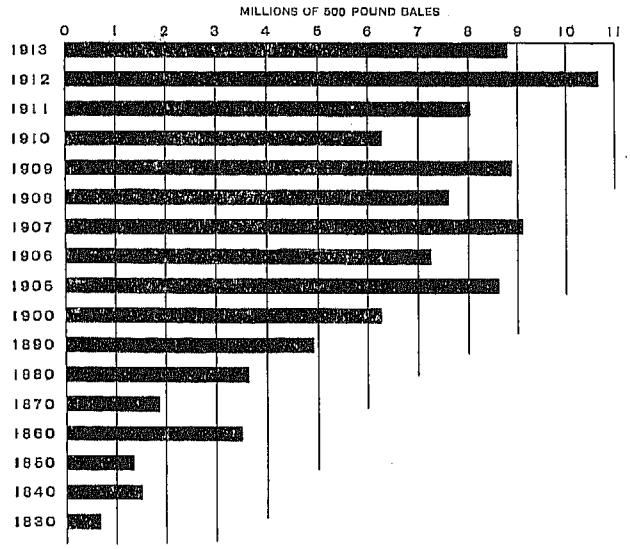
TABLE 17.—*Exports of domestic cotton, by countries to which exported, by months: September, 1912, to August, 1913.*

[Running bales, counting round as half bales.]

MONTH.	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON (BALES) TO—					
	Total.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	All other countries.
Total for year ending Aug. 31.	8,800,966	3,559,258	2,404,397	1,022,642	496,499	1,318,170
1912.						
September	729,859	345,290	163,449	103,060	36,901	81,159
October	1,515,746	638,780	430,744	239,515	63,606	143,101
November	1,734,687	764,928	464,058	263,582	51,756	190,363
December	1,391,394	610,386	384,345	165,573	57,056	174,034
1913.						
January	900,931	355,837	240,087	97,818	49,871	157,318
February	530,911	166,726	159,817	26,991	47,450	129,927
March	372,073	97,185	128,019	14,561	44,847	87,461
April	534,596	208,963	133,024	19,899	38,338	134,372
May	468,966	164,871	126,574	23,643	41,440	112,438
June	223,921	88,906	60,804	7,935	27,077	39,199
July	140,710	39,898	40,548	7,132	24,589	28,543
August	257,172	77,488	72,928	52,933	13,568	40,255

The development of the export trade in domestic raw cotton from 1830 to 1913 is graphically represented by the accompanying diagram.

DIAGRAM 2.—*Exports of domestic cotton for specified years: 1830 to 1913.*



Exports of sea-island cotton.—Statistics of exports of sea-island cotton, by countries to which exported, are given in the following table for the years 1906 to 1913 and for selected years since 1885. It should be understood that these exports are included in the general statistics of exports of domestic cotton shown in the other tables of this report.

TABLE 18.—*Exports of sea-island cotton, by countries to which exported, for the year ending August 31, for specified years: 1885 to 1913.*

YEAR.	EXPORTS OF SEA-ISLAND COTTON (EQUIVALENT 500-POUND BALES) TO—				
	Total.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	All other countries.
1913	10,003	6,368	3,211	259	165
1912	20,192	14,821	4,905	178	288
1911	17,797	12,818	4,077	482	420
1910	22,748	18,154	4,074	520	.....
1909	19,654	13,589	5,070	426	569
1908	25,587	17,874	7,112	413	188
1907	15,252	11,056	3,925	185	86
1906	31,624	23,870	6,787	838	129
1900	36,240	30,131	5,193	796	120
1895	30,455	26,350	3,878	36	191
1890	18,568	16,853	1,420	169	126
1885	13,708	11,950	1,560	13	185

The production of sea-island cotton from the crop of 1912, according to returns of ginners, was 73,777 bales, equivalent to 28,180,000 pounds, or 56,360 bales of 500 pounds each. Assuming that the exports of this cotton for a year ending August 31 are from the crop of the preceding growth year, then nearly 18 per cent of the crop of 1912 was exported, as compared with 21 per cent of the previous year's crop, 25 per cent of the crop of 1910, 31.2 per cent of the crop of 1909, and 37.6 per cent of the crop of 1907. The United Kingdom took more than three-fifths of the entire amount exported during the year ending August 31, 1913, and France nearly one-third. The quantity consumed in the United States during the year amounted to 54,778 running bales, or 41,839 equivalent 500-pound bales, which, added to the quantity exported, 10,003 bales, indicates a slight increase in stocks of this kind of cotton as compared with those at the end of the previous year.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Closely related to the consumption of cotton in the domestic manufacture of cotton goods is the foreign trade in these fabrics. For this reason it is believed that statistics of this trade will lend interest to the report. Accordingly the following tables, compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of this department, showing the exports and imports for the last fiscal year, are presented. Table 19 gives the statistics of exports by classes of goods and by countries to which exported.

The value of cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported during the fiscal year 1913 amounted to $53,743,977. More than one-half of this amount is accounted for by the exports of cotton cloth, which amounted to 444,729,241 square yards, valued at $30,668,234. Unbleached cloths, aggregating 213,189,754

square yards, valued at $14,928,599, were exported during the year. Nearly three-eighths of this quantity was sent to China, other countries in the order of the amount taken being Aden, British East Africa, India, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Philippine Islands, and Turkey. Dyed, colored, and printed cloths to the value of $12,578,109 were exported during the year. The most important customer for these was the Philippine Islands, but large quantities were also sent to the West Indies, Central and South America, and Canada. Of the other cotton goods exported, Canada was the largest customer, taking very large proportions of the clothing and other wearing apparel, and of "All other manufactures of cotton." The United Kingdom and Germany took large quantities of waste, while almost one-half of the total exports of yarn went to Canada.

TABLE 19.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES OF COTTON, BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.]

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.												
	Total value.	Cloths.						Clothing and other wearing apparel.		Cotton waste.		Yarn (value).	All other manufactures of cotton (value).
		Unbleached.		Bleached.		Dyed, colored, or printed.		Knit goods (value).	All other (value).	Pounds.	Value.		
		Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.						
Total	$53,743,977	213,189,754	$14,928,599	39,495,028	$3,161,526	192,044,459	$12,578,109	$2,613,806	$8,445,377	78,624,075	$4,449,481	$718,423	$6,848,656
Europe:													
United Kingdom	4,782,758	1,257,400	266,553	158,974	20,689	1,052,602	136,882	1,041,498	807,253	32,279,112	2,007,519	9,802	492,562
Germany	1,304,519	46,920	12,939	3,164	512	123,600	13,801	30,834	100,977	17,900,757	1,003,260	297	142,399
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey)	516,074	6,378,660	425,718	199,506	19,095	394,019	33,804	1,569	12,354	.....	.....	.....	23,534
Belgium	532,461	.....	.....	2,384	597	.....	.....	8,841	60,569	11,769,069	402,446	.....	60,008
Italy	221,266	1,100	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,350	10,250	1,346,719	114,265	.....	80,181
Netherlands	161,108	7,473	2,505	.....	.....	2,000	100	33,644	40,029	2,524,265	69,075	197	15,558
France	177,763	11,390	2,199	2,033	293	19,082	1,874	17,795	12,493	1,618,311	109,853	40	33,216
Russia (including Asiatic Russia)	21,960	1,983	204	1,562	187	25,899	2,376	4,224	2,506	.....	.....	.....	12,463
Spain	58,247	6,988	699	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,682	962	474,888	49,166	.....	5,733
All other Europe	200,520	752,258	80,723	42,260	5,406	80,439	8,265	5,408	45,124	118,899	2,481	.....	53,113
North America:													
Canada	10,536,412	9,714,205	779,084	4,948,230	491,778	13,314,484	1,321,377	434,551	3,231,141	8,568,998	544,662	350,087	3,383,732
Mexico	1,064,892	443,080	109,406	552,881	80,849	1,051,973	159,984	41,294	386,689	154,374	10,275	1,035	275,360
Panama	1,122,185	726,585	71,407	500,115	44,834	3,874,441	229,155	98,506	513,663	475,631	32,871	1,145	130,604
San Salvador	407,820	4,702,541	253,706	101,825	9,427	2,277,982	128,197	279	8,703	9,951	803	.....	6,705
Honduras	699,506	2,553,986	140,796	913,329	77,896	4,842,324	332,286	10,236	99,051	26,528	1,451	122	37,668
Guatemala	427,445	1,954,712	120,576	549,940	49,354	2,696,966	185,660	5,801	38,658	24,985	1,713	.....	25,683
Nicaragua	349,401	421,458	38,352	237,707	21,405	2,658,542	167,700	4,825	92,207	17,715	1,232	12	23,668
Costa Rica	293,262	1,489,140	86,901	93,739	7,206	2,347,997	135,217	5,269	37,960	28,611	2,054	880	17,775
British Honduras	135,123	284,092	19,902	205,996	18,464	614,103	42,595	3,343	31,521	13,118	733	8	18,557
Cuba	2,903,395	2,781,608	321,245	3,031,909	206,141	16,260,460	1,004,998	185,444	617,708	801,674	58,556	2,916	506,387
Haiti	1,465,690	1,031,438	67,554	1,104,531	75,781	18,036,019	1,243,664	1,395	57,950	12,126	928	.....	18,418
Santo Domingo	986,076	1,914,652	114,753	1,218,384	86,851	10,025,684	675,517	18,143	54,656	33,821	2,410	40	33,706
British West Indies	953,639	2,746,907	226,729	377,672	25,771	7,165,725	476,229	33,823	145,338	35,444	2,673	602	42,474
Dutch West Indies	104,531	157,606	13,857	169,018	10,948	959,654	54,909	2,090	9,728	8,896	711	90	12,198
Danish West Indies	28,302	29,742	3,627	9,036	888	129,642	8,791	2,395	9,414	12,463	1,058	.....	2,129
French West Indies (including Miquelon)	19,625	24,022	4,000	18,053	1,248	93,797	6,890	.....	1,116	2,699	251	.....	6,120
Bermuda	68,410	5,607	580	31,544	3,399	67,223	5,241	18,343	23,611	2,318	212	140	16,884
South America:													
Chile	808,674	8,346,412	537,105	1,870,722	129,032	280,214	23,269	17,583	34,252	27,782	2,123	18,050	47,260
Colombia	1,453,774	7,281,696	379,911	795,938	51,130	18,310,123	905,706	3,879	44,275	36,684	2,643	32,242	33,988
Brazil	386,368	140,453	27,375	167,106	27,372	828,183	65,300	10,925	156,180	33,048	2,016	10,766	79,934
Argentina	540,796	1,377,733	167,268	35,552	3,313	116,089	9,419	30,907	171,379	5,683	463	88,813	69,234
Venezuela	376,314	1,854,264	197,317	207,967	15,463	1,806,674	131,325	374	3,336	40,883	3,302	58	25,139
Guiana	77,569	249,180	20,472	33,508	2,824	757,675	44,141	1,358	4,035	2,537	131	.....	4,608
Uruguay	146,344	263,021	34,679	8,629	674	38,654	2,922	25,825	45,907	2,525	190	3,393	32,754
Peru	198,331	1,000,554	68,710	209,476	14,692	556,487	42,072	11,196	45,005	28,446	1,631	.....	15,025
Ecuador	218,233	281,676	19,773	264,740	21,371	2,379,883	136,910	188	16,228	20,438	1,513	295	21,955
Bolivia	295,645	2,788,745	166,752	1,135,248	66,962	755,609	52,387	1,790	5,936	6,963	538	.....	1,280
Paraguay	3,261	9,026	1,139	.....	.....	12,421	1,243	254	150	.....	.....	.....	475
Asia and Oceania:													
China	5,796,984	78,161,164	5,373,877	25,597	2,732	2,275,086	208,376	120,875	67,845	.....	.....	1,685	21,594
Aden	1,433,950	24,680,270	1,433,113	16,225	827	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
British India	1,276,076	12,935,236	1,103,148	989,223	84,858	541,603	40,850	9,202	25,384	.....	.....	.....	12,634
Japan	109,286	38,544	8,077	111,381	13,245	5,576	518	2,188	12,726	4,019	256	.....	72,276
Hongkong	545,410	824,442	133,598	263,666	23,620	1,028,711	107,007	72,066	12,863	.....	.....	168,678	27,578
British Australasia	1,813,058	4,918,467	397,702	1,463,285	143,933	3,323,371	350,274	131,222	602,567	6,700	591	7,070	119,699
Philippine Islands	7,077,165	6,745,700	500,873	16,994,879	1,260,253	69,519,126	4,016,150	97,983	426,191	139,731	12,720	13,297	749,698
All other Asia and Oceania	116,514	73,626	12,075	58,020	6,543	591,745	44,035	2,868	33,831	5,210	553	.....	16,609
Africa:													
British East Africa	805,517	15,174,654	796,221	112,300	7,040	15,000	790	3	85	.....	.....	.....	1,378
British South Africa	298,291	62,582	12,167	70,473	13,837	118,517	13,852	39,336	209,833	2,054	153	163	8,950
All other Africa	424,027	6,536,756	373,012	193,310	12,786	69,055	6,551	6,202	15,728	.....	.....	.....	9,748

