OKLAHOMA
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
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Relative Economic Advantages of Harvesting Cotton by Picking and Snapping in Western Oklahoma

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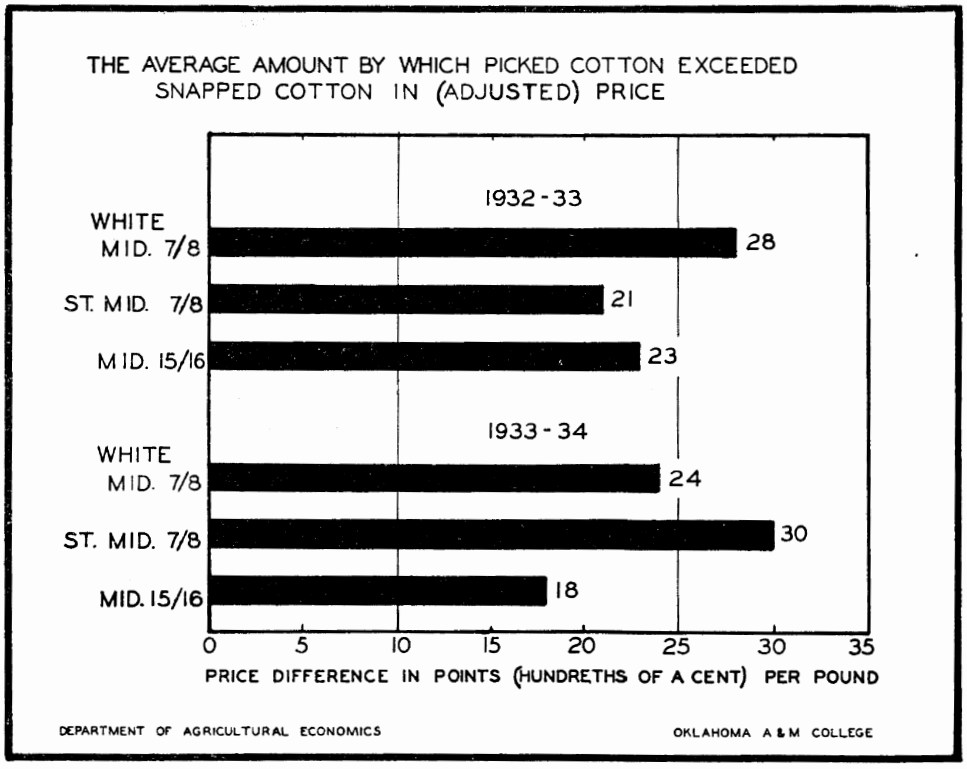

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 227 October, 1935

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SUMMARY

The practice of harvesting cotton in Oklahoma by snapping is most prevalent in the western areas of the State where a large proportion of the crop is produced. Also, the practice is on the increase in these areas, particularly in areas nos. 1 and 2. (Figure I.) In area no. 1, an average of 80.2 percent of the seed cotton and 75.5 percent of the lint was harvested by snapping from 1924 to 1932. The average yearly increase in the percentage of seed cotton harvested by snapping during this period was 3.30 percent. In area no. 2, an average of 63.0 percent of the seed cotton was snapped during the period and the average annual increase was 4.31 percent. In this area, 56.4 percent of the lint was harvested by snapping. During the period from 1924 to 1932, an average of 43.4 percent of the State's crop of seed cotton and 36.8 percent of the lint was harvested by snapping.

At the points selected for this study, picked cotton averaged higher in grade and longer in staple length during 1932-33 and 1933-34 than snapped cotton. The extra dirt and trash collected with snapped cotton apparently was responsible for the lower grades. Also, farmers apparently were more likely to snap their short staple cotton than their longer staple cotton because of its lower value and because it was less likely to be damaged when ginned as snaps.

It required approximately 450 to 500 pounds more of seed cotton that was harvested by snapping to make a standard size bale of lint cotton than was required of picked cotton. This difference was caused by the extra weight of burrs, leaves, and other foreign matter in snapped cotton. With the advancement of the season the proportion of trash increased in both picked and snapped cotton. The amount of trash in seed cotton varied inversely with the grade of lint cotton produced, that is, lower grade bales came from seed cotton containing a higher percentage of trash than did the bales of better grade. This was true no matter whether the cotton was harvested by picking or snapping.

In 1932-33, it cost on the average 43 cents per bale more to harvest enough cotton to gin a 500-pound bale of lint by picking than it did by snapping, yet it cost $2.26 more to gin the snapped than the picked cotton. There was a net cost of $1.83 per bale more for snapped cotton than for picked cotton. However, in 1933-34 the cost of harvesting picked cotton was $1.66 per standard sized bale more than the cost for snapped cotton, but the cost for ginning snapped cotton was only $1.38 more per bale than for picked cotton. Therefore, there was a net cost of 28 cents per bale more for picked than for snapped cotton during 1933-34. This changed situation was caused by an increased spread between the costs of harvesting picked and snapped cotton, and a narrower spread between the costs of ginning in 1933-34 than in 1932-33.

An analysis of the prices received by farmers for picked and snapped cotton shows that on most days during each season studied local prices were higher for picked than for snapped cotton. Prices averaged .50 cent per pound higher in 1932-33 and .23 cent in 1933-34. Most of this average difference can be accounted for by differences in quality and in price level at the time when the two sorts of cotton were sold. Picked cotton averaged better in quality than snapped and a larger proportion of picked than of snapped cotton was sold early in the season. If adjustments are made for these factors by calculating values on the basis of quotations from the Houston, Texas market, there was very little difference in the average prices paid for picked and snapped cotton.

However, comparisons between the prices paid for particular gardes and staple lengths of cotton show that the prices paid for picked cotton were

substantially higher than those paid for snapped cotton of the same grade and staple length, even after making adjustments for variations in price level at the time the cotton was sold. This situation occurred because the ginners who purchased the cotton usually paid more nearly the same price each day for each bale of picked cotton than was paid in the central markets. That is, premiums and discounts for differences in quality were less in the local than in the central markets. The price for snapped cotton was lower than the price for picked because of its lower average quality, but again more nearly the same price was paid for all bales regardless of quality than was paid in the central market. This resulted in a higher price being paid for middling, 7/8 inch, cotton that was picked than for middling, 7/8 inch, cotton that was snapped.

Because of the average or "hog-round" prices paid for cotton in the local markets, farmers received relatively high prices for cotton of lower grades and shorter staple lengths and relatively low prices for cotton of the higher grades and longer staple lengths. This discrimination tended to discourage farmers from attempting to produce the better qualities of cotton.

In both of the seasons during which the study was carried on, farmers were paid a higher price for both picked and snapped cotton than the buyers could have realized for the cotton if they had delivered it in Houston, Texas, subject to ex-warehouse terms, on the same day in which they purchased it in the local market. For example, in 1932-33 picked cotton was worth on the average .36 cent per pound more in Houston than was paid for it in the local markets, but the average cost of delivering it to Houston, Texas, subject to ex-warehouse terms, was .72 cent per pound. The buyers' margin was a minus .36 cent per pound. The loss for snapped cotton that year, calculated in the same way, would have been .27 cent per pound. In 1933-34 the losses would have been .16 cent per pound for picked cotton and .15 cent for snapped. Data for the individual points studied show that there were losses for all points, except in one case, for snapped cotton in 1933-34. However, the amount of the loss varied widely between different points.

A comparison of the calculated losses for particular grades and staple lengths of cotton shows that the losses were usually much less for cotton of the higher grades and longer staple lengths. In some cases the handling of such cotton would have shown a profit. This situation arises because approximately the same prices were paid in the local markets each day for the better quality cotton as for the poorer qualities, while the Houston, Texas prices for the better quality cotton were higher. The handling charges between the local markets and Houston were the same for all qualities of cotton. This situation gave the local buyers a wider margin for the better qualities of cotton which they purchased.

After differences in costs of harvesting and ginning and differences in the value of lint and cottonseed for both picked and snapped cotton per standard size bale were taken into consideration, the net returns to farmers were higher on most days for picked than for snapped cotton. In 1932-33, the net return on picked cotton averaged $3.70 per bale more than snapped cotton, and in 1933-34, 85 cents per bale more than snapped cotton.

Although the data in this study show that it was generally more profitable to farmers to harvest cotton by picking than by snapping, other factors, the influence of which has not been measured in this study, may be of some importance in modifying these results. For instance, cotton can be harvested more rapidly by snapping than by picking. Snapping enables a smaller labor force to harvest a given amount of cotton and to get the work done with less danger of weather damage to the cotton. This factor is especially important in western Oklahoma where the average amount of

cotton produced per farm is relatively large. Other factors which may be of importance are, the variety of cotton grown, the condition of the bolls when mature, the amount of rainfall during harvest, and the influence of the gin managers who sometimes prefer to gin snapped cotton because of the higher ginning rate they are allowed to charge for it.

RELATIVE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF HARVESTING COTTON BY PICKING AND SNAPPING IN WESTERN OKLAHOMA[1]

Clyde C. McWhorter and Roy A. Ballinger

Introduction

The standard method of harvesting cotton since the beginning of cotton production in the United States and other countries has been by picking the seed cotton from the burr by hand, and leaving the burr on the cotton stalk. However, within comparatively recent years another method of harvesting known as "snapping" has become common, especially in western Oklahoma and Texas. When cotton is harvested by this method, the burr holding the cotton is removed from the stalk by hand and taken to the gin with the seed cotton. A third method of harvesting, known as "sledding," is practiced in some parts of western Texas and occasionally, to a small extent, in western Oklahoma. When cotton is harvested by sledding, the seed cotton and burrs, together with some leaves and branches, are stripped from the cotton stalk by a mechanical device known as a sled. Certain other machines designed for harvesting cotton have been used in an experimental way but have not yet become of any commercial importance. This study is confined to a consideration of the relative merits of picking and snapping as methods of harvesting cotton, since these are the only methods of importance in use in Oklahoma.

Relative Importance of Picking and Snapping Cotton in Oklahoma

The proportion of cotton harvested by snapping in different areas of Oklahoma from 1924 to 1932, inclusive, is shown in Table 1 and Figure I. The graph in the lower left-hand corner of the figure shows the total amount of seed cotton snapped each year. The upper section of Table 1 shows the proportion of cotton harvested by snapping on the basis of seed cotton brought to the gins by farmers; the lower section shows an estimate of the proportion of lint cotton which was harvested by snapping. The estimate of the proportion of lint cotton harvested by snapping was made by using the weights of seed cotton harvested by picking and by snapping which were required to gin a standard size bale of cotton. The weights used are the average of the weights for the seasons as shown in Tables 6 and 7. These weights probably are not highly accurate when applied to the entire state of Oklahoma, but they are the best obtainable. By using these weights, it was possible to estimate the number of standard size bales of lint which was produced from picked and snapped cotton and to calculate the estimated percentage of lint cotton which was harvested by snapping.

It will be noted that in all instances the proportion of seed cotton harvested by snapping was higher than the estimated proportion of lint. This was due to the extra amount of leaves, burrs, and other foreign matter in the snapped seed cotton.

If judged on the basis of the amount of seed cotton brought to the gins by the farmers, an average of 43.4 percent of the state's cotton crop was

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[1] Many of the basic data used in this study were secured in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Assistance in planning the research on which this report is based was given by A. M. Dickson when he was Associate Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. L. D. Howell, Senior Agricultural Economist, and John S. Burgess, Jr., Assistant Agricultural Economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture tabulated certain of the data. L. D. Howell also read the manuscript and offered valuable suggestions for its improvement

harvested by snapping during the nine-year period. However, on the basis of the estimated lint produced, the proportion of snapped cotton averaged 36.8 percent. While there appears to be an irregular variation from year to year in the proportion snapped, there was a general increase over the entire period. In 1924, only 20.4 percent of Oklahoma seed cotton was snapped, while in 1932, 50.3 percent of the crop was harvested in that manner. The estimated proportion of lint harvested by snapping ranged from 16.3 percent in 1924 to 43.6 percent in 1932. The average annual increase for the period in the amount of seed cotton harvested by snapping was 2.98 percent, while the increase in the lint was only 2.89 percent.

TABLE 1.—Percentage of Cotton Produced in Oklahoma Which was Harvested by Snapping, by Areas, 1924-1932.

Year	State	Area 1[1]	Area 2[1]	Area 3[1]	Area 4[1]
			Percentage of Seed Cotton[2]		
Average	43.4	80.2	63.0	37.6	12.1
1924	20.4	57.9	27.0	23.3	5.5
1925	42.1	88.5	75.2	45.3	15.5
1926	49.2	76.9	68.1	51.2	21.0
1927	24.5	48.0	25.7	20.4	4.7
1928	45.1	81.4	70.5	32.0	8.7
1929	60.5	90.4	78.4	46.7	13.6
1930	47.2	88.4	78.7	36.3	4.0
1931	51.1	92.9	76.2	40.7	15.7
1932	50.3	87.8	72.4	29.6	7.2
Percent annual increase or decrease[3]	+2.98	+3.30	+4.31	+ .13	— .30
			Estimated Percentage of Lint[4]		
Average	36.8	75.5	56.4	31.5	9.5
1924	16.3	51.1	21.9	18.5	4.2
1925	35.6	85.4	69.8	38.6	12.2
1926	42.4	71.7	61.9	44.4	16.8
1927	19.8	41.2	20.8	16.4	3.6
1928	38.5	76.9	64.5	26.4	6.7
1929	53.8	87.8	73.4	40.0	10.7
1930	40.5	85.2	73.8	30.2	3.1
1931	44.3	90.9	70.9	34.3	12.4
1932	43.6	84.5	66.7	24.2	5.6
Percent annual increase or decrease[3]	+2.89	+3.74	+4.32	+ .08	— .24

[1] See Figure I for location of areas.

[2] Compiled from reports of the State Corporation Commission of Oklahoma.

[3] Calculated by method of least squares.

[4] Estimated on the basis of the difference in the amount of seed cotton harvested by picking and snapping required to gin a standard size bale of lint.

Figure I shows that the practice of harvesting by snapping was more common in the western areas of Oklahoma than in the eastern areas. In area no. 1, an average of 80.2 percent of the seed cotton and 75.5 percent of the lint was harvested by snapping during the period from 1924 to 1932. In this area, there was an average annual increase of 3.01 percent in the proportion of seed cotton harvested by snapping during the nine years studied, while the increase in the amount of lint averaged 3.74 percent.

Seed Cotton Harvested by Snapping in Oklahoma Average 1924-1932

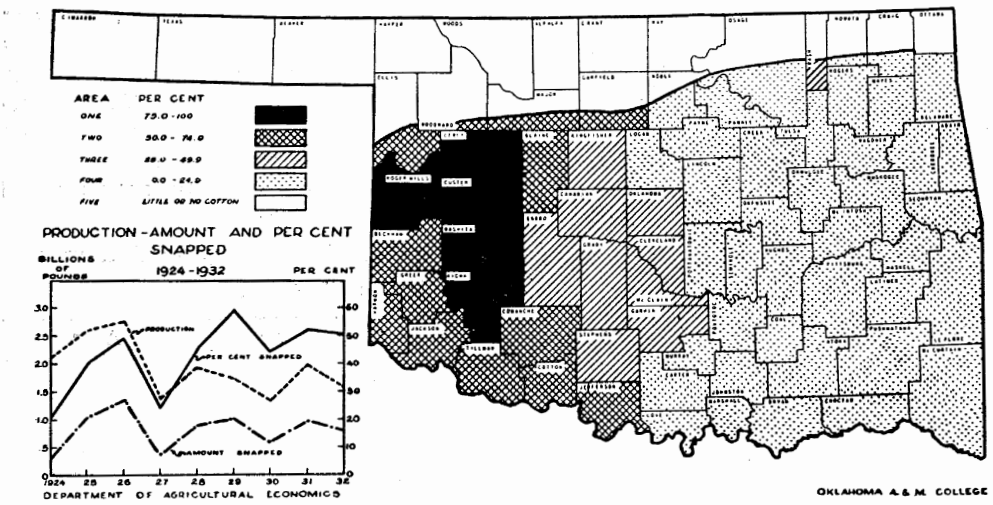

Figure I. A much larger proportion of the cotton crop is harvested by snapping in western Oklahoma than in eastern Oklahoma. During the nine-year period, 80.2 percent of the seed cotton in area 1 was harvested by snapping, while in area 4 only 12.1 percent was harvested by that method.

In area no. 2, located largely in the southwestern part of the State and along the northwestern border of the cotton-producing area, an average of 63.0 percent of the seed cotton was harvested by snapping during the nine-year period. The estimated proportion of lint harvested by snapping was 56.4 percent. The average annual increase in the proportion of cotton snapped during the period on the basis of seed cotton was 4.31 percent and on the basis of lint produced 4.32 percent.

An average of 37.6 percent of the seed cotton brought to the gins and 31.5 percent of the estimated amount of lint produced was harvested by snapping from 1924 to 1932 in area no. 3. The estimated proportion of lint harvested by snapping in this area ranged from 16.4 percent in 1927 to 44.4 percent in 1926. However, there was a slight increase during the period in the proportion of snapped cotton, both in terms of seed cotton and estimated lint.

Area no. 4, which includes all of the eastern part of the State, shows an average annual decrease of .30 percent in the proportion of seed cotton harvested by snapping and a decrease of .24 percent in the estimated proportion of lint harvested by that method during the nine years from 1924 to 1932. For the period as a whole, the average proportion of seed cotton harvested by snapping was only 12.1 percent, while the estimated proportion of lint harvested by snapping was only 9.5 percent.

The western areas of Oklahoma where a large percentage of the cotton was harvested by snapping during the nine years studied, produced a large proportion of the State's cotton crop. Table 2 shows that in areas nos. 1 and 2 the average production for the nine years studied amount to 13.2 percent and 29.4, respectively, or a total of 42.6 percent of the average State's production during the period, in spite of the fact that these areas are much smaller in size than areas nos. 3 and 4. As already noted, the average percentage of seed cotton harvested by snapping in area no. 1 was 80.2 and in area no. 2, 63.0.

Apparently differences in type of farming and in the average acreage of cotton raised per farm are the most important reasons why a much larger proportion of the cotton crop is harvested by snapping in western

Oklahoma than in the eastern part of the State. In western Oklahoma, including most of areas nos. 1 and 2, farmers customarily raise a larger acreage of cotton on their farms than they are able to harvest with the supply of labor which they have available during the planting and growing seasons. Consequently they hire a considerable amount of extra labor for harvesting. It is sometimes difficult to secure a sufficient supply of this extra labor. Snapping is a more rapid and, somewhat cheaper, method of harvesting cotton than picking, since a man can harvest more pounds of lint cotton in a day by snapping than by picking and the wages per day are about the same. This situation causes farmers in the western part of the State to snap most of their cotton. In the eastern part of the State, cotton is nearly all harvested with family labor, and there is sufficient time to pick the crop because of the smaller acreages per farm.

TABLE 2.—Amount and Percentage of Cotton Ginned in Oklahoma and the Percentage of Seed Cotton Harvested by Snapping by Areas of the State, Average, 1924-1932

Area	Number of bales ginned[1]	Percent of total cotton ginned	PERCENT OF COTTON SNAPPED	
			Seed Cotton	Lint
State	1,270,434	100.0	43.4	36.8
Area 1	168,129	13.2	80.2	75.5
Area 2	371,663	29.3	63.0	56.4
Area 3	260,012	20.5	37.6	31.5
Area 4	465,018	36.6	12.1	9.5
Other	5,612	.4	---	---

[1] Adapted from United States Census Reports 1924 to 1932 (running bales). The small amount of cotton opposite the heading "Other" was not distributed by counties in the census reports.

Also the staple length of the cotton produced in western Oklahoma averages considerably shorter than it does in eastern Oklahoma. Snapped cotton of short staple length can be ginned much more satisfactorily than snapped cotton of longer length, because it can be cleaned much more successfully when it is ginned. This increases the comparative advantage of snapping cotton in western Oklahoma.[2]

Purpose of Study

The principal purpose of this study is to discover and measure, whenever possible, the factors determining the relative profitableness to cotton farmers of harvesting cotton by picking and snapping, especially in western Oklahoma, where snapping is of the greatest importance. Particular attention is given to an analysis of differences in prices paid in the local markets for cotton that was harvested by the two methods and to differences in the net returns received by farmers for standard size bales of cotton after cost for harvesting and ginning have been deducted. The analysis will also show the differences in the quality of cotton secured from the two methods of harvesting, together with reasons for these differences. The cost of harvesting and ginning cotton according to the two different methods will be measured and reasons for the variations in costs will be

[2] Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 212, *Economic Aspects of the Grade and Staple Length of Cotton Produced in Oklahoma,* pp. 35 to 43 contains a more complete discussion of the factors influencing the amount of cotton harvested by snapping in different areas of the State, including data illustrating the effect of different factors. The same bulletin also contains an extensive analysis of the variations in grade and staple length of cotton produced in different sections of Oklahoma and indicates some of the more important reasons for these variations.

discussed. In addition, the significance of certain factors, such as speed of harvesting, which cannot readily be measured statistically, will be pointed out. Individual cotton farmers need to understand the significance of the various factors mentioned and to be able to measure their importance as accurately as possible before they can tell when it is more profitable for them to harvest their cotton by picking and when by snapping. The relative profitableness to cotton ginners of ginning picked or snapped cotton is an important subject, to which it will be possible to pay only slight attention in this study.

Method of Procedure

In order to provide a means of measuring the relative profitableness to the cotton grower of the two methods used in harvesting cotton, data were collected at five gins during the season 1932-33 and four in 1933-34. These gins were located in sections of the State where both methods of harvesting were used. Their location is shown in Figure II. In the following tabulations, each gin is assigned a number so as not to reveal the business of any individual gin.

