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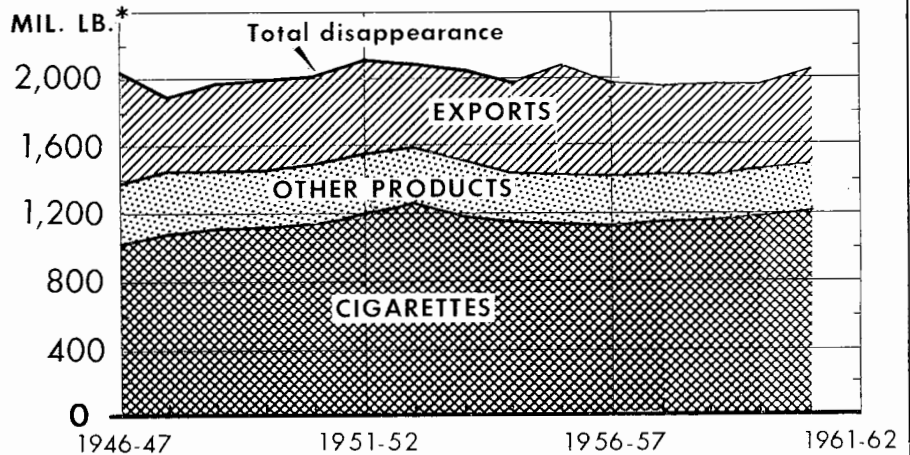
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The TOBACCO SITUATION

The 1960-61 total disappearance of U. S. tobacco types at 2,057 million pounds (farm-sales weight) was 83 million pounds larger than in 1959-60. The total quantity used for domestic products at 1,490 million pounds was up 40 million from a year earlier. Cigarettes required about 1,215 million pounds and accounted for nearly all of the increase in total domestic use. Exports of manufactured tobacco at 567 million pounds (farm-sales weight) exceeded 1959-60 by about 63 million pounds and were third largest in 10 years.

Domestic use is expected to show further moderate gain in 1961- and exports may be fairly near those of 1960-61.

DOMESTIC USE AND EXPORTS OF U. S. TOBACCO



*MARKETING YEARS JULY-JUNE FOR FLUE-CURED AND CIGAR WRAPPER; OCT.-SEPT. FOR ALL OTHER TYPES
*FARM SALES WEIGHT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 717-611(12) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

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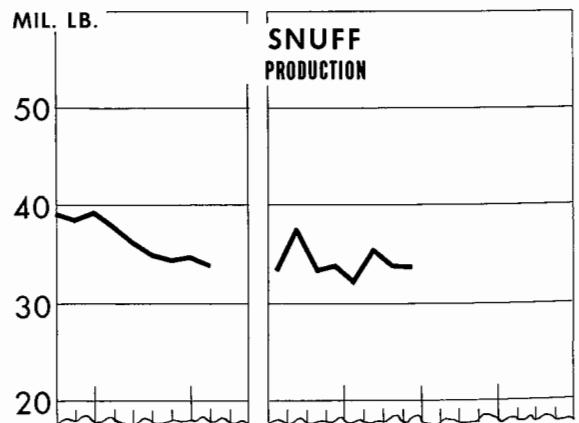
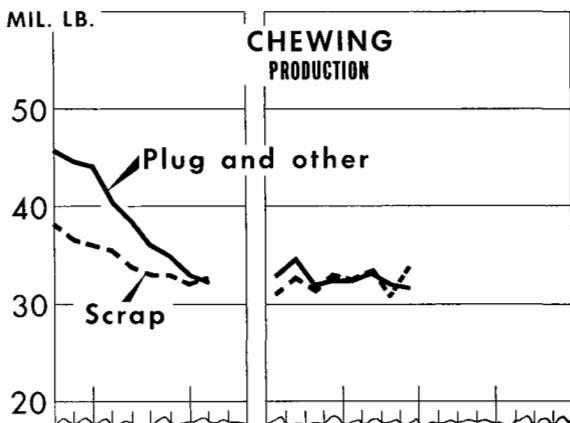
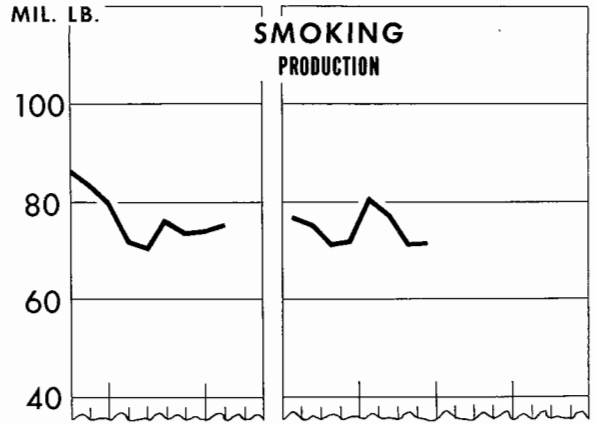
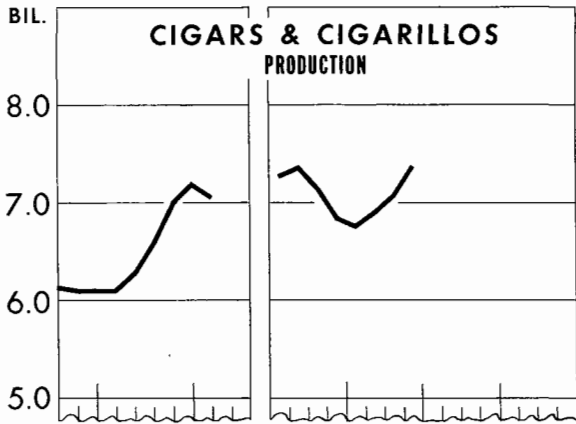
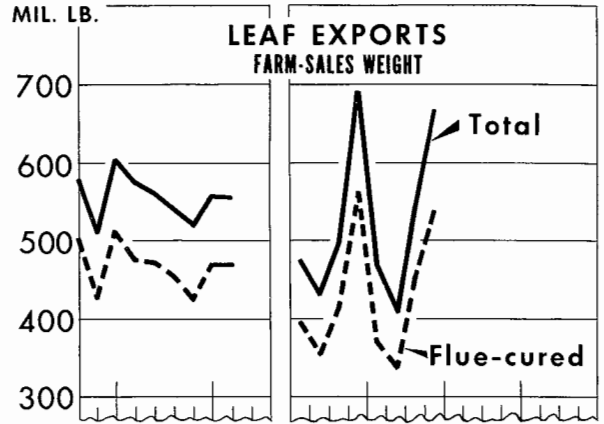
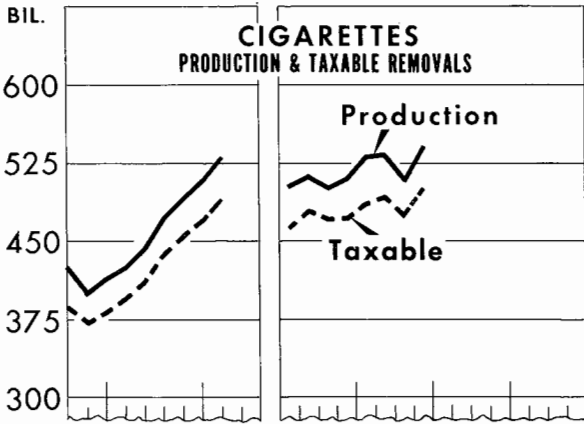
Cuban Tobacco and U. S. Cigars

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



1955 '60 ANNUAL
1960 '61 '62 '63 QUARTERLY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES

1955 '60 ANNUAL
1960 '61 '62 '63 QUARTERLY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES

LAST QUARTER SHOWN, PARTLY ESTIMATED.