The imports of cotton manufactures into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1913, by countries from which imported are shown in Table 20.

The total value of cotton manufactures imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1913, amounted to $63,935,983. The United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Switzerland, in the order named, contributed the largest amounts, these four countries furnishing 95 per cent of the total. The value of laces, edgings, embroideries, and the like was $35,776,301. Switzerland led in these goods, followed by France, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Cloths imported during the year amounted to 43,637,361 square yards, valued at $7,757,928. Of this the United Kingdom furnished 31,298,292 yards, or 72 per cent of the total, and France more than one-half of the remainder. During the year thread and yarn valued at $4,449,254 were imported, nearly all of which came from the United Kingdom. The imports of knit goods amounted to $3,089,411, practically the entire amount coming from Germany, Switzerland being next in importance.

TABLE 20.—IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.]

COUNTRY.	IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.												
	Total value.	Cloths.						Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel.		Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc. (value).	Thread and yarn (value).	All other manufactures of cotton (value).
		Dyed, colored, stained, etc.		Bleached.		Unbleached.						
		Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.	Knit goods (value).	All other clothing (value).			
Total	$63,935,983	27,669,013	$5,107,156	11,651,671	$2,131,127	4,316,677	$519,645	$3,089,411	$4,287,543	$35,776,301	$4,449,254	$8,575,546
Europe:												
United Kingdom	20,361,396	20,306,569	3,473,294	7,351,835	1,108,801	3,639,888	401,438	75,925	174,713	7,352,077	3,754,209	4,020,939
Germany	16,406,123	1,747,784	340,159	243,067	58,427	53,694	13,185	2,764,054	2,376,454	7,549,308	488,961	2,815,575
France	12,264,492	3,037,301	939,340	2,871,706	775,127	366,801	70,992	96,988	1,518,229	7,997,624	17,924	848,268
Switzerland	11,546,075	132,195	24,559	1,013,872	162,558	233,532	31,954	135,497	7,935	10,680,079	184,173	319,320
Austria-Hungary	600,780	242,393	40,887	72,124	15,610	525	64	416	62,185	300,867	406	180,345
Belgium	465,001	78,707	12,609	1,439	270	529	78	6	20,289	321,233	2,647	107,869
Italy	337,895	37,320	5,650	52	7	.....	.....	73	7,455	265,643	2	59,065
Spain	88,779	193,066	46,533	229	65	573	132	392	11,502	27,835	.....	2,320
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey)	509,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	922	486,590	.....	22,237
All other Europe	152,678	212	81	116	26	42	7	15,295	1,761	109,235	46	26,227
America:												
Canada	19,892	1,261	227	133	21	324	40	87	7,115	4,187	656	7,559
Mexico	21,932	20,838	1,083	38	5	650	100	154	3,093	13,003	16	4,478
All other America	10,649	172	29	44	28	.....	.....	86	1,611	8,371	.....	524
Japan	1,029,086	1,869,252	222,304	96,212	9,973	20,029	1,638	255	79,756	566,146	214	148,800
China	56,174	.....	.....	62	21	.....	.....	178	8,491	43,852	.....	3,632
British India	31,150	.....	.....	25	2	.....	.....	.....	1,762	28,065	.....	1,321
All other countries	34,132	1,943	401	717	186	90	17	5	4,270	22,186	.....	7,067

The value of the export and the import trade in cotton manufactures with the leading countries is shown in Table 21 for 1900 and for consecutive years from 1905 to 1913.

The value of cotton manufactures exported during the year ending June 30, 1913, $53,743,977, was the largest for any year shown in the table, exceeding that in 1906, the next largest, by $799,944. The large amount for 1906, as well as that for 1905, was due to the extraordinary trade with China during those years, the exports of cotton goods to that country having reached the value of $29,814,075 in the later year. These two years of active trade were immediately followed by a decided shrinkage of the trade with China, which reached its lowest mark in 1908, when the total value of cotton goods exported to all countries was less than 50 per cent of the corresponding amount for 1906. Since 1908, however, there has been each year an increase over the preceding one, to meet an increasing demand for American cotton manufactures in nearly all the countries of the world. However, manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States have largely confined their activities to the home market. The value of the cotton goods manufactured in the country in 1909, as returned at the census of 1910, exclusive of hosiery and knit goods, the manufacture of which might be deemed a branch of the cotton industry, amounted to more than $628,000,000, while the value of the exports of cotton goods for the fiscal year 1909 amounted to $31,878,566, or only about 5 per cent of the total manufactured. The values of imports of cotton goods do not show so much variation from year to year either in the aggregate or in the totals of the countries from which imported. The table shows that for the period covered by it the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Switzerland have furnished very large proportions of the total value of such goods imported, and, while it is evident that France has made the greatest gain, both relative and actual, no radical differences are shown for any of these countries as between consecutive years.

TABLE 21.—VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED OR FROM WHICH IMPORTED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30: 1900 AND 1905 TO 1913.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.]

COUNTRY.	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1900
EXPORTS.										
Total	$53,743,977	$50,769,511	$40,851,918	$33,398,072	$31,878,566	$25,177,758	$32,305,412	$52,944,033	$49,666,080	$24,003,087
Europe:										
United Kingdom	4,782,758	3,946,923	3,511,690	2,857,625	2,092,212	2,487,349	2,274,014	2,042,377	1,446,409	1,256,729
Germany	1,304,519	933,429	927,166	896,351	1,035,235	1,140,332	1,185,492	971,647	601,541	385,683
All other Europe	1,889,399	1,594,826	1,055,002	979,590	738,992	972,741	965,549	654,353	383,692	270,229
America:										
Canada	10,536,412	8,590,398	6,474,722	5,242,511	3,712,506	3,279,519	3,507,446	3,587,567	3,030,341	2,691,992
Mexico	1,064,892	988,263	797,617	772,127	646,488	869,244	934,910	821,302	880,074	958,889
Central America	3,434,742	3,945,437	3,417,774	2,511,625	2,456,345	2,363,424	2,636,591	2,260,618	2,052,298	1,176,142
British West Indies (including Bermuda)	1,022,049	1,329,675	967,547	819,124	950,876	687,311	836,047	713,885	650,382	435,949
Cuba	2,903,395	3,090,262	2,235,350	1,644,498	1,906,964	1,585,376	1,608,653	1,507,473	1,330,260	612,252
Haiti	1,465,690	1,756,755	1,510,425	1,220,290	1,258,197	742,978	617,659	822,815	524,860	745,603
Other North America	1,138,534	1,112,072	999,611	762,347	579,181	577,516	828,737	452,468	650,342	550,290
Brazil	386,368	308,712	413,184	388,760	265,177	373,545	548,367	636,374	823,120	436,118
Chile	808,674	805,125	1,001,591	666,133	490,016	616,814	989,059	898,155	764,468	531,131
Colombia	1,453,774	1,162,092	980,984	892,886	823,216	624,587	874,813	693,021	896,143	310,360
Peru	198,331	227,607	176,323	158,476	104,760	132,409	155,792	112,797	157,202	113,332
Venezuela	376,314	498,079	449,254	289,797	346,443	319,937	439,160	429,645	438,094	333,294
All other South America	1,281,848	1,142,989	1,011,398	963,874	1,005,291	692,939	843,830	902,684	1,105,447	355,556
Asia and Oceania:										
China	5,796,984	7,471,103	5,412,849	5,847,392	8,067,472	3,413,248	5,965,331	29,814,075	28,017,190	8,804,778
British India	1,276,076	979,850	715,174	732,184	760,677	296,807	684,990	655,346	486,843	524,419
British Australasia	1,813,058	1,694,068	1,773,201	962,154	979,440	1,039,426	1,229,627	1,285,085	1,079,179	622,228
Aden	1,433,950	2,026,394	1,067,382	464,413	1,312,265	998,736	1,995,713	1,634,134	1,140,875	(1)
Philippine Islands	7,077,165	5,277,192	4,305,518	2,936,398	1,059,042	836,845	1,646,874	403,896	850,244	(1)
All other Asia and Oceania	771,210	613,115	681,955	690,710	605,024	711,534	813,339	862,092	1,761,726	1,838,346
Africa	1,527,835	1,275,145	966,201	699,407	682,747	415,141	733,419	782,224	586,350	[2] 1,039,707
IMPORTS.										
Total	63,935,983	63,506,574	64,056,473	66,473,143	62,010,286	68,379,781	73,704,636	63,043,322	48,019,936	41,296,239
Europe:										
United Kingdom	20,361,396	19,400,725	19,747,868	20,365,696	19,951,548	22,421,517	22,971,167	19,446,227	15,089,333	17,110,588
Germany	16,406,123	15,384,519	15,639,422	16,707,993	14,859,770	18,036,650	18,212,531	16,459,615	14,332,763	8,863,297
France	12,264,492	11,694,388	11,189,892	11,820,515	11,959,565	11,669,509	15,309,309	13,038,125	8,701,625	5,623,340
Switzerland	11,546,075	13,902,023	14,988,217	15,463,607	13,533,057	14,478,692	15,286,363	12,578,536	9,728,717	8,975,580
Belgium	465,001	554,375	484,744	522,323	558,974	635,846	591,576	458,557	354,214	321,863
Austria-Hungary	600,780	615,410	604,556	659,844	490,658	280,236	293,965	218,974	113,833	107,128
Italy	337,895	310,025	199,036	125,661	66,399	182,792	237,965	97,520	41,281	10,093
Spain	88,779	104,482	109,488	57,965	49,027	84,811	62,252	86,952	57,400	2,747
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey)	509,749	582,899	271,834	156,228	90,564	89,552	69,637	43,725	42,796	68,355
All other Europe	152,678	121,867	97,566	115,709	80,937	59,011	151,029	132,716	82,952	10,634
America:										
Canada	19,892	19,108	46,788	21,470	10,877	20,912	48,496	10,467	19,429	6,527
Mexico	21,932	56,248	42,716	29,765	23,414	28,787	40,720	39,110	44,154	33,328
All other America	10,649	7,801	15,788	10,441	4,778	4,347	4,966	2,074	2,465	1,460
Japan	1,029,086	665,926	490,177	292,951	236,062	305,270	333,881	316,278	202,736	71,066
China	56,174	30,819	31,641	16,306	11,180	20,028	21,853	14,657	25,618	25,073
British India	31,150	34,237	28,255	44,789	21,984	44,036	43,311	67,872	50,441	47,742
All other countries	34,132	21,722	18,485	61,880	61,492	9,385	25,525	31,917	30,179	8,418

[1] Included in "Other Asia and Oceania."