Location of Gins from Which Records were Secured

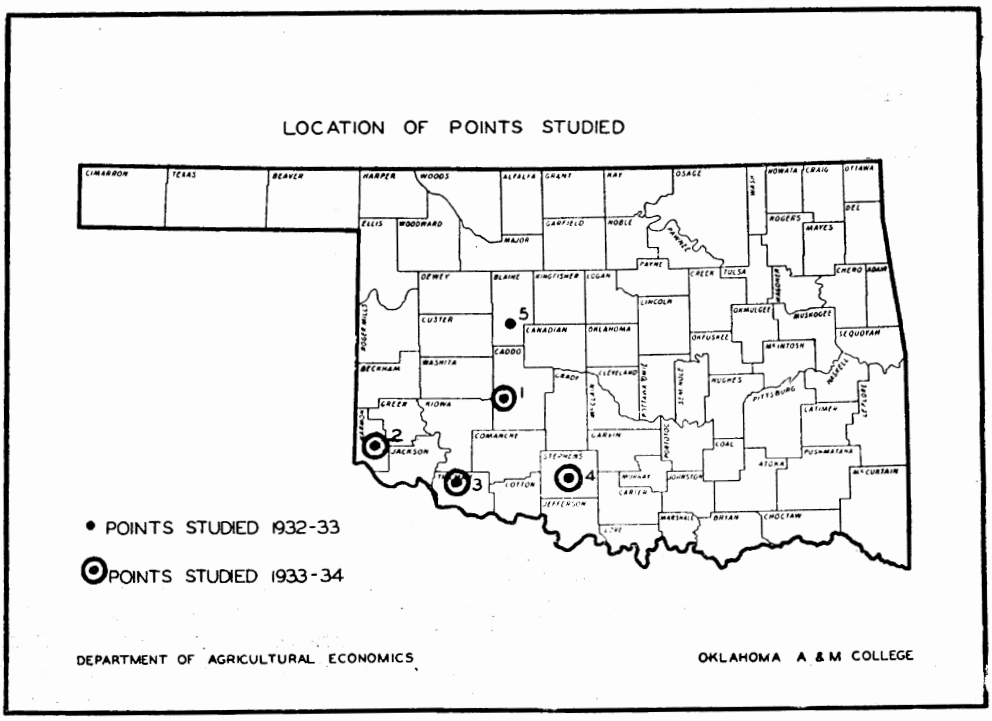

Figure II. Data used in this study were obtained from five gins in southwestern Oklahoma in 1932-33 and from four gins in 1933-34.

Data showing the amounts of seed cotton harvested by picking and snapping were taken from the files of the State Corporation Commission of Oklahoma.[3] However, the major portion of the data used in this study was taken directly from records of the gins selected for the study. The weights of seed cotton, cottonseed, and lint and the prices paid farmers per

[3] Gins have been declared a public utility in Oklahoma and must conform to certain rules and regulations of the commission. They are required to file annual reports with the Corporation Commission in which, together with other information, the amount of seed cotton ginned, which was harvested by picking and snapping, is given.

pound of lint and per ton of cottonseed for each bale ginned during the two seasons were secured at these points. Price quotations for cotton of different grades and staples lengths in Houston were secured from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The rates paid by farmers per one hundred pounds of seed cotton for harvesting by picking and snapping were estimated by the gin managers of the selected gins. Ginning rates were set by the State Corporation Commission and the same rates applied to all points in the State each year.

The gins selected for this study were cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in its cotton grade and staple statistics work and furnished the department for classification a sample of cotton from each bale ginned during the entire season. From the classification of these and other samples secured throughout the State, the grade and staple length of all the cotton grown in Oklahoma was estimated. The classification of the individual bales of cotton ginned at the selected gins in 1932-33 and 1933-34 was used in this study in analyzing the prices of cotton on the basis of its quality for both picked and snapped cotton. Table 3 shows the size of sample on which the study is based for both years, together with the difference in the proportions of picked and snapped cotton each month.

TABLE 3.—Amount and Percentage of Cotton Harvested by Picking and Snapping at Selected Points in Oklahoma by Months, Seasons of 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Months	1932-33				1933-34			
	Picked cotton		Snapped cotton		Picked cotton		Snapped cotton	
	Bales	Percent	Bales	Percent	Bales	Percent	Bales	Percent
Season	2560	100.0	2402	100.0	2443	100.0	1969	100.0
August	----	----	----	----	15	0.6	12	0.6
September	641	25.0	374	15.6	994	40.7	555	28.2
October	1392	54.4	878	36.5	1247	51.1	1025	52.0
November	524	20.5	1035	43.1	187	7.6	364	18.5
December	3	0.1	83	3.5	----	----	13	0.7
January	----	----	32	1.3	----	----	----	----

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.

Classification of Picked and Snapped Cotton According to Grade and Staple Length

Table 4 shows the distribution by grades of picked and snapped cotton ginned at selected points in Oklahoma during 1932-33 and 1933-34. Cotton harvested by picking averaged higher in grade than that harvested by snapping during both seasons studied. In 1932-33, 94.6 percent of the picked cotton was equal to or better than cotton of the grade middling, white, while only 68.5 percent of the cotton harvested by snapping was of the same quality. Also in 1933-34, 92.6 percent of the picked cotton as compared with 67.6 percent of the snapped cotton was equal to or better than middling, white, in grade.

The better grades secured from cotton harvested by picking were apparently due, in part, to the fact that a larger proportion of the picked than snapped cotton was harvested early in the season. This is shown in Figure III. It is a common practice where farmers snap all of their cotton, for them to leave the first opened bolls on the stalk until practically all of the bolls have opened and are ready for harvesting. This subjects the cotton to weather condtions which lower the grade. More care is usually given

to the harvesting of cotton where picking is practiced, and the cotton is not so likely to be damaged by the weather. Also, it is the general opinion of gin operators that snapped cotton, after it is ginned, contains more trash and foreign matter than does picked cotton, particularly if the cotton is damp when ginned. Modern cleaning machinery in gins has helped greatly in removing the trash from snapped cotton, but apparently the cleaning process is not yet perfected to the point where snapped cotton will average as high in grade as picked cotton.

Cotton harvested by picking averaged longer in staple length than that harvested by snapping in both 1932-33 and 1933-34, as is shown in Table 5. In 1932-33, only 4.3 percent of the picked cotton was under 7/8 inch in staple length, while 10.5 percent of the snapped cotton was of that length. Also, 12.8 percent of the picked cotton as compared with 3.4 percent of the snapped cotton had a staple length of one inch and longer.

TABLE 4.—Classification, According to Grade, of Picked and Snapped Cotton Ginned at Selected Points in Oklahoma, Seasons of 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Grades	1932-33				1933-34			
	Picked cotton		Snapped cotton		Picked cotton		Snapped cotton	
	Number of bales	Percent	Number of bales	Percent	Number of bales	Percent	Number of bales	Percent
Total all grades	2560	100.0	2402	100.0	2443	100.0	1969	100.0
Extra white	148	5.8	123	5.1	171	7.0	187	9.5
G. M. and better	5	.2	3	.1	56	2.3	24	1.2
S. M.	46	1.8	22	.9	91	3.7	56	2.8
M.	80	3.1	51	2.2	20	.8	60	3.0
S. L. M.	17	.7	39	1.6	1	.0	34	1.7
L. M.	----	----	8	.3	3	.1	13	.7
White	2055	80.3	1563	65.1	646	26.4	690	35.0
G. M. and better	53	2.1	18	.7	64	2.6	15	.8
S. M.	1167	45.6	382	15.9	316	12.9	195	9.9
M.	740	28.9	709	29.6	191	7.8	221	11.2
S. L. M.	89	3.5	409	17.0	60	2.4	168	8.5
L. M.	6	.2	43	1.8	13	0.5	80	4.0
Below L. M.	----	----	2	.1	2	.1	11	.6
Spotted	354	13.8	711	29.6	1626	66.6	1090	55.4
G. M.	86	3.4	75	3.1	608	24.9	228	11.6
S. M.	243	9.5	384	16.0	919	37.6	533	27.1
M.	24	.9	237	9.9	75	3.1	255	13.0
S. L. M.	1	----	13	.5	22	.9	65	3.3
L. M.	----	----	2	.1	2	.1	9	.4
Yellow tinged	3	.1	5	.2	----	----	2	.1
G. M.	2	.1	2	.1	----	----	1	[2]
S. M.	1	[2]	3	.1	----	----	----	----
M.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	[2]

[1] Adapted from Grade and Staple Reports issued to cooperating gins by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. See Figure II for location of these points.

[2] Less than .05 percent.

Time of Harvesting Cotton by Picking and Snapping

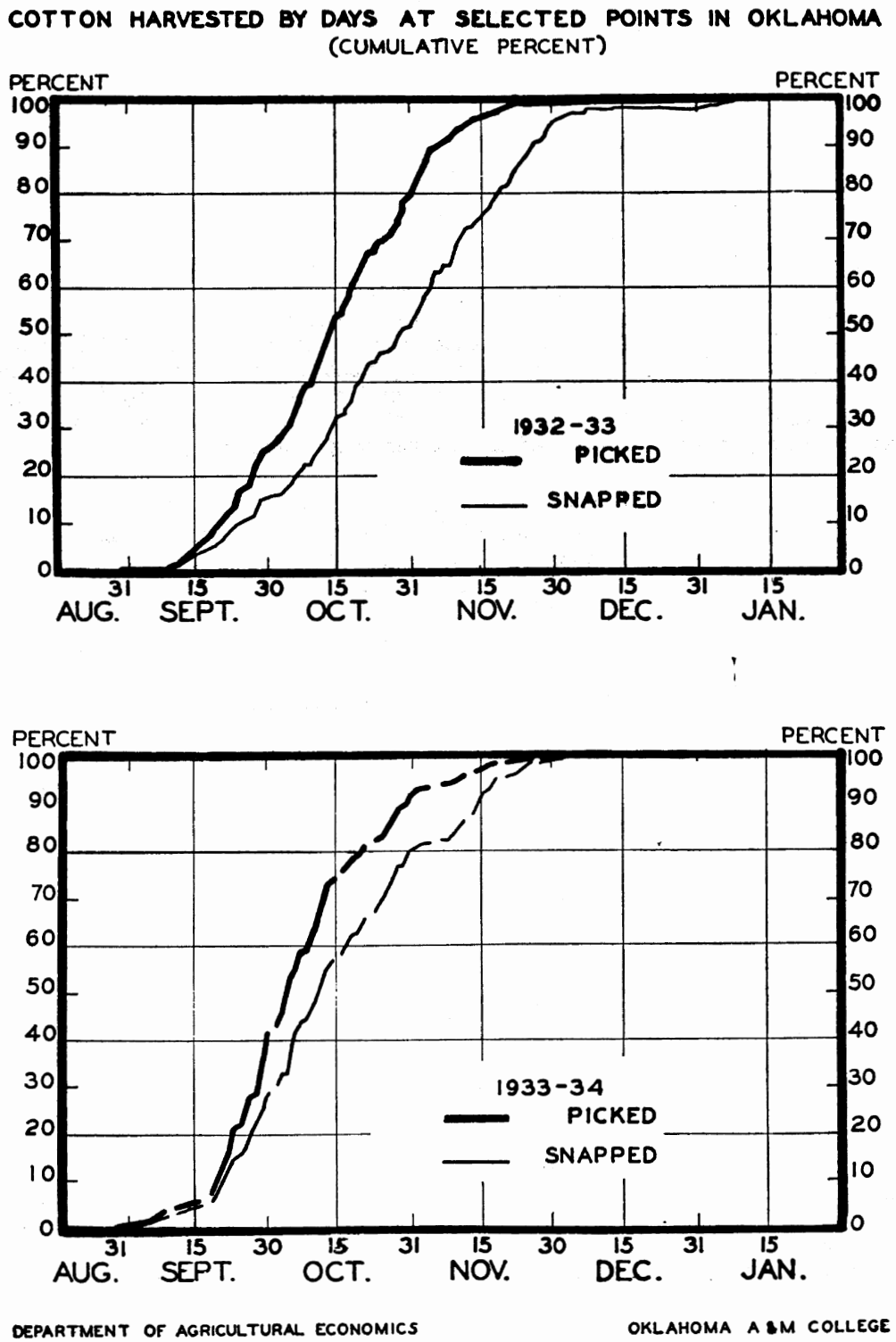

Figure III. A larger proportion of picked cotton was harvested early in the season than was true of snapped cotton.

In 1933-34, 7.1 percent of the picked cotton was under 7/8 inch in staple length, while almost 21 percent of the snapped cotton was of that length. The percentages of cotton with a staple length one inch and longer were practically the same for both picked and snapped cotton. However, nearly 40 percent of the picked cotton was 15/16 inch in length as compared with only 27 percent of the snapped cotton.

It is difficult to determine at all accurately the reasons for the longer staple length of picked cotton. It seems probable that the farmers were somewhat more careful with the cotton of longer staple length because of its higher value, even though the premiums they received for it were much lower than the premiums paid in the central markets. This may have caused them to pick such cotton rather than snap it. Also the ginning process may have injured the staple of the snapped cotton more than the picked cotton, especially if the snapped cotton were subjected to the action of more cleaning machinery than the picked cotton. However, this is probably not an important factor because in most gins in western Oklahoma both picked and snapped cotton is usually passed through all of the cleaning machinery in the gin. Part of the difference is caused by the larger percentage of picked cotton handled in the gins which had a larger than average proportion of cotton of the longer staple lengths.

TABLE 5.—Classification According to Staple Length of Picked and Snapped Cotton Ginned at Selected Points in Oklahoma, Seasons of 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Staple length in inches	1933-34				1932-33			
	Picked cotton		Snapped cotton		Picked cotton		Snapped cotton	
	Number of bales	Percent	Number of bales	Percent	Number of bales	Percent	Number of bales	Percent
Total all lengths	2560	100.0	2402	100.0	2443	100.0	1969	100.0
Under 7/8	111	4.3	251	10.5	173	7.1	412	20.9
7/8	1006	39.3	1326	55.2	1183	48.4	926	47.0
15/16	1115	43.6	742	30.9	970	39.7	533	27.1
1	285	11.1	80	3.3	109	4.5	88	4.5
1 1/16	39	1.5	3	.1	3	.1	9	4
1 1/8	4	.2	----	----	3	.1	----	----
Over 1 1/8	----	----	----	----	2	.1	1	.1

[1] Adapted from Grade and Staple Reports issued to cooperating gins by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. See Figure II for location of these points.

Weight of Seed Cotton Required to Gin a Bale of Lint

To make a standard size bale of lint cotton in 1932-33, it required an average of 494 pounds more of snapped cotton than of picked cotton. In 1933-34 the average difference was only 442 pounds. These differences were caused by the extra weight of burrs, leaves, and other foreign matter in the snapped cotton. Tables 6 and 7 show the average weights of seed cotton, cottonseed, lint, and trash for a standard size bale of lint from both picked and snapped cotton at selected points in Oklahoma during 1932-33 and 1933-34.

In 1932-33, an average of 1,543 pounds of seed cotton harvested by picking was required to gin a 478 pound bale of lint, exclusive of the weight of bagging and ties. The average weight of cottonseed in this amount of seed cotton was 906 pounds and the weight of trash 159 pounds. That year

it required an average of 2,037 pounds of seed cotton, harvested by snapping, to gin a 478-pound bale of lint. The average weight of cottonseed in the load of snapped cotton was 906 pounds and the weight of trash 653 pounds. In 1933-34, an average of 1,438 pounds of seed cotton harvested by picking was required to gin 478 pounds of lint. The cottonseed and trash weighed 847 pounds and 118 pounds, respectively. The average amount of snapped cotton required to gin a standard size bale of lint in 1933-34 weighed 1880 pounds and contained 850 pounds of cottonseed and 552 pounds of trash.

TABLE 6.—Average Weight of Seed Cotton, Cottonseed, Lint and Trash per 478 Pounds of Lint Cotton Ginned at Selected Points in Oklahoma, Season of 1932-33[1]

Season and month	No. of bales	WEIGHT OF SEED COTTON LOAD		WEIGHT OF COTTONSEED		WEIGHT OF LINT[2]		WEIGHT OF TRASH	
		Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%
Season									
Picked	2618	1543	100.0	906	58.7	478	31.0	159	10.3
Snapped	2362	2037	100.0	906	44.5	478	23.5	653	32.0
September									
Picked	676	1459	100.0	875	59.9	478	32.8	106	7.3
Snapped	383	1934	100.0	904	46.8	478	24.7	552	28.5
October									
Picked	1416	1555	100.0	913	58.7	478	30.8	164	10.5
Snapped	885	1978	100.0	898	45.4	478	24.2	602	30.4
November									
Picked	523	1614	100.0	937	58.0	478	29.6	199	12.4
Snapped	987	2119	100.0	917	43.3	478	22.6	724	34.1
December									
Picked	3	1816	100.0	946	50.9	478	25.7	437	23.4
Snapped	77	2149	100.0	883	41.1	478	22.2	788	36.7
January									
Picked	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Snapped	29	2195	100.0	945	43.0	478	21.8	772	35.2

[1] The location of the gins is shown in Figure II.
[2] Actual weight of lint cotton exclusive of the weight of bagging and ties.

Table 6 further shows that in 1932-33, as the season advanced, more seed cotton was required to gin a standard size bale of lint for both picked and snapped cotton, largely because of an increase in the amount of trash in both. For example, in September it required an average of 1,459 pounds of picked cotton and 1,934 pounds of snapped cotton to gin a 478-pound bale of lint, while in December it required 1,861 pounds of picked cotton and 2,149 pounds of snapped cotton to gin the same amount of lint. The average amount of picked cotton required to gin a 478-pound bale of lint in September contained 106 pounds of trash, while in December it contained 437 pounds of trash. The average amount of seed cotton, harvested by snapping, required to gin a standard size bale contained 552 pounds of trash in September and 788 pounds in December. The proportion of

trash in picked cotton ranged from 7.3 percent in September to 23.4 percent in December, while in snapped cotton the increase was from 28.5 to 36.7 percent.

TABLE 7.—Average Weight of Seed Cotton, Cottonseed, Lint and Trash per 478 Pounds of Lint Cotton Ginned at Selected Points in Oklahoma, Season of 1933-34[1]

Season and month	No. of bales	WEIGHT OF SEED COTTON LOAD		WEIGHT OF COTTONSEED		WEIGHT OF LINT[2]		WEIGHT OF TRASH	
		Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%	Lbs.	%
Season									
Picked	2612	1438	100.0	842	58.6	478	33.2	118	8.2
Snapped	2014	1880	100.0	850	45.2	478	25.4	552	29.4
August									
Picked	15	1602	100.0	954	59.6	478	29.8	170	10.6
Snapped	11	2240	100.0	985	44.0	478	21.3	777	34.7
September									
Picked	1064	1450	100.0	858	59.1	478	33.0	114	7.9
Snapped	590	1810	100.0	831	45.9	478	26.4	501	27.7
October									
Picked	1341	1415	100.0	825	58.4	478	33.7	112	7.9
Snapped	1058	1872	100.0	861	46.0	478	25.5	533	28.5
November									
Picked	192	1505	100.0	859	57.0	478	31.8	168	11.2
Snapped	342	2007	100.0	845	42.1	478	23.8	684	34.1
December									
Picked	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Snapped	13	1948	100.0	749	38.4	478	24.5	721	37.0

[1] The location of the gins is shown in Figure II.
[2] Actual weight of lint cotton exclusive of the weight of bagging and ties.

In 1933-34, the amount of seed cotton required to gin a 478-pound bale of lint from both picked and snapped cotton was greater in August, at the beginning of the season, than during any other month. This was caused by the large amount of trash in the form of green leaves and burrs and the waste in the ginning process as a result of the greenness and immaturity of the early cotton that year. However, as shown in Table 7, from September to November, the amount of seed cotton required to gin a standard bale of lint from snapped cotton increased. Also the amount required for a standard bale harvested by picking was larger in November than in October. The proportion of trash in picked cotton increased from 7.9 percent in September to 11.2 percent in November, and in snapped cotton from 27.7 percent in September to 37.0 percent in December.

Percentage of Trash in Picked and Snapped Cotton by Grades

Tables 8 and 9 show that during both seasons studied, the percentage of trash in the seed cotton increased from the higher to the lower grades for both picked and snapped cotton. This was particularly true of all cotton classed as white cotton. Naturally, with an increase in the proportions of trash there was a decrease in the proportion of cottonseed and lint, as

TABLE 8.—The Proportion of Cotton Seed, Lint and Trash in Seed Cotton Harvested by Picking and Snapping for Different Grades of Cotton Ginned at Selected Points in Oklahoma Season 1932-33[1]

Grades	TOTAL NUMBER RUNNING BALES		AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SEED COTTON (POUNDS)		PERCENT OF COTTON SEED		PERCENT OF LINT COTTON		PERCENT OF TRASH	
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped
Grand total	2560	2402	1578	2003	58.7	44.5	31.0	23.5	10.2	32.0
Extra White	148	123	1611	2016	59.1	44.4	30.1	23.6	10.8	32.0
S. M. and better	51	25	1523	2032	59.0	35.2	31.8	24.4	9.2	40.4
M.	80	51	1662	1963	59.2	44.1	29.2	23.9	11.6	32.0
S. L. M.	17	39	1639	2056	58.6	44.1	30.0	23.2	11.4	22.7
L. M.		8		2110		44.7		21.5		33.8
White	2055	1563	1574	2006	59.1	45.3	31.2	23.8	9.7	30.9
G. M.	53	18	1521	2041	59.5	46.7	32.6	24.0	7.9	29.3
S. M.	1167	382	1561	1959	59.4	46.5	31.8	25.0	8.8	28.5
M.	740	709	1591	2006	59.0	45.5	30.5	24.0	10.5	30.5
S. L. M.	89	409	1633	2041	55.5	44.4	28.1	22.6	16.4	33.0
L. M.	6	43	1718	2063	48.0	42.7	26.5	22.1	25.5	35.2
S. G. O.		2		2190		41.8		22.0		36.2
Spotted	354	711	1581	1995	57.6	42.7	30.4	12.6	12.0	34.7
G. M.	86	75	1546	1919	58.1	43.7	31.7	24.0	10.2	32.3
S. M.	243	384	1589	1984	57.9	43.1	30.2	22.8	11.9	34.1
M.	24	237	1616	2026	53.8	42.8	28.1	22.0	18.1	35.2
S. L. M.	1	13	1650	2186	57.6	40.3	28.4	20.0	14.0	39.7
L. M.		2		2010		38.3		20.0		41.7
Yellow Tinged	3	5	1503	2058	59.9	45.0	31.9	22.0	8.2	33.0

[1] See Figure II for location of these points. Data in this table are based on running bales.

