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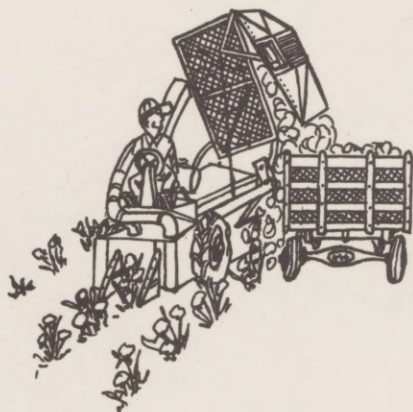
Cotton - Ginning

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The Texas Cotton Ginning Industry, 1964-65 Season



COTTON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

The University of Texas • Austin



Research Report No. 79

THE TEXAS COTTON GINNING INDUSTRY, 1964-65 SEASON

Cotton Economic Research
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas

A Part of

The Cotton Research Committee of Texas

PREFACE

Last season a study of the Texas Cotton Ginning Industry was undertaken and was reported on in our Research Report No. 73. This study was very well received by the industry; and it was requested that the study be carried over into the 1964-65 season with more emphasis on the new equipment added, value of the plants, payroll involved, and the amount of taxes paid. This has been done with the excellent cooperation of the Texas cotton ginners. Over 340 replies to our questionnaires were received, which amounts to over 26 per cent of the Texas active gins for the season.

The data in this publication indicates the tremendous value of the Texas Cotton Ginning Industry to the economy of the state. Taxes—local, state, and federal—paid by Texas gins amount to over \$2.6 million. Texas gins have a payroll of over \$25 million, which in turn is spent for food, clothing, housing, education and recreation in the state. In addition, the lint, cottonseed and by-products supply jobs and income to many Texas citizens.

We wish to express our thanks to those gin owners and managers who took the time to complete and return the necessary information. We wish to thank those who made the many helpful suggestions and contributions in the preparation of this publication, in addition to those who reviewed the manuscript.

Various publications published by the sections and divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce and the Texas Cotton Ginners Association were used in the preparation of the report.

COTTON ECONOMIC RESEARCH
Austin, Texas 78712

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INTRODUCTION

The cotton ginning industry has undergone many changes since Eli Whitney invented the forerunner of the modern-day cotton gin in the year 1793. Prior to the invention of Eli's gin, there had been machines in operation for the ginning of seed cotton. One of these was a crude roller type gin which could gin five times the amount that a man could gin by hand in a day's time.

With the new inventions and improvements being made in the spinning and weaving machinery, the demand for cotton increased, resulting in the need for a faster and more efficient means of ginning cotton, which Eli Whitney filled with his invention. Since the time when man power was used to operate the early Eli Whitney type gins, we have seen the motive power change to animal power, water power, steam power, gas engines, and finally the electric power used in present-day gin installations.

Since man first used cotton in textiles, he has constantly increased the speed of harvesting of cotton, ginning of cotton and the manufacturing of textiles. This faster pace has brought problems to the cotton ginner, for the faster harvesting method has meant that the ginner receives a lower grade of seed cotton to be ginned at a faster rate. This has resulted in the addition of dryers, precleaners, burr and stick machines, etc. in an effort to enable the ginner to gin at faster rates without ruining his gin stands and still turn out an acceptable grade of lint. Most of these last additions or changes to the gin plant have occurred in the last two or three decades. Much of this was pointed out in our Research Report No. 73. There has been little change in the per cent of active gins by crop reporting districts, number of active gins by districts

and in the number of seed cotton dryers since last season. As a result, several of the tables in report No. 73 have not been included in this publication.

Texas cotton production for the state was down in comparison with the previous season although some of the crop reporting districts within the state produced more cotton this season than last. Those districts that produced more cotton were 1-N, 8, 9, and 10-A. Shown below are the Texas 1964-65 season yield and production figures by crop reporting districts.

Table 1. TEXAS YIELD AND PRODUCTION IN 500-POUND GROSS WEIGHT BALES FOR THE 1964-65 SEASON BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

District	Yield--Pounds Per Harvested Acres	Production in 500-Pound Gross Weight Bales
1-N	585	565,400
1-S	422	1,348,700
2	215	482,900
3	159	16,600
4	208	442,600
5	338	91,800
6	621	212,600
7	138	23,900
8	324	312,400
9	502	248,300
10	271	45,200
10-A	417	331,600
State	348	4,122,000

Source: "Cotton Report," USDA Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
Austin, Texas.

Based on the gin plants which returned the information sheets for the 1964-65 season, a table was developed showing the per cent of gins in Texas by crop reporting districts as to the date of their construction, see Table 2 below.

Table 2. PER CENT OF GIN PLANTS INITIALLY BUILT BETWEEN YEARS INDICATED BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

District	1929 or Before	1930- 1939	1940- 1949	1950- 1959	1960 To Present	Total
1-N			5	68	27	100
1-S		6	24	43	27	100
2	17	12	10	40	21	100
3		100				100
4	17	16	14	36	17	100
5	25	8	17	17	33	100
6				50	50	100
7			50	50		100
8	24	11	18	29	18	100
9	22		9	47	22	100
10			33	33	34	100
10-A	5		33	38	24	100
State	11	7	17	42	23	100

Source: Original data for those gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

EQUIPMENT

With the advent of increased mechanical harvesting, the type and amount of supplementary gin equipment needed to prepare and control the seed cotton prior to the actual ginning has, through necessity, also increased. Drying the seed cotton to assist and increase the removal of trash prior to ginning has become commonplace in the modern Texas gins. In a majority of Texas gins, both tower and other types of dryers are to be found. Table 3 shows the average number of tower dryers per plant by crop reporting districts for the 1964-65 season. Single battery gin plants were found to have an average for the state of 1.4 tower dryers per plant during the season. The state average for the same season was found to be 2.9 tower dryers per plant for multiple battery gin plants.