- - - - -
 T H E T O B A C C O S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, December 21, 1961

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SUMMARY

Cigarette consumption and output set new record highs for the fifth year in a row in 1961 and are expected to rise further in 1962. Cigar consumption (including cigarillos) probably topped last year to become the highest level since 1923. In 1962, cigars are expected to make an additional gain. Consumption of smoking tobacco rose a little but not much change occurred in chewing tobacco; snuff declined a little. In 1962, use of smoking tobacco and snuff seem likely to be near this year's levels but consumption of chewing tobacco is likely to resume its downward trend.

Cigarette output in 1961 is estimated at 528 billion--over 4 percent above 1960. The Nation's smokers (including those overseas) accounted for about 95 percent of the total and exports and shipments to Puerto Rico most of the remaining 5 percent.

Consumption of cigars (including cigarillos) in 1961 totaled about 7,150 million--nearly 1½ percent more than in 1960. Cigar shipments from Puerto Rico increased sharply during 1961.

Output of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes totaled about 75 million pounds--1½ percent above 1960. Imported manufactured tobacco (mostly for pipe smoking) probably totaled 1.2 million pounds--around a third higher than in 1960.

The 1961 outputs of chewing tobacco and snuff are estimated at near 65 and 34 million pounds, respectively. Chewing tobacco production was about the same as in 1960 in contrast with a steady decline for many years. Snuff output was down about 2 percent from 1960 and probably the smallest in 40 years.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in calendar year 1961 probably approached fairly closely the 496 million pounds (export weight) of last year, when they exceeded the preceding 10-year average by nearly 2 percent. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, tobacco leaf exports may not quite equal those during 1960-61 which were a 5-year high. There is growing competition from expanded tobacco production in foreign areas and trade barriers hamper our tobacco exports to numerous countries. Of vital importance to the future of U. S. tobacco exports will be the outcome of negotiations concerning the Common Market's external tariff and Britain's entry into the Common Market.

The 1962 national flue-cured quota and acreage allotment were announced November 20, 1961. The allotments for practically all farms remain the same as in the last 5 years. On December 12, growers of flue-cured tobacco voted in a referendum on whether to continue marketing quotas on their 1962, 1963 and 1964 crops. They voted 98 percent in favor of continuing marketing quotas.

The 1962 marketing quotas and acreage allotments of burley and other eligible kinds of tobacco will be announced by February 1. Soon after the announcements, growers of burley, Virginia sun-cured, and Pennsylvania filler will vote in separate referendums on whether they favor marketing quotas on their next three crops. In previous referendums, burley and Virginia sun-cured tobacco growers have voted over 95 percent in favor but Pennsylvania growers have always disapproved quotas for their type. Marketing quotas will definitely be in effect for the 1962 crops of fire-cured, dark air-cured, Connecticut Valley binder, Ohio filler and Wisconsin binder, and Maryland tobacco since growers of these kinds voted 3-year approval in referendums held in February 1960 or 1961.

Government price support is mandatory for the kinds of tobacco produced under marketing quotas. The 1962 crop overall price supports are virtually certain to be up 1 percent from 1961. The year-to-year change in the overall levels of support is determined on the basis of the relationship between the 1959 parity index and the recent 3-year moving average of the parity index. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes and farm wage rates. The 1962 crop price supports will be calculated by adjusting the 1959 price support levels to reflect the percentage increase indicated by the comparison of the parity index for 1959 with the average parity index for calendar years 1959-61.

The total supply of flue-cured for 1961-62 is slightly less than for 1960-61. The 1961 crop about equaled in size the 1960 crop, and carryover was less than 1 percent below a year earlier. Carryover in mid-1962 may be down slightly further. Marketings of the 1961 crop have been completed and prices averaged close to 64 cents per pound--about 6 percent above a year earlier and a record high.

The total supply of burley for 1961-62 is virtually the same as for 1960-61. The 1961 crop is estimated to be over an eighth larger than last year's, and this increase practically offsets the decline in carryover. Farmers had sold approximately 85 percent of the 1961 crop by December 19. Prices for gross sales (including resales) averaged 66.8 cents per pound, compared with 65.2 cents in the corresponding period last season.

This year's crop of Maryland tobacco plus the carryover will provide a total supply for 1961-62 slightly larger than for 1960-61. The 1961 crop is indicated to be up 4 percent from last year's but carryover may be a little lower.

The 1961-62 total supply of fire-cured tobacco is almost the same as for 1960-61. This year's production is up nearly a fifth and the increase largely offsets the drop in carryover. Snuff is the principal domestic outlet for these types.

The 1961-62 total supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured combined is a little lower than for 1960-61. Though this year's production was about 13 percent larger than in 1960, the increase was more than offset by the decline in carryover. Chewing tobacco is the principal domestic outlet for these types.

The 1961-62 total supply of the Pennsylvania cigar filler type is about 4 percent above 1960-61 and the largest since 1952-53; total supply of the Ohio filler type is up $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

Total arrivals of tobacco (unstemmed equivalent) from Cuba during January-October 1961 were down sharply from the unusually large shipments in the corresponding period of 1960 and moderately below the 1955-57 average for those months. Total arrivals of cigar tobacco from several other countries increased substantially over those of a year earlier, and were in marked contrast with the negligible quantities from such sources prior to 1960.

The 1961-62 total supply of the Connecticut Valley cigar binder types is down 9 percent from 1960-61. Both production and carryover were at new lows.

The 1961-62 total supply of the Wisconsin types is nearly 6 percent above 1960-61. Production was larger than in 1960, especially in Northern Wisconsin, and the carryovers of the Northern and Southern Wisconsin types both exceeded those of a year earlier.

The 1961-62 total supply of the shade-grown cigar wrapper types reached a new high. Production in both the Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida was reduced this year, but carryover, especially of the Georgia-Florida type, was larger. Representatives of growers of the Georgia-Florida type have discussed with Department officials the possibility of reactivating with amendments the marketing order and agreement program in effect on this type during 1952-54.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

Cigarette consumption and output set new record highs for the fifth consecutive year in 1961 and are expected to rise further in 1962. U. S. smokers (including those overseas) smoked about 95 percent of the 528 billion produced, and exports and shipments to U. S. possessions accounted for the other 5 percent.

Total cigarette consumption (including overseas forces) in 1961 was about 503 billion--3.8 percent above 1960 and nearly 7.6 percent above 1959. There are

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

| Period | Total output | Domestic consumption | Shipments to | | Exports |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------|
| | | | Overseas forces and other 1/ | Puerto Rico and U. S. islands 2/ | |
| | Billions | Billions | Billions | Billions | Billions |
| Average: | | | | | |
| 1935-39 | 164.2 | 157.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 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 | 442.3 | 409.4 | 13.7 | 2.1 | 17.0 |
| 1958 | 470.1 | 436.4 | 13.4 | 2.2 | 18.1 |
| 1959 | 489.9 | 453.7 | 13.7 | 2.5 | 19.6 |
| 1960 | 506.9 | 470.1 | 14.3 | 2.5 | 20.2 |
| 1961 3/ | 528.0 | 488.5 | 14.5 | 2.7 | 22.3 |

1/ Also includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories. 2/ Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands.