TABLE 9.—The Proportion of Cotton Seed, Lint and Trash in Seed Cotton Harvested by Picking and Snapping for Different Grades of Cotton Ginned at Selected Points in Oklahoma Season 1933-34[1]

Grades	TOTAL NUMBER RUNNING BALES		AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SEED COTTON (POUNDS)		PERCENT OF COTTON SEED		PERCENT OF LINT COTTON		PERCENT OF TRASH	
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped
Grand total	2443	1969	1537	1923	58.6	45.2	33.2	25.4	8.2	29.4
Extra White	171	187	1510	1914	57.4	46.0	33.8	25.7	8.8	28.3
S. M. and better	147	80	1516	1885	57.6	46.4	34.1	26.2	8.3	27.4
M.	20	60	1484	1915	56.6	46.3	32.1	25.8	11.3	27.9
S. L. M.	1	34	1550	1954	60.0	45.3	33.1	24.9	6.9	29.8
L. M.	3	13	1687	1976	52.4	44.6	30.1	23.8	17.5	31.6
White	646	690	1550	1945	58.8	45.0	32.8	25.3	8.4	29.7
G. M.	64	15	1515	1931	58.6	46.6	34.3	27.1	7.1	26.3
S. M.	316	195	1537	1915	58.8	45.6	34.0	26.8	7.2	27.6
M.	191	221	1577	1933	59.5	45.7	32.2	25.7	8.3	28.6
S. L. M.	60	168	1569	1966	57.7	44.1	31.8	24.1	10.5	31.8
L. M.	13	80	1572	2018	58.0	43.5	31.6	23.5	10.4	33.0
S. G. O.	2	11	1415	1899	49.1	44.4	33.2	22.3	17.7	33.3
Spotted	1626	1090	1534	1911	58.6	45.2	33.4	25.7	8.0	29.1
G. M.	608	228	1514	1892	58.6	46.2	34.0	26.5	7.4	27.3
S. M.	919	533	1546	1906	58.6	46.2	33.1	25.8	8.3	28.0
M.	75	255	1533	1930	57.8	42.9	32.1	24.4	10.1	32.7
S. L. M.	22	65	1574	1934	58.1	42.8	32.1	23.2	9.8	34.0
L. M.	2	9	1505	1954	57.8	42.2	30.3	22.6	11.9	35.2
Yellow Tinged		2		1940		40.1		23.6		36.3

[1] See Figure II for location of these points. Data in this table are based on running bales.

these three items make up the total weight of the seed cotton. In 1932-33, the average proportion of trash in the seed cotton harvested by picking ranged from 7.9 percent for cotton of the grade good middling white to 25.5 percent for cotton of the grade low middling white and in snapped cotton from 29.3 to 35.2 percent for cotton of the same grades. Also in 1933-34 the proportion of trash in seed cotton harvested by picking increased from 7.1 percent for cotton of the grade good middling white to 10.4 percent for cotton grading low middling white. Trash in the snapped cotton increased from 26.3 to 33.0 percent for these grades.

These comparisons indicate that, although there are some exceptions, seed cotton containing a large amount of trash, whether harvested by picking or snapping, usually is not ginned in such a way as to produce as high a grade of lint cotton as is secured from seed cotton containing smaller amounts of trash. This is an important consideration in determining the amount of care which farmers can profitably use in harvesting their cotton. Of course, the gains from the higher grades secured if the cotton is more carefully harvested have to be balanced against whatever increase in cost may result from more careful harvesting.

Cost of Harvesting and Ginning

The rate which is charged for ginning cotton in Oklahoma is set by the State Corporation Commission. In 1932-33, the rate was 25 cents per 100 pounds of seed cotton for picked cotton and 30 cents per 100 pounds for snapped cotton. In 1933-34, the rate was reduced to 20 cents per 100 pounds for picked cotton and 22.5 cents per 100 pounds for snapped cotton. Charges for bagging and ties were set by the Corporation Commission at $1.00 per pattern in both seasons. The cost of harvesting both picked and snapped cotton was also based on a rate 100 pounds of seed cotton, although the rate varied according to competitive conditions. The rates actually paid by the farmers were estimated by the ginners at the points studied.

The average cost of harvesting and ginning cotton at the selected points is shown in Tables 10 and 11. In 1932-33, it cost, on the average, 43 cents per bale more to harvest enough cotton to gin a 500-pound bale of lint, including the weight of bagging and ties, by picking than it did by snapping, yet it cost $2.26 more to gin the snapped cotton than the picked cotton. This left a net cost of $1.83 per bale more for snapped cotton than for picked cotton. However, in 1933-34, the cost of harvesting enough seed cotton to gin a 500-pound bale of picked cotton was $1.66 more than the cost for snapped cotton. The cost of ginning a 500-pound bale of snapped cotton was $1.38 more than the cost for picked cotton. Therefore, there was a net cost of 28 cents per bale more for picked cotton than for the snapped cotton in 1933-34. The wider spread between the cost of harvesting picked and snapped cotton, and the narrower spread between the ginning rate and cost of ginning picked and snapped cotton during 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33 were largely responsible for the difference in the final costs.

The net variation in costs, per 500-pound bale, between the picked and snapped cotton each year also varied with the changes in the percent of trash in the cotton. The average costs of harvesting and ginning both picked and snapped cotton during 1932-33 increased as the season advanced, largely because of the increase in the number of pounds of seed cotton in each instance required to gin a 500-pound bale, while in 1933-34, the total cost varied irregularly throughout the season because the percentage of trash in the cotton varied irregularly. In 1932-33, the cost of harvesting and ginning remained higher throughtout the season for snapped cotton than for picked cotton, although difference in cost between the two nar-

rowed as the season advanced. In September, the cost of harvesting and ginning was $2.43 per 500-pound bale more for snapped than for picked cotton while in December the difference was only $1.07 per bale. This decrease was caused by the fact that the percent of trash in the picked cotton increased more rapidly as the season advanced than it did in the snapped cotton.

TABLE 10.—Average Cost of Harvesting and Ginning Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma per 500-Pound Lint Bale, Season 1932-33[1]

Season and month	Number of 500-lb. bales[2]	Cost of harvesting	Cost of ginning	Cost of harvesting and ginning	Difference in costs of snapped over picked
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Season					
Picked	2618	7.45	4.84	12.29	
Snapped	2362	7.02	7.10	14.12	1.83
September					
Picked	676	6.75	4.61	11.36	
Snapped	383	7.02	6.77	13.79	2.43
October					
Picked	1416	7.59	4.84	12.43	
Snapped	885	6.86	6.90	13.76	1.33
November					
Picked	523	7.94	5.05	12.99	
Snapped	987	7.09	7.38	14.47	1.48
December					
Picked	3	8.22	6.13	14.35	
Snapped	77	7.92	7.50	15.42	1.07
January					
Picked	----	----	----	----	----
Snapped	29	7.92	7.88	15.80	----

[1] The location of the gins is shown in Figure II.
[2] The weight of these bales includes the weight of the bagging and ties.

In 1933-34, the cost of harvesting and ginning snapped cotton was higher than that of picked cotton in August and November. In both instances the amount of seed cotton required to gin a standard size bale of lint was higher relative to the average amount required for snapped cotton than for picked cotton. The difference in costs of harvesting and ginning between picked and snapped cotton ranged from 79 cents per bale more for snapped cotton in August to $1.13 per bale more for picked cotton in September.

TABLE 11.—Average Costs of Harvesting and Ginning Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma per 500-pound Lint Bale, Season 1933-34[1]

Season and month	Number of 500-lb. bales[2]	Cost of harvesting	Cost of ginning	Cost of harvesting and ginning	Difference in costs of snapped over picked
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Season					
Picked	2612	10.73	3.83	14.56	
Snapped	2014	9.07	5.21	14.28	— .28
August					
Picked	15	12.01	4.20	16.21	
Snapped	11	10.04	6.96	17.00	.79
September					
Picked	1064	10.87	3.85	14.72	
Snapped	590	8.56	5.03	13.59	—1.13
October					
Picked	1341	10.53	3.78	14.31	
Snapped	1058	9.02	5.17	14.19	— .12
November					
Picked	192	11.25	3.99	15.24	
Snapped	342	10.06	5.56	15.62	.38
December					
Picked	----	----	----	----	----
Snapped	13	9.74	5.39	15.13	----

[1] The location of the gins is shown in Figure II.
[2] The weight of these bales includes the weight of the bagging and ties.

Cotton Prices

One of the main purposes of this study is to compare the prices received by farmers for cotton harvested by picking with prices received for cotton harvested by snapping and to show the relationship between the prices received in local markets and those quoted in the Houston, Texas, market. Special attention was given to the selection of the local markets studied in order to insure as fair a distribution as possible of sales between picked and snapped cotton during both seasons so that the price comparisons between picked and snapped cotton would be as accurate as possible. The relative prices paid for picked and snapped cotton are one of the important factors determining whether it is more profitable for farmers to harvest their cotton by picking or snapping.

In making the comparison between prices received for picked and snapped cotton, it was necessary to take into consideration price variations caused by differences in grades and staple lengths, and by differences in the price level for cotton on the day each bale was sold. These variations were largely eliminated by computing the difference between the price paid to farmers in their local market and the price quoted at Houston, Texas, on the same day for cotton of identical grade and staple length. Price quotations at the Houston market were used because the largest proportion of Oklahoma cotton was moved through this market during the two years studied. The prices quoted per pound in Houston on the same day for the

same grade and staple length of cotton as that sold in the local market, were obtained by adjusting the Houston spot price for middling white 7/8 inch cotton for each day by adding the quoted premiums for grades above middling and staple lengths longer than 7/8 inch, and by subtracting the quoted discounts for grades below middling and staple lengths shorter than 7/8 inch.[4] The differences in the Houston prices, calculated in this way, represent the actual difference in the value of the picked and snapped cotton in the local markets, because those who bought cotton in the local markets and sold it in Houston would sell different qualities of cotton at these different prices. These differences are not the same as the differences actually paid in local prices for cotton of different qualities. A comparison of the two sets of differences shows how widely local market values varied from the relative values as established in the Houston market.

Daily Prices Received for Picked and Snapped Cotton

A comparison of the average price paid in the local markets each day for picked and snapped cotton shows that on most days picked cotton sold for a higher price than snapped cotton. Tables I and II in the Appendix show the average daily prices received for picked and snapped cotton together with the average value of each on the basis of quotations from the Houston, Texas market. Figures IV and V show these data graphically. The upper parts of these figures show the actual prices received by farmers for picked and snapped cotton by days during the two seasons studied. During both years these prices showed a tendency to vary one with the other from one day to the next throughout the season and the prices of picked cotton were higher on nearly every day than the prices of snapped cotton. The average spread between the prices of picked and snapped cotton during 1932-33 was .50 cent per pound, while during 1933-34 it was only .23 cent per pound.

The middle sections of Figures IV and V show the deviation of the daily prices of picked cotton from the daily prices of snapped cotton during the two years. Picked cotton was higher in price than snapped cotton on those days when the irregular line was above the zero line. Although the relative spreads between the daily prices received for picked and snapped cotton varied somewhat from day to day, in only a few instances were they particularly wide. This was true because the local buyers usually made an average difference in the prices they paid for the two types of cotton and when the price of one, based on central market quotations, was raised or lowered, the price of the other was usually raised or lowered by approximately the same amount. The average spread between the prices of picked and snapped cotton in the local markets correspond approximately to the average difference in the prices paid in the Houston market for cotton of the different qualities represented.

The bottom sections of Figures IV and V show the deviation in the price of picked from snapped cotton after adjustments were made for differences in price caused by differences in the grade and staple lengths of the cotton. In 1932-33, picked cotton was, on the average, .09 cent per pound higher in price than snapped cotton, after adjusting for differences in quality, while in 1933-34 the average differences was only .01 cent per pound. Although on the average there was but little difference in the value of the picked and snapped cotton adjusted on the basis of quality, the differences between the two price series varied irregularly from day to day during each of the two years. These irregular variations mean that both the picked and snapped cotton was bought at average prices with less at-

[4] See, Ellis, Lippert S., Dickson, A. M., and McWhorter, Clyde C., *Sale of Cotton in the Seed*, Oklahoma Experiment Station Bulletin No. 219, page 24, for further explanation of this method.

Daily Prices Paid in Local Markets for Picked and Snapped Cotton in 1932-33

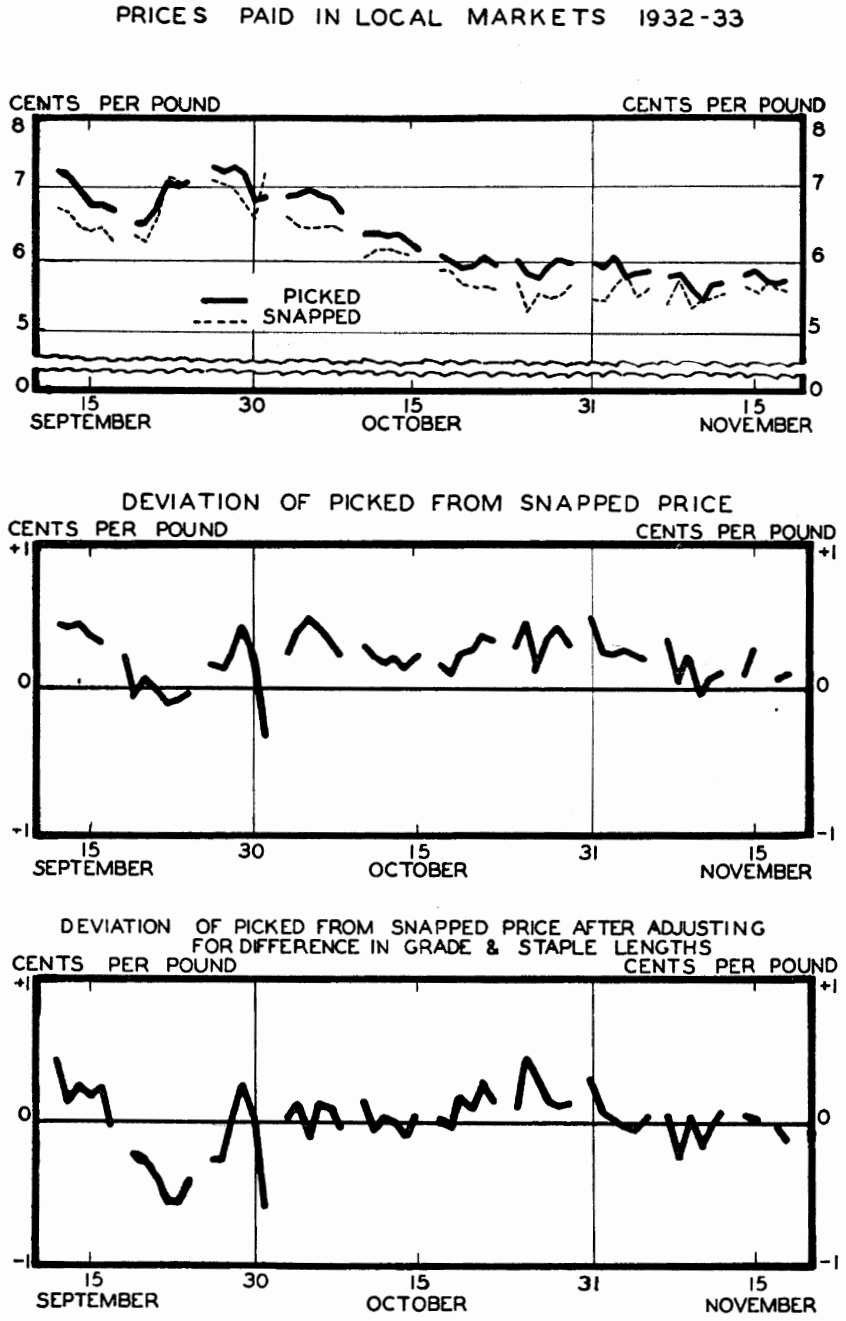

Figure IV. On most days prices for picked cotton were higher than prices for snapped cotton. The differences were much smaller after adjustments were made for differences in grade and staple length.

Daily Prices Paid in Local Markets for Picked and Snapped Cotton in 1933-34

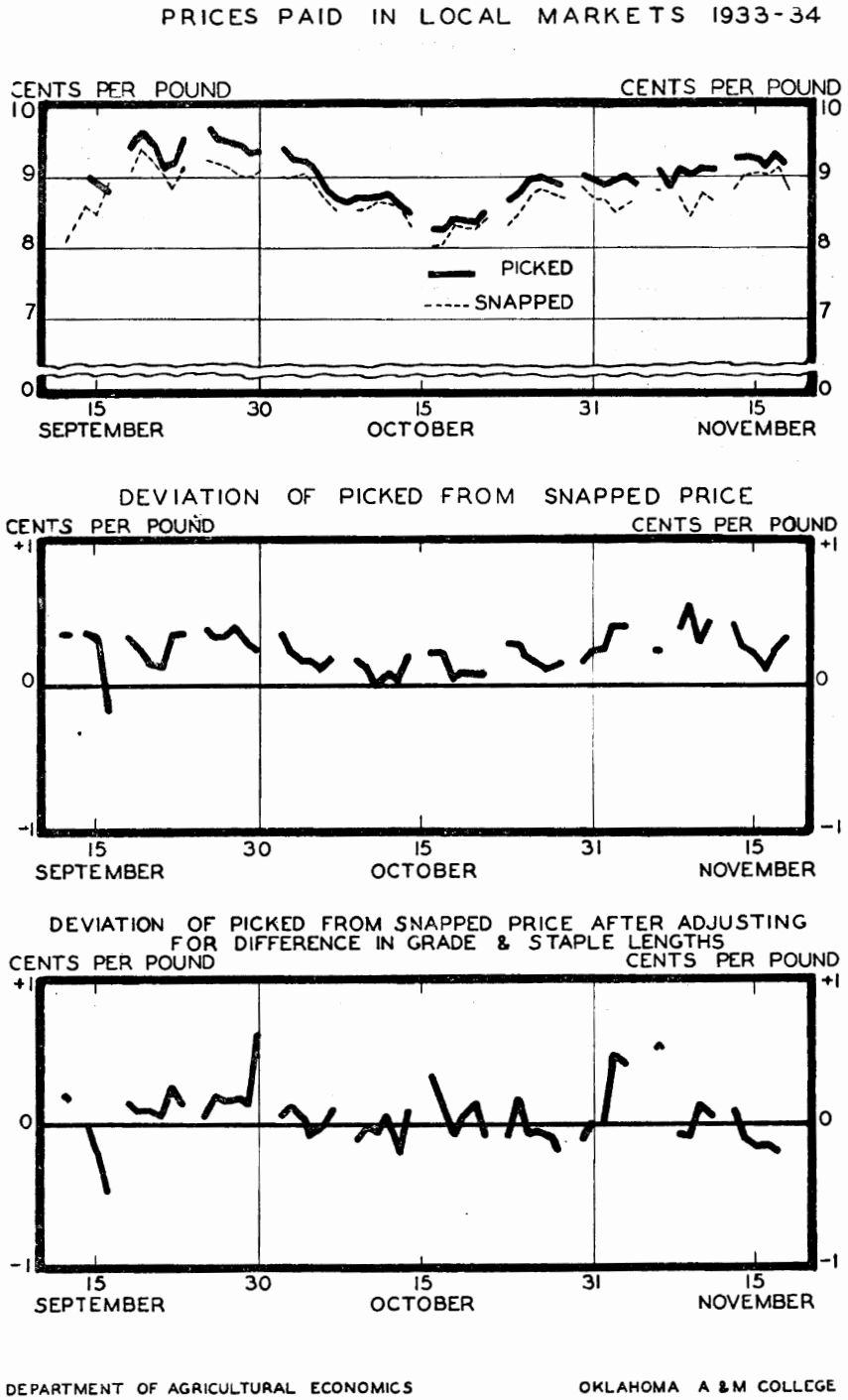

Figure V. In 1933-34 the spread between the price of picked and snapped cotton was less than in 1932-33. After adjusting for differences in grade and staple length, there was very little difference in the prices of picked and snapped cotton in 1933-34.

tention being given to differences in the grade and staple length of individual bales than was given in the Houston market. If each bale had been bought in the local markets on its true merits with the full central market premiums and discounts applied for grade and staple length, the daily adjusted price series for the picked and snapped cotton would have had a tendency to coincide with each other, except for the influence of certain apparently minor factors which have not been measured in this study, such as differences in price caused by differences in the character of the cotton and the fact that the buyers might have classed the cotton somewhat differently than the government classers. The daily series of price differences indicates that there was no seasonal trend involved, that is, one type of cotton showed no tendency to be high or low in price relative to the other type at any particular time during the year. The variations appear to be entirely of a chance nature.

Average Seasonal and Monthly Prices of Picked and Snapped Cotton

In 1932-33, the average price paid to farmers for picked cotton in the markets studied was 6.34 cents per pound, as compared with 5.84 cents for snapped cotton. In 1933-34, cotton prices were all considerably higher, but farmers still received more for their picked cotton. Table 12 shows these average prices for individual months each year. Local market prices for picked cotton were consistently above those for snapped cotton throughout both years.

Most of these average differences in local prices can be accounted for by differences in the quality of the two types of cotton and in the price level of cotton at the time each type was sold. Adjustments were made for these differences by calculating the value of each type of cotton on the basis of Houston quotations on the days cotton was sold in the local markets, and for the particular grade and staple length of cotton sold. On this basis the picked cotton was worth .41 cent per pound more than the snapped cotton in 1932-33 and .22 cent more in 1933-34. If these differences are subtracted from the actual differences in local market prices the resulting figures represent approximately the difference in prices received by the farmers, which cannot be accounted for by differences in the grade and staple length or the date of sale of the cotton.[5] The last column in Table 12 shows these figures.

