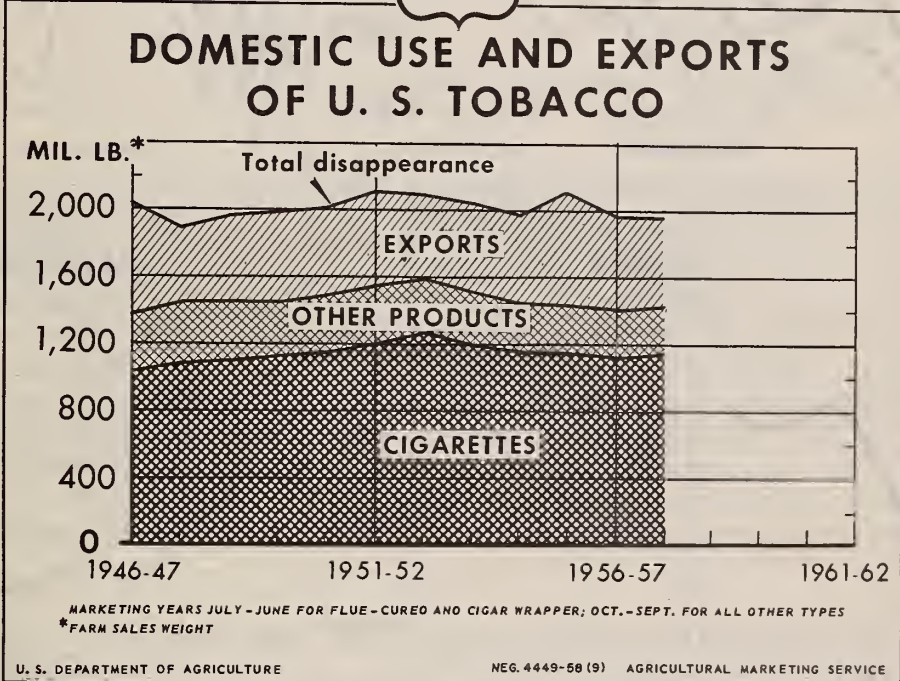
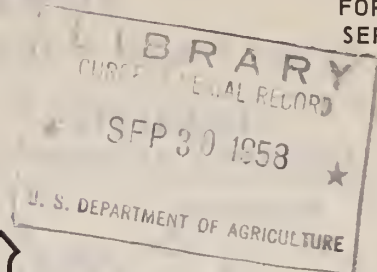


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TOBACCO SITUATION

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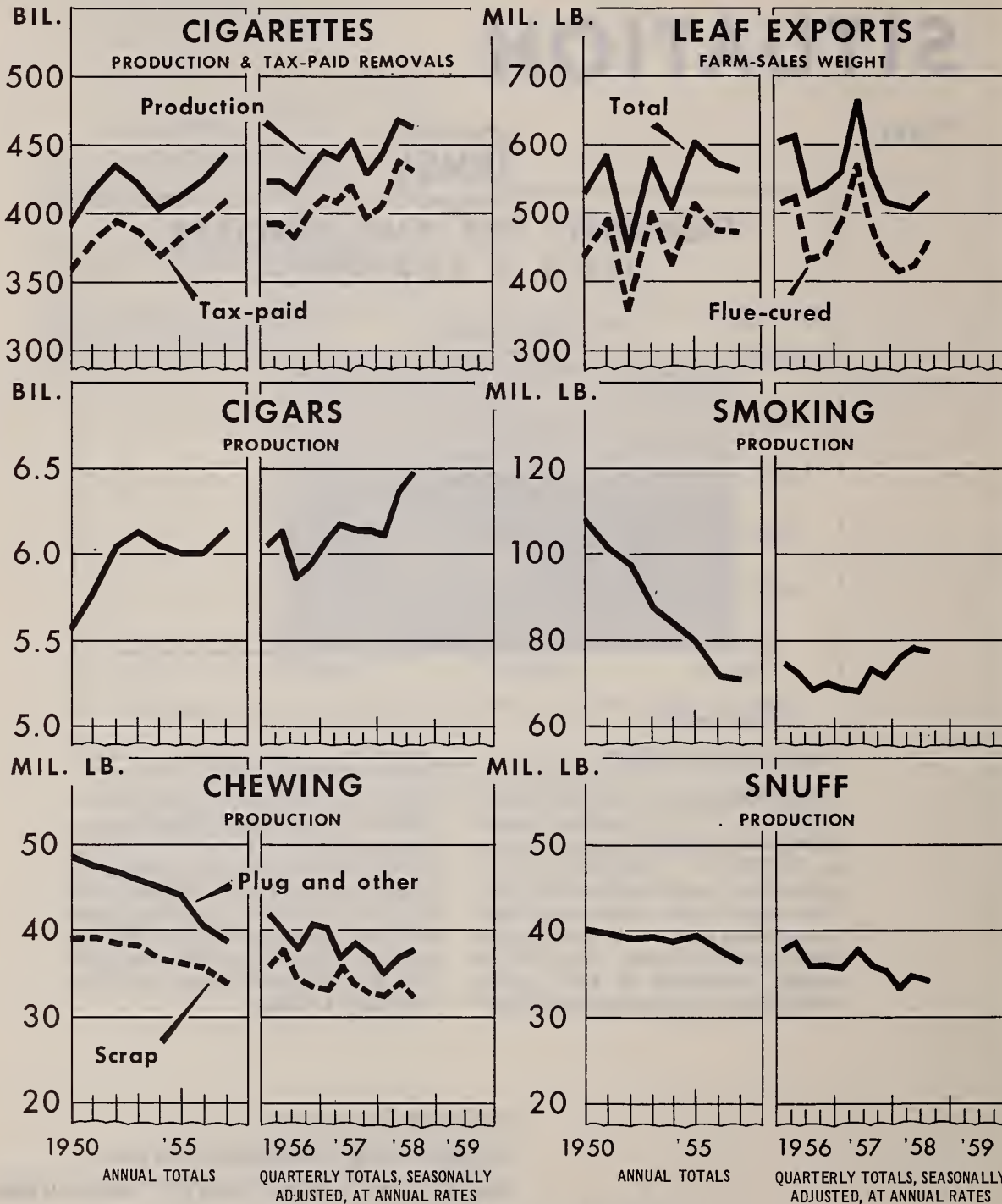
Total disappearance of leaf tobacco in 1957-58 at 1,955 million pounds (farm-sales weight) is nearly the same as in 1956-57. Domestic use increased due mostly to the larger cigarette output; more tobacco also went into smoking tobacco but less into the other tobacco products. The 1957-58 exports estimated at 529 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were about

5 percent lower than in 1956-57 but nearly the same as the recent 10-year average. About 1,150 million pounds of domestic leaf were used in cigarette manufacture-around 35 million pounds more than in 1956-57. Apparently leaf used per 1,000 cigarettes in 1957-58 averaged close to the 1956-57 figure after declining about 10 percent in the preceding 4 years.

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 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



LAST QUARTER SHOWN, PARTLY ESTIMATED

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 22, 1958

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SUMMARY

The quantity of tobacco (farm-sales weight) utilized in cigarettes turned upwards in 1957-58 after declining for several years. This resulted mainly from the increase to a new high in total number of cigarettes produced. The number of cigarettes made per pound farm-sales weight tobacco was close to that of the preceding year. A further small increase in total use of tobacco leaf is expected in 1958-59 as cigarette consumption is expected to continue to trend upward.

Cigarette output this year is estimated at a record 457 billion compared with 442 billion in 1957. U. S. smokers in this country, our possessions, and among overseas forces will consume the entire output except for the approximately 18 billion exported. Domestic cigarette consumption is likely to continue to rise as the population of smoking age increases and, probably as the result of additional smokers among women. Also some smokers, who switch to filter tip cigarettes, tend to smoke at a higher rate. This year, filter tip cigarettes may account for around half of all cigarettes smoked compared with close to two-fifths last year.

The 1958 consumption of cigars and cigarillos in the United States and by overseas forces is estimated at near 6.4 billion--3 percent more than in 1957. The expanding use of sheet binder and the larger share of cigarillos than a few years ago have increased the number of units produced per pound of farm-sales weight cigar tobacco. Cigar and cigarillo consumption seems likely to make further gains in 1959.

The 1958 output of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes is estimated at 77 million pounds--6 1/2 million pounds above 1957. This is the first upturn in 9 years. Some smokers in recession-affected areas, and others in States in which cigarette taxes have been increased, are probably using more smoking tobacco. A further appreciable increase in purchases of smoking tobacco for reasons of economy does not appear likely in view of the generally favorable outlook for consumer income.

The 1958 production of chewing tobacco is estimated at near 69 million pounds--down about 5 percent from 1957. A further decline appears to be in prospect for the years ahead. The 1958 output of snuff estimated at about 34 million pounds is about 2 million pounds less than in 1957 and probably the lowest in 40 years. In certain industries, workers often use snuff. If activity in these industries continues to expand, snuff consumption in the coming year may hold near this year's level.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in calendar 1958 are expected to be around 465 million pounds declared weight (520 million farm-sales weight)--about 7 percent below 1957 and 4 percent below the 1952-56 average. Despite last year's small crop, exports of flue-cured, the predominant export class, were relatively heavy in the last half of 1957. This movement into export channels was reflected in reduced shipments in the first half of 1958. In the year ended June 30, 1958, exports of tobacco for foreign currencies (P. L. 480 programs) accounted for 7 percent of total exports compared with 11 percent in 1956-57 and 14 percent in 1955-56. Increasing consumption of cigarettes in foreign countries and favorable levels of economic activity abroad are sustaining factors affecting exports of United States tobacco, but U. S. growers in recent years have faced increasingly greater competition from the expanded tobacco production of foreign producing area. United States tobacco exports have held up fairly well on an absolute basis but in relation to the total volume moving in world trade, they have declined.

The 1958-59 total supply of flue-cured tobacco is 3 percent below 1957-58 and 8 percent below the peak level of 1956-57. This year's crop is estimated at about a tenth larger than last year's crop but well below other postwar years except 1948. Carryover from previous crops declined 8 percent and may be down another 5 percent by mid-1959. The 1959 flue-cured marketing quota and acreage allotment will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by December 1. In December growers will vote on whether they favor marketing quotas on their 1959, 1960 and 1961 crops.

Approximately 55 percent of the 1958 flue-cured crop had been marketed through September 22. Prices through that date averaged 57.2 cents per

pound compared with 56.4 cents in the comparable period last season. About 13 percent of market deliveries were placed under Government loan compared with 4 percent in the fore part of last season.

The 1958-59 total supply of burley is estimated at 1 1/2 percent less than for 1957-58 and 6 percent below the peak level of 1954-55. This year's crop is indicated to be slightly smaller than last year's and carryover is probably down a little. The 1959 burley marketing quota and acreage allotment will be announced by February 1, 1959. Soon thereafter, growers will vote on whether or not they favor marketing quotas on their next three crops.

Marketings of burley usually start by December 1. Prices are expected to average at least as high as last season when they were second highest on record.

The 1958-59 total supply of Maryland tobacco is estimated to be about 1 percent less than for either of the 2 preceding years. The 1959 Maryland tobacco quota will be announced late this fall or during the winter and growers will vote soon thereafter in a referendum on quotas applicable to the next three crops.

The principal domestic outlet for the flue-cured, burley and Maryland types is cigarettes. Leaf exports usually account for about 35 to 40 percent of the annual disappearance of flue-cured, 6 or 7 percent of burley, and in recent years, around a third of Maryland tobacco.

The 1958-59 total supply of fire-cured tobacco is estimated to be more than a tenth lower than for 1957-58 and the smallest on record. About half of fire-cured is used domestically, mainly in snuff, and half is exported. The 1958-59 total supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco is estimated to be 6 percent below 1957-58 and the lowest since World War II. The main outlet for these types is chewing tobacco. Next year's marketing quotas on these types will be announced by February 1. Growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured approved quotas on their 1958, 1959 and 1960 crops last February. Following announcement of the 1959 quota, growers of sun-cured will vote on quotas for the next three crops.

The 1958-59 total supply of continental cigar filler tobacco is indicated at 2 percent above that of 1957-58, which was the smallest on record. The Pennsylvania crop is up sharply from the drought-reduced level of last year but the relatively small production in Ohio is down.

The 1958-59 total supply of Connecticut Valley binder types is indicated to be down 20 percent from a year ago while supply of Wisconsin binder types is only 5 percent below 1957-58. Connecticut Valley growers have drastically reduced production in the last 3 years as use of processed sheet binders has expanded. Marketing quotas on the binder types and the Ohio filler type for 1959 will be announced by February 1.

The 1958-59 total supply of the shade-grown cigar wrapper types is estimated to be 3 percent above 1957-58 and a record high. The increase in carry-over more than offset the decrease in this year's production. Exports of shade-grown wrapper were at a new high in 1957-58.

Government price supports for the kinds of tobacco under Federal marketing quotas are mandatory at 90 percent of parity except for the fire-cured, dark air-cured and sun-cured types. The support levels for the latter types are set at fixed percentages of the burley support (75 percent for fire-cured and 66-2/3 percent for dark air- and sun-cured) but they cannot go above 1957 levels unless 90 percent of the parities for these types should exceed those levels.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Seasonal Adjustment of Data Relating to Manufactured
Tobacco Products and Leaf Exports (AMS-276)

This publication provides the seasonally adjusted data underlying the charts now regularly carried on page 2 of the Tobacco Situation, and includes a short description of the methodology followed in making the seasonal adjustments. Single copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

Cigarette output appears certain to reach a new high this year and is likely to continue upward in 1959. U. S. smokers consume about 96 percent of all cigarettes manufactured in this country. Commercial exports for foreign consumption amount to about 4 percent. Domestic cigarette consumption is likely to continue to rise as the result of the prospective increased population of smoking age and additional smokers among women. Another factor that probably adds to cigarette sales is the increase in the proportion of filter tip smokers. Some persons smoke filter tip cigarettes at a higher rate than they smoked non-filter tips.

Domestic cigarette consumption in calendar year 1958, as indicated by tax-paid removals, is estimated at 424 billion--about 3½ percent more than in

Table 1.—Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption, shipments and exports for specified periods

Period	Total output	Domestic consumption ^{1/}	Shipments to:		Exports
			Overseas forces and other ^{2/}	Puerto Rico and other ^{3/}	
	<u>Billions</u>	<u>Billions</u>	<u>Billions</u>	<u>Billions</u>	<u>Billions</u>
Average:					
1935-39	164.2	157.0	.9	.8	5.5
1940-44	256.9	223.5	26.5	1.0	5.8
1945	332.2	267.2	56.9	1.2	6.9
1946	350.0	321.7	5.0	1.6	24.1
1947	369.7	335.4	10.4	1.1	22.8
1948	386.8	348.5	12.8	1.7	25.2
1949	385.0	351.8	12.0	1.7	19.5
1950	392.0	360.2	15.6	1.9	14.3
1951	418.8	379.7	20.1	2.0	16.8
1952	435.5	394.1	21.7	1.9	16.4
1953	423.1	386.8	18.8	2.0	16.2
1954	401.8	368.7	15.9	1.8	15.4
1955	412.3	382.1	13.2	2.0	15.1
1956	424.2	393.2	13.3	2.0	15.7
1957	442.4	409.4	13.7	2.1	17.0
1958 ^{4/}	457.0	424.0	13.2	2.1	17.7
			Fiscal year		
Year ending June					
1954	413.6	377.7	18.0	1.9	15.6
1955	407.8	375.2	15.5	1.9	15.1
1956	416.8	387.1	12.5	2.0	15.3
1957	433.9	401.7	14.0	2.0	16.1
1958	449.1	416.3	13.2	2.2	17.7

^{1/} Tax paid removals including Alaska and Hawaii. ^{2/} Includes ship stores and other smaller tax free categories. ^{3/} Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands. ^{4/} Estimated.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

1957, nearly 22 percent more than 10 years ago and the highest on record. Total cigarette manufacture, including those exported and shipments to overseas forces, Puerto Rico and some other U. S. areas, is estimated at 457 billion compared with the previous record high of 442 billion in 1957.

Consumption per person 15 years and over in 1958 is estimated at about 180 packs (20 cigarettes per pack)--2 percent more than in 1957 and 9 percent more than in 1948. This year's figure on a per-person basis is second only to the 183 packs in 1952--a Korean War year, when use by overseas troops was particularly heavy.

In 1957, purchasers spent over $5\frac{1}{4}$ billion dollars for cigarettes at retail. This figure will undoubtedly be topped in 1958. Contributing factors are (1) the higher cost per pack to users who switch from regular size of non-filter tip to filter tip brands, (2) the higher retail price for nonfilter tips during 1958 than in most of the first half of 1957 and (3) advances in cigarette tax rates by several of the 43 States that tax cigarettes. The Federal excise tax on cigarettes is equivalent to 8 cents a pack. Under present legislation, this tax will revert to 7 cents per pack on July 1, 1959, unless it is again postponed by Congress, as it has been several times.