In the same table is the average number of dryers (all types) per plant by crop reporting districts for the 1964-65 season. Slightly over 35 per cent of the gins in the state reported that they had both types of dryers. At the same time, 52 per cent indicated that they had tower dryers only in their plants.

The use of dryers to prepare the seed cotton for more efficient removal of burrs, sticks, leaves, rocks, and other trash has been on the increase in recent years. It has also been ascertained that if the seed cotton and lint is too dry when handled by the gin saws and lint cleaners, the equipment tends to damage the lint resulting in more short fibers. With this discovery, gin machinery manufacturers developed devices and systems to assure the presence of the proper amount of moisture at the time of ginning the seed cotton. Such systems and devices have become more prevalent in the Texas gin plants with each passing year.

Table 3. DRYER AND CLEANING EQUIPMENT DATA FOR TEXAS GINS
BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

Districts	Average Number Tower Dryers Per Gin Plant	Average Number All Types Dryers Per Gin Plant
1-N	1.9	2.1
1-S	1.9	2.7
2	1.6	2.5
3	1.0	1.0
4	1.3	1.7
5	1.4	1.9
6	1.2	1.4
7	1.0	1.7
8	1.4	1.9
9	1.5	2.4
10	1.2	1.6
10-A	1.7	2.3
State	1.6	2.1

Source: Original data for those gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

Table 4 has the percentage of moisture control systems present in the gin plants by crop reporting districts for the 1964-65 season. The table also shows the per cent of time that the systems were in use during the ginning season. This table also indicates the per cent that reported their devices or systems which were built by gin machinery manufacturers and those which were homemade or used steam and boiler type moisture restoration systems or devices.

Table 4. PERCENTAGE OF MOISTURE CONTROL AND/OR RESTORATION SYSTEMS BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

District	Per Cent of Gins Having Units			Per Cent of Time the Units Are In Operation
	Prefab** Units	Other** Units	All Units	
1-N	34	9	43	52
1-S	58	14	72	76
2	4	5	9	45
3				
4	6	3	9	86
5	8		8	95
6	36		36	82
7				
8	11	6	17	95
9	4		4	100
10	17		17	100
10-A	32		32	96
Weighted State Average	22	6	28	77

* Prefab units - Jackson, Murray, France, etc.

** Other units - boiler, steam, and homemade.

Note: Districts 3 and 7 data not available.

Source: Original data for those gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

With this continuing desire and need to gin more cotton in a given period of time due to the current harvesting practices and labor and cost factors, the trend was first toward the addition of more stands to the existing gin plant installations. This can be seen by the data in Tables 5 and 6. Table 5 shows the per cent of gins having various numbers of gin stands for the years of 1940, 1945, and 1964 by crop reporting districts.

Table 5. PER CENT OF GINS HAVING THE INDICATED NUMBER OF GIN STANDS PER GIN FOR SELECTED YEARS (DATA IN PER CENT)

Districts	Year	1-2	3	4	5 or More	Total
1-N	1940	-	3	51	46	100
	1945	-	3	39	58	100
	1964	4	9	39	48	100
1-S	1940	-	1	45	54	100
	1945	-	*	46	54	100
	1964	-	12	26	62	100
2	1940	*	1	31	68	100
	1945	-	*	35	65	100
	1964	-	4	52	44	100
3	1940	2	9	58	31	100
	1945	2	12	58	28	100
	1964	-	-	50	50	100
4	1940	1	2	48	49	100
	1945	1	2	50	47	100
	1964	7	19	47	27	100
5	1940	10	27	45	18	100
	1945	8	25	49	18	100
	1964	25	9	33	33	100
6	1940	-	4	26	70	100
	1945	-	5	16	79	100
	1964	-	-	21	79	100
7	1940	-	19	51	30	100
	1945	-	18	51	31	100
	1964	-	33	67	-	100
8	1940	3	13	37	47	100
	1945	1	15	38	46	100
	1964	7	9	43	41	100
9	1940	4	8	44	44	100
	1945	2	9	44	45	100
	1964	4	8	52	36	100
10	1940	-	4	40	56	100
	1945	-	3	36	61	100
	1964	-	17	33	50	100
10-A	1940	2	-	49	49	100
	1945	1	1	55	43	100
	1964	5	5	13	77	100
State	1940	3	10	44	43	100
	1945	3	9	45	43	100
	1964	5	10	40	45	100

* Less than .5%.

Source: 1940 and 1945 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
1964 Original data from gins reporting at end of 1964-65.

In Table 6 is the average number of stands per plant by crop reporting districts in Texas for the years of 1935, 1940, 1945, 1963, and 1964. The data shown for the years of 1963 and 1964 are based on those gins which reported for the respective seasons. Part of the difference between the two seasons is due to the fact that different gins reported for the two different seasons, while some gins reported for both seasons.

Table 6. AVERAGE NUMBER OF STANDS PER GIN PLANT BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS FOR SELECTED YEARS

District	1935	1940	1945	1963*	1964*
1-N	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.1
1-S	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	5.1
2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.5
3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.5
4	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.2
5	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.8
6	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.8
7	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.3
8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3
9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4
10	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
10-A	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	6.5
Others - District Location Unknown	3.6	3.8	3.9	—	—
State	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.7

* Based on gins reporting at end of 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and original data.

Single battery gins for the 1964-65 season reported an average of 4.3 gin stands per plant while the multiple battery gin plants in Texas reported an average of 9.0 stands per installation.

In the more recent years, old gin stands are being replaced with modern ones which often have more saws per stand than the original plant. Thus, in some cases, a plant that has modernized might have less stands but more saws to the stand; and in other cases, more saws to the plant than before. Single battery gin plants reported an average of 377 saws to the plant for the 1964-65 season, while the multiple battery plants reported 815 saws to the plant for the season. The average number of saws per plant showed an increase for all crop reporting districts in the 1964-65 season, except for District 8 which was the same as last season and District 9 which had a slight decrease in the number of saws in comparison with the 1963-64 season. The data as to average number of saws per plant for the years of 1935, 1940, 1945, 1963, and 1964 are in Table 7.