[2] Includes exports to Hawaii, valued at $584,398.

Production, consumption, exports, and imports of cotton.—Table 22 shows the production of cotton, average net weight of bale, value per pound, consumption, domestic exports, and net imports of raw cotton from 1790 to 1912, thus presenting a complete record of the cotton trade for the United States.

TABLE 22.—PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, AND NET IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1912.

Production.—The production statistics relate, when possible, to the year of growth, but when figures for the growth year are wanting, those for a commercial crop which represents the trade movement have been taken. The statistics of production for the years 1790 to 1898, inclusive, have been compiled from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture; for the years 1899 to 1912, inclusive, and for other dates, when available, census figures are used.

Price of upland cotton.—For the years 1902 to 1912, inclusive, the price per pound shown for upland cotton represents the average price of the average grade marketed in New Orleans prior to April 1 of the following year; for the years 1890 to 1901, inclusive, it is the average price of middling cotton on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; and for the years 1790 to 1889, inclusive, it is taken from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Consumption.—The statistics of consumption for the years 1790 to 1894, inclusive, have been compiled from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, and those for the years 1895 to 1903, inclusive, from the reports of Latham, Alexander & Co. Census figures are used for the years 1904 to 1911, inclusive, and for other dates when available. The statistics relate to the 12 months during which the crop of the specified year was chiefly marketed, and not to the calendar year specified.

Domestic exports and net imports.—For the years 1790 to 1819, inclusive, the statistics have been taken from American state papers, and for the years 1820 to 1910 from the reports on Commerce and Navigation of the United States, published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. For the years 1790 to 1842, inclusive, the statistics of exports relate to the 12 months beginning with October 1 of the specified year; for 1843 to 1886, inclusive, to the 12 months beginning with July 1; and for 1887 to 1911, inclusive, to the 12 months beginning with September 1. The statistics of imports relate to the same period as the statistics of consumption.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION. Running bales, counting round as half bales.	Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight.	Average net weight of bale (lbs.).	Average price per pound, upland cotton (cents).	Consumption (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Exports of domestic cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Net imports (equivalent 500-pound bales).
1912....	14,090,863	14,313,015	486	12.0	5,630,835	9,199,093	225,460
1911....	16,109,349	16,250,276	482	9.7	5,181,826	10,681,332	229,268
1910....	11,965,962	12,005,688	480	14.7	4,516,779	8,025,991	231,191
1909....	10,386,209	10,315,382	475	14.3	4,559,002	6,491,843	151,395
1908....	13,432,131	13,587,306	484	9.2	5,198,963	8,889,724	165,451
1907....	11,325,882	11,375,461	480	11.5	4,493,028	7,779,508	140,869
1906....	13,305,265	13,595,498	490	10.0	4,974,199	8,825,236	202,733
1905....	10,725,602	10,804,556	482	10.9	4,877,465	6,975,494	133,464
1904....	13,697,310	13,679,954	478	8.7	4,523,208	9,057,397	130,182
1903....	10,015,721	10,045,615	480	12.2	3,980,567	6,233,682	109,298
1902....	10,784,473	10,827,168	481	8.2	4,187,076	6,913,506	149,113
1901....	9,748,546	9,675,771	489	8.1	4,080,287	6,870,313	190,080
1900....	10,245,602	10,266,527	480	9.3	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1899....	9,507,786	9,459,935	476	7.6	3,687,253	6,167,623	134,778
1898....	11,189,205	11,435,368	489	4.9	3,672,097	7,626,525	103,223
1897....	10,897,857	10,985,040	482	5.6	3,472,398	7,811,031	105,802
1896....	8,532,705	8,515,640	477	7.3	2,841,394	6,124,026	114,712
1895....	7,161,094	7,146,772	477	8.2	2,499,731	4,761,505	112,001
1894....	9,901,251	10,025,534	484	5.9	2,983,665	6,961,372	99,399
1893....	7,493,000	7,433,056	474	7.5	2,300,276	5,307,295	59,405
1892....	6,700,365	6,658,313	475	8.4	2,415,875	4,485,251	85,735
1891....	9,035,379	8,940,867	473	7.3	2,846,753	5,896,800	64,394
1890....	8,652,597	8,562,089	473	8.6	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1889....	7,472,511	7,472,511	478	11.5	2,518,409	4,928,921	18,334
1888....	6,938,290	6,923,775	477	10.7	2,309,250	4,730,192	15,284
1887....	7,046,833	6,884,667	467	10.3	2,205,302	4,519,254	11,983
1886....	6,505,087	6,314,561	464	10.3	2,049,687	4,301,542	7,552
1885....	6,575,691	6,369,341	463	9.4	2,094,682	4,200,651	8,270
1884....	5,682,000	5,477,448	460	10.5	1,687,108	3,783,319	7,144
1883....	5,713,200	5,521,963	462	10.6	1,813,865	3,733,369	11,247
1882....	6,949,756	6,833,442	470	10.6	2,038,400	4,501,331	4,716
1881....	5,456,048	5,136,447	450	12.2	1,849,457	3,376,521	3,261
1880....	6,605,750	6,356,998	460	11.3	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1879....	5,755,359	5,466,387	454	12.0	1,500,688	3,742,752	7,578
1878....	5,074,155	4,745,078	447	10.8	1,457,266	3,290,167	5,049
1877....	4,773,865	4,494,224	450	11.3	1,458,667	3,197,439	5,046
1876....	4,474,069	4,118,390	440	11.7	1,314,489	2,839,418	4,832
1875....	4,632,313	4,302,818	444	13.0	1,255,712	3,037,650	4,498
1874....	3,832,991	3,528,276	440	15.0	1,098,163	2,504,118	3,784
1873....	4,170,388	3,873,750	444	17.0	1,213,052	2,682,631	3,541
1872....	3,930,508	3,650,932	444	18.2	1,115,691	2,470,590	10,016
1871....	2,974,351	2,756,564	443	20.5	1,146,730	1,824,937	6,374
1870....	4,352,317	4,024,527	442	17.0	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1869....	[1] 3,011,996	2,409,597	440	24.0	796,616	1,987,708	3,026
1868....	2,366,467	2,198,141	444	29.0	860,481	1,300,449	1,870
1867....	2,519,554	2,345,610	445	24.9	844,044	1,502,756	345
1866....	2,097,254	1,948,077	444	31.6	715,258	1,401,697	[2] 1,035
1865....	2,269,316	2,093,658	441	43.2	614,540	1,301,146	10,322
1864....	300,000	299,372	477	83.4	344,278	17,789	68,798
1863....	450,000	449,059	477	101.5	219,540	23,998	52,405
1862....	1,600,000	1,596,653	477	67.2	287,397	22,770	67,695
1861....	4,500,000	4,490,586	477	31.3	369,226	10,129	61,731
1860....	3,849,469	3,841,416	477	13.0	841,975	615,032	.....
1859....	[1] 5,387,052	4,309,642	461	11.0	845,410	3,535,373	.....
1858....	4,018,914	3,758,273	447	12.1	867,489	2,772,937	.....
*1857....	3,257,339	3,012,016	442	12.2	550,708	2,237,248	.....
1856....	3,093,737	2,873,680	444	13.5	761,614	2,096,565	1,678
1855....	3,665,557	3,220,782	420	10.3	731,484	2,702,863	2,295
1854....	2,982,634	2,708,082	434	10.4	641,391	2,016,849	4,425
1853....	3,074,979	2,766,194	430	11.0	663,204	1,975,666	1,141
1852....	3,416,214	3,130,338	438	11.0	736,468	2,223,141	1,423
1851....	3,126,310	2,799,290	428	9.5	617,468	2,186,461	512
1850....	2,454,442	2,136,083	416	12.1	422,626	1,854,474	330

YEAR.	PRODUCTION. Running bales, counting round as half bales.	Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight.	Average net weight of bale (lbs.).	Average price per pound, upland cotton (cents).	Consumption (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Exports of domestic cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Net imports (equivalent 500-pound bales).
1849....	[1] 2,469,093	1,975,274	429	12.3	575,506	1,270,763	485
1848....	2,866,938	2,615,031	436	7.5	586,032	2,053,204	22
1847....	2,439,786	2,128,433	417	8.0	537,427	1,628,549	558
1846....	1,778,651	1,603,763	431	11.2	385,916	1,054,440	122
1845....	2,100,537	1,806,110	411	7.9	363,365	1,095,116	386
1844....	2,394,503	2,078,910	415	5.6	337,730	1,745,812	[2] 680
1843....	2,030,409	1,750,060	412	7.7	298,872	1,327,267	517
1842....	2,378,875	2,035,481	409	7.2	278,196	1,584,594	1,835
1841....	1,683,574	1,398,282	397	7.8	222,461	1,169,434	107
1840....	1,634,954	1,347,640	394	9.5	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1839....	2,063,915	1,653,722	383	8.9	236,525	1,487,882	297
1838....	1,260,532	1,092,980	384	13.4	221,738	827,248	319
1837....	1,801,497	1,428,384	379	10.1	195,100	1,191,905	355
1836....	1,423,930	1,129,016	379	13.2	176,449	888,423	[2] 510
1835....	1,360,725	1,061,821	373	16.5	184,731	847,263	427
1834....	1,253,406	962,343	367	17.4	166,523	774,718	1,574
1833....	1,225,895	930,962	363	12.9	149,159	769,436	308
1832....	1,114,286	815,900	350	12.3	142,352	649,397	69
1831....	1,069,444	805,439	360	9.4	130,895	644,430	[2] 22
1830....	1,026,393	732,218	341	9.7	129,938	553,960	22
1829....	1,076,696	763,598	339	10.0	89,723	596,918	378
1828....	953,079	679,916	341	9.9	84,788	529,674	[2] 40
1827....	805,970	564,854	335	10.3	84,516	421,181	597
1826....	1,057,402	732,218	331	9.3	103,535	588,620	74
1825....	817,308	533,473	312	12.2	.....	409,071	79
1824....	751,748	449,791	286	18.6	.....	352,900	26
1823....	656,028	387,029	282	14.7	.....	286,739	932
1822....	704,698	439,331	298	11.4	.....	347,447	110
1821....	636,042	376,569	283	14.3	.....	289,350	[2] 196
1820....	575,540	334,728	278	14.3	100,000	249,787	427
1819....	632,576	349,372	264	17.0	.....	255,720	[2] 4,571
1818....	446,429	261,506	280	24.0	.....	175,994	[2] 4,454
1817....	465,950	271,967	279	34.0	.....	184,942	3,086
1816....	439,716	259,414	282	26.0	.....	171,299	2,048
1815....	360,004	209,205	271	29.0	.....	163,894	[2] 44
1814....	254,545	146,444	275	21.0	51,778	165,997	[2] 266
1813....	304,878	156,904	246	15.5	.....	35,458	101
1812....	304,878	156,904	246	12.5	.....	38,220	3,133
1811....	325,203	167,364	246	10.5	.....	57,775	897
1810....	286,195	177,824	297	15.5	35,565	124,116	431
1809....	328,000	171,548	250	16.0	33,473	186,523	[2] 560
1808....	334,821	156,904	224	16.0	.....	101,981	[2] 1,601
1807....	289,855	167,364	276	19.0	.....	21,261	6,297
1806....	285,714	167,364	280	21.5	.....	127,889	1,485
1805....	304,348	146,444	230	22.0	.....	71,315	961
1804....	261,044	135,983	249	23.0	23,013	76,780	456
1803....	222,222	125,523	270	20.0	.....	70,068	183
1802....	231,092	115,063	238	19.0	.....	75,424	[2] 1,153
1801....	210,526	100,418	228	19.0	.....	47,768	[2] 170
1800....	153,509	73,222	228	44.0	18,829	41,822	8,696
1799....	88,889	41,841	225	28.0	16,737	35,580	8,870
1798....	66,667	31,381	225	44.0	.....	19,065	7,532
1797....	48,889	23,013	225	39.0	.....	18,720	7,761
1796....	44,444	20,921	225	34.0	.....	7,577	7,336
1795....	35,556	16,736	225	36.5	.....	12,213	8,737
1794....	35,556	16,736	225	36.5	.....	9,414	8,592
1793....	22,222	10,460	225	33.0	.....	3,565	5,127
1792....	13,333	6,276	225	32.0	.....	1,097	5,503
1791....	8,889	4,184	225	29.0	.....	277	1,112
1790....	6,667	3,138	225	26.0	11,000	379	697