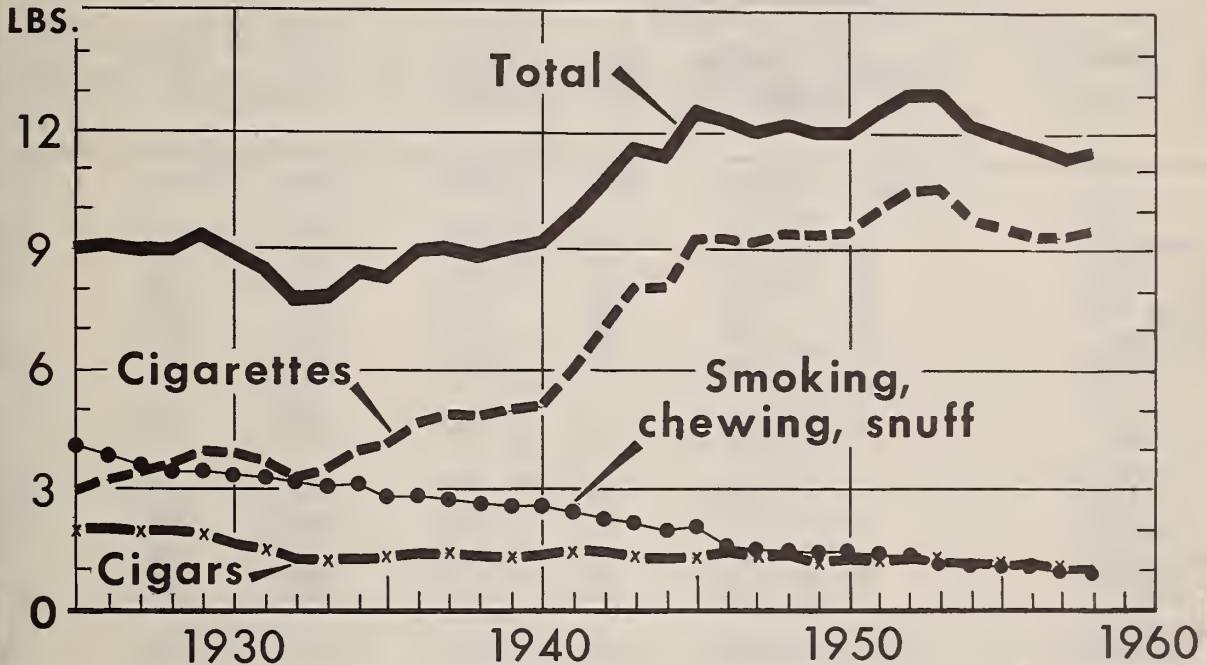
Filter tip cigarettes continue to be promoted extensively by all leading companies and may account for about half of all cigarettes consumed this year. In 1957, filter tips accounted for close to two-fifths of the total, but as recently as 5 years ago, only about 3 percent.

Utilization of unstemmed tobacco in cigarette manufacture after declining for 4 consecutive years turned upward in the year ended June 30. The upturn appeared to be largely due to the increased number of cigarettes made since the quantity of leaf tobacco used per unit of output was close to the figure of a year earlier. It is still too early to tell whether the average number of cigarettes obtained per pound of leaf tobacco has stabilized or may decline further. On the average, manufacturers get more cigarettes per pound of unstemmed tobacco than they did a few years ago. Mainly, this is because the cubic space filled with tobacco is smaller in many filter tips than in non-filter tips, and because of use of sheet tobacco and additional stems in the manufacture of cigarettes. A third reason is that the circumference of some cigarettes has been reduced in the last several years.

This year's commercial exports of cigarettes probably will be the highest since 1949. During January-July, cigarette exports were nearly 5 percent above those in the same period of last year. The principal increases were to Venezuela, Belgium and the Netherlands Antilles.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Per Capita, 15 Years Old and Over



UNSTEMMED PROCESSING-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES AND BY OVERSEAS FORCES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1122A-58(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The 1958 tobacco consumption per person 15 years and over (in the United States and by overseas forces) is estimated at 11.6 pounds--up a little from the postwar lows of the two preceding years. Tobacco consumed in cigarettes, at nearly 9.5 pounds per person, accounts for over four-fifths of the total. The number of cigarettes consumed per person is second only to the 1952 high, but fewer pounds of tobacco are being used than in several years before 1956. This is because of the

greater number of cigarettes now made from a pound of unstemmed tobacco.

Tobacco consumption per person in the form of cigars is estimated to be up a little in 1958 and consumption of smoking tobacco per person increased for the first time in more than a decade. Consumption per person of chewing tobacco and snuff continue to decline and are the lowest this century.

Table 2.--Cigarette exports from the United States to leading destinations for specified periods

Country	Calendar year		Year ending June 30		January-July		1958 as percent- age of 1957
	Average 1934-38	Average 1952-56	1957 <u>1/</u>	1958 <u>1/</u>	1957 <u>1/</u>	1958 <u>1/</u>	
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
Venezuela	39	1,644	2,102	2,686	1,212	1,591	131
Morocco	12	1,741	2,032	1,923	1,199	1,146	96
Hong Kong	22	817	961	1,278	651	586	90
France	307	786	982	1,217	820	684	83
Belgium	63	723	568	793	368	517	140
Sweden	80	726	709	595	365	322	88
Netherlands							
Antilles	105	583	320	515	164	363	221
Ecquador	7	344	356	495	269	236	88
Singapore	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	478	<u>2/</u>	504	---
Italy	34	443	399	457	230	288	125
Other countries <u>3/</u>	4,105	7,966	7,688	7,250	4,330	3,876	90
Total all countries	4,774	15,773	16,117	17,687	9,608	10,113	105

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Previous to January 1958 included in British Mayala.
3/ Includes about 95 to 110 foreign destinations in recent years.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Cigarette shipments for overseas forces and ships stores have been fairly stable in the last 3 or 4 years at roughly a third lower than the level in the peak period of the Korean War.

Cigars

Cigar and cigarillo consumption in the United States and by overseas forces in 1958 is estimated at near 6.4 billion--3 percent more than in 1957 and 10 percent above 10 years ago. The number consumed per male 15 years and over in 1958 is estimated at 108--almost 2 percent above 1957 but not markedly changed from 10 years ago. Cigarillo-size cigars probably comprised at least an eighth of the total number, in contrast with a very small fraction a decade ago. Cigar and cigarillo consumption seems likely to make further gains in 1959.

Table 3.--Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over, in United States and by overseas forces, 1925-58

(Unstemmed weight)				
Year	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smoking, chewing, and snuff	Total tobacco products
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	2.96	1.99	4.03	8.98
1926	3.17	1.99	3.87	9.03
1927	3.42	1.93	3.61	8.96
1928	3.58	1.91	3.44	8.93
1929	3.91	1.86	3.44	9.21
1930	3.84	1.67	3.34	8.85
1931	3.63	1.53	3.29	8.45
1932	3.21	1.24	3.19	7.64
1933	3.49	1.23	3.07	7.79
1934	3.94	1.29	3.11	8.34
1935	4.11	1.30	2.80	8.21
1936	4.61	1.40	2.81	8.82
1937	4.81	1.40	2.74	8.95
1938	4.76	1.31	2.68	8.75
1939	4.95	1.32	2.56	8.83
1940	5.16	1.36	2.60	9.12
1941	5.95	1.42	2.41	9.78
1942	7.01	1.41	2.27	10.69
1943	7.99	1.28	2.19	11.46
1944	8.04	1.22	1.96	11.22
1945	9.15	1.26	2.05	12.46
1946	9.24	1.37	1.59	12.20
1947	9.16	1.29	1.50	11.95
1948	9.35	1.31	1.46	12.12
1949	9.33	1.16	1.44	11.93
1950	9.36	1.18	1.42	11.96
1951	9.98	1.19	1.31	12.48
1952	10.41	1.26	1.25	12.92
1953	10.46	1.26	1.18	12.90
1954	9.73	1.22	1.16	12.11
1955	9.58	1.21	1.15	11.94
1956	9.29	1.11	1.06	11.46
1957	9.33	1.12	1.01	11.46
1958 ^{1/}	9.46	1.14	1.00	11.60

^{1/} Preliminary estimate.

Note: Data are not available to adjust for quantities lost, destroyed, bartered, etc., under war and postwar conditions, but such adjustments probably would be small in relation to totals.

Table 4.-Cigars 1/: Output and domestic consumption for specified periods

Period	Domestic factories		Bonded manufac-turing ware-house	Imports for consumption	From Puerto Rico: Tax-paid with-drawals in United States		Total tax-paid consumption
	Total output	Tax-paid remov-als	Tax-free remov-als	Tax-paid remov-als	Total <u>2/</u>	From Cuba	
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average:							
1935-39	5,075	5,060	13	66	192.4	3.0	27.4
1940-44	5,450	5,282	199	105	93.7	15.3	11.6
1945	5,275	4,774	469	82	60.0	59.8	59.8
1946	5,618	5,621	26	125	22.2	20.1	77.8
1947	5,488	5,460	41	124	12.5	9.1	6.2
1948	5,645	5,588	38	140	11.8	10.3	5.0
1949	5,453	5,399	46	142	10.9	10.2	4.6
1950	5,399	5,365	47	160	11.9	11.1	.7
1951	5,594	5,518	85	177	14.3	13.0	.7
1952	5,825	5,755	102	196	14.6	12.5	1.9
1953	5,915	5,820	90	205	16.8	13.4	9.9
1954	5,820	5,690	89	206	16.3	12.3	49.5
1955	5,776	5,688	82	227	20.3	14.7	84.3
1956	5,767	5,633	72	230	22.8	18.4	93.2
1957 <u>3/</u>	5,897	5,761	76	238	26.0	20.0	123.7
1958 <u>4/</u>	6,030	5,935	80	242	28.0	22.0	140.0
					Fiscal year		
Year ending							
June							
1954	5,849	5,736	101	199	16.2	12.6	30.0
1955	5,787	5,704	82	222	18.2	14.3	66.4
1956	5,806	5,672	74	231	20.9	14.9	92.8
1957	5,779	5,652	74	234	23.7	18.5	100.8
1958 <u>3/</u>	5,952	5,837	80	238	26.3	21.1	133.8

1/ Weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000 and including cigarillos. 2/ Predominant share of cigar imports prior to World War II came from the Philippine Islands. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Estimated.

Basic data but not estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Domestic factories in this country provided about 93½ percent of total consumption; bonded manufacturing warehouses using only imported tobacco, 3¼ percent; Puerto Rican factories, 2¼ percent; and imported cigars, less than one-half of 1 percent.

During January-July 1958, about 58 percent of the cigars from domestic and Puerto Rican factories retailed at 8 cents or less compared with 54 percent in the same period last year. About 38½ percent retailed at 8.1 to 15.0 cents compared with 42 percent a year earlier and the percentage selling at above 15 cents each was 3 to 4 percent in both periods. About two-thirds of the cigars made in bonded warehouses sell at higher than 15 cents each. About three-fourths of the imported cigars come from Cuba and mainly retail at over 20 cents each. Most other imported cigars come from the Philippine Republic and mainly retail at less than 8 cents each.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics maintains wholesale price indexes on "low-priced," "popular-priced," "medium-priced" and "high-priced" cigars. As of July 1958, the wholesale price for "low-priced" cigars was about 3½ percent higher than a year ago while the index for "popular-priced" cigars was down 1 percent. Prices of cigars in the two other price classifications were unchanged from a year ago. On an overall basis, wholesale cigar prices have risen only about 5 percent in the last 10 years.

Sheet binders have replaced natural leaf binders on probably around a half of all cigars and cigarillos. A very large proportion of cigarillos use sheet binders. This expanding use, coupled with increases in cigarillo manufacture in recent years, has increased the average number of units turned out per pound of farm-sales weight tobacco. The replacement of natural leaf binder with sheet binder on still more cigar brands is likely in the period ahead--savings in raw material and labor costs are sizable.

Commercial exports of cigars usually account for only around a tenth of 1 percent of total output. During the first 7 months of 1958, they were running about a third higher than in the same months of 1957.

Smoking Tobacco

Output of smoking tobacco in 1958 seems likely to be about 77 million pounds--6½ million above 1957 and 5½ million above 1956. This is the first upturn in annual production in 9 years. The indicated 1958 production, however, is still about 4 percent below the 1955 level, and approximately 25-30 percent below the relatively stable output of 1946-50.

Several factors probably contributed to the rise in smoking tobacco--a secondary outlet for the cigarette types, particularly burley. Manufactured smoking tobacco is used in pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes, ordinarily the most economical forms of smoking. Some smokers in recession-affected areas and in States that have increased cigarette taxes are probably using more smoking tobacco. In the first 7 months of 1958, tax-paid cigarette/papers, which probably account for around half of those used for hand-rolled cigarettes, were

Table 5.--Index numbers of tobacco consumption per capita, 15 years and over, by products, 1925-58 ^{1/}

(1947-49=100)

Year	Cigarettes <u>2/</u>	Cigars <u>2/</u>	Smoking <u>3/</u>	Chewing <u>3/</u>	Snuff <u>3/</u>	Total <u>2/</u>
1925	32	159	217	302	127	75
1926	34	159	210	295	126	75
1927	37	154	198	275	131	75
1928	39	152	189	262	130	74
1929	42	149	187	250	126	77
1930	41	133	193	223	124	74
1931	39	122	212	194	121	70
1932	35	99	220	156	110	64
1933	38	98	218	146	108	65
1934	42	103	215	145	109	69
1935	44	104	212	143	105	68
1936	50	112	211	142	109	73
1937	52	112	202	140	105	75
1938	51	104	212	128	104	73
1939	53	105	212	121	105	74
1940	56	108	211	118	103	76
1941	64	113	199	121	106	81
1942	76	112	173	129	109	89
1943	86	102	155	131	113	95
1944	87	97	141	139	109	93
1945	99	101	165	128	112	104
1946	100	109	102	121	101	102
1947	99	103	99	105	99	100
1948	101	104	101	101	101	101
1949	101	93	100	94	100	99
1950	101	94	98	91	97	100
1951	108	95	91	89	94	104
1952	112	101	86	87	92	108
1953	113	101	78	85	92	108
1954	105	98	74	81	90	101
1955	103	96	71	80	90	99
1956	100	88	63	76	86	96
1957	101	90	61	71	82	95
1958 ^{4/}	102	91	66	65	76	97

^{1/} Including overseas forces beginning 1940.^{2/} Based on unstemmed-weight equivalents.^{3/} Based on manufactured weights.^{4/} Preliminary estimate.

Table 6.--Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods

Period	Smoking	Chewing					Snuff
		Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average							
1935-39	195.3	56.8	6.0	4.8	43.8	111.4	37.3
1940-44	176.2	54.8	6.0	4.6	47.9	113.3	40.7
1945	168.5	59.7	6.7	4.0	47.7	118.1	43.8
1946	106.4	51.8	5.8	3.8	46.1	107.5	39.4
1947	104.7	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	39.2
1948	107.6	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	40.8
1949	108.1	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.6	89.9	40.9
1950	107.7	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0
1951	101.3	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5
1952	96.8	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8
1953	86.6	38.1	4.7	2.9	38.1	83.8	39.1
1954	83.7	36.9	4.9	2.9	36.6	81.3	38.5
1955	80.0	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2
1956	71.5	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7
1957 ^{1/}	70.5	31.6	4.0	2.8	33.9	72.3	36.2
1958 ^{2/}	77.0	29.6	3.9	2.8	32.6	68.9	34.0
Fiscal year							
Year ending:							
June							
1954	83.1	37.6	4.7	2.9	37.5	82.7	39.0
1955	85.0	36.5	4.8	3.0	36.5	80.8	39.0
1956	74.0	34.0	4.3	2.9	36.1	77.3	38.4
1957	68.9	32.3	4.1	2.8	34.3	73.5	36.5
1958 ^{1/}	75.0	30.2	3.9	2.8	33.3	70.2	34.8

^{1/} Subject to revision. ^{2/} Estimated.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

indicated to be 37 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year. There may also have been some switching from cigarettes to pipes by smokers influenced by the publicity on cigarette-smoking and health. Trade reports have indicated rising sales of pipes.

Smoking tobacco output in 1959 is expected to be near that of 1958. A further appreciable increase in purchases for reasons of economy does not appear likely in view of the generally favorable level of consumer income.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, wholesale prices of smoking tobacco, which had remained almost level for several years, advanced 20 percent between March and October 1957. Since then, the index has remained unchanged. Manufacturers' prices of smoking tobacco in July 1958 (the latest month for which data are available) were only about one-half of 1 percent higher than a year ago.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco are relatively small in relation to total output--ranging from approximately 550,000 pounds to 650,000 pounds annually in recent years. In the first 7 months of 1958, exports of packaged smoking tobacco were 7 percent above those a year ago. Canada, accounting for over a third of the total, took 6 percent less, but this was more than offset by increased shipments to Italy, Denmark, Iceland and Sweden.

Manufactured tobacco exported in bulk form is largely not reflected in the Internal Revenue Service total output figures. This category includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco and shredded tobacco. Annual exports of bulk smoking usually ranged between 1 and 2 million pounds just before and just after World War II, but in recent years have ranged from about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds. In the first 7 months of 1958, exports of bulk smoking tobacco were at a record rate, and at 4.7 million pounds exceeded the total for all of 1957. Major destinations in January-July 1958 were Spain, Switzerland, Panama, Australia, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico. Mexico excepted, all increased their takings over those in the comparable months last year, Spain by a considerable margin.

Chewing Tobacco

The 1958 production of chewing tobacco is estimated at near 69 million pounds--down about 5 percent from 1957. Chewing tobacco output has been trending downward for many years; a further gradual decline in the years ahead is expected. Circumstances of employment, modern living habits, and attitudes combine to discourage this form of tobacco consumption.

Table 7.--Consumption of cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco per male, 15 years and over, in the United States and by overseas forces, 1925-58

Year	Cigars <u>1/</u> Number	Cigars <u>2/</u> Pounds	Smoking tobacco <u>3/</u> Pounds	Chewing tobacco <u>3/</u> Pounds
1925	170.4	3.88	4.12	5.05
1926	167.6	3.89	3.99	4.94
1927	163.2	3.77	3.77	4.61
1928	158.9	3.73	3.59	4.40
1929	157.7	3.64	3.56	4.20
1930	141.6	3.28	3.69	3.75
1931	127.2	3.00	4.03	3.26
1932	103.7	2.44	4.21	2.63
1933	100.7	2.42	4.17	2.47
1934	105.3	2.53	4.12	2.45
1935	107.1	2.57	4.07	2.43
1936	114.1	2.77	4.07	2.41
1937	115.1	2.78	3.89	2.38
1938	110.8	2.60	4.09	2.18
1939	111.8	2.62	4.09	2.07
1940	112.5	2.70	4.08	2.01
1941	117.7	2.83	3.86	2.06
1942	117.5	2.81	3.35	2.21
1943	105.1	2.56	2.99	2.23
1944	98.5	2.43	2.72	2.37
1945	104.9	2.53	3.19	2.20
1946	112.9	2.75	1.99	2.07
1947	105.4	2.60	1.93	1.81
1948	107.0	2.63	1.97	1.74
1949	102.8	2.35	1.95	1.61
1950	101.5	2.38	1.91	1.57
1951	104.1	2.40	1.78	1.53
1952	108.3	2.55	1.69	1.50
1953	108.9	2.56	1.52	1.47
1954	106.3	2.49	1.45	1.41
1955	106.2	2.45	1.37	1.36
1956	104.4	2.26	1.22	1.29
1957	106.2	2.29	1.19	1.22
1958 ^{4/}	108.2	2.32	1.30	1.14

1/ Weighing 3 pounds and over per 1,000 and includes cigarillos.