The average number of saws per stand by Texas crop reporting districts for the years of 1935, 1940, 1945, 1963, and 1964 is in Table 8. There is one saw more per stand in 1964 than in 1963 on the basis of the state overall average. This indicates that, as stated before, many of the older stands are being replaced by gin stands with more saws than the originals had. There is not a lot of difference between multiple and single battery gin plants on the basis of the average number of saws per gin stand. The average number of saws per stand for the single battery plants was 88 saws per stand while the multiple battery plants had 91 saws per stand for the season.

Table 7. AVERAGE NUMBER OF SAWS PER GIN PLANT BY CROP
REPORTING DISTRICTS FOR SELECTED YEARS

District	1935	1940	1945	1963*	1964*
1-N	345	337	353	436	476
1-S	362	360	361	399	444
2	378	377	375	377	387
3	321	312	311	344	360
4	366	360	358	345	364
5	271	278	287	337	314
6	359	343	293	400	407
7	313	313	314	350	359
8	351	346	342	375	375
9	342	348	338	354	348
10	348	352	349	382	402
10-A	363	353	341	397	582
Others - District Location Unknown	268	283	292	—	—
State	337	338	340	378	408

* Based on gins reporting at end of 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and
original data.

Table 9, based on those gins who reported at the end of the 1964-65 ginning season, was prepared in an effort to give some indication as to the types and percentages of gin stands that are in use in the state according to the crop reporting districts. On the basis of the entire state, the data indicates that 41 per cent of the gin stands in use were of the 80-saw type followed by 39 per cent for the 90-saw type stands. These two types of gin stands were the predominate ones found in the state.

Table 8. AVERAGE NUMBER OF SAWS PER STAND BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS FOR SELECTED YEARS

District	1935	1940	1945	1963*	1964*
1-N	75	75	77	97	98
1-S	77	78	78	91	91
2	76	77	76	88	87
3	73	74	76	80	80
4	75	75	76	84	85
5	73	75	76	82	84
6	76	76	77	83	86
7	74	76	77	92	83
8	73	74	74	85	87
9	74	76	75	82	85
10	76	75	74	81	86
10-A	76	77	76	88	88
Others - District Location Unknown	74	74	75	--	--
State	75	75	76	88	89

* Based on gins reporting at end of 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and original data.

Table 9. PER CENT OF VARIOUS STANDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF SAWS PER STAND FOR THE CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

District	Number of Saws Per Stand									Total
	70	75	79	80	88	90	100	120	178	
1-N	2	1	4	20	2	43	5	17	6	100
1-S	-	3	2	40	1	37	2	13	2	100
2	2	5	3	40	-	44	1	4	1	100
3				100						100
4	5	3	1	52	3	28	3	4	1	100
5	-	-	-	76	-	20	-	4	-	100
6	-	-	-	38	-	62	-	-	-	100
7	-	-	-	64	18	18	-	-	-	100
8	12	1	-	34	2	43	-	6	2	100
9	-	2	2	44	7	44	1	-	-	100
10	-	-	-	41	15	44	-	-	-	100
10-A	-	-	3	43	7	41	-	5	1	100
State	3	2	2	41	3	39	2	7	1	100

Source: Original data for those gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

Gin equipment requires employees to operate it and to keep it in operation. In Table 10, the average number of employees per gin according to the crop reporting districts is shown for the seasons of 1960, 1963, and 1964. Most of the district employment figures show a decrease in the number of employees in 1964 as compared with 1963; only Districts 1-S, 8, and 9 went counter to this trend.

Table 10. AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER GIN BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

District	1960-61	1963-64	1964-65
1-N	19.3	22.8	22.5
1-S	18.5	20.3	21.4
2	12.2	13.3	10.9
3	7.0	6.7	5.0
4	8.3	11.9	11.1
5	—	12.0	10.1
6	9.0	15.4	14.1
7	8.4	9.3	8.0
8	8.9	10.2	13.1
9	8.4	16.7	18.7
10	—	11.2	9.2
10-A	18.9	19.7	17.1
Weighted State Average	—	15.4	15.2

Note: The 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons are based on those gins reporting at end of the seasons, while the 1960-61 season is based on data collected at the time of the gin moisture study during the season.

Source: Original data.

GINNING RATE

These changes that are taking place in the gin plant equipment, such as more saws to the gin stand, more gin stands per gin, moisture control systems, etc., are all aimed at the idea of increased seed cotton ginning or more bales ginned per hour. In Table 11 the average number of bales ginned per gin plant for a 12-hour shift according to crop reporting districts for the years of 1940, 1945, 1963, and 1964 is shown. Note that

Table 11. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BALES GINNED PER GIN FOR A 12-HOUR SHIFT
BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS FOR SELECTED YEARS

District	1940	1945	1963*	1964*
1-N	45.0	45.8	90.0	107.4
1-S	50.5	51.6	79.2	108.8
2	48.6	48.9	69.6	70.0
3	39.5	39.9	46.8	34.0
4	48.9	47.0	56.4	57.6
5	40.5	42.6	57.6	57.0
6	44.2	42.4	66.0	62.8
7	39.6	42.0	82.8	50.0
8	47.4	44.9	68.4	65.5
9	47.2	45.7	67.2	67.7
10	46.8	48.9	64.8	75.8
10-A	51.5	53.1	91.2	101.4
Others - District Location Unknown	36.8	37.7	--	--
Weighted State Average	46.1	46.1	70.8	78.7

* Based on gins reporting at end of 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and original data.

seven of the twelve crop reporting districts had a greater number of bales ginned in the 1964 season than in the previous years. Five of the districts had a reduction in the number of bales ginned per 12-hour shift. Many of the gins in these districts reported that there was less cotton to be ginned during the 1964 season than previously which accounts for their decrease. When the multiple battery gin plants are averaged by themselves, we find that they ginned an average of 202 bales per 12-hour shift for the season.