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

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

| Country | January-October | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | Average 1954-58 | 1959 | 1960 | 1960 | 1961 | 1961 as a percentage of 1960 |
| | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Pct. |
| Gibraltar (Br.) | 42 | 119 | 1,975 | 1,595 | 1,166 | 73 |
| Hong Kong | 956 | 1,365 | 1,577 | 1,285 | 1,354 | 105 |
| France | 1,010 | 1,202 | 1,370 | 1,187 | 1,450 | 122 |
| Singapore ^{2/} | 695 | 934 | 1,252 | 994 | 1,106 | 111 |
| Neth. Antilles | 486 | 838 | 986 | 880 | 678 | 77 |
| Belgium | 704 | 890 | 933 | 843 | 956 | 113 |
| Kuwait | 366 | 628 | 820 | 671 | 732 | 109 |
| Sweden | 670 | 535 | 609 | 513 | 541 | 105 |
| Netherlands | 420 | 537 | 599 | 495 | 524 | 106 |
| Italy | 386 | 479 | 594 | 503 | 656 | 130 |
| Morocco | 1,692 | 2,392 | 415 | 367 | 398 | 108 |
| Venezuela | 2,020 | 2,260 | 116 | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| Other countries ^{3/} | 6,818 | 7,397 | 8,972 | 6,938 | 8,770 | 126 |
| Total all countries | 16,265 | 19,576 | 20,218 | 16,273 | 18,332 | 113 |

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Includes Federation of Malaya. ^{3/} Includes about 95 to 110 foreign destinations in recent years.

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

indications that the proportion of filter tips continue to increase gradually in 1961. In 1960, an estimated 51 percent of total output was in the filter tip category.

Although manufacturers have not advanced cigarette prices since mid-1957, consumers are paying higher prices at retail because of increased cigarette tax rates in many States and because of additional States that began taxing cigarettes since that time. In July-October 1961, the cigarette tax rate in 47 States averaged about 5 cents per pack of 20. In the last half of 1957, the average State tax in these States (three of them had no cigarette tax at that time) is estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pack. The Federal tax on cigarettes has been 8 cents a pack since November 1951. Under present law, the Federal tax rate will be reduced to 7 cents on July 1, 1962. The original legislation scheduled this reduction for April 1, 1954, but each year the Congress extended the 8 cent rate for an additional period.

It is estimated that consumer expenditure on cigarettes (excluding overseas consumption) in 1961 totaled over 6.9 billion dollars; of this, about \$3.1 billion accrued as excise tax revenue to Federal, State, and local Governments.

Average retail prices paid per pack by consumers have also risen since 1957 because of the increased proportions of filter tip and king-size cigarettes, which are priced higher than the regular size nonfilter tip. According to Statistical Reporting Service data on retail prices paid by farmers at independent and chain stores, the average price for cigarettes purchased in September 1957 was 24.3 cents per pack; in September 1961, the average was 26.4 cents--9 percent higher than 4 years earlier.

Exports of cigarettes during 1961 are estimated at over 22 billion--a 10 percent increase over 1960 and the highest since 1946, when shipments to the Philippines were abnormally large. Exported cigarettes are not subject to Federal and State excise taxes. During January-October 1961, the declared value of cigarettes exported averaged \$4.37 per 1,000--only 1 percent above 1960 but a tenth higher than in 1957. The major increases in cigarette exports this year over last were to France (the leading outlet), Singapore, Belgium, and Italy. (See table 2.)

Cigars and Cigarillos

U. S. smokers (including those overseas) in 1961 consumed an estimated 7,150 million cigars, about 100 million more than in 1960. U. S. mainland factories account for the major proportion of cigars consumed by U.S. smokers. These factories include those designated as domestic factories and also bonded manufacturing warehouses. The bonded manufacturing warehouses produce cigars made exclusively of Cuban tobacco but some firms operating domestic factories also produce such cigars. Indications are that the combined removals from mainland factories in 1961 were slightly below 1960. However, cigar shipments to the U. S. from Puerto Rico rose sharply in 1961 and more than offset the decrease in removals from mainland domestic factories. Expanded factory capacity enabled Puerto Rico to supply about 5 percent of the total consumption in 1961, compared with $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent in 1960 and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent 5 years ago.

According to Internal Revenue Service tax collection data for January-October 1961, cigars retailing singly for 8 cents or less composed a little over 59 percent of total sales; those retailing for 8.1--15.0 cents accounted for about $34\frac{1}{2}$ percent and those above 15 cents apiece, over 6 percent of the total. Compared with a year earlier, the proportion in the 8 cents or less price bracket declined, while the proportions in the two higher price ranges gained. However, the share of the market held by the 8 cents or less price group is still considerably above a few years ago; 52 percent of total sales in 1957 sold at 8 cents or less and $41\frac{1}{2}$ percent sold at 8.1--15.0 cents apiece.

Table 3.--Large cigars and cigarillos: Output and consumption for specified periods

| Period | Domestic factories | | | Bonded | Shipments | Imports for | | | Total consumption |
|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------|---------|-------------------|
| | Manufactured | Removals | Tax-able | manufac-turing warehouse | from Puerto Rico to the United States | Total | From | Exports | |
| | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. |
| Average: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1935-39 | 5,075 | 5,060 | 13 | 66 | 29 | 192 | 3 | 8 | 5,352 |
| 1940-44 | 5,450 | 5,282 | 199 | 105 | 11 | 94 | 15 | 9 | 5,682 |
| 1945 | 5,275 | 4,774 | 469 | 82 | 97 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 5,480 |
| 1946 | 5,618 | 5,621 | 26 | 125 | 69 | 22 | 20 | 3 | 5,860 |
| 1947 | 5,488 | 5,460 | 41 | 124 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 19 | 5,626 |
| 1948 | 5,645 | 5,588 | 38 | 140 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 5,769 |
| 1949 | 5,453 | 5,399 | 46 | 142 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 5,599 |
| 1950 | 5,399 | 5,365 | 47 | 160 | 3/ | 12 | 11 | 2 | 5,582 |
| 1951 | 5,594 | 5,518 | 85 | 177 | 3/ | 14 | 13 | 3 | 5,791 |
| 1952 | 5,825 | 5,755 | 102 | 196 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 6,066 |
| 1953 | 5,915 | 5,820 | 90 | 205 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 6,135 |
| 1954 | 5,820 | 5,690 | 89 | 206 | 47 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 6,040 |
| 1955 | 5,776 | 5,688 | 82 | 227 | 83 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 6,094 |
| 1956 | 5,767 | 5,633 | 72 | 230 | 94 | 23 | 18 | 9 | 6,043 |
| 1957 | 5,903 | 5,757 | 79 | 238 | 122 | 26 | 20 | 9 | 6,213 |
| 1958 | 6,225 | 6,020 | 87 | 240 | 139 | 28 | 22 | 9 | 6,505 |
| 1959 | 6,608 | 6,470 | 103 | 247 | 144 | 31 | 24 | 5/10 | 6,985 |
| 1960 | 6,768 | 6,511 | 105 | 217 | 196 | 32 | 23 | 5/11 | 7,050 |
| 1961 4/ | 6,460 | 6,450 | 122 | 202 | 370 | 23 | 12 | 5/15 | 7,152 |

1/ Predominant share of imports prior to 1942 came from Philippine Islands.

2/ Total removals from domestic factories plus cigars from bonded manufacturing warehouses, from Puerto Rico and imports minus exports.

3/ Less than a half million.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Estimated--excludes little cigars.