[1] Equivalent 400-pound bales.

[2] Excess of exports of foreign cotton over total imports.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF COTTON, AND TRADE IN COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

The manufacture of textiles from cotton antedates history, its use for this purpose having been observed by the earliest visitors to both India and America. Until comparatively recent years, however, its manufacture was limited, owing to the small quantity of the fiber available. The world's production of cotton in 1791, according to the report of Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress in 1836, amounted to less than 1,000,000 bales, of which quantity two-thirds was produced in India and other countries in Asia. Smaller amounts were produced in Mexico, Brazil, the West Indies, and other American countries. Much the larger part of this cotton, which was usually separated from the seed by hand, was consumed in the homes of the people, only a small part of it being available for factory use, as the term is now understood.

With the invention and improvement of machinery for the spinning and weaving of textile fibers the demand for cotton rapidly increased. No considerable development in this branch of the industry took place, however, until after the invention of the cotton gin, which effected the separation of the lint from the seed by machinery. After the introduction of this machine, which occurred in 1793, the cultivation of cotton in the United States made rapid progress and this product became available for factory use both in this country and in Europe.

Few other industries, if any, have made as great progress during the past century as has the manufacture of cotton. This is brought out forcibly when the world's production of cotton for mill consumption from the crop of 1912, which amounted to more than 21,000,000 bales, is compared with the total estimated production in 1811, which was only 1,100,000 bales, and only a small portion of which was available for factory use. The greatest increase in the industry, however, has come about in the last 30 years. During this time the number of spindles has increased from approximately 80,000,000 to 143,398,000 and the quantity of cotton consumed from less than 9,000,000 bales to 21,542,000 bales.

Formerly the manufacture of cotton was confined largely to England and a few localities in other countries. In recent years, however, not only has the industry increased wonderfully in these established centers but it has been extended until, at the present time, there are very few countries without some cotton mills. The spinning of cotton by power-driven machinery has been introduced into China, Turkey, Brazil, and, to a less extent, into Indo China, Australia, Egypt, and a number of countries in South and Central America. To present accurate statistics covering the industry throughout the world is well-nigh impossible, but reliable data are available for all of the important cotton manufacturing countries.

Table 23, page 30, shows, by countries, the number of active cotton spindles and the mill consumption of cotton throughout the world in 1900 and 1913. This table has been compiled from a number of sources, and, while absolute accuracy is not claimed for all of the figures, it is believed they closely approximate the facts. The number of active cotton spindles in the world, as shown in the table, was 105,681,000 in 1900 and 143,398,000 in 1913, the increase during the period being 37,717,000 spindles, or 35.7 per cent. In addition to the spindles shown above for 1913, there were in the United States 629,851 spindles that were inactive during the year. No definite information as to the number of inactive spindles in other countries is available, but it is probable that the total number of inactive spindles in the world was not far from 2,000,000, which would make the total number of spinning spindles at the close of the year in excess of 145,000,000.

The world's consumption of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1913, has been placed at 21,542,000 bales, as compared with 20,587,000 in 1912, 19,013,000 bales in 1911, 18,321,000 bales in 1910, and 19,397,000 bales in 1909. These figures, however, do not represent the total consumption of cotton, for in a number of countries large quantities are used which do not enter into commercial channels and can not be estimated with any certainty. Neither do they include, except for the United States, all cotton consumed in manufacture, as they relate more specifically to cotton used in cotton mills and do not include all cotton used for mixing with wool or other fibers, nor cotton used in the manufacture of felts, batting, absorbent cotton, etc.

TABLE 23.—*World's active cotton spindles and mill consumption of raw cotton: 1900 and 1913.*

[The statistics for the United States were collected by the Bureau of the Census. Those for other countries have been compiled from a number of sources. Among them are Ellison's Annual Review of the Cotton Trade, Liverpool; the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York; Cotton Facts, New York; reports of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester; and statistics furnished by Mitsui & Co., Osaka, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Bombay, and E. T. Craig, Mexico City.]

COUNTRY.	Year ending August 31—	Active cotton spindles.	Mill consumption of cotton (bales).[1]
Total	1913	143,398,000	21,542,000
	1900	105,681,000	15,177,000
United States:			
Cotton-growing states	1913	12,227,000	2,960,000
	1900	4,368,000	1,523,000
All other states	1913	19,293,000	2,826,000
	1900	15,104,000	2,350,000
Europe:			
United Kingdom	1913	55,653,000	4,440,000
	1900	45,500,000	3,330,000
Germany	1913	11,186,000	1,800,000
	1900	8,000,000	1,400,000
Russia	1913	9,213,000	1,700,000
	1900	7,500,000	1,350,000
France	1913	7,400,000	1,025,000
	1900	5,500,000	700,000
Austria-Hungary	1913	4,909,000	820,000
	1900	3,300,000	675,000
Italy	1913	4,600,000	800,000
	1900	1,940,000	475,000
Spain	1913	2,000,000	350,000
	1900	2,615,000	400,000
Belgium	1913	1,492,000	240,000
	1900	920,000	170,000
Switzerland	1913	1,398,000	110,000
	1900	1,550,000	125,000
Sweden	1913	534,000	115,000
	1900	360,000	85,000
Portugal	1913	480,000	75,000
	1900	230,000	60,000
Netherlands	1913	479,000	83,000
	1900	300,000	70,000
Denmark	1913	90,000	25,000
	1900	40,000	15,000
Norway	1913	75,000	11,000
	1900	35,000	10,000
Other European countries	1913	200,000	30,000
	1900	130,000	42,000
India	1913	6,084,000	1,762,000
	1900	4,945,000	1,162,000
Japan	1913	2,300,000	1,372,000
	1900	1,274,000	700,000
China	1913	930,000	398,000
	1900	550,000	200,000
Brazil	1913	1,200,000	285,000
	1900	450,000	85,000
Canada	1913	855,000	125,000
	1900	550,000	110,000
Mexico	1913	500,000	110,000
	1900	470,000	125,000
All other countries	1913	300,000	80,000
	1900	50,000	15,000

[1] The quantities for the United States are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are included. For other countries the quantities are given in equivalent 500-pound bales.

With the exception of those for the United States, the statistics for the consumption of cotton are given in equivalent 500-pound bales. Because it is not known how much foreign-grown cotton reported for countries other than the United States is expressed in net-weight bales and how much in gross-weight bales, it is impracticable to reduce the consumption figures to a net-weight basis. Assuming, however, that the statistics as to the consumption in foreign countries have been returned in net-weight bales and reducing those of the United States to the same unit, the world's factory consumption would be 21,392,000 bales of 500 pounds net. The world's commercial production of cotton from the crop of 1912 is estimated at 21,457,000 bales of 500 pounds net. On this basis the mill consumption of cotton during the year ending August 31, 1913, was practically the same as the commercial crop of 1912. This, however, does not take into account the use of cotton in foreign countries for purposes other than spinning, to which reference has been made. Thus the crop of 1912, while short of the record crop of 1911 by less than 350,000 bales, failed to provide for the increased consumption of the year 1913, and consequently entailed a reduction in the stocks on hand at the end of the year as compared with those carried over from the preceding year. New mills are under construction in a number of countries, and it is probable that the requirements of the mills for the year ending August 31, 1914, will equal, if not exceed, those for the past year.

The relative importance of the several countries in the production and consumption of cotton is shown in Diagram 3, on page 31.

UNITED STATES.

The year 1913 was one of remarkable activity for the American mills. No serious troubles of any kind were encountered, and, with the exception of a scarcity of labor in some sections, the year was a very satisfactory one. As compared with the totals of 1912, active spindles increased almost 1,000,000; spindles idle continuously throughout the year decreased 375,000; and cotton consumed increased 419,000 bales, indicating a greatly improved condition in the industry. The domestic demand for cotton wares was good and the export trade, while comparatively small, expanded somewhat. A detailed presentation of statistics relative to cotton spindles and cotton consumption for the United States appears in earlier pages of this report.

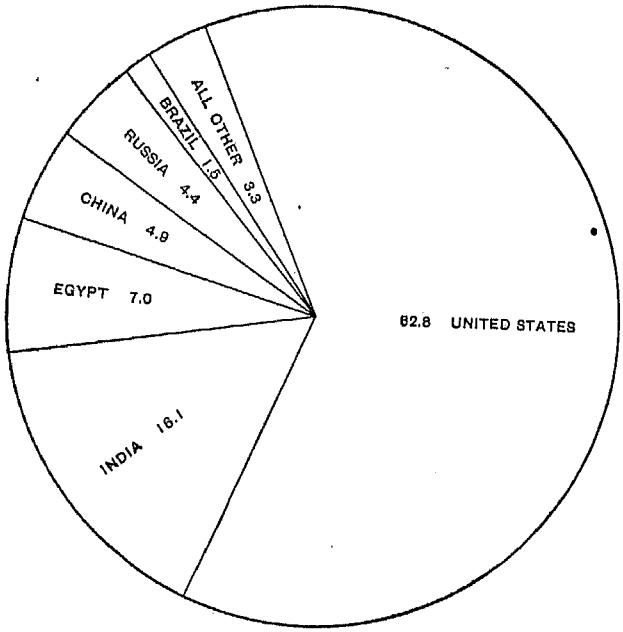
EUROPE.