In 1932-33 the average adjusted difference in price for the entire year was .09 cent per pound or 45 cents per 500-pound bale in favor of picked cotton, while in 1933-34 it was only .01 cent per pound or five cents per 500-pound bale. The situation varied considerably from month to month each year. During some months, snapped cotton sold for a higher price than picked cotton after allowances for differences in grade and staple length and date of sale had been made. Apparently the ginners, who purchased the cotton from the farmers, adjusted their prices so as to make about the same differences, on the average, between picked and snapped cotton as was justified by the average difference in quality between the two types of cotton on the basis of quotations in the Houston market.

Table 13 shows the prices received by farmers for picked and snapped cotton and the value of each on the basis of Houston, Texas, quotations at each of the five points studied in 1932-33, and four points in 1933-34. In 1932-33, farmers received slightly more for the picked cotton than for the

[5] These figures would exactly represent this difference if the same proportion of picked and snapped cotton was sold each day in the local markets, or if the difference between prices in the local markets and in Houston remained constant during each season or if changes in the difference between Houston prices and local prices were purely random and without any trend during the season. Probably none of these conditions were entirely present. However, such errors as may result from the lack of such conditions are believed to be minor.

TABLE 12.—Prices Received for Picked Cotton and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma and the Value of Each on the Basis of Houston, Texas, Quotations by Months, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]
(Cents per pound)

Season and month	NUMBER OF BALES		PRICE PAID IN LOCAL MARKET		Difference in price of picked over snapped cotton	VALUE OF COTTON ON BASIS HOUSTON QUOTATIONS[2]		Adjustment for variation in grade and staple and date of sale[3]	Difference in price of picked over snapped after adjustment[4]
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		
1932-33									
Total	2560	2402	6.34	5.84	.50	6.70	6.29	.41	.09
Sept.	620	373	7.03	6.88	.15	7.37	7.17	.20	—.05
Oct.	1346	871	6.28	5.97	.31	6.59	6.38	.21	.10
Nov.	552	1023	5.79	5.47	.32	6.29	6.00	.29	.03
Dec.	21	95	5.29	5.02	.27	5.86	5.37	.49	—.22
Jan.	21	40	5.41	5.11	.30	6.34	5.77	.57	—.27
1933-34									
Total	2443	1969	9.03	8.80	.23	9.60	9.38	.22	.01
Aug.	15	12	8.87	8.71	.16	9.61	9.15	.46	—.30
Sept.	995	555	9.25	9.01	.24	9.73	9.50	.23	.01
Oct.	1246	1025	8.84	8.68	.16	9.49	9.30	.19	—.03
Nov.	187	364	9.11	8.85	.26	9.66	9.41	.25	.01
Dec.	----	13	----	8.56	----	----	9.29	----	----

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.
[2] This represents the price at which cotton of the same grade and staple length as that sold in the local markets was quoted in the Houston market on the same day on which the cotton was sold by the growers in the local markets.
[3] This represents the difference in price between picked and snapped cotton which was due to variations in quality and in dates on which the cotton was sold.
[4] This represents the spread between the price paid to farmers for picked cotton over snapped after allowances for variations in grade and staple differences and adjustments for price differences resulting from variations in date of sale were made. A minus (—) sign indicates that a higher price was paid for snapped than for picked cotton.

TABLE 13.—Prices Received for Picked Cotton and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma and the Value of Each on the Basis of Houston, Texas, Quotations, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

(Cents per pound)

Points	NUMBER OF BALES		PRICE PAID IN LOCAL MARKET		Difference in price of picked over snapped cotton	VALUE OF COTTON ON BASIS OF HOUSTON QUOTATIONS[2]		Adjustment for variation in grade and staple and date of sale[3]	Difference in price of picked over snapped after adjustment[4]
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		
1932-33									
Total	2560	2402	6.34	5.84	.50	6.70	6.29	.41	.09
1	886	446	6.37	5.62	.75	6.65	6.03	.62	.13
2	89	854	6.44	6.21	.23	6.63	6.50	.13	.10
3	192	793	6.06	5.75	.31	6.59	6.34	.25	.06
4	686	130	6.40	5.30	1.10	6.80	5.80	1.00	.10
5	707	179	6.31	5.53	.78	6.73	6.10	.63	.15
1933-34									
Total	2443	1969	9.03	8.80	.23	9.60	9.38	.22	.01
1	1098	454	8.99	8.76	.23	9.63	9.27	.36	—.13
2	90	966	9.09	8.85	.24	9.71	9.47	.24	.00
3	201	465	8.90	8.80	.10	9.49	9.32	.17	—.07
4	1054	84	9.08	8.49	.59	9.58	9.22	.36	.23

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.

[2] This represents the price at which cotton of the same grade and staple length as that sold in the local markets was quoted in the Houston market on the same day on which the cotton was sold by the growers in the local markets.

[3] This represents the difference in price between picked and snapped cotton which was due to variations in quality and in dates on which the cotton was sold.

[4] This represents the spread between the price paid to farmers for picked cotton over snapped after allowances for variations in grade and staple differences and adjustments for price differences resulting from variations in date of sale were made. A minus (—) sign indicates that a higher price was paid for snapped than for picked cotton.

snapped cotton at each of the points, but in no case was the adjusted variation particularly wide. The difference ranged from .06 cent per pound more for picked cotton at point no. 3 to .15 cent per pound more at point no. 5. In 1933-34 the adjusted difference in prices received for picked and snapped cotton varied irregularly by points, ranging from .13 cent per pound more for snapped cotton at point no. 1 to .23 cent per pound more for picked cotton in point no. 4. With the exception of the difference in the price of picked over snapped cotton at point no. 4, the variations between the average adjusted prices of the two types of cotton were small. The wide spread between the price of picked and snapped cotton at this point was caused by the low price paid for snapped cotton as compared with prices at the other points. There was very little of this type of cotton at this point, and the ginner who purchased the cotton apparently established a larger discount for snapped cotton than was customary at the other points.

Prices of Selected Grades and Staple Lengths of Cotton

Although there was comparatively little difference in the average prices received by farmers for picked and snapped cotton at the markets studied, after making adjustments for differences in grade and staple length and date of sale, there was a considerable difference in the prices received when the comparison was made for cotton of the same grade and staple length. Table 14 shows certain examples for cotton of different grades which were all 7/8 inch in staple length. For instance, 509 bales of picked cotton and 234 bales of snapped cotton which were strict middling white in grade and 7/8 inch in staple length were sold in 1932-33. The average price paid in the local market for the picked cotton was 6.49 cents per pound and for the snapped cotton 6.09 cents. The difference was .40 cent. But the snapped cotton was not all sold on the same days as the picked cotton, and the general price of cotton varied from day to day. Part of the .40 cent difference was caused by this factor. Allowance was made for it by calculating, for both picked and snapped cotton, the value of cotton of this grade and staple length in Houston on the days when these bales were sold. The average value in Houston of the picked cotton was .19 cent per pound more than the average value of the snapped cotton. This represents the average difference in price level between the days on which picked cotton was sold and the days on which snapped cotton was sold. The difference between .40 cent and .19 cent, which is .21 cent per pound, represents the actual difference in price in favor of picked cotton received by the farmers for strict, middling, white 7/8 inch cotton in 1932-33. Similar results are shown in the table for various other grades of 7/8 inch cotton. In every case, the price of picked cotton was higher than the price of snapped cotton.

Table 15 shows a similar comparison for different staple lengths of middling white and middling spotted cotton. For instance, the average price paid for middling white 15/16 inch picked cotton in 1932-33 was .23 cent per pound higher than the price paid for the same class of snapped cotton, after making adjustments for differences in dates of sale. In 1933-34, the difference in price for this class of cotton was .18 cent per pound. In every case shown in the table, picked cotton sold for a higher price than snapped cotton. In most cases the difference was large enough to be significant to the farmers. The examples shown in Tables 14 and 15 include all the classifications of cotton in which there were a reasonably large number of bales, and these represent the general condition existing during the years studied.

It might at first appear that the results presented in Tables 14 and 15 are inconsistent with the results secured in Tables 12 and 13. However, the apparent differences are not contradictory, but are caused by certain practices in the local markets. The ginners who bought the cotton paid more nearly the same price each day for all grades and staple lengths than

TABLE 14.—Prices Received by Farmers for Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma and Values on the Basis of Houston Quotations for Specified Grades of 7/8 Inch Cotton, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]
(Cents per pound)

Grades	NUMBER OF BALES		PRICE PAID IN LOCAL MARKET		Difference in price of picked over snapped cotton	VALUE OF COTTON ON BASIS HOUSTON QUOTATIONS[2]		Adjustment for variation in date of sale[3]	Difference in price of picked over snapped after adjustment[4]
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		
1932-33									
White									
3 G. M.	29	12	6.59	6.17	.42	7.15	6.86	.29	.13
4 S. M.	509	234	6.49	6.09	.40	6.92	6.73	.19	.21
5 M.	281	417	6.51	6.14	.37	6.64	6.55	.09	.28
6 S. L. M.	37	209	5.95	5.92	.03	5.98	6.15	—.17	.20
Spotted									
3 G. M.	34	44	5.69	5.47	.22	6.33	6.31	.02	.20
4 S. M.	81	216	5.99	5.39	.60	6.32	6.03	.29	.31
5 M.	12	140	5.61	5.14	.47	5.81	5.58	.23	.24
1933-34									
White									
3 G. M.	20	6	9.67	8.99	.68	10.22	10.01	.21	.47
4 S. M.	145	82	9.29	8.94	.35	9.87	9.82	.05	.30
5 M.	52	112	9.19	8.89	.30	9.57	9.51	.06	.24
6 L. S. M.	24	80	8.96	8.77	.19	9.16	9.24	—.08	.27
Spotted									
3 G. M.	286	98	9.05	8.77	.28	9.64	9.48	.16	.12
4 S. M.	539	254	9.05	8.86	.19	9.53	9.47	.06	.13
5 M.	38	141	8.88	8.77	.11	9.13	9.22	—.09	.20

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.
[2] This represents the price at which cotton of the same grade and staple length of the sample data was quoted in the Houston market on the same day on which the cotton was sold by the growers in the local markets.
[3] This represents the difference in price between picked and snapped cotton which was due to variations in the dates on which the cotton was sold.
[4] This represents the spread between the price paid to farmers for picked cotton over snapped after adjustment for price differences resulting from variations in date of sale were made.

TABLE 15.—Prices Received by Farmers for Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma and Values on the Basis of Houston Quotations for Specified Staple Lengths of Middling Cotton, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]
(Cents per pound)

Staple Length in inches	NUMBER OF BALES		PRICE PAID IN LOCAL MARKET		Difference in price of picked over snapped cotton	VALUE OF COTTON ON BASIS OF HOUSTON QUOTATIONS[2]		Adjustment for variation in date of sale[3]	Difference in price of picked over snapped after adjustment[4]
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		
1932-33									
White									
Under 7/8	22	103	6.09	6.58	—.49	6.17	6.67	—.50	.01
7/8	281	417	6.51	6.14	.37	6.64	6.55	.09	.28
15/16	320	184	6.36	5.99	.37	6.58	6.44	.14	.23
Spotted									
Under 7/8	4	12	5.50	5.14	.36	5.24	5.15	.09	.27
7/8	12	140	5.61	5.14	.47	5.81	5.58	.23	.24
15/16	6	74	5.75	5.34	.41	5.86	5.83	.03	.38
1933-34									
White									
Under 7/8	5	54	9.14	8.90	.24	9.27	9.30	—.03	.27
7/8	52	112	9.19	8.89	.30	9.57	9.51	.06	.24
15/16	114	43	8.91	8.66	.25	9.54	9.47	.07	.18
Spotted									
Under 7/8	4	37	9.05	9.01	.04	8.89	9.10	—.21	.25
7/8	38	141	8.88	8.77	.11	9.13	9.22	—.09	.20
15/16	28	70	8.94	8.68	.26	9.28	9.13	.15	.11

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.
[2] This represents the price at which cotton of the same grade and staple length of the sample data was quoted in the Houston market on the same day on which the cotton was sold by the growers in the local markets.
[3] This represents the difference in price between picked and snapped cotton which was due to variations in the dates on which the cotton was sold.
[4] This represents the spread between the price paid to farmers for picked cotton over snapped after adjustment for price differences resulting from variations in date of sale were made.

was being paid in the Houston market. They did, however, pay more for picked than for snapped cotton in most instances. Picked cotton averaged better in grade and longer in staple length than snapped cotton. The average difference in local price between picked and snapped cotton was about equal to their average difference in value in the Houston market. However, when the price of particular grades and staple lengths of cotton are considered, it is apparent that the farmers would receive more for the picked cotton because of the customary difference in average price paid in the local mrakets. The unfairness to the farmers comes from the fact that too nearly the same price is paid each day for all grades and staple lengths of cotton rather than from the practice of paying different prices for picked and snapped cotton in the local markets.

Differences Between Prices Paid for Different Grades and Staple Lengths of Cotton

Table 16 shows the average difference in the price of different grades of 7/8 inch cotton when compared with the price of middling white cotton in selected local markets in Oklahoma and in Houston, Texas, during 1932-33 and 1933-34 for both picked and snapped cotton. For instance, in 1932-33 good middling white cotton in the local markets sold for .08 cent per pound more than middling white cotton. No adjustment has been made in this figure for the fact that the good middling cotton was sold on different days than the middling cotton, when the general level of prices may have been either higher or lower. However, the difference in price for these two grades of cotton in the Houston market on the days when the cotton was sold in the local market was .51 cent per pound. Again this figure has not been adjusted for the difference in the dates of sale of the two grades of cotton, but if the difference in the Houston price is subtracted from the difference in the local price, the resulting figure, which is —.43 cent per pound, represents the average difference in premium for good middling cotton. Differences in dates of sale do not affect this figure because the same dates were used in calculating the differences in the local markets and the Houston market. Therefore, the two columns headed "Difference in spread" furnish a measure of the extent of the difference between the premiums and discounts paid in the local markets and in the Houston market.

During the years studied, both picked and snapped cotton which was better in grade than middling white, that is, good middling and strict middling white and good middling spotted cotton, was relatively low in price in the local markets on the basis of middling white cotton, as compared with what it was worth in Houston the same day that it was bought in the local market; and strict low middling white cotton was relatively high in price in the local market when compared with its Houston value. For example, in 1932-33 picked cotton with a grade of good middling white, was .43 cent per pound lower in price relative to middling in the local market than it was in the Houston market. Snapped cotton of the same classification was .28 cent per pound lower in price than was justified by the Houston quotations. Good middling white cotton that had been picked, in 1933-34, was lower in price relative to middling in the local market as compared with what it was worth in the central market by .17 cent per pound, and snapped cotton of the same quality was .40 cent per pound lower in price.

In the case of strict low middling white cotton, the local price paid for picked cotton in 1932-33 was .15 cent per pound higher on the basis of middling than the cotton was worth in the Houston market, while for snapped cotton of the same quality the price was .18 cent per pound higher in the local market than it was worth in the Houston market. Also, in 1933-34 prices paid in the local market for cotton grading strict low middling

TABLE 16.—The Spread Between the Prices of Different Grades of 7/8 Inch Cotton and the Price of Middling White Cotton in Selected Local Markets in Oklahoma and in Houston, Texas, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Grade	PICKED				SNAPPED			
	Number of bales	Spread from the price of middling 7/8 inch cotton (cents per pound)		Difference in spread (cents per pound)[2]	Number of bales	Spread from the price of middling 7/8 inch white cotton (cents per pound)		Difference in spread (cents per pound)[2]
		Local market	Houston			Local market	Houston	
1932-33								
White								
Good middling	29	.08	.51	−.43	12	.03	.31	−.28
Strict middling	509	−.02	.28	−.30	234	−.05	.18	−.23
Middling	281	Basis	Basis	Basis	417	Basis	Basis	Basis
Strict low middling	37	−.51	−.66	+.15	209	−.22	−.40	+.18
Spotted								
Good middling	34	−.81	−.31	−.50	44	−.67	−.24	−.43
Strict middling	81	−.52	−.32	−.20	216	−.75	−.52	−.23
Middling	12	−.90	−.83	−.07	140	−1.00	−.97	−.03
1933-34								
White								
Good middling	20	.48	.65	−.17	6	.10	.50	−.40
Strict middling	145	.10	.10	−.20	82	.05	.31	−.26
Middling	50	Basis	Basis	Basis	112	Basis	Basis	Basis
Strict low middling	24	−.23	−.41	+.18	80	−.17	−.27	+.10
Spotted								
Good middling	286	−.14	.07	−.21	98	−.17	−.03	−.14
Strict middling	539	−.14	−.04	−.10	254	−.03	−.04	+.01
Middling	38	−.31	−.44	+.13	141	−.17	−.29	+.12

[1] See Figure II for the location of these local points.
[2] This difference was calculated by subtracting the Houston spread from the spread in the local markets.

TABLE 17.—The Spread Between the Prices of Different Staple Lengths of Middling Cotton and the price of 7/8 Inch White Cotton in Selected Local Markets in Oklahoma and in Houston, Texas, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Staple length	PICKED				SNAPPED			
	Number of bales	Spread from the price of middling 7/8 inch cotton (cents per pound)[2]		Difference in spread (cents per pound)[2]	Number of bales	Spread from the price of middling 7/8 inch cotton (cents per pound)[2]		Difference in spread (cents per pound)[2]
		Local market	Houston			Local market	Houston	
1932-33								
White								
Under 7/8	22	— .42	— .47	+ .05	103	.44	.12	+ .32
7/8	281	Basis	Basis	Basis	417	Basis	Basis	Basis
15/16	320	— .15	— .06	— .09	184	— .15	— .11	— .04
Spotted								
Under 7/8	4	—1.01	—1.40	+ .39	12	—1.00	—1.40	+ .40
7/8	12	— .90	— .83	— .07	140	—1.00	— .97	— .03
15/16	6	— .76	— .78	+ .02	74	— .80	— .72	— .08
1933-34								
White								
Under 7/8	5	— .05	— .30	+ .25	54	.01	— .21	+ .22
7/8	52	Basis	Basis	Basis	112	Basis	Basis	Basis
15/16	114	— .28	— .03	— .25	43	— .23	— .04	— .19
Spotted								
Under 7/8	4	— .14	— .68	+ .54	37	.12	— .41	+ .53
7/8	38	— .31	— .44	+ .13	141	— .12	— .29	+ .17
15/16	28	— .25	— .26	+ .01	70	— .21	— .38	+ .17

[1] Figure II shows the location of these local points.
[2] This difference was calculated by subtracting the Houston spread from the spread in the local market.

white, as compared with the price of middling, were relatively higher in the local than in the central market by .18 cent per pound for picked cotton and .10 cent per pound for snapped cotton. In 1932-33 cotton grading middling spotted, was under-priced in the local markets but to a smaller extent than in the better grades, while in 1933-34 cotton of the same classification was relatively over-priced. In 1932-33 picked cotton of the grades represented in Table 16 was generally under-priced to a greater extent in the local market than snapped cotton. This was also true in 1933-34 for the grades of spotted cotton shown in the table, but for the white grades, snapped cotton was under-priced to a greater extent than picked cotton.

Local market prices were such that the shorter staple lengths were comparatively over-priced and the longer staple lengths under-priced relative to 7/8 inch cotton, when compared with the prices paid in Houston. For instance, Table 17 shows that cotton with a staple length of under 7/8 inch and a grade of middling white sold for more relative to middling white, 7/8 inch cotton in the local market than in Houston on the same days during both years studied. This was true of both picked and snapped cotton. On the other hand, 15/16 inch middling white cotton sold for relatively less in the local market than in Houston, when compared with 7/8 inch cotton. This relationship is less consistent for spotted cotton than for white cotton and part of the differences shown in the table may be due to differences in color rather than to differences in staple length. However, the shorter staple lengths generally were over-priced relative to middling white 7/8 inch cotton to a greater extent than the cotton with longer staple lengths. There were no consistent differences between picked and snapped cotton in this respect.

Tables 16 and 17 show that in the local markets studied, cotton was purchased from the farmers with smaller premiums and discounts for differences in grade and staple length than were quoted in the Houston market. In a system of this sort where something approximating average, point, or "hog-round," buying is practiced to a large degree, the individual farmer has relatively little inducement to produce a high quality product which will sell for a premium on the central markets. It frequently costs more to produce a pound of good quality cotton than a pound of poorer quality, consequently the system really penalizes the farmer who produces the superior quality of cotton.[6]

Handling Charges

In presenting the price comparisons between picked and snapped cotton in this study, no attention has yet been given to transportation costs and other handling costs on cotton shipped from the local markets to Houston, Texas, which is the market to which most of it was sent. So long as the price comparisons were confined to differences in prices received in the local markets for picked and snapped cotton of different grades and staple lengths, it was not necessary to take these costs into consideration. However, they must be included when considering the spread between prices in the local markets and in the Houston market.

Table 18 shows the handling charges on cotton from the selected points in Oklahoma to Houston, Texas, for 1932-33 and 1933-34. The last column of this table shows the estimated costs per pound for handling cotton from the local points to Houston, Texas, subject to ex-warehouse flat terms.[7] In 1932-33, the average cost of moving cotton from the five local points to

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[6] See, Ballinger, Roy A., and McWhorter, Clyde C., *Economic Aspects of the Grade and Staple Length of Cotton Produced in Oklahoma,* Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 212, page 6, for a further discussion of this point.

[7] Ex-warehouse terms mean the delivery of uncompressed bales with all accrued charges to date of invoice paid by the seller.