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

Table 4.--Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand(approximately cigarette size): Output and removals for specified periods

| Period | Output | Factory removals | | |
|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------|
| | | Total | Taxable | Tax-exempt |
| | Million | Million | Million | Million |
| Average: | | | | |
| 1935-39 | 173.3 | 174.4 | 174.4 | Neg. |
| 1940-44 | 132.7 | 134.9 | 134.4 | 0.5 |
| 1945 | 98.2 | 100.2 | 100.2 | Neg. |
| 1946 | 92.3 | 90.8 | 90.8 | Neg. |
| 1947 | 79.7 | 80.6 | 80.6 | Neg. |
| 1948 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 89.5 | .1 |
| 1949 | 83.5 | 83.7 | 83.7 | Neg. |
| 1950 | 68.9 | 69.2 | 69.1 | .1 |
| 1951 | 69.2 | 68.6 | 68.2 | .4 |
| 1952 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 66.9 | .5 |
| 1953 | 58.3 | 56.9 | 56.7 | .2 |
| 1954 | 61.2 | 62.9 | 60.3 | 2.6 |
| 1955 | 58.7 | 57.8 | 57.0 | .8 |
| 1956 | 63.6 | 59.5 | 58.9 | .6 |
| 1957 | 49.0 | 49.1 | 48.8 | .3 |
| 1958 | 170.0 | 160.0 | 159.7 | .3 |
| 1959 | 530.1 | 505.5 | 481.6 | 23.9 |
| 1960 | 148.7 | 158.7 | 141.9 | 16.8 |
| 1961 <u>1/</u> | 151.0 | 152.0 | 145.0 | 7.0 |

1/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of Internal Revenue Service.

In the 5 years prior to 1961, imported cigars accounted for a little less than one-half of one percent of total U. S. cigar consumption. More than three-fourths of the cigar imports in those years came from Cuba and most of the rest from the Philippine Republic. The predominant share of those from Cuba retailed at over 20 cents apiece, while most of those from the Philippine Republic retailed at 8 cents or less. During January-October 1961, cigar imports for consumption from Cuba dropped 44 percent below the same period a year earlier. Prior to 1960, imports of Cuban cigars had trended steadily upward since 1954. Imports of Philippine cigars in January-October 1961 were 41 percent ahead of January-October 1960. Though the rate of entry of Philippine cigars is the highest for many years it is still far less than before World War II, when about 200 million annually came from there. The average value per cigar for those imported from the Philippine Republic is considerably lower than for those imported from Cuba.

Small cigars (cigarette size) are not included in the cigar and cigarillo totals. (See table 4.) Output of small cigars in 1961 is expected to approximate the 149 million produced in 1960. Taxable removals during January-October 1961 ran ahead of a year earlier but this was offset by a sharp drop in the tax-exempt removals destined mainly to overseas outlets.

Smoking Tobacco

The 1961 production of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes probably totaled about 75 million pounds--over a million more than in 1960 and second largest in 6 years. Smoking tobacco is a secondary outlet for the cigarette types, particularly burley.

Most of the smoking tobacco output is consumed domestically. In the first 10 months of 1961, taxable removals were about 2 percent above a year earlier; most of this increase occurred in the first quarter. Use of tobacco for "roll-your-own" cigarettes, estimated to make up approximately a fourth of tobacco for pipes and hand-rolled cigarettes, may have gained in 1961. Through October, taxable cigarette papers were $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent ahead of 1960. In addition, many cigarette papers are given away tax-exempt, but recent months data for these are not available. Cigarette papers are tax-exempt when in packets of 25 or less, which usually are given away with packaged tobacco. When in packets or books of more than 25, they are sold and subject to a Federal tax of one-half cent per 50 papers or fractional part. The Federal tax on smoking tobacco is 10 cents a pound. Based on the average price paid in rural areas, this tax represented about 6 percent of the retail price. In addition, about 13 States also tax smoking tobacco.

With incomes of most consumers continuing at comparatively high levels, little change in smoking tobacco output is expected in 1962.

During January-October 1961, imports for consumption of manufactured tobacco (presumably almost entirely smoking tobacco) totaled over 1 million pounds --35 percent above a year earlier; for 1961 as a whole, imports may total about 1.2 million pounds. Of total receipts thus far this year, the Netherlands furnished over 75 percent, and the United Kingdom about 15 percent.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco during January-October 1961 at 664,000 pounds were an eighth below those a year earlier, but otherwise the largest 10-month total since 1948. Canada, the leading destination, cut takings a fourth. There were also substantial percentage reductions in exports to Denmark and France, and moderate reductions in those to Iceland and Sweden. On the other hand, slightly more than a year earlier went to Belgium, and a significant quantity was exported to Liberia.

A substantial volume of manufactured bulk tobacco is reported in the Bureau of Census export statistics, though most of it is not covered in output statistics as reported by the Internal Revenue Service. This export category includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco,

partially processed blended tobacco, and shredded tobacco. During January-October 1961, exports of smoking tobacco in bulk were 19 percent larger than in the comparable months of 1960. About a sixth of the total went to Spain, which in 1960 took none. Switzerland, ranking second, took over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as a year earlier, while Haiti and Dominican Republic took a little more. But substantially less than in January-October 1960 was exported to Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, Bolivia, and Australia.

Chewing Tobacco

The 1961 output of chewing tobacco probably totaled near 65 million pounds--about the same as in 1960. This is in contrast with a steady decline for many years; between 1950 and 1960, for example, there was an average annual rate of decrease of nearly 3 percent.

A gain in output of scrap, which made up half of all chewing tobacco, offsets a small decline in plug chewing, which comprised about 40 percent of the total. Scrap chewing utilizes substantial quantities of the Wisconsin cigar binder types and some Pennsylvania tobacco, while plug chewing mainly utilizes burley and dark air-cured. Twist and fine-cut made up the remaining 10 percent of 1961 chewing tobacco production. There was a small decline in output of twist, but fine-cut rose a little.

Taxable removals of chewing tobacco in the first 10 months of 1961 were about 1 percent above those in the like 1960 period. However, consumption of chewing tobacco has been trending downwards for some time, and it is likely that the downtrend will resume in the years ahead. Chewing as a form of tobacco use has long been on the wane as conditions of employment and modes of living have changed, although there are occupations where hazards of fire, explosion or dust make chewing or use of snuff the only practicable forms of tobacco consumption.

Chewing tobacco is subject to a Federal tax of 10 cents a pound. In addition, about 12 States also levy taxes on chewing tobacco.

Export markets usually take about $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 percent of total chewing tobacco output. Most of this is twist and plug. During the first 10 months of 1961, exports of chewing tobacco were 1 percent below the relatively small shipments a year earlier. Australia accounted for around three-fourths of the total, and took 5 percent more than a year ago. Exports to Panama dropped 31 percent.

Snuff

Production of snuff in 1961 is estimated at near 34 million pounds--2 percent less than in the preceding year, and the lowest in over 40 years. Snuff is the principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types; virtually all snuff output is consumed domestically. For about 10 years following World War II, total consumption of snuff varied between some 39 and 41 million pounds, but since 1956 it has drifted downward except for one year. However, the indicated decrease for 1961 is substantially less than in recent years. In view of this slower rate of decline, snuff output in 1962 may not vary much from this year's level.

Table 5.--Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods

| Period | Smoking | Chewing | | | | | Total | Snuff |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | | Plug | Twist | Fine-cut | Scrap | | | |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | |
| 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 | 70.5 | 31.6 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 34.0 | 72.4 | 36.1 | |
| 1958 | 76.0 | 29.6 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 33.0 | 69.3 | 34.8 | |
| 1959 | 73.2 | 28.6 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 33.0 | 68.2 | 34.3 | |
| 1960 | 73.8 | 26.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 32.0 | 64.9 | 34.6 | |
| 1961 ^{1/} | 75.0 | 25.8 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 32.7 | 65.0 | 34.0 | |

^{1/} Estimated.

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

Users of snuff are found in greatest numbers in the Southern, North Central and Northwest parts of the country, and in occupations where smoking is hazardous or inconvenient. A Federal tax of 10 cents a pound is levied on snuff; in addition, about 13 States also tax this product.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

Exports of tobacco in the 1961 calendar year may approach the 496 million pounds shipped out in 1960. In the 1950-59 period, tobacco exports averaged 487 million pounds, ranging from a low of 396 million in 1952 to a high of 540 million in 1955.