The season of 1912–13, like that of the preceding year, was, on the whole, a profitable one for the European mills. The commitments for the future delivery of goods and the extraordinary stocks of cotton carried over from the previous season insured

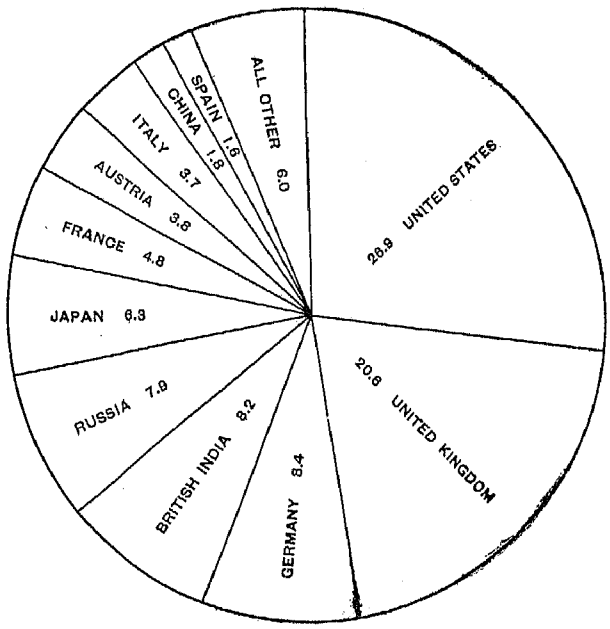
profitable operation for at least a portion of the year. These stocks, together with the large crop of 1912, provided an ample supply of the raw material. Thus the season opened and progressed with varying success in the several countries of Europe according to local conditions and developments. The year in the United Kingdom was an unusually good one and Germany also experienced a good year. In some countries labor troubles interfered to some extent, while the wars in southeastern Europe had a very injurious effect on the industry in some of the less important countries and depressed it somewhat in others.

DIAGRAM 3.—RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Proportion of world's mill supply of cotton contributed by each country (growth of 1912).



Proportion of total consumption, by countries (year ending August 31, 1913).



United Kingdom.—As shown in Table 23, there were 55,653,000 active spindles in the United Kingdom in 1913, compared with 45,500,000 in 1900, the increase during this period having been 22.3 per cent, while the quantity of cotton consumed increased from 3,330,000 bales in 1900 to 4,440,000 in 1913, or 33.3 per cent. The spindles operated in the United Kingdom during the past year constituted 38.8 per cent of all the active cotton spindles in the world, but the quantity of cotton consumed by them formed only 20.6 per cent of the total. The percentage of cotton consumed, however, fails to convey a proper idea of the place the country holds in the cotton-manufacturing industry of the world, because the goods made in the United Kingdom are on the average of a much finer grade and higher value than those produced elsewhere.

There are several reasons for this remarkable development in the manufacture of cotton goods in the United Kingdom. A damp climate does away with the necessity for artificially humidifying the air. The proximity of coal and iron mines provide the factories with cheap fuel and to a degree with cheap machinery. Superior facilities for transporting products to all parts of the world are of special advantage in establishing and maintaining markets for them. But more far reaching, probably, than any of these is the fact that England was the first beneficiary in a series of inventions of textile machinery by Kay, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, and others. The inventions of these men practically revolutionized the industry and enabled England to advance in it more rapidly than any other country.

The manufacture of cotton goods in the United Kingdom is centered in Lancashire, of which Manchester is the chief city. This district alone, according to recent publications, has 48,481,431 spindles and 786,206 looms. In this locality also the industry is specialized to a higher extent than elsewhere. Here not only establishments but communities as well largely confine their activities to a single kind of product, and in some instances to a product of a single standard. For instance, spinning is carried on chiefly in Oldham, Bolton, Ashton, and Rochdale, and weaving in Blackburn, Preston, Burnley, and Nelson. Further, fine yarns are generally spun in Bolton and medium yarns in Oldham. Bleaching, dyeing, and printing are, as a rule, also carried on in separate establishments.

These practices result in the special training of operatives and tend toward greater efficiency, uniformity of product, and economy of operation.

Only about 20 per cent of the total quantity of cotton goods manufactured in the United Kingdom is consumed in the country. The exports of these goods, as shown in Table 26, amounted to $595,584,160 in 1911 and were widely distributed. India furnishes the greatest market for these goods, other important countries in this respect being China, Turkey, Egypt, Australia, Dutch East Indies, Argentina, and the United States.

Practically every country in which cotton is grown contributes to the supply of the English mills, although the main reliance is on the United States, which furnishes about 85 per cent of the total. Egypt and Brazil furnish most of the remainder, with relatively small amounts from India, Peru, and other countries.

Germany.—In the number of active spindles and in the quantity of cotton consumed, Germany ranks first among the countries of continental Europe and third among the countries of the world, being exceeded only by the United States and the United Kingdom. According to Table 23, the number of cotton spindles in Germany increased from 8,000,000 in 1900 to 11,186,000 in 1913, or 39.8 per cent. The increase in the consumption of cotton in the 13 years was 400,000 bales, or 28.6 per cent.

The importance of this industry to the country is well illustrated by the fact that raw cotton is the largest single import and cotton manufactures the largest class of exports. In 1911, according to Table 26, Germany imported 1,957,759 bales of cotton and exported 163,353 bales, thus leaving 1,794,406 bales available for consumption. As considerable quantities of the coarser goods are manufactured in this country, some low-grade cottons can be utilized and the imports of Indian and other inferior cottons are comparatively large, about one-eighth of the total being of these varieties. In the use of Egyptian cotton Germany is exceeded only by the United Kingdom and the United States. The trade in cotton manufactures is growing, the values of imports and exports in 1911 being $45,230,948 and $114,108,624, respectively, the excess of exports over imports being $68,877,676.

Russia.—According to the latest reports available, the number of cotton spindles in Russia is 9,213,000, and the estimated consumption of cotton 1,700,000 bales of 500 pounds each. These figures show an increase of 22.8 per cent in spindles and 25.9 per cent in the quantity of cotton consumed since 1900. The industry was affected somewhat during the past year by labor disturbances, particularly at Lodz, and by the war in the Balkans. More than half of the cotton consumed in Russian mills is now grown in the Asiatic provinces of that country. Some Egyptian cotton is consumed, while practically all of the remainder is American.

France.—As measured by the number of active cotton spindles and the quantity of cotton consumed, France ranks fourth among the European countries in the manufacture of cotton goods. During the period covered by Table 23, the number of active spindles increased 34.5 per cent and the consumption of cotton 46.4 per cent. About one-fifth of the total number of spindles in the country are employed on Egyptian cotton and the remainder chiefly on American. The low average in the quantity of cotton consumed per spindle is due to the fact that about four-sevenths of the total are mule spindles, which do not consume as much cotton as ring spindles. During the past year the state of the industry in France, on the whole, was hardly satisfactory and there was practically no increase in the spinning capacity of the mills. As shown in Table 26, the value of cotton goods imported into France during 1911 was $16,540,486 and the value of those exported was $67,789,127, the balance of trade in these goods being $51,248,641 in favor of France.

Austria-Hungary.—The war in the Balkans had a very depressing effect upon the cotton-manufacturing industry in Austria-Hungary, interfering not only with obtaining new business but with making deliveries in Turkey and the Balkan states on old contracts. This state of affairs resulted in the accumulation of stocks in the hands of manufacturers and merchants and necessitated curtailment. The number of active spindles in Austria-Hungary in 1913 was 4,909,000, an increase of 48.8 per cent since 1900. During this period the annual consumption of cotton increased from 675,000 bales to 820,000, or 21.5 per cent.

Italy.—From the standpoint of growth in cotton-manufacturing machinery, Italy presents the most interesting example of any of the European countries for the period covered by the table, the number of spindles having increased from 1,940,000 to 4,600,000. A few years ago the mills became very active in the installation of new machinery, which accounts for this relatively large showing. It seems, however, that such rapid enlargement of equipment was ill advised, as the industry has, for two years at least, fallen far short of being satisfactory. There has been practically no increase in equipment during the past two seasons, and the condition of the industry became such as to cause anxiety among the mill owners and to call for serious consideration. As a result, a combination of the owners of about four-fifths of all the spindles in the country was formed during the past year and action taken toward standardizing prices and subsidizing establishments in order to restrict output.

Other European countries.—In addition to those already named, the manufacture of cotton is an important industry in a number of other European countries, among which may be mentioned the following: Spain, with 2,000,000 active spindles; Belgium, with 1,492,000; Switzerland, with 1,398,000; Sweden, with

534,000; Portugal, with 480,000; the Netherlands, with 479,000; Denmark, with 90,000; and Norway, with 75,000. The relative position of some of these countries in the manufacture of cotton and in the trade in cotton goods may be seen from Tables 23 and 26.

INDIA.

Although cotton has been produced and consumed in India from time immemorial, its manufacture, as a factory industry, properly dates from 1854, with the building of a successful cotton mill in Tardeo, near Bombay. Since then the industry has had a steady growth and the indications are that it will continue to increase. India is gradually increasing the production of cotton, as well as improving the fiber. It also has an almost inexhaustible supply of cheap labor. These, when taken into consideration with the fact that India leads all other countries as a market for cotton goods, justify the belief that the industry in this country will eventually reach large proportions. At the present time the industry is largely centered in the Bombay presidency, where nearly three-fourths of the total number of spindles in the country are located. New mills, however, are being built in other sections of the country, but the largest increase is being shown in the established center. Since 1900 the number of active cotton spindles in the country has increased from 4,945,000 to 6,084,000 and the quantity of cotton consumed from 1,162,000 bales of 500 pounds each to 1,762,000 bales. In addition, it is estimated that 360,000 bales are used each year in manufacture outside of mills. The yarns produced in Indian mills are mainly 10's to 20's, as the cotton produced in the country is, as a rule, very coarse and harsh and not suitable for the manufacture of finer counts. Some American cotton is imported and used in the production of the finer yarns, but the necessity for this may be overcome by the growing of cotton with a longer staple. According to Table 26, the value of cotton manufactures imported into India during the year ending March 31, 1912, amounted to $160,927,139, while the exports, which were largely made up of yarns, were valued at $50,210,889. A large part of the yarns exported was sent to China, where they are used in the manufacture of cloth on hand looms.

JAPAN.

Table 23 shows that the number of cotton spindles in Japan in 1913 was 2,300,000 compared with 1,274,000 in 1900, and that the quantity of cotton consumed increased from 700,000 bales in 1900 to 1,372,000 bales in 1913. The large consumption of cotton per spindle is due to the fact that the mills are usually operated day and night and are, for the most part, equipped with ring spindles, which consume considerably more cotton than mule spindles. The industry in Japan is less susceptible to unusual conditions in the supply of cotton than it is in many other countries. Low freight rates and proximity to China, the great market for Japanese yarns and cloth, facilitate the exportation of the finished products and give Japan an advantage in competition with other countries.