Table 12 shows the average number of pounds of lint ginned per saw per hour for the years of 1940, 1945, 1963, and 1964 by crop reporting districts.

Table 12. AVERAGE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF LINT GINNED PER SAW PER HOUR BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS FOR YEARS INDICATED

District	1940	1945	1963	1964
1-N	5.5	5.4	8.6	9.4
1-S	5.9	6.0	8.2	10.1
2	5.3	5.5	7.7	7.5
3	5.3	5.3	5.7	3.9
4	5.7	5.5	6.8	6.6
5	6.1	6.1	7.1	7.6
6	5.4	6.0	6.9	6.4
7	5.3	5.5	9.9	5.8
8	5.6	5.4	7.6	7.3
9	5.6	5.5	7.9	8.1
10	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.9
10-A	6.1	6.6	9.6	7.3
State	5.6	5.6	7.8	8.0

Calculated from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and original data.

The state average pounds of lint ginned per saw per hour for the multiple battery gin plants during the 1964-65 season was reported to be 9.9 pounds per saw per hour.

Another way of expressing this information is found in Table 13 where the average number of bales ginned per hour per stand by crop reporting districts for the same selected years is shown. The 1963-64 and 1964-65 data for this and the other two preceding tables are based on those gins which reported the information at the end of the respective ginning seasons.

Table 13. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BALES GINNED PER HOUR PER STAND BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS FOR YEARS INDICATED

District	1940	1945	1963*	1964*
1-N	.822	.826	1.667	1.763
1-S	.913	.935	1.500	1.914
2	.816	.837	1.349	1.295
3	.786	.805	.907	.629
4	.854	.830	1.146	1.143
5	.919	.921	1.171	1.250
6	.822	.921	1.146	1.089
7	.805	.854	1.186	.970
8	.830	.804	1.295	1.270
9	.848	.826	1.302	1.282
10	.830	.872	1.149	1.404
10-A	.935	1.000	1.689	1.300
State	.853	.854	1.372	1.396

* Based on gins reporting at end of 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons.
 Source: Calculated from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and original data.

The Texas ginners were asked if their ginning rate for the 1964-65 season was better, worse, or the same as the previous season. If they reported an increase or decrease in the rate, they then were asked to report the cause. On the basis of the state as a whole, 38 per cent reported an increase, 43 per cent reported the same rate of ginning as last season, and 19 per cent reported a decrease. The reasons given by those ginners who reported an increase in their ginning rate in descending order of importance are: (1) Gin was new, rebuilt, or new equipment was added prior to beginning of season; (2) More seed cotton was delivered to the gin and in better condition; (3) Improved gin efficiency and less down time this season; (4) Favorable harvesting weather; (5) Other reasons. For those gins which reported a decrease in the rate of ginning, the following reasons were advanced, in descending order of importance: (1) Low quality seed cotton with lots of green bolls delivered to the gin this season; (2) Insufficient cotton delivered to the gin; (3) Dry weather, drought conditions during the season; (4) Labor supply less and inefficient; (5) Other reasons. This information was converted to percentage data and is given in Table 14 for the season by crop reporting districts.

The condition of the seed cotton delivered to the gin is the ginner's biggest problem. The ginner has added more and more equipment to his gin in an effort to obtain the best grade possible for the grower, regardless of the quality or condition of the seed cotton delivered by the grower. As a result, the grower has come to think and believe that he need take no pains with harvesting his cotton, but can leave it up to the ginner--he is the Miracle Man. Thus, what is dumped in the ginner's lap under the label of seed cotton is often anyone's guess. But the days of the Miracle Man are over, for when a grower delivers 4,000 pounds plus of seed cotton to

District	Per Cent of Gins Reporting Better Ginning Rate	Reasons for Increase in Per Cent							Same Rate	Per Cent of Gins Reporting Decrease in Ginning Rate	Reasons for Decrease in Per Cent							
		New or Rebuilt Equipment	Improved Gin Efficiency & Less Down Time	Favorable Harvesting Weather	More Seed Cotton Delivered & in Better Condition	Labor--More & Efficient	Others	Total			Low Quality Cotton With Green Bolls Delivered	Short Crop Year Insufficient Cotton	Dry Weather--Drought	Labor--Less & Inefficient	Excess Down Time	Others	Total	
1-N	55	36	23		41			100	37	8	100							100
1-S	56	44	26		22	8		100	17	27	30	40	20			10		100
2	22	56		11	33			100	48	30	27	40	27	6				100
3	50									50	100							100
4	36	42	12	12	18	12	4	100	47	17	61	8	23		8			100
5	42	75			25			100	42	16	50	50						100
6	29	25	25		50			100	50	21					100			100
7									67	33		100						100
8	30	23	31	15	8	15	8	100	52	18		17	66	17				100
9	36	12	51	12		25		100	55	9				100				100
10	17		100					100	50	33	50		50					100
10-A	43	38		25	25		12	100	48	9	50				50			100
State Weighted Average	38	38	21	8	23	8	2	100	43	19	35	24	24	7	3	7		100

Source: Original data.

Table 14. REASONS FOR INCREASE OR DECREASE IN GINNING RATE IN 1964-65 OVER PREVIOUS SEASON BY REPORTING GINS AT END OF SEASON

the gin and the ginner can only obtain one 400-pound bale from all this seed cotton, then the end is in sight. In a situation like this both the grower and the ginner lose money. The grower loses through the wasted space used to handle foreign matter in the trailer, cost to haul this excess to the gin, cost of harvesting it and finally the value of the lint derived from such a trailer is many times negligible.