2/ Unstemmed-processing weight.

3/ Manufactured weight.

4/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 8.--Disposable personal income, consumer expenditures for tobacco products, and percentages, 1939-57

Year	Consumer expenditures for tobacco products					Tobacco product expenditures as percentage of disposable personal income			
	Total	Ciga- rettes	Cigars	Other 1/	Total	Ciga- rettes	Cigars	Other 1/	
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1939	70,444	1,767	1,207	261	299	2.51	1.71	.37	.43
1940	76,076	1,883	1,316	265	302	2.48	1.73	.35	.40
1941	92,982	2,108	1,518	284	306	2.27	1.63	.31	.33
1942	117,516	2,381	1,773	305	303	2.03	1.51	.26	.26
1943	133,547	2,677	2,024	358	295	2.00	1.51	.27	.22
1944	146,761	2,717	2,025	402	290	1.85	1.38	.27	.20
1945	150,355	2,972	2,208	443	321	1.98	1.47	.30	.21
1946	160,569	3,478	2,656	542	280	2.17	1.65	.34	.18
1947	170,113	3,869	3,044	547	278	2.27	1.79	.32	.16
1948	189,300	4,155	3,319	548	288	2.19	1.75	.29	.15
1949	189,654	4,272	3,463	520	289	2.25	1.83	.27	.15
1950	207,655	4,432	3,626	514	292	2.13	1.74	.25	.14
1951	227,481	4,743	3,934	526	283	2.09	1.73	.23	.13
1952	238,714	5,153	4,326	545	282	2.16	1.81	.23	.12
1953	252,474	5,365	4,537	560	268	2.12	1.79	.22	.11
1954	256,885	5,218	4,406	552	260	2.03	1.72	.21	.10
1955	274,448	5,350	4,544	549	257	1.95	1.66	.20	.09
1956	290,454	5,638	4,843	553	242	1.94	1.67	.19	.08
1957	305,149	6,074	5,278	556	240	1.99	1.73	.18	.08

1/ Smoking, chewing, and snuff.

Basic data, United States Department of Commerce.

The two main **categories** of chewing tobacco, scrap and plug, make up around 91 percent of the total--47 percent scrap and 44 percent plug. Twist and fine-cut make up the other 9 percent. In the 1948-57 period, total chewing production declined by an average rate of 2.8 percent a year. Of the two major categories, scrap, which utilizes mainly certain grades of the binder types, has fallen less than plug chewing, which mainly utilizes burley and dark air-cured tobacco. The average rate of decline in the 10-year period was 2.1 percent for scrap and 3.5 percent for plug. **Fine-cut** has tended to

be fairly stable during most of this period, but output of twist trended downward by an average of 3.4 percent a year.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index, manufacturers' prices of plug chewing tobacco were reduced 10 percent last March and have remained constant through July 1958.

All except a small proportion of chewing tobacco production is consumed in this country. Exports in recent years--mainly twist and plug--have ranged between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and about 2 million pounds. In January-July 1958, chewing tobacco exports at 785,000 pounds, were 15 percent below those a year ago. Principal destinations were Australia, Philippine Republic and French Pacific Islands.

Snuff

Production of snuff in 1958 is estimated at $3\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds--about 2 million less than 1957 and about $3\frac{3}{4}$ million less than 1956. Production indicated for 1958 is probably the lowest in 40 years. In the 10 years before 1956, output was relatively stable, ranging between 39 and 41 million pounds. Production in 1956 dropped $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds below the preceding year's level, and in 1957 it fell another $1\frac{1}{2}$ million. The decline this year appears to be steeper. Snuff provides the main domestic outlet for fire-cured types.

Most snuff is consumed in the southern, north central and northwestern parts of the country and finds particular favor in occupations where smoking is hazardous or inconvenient. Practically the entire output is consumed domestically. Consumption may hold near this year's level if industries in which snuff is commonly used continue to expand.

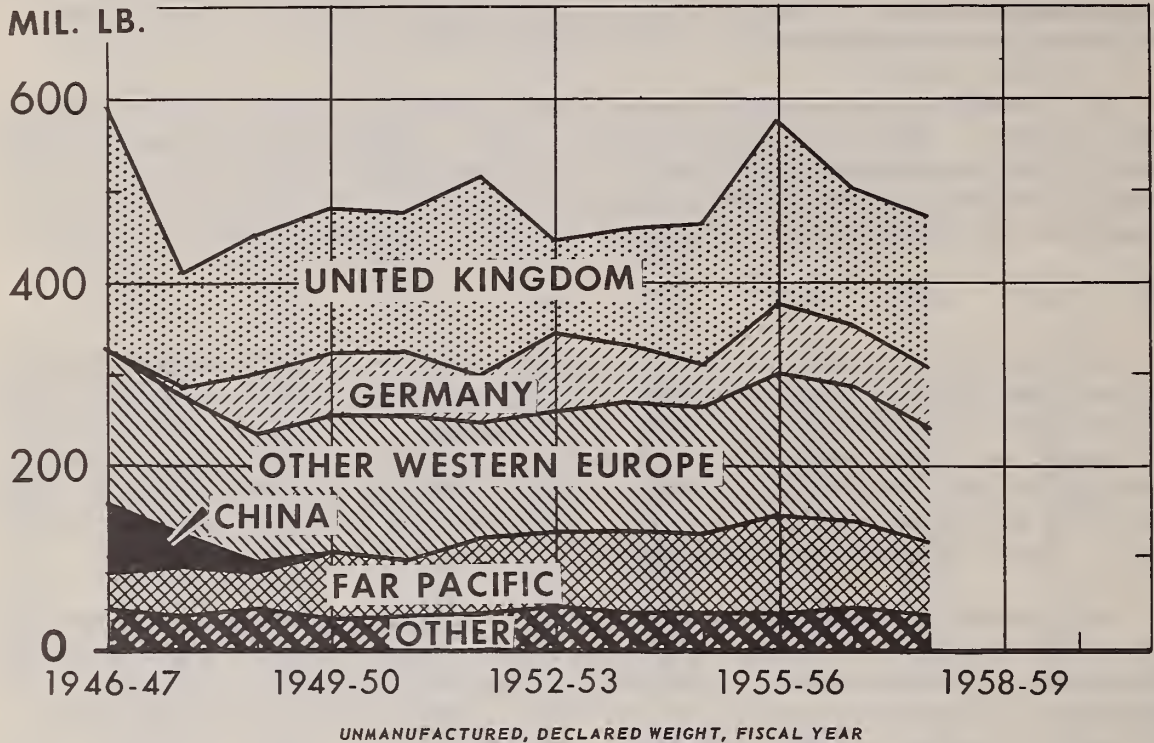
According to the BLS wholesale price index, manufacturers raised prices of snuff 10 percent in June 1957, but since then, prices remained unchanged through July 1958.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in calendar 1958 are expected to be around 465 million pounds--about 7 percent below 1957 and 4 percent below the 1952-56 average. During the first 8 months of 1958, total exports of tobacco were about a tenth smaller than those in the like period of 1957. Exports of flue-cured, the predominant export class, were relatively heavy in the last 6 months of 1957, despite a smaller crop. This movement into export channels was reflected in reduced shipments in the first half of 1958.

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

EXPORT MARKETS FOR U. S. TOBACCO



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3484-58 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1957-58 were 473 million pounds (equivalent to 529 million, farm-sales weight), 5½ percent lower than in 1956-57. In the 5 years just prior to 1957-58, tobacco exports were higher in 2 of the years but lower in 3. During 1957-58, substantial declines from a year earlier in U. S. tobacco exports to Belgium, Italy, Finland, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Japan

were partially offset by moderate increases to Netherlands and Australia and big increases to Britain and Thailand. German takings held nearly even.

Sales for foreign currencies (P. L. 480 shipments) accounted for about 7 percent of total unmanufactured exports in 1957-58, 11 percent in 1956-57 and 14 percent in 1955-56.

The relatively high level of economic activity abroad and improvement in the gold and dollar position of most Western European countries favored tobacco exports to many foreign destinations. At the end of March 1958, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland held larger gold and dollar reserves than a year earlier. Gold and dollar reserves of France, Spain and Sweden were lower than on the same date last year. The United Kingdom's centrally held gold and dollar reserves at the end of August amounted to \$3.1 billion--almost \$1 billion more than a year earlier and the most in several years. Sustaining the demand for U. S. tobacco is the increase in cigarette manufacture abroad, particularly in Western Europe. Estimated output in Western Europe in 1957 was approximately half again as much as average annual production in 1947-51. During the first 7 months of 1958, dollar value of general imports into the U. S.--principal source of dollars to foreign countries--was only 2½ percent below the record rate of a year ago. On the other hand, U. S. producers face competition from larger foreign-grown supplies and trade restrictions in many countries.

In late August, Congress extended the cut-off date of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480) 1½ years, until December 31, 1959. Authorized are an additional \$1½ billion a year (a total of \$2¼ billion for the 1½ year period) for operations under Title I. This provides for sales for foreign currencies instead of dollars, but such sales must be in excess of usual takings.

In the year ended June 30, 1958, 32 million pounds of tobacco were shipped under the P. L. 480 program, 7 percent of total exports. In 1956-57, 53 million pounds--11 percent of total exports--were shipped, and in 1955-56, 79 million pounds--14 percent of the total. From the beginning of the Title I program in July 1954 through June 30, 1958, agreements have been signed with 21 countries, and authorizations issued for approximately 202 million pounds of tobacco, worth about 142 million dollars. Remaining to be shipped after June 30, 1958 under existing authorizations were about 34 million pounds. Negotiations for new agreements are currently under way and it is expected that additional authorizations will be issued.

Congress also extended the Trade Agreements Act for 4 years, until June 30, 1962. During this period, the President can (1) negotiate to reduce tariffs an additional 20 percent from existing levels, to become effective in no more than 4 annual stages, but the reduction in any one year may not exceed 10 percent, (2) reduce ad valorem rates up to 2 percentage points, but not by more than 1 percentage point a year, and (3) reduce any ad valorem rate now in excess of 50 percent to a 50 percent level. Certain changes are also made in the "escape clause" provisions, strengthening the protection of domestic industries from injury from imports.

Foreign Producing and Exporting Countries

The principal foreign countries with exportable surpluses of flue-cured tobacco are Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada and India. This year's

Table 9.- United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

Country and type	(Declared weight)							
	Calendar year			Year ending June 30		January-July		
	Average : 1924-28	Average : 1934-38	Average : 1952-56	1957 : 1/	1958 : 1/	1957 : 1/	1958 : 1/	1957 as percentage of 1958
Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	
Flue-cured	2/324.0	324.9	403.0	411.6	390.2	172.3	149.2	87
Burley	8.9	11.6	28.5	28.3	21.6	14.1	16.0	113
Maryland	14.3	5.5	8.6	12.0	12.0	6.8	5.4	79
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured	22.6	9.7	4.4	4.3	5.4	2.5	3.1	124
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	2/126.6	53.7	21.6	23.6	21.9	12.5	12.7	102
Green River	15.8	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.7	.7	1.0	143
One Sucker	3/	.7	1.5	3.6	1.7	1.3	.4	31
Black Fat, etc.	2/2.0	9.0	4.3	4.4	5.0	2.3	2.8	122
Cigar wrapper	)		3.7	4.0	4.7	2.7	3.1	115
Cigar binder	) .8	1.3	2.5	2.6	4.3	.7	1.3	186
Cigar filler	)		.5	.5	.2	3/	.1	---
Perique	2/.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	12.0	17.8	3.3	4.3	4.0	2.2	1.3	59
Total	527.1	437.3	483.9	500.7	472.8	218.2	196.5	90
Country of Destination:								
United Kingdom	164.8	213.9	144.9	148.4	164.9	37.0	38.0	103
France	34.6	21.0	7.7	7.2	7.8	4.8	5.0	104
Belgium	21.1	15.5	17.4	18.6	14.9	8.6	7.7	90
Netherlands	31.5	15.6	35.3	29.9	31.3	14.6	13.0	89
Germany, W. & E.	34.0	12.8	64.8	66.6	65.6	47.0	46.4	99
Portugal	4.4	4.8	6.8	6.8	5.9	4.1	5.5	134
Denmark	5.2	4.6	11.1	13.2	12.9	6.2	4.6	74
Ireland	3.8	7.4	13.9	10.3	8.9	3.6	2.6	72
Switzerland	2.8	3.8	11.8	12.8	12.3	6.9	5.2	75
Norway	4.1	4.7	7.8	8.9	6.8	4.8	4.2	88
Sweden	4.7	7.2	11.7	12.0	14.9	7.2	4.5	62
Italy	7.8	1.1	4.7	9.6	1.2	4.7	4.3	91
Hong Kong	.9	1.6	3.8	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.8	78
Australia	21.5	18.4	26.7	28.3	32.1	8.9	2.8	31
India	{ 5.4	2.6	4.4	2.3	5.4	1.1	2.2	200
Pakistan	{			4.5	.1	2.9	.1	3
New Zealand	.6	2.5	6.5	6.0	6.8	3.2	4.3	134
Philippine Rep.	.5	1.2	18.8	.9	.9	3/	1.2	---
Indonesia	5.8	2.0	12.9	18.1	6.7	6.6	.9	14
Japan	1.1	7.3	9.4	7.0	4.7	1.3	2.4	185
Other countries	4/172.5	4/89.3	63.5	85.3	65.7	42.4	39.8	94
Total	527.1	437.3	483.9	500.7	472.8	218.2	196.5	90

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partially estimated.

3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

4/ China averaged 93 million pounds in 1924-28 and 48 million in 1934-38

Table 10.—Tobacco exports under P. L. 480 programs and totals by countries, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 1/

Country	(Export weight)								
	July 1955-June 1956 exports			July 1956-June 1957 exports			July 1957-June 1958 exports		
	P. L. 480	Regu- lar	Total	P. L. 480	Regu- lar	Total	P. L. 480	Regu- lar	Total
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
Austria	5.3	3.1	8.4	0.3	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.1	3.9
Brazil	.1	.1	.2	0	3.2	3.2	0	.1	.1
Burma	0	0	0	1.1	0	1.1	1.3	0	1.3
Chile	0	.2	.2	.3	0	.3	0	.2	.2
Colombia <u>2/</u>	0	.8	.8	0	.3	.3	.1	.6	.7
Ecuador	.2	0	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	0	.2
Finland	3.9	3.0	6.9	5.8	1.1	6.9	2.0	0	2.0
France	.9	5.6	6.5	3.5	3.7	7.2	4.5	3.3	7.8
Iceland <u>2/</u>	0	.6	.6	0	.4	.4	.6	0	.6
India	0	.8	.8	0	2.3	2.3	3.3	.4	3.7
Indonesia	1.0	9.6	10.6	18.1	0	18.1	5.0	1.7	6.7
Israel <u>1/</u>	.6	0	.6	0	.3	.3	.2	.2	.4
Italy	4.2	1.3	5.5	7.1	2.5	9.6	.6	.6	1.2
Japan	6.6	6.1	12.7	3.2	3.8	7.0	0	4.7	4.7
Korea	6.1	0	6.1	2.4	0	2.4	0	0	0
Pakistan <u>1/</u>	1.8	.5	2.3	3.3	1.2	4.5	0	.1	.1
Spain <u>3/</u>	3.6	2.8	6.4	5.0	1.3	6.3	4.0	2.7	6.7
Taiwan	0	2.6	2.6	2.0	.9	2.9	0	.7	.7
Thailand	2.6	6.9	9.5	.5	8.3	8.8	2.3	12.3	14.6
U. Kingdom <u>1/</u>	41.9	161.7	203.6	0	148.4	148.4	6.3	158.6	164.9
Total, above countries	78.8	205.7	284.5	52.7	181.0	233.7	32.2	188.3	220.5
Total, all countries <u>4/</u>			577.7			500.7			472.8

1/ Prior to 1955-56, P. L. 480 shipments totaled 5.4 million pounds—4.7 million to United Kingdom; 0.6 million to Pakistan and 81,000 to Israel.

2/ Mainly tobacco in cigarettes.

3/ Includes manufactured tobacco in bulk form.

4/ Unmanufactured tobacco.

production of flue-cured in these areas is estimated at 454 million pounds--5 percent above 1957 and more than a fourth above the 1950-54 average. Production of oriental tobacco in Greece and Turkey--major producers of these types--is 10 percent smaller than the 1957 record outturn.

Table 11.--Production of flue-cured and oriental tobacco in specified countries for specified periods

Country	Year of harvest					
	Average:	Average:	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1935-39:	1950-54:				1/
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>
	Flue-cured					
Canada	54.6	137.9	118.2	148.7	151.7	155.0
India	26.9	101.9	116.5	138.9	132.0	135.0
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	28.4	117.2	133.9	178.3	148.6	163.8
Total, countries shown	109.9	357.0	368.6	465.9	432.3	453.8
	Oriental					
Greece	132.8	128.3	223.0	180.6	242.2	216.0
Turkey	128.1	214.4	250.7	252.1	263.1	241.0
Total, countries shown	260.9	342.7	473.7	432.7	505.3	457.0

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service and Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee, London, England.