TABLE 18.—Handling Charge on Cotton from Selected Points in Oklahoma to Houston, Texas, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Point	Freight rate per cwt.	CHARGES PER 500-POUND BALE (DOLLARS)						Charge per pound (cents)	ADJUSTMENT TO HOUSTON SPOT QUOTATIONS[6]			Net charge per pound (cents)
		Freight	Interest[2]	Exchange[3]	Insurance[4]	Drayage[5]	Total		Deduct[7] compression standard density	Add[8] charges high density	Add concentration charges at Houston[9]	
1932-33												
Average	.68	3.40	.034	.077	.065	.15	3.723	.74	.13	.02	.09	.72
1	.68	3.40	.033	.076	.061	.15	3.720	.74	.13	.02	.09	.72
2	.71	3.55	.034	.077	.062	.15	3.873	.77	.13	.02	.09	.75
3	.66	3.30	.037	.085	.068	.15	3.640	.73	.13	.02	.09	.71
4	.62	3.10	.034	.077	.062	.15	3.423	.68	.13	.02	.09	.66
5	.73	3.65	.034	.077	.062	.15	3.973	.79	.13	.02	.09	.77
1933-34												
Average	.67	.3.35	.048	.111	.089	.15	3.748	.75	.13	.02	.09	.73
1	.68	3.40	.049	.112	.090	.15	3.801	.76	.13	.02	.09	.74
2	.71	3.55	.048	.111	.089	.15	3.948	.74	.13	.02	.09	.77
3	.66	.3.30	.048	.110	.088	.15	3.696	.74	.13	.02	.09	.72
4	.62	.3.10	.049	.112	.090	.15	3.501	.70	.13	.02	.09	.68

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.
[2] Figured at 8% on the average bale value for a period of five days.
[3] Figured at 1/4 of 1% on the average bale value.
[4] Figured at 20 cents per one hundred dollar valuation (Initial charge).
[5] Actual charges paid by the shipper.
[6] Spot quotations at Houston are for ex-warehouse flat cotton.
[7] Freight rates include standard density compression charges. These charges were deducted to meet requirements of ex-warehouse flat terms on which Houston quotations were based.
[8] Shipper bears the cost of high density compression.
[9] Charges F. O. B. warehouse at Houston, Texas, were 9 points which included all concentration charges.

Houston was .72 cent per pound. The major portion of this, or .55 cent, was freight cost and the remainder, or .17 cent, included charges for interest, exchange, insurance, drayage, high density compression, and concentration at Houston, Texas.[8] The deductions for compressing cotton to standard density must be subtracted from the freight charges shown in the first column of the table since these charges are not a part of the cost to the shipper. In 1933-34, the average handling cost from the four local points in Oklahoma to Houston was .73 cent per pound, of which .54 cent was freight cost and .19 cent other costs. Handling costs per pound of lint from individual points to Houston varied a few cents between points, during both years studied, largely because of differences in transportation costs. The points farthest from Houston had higher freight rates than the other points.

Comparisons of Prices Paid in the Local Market with Prices Quoted in the Houston Market

In both years studied, farmers were paid a higher price for both picked and snapped cotton than the buyers could have realized for the cotton if they had delivered it in Houston, Texas, subject to ex-warehouse terms on the same day that it was purchased in the local market and had paid the shipping charges. Table 19 shows the difference between the local prices and Houston prices by months, the handling costs necessary to move cotton from the local points to Houston, and the margin that would have been realized by those who purchased the cotton. In all except two months, the handling charges were larger than the difference between the local price and the Houston price, and the margin was a negative quantity. These losses may or may not have been actual. If the buyer sold the cotton subject to ex-warehouse terms on the same day he purchased it, the loss shown in the table would be a true picture of the situation, but if the cotton were bought on one day and sold another, the price level might have changed, and the losses of the buyer might have been greater or less than those shown in the table, or the buyer might have made a profit. Also, if the cotton were not sold in Houston subject to ex-warehouse terms, the prices received by the purchaser of the farmers' cotton might be different than those indicated. However, the price quotations used for the Houston market are the best available for the purpose, since information concerning the price at which the shippers actually sold the cotton is not available, and there is no way of telling what their actual losses or profits were.

In 1932-33, picked cotton was worth on the average .36 cent per pound more in Houston than was paid for it in the local markets, but the average cost of moving the cotton to Houston was .72 cent per pound. The buyers' margin was a minus .36 cent per pound. This means that if the buyers had sold the cotton subject to delivery on ex-warehouse terms in Houston on the same day they purchased it, they would have lost .36 cent per pound on the transaction. The loss on similar transactions for the snapped cotton would have been .27 cent per pound. In 1933-34, the shippers' margin on picked cotton was a minus .16 cent per pound and on snapped cotton a minus .15 cent per pound. Prices in the local market during the 1932-33 season were so high compared to the Houston market prices that the differences failed to be sufficient to meet the handling charges on both picked

[8]Hedging costs and possibly certain other minor costs were not included. The volume of business transacted in the local markets studied was too small from day to day to make hedging possible, except perhaps on a few days

A recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission upholding carlot freight rates for cotton from Oklahoma points to the Texas ports which are lower than the previously existing rates will lower these handling costs in the future. This fact should be kept in mind in any attempts to make similar comparisons for later years.

and snapped cotton for each month during the season with the exception of picked cotton in January. The same thing was also true in 1933-34 with the exception of picked cotton in August. In both instances, these exceptions were either at the beginning or the end of the season where the sample was insufficient to give an entirely trustworthy comparison. However, generally the loss to the shipper decreased slightly during both years as the season advanced. There was no consistent tendency for the losses to be either higher or lower for picked than for snapped cotton when the average of all grades and staple lengths is considered.

TABLE 19.—Differences Between Prices of Cotton on the Basis of Houston Quotations and the Local Prices Received and the Shippers Margin on Picked and Snapped Cotton by Months at Selected Points in Oklahoma, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Month	NUMBER OF BALES		DIFFERENCE IN HOUSTON OVER LOCAL PRICE		Handling Charges[2]	SHIPPERS' MARGIN[3]	
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped
1932-33							
Total	2560	2402	.36	.45	.72	—.36	—.27
September	620	373	.34	.29	.72	—.38	—.43
October	1346	871	.31	.41	.72	—.41	—.31
November	552	1023	.50	.53	.72	—.22	—.19
December	21	95	.57	.35	.72	—.15	—.37
January	21	40	.93	.66	.72	+.21	—.06
1933-34							
Total	2444	1969	.57	.58	.73	—.16	—.15
August	15	12	.74	.44	.73	+.01	—.29
September	995	555	.48	.49	.73	—.25	—.24
October	1247	1025	.65	.62	.73	—.08	—.11
November	187	364	.55	.56	.73	—.18	—.17
December		13		.73	.73		.00

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.

[2] Includes charges shown in Table 18.

[3] This is approximately what the shippers' margin would have been, had the cotton been sold on the date of purchase subject to ex-warehouse terms, Houston, Texas.

Table 20 shows the difference in the average Houston prices over local prices, and the shippers' margin on picked and snapped cotton by individual local points during the years studied. This table shows that in every instance the local price paid was so high in comparison with the Houston price that the difference was less than the cost of shipping the cotton to Houston. In 1932-33, the buyers' loss on the picked cotton varied irregularly as between points, ranging from .56 cent per pound on cotton at point no. 2 to .18 cent per pound on cotton at point no. 3. The loss on snapped cotton ranged from .46 cent per pound for cotton at point no. 2 to .12 cent per pound at point no. 3. In 1933-34 the average loss to buyers on the picked cotton ranged from .18 cent per pound on cotton at point no. 4 to .10 cent per pound on cotton at point no. 1. The margin on snapped cotton ranged from a loss of .23 cent per pound on cotton at point no. 1 to a gain of .05 cent per pound on cotton at point no. 4.

Each bale of cotton represented in this study was purchased by the ginner who ginned the cotton for the farmer. Ginners normally buy a large proportion of the cotton from the farmers in Oklahoma. They are

able and willing to do this and to pay the farmers such a high price for their cotton that they apparently lose money in handling it because of the profits they make from ginning cotton. It is difficult for other buyers who do not operate cotton gins and secure profits from ginning to compete with the ginners. The reports of the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma show that cotton ginning, particularly in western Oklahoma, has been a profitable business in most years. This was especially true with gins where the volume of cotton ginned was comparatively large.

TABLE 20.—Difference Between the Prices of Cotton on the Basis of Houston Quotations and the Local Prices Received and the Shippers' Margin on Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Gin Number	NUMBER OF BALES		DIFFERENCE IN HOUSTON OVER LOCAL PRICE		Handling charges[2]	SHIPPERS' MARGIN[3]	
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped
1932-33							
Total	2560	2402	.36	.45	.72	—.36	—.27
1	886	446	.28	.41	.72	—.44	—.31
2	89	854	.19	.29	.75	—.56	—.46
3	192	793	.53	.59	.71	—.18	—.12
4	686	130	.40	.50	.66	—.26	—.16
5	707	179	.42	.57	.77	—.35	—.20
1933-34							
Total	2443	1969	.57	.58	.73	—.16	—.15
1	1098	454	.64	.51	.74	—.10	—.23
2	90	966	.62	.62	.77	—.15	—.15
3	201	465	.59	.52	.72	—.13	—.20
4	1054	84	.50	.73	.68	—.18	+.05

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.

[2] Includes charges shown on Table 18.

[3] This is approximately what the shippers' margin would have been, had the cotton sold on the date of purchase subject to ex-warehouse terms Houston, Texas.

Competition between gins for an increased volume of cotton frequently causes the ginners to pay relatively high prices for lint cotton and take a loss on their cotton account in order to meet competition from other gins and secure as much cotton to gin as possible. In other words, the ginners use part of their profits from ginning to pay their losses on their purchases of cotton. The fact that the profits from ginning increase fairly rapidly as the amount of cotton ginned increases apparently makes it profitable for ginners to do this. Since the State Corporation Commission sets the ginning rates, the gins cannot compete with each other for increased business by lowering their rates. However, they can and do compete by paying the farmers more for their cotton than it is worth on the basis of central market prices.[9]

Tables 19 and 20 show that the average losses of the gin buyers on cotton were smaller in 1933-34 than in 1932-33. This can be explained at least partly, by the fact that ginning rates as set by the Corporation Commission

[9] Ellis, Lippert S., Dickson, A. M., and McWhorter, Clyde C., *The Sale of Cotton in the Seed in Oklahoma,* Bulletin 219, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, pp. 50-54 contains a discussion of this problem as it applies to the sale of cotton in the seed in eastern Oklahoma. Much of this discussion is applicable to the situation in western Oklahoma.

were lower in the latter year and the profits from ginning, therefore, were undoubtedly smaller. This prevented the ginners from paying as high a price for cotton, relative to its value in Houston, in 1933-34 as they did in 1932-33.

Comparison Between Local Prices, Houston Prices, and Shippers' Margins for Selected Classifications of Cotton

A comparison of the differences in prices paid in the local markets and in Houston and the costs of shipping cotton to Houston for certain particular grades and staple lengths of cotton, shows that the gin buyers suffered losses on most of the different classes of cotton they handled. Table 21 shows this comparison for different grades of 7/8 inch cotton. In 1932-33 picked cotton, middling white in grade and 7/8 inch in staple length, was quoted at an average for .13 cent per pound more in Houston, Texas, than was paid for it in the local markets. It cost .72 cent per pound to move the cotton from the local market to Houston. Therefore, buyers would have lost .59 cent per pound on the cotton had it been sold on the same day that it was bought in the local markets. The loss to the buyer on snapped cotton of the same classification on the same terms would have been .31 cent per pound. In 1933-34, buyers would have lost .35 cent per pound on picked and .11 cent per pound on snapped cotton which was middling white in grade and 7/8 inch staple length.

Table 22 shows that in 1932-33 the shippers' margin, on picked cotton of the grade middling white and with a staple length of less than 7/8 inch, was a minus .64 cent per pound, and for snapped cotton of the same classification the margin was a minus .63 cent per pound. In 1933-34, the shippers' margins on picked cotton of this classification were minus .60 cent per pound and for snapped cotton minus .33 cent per pound. In general, the losses were less in 1933-34 than in 1932-33. In the latter year there was even a small profit margin on middling white, 15/16 inch cotton.

Tables 21 and 22 further show some of the characteristics of average or "hog-round" buying as practiced by gin buyers in the local markets studied. In nearly every instance for both the picked and snapped cotton, the difference between the value of cotton on the basis of Houston quotations and the price paid in the local markets increased from the lower to the higher grades of 7/8 inch cotton and from the shorter to the longer lengths of middling cotton. For instance, in 1932-33, the difference in the value of cotton in Houston, Texas, over the price paid for it in the local markets, ranged from .64 cent per pound for good middling spotted cotton to .03 cent per pound for strict low middling white cotton for picked cotton, and from .84 to .23 cent per pound in the case of snapped cotton. In 1933-34, the differences ranged from .59 cent per pound for picked cotton with a grade of good middling spotted to .20 cent per pound for strict low middling white cotton. The difference in snapped cotton ranged from 1.02 cents per pound for good middling white cotton to .45 cent for middling spotted cotton. Generally, corresponding differences in shippers' margin likewise prevailed for different grades of cotton during the two years.

Also in 1932-33, as is shown in Table 22, the difference between the price of cotton on the basis of Houston quotations over the price paid in the local markets ranged from −.26 cent per pound for picked cotton that was middling spotted in grade and under 7/8 inch in staple length to .22 cent per pound for cotton that was middling white in grade and 15/16 inch in staple length. The spread for snapped cotton ranged from .01 to .49 cent per pound. In 1933-34, the spread between the two markets ranged from −.16 cent per pound for picked cotton that was middling spotted in grade and less than 7/8 inch in staple length to .63 cent per pound for cotton that was middling white in grade and had a staple length of 15/16 inch.

The spread for snapped cotton ranged from .09 cent to .81 cent per pound between the two markets.

TABLE 21.—Difference Between Prices of Cotton on the Basis of Houston Quotations and the Local Prices Received and the Shippers' Margin on Picked and Snapped Cotton for Selected Grades of 7/8 Inch Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Grades	NUMBER OF BALES		DIFFERENCE IN HOUSTON OVER LOCAL PRICE		Handling charges[2]	SHIPPERS' MARGIN[3]	
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped
1932-33							
White							
Good middling	29	12	.56	.69	.72	—.16	—.03
Strict middling	509	234	.43	.64	.72	—.29	—.08
Middling	281	417	.13	.41	.72	—.59	—.31
Strict low middling	37	209	.03	.23	.72	—.69	—.49
Spotted							
Good middling	34	44	.64	.84	.72	—.08	+.12
Strict middling	81	216	.33	.64	.72	—.39	—.08
Middling	12	140	.20	.44	.72	—.52	—.28
1933-34							
White							
Good middling	20	6	.55	1.02	.73	—.18	+.29
Strict middling	145	82	.58	.88	.73	—.15	+.15
Middling	52	112	.38	.62	.73	—.35	—.11
Strict low middling	24	80	.20	.47	.73	—.53	—.26
Spotted							
Good middling	286	98	.59	.71	.73	—.14	—.02
Strict middling	539	254	.48	.61	.73	—.25	—.12
Middling	38	141	.25	.45	.73	—.48	—.28

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.

[2] Includes charges shown on Table 18.

[3] This is approximately what the shippers' margin would have been had the cotton sold in Houston on the date it was purchased, subject to ex-warehouse terms.

Since the handling charges were the same for all classes of cotton, the shippers' margins would necessarily vary directly with the spread between Houston and local prices for each classification. Shippers' losses tended to be smaller on the better grades and longer staple lengths of cotton because

the local premiums over the prices paid for middling 7/8 inch cotton were smaller than the premiums paid in Houston. However, the local discounts on cotton of poor grade and short staple length were also smaller than the discounts taken in Houston. This caused the shippers' losses on such cotton to be relatively high.

Tables 21 and 22 also show that shippers' losses on snapped cotton were consistently smaller on individual classes of cotton than the losses on picked cotton. It was previously shown that the prices paid in the local markets for particular classes of picked cotton were higher than the prices paid for the same classes of snapped cotton. Since the handling charges are the same for both picked and snapped cotton, the shippers' losses would necessarily be larger or their profit less on the picked cotton.

TABLE 22.—Difference Between Prices of Cotton on the Basis of Houston Quotations and the Local Prices Received and the Shippers' Margin on Picked and Snapped Cotton for Selected Lengths of Middling Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma 1932-33 and 1933-34[1]

Staple lengths	NUMBER OF BALES		DIFFERENCE IN HOUSTON OVER LOCAL PRICE		Handling Charges[2]	SHIPPERS' MARGIN[3]	
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped
1932-33							
White							
Under 7/8	22	103	.08	.09	.72	—.64	—.63
7/8	281	417	.13	.41	.72	—.59	—.31
15/16	320	184	.22	.45	.72	—.50	—.27
Spotted							
Under 7/8	4	12	—.26	.01	.72	—.98	—.71
7/8	12	140	.20	.44	.72	—.52	—.28
15/16	6	74	.11	.49	.72	—.61	—.23
1933-34							
White							
Under 7/8	5	54	.13	.40	.73	—.60	—.33
7/8	52	112	.38	.62	.73	—.35	—.11
15/16	114	43	.63	.81	.73	—.10	+.08
Spotted							
Under 7/8	4	37	—.16	.09	.73	—.89	—.64
7/8	38	141	.25	.45	.73	—.48	—.28
15/16	28	70	.34	.45	.73	—.39	—.28

[1] See Figure II for location of these points.

[2] Includes charges shown on Table 18.

[3] This is approximately what the shippers' margin would have been had the cotton sold in Houston on the date it was purchased, subject to ex-warehouse terms.

Cottonseed Prices

Farmers have two sources of income from the production of cotton, one from the sale of lint and the other from the sale of cottonseed. The cottonseed produced with each bale of cotton is not nearly as valuable as the lint. However, cottonseed prices are of importance to farmers and must be considered in determining the returns farmers receive for their cotton

crop. Data presented in Tables 6 and 7 show that the quantity of seed in 500 pounds of lint is approximately the same for both picked and snapped cotton. The differences are too small to be significant. Information regarding the quality of the seed is not available, but there is no apparent reason for believing that there would be any differences in this respect.

Figure VI and Tables III and IV of the Appendix show the average daily price paid to farmers for cottonseed from both picked and snapped cotton at the points studied in 1932-33 and 1933-34. During both seasons the average price of seed from snapped cotton was higher than the average price of seed from picked cotton on most days. The average difference in 1932-33 was $.60 per ton. In 1933-34, it was $1.97 per ton. Further analysis shows that these differences are not caused by any discrimination in prices at the individual points studied. A comparison of prices for cottonseed from picked and snapped cotton for each point studied, rather than the average of all points, shows that on nearly all days the same price was paid for cottonseed regardless of whether the cotton was harvested by picking or snapping.

When the average prices at all points are considered, the price of seed from snapped cotton is higher than that from picked cotton because seed prices were higher at the points where a large proportion of the cotton was snapped than they were at the points where most of the cotton was picked. Unfortunately, it is not practical to compare the local prices for cottonseed with any central market prices. Satisfactory quotations from a central market are not available, and the seed from the area studied is practically all crushed without being sent to any central market.

Net Values of Picked and Snapped Cotton

In order to determine whether it is more profitable for farmers to harvest their cotton by picking or by snapping, it is necessary to compare the net values of cotton harvested by the different methods. In order to make this comparison, the costs of harvesting and ginning were deducted from the total value of lint and cottonseed. This was done for each bale for which data were secured. These were compiled into daily, monthly, and seasonal averages for each point and averages were calculated for all points studied. These net values are based on the local prices received by the farmers and the costs actually paid by the farmers for harvesting and ginning. The value of the cotton on the basis of central market quotations is not considered.

Figure VII and Tables V and VI of the Appendix show the average net values of both picked and snapped cotton per 500-pound bale of lint by days of the season at selected points in Oklahoma for 1932-33 and 1933-34. During both seasons the net values showed a general tendency to vary with each other throughout the season, and, during most days of the season, picked cotton had a higher net value per bale than snapped cotton. The spread in value between the two types of cotton was wider in 1932-33 than in 1933-34. In 1932-33, the average net value of picked cotton was $23.35 per 500-pound bale, while the average net value of snapped cotton was $19.65. The difference in favor of picked cotton amounted to $3.70 per bale. In 1933-34, a standard size bale of picked cotton had a net value of $35.15, and snapped cotton had a net value of $34.30. The difference in favor of picked cotton amounted to only $.85 per bale.[10]

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[10] In making these and the comparisons for point no. 1, only bales for which complete price and cost data were available were used. In other parts of this study some bales were included for which complete information was not secured. Therefore, these results do not check exactly with the results which might be secured by calculation from other data presented.

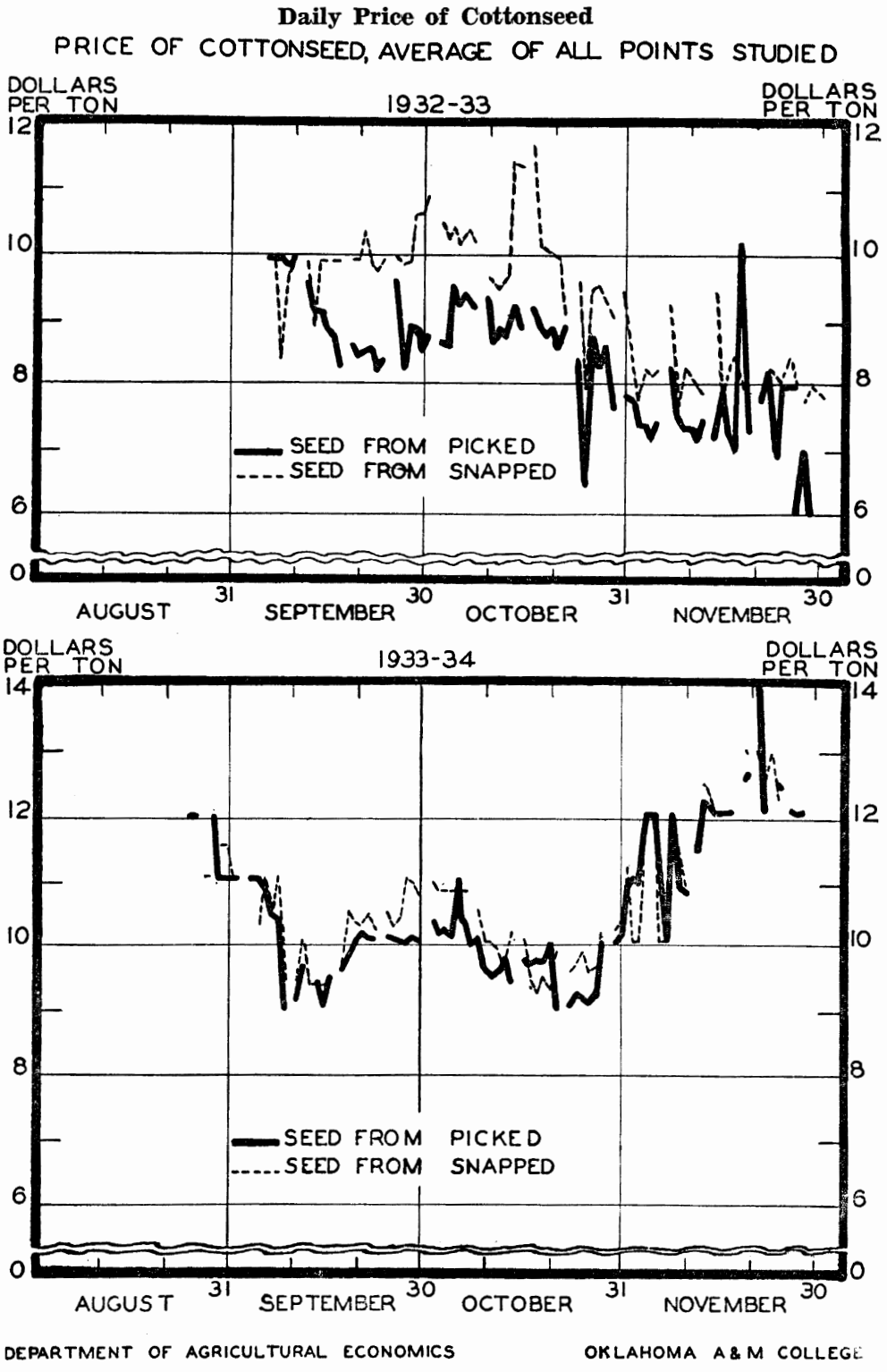

Figure VI. The average price of cottonseed at all of the points studied was higher for seed from snapped cotton than for seed from picked cotton on most days, because the points at which the highest prices were paid handled a larger proportion of snapped cotton than the other points. Prices at individual points were almost always the same each day for seed from picked and snapped cotton.