Flue-cured exports customarily make up around 80 percent of the total. Exports of this type are heaviest during August-December after substantial quantities of the crop have been marketed, and usually are at a peak in September and October. In the first 10 months of 1961, exports of flue-cured were 5 percent ahead of those a year ago, but for 1961 as a whole may not be much different than last year's level.

Exports of the majority of other types also were larger in January-October 1961 than a year earlier. Burley and Maryland were up by 15 and 14 percent, respectively, while Virginia fire-cured and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured gained 7 and 15 percent, respectively. Shipments of Green River fell nearly two-fifths, but those of One Sucker increased a third. There was a substantial rise in exports of both shade-grown wrapper types, while those of cigar binder increased about a fourth, attributable to a marked gain in Havana Seed; shipments of Broadleaf and the Wisconsin types were down sharply from January-October 1960. Cigar filler exports were only 40 percent of those in the comparable months of last year.

In general, the foreign economic situation--continued high levels of industrial activity, comparatively large gold and dollar reserves in several important markets, rising cigarette consumption--favors U. S. tobacco exports. Of significance is that the 1961 tobacco crop in Italy, largest European tobacco grower among the 6 nations of the Common Market, has been severely damaged by blue mold and is estimated at less than 60 million pounds, a reduction of over 90 million from 1960. The effects of blue mold have been particularly severe on burley, flue-cured and Maryland types, and less severe on oriental and fire-cured. Italy's tobacco exports in 1960 were 30 million pounds, of which half went to West Germany, and about an eighth to the Netherlands. A breakdown of exports by type for the year ended June 30, 1960, shows that of the total of about $28\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, 12 million consisted of burley; $5\frac{1}{3}$ million, flue-cured; 4 million, oriental; 4 million, fire-cured; $1\frac{1}{4}$ million, Maryland; and the balance, other types. Italy also normally imports considerable quantities for blending with locally grown leaf, but because of the drastically reduced crop more than usual will have to be imported. There have been outbreaks of blue mold in other European countries and the infestation has been reported as severe in Algeria.

Offsetting the factors favoring U. S. tobacco exports, however, are the growing competition from expanded production in other areas, and the hampering influence of trade barriers of various forms in many countries. Also affecting the future of U. S. tobacco exports will be the outcome of current negotiations

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

Table 6 .--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

| Country and type | (Declared weight) | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | January-October | | |
| | Average 1949-53 | Average 1954-58 | 1959 | 1960 ^{1/} | 1960 <u>1/</u> | 1961 <u>1/</u> | 1961 as percentage of 1960 |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Percent |
| Flue-cured | 392.2 | 413.3 | 373.7 | 408.7 | 301.6 | 316.0 | 105 |
| Burley | 30.0 | 28.0 | 31.9 | 33.6 | 24.6 | 28.2 | 115 |
| Maryland | 7.3 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 11.4 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 114 |
| Va. fire-cured and sun-cured | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 107 |
| Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured | 24.6 | 21.6 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 115 |
| Green River | 2.1 | 1.6 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .5 | 62 |
| One Sucker | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.4 | .3 | .3 | .4 | 133 |
| Black Fat, etc. | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 100 |
| Cigar wrapper | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 124 |
| Cigar binder | 4.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 124 |
| Cigar filler | 2.7 | .4 | 1.0 | .5 | .5 | .2 | 40 |
| Perique | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 100 |
| Stems, trimmings, and scrap | 4.2 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 115 |
| Total | 482.6 | 497.4 | 465.6 | 496.0 | 366.0 | 388.6 | 106 |
| Country of destination | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 151.7 | 163.5 | 139.7 | 176.9 | 140.4 | 124.3 | 89 |
| France | 9.1 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 111 |
| Belgium | 21.0 | 18.2 | 20.1 | 18.6 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 102 |
| Netherlands | 32.7 | 31.3 | 24.9 | 40.0 | 22.3 | 15.1 | 68 |
| Germany, West and East | 73.6 | 64.5 | 63.6 | 67.5 | 59.3 | 70.8 | 119 |
| Portugal | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 103 |
| Denmark | 11.3 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 12.2 | 131 |
| Ireland | 18.9 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 87 |
| Switzerland | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 11.5 | 142 |
| Norway | 7.4 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 86 |
| Sweden | 11.5 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 17.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 100 |
| Italy | 3.2 | 5.6 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 11.7 | 234 |
| Thailand | 5.2 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 11.2 | 267 |
| Australia | 21.7 | 29.5 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 89 |
| India | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | .6 | .6 | 2.0 | 333 |
| Pakistan | 1.9 | .8 | .8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 108 |
| New Zealand | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 130 |
| Philippine Republic | 17.6 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 230 |
| Indonesia | 8.3 | 10.2 | 2.4 | .2 | .2 | 2.8 | --- |
| Egypt | 4.5 | 7.5 | 16.2 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 76 |
| Japan | 3.8 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 18.2 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 81 |
| Spain | 2.3 | 4.2 | 7.0 | ^{2/} | ^{2/} | 3.6 | --- |
| Other countries | 47.8 | 53.1 | 57.7 | 47.6 | 35.7 | 44.4 | 124 |
| Total | 482.6 | 497.4 | 465.6 | 496.0 | 366.0 | 388.6 | 106 |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

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

concerning the European Common Market's external tariff on tobacco and the probable entry into the Market of Britain, Denmark and Norway. The membership of this trade bloc may be further increased by entry of Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and some other U.S. markets. The Common Market thus enlarged would be composed of countries that took about two-thirds of total U.S. tobacco exports during 1958-60.

In the year ending June 30, 1962, total exports of tobacco may be near the 504 million pounds shipped in 1960-61. Exports of flue-cured, the principal class, are expected to be fairly close to the previous year's level.

Foreign Producing and
Exporting Countries

Major countries exporting flue-cured in competition with the United States are the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada, and India. Turkey and Greece are the principal producers and exporters of oriental tobacco--also a light tobacco used in cigarettes.

In Rhodesia-Nyasaland, the 1961 flue-cured crop totaled 237 million pounds--6 percent above 1960 and the largest on record. In the main producing area of Rhodesia, acreage was up moderately and the average yield, 1,042 pounds per acre, was a record high. Sales on the Salisbury auctions (of flue-cured grown in Southern and Northwestern Rhodesia) were held from March 14 to September 26, and totaled 233 million pounds which averaged the equivalent of 39.5 U.S. cents per pound. In 1960, total sales were 218 million pounds, averaging the equivalent of 39.9 U.S. cents per pound. Purchases by the United Kingdom and Australia from 1961 offerings, with earlier year comparisons, are as follows:

| | <u>Purchased by</u> <u>United Kingdom</u> <u>Million pounds</u> | <u>Purchased by</u> <u>Australia</u> <u>Million pounds</u> |
|------|---|--|
| 1957 | 82 | 9 |
| 1958 | 78 | 11 |
| 1959 | 96 | 11 |
| 1960 | 109 | 11 |
| 1961 | 110 | 8 |

United Kingdom purchases of 110 million pounds in 1961 were higher than the 95-100 million pound requirement estimated prior to auction sales. Requirements are placed at 100-105 million pounds annually in 1962-64, provided quality and prices are satisfactory.

During the first 9 months of 1961, the Federation exported 163 million pounds of tobacco, 6 percent more than a year earlier. Flue-cured made up 86 percent of the total, and dark fire-cured, the bulk of the remainder. Over half of total exports went to the United Kingdom, but this quantity was a little less than in the corresponding period of 1960. Approximately an eighth of the total was exported to Commonwealth destinations. West European countries taking appreciable quantities of Federation flue-cured were as follows: West Germany,

16.4 million pounds; the Netherlands, 7.3 million; Belgium, 4.3 million; and Denmark, 1.3 million. Lesser amounts went to Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Finland, and France. More than $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds were shipped to Japan.