The flue-cured crop harvested in early 1958 in Rhodesia-Nyasaland is estimated at 164 million pounds--10 percent larger than that of the previous year and exceeded only by the 178 million pounds produced in 1956. Rhodesian growers are being asked to keep their 1958-59 flue-cured acreage at 1957-58 levels, but to increase production by 25 million pounds. During the current marketing season through the first week of August, 116 million pounds of Southern and Northwestern Rhodesian flue-cured were auctioned, at an average price equivalent to about 44½ U. S. cents per pound. In the comparable weeks of 1957, 114 million pounds were sold, at an average price equivalent to about 47½ cents. In the first 6 months of 1958, the Federation exported 56½ million pounds of tobacco (mainly flue-cured)--about the same as a year earlier. The United Kingdom, accounting for over half of the total, took 12 percent less than in the like 1957 period, but other Commonwealth destinations, principally Australia, Union of South Africa and Hong Kong took 28 percent more.

Sizable quantities also went to West Germany--which nearly tripled her takings of a year earlier--and to the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. Lesser quantities went to Norway, Sweden and France.

The 1958 flue-cured crop in Canada is estimated at 155 million pounds--up a little from 1957 but about a tenth below the record crop harvested in 1954. The average price of the 1957 flue-cured crop was the equivalent of 52.3 U. S. cents a pound, the highest on record. In the first 5 months of 1958, Canada exported 21 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco (mostly flue-cured), a fourth less than a year earlier. More than 85 percent of total exports went to the United Kingdom. Significant quantities went to West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal.

India's 1958 flue-cured crop is placed at 135 million pounds--2 percent larger than last year. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1957 totaled 71 million pounds, of which 66 million were flue-cured. The United Kingdom provided a market for little over half of total flue-cured exports, and most of the remainder went to Soviet Union, Malaya and Singapore, the Netherlands, Belgium, Egypt, Hong Kong and French West Africa.

The 1958 production of oriental tobacco in Turkey, estimated at 241 million pounds, is 8 percent below 1957 and 4 percent below 1956. Exports in the first 6 months of 1958 were 125 million pounds--slightly more than in the corresponding period a year ago. About one-third of the total was consigned to the U. S., considerably less than was shipped a year earlier. Other leading destinations were West Germany, Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, Hungary and Austria.

In Greece, the 1958 oriental crop is estimated at 216 million pounds--11 percent less than the record 1957 crop but nearly 70 percent above the 1950-54 average. The Greek Government found it necessary to take certain steps, including price support, aimed at aiding growers to market the 1957 crop, because of its large size and below-average quality. Exports in January-June 1958 totaled 41 million pounds--nearly a third below the unusually heavy shipments in the like 1957 period. Exports to the U. S., the chief outlet, were about one-sixth larger than a year earlier, but those to West Germany, generally the leading market for Greek tobacco, dropped over 50 percent. Smaller shipments than a year earlier went to Soviet Union, Italy, Austria and Belgium, while none went to France, which in the first half of 1957 took a significant quantity. Exports to Portugal and Finland were larger than a year earlier.

British Tobacco Situation

The United Kingdom is the largest single foreign market for U. S. tobacco, accounting for approximately a third of total U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in recent years. Flue-cured is the principal kind of tobacco imported. Cigarette smoking is the predominant form of tobacco use in the United Kingdom, followed by pipe-smoking. Cigars, chewing tobacco, and snuff comprise an almost negligible proportion of total consumption.

Tobacco is imported into the United Kingdom both for home consumption and for export largely as manufactured cigarettes. The fairly substantial volume of cigarettes exported usually exceeds ours.

Gross clearances of tobacco from bond in the United Kingdom, an approximate measure of home use and exports combined, have risen steadily in the last 5 years. Gross clearances at 305 million pounds in 1957 were 1.7 percent above 1956, and in the first half of 1958, they rose another 2 percent over the like period of 1957. British home consumption of tobacco in the first half of 1958 was larger than in the comparable period a year ago, but exports were about the same. Leading destinations for British made cigarettes were Singapore, Malaya, Aden, West Germany, Hong Kong, Arabian States, Sudan, Persian Gulf Establishments, France, Cyprus and New Zealand.

Of last year's gross clearances of tobacco, flue-cured from the 4 major suppliers comprised about 277 million pounds, nine-tenths of the total. About 53 percent of this flue-cured came from the United States, 24 percent from Rhodesia, 13 percent from India and 10 percent from Canada. In January-May 1958 compared with a year earlier, gross clearances of U. S. flue-cured increased 1.4 percent; Rhodesian flue-cured, 1.0 percent; and Indian flue-cured, 1.9 percent. Gross clearances of Canadian flue-cured declined about 8 percent. Those of Nyasaland dark fire-cured tobacco were up a little and those of Indian and Nyasaland air- and sun-cured were unchanged from a year earlier. The January-May 1958 gross clearances of oriental tobacco from Turkey increased, but those from Greece dropped to less than half of clearances a year earlier.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco in the year ended June 30, 1958 totaled 317 million pounds--slightly more than in the preceding year. Imports from the U. S. were 9 percent above 1956-57, but were substantially below 1955-56. The 1955-56 imports were increased by acquisition of additional tobacco under the P. L. 480 program of the U. S. Receipts from Rhodesia-Nyasaland and Canada dropped in 1957-58, but those from India rose by more than a fourth. (See table 13.)

At the end of June 1958, stocks of tobacco in the United Kingdom totaled 469 million pounds--1 percent more than a year earlier. Stocks amounted to 18 months' use as represented by July 1957-June 1958 gross clearances. In mid-1957 and mid-1956, holdings also were equivalent to 18 months' use, but in mid-1955 amounted to about $16\frac{1}{2}$ months' use. At the end of May 1958, British stocks of U. S. flue-cured at 246 million pounds were 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of Rhodesian flue-cured amounted to 88 million pounds; Indian flue-cured, 51 million; and Canadian flue-cured, $37\frac{1}{2}$ million. Holdings of Rhodesian flue-cured were 4 percent, and of Canadian, 15 percent below year-earlier levels, but those of Indian flue-cured were 11 percent higher. Stocks of Nyasaland dark fire-cured on May 31, 1958 were slightly larger than a year earlier, and of air- and sun-cured from India and Nyasaland, were down 30 percent and 15 percent, respectively. Stocks of oriental tobacco from Turkey were about a fifth less than a year earlier but those from Greece were up by nearly a third.

Table 12.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports <u>1/</u>			Stocks Dec. 31	Gross clearances from bond <u>3/</u>			Exports of man- ufac- tured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanu- factured tobacco
	From U. S. <u>2/</u>	From Common- wealth coun- tries <u>2/</u>	Total		Non- prefer- ential <u>2/</u>	Prefer- ential <u>2/</u>	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average :									
1934-38 :	213	57	275	497	185	47	232	39	12
1939-45 :	182	63	255	310	215	62	277	27	5
1946 :	366	62	433	383	261	61	322	55	7
1947 :	201	82	296	384	235	57	292	52	1
1948 :	172	97	281	390	204	67	271	45	1
1949 :	154	119	302	419	190	81	271	47	2
1950 :	144	146	306	445	180	91	271	43	4
1951 :	212	131	355	498	183	104	287	51	7
1952 :	67	143	224	430	172	108	280	47	12
1953 :	174	127	316	452	167	116	283	45	9
1954 :	160	139	312	468	168	122	290	41	4
1955 :	179	150	344	507	173	125	298	44	4
1956 :	160	147	318	523	173	127	300	45	3
1957 <u>4/</u> :	168	141	319	532	170	135	305	41	3
January :									
July :									
1954 :	29	64	102	<u>5/</u> 388	<u>6/</u> 82	<u>6/</u> 61	<u>6/</u> 143	25	3
1955 :	40	84	134	<u>5/</u> 417	<u>6/</u> 84	<u>6/</u> 60	<u>6/</u> 144	26	2
1956 :	48	59	115	<u>5/</u> 455	<u>6/</u> 86	<u>6/</u> 63	<u>6/</u> 149	25	1
1957 :	40	76	121	<u>5/</u> 462	<u>6/</u> 85	<u>6/</u> 68	<u>6/</u> 153	24	2
1958 <u>4/</u> :	41	79	125	<u>5/</u> 469	<u>6/</u> 87	<u>6/</u> 69	<u>6/</u> 156	24	1

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco. 2/ Since 1946 the full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other nonpreferential areas has been about 3 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. In the prewar period, the full duty rate was over 25 percent above the preferential rate. 3/ Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export. 4/ Subject to revision. 5/ June 30. 6/ January-June.

Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Table 13.--Unmanufactured tobacco imports into the United Kingdom from major sources, average 1935-39, annual 1948-58

Year ending June 30	United States	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	India	Canada	Turkey	Greece	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	210.6	28.4	18.1	12.3	0.6	0.6	4.5	275.1
1948	130.7	46.0	21.8	13.1	1.2	.1	2.6	215.5
1949	147.5	56.3	32.5	13.0	25.4	5.6	3.9	284.2
1950	162.4	64.9	46.6	15.0	13.7	1.3	5.5	309.4
1951	146.7	82.6	42.1	20.2	1.9	1.0	6.9	301.4
1952	223.1	62.0	43.8	36.2	1.9	1.2	10.8	379.0
1953	105.0	74.0	32.3	12.4	1.2	.8	14.7	240.4
1954	127.4	69.4	34.0	32.3	2.1	1.0	14.6	280.8
1955	151.9	82.7	36.1	40.2	3.5	1.6	10.9	326.9
1956	208.5	60.8	40.2	21.1	3.3	1.9	9.7	345.5
1957	148.6	91.6	36.0	30.4	2.2	.1	7.5	316.4
1958	162.1	78.4	45.6	21.8	2.2	1.4	5.7	317.2
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average 1935-39 to 1958	-23.0	176.1	151.9	77.2	266.7	133.3	26.7	15.3
1957 to 1958	9.1	-14.4	26.7	-28.3	0.0	---	-24.0	.3
Percentage distribution								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average 1935-39	76.6	10.3	6.6	4.5	.2	.2	1.6	100.0
1948	60.6	21.3	10.1	6.1	.6	---	1.3	100.0
1949	51.8	19.8	11.4	4.6	8.9	2.0	1.5	100.0
1950	52.5	21.0	15.1	4.9	4.4	.4	1.7	100.0
1951	48.6	27.4	14.0	6.7	.6	.3	2.4	100.0
1952	58.9	16.4	11.5	9.6	.5	.3	2.8	100.0
1953	43.7	30.8	13.4	5.2	.5	.3	6.1	100.0
1954	45.4	24.7	12.1	11.5	.7	.4	5.2	100.0
1955	46.5	25.3	11.0	12.3	1.1	.5	3.3	100.0
1956	60.4	17.6	11.6	6.1	1.0	.5	2.8	100.0
1957	47.0	28.9	11.4	9.6	.7	---	2.4	100.0
1958	51.1	24.7	14.4	6.9	.7	.4	1.8	100.0

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN
GROWN TOBACCO 2/

Foreign grown tobacco is imported into this country mainly for blending with domestic types in the manufacture of cigarettes and cigars. Tobacco imports for consumption in the year ended June 30, 1958 totaled 126 million pounds--3 percent above the previous year and a new high. As usual, cigarette leaf comprised the largest share--about three-fourths of the total--and most of the rest was for use in cigars.

Cigarette leaf imports during 1957-58 at 95 million pounds were 6 percent above those in 1956-57. Receipts from Turkey, accounting for about three-fifths of the total, were down a little, but this was more than offset by larger imports from Greece. On July 1, 1958, stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in the U. S. amounted to 237 million pounds--28 million more than a year earlier and the largest ever held at midyear.

In the year ended June 30, 1958, imports of cigar tobacco from Cuba--the principal source--were close to 25 million pounds, slightly less than a year earlier. More scrap was imported, but smaller quantities of stemmed and unstemmed filler, wrapper and stems (not cut, ground, or pulverized). Imports of the stems dropped to a little over a half of the unusually large total for the preceding year. As of July 1, 1958, stocks of Cuban tobacco at 18.3 million pounds were 8 percent above a year earlier and the largest midyear holdings since 1949.

Imports of tobacco from the Philippine Republic--mostly scrap--were sharply lower than in 1956-57, when the receipts were the third largest for any year. July 1, 1958 stocks of Philippine tobacco in this country, 7½ million pounds, were 6 percent above those held a year earlier and far exceeded those for any previous July except in 1940.

Imports of cigar wrapper from Indonesia, which have dwindled in recent years, amounted to 95,000 pounds in 1957-58. Stocks on July 1, 1958 totaled 132,000 pounds.

2/ Imports of tobacco for consumption are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed-equivalent basis.

Table 14.--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

Classification and country of origin	(Declared weight)								
	Calendar year			Year ending June 30		January-June			1958 as percentage of 1957
	Average 1924-28 1/	Average 1934-38	Average 1952-56	1957 2/	1958 2/	1957 2/	1958 2/		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
Cigarette leaf									
Unstemmed:									
Turkey	13.1	18.2	57.4	60.8	59.3	30.3	29.6	98	
Greece	20.1	18.8	16.2	20.8	25.5	11.2	13.4	120	
Syria	.2	.5	2.8	1.3	1.2	.6	.7	117	
Italy	10.8	4.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	.6	1.0	167	
Cyprus	0	.1	.3	.2	.9	.2	.7	350	
Yugoslavia	0	0	1.8	3.9	3.5	1.9	1.9	100	
Total 3/	46.1	44.4	81.0	89.5	94.6	45.2	48.5	107	
Cigar leaf (filler)									
Cuba:									
Stemmed	13.8	7.1	9.3	8.7	8.5	4.4	4.1	93	
Unstemmed	7.8	4.1	4.4	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.4	108	
Philippines, Rep.									
Stemmed	}1.7	}4/	.6	.5	.2	.1	.1	100	
Unstemmed			.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	---	
Total 3/	22.4	11.3	14.5	12.2	12.0	5.8	5.7	98	
Scrap:									
Cuba	1.8	2.9	9.5	11.3	12.1	5.9	5.7	97	
Philippines, Rep.	0	4/3.2	2.6	6.5	5.0	3.0	1.4	47	
Total 3/	1.9	6.1	12.1	17.5	17.3	8.9	7.2	81	
Cigar wrapper (unst.)									
Indonesia	5/6.1	5/1.9	.4	.1	.1	.1	6/	---	
Cuba	.1	.2	.5	.6	.5	.3	.2	67	
Total 3/	6.3	2.1	.9	.7	.6	.4	.3	75	
Stems 7/									
Cuba	}n.a.	.0	.4	1.3	.7	.7	.3	43	
United Kingdom		1.7	.5	.4	.5	.2	.1	50	
Total 3/	1.6	2.4	.9	1.7	1.2	.9	.5	56	
Total imports	78.3	66.3	109.4	121.6	125.7	61.2	62.2	102	

1/ General imports. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed. 4/ Reported as leaf in 1934-35 and as scrap in 1936-38. 5/ From Netherlands Indies or Netherlands. 6/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 7/ Not cut, ground, or pulverized.

Table 15.—Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet as of January 1, April 1 and July 1, 1958 ^{1/}

Type and date	(Actual weight)		
	Stemmed	Unstemmed	Stemmed plus unstemmed
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Flue-cured (types 11-14)			
January 1	877	---	877
April 1	993	---	993
July 1	846	---	846
Burley (type 31)			
January 1	617	---	617
April 1	619	---	619
July 1	508	---	508
Subtotal, cigarette types ^{2/}			
January 1	1,505	---	1,505
April 1	1,616	---	1,616
July 1	1,361	27	1,388
Pennsylvania (type 41)			
January 1	97	103	200
April 1	188	295	483
July 1	98	378	476
Conn. Valley Broadleaf (type 51)			
January 1	234	205	439
April 1	270	239	509
July 1	222	228	450
Conn. Valley Havana Seed (type 52)			
January 1	1	373	374
April 1	6	435	441
July 1	---	282	282
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)			
January 1	---	46	46
April 1	---	36	36
July 1	---	69	69
Conn. Valley Shade (type 61)			
January 1	183	1	184
April 1	265	6	271
July 1	23	164	187
Subtotal, cigar types ^{3/}			
January 1	515	728	1,243
April 1	729	1,011	1,740
July 1	343	1,121	1,464
Total, all types			
January 1	2,020	728	2,748
April 1	2,345	1,011	3,356
July 1	1,704	1,148	2,852

^{1/} Does not include tobacco stems added in manufacturing process. ^{2/} Includes relatively small quantity of Maryland (type 32). ^{3/} Includes relatively small quantities of Ohio (types 42-44), Puerto Rican (type 46), Southern Wisconsin (type 54), Georgia-Florida shade (type 62), Cuban (type 81), and Philippine (type 83).

Table 16.---Marketing quota referendums, by kinds of tobacco

Kind	Last referendum			Next referendum		
	Date	Crops covered	Number voting	Percentage voting in favor of quota 1/	Approximate date	Crops covered
Flue-cured (11-14)	July 1955	1956-58	200,444	97.3	Dec. 15, 1958	1959-61
Burley (31)	Dec. 1955	1956-58	194,415	95.3	Early 1959	1959-61
Maryland (32)	Dec. 1955	1956-58	7,543	81.0	Dec. 15, 1958	1959-61
Fire-cured (21-23)	Feb. 1958	1958-60	8,821	96.0	Late 1960 or early 1961	1961-63
Dark air-cured (35-36)	Feb. 1958	1958-60	8,381	96.6	Late 1960 or early 1961	1961-63
Va. sun-cured (37)	Dec. 1955	1956-58	1,577	98.0	Late 1958 or early 1959	1959-61
Pa. filler (41)	Dec. 1955	1956-58	1,887	11.3	Dec. 15, 1958	1959-61
Cigar binder (51-52)	Feb. 1957	1957-59	1,862	98.0	Late 1959 or early 1960	1960-62
Cigar-filler and binder (42-44, 53-55)	Feb. 1957	1957-59	3,944	94.1	Late 1959 or early 1960	1960-62

1/ A two-thirds majority of farmers voting is required to place marketing quotas in effect.