If the ginner is charging on a per bale basis he loses, for such a trailer load will tax his overhead system to its capacity, or even exceed it. Such a load would be equal to the normal wear of more than ten regular trailer loads, take twice as long or more to gin, and the ginner will have only received a revenue to offset his cost equal to one bale. If the ginner is ginning the cotton on the basis of seed cotton weights, then his time of ginning cost may be covered, but the excessive wear his equipment receives and the other problems involved will still be to his disadvantage. In fact, he would be better off if he sent the grower and his load of seed cotton to his nearest competition.

Over processing, which is often necessary to handle poor quality seed cotton in a gin, often results in a loss to the grower and ginner alike. Such over processing is hard on gin equipment, and many times the grower's return would be more if the cotton were not over processed. Over processing may raise the grade by a half or a complete grade, but the staple may be reduced by $1/32$ of an inch or more, while prep could be lower and the short fiber content may be upset, thus reducing the value received, particularly when the weight of the material removed is considered. The receipt and processing of poor quality seed cotton by the gin simply increases the likelihood of the ginner being forced to replace his gin equipment sooner than anticipated due to the excessive wear.

NEW EQUIPMENT ADDED

The per cent of gins reporting the addition of new equipment or remodeling prior to the start of the 1964-65 season is given in Table 15 by crop reporting districts. The table also shows the percentage of those gins that added new equipment or remodeled, and had an increase in their ginning rate for the 1964-65 season.

Table 15. PER CENT OF GINS WHICH ADDED NEW EQUIPMENT OR REMODELED PRIOR TO THE 1964-65 SEASON

District	Gins Which Added New Equipment or Remodeled	Rate of Ginning Increased - Yes
1-N	59	58
1-S	51	80
2	27	36
3	—	—
4	42	50
5	41	80
6	29	25
7	—	—
8	45	67
9	50	36
10	67	0
10-A	54	42
State	45	50

Source: Original data for gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

The ginners were asked why they added the new equipment. The major reasons given in their descending order of importance are: (1) Improve seed cotton cleaning ability; (2) Improve and/or increase the gin capacity; (3) Improve lint cleaning ability; (4) Do a better job of ginning and/or obtain a better grade for their customers; (5) Increase ginning speed; (6) Other reasons. This information was converted to percentages according to crop reporting districts for the season and is shown in Table 16.

The value of this new equipment which the ginners added is reported by averages for the crop reporting districts in the section on Value and Cost in Table 20. The total estimated value due to the new equipment added is reported by crop reporting districts and for the state in Table 21 covering the 1964-65 season.

GINNING VOLUME

The average number of bales ginned per gin by crop reporting districts based on those gins which reported for the 1964-65 season and earlier selected years is located in Table 17. When only the state's multiple gin battery plants are considered, it was found that they ginned an average of slightly over 10,000 bales for the season, while the average for the state's single battery gin plants amounted to a little better than 3,000 bales for the same season.

From the ginning volume data supplied by those gins which reported at the end of the season, a table was constructed showing the percentage for the gins in the various crop reporting districts of Texas according to the volume of cotton they reportedly ginned. Over 67 per cent of the gins in the state reporting for the season ginned between 0 and 4,000 bales. Nearly 22 per cent were in the 4,001 to 6,000 bale grouping, while

District	Per Cent Gins Reporting Addition of New Equipment	Improve Capacity	Improve Seed Cotton Cleaning	Improve Ginning Speed	Improve Lint Cleaning	Do a Better Job of Ginning (Grade)	Moisture Control	Improve Suction	Remove Green Bolls & Rocks	Others	Total
1-N	59	33	30	10	7	10	3			7	100
1-S	51	30	20	10		10	10	7		13	100
2	27	12	19	6	19	6			25	13	100
3	0										
4	42	16	22	7	14	9	7	7	2	16	100
5	41	40	40							20	100
6	29		60			20			20		100
7	0										
8	45	11	39	4	21	7		7	11		100
9	50	29	18		35	18					100
10	67	25	50			25					100
10-A	54	13	40		13	13				21	100
State Weighted Average	44	21	28	6	13	10	4	4	5	9	100

Source: Original data.

Table 16. REASONS ADVANCED FOR ADDITION OF NEW EQUIPMENT
Data in Per Cent

Table 17. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BALES GINNED PER GIN BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS FOR SELECTED YEARS

District	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1963	1964E	1964*
1	1,460	1,650	638	2,755	3,792	4,938	5,279	4,762	5,539
2	1,488	1,378	1,266	2,188	2,311	3,924	3,393	2,707	2,907
3	1,041	797	253	710	717	912	1,000	1,250	1,058
4	835	1,055	973	1,127	1,512	1,478	1,904	1,660	1,982
5	615	864	336	606	1,538	1,372	1,911	1,532	1,973
6	1,764	3,396	3,295	2,533	4,030	4,255	4,476	3,790	5,321
7	927	889	638	1,624	928	2,978	1,718	1,176	1,074
8	615	618	705	912	976	1,651	1,539	2,103	2,317
9	684	1,492	909	1,404	2,475	1,379	3,160	3,657	3,570
10	748	1,056	1,514	2,124	3,136	3,402	2,850	3,423	4,423
State	854	1,040	870	1,568	2,290	3,062	3,346	3,127	3,233

* Averages based on gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

E - Estimated averages as based on USDA, AMS, Cotton Division data.

Source: Calculated from USDA, AMS, Cotton Division; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; and original data.

six per cent were in the 6,001 to 10,000 bale group and the remaining five per cent were in the over 10,000 bale volume group for the season. These data are found in Table 18 according to volume ginned for the 1964-65 season by the state crop reporting districts.