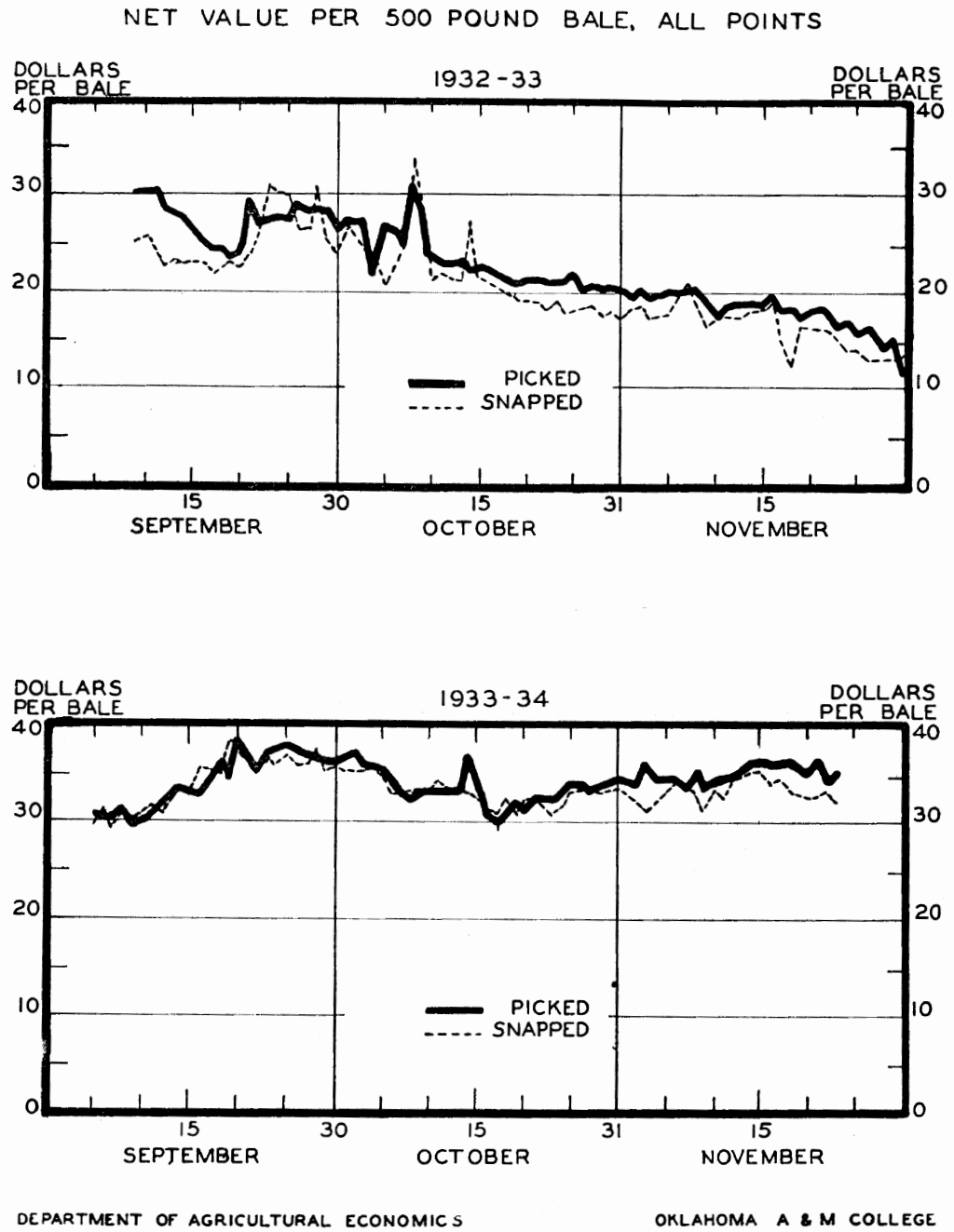

Figure VII. On most days during 1932-33 and 1933-34 the net value of the cotton and cottonseed required to make a 500-pound bale was higher for cotton that had been harvested by picking than for cotton that had been harvested by snapping. Costs of harvesting and ginning have been deducted in arriving at these net values.

If the data are analyzed by individual points rather than as an average for all points substantially the same results are secured. This is illustrated for point no. 1 in Figure VIII and Tables VII and VIII of the Appendix. Picked cotton had a higher net value on nearly every day of the

season than did snapped cotton during both 1932-33 and 1933-34. In 1932-33, picked cotton had a net value of $4.80 per bale more than snapped cotton, while in 1933-34 the difference amounted to only $1.85.

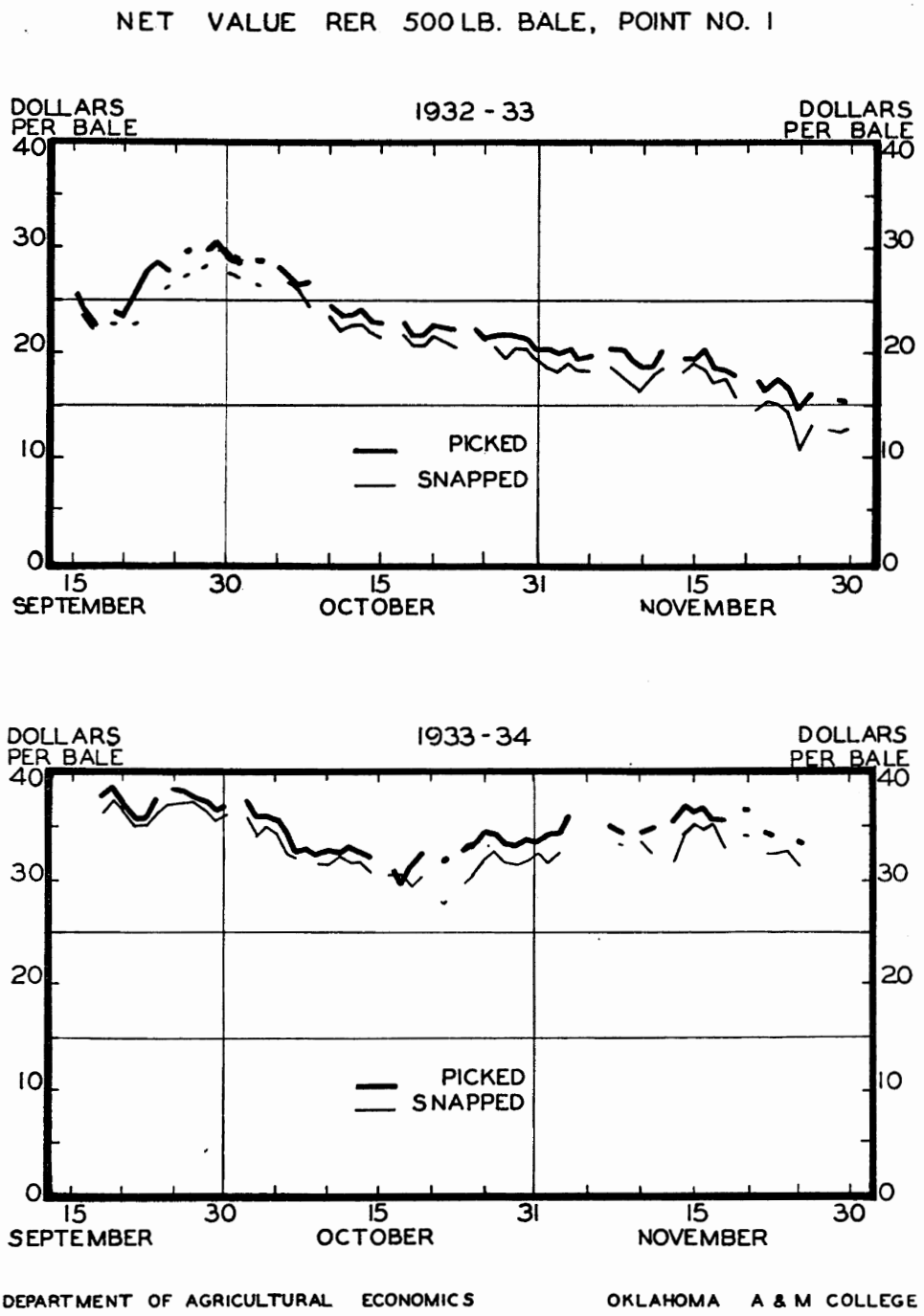

Figure VIII. Picked cotton at point no. 1 had a higher net value than snapped cotton on most days during 1932-33 and 1933-34. Higher prices for lint were responsible for most of the difference.

Although the data in this study tend to show that it was more profitable to harvest cotton by picking rather than by snapping, the fact that most of

the cotton is harvested by snapping in the western part of the state, together with the fact that the practice is on the increase there, suggests that certain other factors, which have not as yet been considered in this study, are of importance in determining whether a farmer harvests his crop by picking or snapping. Some of these factors which may be of importance are: speed of harvesting, type of farming, condition of the crop when mature, weather conditions at the time of harvesting, and influence of gin managers on their customers.

Snapping is a much faster method of harvesting cotton than picking. It has been estimated that one man on the average can snap approximately enough seed cotton in a day to yield 111 pounds of lint, while he can pick in the same time only enough to yield about 75 pounds.[11] In western Oklahome where large scale farming is commonly practiced, one farm family usually cultivates more cotton than it can harvest. It must depend on outside labor for harvesting a large proporotion of the crop. It is frequently difficult to secure sufficient outside labor to pick the cotton before it is subjected to adverse weather conditions. This is particularly true when the rainfall during the harvesting season is unusually heavy. This circumstance greatly encourages snapping as it is much faster than picking.[12]

It is also true that the amount of rainfall during the growing season influences, to some extent, the method used in harvesting coton. If rainfall is insufficient during the growing months, the cotton bolls do not mature properly. They are frequently too small to pick conveniently. Consequently, the cotton is harvested by snapping. These conditions frequently occur in the western part of the State.[13]

There is also some relation between the varieties of cotton grown in the various sections of Oklahoma and the percentage of cotton harvested by snapping. One of the principal varieties of cotton grown in the western part of the State is Half and Half. Since Half and Half cotton matures quickly, and the burrs can be easily detached from the stalk, it is a popular cotton for snapping. Also because Half and Half cotton produced short lint on which no staple premiums are paid, the farmers are not as careful in the method used in harvesting as they probably would be otherwise.[14]

In the western areas of the State where a large proportion of the cotton is harvested by snapping, gins are equipped with extra cleaners and burr separators to remove the excess trash and burrs from the cotton. The ginning rates in Oklahoma as set by the State Corporation Commission have been considerably higher for snapped than picked cotton. When gins have been properly equipped to handle snapped cotton, it apparently has been more profitable for them to gin snapped than picked cotton. It is entirely possible that this situation has caused ginners to encourage snapping as a method of harvesting.

Unfortunately no method of quantitatively measuring the importance of these factors is available. It is, therefore, impossible to tell how much effect they have in altering the situation indicated by the comparative net value figures. However, their combined significance may be considerable. It should also be remembered that changes in the difference between the ginning rates for picked and snapped cotton will have a marked influ-

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[11] Brodell, A. P., and Cooper, M. R., *Requirements and Costs for Picking, Snapping, and Sledding Cotton in Western Texas and Oklahoma.* United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Preliminary Report, p. 4.

[12] Ballinger, Roy A., and McWhorter, Clyde C., *Economic Aspects of the Grade and Staple Length of Cotton Produced in Oklahoma.* Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 212, pages 35 to 43.

[13] Ibid., page 43.

[14] Ibid., page 43.

ence on the comparative profitableness of picking or snapping cotton. This difference was five cents per hundred pounds of seed cotton in 1932-33 and only 2.5 cent in 1933-34. This change was mostly responsible for the smaller difference between the net value of picked and snapped cotton in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33.

TABLE I.—Prices Received for Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma and the Value of Each on the basis of Houston, Texas, Quotations, by Days, 1932-33
(Cents per pound)

Date	NUMBER OF BALES		PRICE PAID IN LOCAL MARKET		Difference in price of picked over snapped cotton	VALUE OF COTTON ON BASIS OF HOUSTON QUOTATIONS[1]		Adjustment for variation in grade and staple and date of sale[2]	Difference in price of picked over snapped after adjustment[3]
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		
Grand total	2560	2402	6.34	5.84	.50	6.70	6.29	.41	.09
September									
3	2	4	8.51	7.81	.70	8.89	6.78	.11	.59
6	--	3	--	8.00	----	----	8.59	----	----
7	1	1	8.35	8.00	.35	8.80	8.56	.24	.11
8	5	--	8.05	----	----	7.84	----	----	----
9	5	9	7.41	7.09	.32	7.98	7.68	.30	.02
10	13	28	7.58	7.19	.39	8.03	7.91	.12	.27
12	6	4	7.22	6.75	.47	7.77	7.76	.01	.46
13	27	8	7.14	6.69	.45	7.54	7.26	.28	.17
14	16	11	6.94	6.48	.46	7.28	7.07	.21	.25
15	18	15	6.79	6.42	.37	7.29	7.12	.17	.20
16	37	15	6.80	6.48	.32	7.07	6.98	.09	.23
17	37	19	6.57	6.34	.23	6.84	6.60	.24	—.01
19	13	10	6.35	6.39	—.04	6.94	6.76	.18	—.22
20	36	14	6.35	6.29	.06	7.04	6.74	.30	—.24
21	30	21	6.57	6.58	—.01	7.63	7.27	.36	—.37
22	27	26	7.09	7.19	—.10	7.62	7.18	.44	—.54
23	46	26	7.03	7.11	—.08	7.45	6.99	.46	—.54
24	84	27	7.12	7.09	.03	7.62	7.21	.41	—.38
26	27	15	7.34	7.17	.17	7.63	7.24	.42	—.25
27	25	25	7.26	7.11	.15	7.51	7.09	.42	—.27
28	70	40	7.31	7.04	.27	7.45	7.23	.22	.05
29	70	44	7.25	6.80	.45	6.99	6.83	.16	.29
30	25	8	6.82	6.59	.23	7.23	7.07	.19	.04
Total	620	373	7.03	6.88	.15	7.37	7.17	.20	—.05

October									
1	23	1	6.93	7.25	—.32	7.16	6.90	.26	—.58
3	13	9	6.88	6.64	.24	7.21	7.00	.21	.03
4	24	23	6.95	6.53	.42	7.27	7.01	.26	.16
5	33	26	7.02	6.51	.51	7.16	6.54	.62	—.11
6	71	43	6.96	6.52	.44	7.11	6.82	.29	.15
7	65	36	6.87	6.54	.33	7.04	6.83	.21	.12
8	70	31	6.67	6.44	.23	6.70	6.45	.25	—.02
10	36	36	6.39	6.07	.32	6.72	6.58	.14	.18
11	24	25	6.42	6.19	.23	6.82	6.65	.17	—.06
12	54	47	6.38	6.19	.19	6.74	6.62	.12	.07
13	89	42	6.41	6.18	.23	6.63	6.44	.19	.04
14	85	48	6.28	6.14	.14	6.68	6.45	.23	—.09
15	74	40	6.16	5.91	.25	6.52	6.32	.20	.05
17	46	43	6.10	5.92	.18	6.41	6.26	.15	.03
18	63	58	6.02	5.90	.12	6.41	6.23	.18	—.06
19	61	44	5.95	5.69	.26	6.50	6.44	.06	.20
20	56	47	5.94	5.66	.28	6.36	6.18	.18	.10
21	72	57	6.06	5.68	.38	6.32	6.25	.07	.31
22	72	27	5.99	5.64	.35	6.24	6.04	.20	.15
24	66	34	6.07	5.74	.33	6.23	6.00	.23	.10
25	11	5	5.82	5.35	.47	6.04	6.06	—.02	.49
26	19	10	5.77	5.62	.15	6.44	6.29	.15	----
27	38	22	5.93	5.57	.36	6.49	6.28	.21	.15
28	75	49	6.03	5.60	.43	6.36	6.04	.32	.11
29	83	46	6.00	5.68	.32	6.23	6.03	.20	.12
31	23	22	6.01	5.50	.51	6.23	6.03	.20	.31
Total	1346	871	6.28	5.97	.31	6.59	6.38	.21	.10
November									
1	43	54	5.92	5.68	.24	6.16	5.99	.17	.07
2	79	56	6.09	5.85	.24	6.23	6.03	.20	.04
3	65	65	5.81	5.52	.29	6.22	5.91	.31	—.02
4	58	47	5.85	5.58	.27	6.44	6.12	.32	—.05
5	63	50	5.84	5.63	.21	6.55	6.38	.17	.04

TABLE I.—(Continued)

Date	NUMBER OF BALES		PRICE PAID IN LOCAL MARKET		Difference in price of picked over snapped cotton	VALUE OF COTTON ON BASIS OF HOUSTON QUOTATIONS[1]		Adjustment for variation in grade and staple and date of sale[2]	Difference in price of picked over snapped after adjustment[3]
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		
7	18	39	5.79	5.42	.37	6.45	6.14	.31	.06
8	5	18	5.85	5.80	.05	6.49	6.16	.33	—.28
9	39	48	5.63	5.39	.24	6.12	5.93	.19	.05
10	25	46	5.44	5.47	—.03	6.39	6.22	.17	—.20
11	11	36	5.66	5.56	.10	6.37	6.24	.13	—.03
12	25	48	5.71	5.58	.13	6.43	6.38	.05	.08
14	22	42	5.80	5.70	.10	6.38	6.22	.16	.06
15	3	14	5.90	5.60	.30	6.10	6.20	—.10	.40
16	10	24	5.76	5.76	---	6.17	6.28	—.11	----
17	13	48	5.72	5.64	.08	6.34	6.24	.10	—.02
18	12	41	5.73	5.62	.11	6.30	6.06	.24	—.13
19	16	39	5.61	5.53	.08	6.20	5.94	.26	—.18
21	12	23	5.69	5.56	.13	6.06	5.91	.15	—.02
22	7	47	5.34	5.42	.08	6.10	5.94	.16	—.08
23	10	41	5.50	5.40	.10	5.86	5.67	.19	—.09
24	1	24	5.25	5.01	.24	5.85	5.66	.19	.05
25	4	35	5.29	5.25	.04	5.74	5.71	.03	.01
26	7	46	5.16	4.98	.18	5.77	5.63	.14	.04
27	----	2	----	5.05	----	----	5.66	----	----
28	1	15	5.25	4.96	.29	5.60	5.57	.03	.26
29	2	38	4.95	4.97	—.02	5.82	5.74	.08	—.10
30	1	37	5.00	4.80	.20	5.10	5.58	—.48	.68
Total	552	1023	5.79	5.47	.32	6.29	6.00	.29	.03
December									
1	2	20	5.00	5.03	—.03	5.68	5.49	.19	—.21
2	--	12	----	5.12	--	--	5.40	----	----
3	1	17	5.00	5.02	—.02	5.50	5.22	.28	—.30
5	1	2	5.50	5.12	.38	5.61	5.26	.35	.03

6	2	3	5.00	4.83	.17	5.47	5.45	.02	.15
7	--	11	----	4.95	--	--	5.28	----	----
8	--	8	----	4.98	--	--	5.23	----	----
9	--	5	----	4.85	--	--	5.20	----	----
10	--	2	----	5.00	--	--	5.42	----	----
13	--	1	----	4.75	--	--	5.23	----	----
17	--	1	--	5.35	--	--	6.54	----	----
18	2	5	5.54	5.00	.54	5.97	5.65	.32	.22
20	8	5	5.50	5.40	.10	6.15	5.62	.53	—.43
21	1	3	5.30	5.08	.22	6.07	5.44	.63	—.41
24	4	--	5.50	----	--	5.94	----	----	----
25	--	--	----	----	--	--	----	----	----
27	--	--	----	----	--	--	----	----	----
28	--	--	----	----	--	--	----	----	----
Total	21	95	5.29	5.02	.27	5.86	5.37	.49	—.22
January									
3	--	4	----	5.25	--	----	5.32	----	----
4	2	7	5.00	5.25	—.25	6.58	5.86	.72	—.97
5	--	5	----	5.05	--	--	5.77	----	----
6	--	10	----	5.00	--	--	5.65	----	----
7	--	4	----	5.00	--	--	5.71	----	----
9	--	9	----	5.06	--	--	5.98	----	----
10	1	--	5.50	----	--	6.52	----	----	----
12	9	--	5.50	----	--	6.40	----	----	----
14	2	--	5.00	----	--	6.01	----	----	----
25	6	--	5.42	----	--	6.20	----	----	----
26	1	1	5.60	----	--	6.26	----	----	----
Total	21	40	5.41	5.11	.30	6.34	5.77	.57	—.27

[1]This represents the price at which cotton of the same grade and staple length as that sold in the local markets was quoted in the Houston market on the same day on which the cotton was sold by the growers in the local market.