NEW LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO "SUCKER" TOBACCO

Public Law 85-489 (approved July 2, 1958) provides that if a grower harvests for marketing more than one crop of tobacco in a calendar year from the same acreage--whether from the same or different plants--the following year's acreage allotment for his farm will be reduced by an equivalent amount. This is intended to discourage the harvesting and marketing of "suckers"--a second crop of tobacco obtained by some farmers from their allotted acreages under favorable growing conditions and when there is a late fall. Until recently, the tobacco thus obtained was not considered as significantly affecting supplies, but in 1957 growing conditions in some sections of the burley area were so favorable that substantial quantities of "suckers"--estimated at 5 million to 15 million pounds--were harvested and marketed. Although not always distinguishable on the warehouse floor, "suckers" are considered to be of inferior quality.

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-Cured, Types 11-14

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of flue-cured during July 1957-June 1958 turned upwards after declining during the preceding 4 years. The increase, though expected, was greater than had been anticipated. Domestic use is estimated by adding production and beginning stocks to obtain total supply, then subtracting both exports and ending stocks; the resulting figure cannot be considered a precise measure of leaf used but is usually regarded as a good approximation.

The 1957-58 domestic use at 736 million pounds was 4.4 percent above a year earlier--the low point in the last 10 years. The gain was mainly attributable to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent rise in cigarette manufacture from 1956-57 to 1957-58. Domestic use of flue-cured in the more recent year exceeded that in each of the previous 2 years, but it was 7 percent lower than the average for the 1951-53 marketing years. On the other hand, total cigarette output in 1957-58 rose nearly 6 percent between 1951-53 and 1957-58. Cigarette output seems likely to make a further gain in 1958-59 and domestic use of flue-cured also may increase a little.

The 1957-58 exports of flue-cured at 442 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were 5 percent smaller than in 1956-57 and 20 percent below the near-record level of 1955-56. But foreign takings exceeded those in each of the 3 years before 1955-56 by 3 to 6 percent. The 1958-59 exports of flue-cured might be down a little from last year's level. The larger-than-usual takings in 1957-58 by some countries probably will not be duplicated.

During 1957-58 the United Kingdom took 11 percent more flue-cured than in 1956-57 and the second largest quantity in 6 years. British purchases accounted for 42 percent of this country's flue-cured exports in 1957-58 compared with 36 percent a year earlier. West Germany took an eighth of the 1957-58

flue-cured exports, but this was 6 percent less than 1956-57. Flue-cured exports to Australia, the third ranking outlet, were up nearly 14 percent and a record for that country. The next 6 ranking countries of destination (all taking from about 10 to 25 million pounds) were the Netherlands, Thailand, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden and Ireland. The Netherlands took nearly the same as a year earlier while Thailand got substantially more than in any previous year. Denmark took moderately more than a year earlier but substantially less went to Belgium and moderately less to Sweden and Ireland. Flue-cured exports to Spain in 1957-58 were double the 1956-57 figure and those to New Zealand were up an eighth. There were particularly sharp drops in flue-cured exports to Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Italy in 1957-58. Other countries taking less than a year earlier were Egypt, Norway, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Portugal, Austria and Taiwan. India got more flue-cured in 1957-58 than in several years past, and a little more went to Mexico and Philippine Republic.

1958-59 Supplies

Carryover of flue-cured on July 1, 1958, totaled 2,308 million pounds--8 percent less than the peak level a year earlier but still the second largest on record. The September 1 estimate of production is 1,071 million pounds, 10 percent larger than last year's crop but well below those of other postwar years except 1948. Acreage is about 2 percent less than last year's--the smallest since 1932. Although most farm allotments were the same this year as last, 9 percent of the allotted acres this year were placed in the acreage reserve of the Soil Bank program compared with about 6 percent last year. Congress made no provision for continuing the acreage reserve phase of the Soil Bank after this year. Indicated yields per acre as of September 1 averaged 13 percent higher than last year's and the highest on record. The highest average yields on record are indicated in every State growing flue-cured except in South Carolina, where they are estimated to be equal to the previous record high.

The 1958-59 total supply--carryover plus this year's crop--at 3,379 million pounds is 3 percent below 1957-58 and 8 percent below the peak level of 1956-57. The supply is 2.8 to 2.9 times prospective disappearance compared with about 2½ times in the 5-year period before 1955-56. Carryover by July 1, 1959 may be reduced to around 2,200 million pounds--about 5 percent lower than that on hand July 1 this year.

The 1959 marketing quota and acreage allotment for flue-cured will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by December 1. Soon thereafter, growers will vote in a referendum on whether they favor marketing quotas applicable to their 1959, 1960 and 1961 crops. At least two-thirds of those voting must favor quotas if they are to continue in effect. At the referendum 3 years ago, an overwhelming majority approved quotas on their 1956, 1957 and 1958 crops.

Table 17.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods (Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366	22.9
1941-45	902	1,349	2,251	992	617	375	38.5
1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	1,212	659	553	48.3
1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	1,054	695	359	41.2
1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	1,102	720	382	49.6
1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	1,168	729	439	47.2
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428	54.7
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502	52.4
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416	50.3
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	1,209	778	431	52.8
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	1,173	744	429	52.7
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553	52.7
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465	51.5
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	736	442	55.4
1958 2/	1,071	2,308	3,379				
				Placed under Government loan:			Remaining in
	Parity	Price	Quantity	Percentage	Government loan		
	price 3/	support		of crop	stocks on		
	level				Aug. 31, 1958 4/		
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1946	35.7	32.1	66.5	4.9	0		
1947	44.4	40.0	232.3	17.6	0		
1948	48.8	43.9	106.1	9.7	0		
1949	47.2	42.5	103.5	9.3	0		
1950	50.0	45.0	77.6	6.2	0		
1951	56.3	50.7	142.2	9.8	0		
1952	56.2	50.6	5/165.0	12.1	0		
1953	53.2	47.9	151.4	11.9	0		
1954	53.2	47.9	130.3	9.9	27.0		
1955	53.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	234.2		
1956	54.3	48.9	319.9	22.5	241.2		
1957	56.5	50.8	107.8	11.1	95.0		
1958	60.7	54.6	6/	6/	6/		
Total	---	---	1,901.4	---	597.4		

1/ Year beginning July 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ As of applicable date when support level was computed. 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 5/ An additional 78.4 million pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans, but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953. 6/ Through mid-September, 78 million pounds, 13 percent of deliveries placed under loan.

Price Support and Prices

If marketing quotas are continued in effect, the 1959 price support for flue-cured is mandatory at 90 percent of parity under existing legislation. For the 1958 crop now being marketed, the applicable support level is 54.6 cents per pound--90 percent of the July 1 flue-cured parity price. The 1958 support level is 3.8 cents higher than for the 1957 crop and above that for any previous crop.

The 1958 auction market price for all types combined through September 22 averaged 57.2 cents per pound compared with 56.4 cents in the comparable period last season. In general, the crop has matured later this year than last and market openings were scheduled a week or two later. Approximately 55 percent of the crop had been marketed by September 22.

Auction market volumes and prices in the five Belts through September 22, this year, compared with those in about the same period a year earlier are as follows:

	<u>Sales volume</u>		<u>Average price</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
	Mil.	Mil.	Ct. per	Ct. per
	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>lb.</u>
Ga.-Fla., type 14 (sales finished)	120.0	134.0	55.9	57.2
S. C. and Border N. C., type 13	249.9	254.0	59.2	59.6
Eastern N. C., type 12	221.6	220.5	53.9	54.9
Middle Belt, type 11(b)	41.7	40.9	55.0	55.7
Old Belt, type 11(a)	25.1	20.8	55.7	57.4

In the Georgia-Florida Belt, marketings this year ran from July 29 through August 22--one of the shortest seasons on record. The volume was almost an eighth larger than last season, the smallest since 1943. The season average price was 2½ percent above a year earlier and the highest on record. Prices for about three-fifths of the grades were above any previous year. There was a larger proportion of lower quality tobacco this year than last. Growers placed about 2½ million pounds under Government loan compared with a little over 1 million pounds in 1957.

In the Border Belt, where auctioning began August 5, marketings were nearing completion by September 22. The price average for sales through this date was practically the same as last season. Receipts under Government loan were substantially greater than last season. They have amounted to 15 percent of total market deliveries, contrasting with only 4 percent last season.

In the Eastern Belt, where auctions started August 21, prices through September 22 averaged 2 percent higher than in the comparable period last season. Receipts under Government loan were 16 percent of total market deliveries in contrast with around 5 percent in the comparable period of the 1957 season.

In the Middle Belt, where auctions opened September 4, prices through September 22 averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent above those for early last season. Receipts under Government loan amounted to about 10 percent of market deliveries--compared with the 5 or 6 percent in the corresponding period of the 1957 season.

In the Old Belt, where auctions opened September 15, prices through September 22 averaged about 3 percent above last season. Placements under Government loan accounted for about 9 percent of total market deliveries.

Burley, Type 31

Domestic Use and Exports

Disappearance of burley in the October 1957-September 1958 marketing year is estimated at about 510 million pounds--slightly more than in 1956-57. For the first time in 5 years, a gain in domestic use is indicated. Domestic use in 1957-58 is estimated at 485 million pounds--up a little from 1956-57. On the other hand, 1957-58 exports are placed at about 25 million pounds (farm-sales weight), compared with 28 million shipped a year earlier.

The major domestic outlet for burley is in the manufacture of cigarettes, but sizable quantities are used in smoking and chewing products. It appears that more burley than in 1956-57 was used in cigarettes and smoking tobacco, but this gain was partly offset by smaller use in chewing tobacco. In the period October 1957-July 1958, cigarette production was 2 percent larger than a year earlier. In the same period, smoking tobacco output rose by 9 percent, but plug chewing production declined 8 percent.

The 1958-59 use of burley may show some further small gain from the current year's level, reflecting the anticipated increase in cigarette output.

During October 1957-July 1958 (five-sixths of the full marketing year), total burley exports were 10 percent smaller than those in the comparable months of 1956-57. West Germany, the leading outlet, took 15 percent less than a year earlier, when her total takings were the second largest on record. Sweden and Mexico, second and fourth ranking outlets, respectively, increased their takings a little. Exports to Portugal, third ranking outlet, were more than double the unusually low shipments in the like period a year earlier. Of other important foreign markets, Egypt, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and Switzerland took less, the declines ranging from a tenth to a third. The Netherlands took nearly a half again as much as in the corresponding period of 1956-57 and French takings were up a little.

1958-59 Supply

The carryover of burley on October 1, 1958 is estimated at 1,277 million pounds--22 million less than a year ago and 70 million below the peak on

Table 18.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods (Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38:	287	701	988	314	302	12	22.2
1941-45:	448	730	1,178	437	424	13	40.0
1946	614	853	1,467	526	476	50	39.7
1947	485	941	1,426	524	496	28	48.5
1948	603	902	1,505	531	489	42	46.0
1949	561	974	1,535	535	494	41	45.2
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	488	30	49.0
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32	51.2
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29	50.3
1953	564	1,163	1,727	529	494	35	52.5
1954	668	1,198	1,866	519	486	33	49.8
1955	470	1,347	1,817	516	482	34	58.6
1956	506	1,301	1,807	508	480	28	63.6
1957	488	1,299	1,787	*510	*485	*25	60.3
1958 2/	483	*1,277	*1,760				
	Parity price 3/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1958 4/		
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1946	37.3	33.6	147.8	24.1	0		
1947	44.8	40.3	37.7	7.8	0		
1948	47.1	42.4	96.7	16.0	0		
1949	44.8	40.3	39.1	7.0	0		
1950	50.8	45.7	44.2	8.9	0		
1951	55.3	49.8	97.3	15.7	1.7		
1952	55.0	49.5	103.9	16.0	4.1		
1953	51.8	46.6	102.1	17.9	41.8		
1954	51.5	46.4	221.4	33.2	144.8		
1955	51.3	46.2	73.1	15.6	68.6		
1956	53.4	48.1	6.0	1.2	3.0		
1957	57.4	51.7	16.6	3.4	16.4		
1958	61.1	5/55.0					
Total ...:	---	---	985.9	---	280.4		

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ As of applicable date when support level was computed. 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures; includes approximately 17½ million pounds of 1951-55 crops in CCC inventories. 5/ Minimum--subject to upward revision if parity price is higher as of October 1. *Estimated.

October 1, 1955. The September estimate of the 1958 crop is 483 million pounds—1 percent less than harvested last year. This year's burley acreage is about 1 percent smaller than in 1957, and the average yield per acre for the Belt as a whole is indicated as of September to be slightly above last year's.

The 1958-59 total supply of burley—carryover plus the new crop—will be around 1,760 million pounds—about 27 million less than in 1957-58. Supplies of burley have declined gradually from the record total of 1,866 million pounds in 1954-55. Indicated 1958-59 supplies are equal to 3.4 times probable disappearance. Last year, this ratio was 3.5, and in the 5 preceding years ranged from 3.1 to 3.6. A desirable average level of supply is generally considered to be 2.8 times disappearance. Carryover of burley on October 1, 1959 is likely to be lower than the estimated level of this year, but the percentage decline will be small.

The 1959 burley marketing quota and acreage allotment will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1, 1959. Within 30 days following the announcement, a referendum will be held in which growers will vote whether they favor marketing quotas on their 1959, 1960 and 1961 crops. At least two-thirds of the growers voting must be in favor to continue marketing quotas on the next three crops. In the last referendum, held in December 1955, growers overwhelmingly approved marketing quotas on their 1956, 1957 and 1958 crops.

Congress has made no provision for continuing the acreage reserve program of the Soil Bank on 1959 crops. In 1958, burley growers placed about 10,260 acres—3 percent of allotted acreage—in the acreage reserve. In 1957 placements were 6,740 acres—2 percent of allotments.

Price Supports and Prices

If marketing quotas are continued in effect, the 1959 price support for burley is mandatory at 90 percent of parity under existing legislation.

For the 1958 crop, the minimum level of support (announced last April) is 55.0 cents per pound. The actual level of support for the 1958 crop will be 55.0 cents or 90 percent of the October 1 parity price, whichever is higher. The parity price of burley when the minimum support was calculated was 61.1 cents a pound, but has since risen slightly. The parity price applicable to September 1958 was 61.4 cents a pound. Ninety percent of this more recent parity is 55.3 cents.

The 1957 burley tobacco crop sold for an average price of 60.3 cents per pound, second only to the record 63.6 cents received for the 1956 crop. Abnormally dry growing conditions in 1957 resulted in a crop of poorer quality than in 1956. Total receipts under Government loan amounted to 16.6 million pounds—about $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the crop.

Maryland, Type 32 2/

Domestic Use and Exports

Total disappearance of Maryland tobacco in the October 1957-September 1958 marketing year is estimated at about 34 million pounds, around a million less than in 1956-57. Indications are that domestic use gained, but that this was more than offset by lower exports. Domestic use probably increased to about 22½ million pounds--5 percent more than the low 1956-57 figure. The principal domestic outlet for Maryland is in cigarettes, but the indicated gain in usage is probably due to increased use as cigar filler. Some grades of Maryland are used as filler in some cigars.

Exports of Maryland are estimated at about 11½ million pounds (farm-sales weight)--15 percent less than the postwar high in 1956-57. During the first 10 months of 1957-58, Switzerland, accounting for over three-fifths of the total, took 5 percent more than a year earlier. On the other hand, exports to West Germany, second ranking outlet, were less than half of those a year earlier when they were the largest in many years. Spain increased her takings by 35 percent, and Austria got considerably more than a year earlier. The Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal reduced takings a sixth, a fourth and a third, respectively. Shipments to France were up moderately.

1958-59 Supply

The 1958 auction sales and hogshead market receipts of mostly 1957-crop tobacco have totaled about 37 million pounds. Carryover of Maryland tobacco on January 1, 1959 is likely to be near 73 million pounds, approximately 4 million more than last January 1. The September 1 estimate of the 1958 crop is 32.4 million pounds--12 percent less than 1957-crop marketings. This year's crop plus the expected carryover next January 1 will provide a total supply of around 105 million pounds--1 percent less than in 1957-58 and 1956-57.

The 1959 marketing quota and acreage allotment for Maryland tobacco will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture late this fall or during the winter. Soon after the announcement, a referendum will be held in which growers will vote whether they favor marketing quotas for their next 3 crops--1959, 1960 and 1961. To place quotas in effect requires approval by at least two-thirds of the growers voting. In the last referendum, held in December 1955, Maryland growers approved marketing quotas for their 1956, 1957 and 1958 crops.

No provision has been made by Congress for continuing the acreage reserve of the Soil Bank program for 1959 crops. In 1958, Maryland growers placed about 9,460 acres--a fifth of allotted acreage--in the acreage reserve. In 1957, placements amounted to 5,900 acres--about an eighth of the allotment.

2/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1, falling within the marketing year--the 12-month period, October 1 through September 30. Disappearance is calculated on the October-September basis.