Table 18. PER CENT OF GINS BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS
ACCORDING TO VOLUME OF BALES GINNED FOR THE 1964-65 SEASON

District	Volume Ginned					Total
	0-2000	2001- 4000	4001- 6000	6001- 10,000	10,001 & Over	
1-N	2	29	47	14	8	100
1-S	10	30	40	6	14	100
2	39	38	19	4	-	100
3	100					100
4	58	38	2	2	-	100
5	75	8	17	-	-	100
6	7	28	37	14	14	100
7	100					100
8	48	41	9	2		100
9	18	49	18	10	5	100
10	49	34	17			100
10-A	18	19	34	19	10	100
State	33.8	33.6	21.6	6.3	4.7	100

Source: Original data.

The break-even point is expressed as the number of bales which must be ginned by a gin plant in order to meet all fixed and variable costs before any profit or return can be realized for a season's ginnings. The number of bales ginned for the average gin to reach the break-even point for single battery gin plants in the 1964-65 season was 1,916 bales, while the number required for the multiple battery gin plants was found to be 4,533 bales. This amounted to 63 per cent of the average volume ginned by the single battery gin plants and 44 per cent of the average volume ginned by the multiple battery gin plants during the season.

These data expressed as an average of all gins according to the various crop reporting districts, along with the state's overall average figures, is shown in Table 19 for the 1964-65 season. Slightly over 14 per cent of the gins reporting for the season did not gin enough cotton to reach the break-even point. The districts where this problem was the greatest were Districts 3 and 7, with 50 per cent or more of the reporting gin plants not reaching their break-even point. The districts with the next largest problem were Districts 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 10-A, where from 14 to 23 per cent of the reporting gins did not gin enough cotton to break even. All the gin plants reporting in the District 6 area indicated that they ginned a sufficient amount to exceed the break-even point. The remainder of the crop reporting districts had from four to six per cent of the reporting gins failing to reach the break-even point for the season.

In the same table are found the data representing the percentage of the gins which reported as having a night shift in operation for some period in the season. Also included is the average down time in minutes per gin plant by crop reporting districts for the season.

Table 19. AVERAGE 1964-65 SEASON DATA ON NUMBER OF BALES REQUIRED TO BREAK EVEN, DOWN TIME IN MINUTES, AND PERCENTAGE FIGURES FOR GINS HAVING NIGHT SHIFTS BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

District	Number of Bales to be Ginned to Break Even	Percentage Break-even is Average Ginned	Per Cent of Gins Reporting Having a Night Shift	Average Down Time for 12-Hour Shift in Minutes
1-N	3,090	59	96	61
1-S	2,956	52	89	71
2	2,095	72	44	66
3	1,100	76	NA	NA
4	1,438	72	76	66
5	1,110	56	50	77
6	2,450	46	78	120
7	1,665	NA	33	60
8	1,344	58	69	83
9	1,644	46	92	77
10	1,815	77	33	120
10-A	2,794	56	95	66
State	2,108	65	74	72

NA - Not available.

Source: Original data for gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

The state average value of the multiple battery gin plants for the season amounted to \$354,026, while the average value for the single battery gin plants reached \$145,676 per gin plant. This same Table 20 also lists the average taxes (local, state, and federal) paid by the gin plants for the 1964-65 season by districts. In addition, the average gin payroll per gin plant by crop reporting districts is given in the table, along with the average gin employment figures. The multiple battery gin plants reported paying almost twice as much taxes as the single battery plants.

In Table 21 the 1964-65 season's estimated value of new equipment added, value of gin plants, taxes paid by gin plants, total gin plant payroll, total employment, and the total cost of ginning by crop reporting districts and for the state are shown. The estimated data in this table are obtained by expansion of the average gin plant data by crop reporting districts according to the number of active gins in the respective districts.

The United States average ginning charge per bale for the 1964-65 season, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, amounted to \$16.78, which is down two cents from the previous season average. The state with the lowest ginning charge was Virginia at \$12.38 per bale, while the state with the highest ginning charge was Oklahoma with \$20.10 per bale. The national average charge for bagging and ties when separated from ginning charges increased seven cents a bale over the previous season to reach \$5.09 per bale. The Texas cost of bagging and ties increased 17 cents per bale over the previous season to reach \$5.33 per bale. The United States average charge for roller ginning of American Egyptian cotton was reported as being \$25.30 per bale, and the cost of roller ginning upland cotton was reported at \$20.92 per bale.

VALUE AND COST

The gins adding new equipment during the season had a state average of \$18,210 addition per plant, which was almost equal to a \$3,000 increase over what was reported last year. The state average gin value for the season also increased over the previous season by reaching the \$163,054 figure for those plants reporting. This information on the value of the gins and the value of new equipment added by crop reporting districts is in Table 20.

Table 20. TEXAS 1964-65 SEASON AVERAGE DATA BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS AND STATE AVERAGE

District	Value of New Equipment Added	Value of Gins	Taxes Paid by Gin	Payroll	Total Average Employment
1-N	\$39,712	\$215,303	\$3,493	\$33,359	22.5
1-S	25,654	221,585	2,829	29,170	21.4
2	13,455	175,056	1,604	17,550	10.9
3	NA	65,000	NA	NA	5.0
4	10,316	106,540	1,370	13,046	11.1
5	5,240	97,240	767	8,895	10.1
6	21,966	200,863	1,653	22,144	14.1
7	15,000	107,000	569	8,014	8.0
8	21,150	115,145	1,527	9,437	13.1
9	12,821	106,291	1,884	15,376	18.7
10	18,117	130,000	1,981	16,941	9.2
10-A	13,025	243,304	3,132	25,274	17.0
Weighted State Average	18,210	163,054	2,019	19,332	15.1

Source: Original data for those gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

Table 21. TEXAS 1964-65 SEASON ESTIMATED DATA BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS AND TOTAL FOR STATE