The principal source of the cotton supply is India, although the importation of Chinese cotton is important and increasing. The imports from the United States for a number of years have averaged about 200,000 bales annually, but during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, they amounted to 374,802 bales. As shown in Table 26, the value of cotton manufactures imported into Japan in 1911 was $7,775,497, while the exports of such goods were valued at $34,049,389.

According to a report by Consul General Sammons, the exports of cotton goods in 1912 amounted to $44,303,365. Cotton tissues to the value of nearly $11,000,000 and yarns to the value of nearly $24,000,000 went to China, supplanting, in a large measure, American and British goods.

CHINA.

The demand for cotton yarn for weaving on hand looms has led to a comparatively large increase in the cotton-mill industry in China. The number of cotton spindles in mills in that country increased from 550,000 in 1900 to 930,000 in 1913, and the estimated quantity of cotton consumed from 200,000 bales to 398,000 bales during the same period. These figures relate only to the consumption of cotton in mills and do not include that spun or otherwise used in the homes of the people. This home industry, for which no data are available, is said to reach large proportions, and large quantities of cotton are produced and consumed in the country without reaching commercial channels.

China is, next to India, the most important market for cotton goods. The imports of yarn alone for the year 1910 amounted to 304,329,600 pounds and for 1911 to 248,016,700 pounds. The yarns imported ranged in fineness from 10's to 32's, the numbers most in demand being 12's, 14's, 16's, and 20's. The imports of Indian yarns in 1911, consisting mostly of 10's, 16's, and 20's, amounted to 141,101,700 pounds, or more than half of the total imported. Most of the remainder of the yarns were Japanese and consisted principally of 16's and 20's.

BRAZIL.

Notwithstanding the fact that cotton is indigenous to Brazil, its manufacture on a factory basis has never assumed great proportions. The number of spindles active during the past year has been estimated at 1,200,000 and the quantity of cotton consumed at 285,000 bales of 500 pounds each. These figures show a large increase, when compared with those for

1900, at which time the number of spindles was placed at 450,000 and the cotton consumption at 85,000 bales.

According to a report of Julius G. Lay, consul general, cotton weaving is the most important manufacturing industry in Brazil, the annual production of cloth being more than 250,000,000 yards. The value of cotton textiles produced in Brazil during 1911 amounted to $46,522,333, while the value of such goods imported that year was $25,569,333. Practically all of the coarser goods consumed in Brazil are now manufactured in the country, and the production of the finer grades is being extended.

All of the cotton used in the industry is Brazilian.

CANADA.

As shown in Table 23, the number of spindles in Canada increased from 550,000 in 1900 to 855,000 in 1913, or 55.5 per cent, and the quantity of cotton consumed from 110,000 bales in 1900 to 125,000 bales in 1913. The industry in this country participated in the general improvement shown in other countries. According to Table 26, the value of cotton manufactures imported during the year ending March 31, 1912, was $21,330,862, of which about one-third was supplied by the United States.

MEXICO.

The cotton industry in Mexico during the past year has been in a demoralized state and the trade at a low ebb, due to the continued disturbed political condition of the country. The demand for the products of the Mexican mills has accordingly decreased greatly, while importations of cotton goods have likewise declined. No accurate data as to the quantity of cotton consumed and the number of spindles active during the year are available.

The cotton mills are required to make semiannual reports, which are checked by Government inspectors. According to these reports, there were 148 mills active during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Of these, 9 were engaged in spinning only; 119 in spinning and weaving; 11 in spinning, weaving, and printing; 3 in printing only; and 6 in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods. The total number of spindles was 762,149 and the total number of looms 27,019. There were 14,128,366 pieces of cloth of about 30 yards each manufactured during the year and the total quantity of cotton consumed was 146,180 bales of 500 pounds net, of which 15,565 bales were American, 304 bales Egyptian, and the remainder Mexican. The number of spindles active during the year ending August 31, 1913, has been estimated at 500,000 and the consumption at 110,000 bales.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Among other countries of relatively small, though increasing, importance in the manufacture of cotton goods, Asiatic Turkey, Indo-China, and some of the South American countries should receive consideration in a study of the world's progress in the industry.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Owing to the interest attaching to cotton because of its importance in international trade and in the industrial world, there are a number of individuals and associations engaged in compiling and publishing statistics regarding this staple. These statistics, as a rule, are limited to the more important cotton centers and to cotton afloat, and full data for the world are not available.

Among the compilers of these reports may be mentioned the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, which includes leading organizations of cotton manufacturers in the important cotton-spinning countries. The federation collects information direct from the mills as to actual stocks of cotton on hand at the close of August and of February. Owing to the fact that the furnishing of the information is voluntary, and to the further fact that the mills are very widely scattered, there are always some establishments which fail to furnish the data at all, while the returns of some others are delayed beyond the date of publication. As a result the data are incomplete and comparisons based upon the statistics shown are materially affected and this fact should be given full consideration.

Table 24 (p. 35), compiled from the reports of the federation published September 30, 1913, shows, by countries, for the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, the total estimated number of spinning spindles, the number of spinning spindles in the establishments from which returns were actually received, and the number of bales of the several kinds of cotton on hand, on August 31, in the establishments reporting.

TABLE 24.—NUMBER OF SPINDLES AND STOCKS ON HAND IN FOREIGN COTTON MILLS ON AUGUST 31, BY COUNTRIES: 1909 TO 1913.

[Compiled from the reports of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. Stocks relate only to establishments from which reports were received.]

COUNTRY AND YEAR.	Total estimated number of spinning spindles.	Number of spinning spindles in mills from which returns were received.	COTTON STOCKS ON AUGUST 31 IN ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING (RUNNING BALES).				
			Total.	American.	East Indian.	Egyptian.	All other.
Great Britain:							
1913	55,652,820	49,805,768	339,859	209,051	14,504	81,483	34,821
1912	55,317,083	48,733,945	360,825	245,839	10,826	74,438	29,722
1911	54,522,554	48,028,180	204,986	115,882	16,346	46,493	26,265
1910	53,397,466	48,088,513	215,006	128,285	20,801	44,665	21,255
1909	53,311,630	47,868,046	331,741	208,624	10,752	88,200	24,165
Germany:							
1913	11,186,023	10,393,928	257,684	156,120	67,545	24,939	9,080
1912	10,725,732	10,562,082	298,258	197,838	59,832	25,186	15,402
1911	10,480,090	10,199,362	241,357	113,672	92,653	21,464	13,568
1910	10,200,000	10,045,684	271,059	112,615	128,833	18,913	10,698
1909	10,162,908	10,070,180	333,669	186,924	108,168	24,296	14,281
Russia:							
1913	9,212,557	7,130,843	435,251	99,633	8,697	21,895	305,026
1912	8,800,000	7,769,907	599,833	95,148	4,555	19,606	480,524
1911	8,671,604	6,574,347	441,875	93,033	7,900	16,085	324,857
1910	8,234,137	5,406,904	311,306	87,784	10,598	12,571	200,353
1909	7,800,000	5,677,272	345,644	87,520	5,824	35,124	217,176
France:							
1913	7,400,000	7,228,583	161,545	86,650	45,906	20,264	8,725
1912	7,400,000	7,146,810	153,682	89,004	36,534	19,794	8,350
1911	7,300,000	7,112,075	131,854	65,127	43,544	16,398	6,785
1910	7,100,000	6,889,549	135,273	64,274	52,992	12,552	5,455
1909	7,000,000	6,794,130	177,103	97,940	53,327	16,820	9,016
Austria:							
1913	4,909,458	4,909,458	154,240	76,628	66,944	6,450	4,218
1912	4,797,935	4,797,935	170,807	99,857	59,359	7,086	4,505
1911	4,563,745	4,309,857	129,574	54,521	66,625	6,161	2,267
1910	4,643,275	4,151,594	132,710	49,559	76,004	4,154	2,993
1909	4,351,910	4,200,610	179,833	95,816	71,619	8,476	3,922
Italy:							
1913	4,600,000	4,332,131	122,586	77,864	34,174	3,660	6,888
1912	4,580,000	3,623,064	133,127	93,948	32,901	4,178	2,100
1911	4,582,065	3,379,126	121,904	54,354	58,317	5,646	3,588
1910	4,200,000	3,509,041	105,622	44,246	57,889	2,492	995
1909	4,000,000	3,131,987	135,765	87,176	38,501	4,214	5,874
Spain:							
1913	2,000,000	1,835,428	37,400	27,472	5,324	1,474	3,130
1912	2,200,000	1,900,000	38,280	30,104	4,182	1,540	2,454
1911	1,853,000	1,746,741	34,534	24,274	6,234	1,681	2,345
1910	1,853,000	1,700,000	46,834	33,484	8,566	1,913	2,871
1909	1,900,000	1,702,000	84,310	64,600	7,920	3,450	8,340
Switzerland:							
1913	1,398,062	1,267,804	18,046	9,076	1,490	6,716	764
1912	1,408,456	1,285,246	21,428	12,090	877	7,951	510
1911	1,481,230	1,254,832	12,101	5,849	831	4,720	701
1910	1,496,698	1,273,286	11,680	5,973	1,414	4,016	277
1909	1,496,698	1,390,282	22,974	11,356	1,609	9,278	731
Belgium:							
1913	1,492,258	1,492,258	44,397	18,915	24,042	270	1,170
1912	1,387,654	1,387,654	50,810	21,862	28,513	102	333
1911	1,326,722	1,326,722	42,815	13,068	29,207	97	443
1910	1,321,780	1,321,780	36,173	9,975	25,974	7	217
1909	1,231,165	1,231,165	46,659	17,930	28,012	262	455
Sweden:							
1913	534,000	381,935	14,500	12,804	1,355	239	162
1912	529,772	378,092	11,642	10,644	725	272	1
1911	527,772	406,494	14,733	8,547	6,061	22	103
1910	470,000	377,423	16,711	7,521	8,270	858	62
1909	450,000	377,501	17,659	13,065	3,640	706	248
Portugal:							
1913	480,000	450,000	7,767	6,025	260	250	1,232
1912	480,000	410,000	8,500	5,980	390	280	1,850
1911	475,696	390,520	7,700	5,240	260	400	1,800
1910	475,696	378,016	7,625	5,175	100	400	1,950
1909	450,696	450,696	8,058	5,983	300	155	1,620
Holland:							
1913	478,682	478,682	11,862	6,183	3,004	76	2,599
1912	453,752	453,752	10,745	8,304	2,178	.....	263
1911	431,452	431,452	9,159	6,015	3,119	.....	25
1910	426,354	426,354	9,511	5,575	3,842	.....	94
1909	424,773	424,773	9,682	5,784	3,723	.....	175
Denmark:							
1913	89,556	89,556	1,323	1,204	55	.....	64
1912	83,684	83,684	1,466	1,321	.....	.....	145
1911	79,655	79,655	1,442	762	561	.....	119
1910	83,208	83,208	1,109	730	327	.....	52
1909	77,558	77,558	745	498	122	.....	125
Norway:							
1913	74,572	74,572	1,786	1,262	487	.....	37
1912	73,568	73,568	2,182	1,484	593	.....	105
1911	74,320	74,320	1,736	1,011	609	.....	116
1910	73,656	73,656	1,935	1,223	679	.....	33
1909	75,844	75,844	1,647	1,229	378	.....	40
India:							
1913	6,084,378	4,744,710	495,106	9,494	485,470	95	47
1912	6,195,214	4,416,588	486,123	64,440	420,622	325	736
1911	6,250,000	4,201,779	360,426	2,297	357,695	434	.....
1910	5,657,231	4,168,942	361,715	1,734	356,203	3,752	26
1909	5,800,000	1,908,679	206,422	1,694	189,559	539	14,630
Japan:							
1913	2,300,000	2,288,892	584,710	97,658	453,582	7,213	26,257
1912	2,191,960	2,026,839	563,889	152,847	385,964	8,564	16,514
1911	2,131,494	1,749,107	304,556	41,872	217,520	6,824	38,340
1910	1,948,000	1,812,000	293,000	29,400	243,400	4,000	16,200
1909	1,731,587	1,654,819	325,256	64,449	233,346	9,550	17,911
Canada:							
1913	855,293	812,495	26,752	26,496	.....	133	123
1912	855,293	778,346	41,992	41,319	.....	398	275
1911	855,293	639,734	7,079	6,638	.....	351	90
1910	855,293	788,667	8,962	8,592	.....	223	147
1909	855,293	777,422	25,729	24,777	212	740	.....
Brazil:							
1913	1,200,000	430,920	43,058	.....	.....	.....	43,058
1912	(1)	344,282	37,188	.....	.....	.....	37,188
1911	(1)	376,996	23,677	.....	.....	.....	23,677
1910	(1)	351,970	28,595	.....	.....	.....	28,595
1909 [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico:							
1913	500,000	205,608	5,065	1,831	.....	207	3,027
1912	(1)	223,862	6,611	1,076	.....	315	5,220
1911	(1)	88,898	3,800	4	10	80	3,706
1910	(1)	257,438	8,758	2,874	.....	.....	5,884
1909 [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Not reported separately.