[2]This represents the difference in price between picked and snapped cotton which was due to variations in quality and in dates on which the cotton was sold.

[3]This represents the spread between the price paid to farmers for picked cotton over snapped, after allowances for variations in grade and staple differences and adjustments for price differences resulting from variations in date of sale were made. A minus (—) sign indicates that a higher price was paid for snapped than for picked cotton.

TABLE II.—Prices Received for Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma and the Value of Each on the Basis of Houston, Texas, Quotations by Days, 1933-34.
(Cents per pound)

Date	NUMBER OF BALES		PRICE PAID IN LOCAL MARKET		Difference in price of picked over snapped cotton	VALUE OF COTTON ON BASIS OF HOUSTON QUOTATIONS[1]		Adjustment for variation in grade and staple and date of sale[2]	Difference in price of picked over snapped after adjustment[3]
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		
Grand total	2443	1969	9.03	8.80	.23	9.60	9.38	.22	.01
August									
22	--	2	----	8.75	--	----	9.62	----	----
23	1	2	8.50	8.75	—.25	9.47	9.34	.13	—.38
25	2	--	8.80	----	--	9.48	----	----	----
28	--	1	----	8.25	--	----	9.72	----	----
29	5	1	9.00	8.75	.25	9.79	9.78	.01	.24
30	4	1	8.84	8.75	.09	9.60	8.99	.61	—.52
31	3	5	8.87	8.75	.12	9.47	8.67	.80	—.66
Total	15	12	8.87	8.71	.16	9.61	9.15	.46	—.30
September									
1	8	5	8.69	8.61	.08	9.45	8.76	.69	—.61
2	2	4	8.50	8.50	even	9.46	8.78	.68	—.68
4	3	--	8.85	----	--	9.44	----	----	----
5	4	2	8.31	8.12	.19	8.95	8.92	.03	.16
6	11	12	8.18	8.19	—.01	9.24	8.79	.45	—.46
7	20	3	8.20	8.00	.20	9.11	8.60	.51	—.31
8	16	5	8.19	8.10	.09	8.98	8.55	.43	—.34
9	10	18	8.20	8.03	.17	8.80	8.44	.36	—.19
11	13	4	8.34	8.12	.22	9.06	8.62	.44	—.22
12	6	7	8.44	8.07	.37	8.83	8.63	.20	.17
13	--	3	----	8.33	--	----	9.29	----	----
14	18	9	8.98	8.61	.37	9.27	8.89	.38	—.01
15	10	5	8.86	8.50	.36	9.55	9.02	.53	—.17
16	12	6	8.79	8.96	—.17	9.61	9.28	.33	—.50
18	28	21	9.42	9.07	.35	9.91	9.71	.20	.15

19	48	30	9.66	9.42	.24	10.27	10.10	.17	.07
20	62	35	9.47	9.30	.17	9.86	9.78	.08	.09
21	62	40	9.15	9.03	.12	9.44	9.37	.07	.05
22	79	40	9.20	8.83	.37	9.65	9.55	.10	.27
23	109	43	9.56	9.18	.38	9.98	9.75	.23	.15
25	28	22	9.67	9.27	.40	10.08	9.72	.36	.04
26	74	44	9.58	9.22	.36	9.94	9.77	.17	.19
27	90	48	9.53	9.18	.35	9.80	9.62	.18	.17
28	74	41	9.46	9.06	.40	9.70	9.49	.21	.19
29	92	46	9.35	9.05	.30	9.66	9.53	.13	.17
30	116	60	9.35	9.12	.23	9.12	9.55	−.43	.66
Total	995	555	9.25	9.01	.24	9.73	9.50	.23	.01
October									
2	30	41	9.42	9.04	.38	9.77	9.46	.31	.07
3	69	55	9.23	9.00	.23	9.61	9.49	.12	.11
4	110	80	9.24	9.06	.18	9.84	9.72	.12	.06
5	76	43	9.16	8.98	.18	9.72	9.45	.27	−.09
6	79	58	8.87	8.74	.13	9.44	9.28	.16	−.03
7	71	38	8.75	8.57	.18	9.49	9.42	.07	.11
8	3	--	8.65	---	--	9.57	----	----	----
9	46	43	8.73	8.54	.19	9.73	9.43	.30	−.11
10	73	44	8.72	8.57	.15	9.59	9.40	.19	−.04
11	77	67	8.69	8.67	.02	9.43	9.34	.09	−.07
12	86	55	8.74	8.66	.08	9.37	9.33	.04	.04
13	49	16	8.66	8.61	.05	9.22	8.95	.27	−.22
14	45	26	8.50	8.29	.21	9.15	9.03	.12	.09
16	16	21	8.28	8.05	.23	8.79	8.90	−.11	.34
17	36	29	8.28	8.04	.24	9.18	9.07	.11	.13
18	42	34	8.42	8.37	.05	9.25	9.12	.13	−.08
19	22	32	8.40	8.30	.10	9.20	9.15	.05	.05
20	10	27	8.38	8.28	.10	9.15	9.20	−.05	.15
21	39	30	8.51	8.42	.09	9.16	8.99	.17	−.08
23	15	21	8.64	8.34	.30	9.25	8.85	.40	−.10
24	16	25	8.80	8.51	.29	9.43	9.33	.10	.19

TABLE II.—(Continued)

Date	NUMBER OF BALES		PRICE PAID IN LOCAL MARKET		Difference in price of picked over snapped cotton	VALUE OF COTTON ON BASIS OF HOUSTON QUOTATIONS[1]		Adjustment for variation in grade and staple and date of sale[2]	Difference in price of picked over snapped after adjustment[3]
	Picked	Snapped	Picked	Snapped		Picked	Snapped		
25	34	38	9.00	8.79	.21	9.68	9.39	.29	—.08
26	45	43	9.03	8.86	.17	9.54	9.32	.22	—.05
27	48	58	8.94	8.81	.13	9.54	9.34	.20	—.07
28	40	39	8.91	8.74	.17	9.57	9.21	.36	—.19
29	--	1	--			--	9.40	--	
30	37	38	9.04	8.87	.17	9.50	9.22	.28	—.11
31	32	24	8.94	8.70	.24	9.40	9.18	.22	.02
Total	1246	1025	8.84	8.68	.16	9.49	9.30	.19	—.03
November									
1	29	20	8.92	8.68	.24	9.43	9.18	.25	—.01
2	8	5	8.94	8.52	.42	9.32	9.40	—.08	.50
3	3	2	9.03	8.60	.43	9.44	9.45	—.01	.44
4	2	--	8.90	--	--	9.03	--	--	--
6	1	5	9.10	8.85	.25	8.43	9.11	—.32	.57
7	4		8.84	--	--	9.31	--	--	
8	16	14	9.14	8.73	.41	9.73	9.25	.48	—.07
9	2	8	9.05	8.48	.57	9.84	9.19	.65	—.08
10	13	28	9.13	8.81	.32	9.48	9.31	.17	.15
11	21	41	9.16	8.70	.46	9.68	9.27	.41	.05
13	9	19	9.27	8.83	.44	9.88	9.54	.34	.10
14	13	40	9.30	9.02	.28	9.94	9.55	.39	—.11
15	21	45	9.27	9.05	.22	9.90	9.53	.37	—.15
16	10	18	9.17	9.04	.13	9.98	9.71	.27	—.14
17	5	27	9.37	9.10	.27	9.91	9.41	.50	—.23
18	6	19	9.19	8.86	.33	9.84	9.33	.51	—.18
20	5	12	9.14	8.79	.35	9.60	9.56	.04	.31
21	1	3	9.25	9.08	.17	10.00	9.45	.55	—.38
22	6	5	9.00	8.80	.20	9.68	9.61	.07	.13

23	3	14	9.12	8.68	.44	9.69	9.34	.35	.09
24	1	17	9.30	8.57	.73	9.51	9.44	.07	.66
25	5	12	8.80	8.68	.12	9.46	9.54	—.08	.20
27	1	2	8.50	8.80	—.30	9.02	9.43	—.41	—.11
28	2	4	8.80	8.82	—.02	9.54	9.30	.24	—.26
29	--	4	----	8.59	--	----	9.22	----	----
Total	187	364	9.11	8.85	.26	9.66	9.41	.25	.01
December									
1	--	13	----	8.56	--	----	9.29	----	----
Total	--	13	----	8.56	--	----	9.29	----	----

[1] This represents the price at which cotton of the same grade and staple length as that sold in the local markets was quoted in the Houston market on the same day on which the cotton was sold by the growers in the local market.

[2] This represents the difference in price between picked and snapped cotton which was due to variations in quality and in dates on which the cotton was sold.

[3] This represents the spread between the price paid to farmers for picked cotton over snapped, after allowances for variations in grade and staple differences and adjustments for price differences resulting from variations in date of sale were made. A minus (—) sign indicates that a higher price was paid for snapped than for picked cotton.

TABLE III.—Prices Received for Cottonseed from Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, by Days, 1932-33[1]

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED	
	Number of bales	Average price per ton	Number of bales	Average price per ton
		Dollars		Dollars
Grand total	2602	8.58	2393	9.18
August				
30	2	10.00	2	12.00
Total	2	10.00	2	12.00
September				
3	1	10.00	----	----
5	2	10.00	----	----
6	2	10.00	3	10.00
7	3	10.00	1	10.00
8	10	10.00	1	8.00
9	10	9.90	14	9.79
10	11	10.00	25	10.00
12	9	9.67	5	10.00
13	29	9.24	9	9.00
14	24	9.21	13	10.00
15	19	8.95	16	10.00
16	40	8.82	13	10.00
17	34	8.35	17	10.00
19	17	8.71	13	10.00
20	43	8.51	18	10.00
21	44	8.50	24	10.46
22	25	8.64	25	9.96
23	44	8.27	25	9.84
24	74	8.46	28	10.00
26	32	9.72	15	10.07
27	30	8.33	25	9.92
28	61	9.02	45	9.96
29	68	8.97	22	10.68
30	31	8.55	13	10.69
Total	663	8.81	370	10.07
October				
1	29	8.79	1	11.00
3	25	8.68	9	10.56
4	26	8.65	23	10.30
5	46	9.61	28	10.50
6	75	9.32	41	10.22
7	76	9.45	35	10.46
8	76	9.27	32	10.28
10	38	9.39	29	9.76
11	39	8.72	36	9.61
12	68	8.97	48	9.56
13	74	8.82	42	9.74
14	95	9.29	48	11.50
15	77	8.97	39	11.46

(Continued)

TABLE III.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED	
	Number of bales	Average price per ton	Number of bales	Average price per ton
		Dollars		Dollars
17	49	9.24	42	11.74
18	66	8.97	61	10.21
19	64	8.81	44	10.16
20	56	8.93	47	10.11
21	59	8.61	50	9.98
22	73	8.99	31	9.16
24	48	8.48	36	9.67
25	4	6.50	1	8.00
26	19	8.84	10	9.50
27	40	8.32	21	9.62
28	80	8.64	49	9.28
29	72	7.65	43	9.07
31	26	7.88	25	9.48
Total	1400	8.89	871	10.11
November				
1	50	7.84	52	8.73
2	58	7.45	51	7.80
3	70	7.39	72	8.28
4	51	7.22	43	8.14
5	62	7.48	50	8.24
7	18	8.33	36	9.28
8	6	7.67	19	7.68
9	35	7.31	50	8.32
10	26	7.38	48	8.21
11	14	7.14	37	8.00
12	20	7.50	46	7.91
14	25	7.20	41	9.46
November				
15	5	8.00	15	7.60
16	8	7.25	26	8.23
17	15	6.93	47	8.42
18	9	10.22	42	7.95
19	17	7.29	42	7.86
21	8	7.75	23	7.83
22	8	8.25	50	8.24
23	11	6.91	40	8.10
24	1	8.00	24	8.00
25	3	8.00	36	8.39
26	9	8.00	49	8.00
28	1	6.00	17	7.76
29	2	7.00	34	7.94
30	2	6.00	45	7.87
Total	534	7.50	10.35	8.17

(Continued)

TABLE III.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED	
	Number of bales	Average price per ton	Number of bales	Average price per ton
		Dollars		Dollars
December				
1	3	6.00	20	8.00
2	----	----	15	9.20
3	----	----	17	7.88
5	----	----	2	9.00
6	----	----	3	10.00
7	----	----	11	9.64
8	----	----	8	9.00
9	----	----	5	10.00
10	----	----	2	10.00
Total	3	6.00	83	8.77
January				
13	----	----	4	8.00
14	----	----	6	8.00
15	----	----	5	7.80
16	----	----	10	7.00
17	----	----	3	7.00
19	----	----	4	7.00
Total	----	----	32	7.44

[1] The daily distribution of bales shown in this table does not agree with that shown in the cotton price analysis section because in this table the data were based on the days the cottonseed was sold while the price analysis data were based on days the lint was sold.

TABLE IV.—Prices Received for Cottonseed from Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, by Days, 1933-34[1]

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED	
	Number of bales	Average price per ton	Number of bales	Average price per ton
		Dollars		Dollars
Grand total	2460	8.58	1975	10.55
August				
22	----	----	2	15.00
23	1	14.00	2	14.00
25	1	12.00	---	
28	----	----	1	11.00
29	5	12.00	----	
30	5	11.00	2	11.50
31	3	11.00	5	11.50
Total	15	11.60	12	12.33

(Continued)

TABLE IV.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED	
	Number of bales	Average price per ton	Number of bales	Average price per ton
		Dollars		Dollars
September				
1	9	11.00	5	11.00
2	2	11.00	4	11.00
4	3	11.00	----	----
5	4	11.00	2	10.25
6	14	10.89	12	11.00
7	20	10.47	3	10.50
8	15	10.40	5	11.00
9	9	9.00	13	9.47
11	12	9.12	9	9.37
12	10	9.65	10	10.02
13	----	----	3	9.35
14	18	9.47	8	9.42
15	9	9.00	4	9.35
16	14	9.50	6	9.46
18	30	9.61	20	9.62
19	48	9.85	30	10.45
20	71	10.06	34	10.31
21	75	10.18	41	10.25
22	80	10.10	40	10.40
23	98	10.09	45	10.25
25	31	10.11	32	10.43
September				
26	83	10.10	56	10.27
27	88	10.04	45	10.36
28	77	10.01	37	10.92
29	85	10.12	46	10.89
30	93	10.06	44	10.77
Total	998	10.04	554	10.39
October				
2	35	10.34	48	10.92
3	75	10.15	60	10.78
4	99	10.18	80	10.82
5	82	10.06	41	10.78
6	95	10.99	59	10.80
7	64	10.34	35	10.80
8	3	10.00	-	
9	52	10.08	48	10.48
10	84	9.61	41	10.00
11	85	9.53	63	10.02
12	97	9.57	53	9.94
13	53	9.83	17	9.65
14	43	9.42	25	10.08
16	24	9.75	22	10.05
17	37	9.68	28	9.42
18	34	9.71	37	9.24

(Continued)

TABLE IV.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED	
	Number of bales	Average price per ton	Number of bales	Average price per ton
		Dollars		Dollars
19	29	9.69	32	9.44
20	21	10.00	27	9.26
21	29	8.97	30	9.83
23	11	9.00	22	9.55
24	21	9.14	27	9.63
25	30	9.13	45	9.82
26	38	9.05	36	9.56
27	41	9.12	55	9.60
28	23	10.00	38	10.11
30	22	10.00	27	10.19
31	21	10.10	25	10.36
Total	1248	9.86	1021	10.14
November				
1	29	10.90	21	11.19
2	8	11.00	6	10.00
3	7	10.86	4	10.00
5	1	12.00	1	12.00
6	2	12.00	8	12.00
7	8	11.00	4	10.00
8	16	10.00	16	10.00
9	3	12.00	7	12.00
10	14	10.86	31	11.10
11	22	10.73	38	10.89
13	10	11.70	18	12.50
14	15	12.20	41	12.44
15	20	12.10	45	12.22
16	12	12.00	19	12.00
17	5	12.00	29	12.00
18	6	12.00	19	12.00
20	7	12.57	12	13.00
22	3	14.00	6	13.00
23	3	12.00	11	12.36
24	----	----	18	12.89
25	5	12.40	10	12.20
27	1	12.00	5	12.00
28	----	----	3	12.00
29	2	12.00	3	12.00
Total	199	11.41	375	11.81
December				
Total	----	----	13	12.00

[1] The daily distribution of bales shown in this table does not agree with that shown in the cotton price analysis section because in this table the data were based on the days the cottonseed was sold while the price analysis data were based on days the lint was sold.

TABLE V.—Average Net Value per 500 Pound Bale of Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, by Days, 1932-33

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Grand total	2,270	23.35	2,301	19.65	3.70
September					
1	----	----	----	----	----
2	----	----	----	----	----
3	2	34.25	2	29.60	4.65
4	----	----	----	----	----
5	----	----	----	----	----
6	----	----	3	29.45	----
7	1	35.85	1	30.50	5.35
8	5	36.90	----	----	----
9	5	30.15	11	25.25	4.90
10	13	30.25	30	25.95	4.30
11	----	----	----	----	----
12	6	28.35	4	22.45	5.90
13	28	28.05	8	23.90	4.15
14	16	27.95	11	23.05	4.90
15	19	26.90	14	23.25	3.65
16	40	25.75	16	23.20	2.55
17	34	24.90	19	22.20	2.70
18	----	----	----	----	----
19	13	23.75	10	23.05	.70
20	37	24.25	15	22.65	1.60
21	30	29.55	22	24.35	5.20
22	25	27.05	23	27.50	— .45
23	37	27.35	27	31.30	—3.95
24	75	27.90	30	30.45	—2.55
25	----	----	----	----	----
26	28	29.40	17	26.50	2.90
27	28	28.70	23	26.40	2.30
28	64	28.90	40	31.10	—2.20
29	72	28.75	47	25.35	3.40
30	25	26.70	8	24.05	2.65
Total	605	27.50	381	25.20	2.30
October					
1	25	27.40	1	27.35	.05
2	----	----	----	----	----
3	13	27.20	9	24.70	2.50
4	31	21.90	24	23.75	—1.85
5	34	27.20	26	20.45	6.75
6	60	26.65	44	23.75	2.90
7	58	25.19	34	26.00	— .81
8	64	31.60	31	34.65	—3.05
9	----	----	----	----	----
10	36	23.85	36	20.95	2.90
11	24	23.10	25	22.05	1.05
12	45	23.10	48	21.60	1.50

(Continued)

TABLE V.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
13	66	23.40	41	21.45	1.95
14	75	22.70	48	27.85	—5.15
15	65	22.70	39	21.25	1.45
16	----	----	----	----	----
17	40	22.00	44	20.80	1.20
18	57	21.70	59	20.25	1.45
19	53	21.45	44	19.35	2.35
20	55	21.70	45	19.35	2.35
21	53	21.70	56	19.20	2.50
22	69	21.65	24	18.55	3.10
23	----	----	----	----	----
24	40	21.50	36	19.60	1.90
25	4	22.10	1	19.25	2.85
26	17	20.45	10	18.70	1.75
27	35	20.95	21	18.55	2.40
28	72	20.80	47	17.95	2.85
29	67	20.85	44	18.30	2.55
30	----	----	----	----	----
31	20	20.75	23	17.60	3.15
Total	1,178	22.90	860	21.35	1.55
November					
1	42	19.95	51	18.10	1.85
2	51	20.60	53	18.90	1.70
3	61	19.80	65	17.55	2.25
4	50	19.90	45	17.70	2.20
5	60	20.15	47	17.90	2.25
6	----	----	----	----	----
7	18	20.15	37	21.10	— .95
8	5	20.30	18	18.60	1.70
9	32	19.20	47	16.30	2.90
10	23	17.60	45	17.10	.50
11	10	18.60	30	17.65	.95
12	20	18.90	43	17.65	1.25
13	----	----	----	----	----
14	21	18.95	38	18.10	.85
15	5	18.80	12	18.10	.70
16	8	19.60	22	19.45	.15
17	12	18.65	53	15.20	3.40
18	9	18.60	38	12.05	6.55
19	13	17.70	35	16.65	1.05
20	----	----	----	----	----
21	8	18.50	21	16.45	2.05
22	8	17.85	43	16.00	1.85
23	9	16.85	36	15.50	1.35
24	3	16.90	22	14.50	2.40
25	4	16.00	33	14.40	1.60
26	8	16.20	38	13.30	2.90

(Continued)

TABLE V.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value Dollars	Number of bales	Net value Dollars	Dollars
27	----	----	----	----	----
28	1	14.70	15	13.30	1.40
29	2	15.40	34	13.55	1.85
30	1	11.15	33	13.25	—2.10
Total	484	19.35	954	16.55	2.80
December					
1	3	13.45	19	13.50	— .05
2	----	----	13	13.90	----
3	----	----	16	13.60	----
4	----	----	----	----	----
5	----	----	2	14.55	----
6	----	----	3	12.40	----
7	----	----	10	13.05	----
8	----	----	7	13.55	----
9	----	----	5	13.10	----
10	----	----	2	13.40	----
11	----	----	----	----	----
12	----	----	----	----	----
13	----	----	----	----	----
14	----	----	----	----	----
15	----	----	----	----	----
16	----	----	----	----	----
17	----	----	----	----	----
18	----	----	----	----	----
19	----	----	----	----	----
20	----	----	----	----	----
Total	3	13.45	77	13.50	— .05
January					
1	----	----	----	----	----
2	----	----	----	----	----
3	----	----	3	12.90	----
4	----	----	6	14.40	----
5	----	----	4	13.30	----
6	----	----	9	12.75	----
7	----	----	3	11.65	----
8	----	----	----	----	----
9	----	----	4	12.80	----
Total	----	----	29	10.60	----

TABLE VI.—Average Net Value per 500-pound Bale of Picked and Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, by Days, 1933-34