Districts	Value of New Equipment Added	Total Value of Gins	Taxes Paid by Ginners	Total Payroll	Total Employment	Total Cost of Ginning Crop
1-N	\$2,938,688	\$23,468,027	\$380,737	\$3,636,131	2,448	\$11,049,000
1-S	3,642,868	59,163,195	755,343	7,788,390	5,700	24,618,500
2	740,025	31,335,024	287,116	3,141,450	1,945	8,540,700
3	NA	780,000	NA	NA	60	268,500
4	1,103,812	29,298,500	376,750	3,587,650	3,047	7,016,550
5	140,851	6,223,360	49,088	569,280	646	1,560,850
6	274,575	11,449,191	94,221	1,262,208	804	4,150,100
7	90,000	1,926,000	10,242	144,252	144	300,000
8	1,480,500	16,811,170	222,942	1,377,802	1,915	5,261,250
9	474,377	7,334,079	129,996	1,060,944	1,292	3,929,800
10	217,404	2,340,000	37,639	304,938	165	726,800
10-A	677,300	23,113,880	297,540	2,401,030	1,619	6,517,800
State	11,810,400	213,242,426	2,641,614	25,274,075	19,785	73,939,850

NA - Not available.

Source: Calculated from original data reported by gins at end of 1964-65 season.

The Texas average ginning charge per bale for the 1964-65 season was reported by the Cotton Division, USDA, as \$17.96, while the state average based on those gins which reported to CER for the same season amounted to \$17.93 per bale. The data by crop reporting districts is in Table 22. The state average charge for multiple battery gin plants was \$18.93 per bale, and \$17.47 per bale was the average charge by the single battery gin plants during the season.

A few of the gins reporting the charges for ginning during the season indicated that they charged on the basis of seed cotton weights. For those reporting in this fashion the charges ranged from \$.55 to \$1.10 per hundred-weight. There was also some indication that there was a price differential involved for the per bale ginning charges depending on whether the seed cotton delivered had been machine picked or machine stripped. The machine stripped cotton was about \$4.00 more per bale than the machine picked cotton. A gin plant using either of these methods of arriving at a ginning charge has a much better method and/or chance of offsetting the extra cost or loss involved when ginning a load of poor quality seed cotton without penalizing other customers or taking a loss himself. The amount of mechanically harvested cotton increases with each passing year; 78 per cent of the nation's crop was thus harvested for the season. The Texas figure for the 1964-65 season reached a total of 85 per cent, 65 per cent being machine stripped and 20 per cent mechanically picked.

Table 22 also shows by crop reporting districts the average labor (payroll) costs per bale, the average taxes paid per bale, the average operating costs per bale including bagging and ties, and the percentage that the taxes paid per gin are of the average gin value according to

Table 22. AVERAGE DATA PER BALE FOR GINNING CHARGE, LABOR COST (PAYROLL), TAXES PAID, GINNING OPERATION COST, AND TAXES AS A PER CENT OF GIN VALUE FOR THE 1964-65 SEASON BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

District	Charges for Ginning Including Bagging & Ties	Labor (Payroll) Costs for Cotton Ginned	Taxes* Paid for Cotton Ginned	Operating Cost of Ginning Including Bagging and Ties	Taxes As a Per Cent of Gin Value
1-N	\$19.05	\$5.27	\$.43	\$16.19	1.76
1-S	18.58	4.87	.44	15.55	1.46
2	17.43	5.64	.44	15.25	1.09
3	17.95	NA	NA	15.70	NA
4	16.13	5.53	.46	14.07	1.45
5	16.43	4.90	.39	12.00	.89
6	17.66	4.10	.68	13.77	1.56
7	15.00	4.90	.35	10.45	.62
8	17.25	4.46	.34	13.64	1.00
9	16.04	4.00	.52	11.62	2.04
10	18.17	5.49	.96	14.82	1.74
10-A	19.17	4.31	.71	14.69	1.56
Weighted State Average	17.93	4.90	.48	14.79	1.45

* Local, state and federal taxes.

NA - Not available.

Source: Original data for gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

those gins which reported at the end of the season. The state average operating cost per gin for the multiple battery gins was found to be \$16.82 per bale and this cost for the single battery gins was \$14.27 per bale.

For a further breakdown of the payroll costs per bale by crop reporting districts see Table 23. Here the data have been divided further according to the volume of cotton ginned by the gin plants within the districts as the data permitted. Some combining of districts was involved for Districts 5, 7, and 10 due to insufficient data for individual district results. The multiple battery data were, of course, insufficient to give satisfactory

Table 23. AVERAGE PAYROLL COSTS PER BALE BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS AND ACCORDING TO VOLUME OF BALES GINNED FOR SINGLE BATTERY GINS (DOLLARS PER BALE)

District	Volume of Bales Ginned for Season					
	0-1,000	1,001-2,000	2,001-3,000	3,001-4,000	4,001-5,000	5,001 & Over
1-N			6.61	5.39	4.74	3.95
1-S		5.94	4.72	5.29	5.49	4.02
2		5.70	6.01	5.43	5.53	4.72
4	5.03	5.34	5.90	5.84	4.71	
6			5.23	4.43	3.94	4.24
8	4.85	4.26	5.02	4.88	3.06	
9	5.26	4.09	4.44	3.61	4.12	3.51
10-A		7.36	5.21	4.54	3.84	3.62
(5, 7, & 10)*	3.37	7.39	7.50	5.25		4.33
Weighted State Average	4.40	5.40	5.86	5.13	4.73	4.07

* Districts 5, 7, and 10 grouped together due to insufficient data for separate district reports; District 3 data not available.
Source: Original data for those gins reporting at end of 1964-65 season.

results by crop reporting districts. As a result, all multiple battery gin plant data were combined to develop a state figure by volume ginned for the season and are shown below:

<u>Volume Ginned in Bales</u>	<u>Average Payroll Cost in Dollars Per Bale</u>
0 - 4,000	\$4.86
4,001 - 8,000	4.77
8,001 - 12,000	4.75
12,001 - 16,000	4.24
16,001 - 20,000	4.14
20,001 - all over	3.38 to 5.03*

*These two figures are based on data reported and best estimates available.