Liverpool, England, is one of the world's greatest cotton markets and clearing houses for cotton, the receipts of the staple at this port exceeding those at any other, with the single exception of Galveston. Accordingly, the cotton situation has a special interest in this city, and there are a number of publications issued relating to cotton. Among others, the Liverpool Cotton Association compiles and publishes reports regarding the movement of cotton. These reports include statistics of stocks on hand at Liverpool and at other ports, and of cotton afloat.

Table 25, compiled principally from the reports of this association, presents comparative data regarding the stocks of cotton at the leading European ports and at Bombay and Alexandria, as well as cotton afloat to Great Britain and to the Continent, showing the different kinds of cotton separately.

TABLE 25.—*Stocks of cotton on hand at selected ports and cotton afloat to Great Britain and the Continent on the Friday nearest the end of August: 1909 to 1913.*

PORT AND YEAR.	Total.	American.	Brazilian.	Egyptian.	Peruvian.	All other.
	STOCKS OF COTTON HELD (RUNNING BALES) ON THE FRIDAY NEAREST THE END OF AUGUST.					
Europe:						
Liverpool—						
1913	573,150	375,550	70,620	47,810	31,650	47,520
1912	594,800	466,270	32,660	32,310	36,830	26,730
1911	402,200	236,350	43,220	41,540	36,950	44,140
1910	331,080	244,440	13,900	22,370	16,890	33,480
1909	835,960	743,200	11,790	28,460	35,030	17,480
London—						
1913	5,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,837
1912	11,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,165
Bremen—						
1913	105,000	103,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
1912	213,000	210,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Havre—						
1913	81,700	71,500	.....	.....	.....	10,200
1912	100,100	95,200	.....	.....	.....	4,900
Other continental ports—						
1913	60,250	28,660	.....	2,110	.....	29,480
1912	52,750	30,530	.....	1,960	.....	20,260
Bombay:						
1913	594,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	594,000
1912	454,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	454,000
1911	421,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	421,000
1910	404,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,000
1909	172,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,000
Alexandria:						
1913	64,532	.....	.....	64,532	.....	.....
1912	46,666	.....	.....	46,666	.....	.....
1911	42,132	.....	.....	42,132	.....	.....
	COTTON AFLOAT AUGUST 31 (RUNNING BALES).					
To Great Britain:						
1913	61,000	25,000	5,000	8,000	14,000	9,000
1912	83,000	42,000	13,000	8,000	7,000	13,000
1911	87,000	61,000	3,000	.....	16,000	7,000
To the Continent:						
1913	165,000	79,000	.....	2,000	.....	84,000
1912	128,000	70,000	.....	2,000	.....	56,000
1911	166,000	138,000	.....	2,000	.....	26,000

A comprehensive statement of the world's stocks of cotton on August 31, 1913, would be most interesting and valuable as showing the total quantity carried over from the preceding year. Reliable data are lacking, however, for some of the holdings, particularly those in the less important countries. In order to afford some idea regarding the amount carried over, information from various sources has been assembled in the following statement, which presents the data under certain general headings, together with the several sources of information:

Stocks of cotton August 31, 1913.

LOCATION.	Quantity (running bales[1]).	Source of information.
Mill stocks:		
United States	778,000	Bureau of the Census.
Europe	2,475,000	New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
India, Japan, Canada, Brazil, and Mexico (partial).	1,154,000	International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.
Stocks in public storage places in United States.	495,000	Bureau of the Census.
Port stocks:		
United Kingdom	579,000	Liverpool Cotton Association.
In other European countries	247,000	Liverpool Cotton Association.
Bombay	594,000	The Cotton Gazette, Liverpool.
Alexandria	65,000	The Cotton Gazette, Liverpool.
Cotton afloat:		
To United Kingdom	61,000	Liverpool Cotton Association.
To other European countries	165,000	Liverpool Cotton Association.
Stocks held elsewhere in United States (estimated).	325,000	Bureau of the Census.

[1] Except foreign cotton in the United States, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales.

The figures in the above statement represent a very large percentage of the total holdings of baled cotton on August 31, 1913. They include only partial figures, however, for mill stocks in India, Japan, Canada, Brazil, and Mexico, as given in Table 24, and do not account for such stocks in China and the other less important manufacturing countries outside of Europe; nor do they include for countries outside of the United States and Europe stocks other than those in mills, with the exception of the port stocks at Bombay and Alexandria. The statement, accordingly, fails to this extent to make a complete presentation of the quantity of cotton on hand on August 31, 1913.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Table 26 shows for the more important countries which import or export cotton or its manufactures, the trade in cotton and cotton goods, showing separately the amounts for cloth, yarn and thread, and all other manufactures of cotton, as well as the total value.

TABLE 26.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON AND OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Owing to many differences in the methods employed by the several countries in classifying their imports and exports of cotton manufactures and in presenting statistics for the same, it is very difficult, if not impracticable, to harmonize the results so as to present strictly comparable statistics. The statistics relate to the calendar year, except those for the United States, Cuba, and Mexico, which are for the fiscal year, and those for Canada, Siam, and India, which relate to the year ending March 31.]

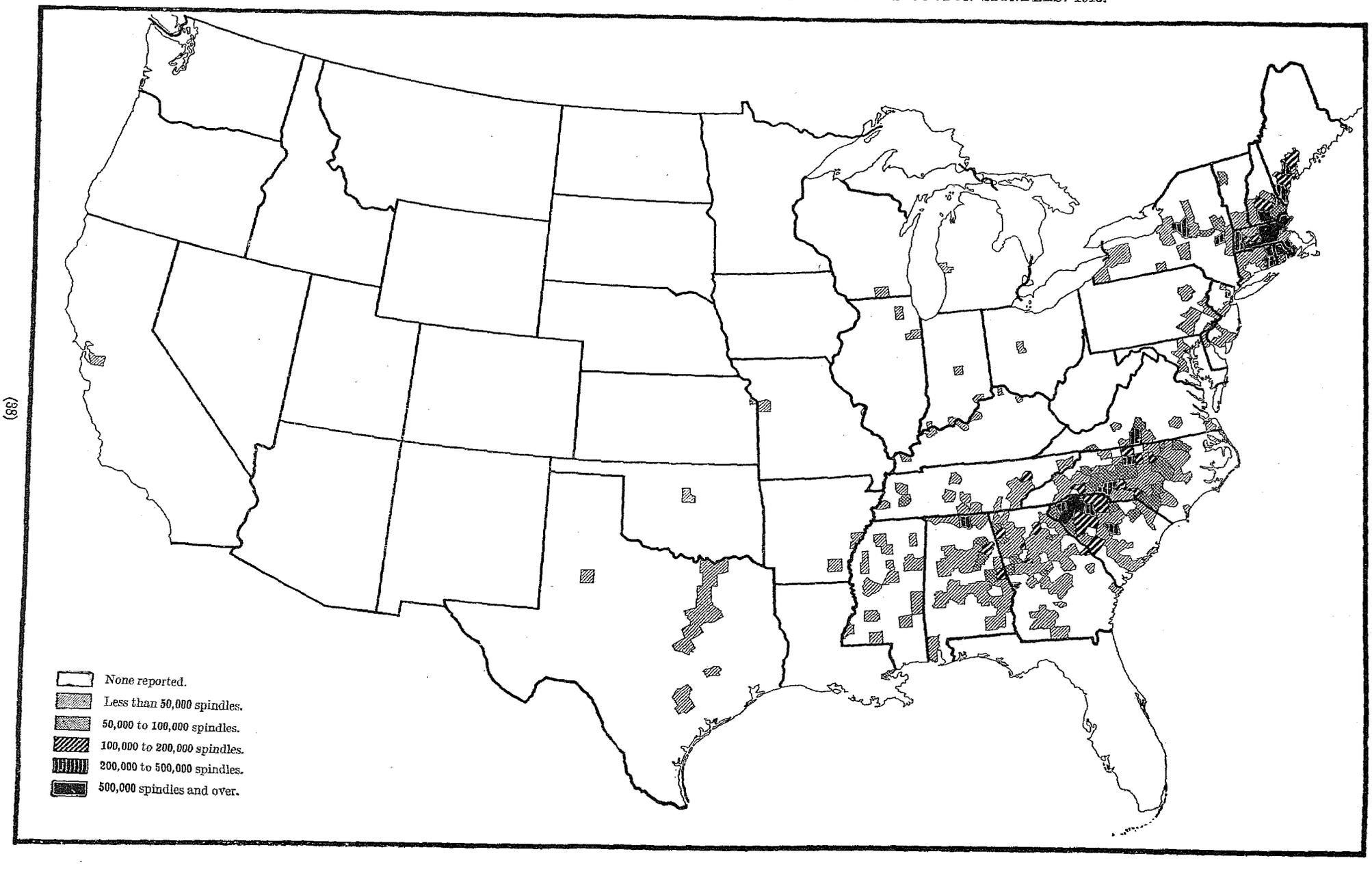
COUNTRY.	Year.	Raw cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales).	VALUE OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
			Total.	Cloth.	Yarn and thread.	All other.
IMPORTS.						
Austria-Hungary	1911	941,884	$13,995,504	$2,526,723	$7,205,208	$4,263,573
Belgium	1911	605,525	53,871,021	14,791,973	11,502,975	27,576,073
Bulgaria	1910	3,167	4,938,520	2,149,439	2,120,178	668,903
France	1911	1,537,573	16,540,486	1,823,657	5,084,585	9,632,244
Germany	1911	1,957,759	45,230,948	6,800,850	23,535,344	14,894,754
Greece	1910	9,343	3,103,676	2,400,595	250,415	452,666
Italy	1911	837,182	10,102,672	2,123,605	1,217,693	6,761,374
Netherlands	1910	431,661	23,715,645	7,047,304	16,202,286	466,055
Norway	1910	17,878	3,664,874	(1)	890,618	2,774,256
Portugal	1910	72,133	4,144,617	2,639,718	310,872	1,194,027
Roumania	1910	1,279	12,201,960	5,831,415	3,945,058	2,425,487
Russia	1910	870,753	14,967,122	5,425,010	5,428,202	4,113,910
Servia	1910	.....	3,055,038	1,234,373	1,414,383	406,282
Spain	1911	398,666	3,542,145	931,790	414,491	2,195,864
Sweden	1910	91,247	6,334,976	2,350,757	1,312,024	2,672,195
Switzerland	1911	107,788	17,285,044	6,863,902	3,687,755	6,733,387
United Kingdom	1911	4,414,176	54,892,743	13,474,039	1,934,215	39,484,489
Canada	1912	145,588	21,330,862	9,932,313	939,223	10,459,326
Cuba	1910	2,505	9,699,186	7,701,307	350,605	1,647,274
Mexico	1911	5,809	7,036,656	2,820,959	1,426,495	2,789,202
United States	1912	219,560	63,506,574	7,760,729	4,028,127	51,717,718
Argentina	1911	362	34,314,484	22,366,104	3,096,070	8,852,310
Brazil	1909	2,211	15,032,953	8,669,100	2,553,458	3,810,395
Chile	1911	759	14,398,329	5,540,410	1,510,668	7,347,251
Peru	1909	.....	2,571,824	2,008,497	168,332	394,995
China	1911	10,976	96,120,451	58,943,028	33,520,033	3,657,390
Japan	1911	[2] 1,061,765	7,775,497	7,023,753	570,830	180,914
Korea	1910	920	5,774,616	4,631,663	913,185	229,768
IMPORTS—contd.						
Siam	1911	726	$4,383,297	$2,160,562	$405,092	$1,817,643
India	1912	109,884	160,927,139	139,229,171	13,518,624	8,179,344
French Indo-China	1909	17,267	8,804,840	5,579,035	2,741,277	484,528
Dutch East Indies	1910	41	(3)	17,271,086	(3)	(3)
Philippine Islands	1911	1,401	9,124,434	6,210,754	1,167,689	1,745,991
Egypt	1911	80	22,722,779	20,390,157	1,596,608	735,924
Algeria	1909	503	10,623,144	9,253,630	235,922	1,133,592
Tunis	1911	59	2,764,817	2,377,941	169,892	216,984
Other French Africa	1910	49	14,696,710	13,149,723	364,756	1,182,231
British South Africa	1911	.....	15,095,083	7,846,857	(1)	7,248,226
Other British Africa	1910	.....	14,293,363	4,140,812	271,137	9,881,414
German Africa	1909	.....	3,381,738	2,794,523	76,667	510,548
EXPORTS.						
Austria-Hungary	1911	56,575	18,153,373	11,412,503	4,015,346	2,725,524
Belgium	1911	292,480	62,367,303	13,961,660	12,866,959	35,538,684
France	1911	439,713	67,789,127	33,433,390	3,114,248	31,241,489
Germany	1911	163,353	114,108,624	34,406,232	14,086,982	65,615,410
Italy	1911	347	42,003,541	29,273,084	6,742,613	5,987,844
Netherlands	1910	158,575	26,369,009	24,062,005	2,298,678	8,326
Russia	1910	252	13,155,995	12,956,914	199,081	.....
Switzerland	1911	.....	52,206,307	5,951,944	3,209,161	43,045,202
United Kingdom	1911	582,361	595,584,160	442,282,334	76,258,011	77,043,815
United States	1912	11,072,605	50,769,511	31,388,998	599,593	18,780,920
India	1912	1,637,912	50,210,889	21,674,570	27,644,807	891,512
Japan	1911	1,080	34,049,389	9,816,079	20,065,914	4,167,396
Egypt	1911	1,315,006	14,745	4,226	939	9,580