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value Dollars	Number of bales	Net value Dollars	Dollars
Grand total	2,359	35.15	1,896	34.30	.85
August					
22	----	----	2	35.05	----
23	1	32.70	2	34.65	—1.95
24	----	----	--	----	----
25	2	33.35	----	----	----
26	----	----	----	----	----
27	----	----	----	----	----
28	----	----	1	25.65	----
29	5	34.10	----	----	----
30	4	33.20	2	32.35	.85
31	3	33.75	4	31.80	1.95
Total	15	33.60	11	32.65	.95
September					
1	8	33.20	4	31.10	2.10
2	2	32.70	3	31.00	1.70
3	----	----	----	----	----
4	3	32.85	----	----	----
5	4	30.65	2	28.70	1.95
6	11	30.50	12	31.45	.95
7	19	30.25	3	29.40	.85
8	14	31.90	6	20.80	1.10
9	9	29.85	17	30.10	— .25
10	----	----	----	----	----
11	12	30.70	4	31.50	— .80
12	6	31.80	8	31.35	.45
13	----	----	3	33.90	----
14	19	33.90	9	33.45	.45
15	9	33.25	4	33.15	.10
16	12	32.70	6	35.85	—3.15
17	----	----	----	----	----
18	28	36.10	22	35.65	.45
19	50	34.40	35	38.65	—4.25
20	63	38.70	38	37.60	1.10
21	62	35.55	43	36.15	— .60
22	85	35.65	43	35.30	.35
23	115	37.55	45	36.80	.75
24	----	----	1	36.40	----
25	27	38.15	22	37.00	1.15
26	78	37.75	47	36.25	1.50
27	94	37.45	49	36.30	1.15
28	75	37.00	39	37.90	— .90
29	98	36.25	47	35.85	.40

(Continued)

TABLE VI.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
30	120	36.40	47	35.90	.50
Total	1,023	36.40	559	38.35	—1.95
October					
1	----	----	----	----	----
2	32	37.20	48	35.65	1.55
3	74	36.10	58	35.20	.90
4	106	35.90	80	36.00	— .10
5	81	35.70	46	35.30	.40
6	82	34.65	53	33.60	1.05
7	65	33.50	33	33.05	.45
8	3	32.90	----	----	----
9	45	33.40	41	33.20	.20
10	78	33.35	46	33.50	— .15
11	83	33.10	68	34.15	—1.05
12	89	33.45	54	33.95	— .50
13	43	33.05	17	33.25	— .20
14	43	37.02	25	33.20	3.82
15	----	----	----	----	----
16	16	31.60	21	31.00	.60
17	34	31.00	28	30.90	.10
18	27	31.60	35	32.90	—1.30
19	22	32.20	31	31.00	1.20
20	7	31.55	26	32.30	— .75
21	22	32.85	29	32.65	.20
22	----	----	----	----	----
23	9	32.55	21	31.00	1.55
24	17	33.50	24	31.90	2.60
25	25	34.30	34	33.35	.95
26	32	34.05	41	33.65	.40
27	45	33.75	56	33.50	.25
28	22	33.90	38	33.20	.70
29	----	----	----	----	----
30	20	34.50	26	33.60	.90
31	23	33.95	23	32.70	1.25
Total	1,145	34.00	1,002	33.60	.40
November					
1	30	34.20	19	33.00	1.20
2	8	34.45	5	32.50	1.95
3	3	36.35	1	31.35	5.00
4	2	34.95	----	----	----
5	----	----	----	----	----
6	1	34.90	5	34.45	.45
7	4	33.80	----	----	----
8	17	35.05	13	33.15	1.90
9	5	33.20	4	31.65	1.55
10	14	34.40	25	33.80	.60
11	18	34.90	37	32.35	2.55

(Continued)

TABLE VI.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
12	----	----	----	----	----
13	9	35.55	16	34.40	1.15
14	12	36.10	37	34.95	1.15
15	17	36.55	41	35.10	1.45
16	10	36.00	15	34.25	1.75
17	5	36.05	22	34.85	1.20
18	6	36.40	16	33.55	2.85
19	----	----	----	----	----
20	5	35.35	10	32.65	2.60
21	1	36.85	----	----	----
22	3	34.20	5	33.05	1.15
23	2	35.25	9	32.50	2.75
24	----	----	16	31.75	----
25	4	34.85	8	31.90	2.95
26	----	----	----	----	----
27	----	----	2	34.05	----
28	----	----	3	33.45	----
29	----	----	3	32.25	----
30	----	----	----	----	----
Total	176	35.55	312	33.65	1.90
December					
1	----	----	11	32.40	----
2	----	----	1	31.05	----
Total	----	----	12	32.30	----

TABLE VII.—Average Net Value per 500-pound Bale of Picked and Snapped Cotton at Point No. 1 in Oklahoma, by Days, 1932-33

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Grand total	855	22.50	446	17.70	4.80
September					
10	4	28.05	----	----	----
12	3	25.85	----	----	----
13	11	25.60	----	----	----
15	1	25.20	----	----	----
16	11	24.15	1	23.75	.40
17	6	22.80	1	22.50	.30
19	1	23.80	1	22.70	1.10
20	8	23.30	----	----	----
21	9	25.85	2	22.60	3.25
22	6	28.00	----	----	----

(Continued)

TABLE VII.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
23	5	28.60	----	----	----
24	12	28.00	2	26.45	1.55
26	14	29.80	3	27.45	2.35
28	17	29.80	2	28.15	1.65
29	17	30.15	----	----	----
30	3	29.15	1	27.70	1.45
Total	128	27.45	13	25.60	1.85
October					
1	7	28.90	1	27.35	1.55
3	4	28.80	1	26.45	2.35
5	15	28.30	----	----	----
6	23	27.65	1	27.15	.50
7	29	26.45	2	26.45	
8	20	26.75	2	24.45	2.30
10	14	24.50	2	23.85	.65
11	9	23.75	2	22.10	1.65
12	15	23.85	3	22.55	1.30
13	26	24.15	5	22.80	1.35
14	37	23.05	13	22.35	.70
15	26	22.60	6	21.50	1.10
17	13	22.90	2	21.60	1.30
18	23	21.95	6	20.90	1.05
19	17	21.90	3	20.90	1.00
20	15	22.85	5	21.60	1.25
21	18	22.60	4	21.10	1.50
October					
22	34	22.15	3	20.85	1.30
24	18	22.10	4	22.25	— .15
25	2	21.25	----	----	----
26	5	21.65	1	20.50	1.15
27	14	21.85	2	19.85	2.00
28	37	21.75	7	20.55	1.20
29	31	21.50	10	20.30	1.20
31	9	20.10	2	19.50	.60
Total	461	23.50	87	21.85	1.65
November					
1	26	20.10	10	18.60	1.50
2	24	20.00	15	18.35	1.65
3	25	20.05	12	19.05	1.00
4	26	19.65	11	18.35	1.30
5	34	19.95	10	18.30	1.65
7	8	20.40	2	18.60	1.80
8	5	20.30	7	18.25	2.05
9	14	19.70	7	17.75	1.95

(Continued)

TABLE VII.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
10	16	18.40	14	16.85	1.55
11	8	18.85	7	18.20	.65
12	13	20.05	12	18.70	1.35
14	15	19.55	10	18.30	1.25
15	3	19.55	10	19.05	.50
16	5	20.10	8	18.70	1.40
17	7	18.55	18	17.35	1.20
18	5	18.30	19	17.70	.60
19	11	18.00	22	15.95	2.05
21	5	17.65	8	14.95	2.70
22	5	16.55	24	15.55	1.00
23	3	17.75	21	15.35	2.40
24	1	16.90	24	14.50	2.40
25	1	14.95	3	10.80	4.15
26	5	16.20	22	13.35	2.85
28	----	----	11	13.00	----
29	1	15.45	16	12.60	2.85
30	----	----	20	13.40	----
Total	266	19.45	343	16.30	3.15
December					
1	----	----	1	14.20	----
2	----	----	2	13.55	----
Total	----	----	3	13.75	----

TABLE VIII.—Average Net Value per 500-pound Bale of Picked and Snapped Cotton at Point No. 1 in Oklahoma, by Days, 1933-34

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Grand total	1,098	34.85	453	33.00	1.85
August					
29	5	34.10	----	----	----
30	3	33.80	1	31.50	2.30
31	2	34.10	4	31.30	2.80
Total	10	34.00	5	31.30	2.70
September					
1	4	34.85	1	31.60	3.25
4	3	32.80	----	----	----
5	3	29.85	3	28.70	1.15
6	1	30.05	----	----	----

(Continued)

TABLE VIII.—(Continued)

Date	PICKED		SNAPPED		Difference picked over snapped
	Number of bales	Net value	Number of bales	Net value	
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
7	7	29.85	1	28.10	1.75
8	6	33.75	----	----	----
9	----	----	1	30.80	----
11	4	30.40	1	30.55	— .15
12	4	32.00	1	33.05	—1.05
14	13	34.15	4	32.30	1.85
18	9	37.90	2	36.30	1.60
19	21	38.65	2	37.40	1.25
20	26	37.10	2	36.50	.60
21	20	35.65	6	35.00	.65
22	32	35.95	3	35.10	.85
23	39	37.80	8	36.50	1.30
25	17	38.40	6	37.00	1.40
26	29	38.40	7	37.10	1.30
27	42	37.85	5	37.20	.65
28	31	37.45	3	36.25	1.20
29	30	36.95	5	35.60	1.35
30	49	36.90	10	36.05	.85
Total	390	----	71	----	----
October					
2	23	37.55	4	35.65	—1.90
3	34	36.00	13	34.30	1.70
4	47	35.90	14	35.20	.70
5	47	35.80	8	34.55	1.25
6	44	34.50	12	32.50	2.00
7	42	32.85	7	32.20	.65
8	3	32.90	----	----	----
9	25	32.35	14	31.70	.65
10	40	32.75	15	31.60	1.15
11	47	32.70	14	32.05	.65
12	48	33.10	13	31.85	1.25
13	15	32.70	8	31.80	.90
14	28	32.05	4	30.80	1.25
16	8	30.95	3	30.55	.40
17	13	29.50	6	30.45	— .95
18	8	31.10	6	29.50	1.60
19	6	32.30	8	30.35	1.95
21	4	31.80	1	27.55	4.25
23	7	32.95	10	29.75	3.20
24	13	33.30	9	30.20	3.10
25	15	34.55	13	31.80	2.75
26	24	34.50	15	32.70	1.80
27	24	33.40	16	31.55	1.85
28	10	33.40	16	31.30	2.10
30	9	33.80	7	31.70	2.10
31	18	33.85	11	32.20	1.65
Total	602	----	247	----	----

(Continued)

TABLE VIII.—(Continued)

November					
1	17	34.25	7	31.80	2.45
2	3	34.40	5	32.50	1.90
3	2	35.70	----	----	----
7	1	35.00	----	----	----
8	14	34.90	14	33.15	1.75
9	----	----	----	----	----
10	8	34.80	14	33.75	1.05
11	13	35.00	21	32.40	2.60
12	----	----	----	----	----
13	3	35.60	1	31.65	3.95
14	6	37.00	8	34.30	2.70
15	11	36.55	11	35.20	1.35
16	5	36.80	10	35.00	1.80
17	4	35.90	7	35.50	.40
18	4	35.90	12	33.15	2.75
19	----	----	----	----	----
20	2	36.75	6	34.15	2.60
21	----	----	----	----	----
22	2	34.25	3	32.65	1.60
23	----	----	2	32.55	----
24	----	----	8	32.80	----
25	1	33.80	1	31.25	2.55
26	----	----	----	----	----
27	----	----	----	----	----
28	----	----	----	----	----
30	----	----	----	----	----
31	----	----	----	----	----
Total	96	----	130	----	----

TABLE IX.—Seed Cotton Harvested by Snapping by Counties, Oklahoma Average 1924 to 1932

County	Total pounds of all seed cotton (1000 lbs.)	Total pounds of seed cotton that was snapped (1000 lbs.)	Percent of cotton snapped
State	17,607,422	7,638,605	43.4
Area I	2,664,731	2,137,270	80.2
Custer	275,013	235,952	85.8
Dewey	144,697	128,214	88.6
Kiowa	1,003,407	763,978	76.1
Roger Mills	258,449	197,224	76.3
Washita	983,165	811,902	82.6
Area II	5,418,110	3,412,499	63.0
Alfalfa	4,330	3,236	74.8
Beckham	925,434	606,016	65.5
Blaine	221,013	111,133	50.3
Comanche	364,904	196,649	53.9

(Continued)

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

County	Total pounds of all seed cotton (1000 lbs.)	Total pounds of all seed cotton that was snapped (1000 lbs.)	Percent of cotton snapped
Cotton	238,859	160,288	67.1
Ellis	13,600	9,357	68.8
Garfield	6,196	3,870	62.5
Greer	692,552	515,868	74.5
Harmon	478,837	316,482	66.1
Jackson	1,172,010	781,619	66.7
Jefferson	314,667	166,322	52.9
Major	5,541	3,876	79.0
Texas	301	178	59.4
Tillman	979,866	537,605	54.9
Area III	3,660,327	1,378,458	37.6
Caddo	1,163,228	492,638	42.4
Canadian	103,874	39,320	37.8
Cleveland	187,247	57,226	30.6
Garvin	478,376	125,442	26.2
Grady	762,927	320,814	42.1
Kay	765	333	43.6
Kingfisher	65,823	32,377	49.2
McClain	319,814	98,789	30.9
Nowata	8,336	2,189	26.3
Oklahoma	227,317	61,827	27.2
Stephens	340,715	146,718	43.1
Washington	1,905	785	41.2
Area IV	5,864,254	710,378	12.1
Adair	13,560	806	5.9
Atoka	57,751	2,444	4.2
Bryan	251,624	33,646	13.4
Carter	140,914	28,235	20.0
Cherokee	47,680	3,117	6.5
Choctaw	145,837	6,857	4.7
Coal	65,394	6,787	10.4
Craig	12,729	2,142	16.8
Creek	284,283	26,759	9.2
Delaware	587	30	5.1
Haskell	149,544	8,464	5.6
Hughes	214,438	15,988	7.4
Johnston	95,075	17,591	18.5
Latimer	24,836	1,874	7.5
LeFlore	278,970	8,230	3.0
Lincoln	388,755	35,363	9.1
Logan	250,118	49,483	19.8
Love	93,180	14,058	15.1
Marshall	86,087	13,776	16.0
Mayes	66,789	11,706	17.5
McCurtain	213,345	1,756	.8
McIntosh	248,609	30,604	12.3
Murray	79,001	19,264	24.4
Muskogee	438,510	77,998	17.8

(Continued)

TABLE IX.—(Continued)

County	Total pounds of all seed cotton (1000 lbs.)	Total pounds of all seed cotton that was snapped (1000 lbs.)	Percent of cotton snapped
Noble	28,244	6,383	22.6
Okfuskee	288,839	28,111	9.7
Okmulgee	166,882	18,998	11.9
Osage	68,021	9,759	14.4
Pawnee	97,442	19,006	19.5
Payne	154,987	24,510	15.8
Pittsburg	236,543	32,871	13.9
Pontotoc	170,812	16,688	9.8
Pottowatomie	329,434	47,906	14.5
Pushmataha	68,527	720	1.0
Rogers	65,306	14,993	23.0
Seminole	143,657	5,623	3.9
Sequoyah	146,533	10,430	7.1
Tulsa	102,889	21,013	20.4
Wagoner	148,522	36,379	24.5

SOURCE: Compiled from individual gin reports filed with the Oklahoma State Corporation Commission, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

TABLE X.—Grade and Staple Length Distribution of Picked Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, 1932-33

Grades	TOTAL		STAPLE LENGTHS (INCHES)				
	Bales	Percent	Under 7/8	7/8	15/16	1	1 1/16 and over
			Percent of Total				
Total Percent	----	100.00	4.34	39.30	43.55	11.13	1.68
Extra White	148	5.78	.04	.39	2.70	2.18	.47
G. M.	5	.19	----	.08	.11	----	----
S. M.	46	1.80	.04	.19	1.06	.39	.12
M.	80	3.13	----	.08	1.30	1.48	.27
S. L. M.	17	.66	----	.04	.23	.31	.08
White	2055	80.27	3.71	33.63	34.57	7.19	1.17
G. M.	53	2.07	.27	1.14	.66	----	----
S. M.	1167	45.59	2.31	19.87	20.13	2.77	.51
M.	740	28.90	.86	10.98	12.49	4.03	.54
S. L. M.	89	3.48	.23	1.45	1.29	.39	.12
L. M.	6	.23	.04	.19	----	----	----
Spotted	354	13.83	.59	5.16	6.28	1.76	.04
G. M.	86	3.36	.16	1.33	1.48	.35	.04
S. M.	243	9.49	.27	3.36	4.53	1.33	----
M.	24	.94	.16	.47	.23	.08	----
S. L. M.	1	.04	----	----	.04	----	----
Other	3	.12	----	.12	----	----	----
Total bales	2560	----	111	1006	1115	285	43

TABLE XI.—Grade and Staple Length Distribution of Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, 1932-33

Grades	TOTAL		STAPLE LENGTHS (INCHES)				
	Bales	Percent	Under 7/8	7/8	15/16	1	1 1/16 and over
			Percent of Total				
Total Percent	----	100.00	10.45	55.21	30.89	3.33	.12
Extra							
White	123	5.11	.04	.87	2.87	1.29	.04
G. M.	3	.12	----	----	.12	----	----
S. M.	22	.92	.04	.12	.62	.13	----
M.	51	2.12	----	.50	1.04	.54	.04
S. L. M.	39	1.62	----	.21	.92	.50	----
L. M.	8	.33	----	.04	.17	.12	----
White	1563	65.08	9.12	37.18	17.45	1.29	.04
G. M.	18	.75	.17	.50	.08	----	----
S. M.	382	15.90	3.00	9.75	3.17	----	----
M.	709	29.52	4.29	17.36	7.66	.17	.04
S. L. M.	409	17.04	1.54	8.70	5.79	1.00	----
L. M.	43	1.79	.12	.83	.71	.12	----
S. G. O.	2	.08	----	.04	.04	----	----
Spotted	711	29.60	1.29	16.99	10.53	.75	.04
G. M.	75	3.12	.25	1.83	.96	.08	----
S. M.	384	15.99	.50	9.00	6.24	.21	.04
M.	237	9.87	.50	5.83	3.08	.46	----
S. L. M.	13	.54	.04	.29	.21	----	----
L. M.	2	.08	----	.04	.04	----	----
Others	5	.21	----	.17	.04	----	----
Total bales	2402	----	251	1326	742	80	3

TABLE XII.—Grade and Staple Length Distribution of Picked Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, 1933-34

Grades	TOTAL		STAPLE LENGTHS (INCHES)				
	Bales	Percent	Under 7/8	7/8	15/16	1	1 1/16 and over
			Percent of Total				
Total Percent	----	100.00	7.08	48.43	39.71	4.46	.32
Extra							
White	171	7.00	.53	2.58	3.32	.53	.04
G. M.	56	2.29	.24	.61	1.11	.29	.04
S. M.	91	3.73	.25	1.52	1.72	.24	----
M.	20	.82	.04	.41	.37	----	----
S. L. M.	1	.04	----	----	.04	----	----
L. M.	3	.12	----	.04	.08	----	----
White	646	26.44	2.29	9.99	12.12	1.92	.12
G. M.	64	2.62	.94	.86	.78	.04	----

(Continued)

TABLE XII.—(Continued)

Grades	TOTAL		STAPLE LENGTHS (INCHES)				
	Bales	Percent	Under 7/8	7/8	15/16	1	1 1/16 and over
				Percent of Total			
S. M.	316	12.94	.99	5.94	5.03	.94	.04
M.	191	7.8	.20	2.13	4.62	.74	.08
G. L. M.	60	2.45	.12	.98	1.23	.12	----
L. M.	13	.53	----	.04	.41	.08	----
S. G. O.	2	.08	.04	.04	----	----	----
Spotted	1626	66.56	4.26	35.86	24.27	2.01	.16
G. M.	608	24.90	2.43	11.71	9.78	.82	.16
S. M.	919	37.62	1.67	22.06	12.90	.99	----
M.	75	3.07	.16	1.56	1.15	.20	----
S. L. M.	22	.89	----	.49	.40	----	----
L. M.	2	.08	----	.04	.04	----	----
Other	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total bales	2443	----	173	1183	970	109	8

TABLE XIII.—Grade and Staple Length Distribution of Snapped Cotton at Selected Points in Oklahoma, 1933-34

Grades	TOTAL		STAPLE LENGTHS (INCHES)				
	Bales	Percent	Under 7/8	7/8	15/16	1	1 1/16 and over
				Percent of Total			
Total Percent	----	100.00	20.93	47.03	27.07	4.47	.50
Extra White	187	9.50	.82	3.66	4.11	.76	.15
G. M.	24	1.22	.41	.51	.25	.05	----
S. M.	56	2.84	.30	1.07	1.22	.25	----
M.	60	3.05	.06	1.57	1.22	.15	.05
S. L. M.	34	1.73	.05	.46	.86	.31	.05
L. M.	13	.66	----	.05	.56	----	.05
White	690	35.04	8.89	16.30	7.97	1.63	.25
G. M.	15	.76	.31	.25	.10	.10	----
S. M.	195	9.90	4.41	4.17	.91	.31	.10
M.	221	11.23	2.75	5.69	2.18	.56	.05
S. L. M.	168	8.53	1.02	4.06	2.84	.56	.05
L. M.	80	4.06	.40	1.88	1.63	.10	.05
S. G. O.	11	.56	----	.25	.31	----	----
Spotted	1090	55.36	11.22	27.02	14.94	2.08	.10
G. M.	228	11.58	3.91	4.98	2.44	.25	----
S. M.	533	27.06	5.23	12.90	7.41	1.42	.10
M.	255	12.96	1.88	7.16	3.56	.36	----
S. L. M.	65	3.30	.15	1.78	1.32	.05	----
L. M.	9	.46	.05	.20	.21	----	----
Other	2	.10	----	.05	----	----	----
Total bales	1969	----	412	926	533	88	.10