Table 19--Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	: Stocks :		Supply	: Disappearance 2/ :			Average price : per pound
	: Production :	: following :		: Total :	: Domestic :	: Exports :	
	: : Jan. 1 1/ :	: : 1/ :					
	: Mil. lb. :	: Mil. lb. :	: Mil. lb. :	: Mil. lb. :	: Mil. lb. :	: Mil. lb. :	: Ct. :
Average:							
1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	26.5	21.1	5.4	19.7
1941-45	29.4	44.1	71.5	29.7	27.1	2.6	48.9
1946	46.2	32.4	78.6	34.0	28.3	5.7	44.5
1947	37.8	44.9	82.7	34.3	27.0	7.3	42.8
1948	35.0	46.9	81.9	37.0	27.7	9.3	54.4
1949	41.2	45.5	86.7	35.4	28.0	7.4	48.3
1950	40.0	53.4	93.4	35.5	27.1	8.4	48.2
1951	41.6	59.3	100.9	33.3	26.7	6.6	44.8
1952	40.2	64.9	105.1	40.3	32.5	7.8	48.8
1953	40.5	65.4	105.9	36.4	28.4	8.0	54.5
1954	43.8	68.6	112.4	36.1	27.9	8.2	40.3
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9	50.8
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5	51.7
1957	#37.0	69.4	106.4	*34.0	*22.5	*11.5	#51.7
1958 3/	32.4	*73.0	*105.4				
	: Parity :	: Price :	: Placed under Government loan:		: Remaining in		
	: price 4/ :	: support :	: Quantity :	: Percentage :	: Government loan		
		: level :		: of crop :	: stocks on		
					: Aug. 31, 1958 5/		
	: Ct. :	: Ct. :	: Mil. lb. :	: Pct. :	: Mil. lb. :		
1946	30.0	27.0	0	---	0		
1947	36.2	32.6	0	---	0		
1948	48.8	43.9	3.0	8.6	0		
1949	46.5	41.8	2.6	6.3	0		
1950	56.5	48.6	5.5	13.8	0		
1951	60.6	Price supports not in effect		6/			
1952	58.5	..... do.		6/			
1953	56.0	50.4	6.7	18.1	4.5		
1954	53.5	Price supports not in effect		6/			
1955	53.1	..... do.		6/			
1956	52.2	47.0	3.3	9.0	1.5		
1957	53.3	48.0	5.9	15.9	5.9		
1958	56.2	7/50.6					
Total	: --- :	: --- :	27.0	: --- :	11.9		

1/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--October 1 through September 30. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ As of applicable date when support level was computed or October 1. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ No support since marketing quota not approved by two-thirds of growers voting. 7/ Minimum--subject to upward revision if parity price is higher as of October 1. *Estimated. #Auction sales plus hogshead market receipts.

Price Supports
and Prices

If marketing quotas are continued in effect, the price support for 1959 crop Maryland tobacco is mandatory at 90 percent of parity under existing legislation. If marketing quotas are not voted by growers, Government price support cannot be made available when the 1959 crop is marketed, in the spring and summer of 1960. Price support was not available for the 1951, 1952, 1954, and 1955 crops as quotas were not approved by growers.

For the 1958 crop, the minimum level of support (announced last April) is 50.6 cents per pound. The actual level of support for the 1958 crop will be 50.6 cents or 90 percent of the October 1 parity, whichever is higher. The parity price for Maryland applicable to September, 56.2 cents, was the same as when the minimum support price was calculated. The announced minimum support price of 50.6 cents for the 1958 crop is 2.6 cents above the support price for the previous crop.

Auction sales for 1957 crop Maryland tobacco were held from April 29 to July 18. Also operating was the Baltimore hogshead market. The auction market price average at 44.0 cents was 14 percent less than the auction average for the 1956 crop and 12 percent below that for the 1955 crop. Owing to drought during the growing season, quality of the 1957 crop was the poorest in many years. About 17 percent of deliveries were placed under Government loan, compared with 10 percent a year earlier. In addition to producers' sales of 34.2 million pounds at auctions, another 2.8 million pounds were received at the **Baltimore** hogshead market by July 18.

Combined Allotments for Virginia Fire-cured and Virginia Sun-cured
for Farms Growing Both Types

To simplify administration of the marketing quota-acreage allotment program, Public Law 85-705 (approved August 21, 1958) provides that allotments of Virginia fire-cured, type 21, and Virginia sun-cured, type 37, may be combined on farms having 1958 allotments of both types, if growers approve the change. In a special referendum held September 12, an overwhelming majority of growers of these two types approved combined farm allotments. The single allotment to be established for each farm will be equal to the total of the present farm allotments for both kinds. Each grower will choose the kind of tobacco to be grown on his combined allotment, or the allotment will be established according to the prevalent kind grown in the area, curing facilities on the farm and other criteria. Adjustments will be made in the national acreage allotments and marketing quotas to reflect the combinations of farm allotments of the two types of tobacco.

Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

Domestic Use and Exports

Disappearance of fire-cured in the marketing year beginning October 1957 is estimated at 65 million pounds—about 4 percent more than in 1956-57. Indications are that both domestic disappearance and exports shared in the increase. Domestic use is placed at about 34 million pounds—up about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million from a year earlier. As in the 2 years preceding, the increase in domestic use indicated for 1957-58 occurred despite a decline in the manufacture of snuff—principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types—a possible indication of the growing use of fire-cured in other products.

Exports of fire-cured in 1957-58 are estimated at near 31 million pounds (farm-sales weight)—2 percent above 1956-57. During the first 10 months of the 1957-58 marketing year, exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured were running 2 percent ahead of those a year earlier. Consignments were reported to more than 30 destinations, but nearly three-fourths of the total went to the following 6 countries (ranked according to volume of takings): The Netherlands, France, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Switzerland and Sweden. If the next 4 ranking outlets—Indonesia, West Germany, Italy and Egypt—are also included, the 10 countries account for approximately 85 percent of the 10 months' total. Exports to the Netherlands were up by 27 percent, and to France, by 53 percent. Takings by Belgian Congo were $2\frac{1}{2}$ times those of a year earlier, and more was also exported to Belgium, West Germany and Indonesia. On the other hand, moderately less than a year earlier went to Switzerland and Sweden, while shipments to Italy and Egypt were only a fourth and a third, respectively, of takings a year earlier. About a third of a million pounds were exported to Viet Nam-Laos-Cambodia, in contrast to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million in the corresponding months of 1956-57.

During the first 10 months of the 1957-58 marketing year, exports of Virginia fire-cured were nearly one-third larger than in the corresponding months of 1956-57. Exports to Norway, accounting for over three-tenths of the total, were 3 percent above those a year earlier. Consignments to United Kingdom, Sweden, West Germany and New Zealand were larger during the first 10 months in 1957-58 than for all of 1956-57. Belgium also received substantially more than in the comparable period of 1956-57. Takings by the Netherlands were down about an eighth but Austria received a substantial shipment in contrast with none a year earlier. In recent years, Virginia fire-cured exports have comprised approximately a sixth of the combined fire-cured exports.

1958-59 Supply

The October 1, 1958 carryover of the combined fire-cured types is estimated at approximately 131 million pounds—10 percent below a year earlier and 7 percent below the 1952-56 average. The September estimate of production is 44 million pounds—13 percent less than harvested last year and the smallest

Table 20--Fire-cured tobacco, types 21-23^{1/}: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods (Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 2/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	110.2	194.2	304.4	123.0	53.2	69.8	10.2
1941-45	66.1	170.7	236.8	81.9	49.6	38.3	22.1
1946	108.9	105.1	214.0	70.6	36.2	34.4	26.0
1947	86.4	143.4	229.8	67.2	36.9	30.3	29.5
1948	73.2	162.6	235.8	77.9	34.7	43.2	31.9
1949	72.2	157.9	230.1	65.2	36.5	28.7	29.8
1950	58.3	164.9	223.2	76.0	36.7	39.3	31.2
1951	59.5	147.2	206.7	59.8	32.2	27.6	40.0
1952	58.2	146.9	205.1	58.8	29.6	29.2	37.6
1953	48.9	146.3	195.2	61.2	32.9	28.3	33.8
1954	62.2	134.0	196.2	59.1	29.9	29.2	37.8
1955	65.2	137.1	202.3	64.6	31.2	33.4	37.3
1956	70.6	137.7	208.3	62.7	32.4	30.3	36.6
1957	50.5	145.6	196.1	*65.0	*34.0	*31.0	36.8
1958 3/.....	44.0	*131.1	*175.1				
	Parity price 4/	Price support level 5/	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1958 6/		
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1946	17.8	25.2	40.8	37.5	0		
1947	21.5	30.2	31.3	36.2	0		
1948	22.6	31.8	27.3	37.3	0		
1949	21.5	30.2	18.7	25.9	0		
1950	30.3	34.3	12.2	20.9	0		
1951	33.6	37.4	7.5	12.6	1.9		
1952	34.8	37.1	10.9	18.7	1.5		
1953	34.4	35.0	8.2	16.8	1.1		
1954	34.8	34.8	6.9	11.1	4.4		
1955	35.8	34.6	9.7	14.9	7.6		
1956	36.2	36.1	20.4	28.9	17.5		
1957	38.8	38.8	14.9	29.5	14.0		
1958	7/	5/38.8					
Total	---	---	208.8	---	48.0		

1/ Type 24 included until early 1950's when it became practically nonexistent.
 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ As of applicable date when support level was computed. 5/ Set at 75 percent of burley support, but from 1958 on, not to exceed 1957 level unless 90 percent of fire-cured parities exceeds such level. 6/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average somewhat less than these farm-sales weight figures. 7/ Parities for fire-cured types separated; when minimums announced, they were 41.3 cents, Virginia type 21 and 40.7 cents, Kentucky-Tennessee types 22-23. *Estimated.

on record. Acreage allotments were reduced 10 percent and about 8,610 acres—equal to a fifth of the allotment—were placed in the acreage reserve of the Soil Bank program. Yields per acre in Virginia are indicated to be up from last year to the highest on record. For Kentucky-Tennessee (type 23), average yields are indicated to have increased sharply, and may be the second highest ever obtained. Average yields for Kentucky-Tennessee (type 22) are indicated to be slightly higher than the relatively favorable average in 1957, and will be exceeded only by the record 1956 average outturn. For the fire-cured types as a whole, the per acre yields may be the second highest on record.

The 1958 crop plus indicated carryover will provide a 1958-59 total supply of 175 million pounds—11 percent below the 1957-58 level and a record low. Carryover on October 1, 1959 will likely be reduced from its current level.

The 1959 marketing quotas and acreage allotments for Virginia fire-cured (type 21) and for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured (types 22-23) will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1. In a referendum held last February, growers of these types approved marketing quotas applicable to their 1958, 1959 and 1960 crops.

The 1958 farm allotments of Virginia fire-cured, type 21, and of Virginia sun-cured, type 37, will be combined on farms which now have allotments of both types. (See page 42.)

No provision has been made by Congress for continuation of the Soil Bank acreage reserve for 1959 crops.

Price Supports and Prices

As marketing quotas are in effect, Government price support will be extended to the 1959 crop of fire-cured tobacco. Separate parity prices are established for type 21 and for types 22-23. Price supports for these kinds are based on 75 percent of the burley support, but beginning with this year's crops may not exceed their 1957 level—38.8 cents—unless 90 percent of their own parities is higher than their 1957 supports.

At the time minimum supports for the 1958 crops of type 21 and types 22-23 were calculated, 75 percent of the burley support exceeded 38.8 cents. On the other hand, 90 percent of the respective parities were below the 1957 supports. Consequently, the minimum support level (announced last April) for the 1958 crops of Virginia fire-cured, type 21, and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23, was 38.8 cents—the same as last season's actual supports. The 1957 support level exceeds 90 percent of the Virginia fire-cured parity applicable to September 1958 by 1.4 cents and tops 90 percent of the Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured parity applicable to September 1958 by 1.9 cents. It seems likely that the actual support prices for the fire-cured types will be at 1957 levels.

The 1957 combined fire-cured crop averaged 36.8 cents a pound—slightly higher than that for the preceding crop. For the 1957 crop of Virginia

fire-cured, prices averaged 38.7 cents—2 percent below the record high 1956 figure. In Kentucky-Tennessee, the season average price for Eastern District (type 22) was 36.8 cents—1 percent less than in 1956. For the Western District (type 23), prices averaged 34.8 cents—6 percent higher than in the preceding year and the second highest on record.

Last season, growers placed 14.9 million pounds of fire-cured tobacco (about 29 percent of the combined crop) under Government loan. Although this quantity was below placements in the previous season, it comprised about the same proportion of the crop. Nearly four-fifths of all 1957-crop fire-cured placed under Government loan was type 22. Quantities of the individual types placed under loan and the percentage of the crop they comprise are as follows: Virginia fire-cured, 1.0 million pounds, 12 percent; Kentucky-Tennessee, type 22, 11.8 million pounds, 35 percent; and Kentucky-Tennessee, type 23, 2.0 million pounds, 24 percent.

Dark Air-Cured and Sun-Cured, Types 35-37

Domestic Use and Exports

For the October 1957-September 1958 marketing year, disappearance of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco is estimated at $28\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, 8 million less than the previous year's disappearance, which was the largest since 1948-49. Domestic use and exports were down substantially from 1956-57 levels. Domestic use, estimated at 21 million pounds, was about a sixth smaller, but in line with the 1951-55 average. Output of plug, twist and fine-cut chewing tobacco—the chief domestic outlets for the dark air-cured types—in October 1957-July 1958 was 7 percent less than a year earlier. Use of dark air-cured in nonchewing probably was also smaller in 1957-58 than a year earlier.

Exports of dark air- and sun-cured tobacco in 1957-58 may be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, compared with 11.2 million in 1956-57, the largest in 8 years. Much of the heavy 1956-57 shipments consisted of sales, at reduced prices, of dark air-cured tobacco of the 1950 and older crops held by grower associations. In the 10 months, October 1957-July 1958, exports of One Sucker were only one-sixth of those in the corresponding period a year earlier. Belgium, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total, cut her takings by nearly a half. Negligible quantities went to Union of South Africa, which was the leading outlet in 1956-57. Takings by Portugal, third ranking outlet for 1956-57, were only an eighth as much as a year earlier. None was yet reported going to Finland. In the first 10 months of 1957-58, exports of Green River were 13 percent ahead of those a year earlier. The leading outlet was Portugal, which took about a half million pounds, in contrast to none a year earlier. Exports to United Kingdom, usually the ranking destination for this type, were down by more than a fifth. Substantially larger shipments went to Belgian Congo. None was reported going to Union of South Africa, which took a sizable quantity in 1956-57.

In addition to exports of One Sucker and Green River leaf, substantial quantities (mostly One Sucker) are shipped as Black Fat, a semiprocessed product. Exports of Black Fat in Oct. 1957-July 1958 were 17 percent above those a

year earlier, with all major destinations sharing in the increase. Consignments to Nigeria, comprising nearly a half of the total, were up by 3 percent. Ghana, accounting for about a fourth of the total, took 8 percent more than a year earlier. Exports to French West Africa, third ranking outlet, were more than double those in the corresponding period of 1956-57. Substantial percentage gains over a year earlier were also made in exports to Camerouns, Canary Islands and Spanish Africa.

1958-59 Supply

The October 1, 1958 carryover of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco is estimated at about 77 million pounds--a reduction of 6 million from the preceding year's level and about 8 million below the postwar peak of 2 years earlier. The September estimate of the 1958 crop is 21½ million pounds, about 1 million less than 1957 harvestings, and the smallest on record. The 1958 acreage allotments for dark air-cured were cut 10 percent, and growers placed about 2,070 acres--13 percent of the allotment--in the acreage reserve of the Soil Bank. Acreage for harvest this year is indicated to be 10 percent less than in 1957 when acreage reserve placements were also substantial. Per acre yields are indicated to be higher than last year's, although below the 1956 record average. The 1958 acreage allotments for Virginia sun-cured were about the same as in 1957, and about 2,250 acres--more than two-fifths of allotted acreage--were placed in the acreage reserve. Acreage indicated for harvest is up by 400 acres from last year; the yield per acre is indicated to be a record high.

Total 1958-59 supplies of dark air- and sun-cured tobacco--carryover plus this year's crop--is estimated at 98 million pounds--7 percent below 1957-58 and the least in the postwar period. It is likely that October 1, 1959 carryover will be reduced from current levels.

By February 1, 1959, the Secretary of Agriculture will announce 1959 marketing quotas and acreage allotments for dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco. Within 30 days following the announcement for Virginia sun-cured, type 37, growers of this type will vote in a referendum whether they desire marketing quotas on their next 3 crops--1959, 1960 and 1961. Approval by at least two-thirds of the growers voting is required to place marketing quotas in effect. In the last referendum, held in December 1955, growers of sun-cured approved marketing quotas for their 1956, 1957 and 1958 crops. Growers of dark air-cured, types 35-36, in a referendum held last February, approved marketing quotas for their 1958, 1959 and 1960 crops.

The 1958 allotments of Virginia sun-cured, type 37, and of Virginia fire-cured, type 21, will be combined on farms which now have allotments of both types. (See page 42.)

Congress has made no provision for continuing the Soil Bank acreage reserve for 1959 crops.

Table 21.--Dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco, types 35-37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	35.5	62.8	98.3	39.0	27.0	12.0	9.4
1941-45	37.0	64.4	101.4	39.8	33.9	5.9	20.6
1946	49.6	60.4	110.0	37.3	29.7	7.6	22.5
1947	37.2	72.7	109.9	32.7	26.3	6.4	25.8
1948	34.8	77.2	112.0	37.5	22.7	14.8	28.7
1949	36.2	74.5	110.7	29.9	23.1	6.8	28.2
1950	28.6	80.8	109.4	36.4	25.6	10.8	24.6
1951	31.7	73.0	104.7	30.1	21.5	8.6	34.3
1952	33.8	74.6	108.4	29.3	22.7	6.6	31.6
1953	26.6	79.1	105.7	29.9	22.8	7.1	25.9
1954	34.1	75.8	109.9	29.1	19.0	10.1	34.1
1955	31.1	80.8	111.9	26.5	20.5	6.0	31.1
1956	33.9	85.4	119.3	36.5	25.3	11.2	34.1
1957	22.5	82.9	105.4	*28.5	*21.0	*7.5	35.9
1958 2/	21.5	*76.9	*98.4				
	Parity price 3/	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Aug. 31, 1958 5/		
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1946	14.3	19.1	22.4	15.7	31.7	0	
1947	17.2	23.1	26.9	14.5	39.0	0	
1948	18.1	24.2	28.3	8.9	25.6	0	
1949	17.2	23.1	26.9	4.0	11.0	0	
1950	27.2	34.2	30.5	4.1	14.3	0	
1951	29.6	37.5	33.2	7.4	23.3	3.8	
1952	30.5	37.7	33.0	6/9.9	29.3	5.1	
1953	30.2	35.6	31.1	7.5	28.2	3.3	
1954	29.4	34.5	30.9	7.3	22.5	5.6	
1955	30.4	34.1	30.8	6.3	20.0	4.9	
1956	31.0	33.0	32.1	6.7	19.8	6.0	
1957	33.2	35.5	34.5	3.0	13.3	3.0	
1958	35.6	37.4	4/34.5				
Total	---	---	---	95.3	---	---	31.7

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ As of applicable date when support level was computed. 4/ Set at 66-2/3 percent of burley support, but from 1958 on, not to exceed 1957 level unless 90 percent of dark air- and sun-cured parities exceed such level. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953. *Estimated.