Canada's 1961 flue-cured crop is estimated at 201 million pounds--2 percent less than the 1960 record outturn but a third above the 1955-59 average. Acreage was down a little, and the average yield per acre was also lower than in 1960. The quality of the crop is reportedly good, but lighter and thinner than in the previous year. In Ontario, where most of the crop is produced, auctions for 1961 flue-cured began November 23, and through December 8, about 19 million pounds had been sold at an average price of 50.4 Canadian cents per pound. The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board has ruled that, beginning with the 1962 crop, tobacco quotas cannot be transferred from the farms to which they were originally assigned. Small acreages of flue-cured are being grown in the Maritime Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick), but estimates of the potential of these new areas vary; some claim, however, that there is considerable suitable land and a favorable climate for expansion. Canadian exports of unmanufactured tobacco (virtually all flue-cured) in the first 6 months of 1961 were $35\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--9 percent above 1 year earlier and 12 percent above 2 years earlier. Over nine-tenths of the total was consigned to the United Kingdom.

The 1961 flue-cured crop in India is currently placed at 155 million pounds, a little less than the revised estimate for 1960 but substantially above the level of other recent years. Exports of flue-cured in January-July 1961 at 51 million pounds were 12 percent above those in the like 1960 period. Over four-fifths of the total represented consignments to the United Kingdom. Other destinations taking sizable quantities of Indian flue-cured were Belgium, the Netherlands, Singapore, and the Soviet Union.

In Turkey, the 1961 production of oriental tobacco is estimated at 236 million pounds--about a fifth below peak output in 1960 and the smallest in 7 years. The Aegean crop, making up approximately 60 percent of the total, is reported to be of generally good quality. During January-August, Turkey's tobacco exports at 103 million pounds were 30 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1960. The United States accounted for well over half of the total and increased takings 29 percent. There was a big increase in exports to Austria, and sizable percentage gains in those to East Germany, Hungary, Egypt, Switzerland, and Belgium. But less than a year ago went to Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Poland, Soviet Union, and Finland.

Greek production of oriental tobacco in 1961 is estimated at 169 million pounds--18 percent above the previous year's crop but 15 percent below the 1955-59 average. The Government's policy in recent years has been to restrict tobacco plantings because of excessive stocks. However, growers will be permitted to increase 1962 plantings approximately 30 percent as there was some underplanting in 1960 and the 1961 acreage was below the Government's goal because of blue mold damage. Exports in January-September 1961 at 55 million pounds were about equal to those a year ago. Shipments to the United States, leading outlet, rose 12 percent. More than in the same 1960 period was also exported to Hungary, Belgium, Finland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, and Switzerland, but less to Soviet Union and West Germany (ranking second and third, respectively, as markets), Poland, Austria, and Italy.

Table 7.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

| Period | Imports ^{1/} | | | Stocks Dec. 31 | Gross clearance from bond ^{3/} | | | Exports of manu- factured tobacco | Re-exports of unmanu- factured tobacco |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | From U. S. ^{2/} | From com- mon wealth coun- tries ^{2/} | Total | | Non- prefer- ential ^{2/} | Prefer- ential ^{2/} | Total | | |
| | Mil. <u>lb.</u> | Mil. <u>lb.</u> | Mil. <u>lb.</u> | Mil. <u>lb.</u> | Mil. <u>lb.</u> | Mil. <u>lb.</u> | Mil. <u>lb.</u> | Mil. <u>lb.</u> | Mil. <u>lb.</u> |
| Average | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1853 | 174 | 127 | 316 | 452 | 167 | 116 | 283 | 45 | 9 |
| 1954 | 160 | 139 | 312 | 468 | 168 | 122 | 290 | 41 | 4 |
| 1955 | 179 | 149 | 344 | 507 | 173 | 125 | 298 | 44 | 4 |
| 1956 | 160 | 146 | 318 | 523 | 173 | 127 | 300 | 45 | 3 |
| 1957 | 168 | 141 | 319 | 532 | 170 | 135 | 305 | 41 | 3 |
| 1958 | 164 | 145 | 316 | 534 | 172 | 138 | 310 | 41 | 2 |
| 1959 | 140 | 157 | 301 | 515 | 171 | 144 | 315 | 34 | 2 |
| 1960 ^{4/} | 177 | 180 | 362 | 548 | 166 | 153 | 319 | 31 | 5 |
| Jan.-Oct. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 130 | 128 | 265 | 5/495 | 6/126 | 6/101 | 6/227 | 35 | 2 |
| 1958 | 115 | 131 | 253 | 5/495 | 6/130 | 6/104 | 6/234 | 34 | 1 |
| 1959 | 99 | 141 | 242 | 5/480 | 6/128 | 6/106 | 6/234 | 28 | 2 |
| 1960 | 129 | 159 | 292 | 5/475 | 6/125 | 6/114 | 6/239 | 25 | 4 |
| 1961 | 118 | 166 | 286 | 5/511 | 6/122 | 6/117 | 6/239 | 27 | 3 |

^{1/} Unmanufactured tobacco.

^{2/} Since 1946 the full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other nonpreferential areas has been about 2.4 to 2.9 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. In the prewar period, at a much lower level, 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/} September 30.

^{6/} January-September.

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

Table 8.--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

| Classification and country of origin | Average 1949-53 | Average 1954-58 | 1959 | 1960 1/ | January-October | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1960 1/ | 1961 1/ | 1961 as a percentage of 1960 |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | | Pct. |
| Cigarette leaf: | | | | | | | |
| Unstemmed: | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 51.6 | 58.1 | 69.6 | 74.3 | 62.8 | 66.7 | 106 |
| Greece | 12.1 | 20.8 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 26.9 | 25.7 | 96 |
| Syria | 3.7 | 2.0 | .9 | .7 | .6 | .6 | 100 |
| Italy | .6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3/ | --- |
| Cyprus | .1 | .5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .7 | 70 |
| Yugoslavia | .6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 120 |
| Total 2/ | 73.4 | 89.4 | 111.9 | 118.7 | 100.2 | 106.4 | 106 |
| Cigar leaf (filler): | | | | | | | |
| Cuba: | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 10.7 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 72 |
| Unstemmed | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 112 |
| Philippines, Rep.: | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | .6 | .1 | .2 | .5 | .5 | 0 | --- |
| Unstemmed | .2 | .2 | 3/ | .1 | 0 | .2 | --- |
| Dominican Republic: | | | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 3/ | 0 | 3/ | .1 | .1 | .1 | 100 |
| Brazil: | | | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 3/ | 3/ | 0 | 3/ | 3/ | .2 | --- |
| Total 2/ | 15.6 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 90 |
| Scrap: | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 6.6 | 11.3 | 16.1 | 13.8 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 87 |
| Philippines, Rep. | .8 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 120 |
| Peru | 0 | 0 | .1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | .5 | 31 |
| Colombia | 0 | 0 | 0 | .2 | .2 | .6 | 400 |
| Dominican Republic | 3/ | 3/ | .1 | 1.3 | .2 | .9 | 450 |
| Netherlands | 3/ | 3/ | .1 | 3/ | 3/ | .3 | --- |
| Indonesia | 0 | 3/ | 3/ | .1 | 3/ | .2 | --- |
| Brazil | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 0 | 0 | .1 | --- |
| Total 2/ | 7.5 | 15.6 | 24.7 | 26.9 | 23.1 | 24.9 | 108 |
| Cigar wrapper(unst.): | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | .7 | .2 | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | --- |
| Cuba | .3 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | 100 |
| Total 2/ | 1.0 | .8 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .5 | 100 |
| Total imports 4/ | 98.2 | 120.3 | 151.7 | 159.1 | 134.2 | 141.5 | 105 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed except in 1949-53, when sizable amounts of cigarette leaf entered from U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Southern Rhodesia. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes stems not cut, ground, or pulverized.