Source: Original data.

SUMMARY

We sincerely hope this publication will be a source of information in relation to the Texas Cotton Ginning Industry for the 1964-65 season and will be an aid to the Texas Gin Industry in attempting to improve its constantly changing job and position in the economy of the state. Based on those gins which reported at the end of the season, the following ginning industry facts are presented:

1. Cotton production increased in Districts 1-N, 8, 9, and 10-A, while the state total production for the season decreased in relation to the preceding season.
2. The average number of tower dryers per gin was 1.6 (all gins) in the state. The state average for the multiple battery gins was 2.9 per gin, and the single battery gins had 1.4 tower dryers per gin.
3. Thirty-five per cent of the gins reporting had both tower and other types of dryers, and the state average number of all types of dryers per gin was 2.1.

4. Twenty-eight per cent of the gins in the state reported possession of a moisture control system which was in operation 77 per cent of the time on an average during the season.
5. The average number of gin stands per plant for the state and season was 4.7, while the state single battery gins averaged 4.3 stands per plant, and the multiple battery gins averaged 9.0 stands per plant.
6. The Texas gin plants averaged 408 saws per plant. The single battery gin plants averaged 377 saws per plant, while the multiple battery gin plant averaged 815 saws per plant. The overall average number of saws per stand was 89 for the season which is one above the preceding season state average. Forty-one per cent of the gin stands in the state were 80-saw stands, while 39 per cent were 90-saw stands. The remaining 20 per cent of the gin stands in Texas gin plants have a varied number of saws to the stand.
7. The average number of employees in the state was 15.2 per gin plant which is down slightly from last year. This held true by crop reporting districts except Districts 1-S, 8, and 9.
8. The average number of bales ginned per 12-hour shift was 78.7 for the state. This is an increase over the preceding year. The state's multiple battery gin plants ginned an average of 202 bales per 12-hour shift.
9. The state's gin plants averaged 8.0 pounds of lint per saw per hour, or 1.4 bales per stand per hour. Thirty-eight per cent of the gin plants reported an increase in ginning rate, 43 per cent the same rate, and 19 per cent reported a decrease for the season. See Table 14 for the reasons given for the increase or decrease.

Some 45 per cent of the reporting gin plants indicated that new equipment had been added to their plants before the beginning of the season, and 50 per cent of these reported an increase in their ginning rate. See Table 16 for the reasons advanced for the addition of new equipment.

The following facts are for those gins which reported in relation to their ginning volume and break-even volume for the season:

1. The average number of bales ginned in the state per gin plant (all types) was 3,233 bales. The state's multiple battery gins averaged 10,000 bales per plant, while the single battery plants ginned a little more than 3,000 bales per plant.

2. Over 67 per cent of the gins reporting in the state ginned less than 4,000 bales for the season and the rest ginned over 4,000 bales for the season.
3. The state average for the number of bales that had to be ginned for the gins to break even was 2,108 bales. The multiple battery gins reported that they had to gin 4,533 bales on an average to break even, while the single battery gins required a ginning volume of 1,916 bales for the season. The break-even volume amounted to 63 per cent of the average volume ginned by the single battery plants and 44 per cent of the volume ginned by the multiple battery plants in the state.
4. On the basis of the state as a whole, an average of 14 per cent of the gins did not gin enough cotton to break even for the season. The districts where the problem was worse were Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 10.
5. Seventy-four per cent of the gins reporting stated that they had operated with a night shift during the season.
6. The average down time per gin plant during the season was 72 minutes per gin per 12-hour shift on a state-wide basis.

The gins reporting this season indicated an increased amount of new equipment which was added before the start of the season. This new equipment amounted to an estimated \$12 million dollars for the entire state.

The following section deals with the cost and value figures based on the gins that reported.

1. The average value of new equipment added per plant amounted to \$18,210. This was an increase of about \$3,000 over last season.
2. The average state value of all gins was \$163,054 per gin, while the state multiple battery plant value was \$354,026, and the single battery gin plant value was reported as \$145,676 per gin.
3. The estimated state total value of cotton gins was placed at over \$213 million.
4. The taxes paid by the gins in the state for the season was estimated at \$2.6 million. The average taxes paid by the gins in the state amounted to \$2,019 per gin.
5. The estimated payroll paid by the gins in the state was placed at over \$25 million. Based on the state average per gin, this amounted to \$19,332 for the season.

6. The estimated gin plant employment for the season was 19,785 employees for Texas. The total figure of 19,785 may be a little high since some of the employees who worked at Lower Valley gins early in the season will go up to the High Plains later in the season to work.
7. The estimated cost of ginning the 1964-65 crop was \$74 million. The gin plant average charge for ginning a bale amounted to \$17.93 per bale for the season. The average charge based on multiple battery gin plants was \$18.93, while the single battery gin plants charged an average of \$14.47 per bale. The range in the ginning charge for those gin plants which charged on the basis of seed cotton weights was \$.55 to \$1.10 per hundredweight.
8. The state average labor (payroll) cost per bale was found to be \$4.90 during the season.
9. The state average taxes paid by the gin plants was \$.48 per bale.
10. The average total taxes paid by the gin plants as a per cent of the average gin value was 1.45 per cent for the gins in the state.

From these data it can be seen that the Texas Cotton Ginning Industry is an important factor in the economic picture of the state and its people. The gins represent an estimated source of \$2,641,614 in taxes to local, state, and federal governments, \$11,810,400 in buying power for new equipment from state suppliers, a source of a \$25,274,075 payroll which will be spent for food, housing, education, and recreation in the state.

The \$73,939,850 estimated cost of ginning the 1964-65 cotton crop amounts to about \$7.00 per capita to the people of Texas. In addition to the value of the lint, the cottonseed and its by-products supply jobs and income to many Texas citizens.