Price Supports and Prices

Government price support will be available for the 1959 crop of dark air-cured, types 35-36, as marketing quotas are in effect, and will be available for the 1959 crop of Virginia sun-cured, type 37, if growers approve marketing quotas. Price support for dark air-cured and sun-cured are based on 66-2/3 percent of the burley support, but beginning with this year's crop, they cannot exceed their 1957 support level of 34½ cents unless 90 percent of their own parities is higher than their 1957 supports.

At the time minimum supports for the 1958 crops of dark air-cured and sun-cured were calculated, 66-2/3 percent of the burley support exceeded 34½ cents. On the other hand, 90 percent of the dark air- and sun-cured parities were below their 1957 supports. Consequently, the minimum support level (announced last April) for the 1958 crops of dark air-cured, types 35-36, and Virginia sun-cured, type 37, was 34½ cents--the same as last season's actual supports. The 1958 support level exceeds 90 percent of the dark air-cured parity applicable to September 1958 by 2.2 cents and tops 90 percent of the sun-cured parity applicable to September 1958 by 0.8 cents. It seems likely that the actual support prices for 1958 crops of dark air- and sun-cured tobacco will be at last year's levels.

Last season the combined dark air- and sun-cured crop brought an average price of 35.9 cents--5 percent higher than for the 1956 crop. The type 35 average for the 1957 crop, 36.9 cents, was nine-tenths of a cent above the 1956 average and a record high. The type 36 average at 34.4 cents was nearly 4½ cents above 1956 and the second highest on record. Type 37 sold at an average price of 34.0 cents--5 percent below the record of the previous year.

During the 1957-crop marketing season, growers placed 2.1 million pounds of One Sucker (type 35) and 926,000 pounds of Green River (type 36) under Government loan. Placements were down sharply from those in the preceding season, especially in the case of type 36, and represented about 15 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of these crops. Loan placements of Virginia sun-cured were even smaller than usual, amounting to only 11,000 pounds.

Cigar, Types 41-62

Domestic Use and Exports

The 1957-58 disappearance of Pennsylvania and Ohio filler types 41-44 probably will approach 50 million pounds--about 3 million lower than in 1956-57. The 1957-58 disappearance of Puerto Rican filler type 46 seems likely to be near the 31 million pounds of 1956-57. Use of imported cigar filler, which had been increasing in the past 2 years, leveled off in 1957-58. Exports of cigar filler are relatively small. They were about 600,000 pounds in 1956-57, but during the first 10 months of 1957-58, they were below 200,000 pounds.

The 1957-58 disappearance of the combined binder types 51-55 is estimated at 41 million pounds--nearly 4 million pounds less than in 1956-57. The declines in Connecticut Broadleaf (type 51) and Southern Wisconsin (type 54) more than offset the moderate increase in Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52) and the substantial increase in Northern Wisconsin (type 55). The domestic use of the combined binder types is more than 10 million pounds lower than 2 years ago. This is mainly due to (1) the reduced requirements for cigar binders as natural leaf is replaced with sheet, and (2) the 8 percent decrease in the manufacture of scrap chewing in the last 2 years.

The 1957-58 exports of the binder types probably will be near 4 1/2 million pounds (farm-sales weight). This is roughly a million more than in 1956-57 and mainly reflects the substantial shipments of Wisconsin tobacco to Germany in contrast with none during 1956-57. Exports of Connecticut Broadleaf during October 1957-July 1958 were less than half those of a year earlier while exports of Connecticut Valley Havana Seed held about even. A million pound shipment of Broadleaf to Spain boosted the figure for 1956-57. During October 1957-July 1958, exports of Broadleaf were well above a year earlier to Denmark, West Germany and Belgium. Shipments of Connecticut Valley Havana Seed increased considerably to West Germany and the Netherlands but Belgian takings dropped sharply.

The 1957-58 disappearance of shade-grown wrapper types 61-62 was nearly 16 3/4 million pounds--7 percent above 1956-57 and slightly above the previous high of 1955-56. The disappearance of both Connecticut Valley type 61 and Georgia-Florida type 62 was up. Domestic usings increased only a little; the larger exports than a year earlier mainly accounted for the increase in total disappearance. The 1957-58 exports of 5.3 million pounds were 17 percent above 1956-57 and a record. West Germany accounting for about two-thirds of the total, took 19 percent more than a year earlier. There were also increased shipments to Canada and the Netherlands. On the other hand, exports of wrapper to Belgium have dropped off sharply in the past 2 years.

Beginning with January 1958, exports of Connecticut Valley shade-grown tobacco and exports of Georgia-Florida shade-grown tobacco have been reported separately. Figures are available only for the two types combined for years before 1958. During the first 7 months of 1958, the exports of shade-grown wrapper were divided 59 percent Connecticut Valley (type 61) and 41 percent Georgia-Florida (type 62).

1958-59 Supplies

Filler: The October 1 carryover of Pennsylvania and Ohio filler is estimated at 124 million pounds--3 percent below a year ago. Most of the drop is indicated in the Ohio types. The September estimate of production is nearly 54 million pounds--more than a sixth larger than 1957 harvestings, which were below normal in Pennsylvania. This year, a record high average yield per acre is in prospect in Pennsylvania but the crop in Ohio is down sharply owing to excessive rainfall. The 1958-59 total supply of continental filler, now estimated at 178 million pounds, is 2 percent above 1957-58 when it was the smallest on record.

Table 22.--Cigar filler tobacco, type 41-46: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-58

Year	(Farm-sales weight)						
	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance ^{1/}			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41)							
1947	52.1	98.5	150.6	50.8	49.3	1.5	30.5
1948	57.4	99.8	157.2	51.2	50.5	.7	26.3
1949	54.2	106.0	160.2	44.4	43.7	.7	26.4
1950	56.0	115.8	171.8	45.6	45.0	.6	26.4
1951	56.2	126.2	182.4	50.0	49.3	.7	19.0
1952	37.9	132.4	170.3	51.2	50.8	.4	25.2
1953	38.2	119.1	157.3	51.6	51.4	.2	27.5
1954	48.8	105.7	154.5	41.5	41.4	.1	27.4
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	*42.5	*42.3	*.2	20.5
1958 ^{2/}	50.8	*104.0	154.8				
Ohio, Miami Valley (types 42-44)							
1947	8.4	23.7	32.1	8.2	8.2		31.0
1948	10.9	23.9	34.8	8.9	8.9		23.0
1949	11.2	25.9	37.1	9.1	9.1		25.0
1950	10.5	28.0	38.5	7.3	7.3		18.6
1951	7.3	31.2	38.5	10.0	10.0		24.4
1952	8.8	28.5	37.3	10.0	10.0		25.0
1953	6.6	27.3	33.9	9.8	9.8		18.5
1954	8.0	24.1	32.1	9.2	9.2		22.5
1955	7.5	22.9	30.4	7.2	7.2		21.8
1956	6.3	23.2	29.5	6.4	6.4		22.0
1957	4.7	23.1	27.8	*7.5	*7.5		22.4
1958 ^{2/}	3.0	*20.3	23.3				
Puerto Rico (type 46)							
1947	26.1	74.0	100.1	32.1	30.6	1.5	27.5
1948	27.0	68.0	95.0	41.8	32.9	8.9	27.0
1949	26.0	53.2	79.2	28.1	25.9	2.2	20.0
1950	25.5	51.1	76.6	28.8	28.5	.3	28.0
1951	28.1	47.8	75.9	34.1	33.8	.3	30.0
1952	34.3	41.8	76.1	28.9	28.6	.3	32.0
1953	34.1	47.2	81.3	32.1	32.0	.1	30.0
1954	34.0	49.2	83.2	23.9	23.8	.1	30.5
1955	30.0	59.3	89.3	31.7	31.6	.1	25.2
1956	24.0	57.6	81.6	31.3	30.9	.4	30.8
1957	26.7	50.3	77.0				30.0

^{1/} Year beginning October 1. ^{2/} Subject to revision. *Estimated.

Table 23.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-58
(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)							
1947	15.0	28.6	43.6	13.3			51.0
1948	14.0	30.3	44.3	17.8	13.5	4.3	60.0
1949	14.1	26.5	40.6	12.9	11.8	1.1	53.0
1950	16.4	27.7	44.1	14.3	13.3	1.0	52.0
1951	14.5	29.8	44.3	14.1	13.2	.9	51.0
1952	14.8	30.2	45.0	14.5	13.8	.7	50.0
1953	14.7	30.5	45.2	13.4	12.7	.7	58.4
1954	13.3	31.8	45.1	11.7	11.5	.2	56.5
1955	12.1	33.4	45.5	14.7	14.3	.4	44.9
1956	7.5	30.8	38.3	12.8	11.3	1.5	59.0
1957	5.2	25.5	30.7	*9.0	*8.3	*.7	50.5
1958 2/	3.9	*21.7	*25.6				
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)							
1947	15.1	16.5	31.6	12.2			73.3
1948	14.6	19.3	33.9	14.1	9.4	4.7	62.3
1949	14.7	19.8	34.5	9.5	7.4	2.1	41.9
1950	15.2	25.0	40.2	12.9	11.2	1.7	39.8
1951	11.2	27.3	38.5	11.0	9.1	1.9	42.6
1952	9.6	27.5	37.1	12.9	11.5	1.4	48.9
1953	12.0	24.2	36.2	11.9	10.8	1.1	54.9
1954	11.9	24.3	36.2	12.9	12.2	.7	44.0
1955	9.9	23.3	33.2	11.6	10.1	1.5	35.0
1956	5.8	21.6	27.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	42.3
1957	3.2	20.2	23.4	*8.0	*6.7	*1.3	44.0
1958 2/	2.1	*15.4	*17.5				
Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)							
1947	30.1	45.1	75.2	25.6			62.2
1948	28.6	49.6	78.2	31.9	22.9	9.0	61.2
1949	28.8	46.3	75.1	22.4	19.2	3.2	47.4
1950	31.6	52.7	84.3	27.2	24.5	2.7	46.1
1951	25.7	57.1	82.8	25.1	22.3	2.8	47.3
1952	24.4	57.7	82.1	27.4	25.3	2.1	49.6
1953	26.7	54.7	81.4	25.3	23.5	1.8	56.8
1954	25.2	56.1	81.3	24.6	23.7	.9	50.6
1955	22.0	56.7	78.7	26.3	24.4	1.9	40.4
1956	13.3	52.4	65.7	20.0	17.0	3.0	51.7
1957	8.4	45.7	54.1	*17.0	*15.0	*2.0	48.0
1958 2/	6.0	*37.1	*43.1				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. *Estimated.

Table 24.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-58

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance ^{1/}			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Southern Wisconsin (type 54)							
1947	15.8	37.9	53.7	16.5			22.3
1948	11.9	37.2	49.1	9.3	8.9	.4	22.4
1949	12.6	39.8	52.4	12.3	12.3		22.8
1950	13.2	40.1	53.3	13.0	13.0		23.5
1951	10.4	40.3	50.7	16.0	16.0		25.3
1952	8.3	34.7	43.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	19.5
1953	7.2	33.3	40.5	10.0	10.0		24.3
1954	7.5	30.5	38.0	9.0	8.5	.5	24.3
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.6	21.0	28.6	*8.0	*7.7	*.3	31.1
1958 ^{2/}	8.1	*20.6	*28.7				
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)							
1947	21.5	37.6	59.1	22.9			34.9
1948	18.4	36.2	54.6	19.4	17.7	1.7	23.0
1949	18.8	35.2	54.0	13.2	13.0	.2	28.5
1950	18.7	40.8	59.5	16.4	16.3	.1	28.1
1951	12.9	43.1	56.0	15.6	15.5	.1	31.3
1952	13.6	40.4	54.0	18.6	18.4	.2	31.4
1953	12.8	35.4	48.2	16.4	16.1	.3	31.9
1954	15.4	31.8	47.2	16.3	16.1	.2	32.7
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	*16.0	*13.8	*2.2	33.5
1958 ^{2/}	12.5	*27.8	*40.3				
Total Wisconsin types (54-55)							
1947	37.3	75.5	112.8	39.4			29.6
1948	30.3	73.4	103.7	28.7	26.6	2.1	22.7
1949	31.4	75.0	106.4	25.5	25.3	.2	26.2
1950	31.9	80.9	112.8	29.4	29.3	.1	26.2
1951	23.3	83.4	106.7	31.6	31.5	.1	28.6
1952	21.9	75.1	97.0	28.3	26.5	1.8	26.9
1953	20.0	68.7	88.7	26.4	26.1	.3	25.8
1954	22.9	62.3	85.2	25.3	24.6	.7	30.0
1955	21.0	59.9	80.9	23.7	23.0	.7	24.1
1956	20.2	57.2	77.4	24.8	24.4	.4	29.3
1957	19.8	52.6	72.4	*24.0	*21.5	*2.5	32.6
1958 ^{2/}	20.6	*48.4	*69.0				

^{1/} Year beginning October 1.^{2/} Subject to revision.

*Estimated.

The Puerto Rican crop of cigar filler (type 46) harvested early this year totaled about 26 3/4 million pounds--11 percent above the relatively low figure of a year earlier. Carryover on this October 1 may be down a little. The Puerto Rican Government has announced a quota of 25 million pounds for the coming season.

Binder: The October 1 carryover of Connecticut Valley binder types 51-52 is estimated at 37 million pounds--nearly a fifth below a year ago and about a third lower than the 1951-55 average. This year's production is estimated at 6 million pounds--29 percent below last year and only a fourth as much as the 1951-55 average. The indicated 1958-59 total supply of the Connecticut Valley binder types is about 43 million pounds--11 million below 1957-58 and a reduction of nearly 36 million pounds in 3 years.

More than 70 percent of the 1958 allotted acreage in the Connecticut Valley was placed in the acreage reserve of the Soil Bank compared with 60 percent in 1957. For the Wisconsin binder types, 14 percent of the 1958 allotted acreage was placed in the Soil Bank reserve compared with 16 percent last year. Congress has made no provision for continuing the acreage reserve program of the Soil Bank beyond 1958.

The October 1 carryover of the Wisconsin binder types 54-55 is indicated at about 48 1/2 million pounds--8 percent below a year ago and 31 percent below the 1951-55 average. This year's production is estimated at about 20 1/2 million pounds--4 percent above 1957 but about 5 percent below the 1951-55 average. The 1958-59 total supply of the Wisconsin types is indicated at 69 million pounds--only about 3 1/2 million below 1957-58 but nearly 23 million pounds lower than the 1951-55 average.

Wrapper: The July 1 carryover of shade-grown wrapper at 20.6 million pounds was over 2 million above July 1, 1957 and the highest in 6 years. This year's production according to September 1 indications is 17.8 million pounds--down about a million from last year's record harvestings. The 1958-59 total supply of shade-grown wrapper is 38.4 million pounds--the highest on record. The increase is in the Connecticut Valley type 61; the supply of Georgia-Florida type 62 is about even with last year's.

Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments

The 1959 marketing quotas for the Connecticut Valley types 51-52, and the Ohio types 42-44--Wisconsin types 54-55 will be announced by February 1, 1959. Quotas were approved on the 1957, 1958 and 1959 crops in February 1957.

A marketing quota has never been in effect on Pennsylvania Seedleaf type 41. In past referendums, growers have rejected marketing quotas. A 1959 marketing quota on type 41 may be announced by December 1 and growers will vote soon afterwards on whether they favor quotas on the next 3 crops.

Table 25.--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-58

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance ^{1/}			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)							
1947	9.3	10.1	19.4	8.7			310.0
1948	9.8	10.7	20.5	8.4			290.0
1949	11.1	12.1	23.2	9.6			205.0
1950	9.1	13.6	22.7	9.7			205.0
1951	8.2	13.0	21.2	8.3			205.0
1952	8.9	12.9	21.8	10.8			210.0
1953	10.3	11.0	21.3	9.9			205.0
1954	9.9	11.4	21.3	10.2			215.0
1955	8.8	11.1	19.9	9.3			215.0
1956	10.3	10.6	20.9	9.5			190.0
1957	11.8	11.4	23.2	10.1			205.0
1958 ^{2/}	11.2	13.1	24.3				
Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62)							
1947	4.2	3.2	7.4	3.6			265.0
1948	5.3	3.8	9.1	4.6			245.0
1949	6.2	4.5	10.7	4.8			195.0
1950	6.4	5.9	12.3	5.4			200.0
1951	6.8	6.9	13.7	5.4			180.0
1952	5.8	8.3	14.1	5.8			180.0
1953	4.5	8.3	12.8	6.0			195.0
1954	6.6	6.8	13.4	6.5			195.0
1955	6.8	6.9	13.7	7.3			185.0
1956	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.1			180.0
1957	7.1	7.1	14.2	6.7			185.0
1958 ^{2/}	6.6	7.5	14.1				
Total Shade-grown (types 61-62)							
1947	13.5	13.4	26.9	12.4			296.0
1948	15.1	14.5	29.6	13.0	10.5	2.5	274.0
1949	17.3	16.6	33.9	14.5	10.8	3.7	201.0
1950	15.5	19.4	34.9	14.9	11.3	3.6	203.0
1951	14.9	20.0	34.9	13.7	10.1	3.6	194.0
1952	14.7	21.2	35.9	16.6	12.2	4.4	198.0
1953	14.8	19.3	34.1	15.9	12.2	3.7	202.0
1954	16.4	18.2	34.6	16.6	12.4	4.2	207.0
1955	15.6	18.0	33.6	16.6	11.5	5.1	202.0
1956	17.2	17.0	34.2	15.7	11.2	4.5	186.0
1957	18.8	18.5	37.3	16.7	11.4	5.3	198.0
1958 ^{2/}	17.8	20.6	38.4				

^{1/} Year beginning July 1.^{2/} Subject to revision.