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

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN GROWN TOBACCO 2/

U.S. imports of foreign grown tobacco for consumption during the first 10 months of 1961 were at a new record rate, topping the January-October 1960 total by 5 percent. The increase was attributable to larger imports of cigarette leaf and in the form of scrap (pieces of leaves used mainly in cigars).

The January-October 1961 total arrivals of cigarette leaf from abroad (direct entries plus that placed in bond) were 45 percent above a year earlier due to very heavy receipts during January-May 1961; the June-October receipts were below those of the same months in 1960. Stocks of foreign grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in this country on October 1 totaled 222 million pounds--13 million more than on the same date in each of the 2 previous years and the largest October 1 holdings on record. Imports of cigarette leaf for consumption (direct entries plus withdrawals from bond) during January-October 1961 rose 6 percent. About 6 percent more Turkish but 4 percent less Greek leaf entered consumption channels compared with the same months a year earlier. Imports from Yugoslavia were up a fifth, but those from Italy were negligible in contrast to about $1\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds a year earlier.

The major portion of noncigarette tobacco imports consists of cigar filler and scrap. Traditionally, Cuba has been our principal source of these imports, but in the past 2 years the Philippine Republic and some other countries have become of increasing importance. (See pp. 43-44.) During January-October 1961, imports for consumption of stemmed filler and scrap from Cuba declined 28 percent and 13 percent, respectively, below a year earlier, but those of unstemmed filler gained about an eighth. Imports of cigar wrapper held about even. On October 1, stocks of Cuban tobacco at nearly 40 million pounds (unstemmed weight) were approximately 4 million less than a year earlier but about 10 million larger than 2 years earlier. In the 1954-58 period, stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States ranged between 15 and 20 million pounds, but increased during 1959 and the first half of 1960,, due to precautionary buying and because tobacco usually stored by U.S. firms in Cuba was moved to the mainland for storage.

The imports for consumption of Philippine scrap in January-October rose a fifth over the comparable 1960 period, and substantial increases occurred in scrap imports for consumption from Colombia, Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, and Indonesia, but a sharp decline in those from Peru. October 1, 1961 stocks of Philippine tobacco were 14 million pounds, compared with 12 million a year ago and were the most ever held on that date.

From Indonesia, U.S. imports of cigar wrapper have dwindled to negligible amounts but imports for cigar filler from there have recently become significant. Holdings of Indonesian tobacco on October 1, 1961 amounted to 1.1 million pounds, compared with 514,000 pounds 1 year earlier and only 23,000 pounds 2 years earlier. Virtually all of the stocks on the recent date consisted of fillers.

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

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-cured, Type 11-14

Prices and Price Supports

The 1962 flue-cured crop will receive price support as required by law when a marketing quota is in effect. Available data through November 1961 indicate that the overall level of support for the 1962 crop will be 1 percent higher than the 55½ cents per pound level in effect in 1961. The level of price support for flue-cured and other eligible kinds of tobacco is determined in accordance with the formula specified by law. The 1962 support level will be calculated by adjusting the 1959 support level to reflect the percentage increase between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for the most recent three calendar years--1961, 1960 and 1959. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.

Marketings of the 1961 flue-cured crop were completed December 8. The season average price for gross sales (which include resales) was 63.7 cents per pounds--up 3.8 cents from the 1960 season average and a record high. The season price in each of the 5 Belts exceeded that for any previous season.

In the Georgia-Florida Belt markets (final sales, August 25), the gross volume was 4 percent greater than in 1960 and the prices averaged 4 percent above last year.

In the Border Belt markets (final sales September 28), the gross volume was 4 percent greater than in 1960 and the prices average 6½ percent more than last year.

In the Eastern Belt markets (final sales November 2), the gross volume was 7 percent lower than in 1960 and the prices averaged 6 percent above last year.

In the Middle Belt markets (final sales November 16), the gross volume was 5 percent below 1960 and the prices averaged 6 percent higher than last year.

In the Old Belt markets (final sales December 8), the gross volume was about 4 percent above 1960 and the prices averaged nearly 8 percent higher than last year.

The receipts under Government loan totaled 70½ million pounds compared with 52 million in 1960. About 44 percent of the loan receipts came from the Eastern Belt markets. (See table 11.)

Growers Approve Marketing Quotas
On Next Three Crops

On December 12, 98 percent of the growers voting in a referendum favored the continuation of marketing quotas on their 1962, 1963 and 1964 production of flue-cured tobacco. This is well above the two-thirds majority required by law. On November 30, the Secretary of Agriculture had proclaimed the quota which was to be in effect for the 1962 crop if marketing quotas on the next

Table 9.--Flue-cured tobacco: Average price per pound and percentage comparisons by belt, 1947-61

| Marketing Season | Old Belt type 11 (a) | Middle Belt type 11 (b) | Eastern N. C. Belt type 12 | Border Belt type 13 | Ga.-Fla. Belt type 14 1/ | All Belts |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound |
| 1947 | 38.1 | 42.2 | 43.0 | 41.9 | 37.8 | 41.1 |
| 1948 | 49.2 | 50.1 | 49.3 | 50.5 | 47.2 | 49.4 |
| 1949 | 45.5 | 47.7 | 48.8 | 48.9 | 40.1 | 46.9 |
| 1950 | 53.4 | 56.2 | 56.5 | 55.4 | 48.1 | 54.6 |
| 1951 | 50.4 | 53.8 | 55.1 | 51.9 | 46.3 | 52.2 |
| 1952 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 50.5 | 51.9 | 49.2 | 50.1 |
| 1953 | 42.0 | 47.0 | 57.1 | 56.7 | 51.1 | 52.5 |
| 1954 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 54.7 | 51.3 | 46.5 | 52.1 |
| 1955 | 53.8 | 52.4 | 52.3 | 53.7 | 46.5 | 52.2 |
| 1956 | 49.9 | 51.9 | 51.5 | 53.2 | 48.0 | 51.1 |
| 1957 | 52.3 | 53.1 | 54.3 | 59.1 | 55.9 | 55.0 |
| 1958 | 57.2 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 59.6 | 57.1 | 57.7 |
| 1959 | 53.2 | 56.4 | 57.9 | 62.1 | 57.8 | 57.7 |
| 1960 | 58.5 | 60.9 | 60.7 | 61.4 | 56.4 | 59.9 |
| 1961 2/ | 62.9 | 64.5 | 64.9 | 65.4 | 58.9 | 63.7 |
| Price for each type as percentage of price for all types combined | | | | | | |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| 1947 | 92.7 | 102.7 | 104.6 | 101.9 | 92.0 | 100.0 |
| 1948 | 99.6 | 101.4 | 99.8 | 102.2 | 95.5 | 100.0 |
| 1949 | 97.0 | 101.7 | 104.1 | 104.3 | 85.5 | 100.0 |
| 1950 | 97.8 | 102.9 | 103.5 | 101.5 | 88.1 | 100.0 |
| 1951 | 96.6 | 103.1 | 105.6 | 99.4 | 88.7 | 100.0 |
| 1952 | 96.6 | 98.6 | 100.8 | 103.6 | 98.2 | 100.0 |
| 1953 | 80.0 | 89.5 | 108.8 | 108.0 | 97.3 | 100.0 |
| 1954 | 99.8 | 100.4 | 105.0 | 98.3 | 89.3 | 100.0 |
| 1955 | 103.1 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 102.9 | 89.1 | 100.0 |
| 1956 | 97.7 | 101.6 | 100.8 | 104.1 | 93.9 | 100.0 |
| 1957 | 95.1 | 96.4 | 98.7 | 107.5 | 101.6 | 100.0 |
| 1958 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 103.1 | 99.1 | 100.0 |
| 1959 | 92.1 | 97.7 | 100.3 | 107.6 | 100.1 | 100.0 |
| 1960 | 97.7 | 101.7 | 101.3 | 102.5 | 94.2 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 98.9 | 101.3 | 101.9 | 102.7 | 92.5 | 100.0 |