[1] Included in "All other."

[2] Exclusive of 20,176,800 pounds of cotton in the seed.

[3] Not available.

MAP 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF COTTON SPINDLES: 1913.



LOCALIZATION OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The development of the cotton-manufacturing industry in the United States, which is one of the remarkable achievements of the country, properly dates from the introduction of the Arkwright machinery in 1790, although as early as 1775 a spinning jenny of 24 threads was put in operation in Philadelphia.

In the cotton-mill industry water-power facilities more than any other factor have determined the location of the mill centers of the United States. For many years after the establishment of the industry water power was used almost exclusively to operate the machinery, although small mills were sometimes operated by animal power. As late as 1870 more than two-thirds of the power used in the industry was water power.

In a report made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress in 1810, the number of cotton mills erected up to the close of the previous year, including 25 then building, was given as 87. The 62 then in operation were using 31,000 spindles. The total number of mills comprised 25 in Rhode Island, including 7 under construction; 15 in Massachusetts, including 5 under construction; 6 in Connecticut; 4 in Pennsylvania; 6 in New York; 5 in Maryland; 6 in New Hampshire; 6 in Kentucky; 4 in Vermont; 2 in New Jersey; 2 in Delaware; and 1 each in Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Ohio. Of these 87 mills, all those in Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Ohio, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 1 each in Delaware and Maryland were operated by animal power.

Table 7, page 15, shows the development of the cotton-mill industry in the different sections of the country, by decades, since 1840. As shown by this table, the industry has increased in recent years more rapidly in the Southern states than in the other sections of the country. This rapid growth may be ascribed principally to two causes—(1) a large supply of labor which, though practically untrained in textile work, has been utilized profitably, particularly in the manufacture of the coarser yarns and fabrics, and since it has become more skilled, in the manufacture of finer goods; and (2) the development of the extensive water-power resources of this section. The practice of generating electricity at large hydroelectric plants and distributing it to cotton mills and other industrial enterprises has grown rapidly. It is asserted that the cost per horsepower of installing a hydroelectric plant is usually less than that of installing a steam plant, and that the cost of operation is also less for the hydroelectric plant.

The importance of the cotton-spinning industry in certain localities is shown by the following table. This table gives the total number of spindles in each county having more than 100,000 producing cotton spindles, the counties being arranged in the order of their importance in this respect.

TABLE 27.—*Counties in the United States having more than 100,000 cotton spindles each, arranged in order of number of spindles: 1913.*

COUNTY.	Spindles. (number).	COUNTY.	Spindles (number).
Bristol, Mass	7,093,704	Pickens, S. C	205,588
Providence, R. I	1,599,478	Guilford, N. C	203,260
Middlesex, Mass	1,119,692	Fulton, Ga	198,070
Hillsborough, N. H	904,369	Greenwood, S. C	194,768
Spartanburg, S. C	805,123	Aiken, S. C	186,548
Hampden, Mass	744,874	Kennebec, Me	185,636
Windham, Conn	744,664	Richmond, Ga	181,150
Essex, Mass	730,612	Laurens, S. C	179,856
Greenville, S. C	715,670	York, S. C	178,584
Worcester, Mass	624,680	Durham, N. C	162,304
Kent, R. I	587,304	Rockingham, N. C	159,616
Anderson, S. C	505,648	Newberry, S. C	159,592
Berkshire, Mass	491,990	Cherokee, S. C	154,164
Gaston, N. C	478,934	Hampshire, Mass	144,840
New London, Conn	473,506	Chambers, Ala	138,500
Oneida, N. Y	405,018	Rutherford, N. C	137,920
Androscoggin, Me	307,798	Alamance, N. C	136,338
York, Me	392,072	Calhoun, Ala	128,911
Strafford, N. H	308,260	Merrimack, N. H	128,876
Union, S. C	293,468	Richmond, N. C	122,833
Muscogee, Ga	270,860	Cumberland, Me	122,440
Albany, N. Y	266,086	Floyd, Ga	119,524
Cabarrus, N. C	252,920	Philadelphia, Pa	117,693
Pittsylvania, Va	247,072	Spalding, Ga	112,252
Richland, S. C	244,812	Baltimore city, Md	110,896
Essex, N. J	232,291	Knox, Tenn	109,544
Mecklenburg, N. C	219,538	Chester, S. C	106,656
Bristol, R. I	213,116	Stanly, N. C	104,336
Madison, Ala	211,902	Hall, Ga	102,492

In the 58 counties in the United States which had more than 100,000 cotton spindles, the total number of such spindles was 25,928,648, or 80.6 per cent of the aggregate for the country. Of these counties, 3, with a total of 9,812,874 spindles, or 30.5 per cent of the aggregate for the United States, had more than 1,000,000 spindles each; 9, with 6,422,944, or 20 per cent of the aggregate, had 500,000 but less than 1,000,000 each; 19, with 5,808,491, or 18 per cent of the aggregate, 200,000 but less than 500,000 each; and 27, with 3,884,339, or 12.1 per cent of the aggregate, 100,000 but less than 200,000 each. Of the 58 counties, 13 are in South Carolina, 10 in North Carolina, 7 in Massachusetts, 6 in Georgia, 4 in Maine; 3 each in Alabama, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; 2 each in Connecticut and New York; and 1 each in Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Bristol County, Mass., with 7,093,704 cotton spindles, led all other counties, having 64 per cent of the total spindle capacity for Massachusetts, 40.3 per cent of the total for New England, and 22.1 per cent of the total for the United States. The industry was established in this county at an early date, and the county has long maintained a leading position. Fall River, the most important city in the United States from a cotton manufacturing standpoint, is located in this county, as well as the cities of New Bedford and Taunton, and a number of towns largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton. Providence County, R. I., with 1,599,478 cotton spindles, held second place in number of cotton spindles, and Middlesex County, Mass., with 1,119,692 cotton spindles third. In the Southern states, Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg Counties, in the western part of South Carolina, are the only ones with more than 500,000 cotton spindles each, Spartanburg County having the largest number, 805,123. In North Carolina, Gaston County, with 478,934 spindles, ranked first; in Georgia, Muscogee, with 270,860; in Virginia, Pittsylvania, with 247,072; in Alabama, Madison, with 211,902; and in Tennessee, Knox, with 109,544.

Further illustration of the localization of the cotton-manufacturing industry in the United States is afforded by map 2, which gives a classification of all the counties in the country according to spindle capacity and brings out the concentration of the industry in well-defined sections. On it are indicated counties having less than 50,000 cotton spindles each; those having from 50,000 to 100,000 each; those having from 100,000 to 200,000 each; those having from 200,000 to 500,000 each; and those having more than 500,000 each.

The relative standing of any county in the cotton manufacturing industry as a whole depends largely upon whether the factories are devoted to spinning only, or to both spinning and weaving. In some counties the mills make a specialty of spinning yarn which is used elsewhere, while in others practically all the yarn spun is used in the county, and in still others the operations are largely confined to weaving and otherwise using yarns spun elsewhere. This last condition is particularly applicable to Philadelphia County, Pa., one of the leading counties in the United States in textile manufacture. This county ranks low in respect to the number of cotton spindles, but, because of the use of cotton yarn in weaving cotton fabrics and in the carpet and woolen industries and in the manufacture of hosiery, it is said to be the greatest market for cotton yarn in the country.

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