On Puerto Rican filler type 46, the Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico has applied a quota for several years.

The shade-grown wrapper types 61-62 are not subject to marketing quotas.

Price Supports

The cigar filler and binder types under Federal marketing quotas are supported at 90 percent of parity. The 1958-crop price support for these types will be the minimums announced last April or 90 percent of the October 1 parities, whichever is higher.

The 1958 price support level for Puerto Rican tobacco is dependent upon its supply relationship and will be computed as a percentage of the October 1, 1958 parity. In Puerto Rico, most tobacco is planted late in the calendar year and harvested and marketed during the first half of the following year.

Government price support for the Pennsylvania filler type 41 is not available as no marketing quota is in effect and the cigar wrapper types are not covered by the price support legislation.

Table 26.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels, 1956-58, and season average prices, 1956-57

Type	1956		1957		1958
	Price support level ^{1/}	Season average price	Price support level ^{1/}	Season average price	Minimum price support ^{1/2/}
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Ohio cigar filler, types 42-44	23.4	22.0	23.2	22.4	23.2
Puerto Rican filler, type 46	31.4	30.8	32.5	^{3/} 28.8	^{4/}
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf binder, type 51	52.5	59.0	53.8	50.5	^{5/} 55.7
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed binder, type 52	49.0	42.3	48.8	44.0	47.5
Southern Wisconsin binder, type 54	22.8	26.1	23.3	31.1	25.1
Northern Wisconsin binder, type 55	29.6	30.9	29.9	33.5	30.7

^{1/} For Pennsylvania Havana Seed, type 53: 1956, 23.6 cents; 1957, 23.3 cents; and 1958, 25.1 cents.

^{2/} If supports based on October 1 parities are higher than these minimums, the actual supports will be higher.

^{3/} Preliminary indication.

^{4/} Support level to be announced later.

^{5/} Broadleaf (type 51) will not be supported on a sorted basis, the actual level of support on an unsorted basis will be considerably less than 55.7 cents per pound and will not substantially exceed the support level for Havana Seed (type 52).

Table 27.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1946-57, and remaining under loan August 31, 1958

Crop year	Ohio, types 42-44	Puerto Rican, type 46	Conn. Valley, type 51	Conn. Valley, type 52	So. Wis., type 54	No. Wis., type 55	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1946	0	10.6	0	0	2.2	0	12.8
1947	0	10.3	0	0	.8	0	11.1
1948	0	12.3	0	0	2.0	3.0	17.3
1949	0	9.3	.1	3.2	.2	.5	13.3
1950	2.6	.3	.1	3.7	1.4	.6	^{1/} 11.5
1951	.6	1.1	1.7	2.7	4.8	.1	^{1/} 11.0
1952	^{2/}	1.4	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}	1.4
1953	2.7	1.4	^{3/}	1.8	2.4	1.9	^{1/} 10.3
1954	1.2	5.1	.8	3.4	1.3	.9	12.7
1955	.8	2.8	7.8	5.2	.4	3.1	20.1
1956	.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	.1	.9	6.2
1957	.1	1.5	2.5	.4	---	.3	4.8
Total	8.4	57.6	14.7	22.0	15.6	11.3	^{1/} 132.5
Remaining as of August 31, 1958	0	.9	7.7	6.3	.5	1.5	16.9

^{1/} Includes 2.8 million pounds of 1950 crop Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) and negligible amounts from the 1950, 1951, and 1953 crops of New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed (type 53).

^{2/} Price support not in effect because marketing quotas were disapproved by growers.

^{3/} Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 28.- Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, annual 1947-57, by quarters 1956-58

Year and quarter	Net sales	Net income		Profit			
		Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Per dollar of sales		As percentage of stockholders' equity (annual basis)	
				Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax
		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
1947	2,641	178	109	6.7	4.1	16.6	10.1
1948	3,081	257	159	8.3	5.2	22.0	13.7
1949	3,061	250	156	8.2	5.1	20.2	12.6
1950	3,129	281	152	9.0	4.9	21.3	11.5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1951	3,378	295	129	8.7	3.8	21.7	9.5
1952	3,702	285	120	7.7	3.2	19.8	8.4
1953	3,768	338	138	9.0	3.7	22.9	9.4
1954	3,672	329	156	9.0	4.2	21.5	10.2
1955	3,796	388	183	10.2	4.8	24.2	11.4
1956	3,959	413	197	10.4	5.0	24.6	11.7
1957	4,262	459	220	10.7	5.1	26.0	12.5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1956	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	904	88	41	9.7	4.5	21.4	10.0
2	1,002	105	50	10.5	5.0	25.2	12.0
3	1,026	111	54	10.8	5.3	26.2	12.7
4	1,027	109	52	10.6	5.1	25.4	12.1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1957	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	936	90	44	9.6	4.7	21.0	10.3
2	1,066	111	52	10.4	4.9	25.4	11.9
3	1,119	131	62	11.7	5.5	29.3	13.9
4	1,141	127	62	11.1	5.4	28.3	13.8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1958	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	1,036	111	53	10.7	5.1	24.6	11.8
2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: The 1947-50 data lack strict comparability with the series beginning 1951.

Table 29.- Tobacco: Acreage in the United States, by types, for specified periods with percentages

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Fire-cured 21-24 1/	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Dark air- and sun-cured 35-37	Cigar			United States
						Filler 41-45 1/	Binder 51-56 1/	Wrapper 61-62	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Averages									
1924-28	893.7	224.4	322.2	31.2	85.9	68.1	64.0	9.6	1,700.3
1929-33	949.5	204.3	460.9	36.1	64.5	65.3	56.3	9.0	1,847.3
1934-38	863.2	135.2	347.2	36.7	42.0	38.7	29.2	8.9	1,501.3
1939-43	872.8	90.1	375.4	38.4	38.6	45.2	39.2	10.2	1,510.3
1944	1,017.3	64.7	496.6	45.0	40.2	37.9	37.3	10.5	1,749.9
1945	1,078.7	61.3	512.3	35.0	44.1	36.0	41.8	11.2	1,820.7
1946	1,188.8	91.6	489.0	50.0	40.8	39.0	48.8	12.5	1,960.8
1947	1,161.2	83.8	420.5	47.5	35.3	42.7	46.4	13.6	1,851.6
1948	883.8	62.6	432.0	46.6	29.9	43.6	39.7	15.1	1,553.6
1949	935.4	60.7	447.4	50.0	31.9	42.4	39.5	15.6	1,623.2
1950	958.4	52.9	408.3	50.0	28.7	45.1	41.5	13.7	1,599.0
1951	1,110.1	49.0	456.1	53.0	26.5	39.8	31.4	13.6	1,779.9
1952	1,111.3	47.4	463.5	50.0	26.3	29.4	30.4	13.1	1,771.8
1953	1,021.8	48.3	419.7	45.0	26.0	30.5	29.0	12.3	1,632.9
1954	1,042.2	52.0	420.9	50.0	25.9	33.8	29.4	13.0	1,667.5
1955	990.7	48.2	310.6	47.0	24.2	33.9	27.7	12.9	1,495.4
1956	875.3	47.0	309.8	43.5	22.4	32.9	19.0	13.3	1,363.5
1957	662.7	36.6	306.6	37.0	17.1	33.1	16.0	13.1	1,122.4
1958 2/	643.4	30.5	302.9	35.0	15.5	32.7	15.5	12.8	1,088.5
Percentage decrease									
	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
Av. 1947-49 to 1958	35.2	55.8	30.1	27.1	52.2	23.8	63.0	13.5	35.1
1957 to 1958	2.9	16.7	1.2	5.4	9.4	1.2	3.1	2.3	3.0

1/ Types 45, 56, and 24 ended in 1939, 1948, and 1949, respectively.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 30.--Tobacco: Yield per acre in the United States, by types, for specified periods with percentages

Period	Flue-cured	Fire-cured	Burley	Mary-land	Dark air- and sun-cured	Cigar			All types
	11-14	21-24 1/	31	32	35-37	Filler 41-45 1/	Binder 51-56 1/	Wrapper 61-62	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average:									
1924-28	676	767	807	781	784	1,340	1,256	1,041	765
1929-33	707	777	777	683	803	1,035	1,350	1,039	770
1934-38	856	811	819	749	837	1,266	1,465	954	865
1939-43	963	923	985	755	958	1,323	1,526	982	986
1944	1,069	1,022	1,189	850	1,116	1,440	1,548	1,075	1,115
1945	1,088	951	1,127	525	988	1,261	1,518	1,001	1,094
1946	1,137	1,189	1,256	925	1,215	1,469	1,519	1,000	1,181
1947	1,135	1,031	1,153	795	1,054	1,419	1,495	992	1,138
1948	1,233	1,170	1,396	750	1,165	1,566	1,524	998	1,274
1949	1,191	1,189	1,253	825	1,133	1,542	1,561	1,108	1,213
1950	1,312	1,102	1,222	800	998	1,474	1,548	1,130	1,269
1951	1,309	1,215	1,355	785	1,197	1,594	1,571	1,098	1,310
1952	1,229	1,228	1,403	805	1,286	1,590	1,532	1,124	1,273
1953	1,245	1,013	1,345	900	1,022	1,468	1,618	1,203	1,261
1954	1,261	1,197	1,586	875	1,317	1,681	1,642	1,264	1,346
1955	1,497	1,353	1,513	670	1,284	1,569	1,555	1,213	1,466
1956	1,625	1,501	1,635	840	1,514	1,665	1,763	1,290	1,596
1957	1,471	1,380	1,592	850	1,316	1,384	1,756	1,437	1,479
1958 ^{2/}	1,665	1,442	1,596	925	1,387	1,643	1,719	1,388	1,608
	Percentage change								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Av. 1947-49: to 1958	40.4	27.6	26.0	17.1	24.2	8.9	12.6	34.4	33.1
1957 to 1958	13.2	4.5	.3	8.8	5.4	18.7	-2.1	-3.4	8.7

1/ Types 45, 56, and 24 ended in 1939, 1948, and 1949, respectively.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 31.--Federal and State tax revenues from tobacco products for specified periods

Fiscal year	Federal					State	Total
	Ciga- rettes 1/	Cigars 2/	Chewing and smoking	Snuff	Total 3/	All tobacco products 4/	Federal and State
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Average:							
1925-29	281	31	65	7	385	n. a.	n. a.
1930-34	343	16	57	7	424	19	443
1935-39	457	13	55	7	532	50	582
1940-44	719	19	51	7	800	127	927
1945	837	37	50	8	932	145	1,077
1946	1,073	41	42	7	1,166	198	1,364
1947	1,145	48	37	7	1,238	245	1,483
1948	1,208	47	37	7	1,300	337	1,637
1949	1,233	46	35	7	1,322	388	1,710
1950	1,243	42	35	7	1,328	414	1,742
1951	1,294	44	34	7	1,380	430	1,810
1952	1,474	45	23	5	1,565	449	2,014
1953	1,587	46	17	4	1,655	469	2,124
1954	1,514	46	16	4	1,580	464	2,044
1955	1,504	46	16	4	1,571	459	2,030
1956	1,549	45	15	4	1,613	515	2,128
1957	1,611	45	14	4	1,674	556	2,230
1958	1,668	47	14	3	1,734	5/616	2,350

1/ Includes large cigarettes.

2/ Includes small cigars.

3/ Includes leaf dealer penalties, floor taxes, cigarette papers and tubes, etc.

4/ Cigarette taxes have probably accounted for around 98 percent of State tobacco tax revenues.

5/ Preliminary.

n. a.--Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1957		1958			Last data as percentage of a year earlier
		July	August	June	July	August	
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	56.3	57.0	Closed	58.2	58.3	102
Burley	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		C - 1 - o - s - e - d			
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	52.1	44.9	43.7	40.1	Closed	
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		C - 1 - o - s - e - d			
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		C - 1 - o - s - e - d			
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		C - 1 - o - s - e - d			
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		C - 1 - o - s - e - d			
Parity prices 1/							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	56.3	56.3	60.7	60.7	60.5	107
Burley	Ct. per lb.	57.2	57.2	61.6	61.6	61.4	107
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	55.2	55.2	56.4	56.4	56.2	102
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	38.6	38.6	41.8	41.8	41.6	
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	33.0	33.0	41.2	41.2	41.0	
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	33.0	33.0	36.0	36.0	35.9	109
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	35.4	35.4	37.5	37.5	37.4	106
Pa. cigar filler	Ct. per lb.	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.9	28.8	101
Conn. Valley cigar binder	Ct. per lb.	57.2	57.2	58.3	58.3	58.1	102
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	29.2	29.2	30.8	30.8	30.7	105
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	35.9	35.9	34.7	34.7	34.7	97
Parity index 2/	1910-14=100	295	295	305	305	304	103
Industrial production index 3/	1947-49=100	145	145	132	134	137	94
Employment	Mil.	67.2	66.4	65.0	65.2	65.4	98
Personal income 4/	Bil. dol.	351.8	352.1	352.0	358.8	355.6	101
Tax-paid removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	34.2	35.2	37.6	38.6	36.8	105
Cigars	Mil.	449.7	478.1	542.1	502.9	511.6	107
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	5.4	5.4	6.6	6.1	5.7	106
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	93
Snuff	Mil. lb.	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.3	96
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	205	241	173	212	249	103
Cigars	Mil.	2,736	3,214	2,310	2,813	3,325	103
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	33	38	31	37	43	113
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	35	41	28	34	39	95
Snuff	Mil. lb.	19	21	14	17	20	95
Tax-free removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	93
Exports	Bil.	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	88
Cigars	Mil.	8.3	5.3	6.1	7.7	8.1	153
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	100
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	15.9	18.9	13.5	16.2	19.0	101
Exports	Bil.	8.0	9.6	7.1	8.7	10.1	105
Cigars	Mil.	35.2	40.6	31.1	38.8	46.9	116
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.2	120
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.9	1.0	.6	.7	.8	80
Wholesale price indexes 5/							
Cigarettes (reg. nonfilter)	1947-49=100	124.0			134.8		109
Cigars	1947-49=100	105.1			106.0		101
Smoking tobacco	1947-49=100	129.2			147.2		114
Flug chewing tobacco	1947-49=100	134.3			121.2		90
Snuff	1947-49=100	148.5			148.5		100
Consumer price indexes (urban) 6/							
Cigarettes (reg. nonfilter)	1947-49=100	127.5			133.9		105
Cigars	1947-49=100	109.5			109.7		100
Imports of tobacco							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	7.1	9.4	11.3	8.1		114
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5		109
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	45.2	54.6	40.5	48.6		108
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	17.9	20.4	13.0	15.5		87

See footnotes at end of Statistical Summary.

Continued -

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1957		1958		Last data as percentage of a year earlier	
		June	July	May	June		July
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	34.6	28.9	19.8	28.6	33.1	115
Burley	Mil. lb.	4.7	1.0	1.7	3.0	2.0	200
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.5	.4	.7	.6	.6	150
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.3	.3	.2	.5	1.0	333
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	3.4	.6	2.8	1.9	1.0	167
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	neg.	.2	200
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	100
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.7	.5	.8	.5	.7	140
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	0	neg.	.2	neg.	neg.	—
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	465.1	28.9	413.7	442.3	33.1	115
Burley	Mil. lb.	24.0	25.0	17.5	20.5	22.5	90
Maryland	Mil. lb.	9.7	10.2	8.1	8.7	9.3	91
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.1	5.1	131
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	19.1	19.7	17.3	19.2	20.2	103
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	4.9	5.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	42
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.3	116
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	4.5	.5	4.8	5.3	.7	140
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	72
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	—
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk	Mil. lb.	1.2	.2	.8	.9	.2	100
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	2.5	2.7	3.6	4.5	4.7	174
Quarterly data							
		1957		1958			
		Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.		
Tobacco stocks—1st of quarter 9/							
Domestic types (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,769	2,511	2,568	2,308		92
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,559	1,430	1,537	1,412		99
Maryland	Mil. lb.	61	80	62	77		96
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	173	160	161	146		91
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	100	94	91	85		90
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	206	205	206	200		98
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	120	109	105	95		87
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	22	19	25	21		111
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	1,116	1,039	1,053	1,007		97
Tobacco sheet 11/							
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	Not available		1.6	1.4		—
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	Not available		1.7	1.5		—
Foreign types (unst. equiv.)							
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	175	208	228	237		114
Cigar	Mil. lb.	24	24	27	26		108
Tobacco outlets 12/							
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2:							
Cigarettes							
Production	Bil.	441	453	468	465		103
Tax-paid removals	Bil.	409	420	439	432		103
Cigar production	Bil.	6.17	6.15	6.37	6.47		105
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	68.2	73.3	78.4	77.7		106
Cheewing production							
Scrap	Mil. lb.	35.9	33.7	34.1	32.3		96
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	36.8	38.5	36.8	37.4		97
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	37.6	36.0	34.6	34.2		95
Exports of leaf							
Total	Mil. lb.	640	540	507	531		98
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	547	460	426	460		100

1/ Based on data for month specified. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Excise tax excluded. 6/ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/ Unstemmed equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers including grower cooperatives. 10/ Reported by grower cooperatives. 11/ Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/ Data for most recent quarter are preliminary estimates.

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