1/ In the Georgia-Florida Belt, tobacco is marketed untied while in all other Belts, it is tied. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Flue-cured tobacco: Volume of gross sales (includes resales) and percentage distribution by belt, 1947-61

| Marketing season | Old Belt type 11 (a) | Middle Belt type 11 (b) | Eastern N. C. Belt type 12 | Border Belt type 13 | Ga.-Fla. Belt type 14 | All belts |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| 1947 | 278 | 176 | 483 | 299 | 171 | 1,407 |
| 1948 | 256 | 157 | 392 | 258 | 134 | 1,197 |
| 1949 | 243 | 137 | 406 | 283 | 155 | 1,224 |
| 1950 | 315 | 171 | 448 | 302 | 142 | 1,378 |
| 1951 | 312 | 187 | 527 | 357 | 192 | 1,575 |
| 1952 | 328 | 177 | 488 | 333 | 180 | 1,506 |
| 1953 | 254 | 138 | 480 | 348 | 192 | 1,412 |
| 1954 | 288 | 161 | 522 | 309 | 188 | 1,468 |
| 1955 | 311 | 170 | 528 | 371 | 213 | 1,593 |
| 1956 | 333 | 179 | 508 | 333 | 183 | 1,536 |
| 1957 | 235 | 124 | 353 | 254 | 120 | 1,087 |
| 1958 | 250 | 137 | 402 | 263 | 134 | 1,186 |
| 1959 | 250 | 136 | 359 | 279 | 161 | 1,185 |
| 1960 | 262 | 170 | 444 | 311 | 183 | 1,370 |
| 1961 ^{1/} | 272 | 162 | 414 | 324 | 191 | 1,363 |
| | Percentage of total | | | | | |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| 1947 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 34.3 | 21.2 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| 1948 | 21.4 | 13.1 | 32.7 | 21.6 | 11.2 | 100.0 |
| 1949 | 19.8 | 11.2 | 33.2 | 23.1 | 12.7 | 100.0 |
| 1950 | 22.9 | 12.4 | 32.5 | 21.9 | 10.3 | 100.0 |
| 1951 | 19.8 | 11.9 | 33.4 | 22.7 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| 1952 | 21.8 | 11.8 | 32.4 | 22.1 | 11.9 | 100.0 |
| 1953 | 18.0 | 9.8 | 34.0 | 24.6 | 13.6 | 100.0 |
| 1954 | 19.6 | 11.0 | 35.6 | 21.0 | 12.8 | 100.0 |
| 1955 | 19.5 | 10.7 | 33.1 | 23.3 | 13.4 | 100.0 |
| 1956 | 21.7 | 11.6 | 33.1 | 21.7 | 11.9 | 100.0 |
| 1957 | 21.6 | 11.4 | 32.5 | 23.4 | 11.1 | 100.0 |
| 1958 | 21.1 | 11.5 | 33.9 | 22.2 | 11.3 | 100.0 |
| 1959 | 21.1 | 11.5 | 30.3 | 23.5 | 13.6 | 100.0 |
| 1960 | 19.1 | 12.4 | 32.4 | 22.7 | 13.4 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 19.9 | 11.9 | 30.4 | 23.8 | 14.0 | 100.0 |

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 11.--Flue-cured tobacco: Receipts under government loan and percentage distribution by belt, 1947-61

| Marketing Season | Old Belt type 11 (a) | Middle Belt type 11 (b) | Eastern N. C. Belt type 12 | Border Belt type 13 | Ga.-Fla. Belt type 14 | All Belts |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| 1947 | 90.6 | 27.8 | 45.9 | 42.8 | 25.2 | 232.3 |
| 1948 | 47.0 | 15.8 | 21.3 | 17.3 | 4.7 | 106.1 |
| 1949 | 30.8 | 8.3 | 17.3 | 26.7 | 20.4 | 103.5 |
| 1950 | 35.6 | 12.3 | 17.9 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 77.6 |
| 1951 | 44.9 | 15.9 | 28.5 | 35.8 | 17.1 | 142.2 |
| 1952 | 61.1 | 19.0 | 55.4 | 23.0 | 6.5 | 165.0 |
| 1953 | 96.8 | 22.6 | 15.6 | 10.8 | 5.6 | 151.4 |
| 1954 | 40.7 | 15.8 | 38.8 | 26.6 | 8.3 | 130.2 |
| 1955 | 30.7 | 23.0 | 124.9 | 89.1 | 31.2 | 298.9 |
| 1956 | 64.8 | 50.6 | 128.1 | 62.8 | 13.6 | 319.9 |
| 1957 | 58.2 | 18.2 | 21.4 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 107.8 |
| 1958 | 41.2 | 15.7 | 50.0 | 35.5 | 2.4 | 144.8 |
| 1959 | 27.5 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 55.3 |
| 1960 | 16.2 | 5.3 | 19.1 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 51.8 |
| 1961 ^{1/} | 17.4 | 6.2 | 31.4 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 70.5 |
| Percentage distribution | | | | | | |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| 1947 | 39.0 | 12.0 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 10.8 | 100.0 |
| 1948 | 44.3 | 14.9 | 20.1 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| 1949 | 29.8 | 8.0 | 16.7 | 25.8 | 19.7 | 100.0 |
| 1950 | 45.9 | 15.8 | 23.1 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 100.0 |
| 1951 | 36.1 | 11.2 | 20.0 | 25.2 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| 1952 | 37.0 | 11.5 | 33.6 | 14.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| 1953 | 64.0 | 14.9 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| 1954 | 31.3 | 12.1 | 29.8 | 20.4 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 1955 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 41.8 | 29.8 | 10.4 | 100.0 |
| 1956 | 20.3 | 15.8 | 40.0 | 19.6 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| 1957 | 54.0 | 16.9 | 19.9 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 1958 | 28.5 | 10.8 | 34.5 | 24.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 1959 | 49.7 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 20.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 1960 | 31.3 | 10.2 | 36.9 | 17.2 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 24.7 | 8.8 | 44.5 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 100.0 |

^{1/} Preliminary.

three crops were approved in the referendum. Converted to acreage, the proclaimed quota results in a national allotment of 716,147 acres for 1962. For most farms, allotments in 1962 will be the same as in 1961. As in previous years, a small acreage will be reserved for establishing allotments for farms with no acreage history in the past 5 years, for correcting errors, and for adjusting inequities.

Supplies

The 1961-62 total supply of flue-cured is 3,343 million pounds, slightly less than for 1960-61. The mid-1961 carryover was less than 1 percent below a year earlier and the crop about equaled in size the 1960 crop. The acreage harvested was a little more than in 1960 but yields per acre averaged a little below the record high of 1960.

Carryover of flue-cured in mid-1962 may total around 2,070 million pounds, about 1 percent less than mid-1961. The 1962 allotted acreage is practically the same as in 1961, but a small increase in harvested acreage may occur as the result of the transfer of allotments permitted under the law passed by Congress in the last session. (See the September 1961 issue of the Tobacco Situation, page 34.) If 1962 yields per acre should equal the 1959-61 average, a crop of 1,220 million pounds may be produced. If this is the case, the 1962-63 supply--production plus carryover--would total 3,290 million pounds, roughly 50 million pounds less than for the current marketing year.

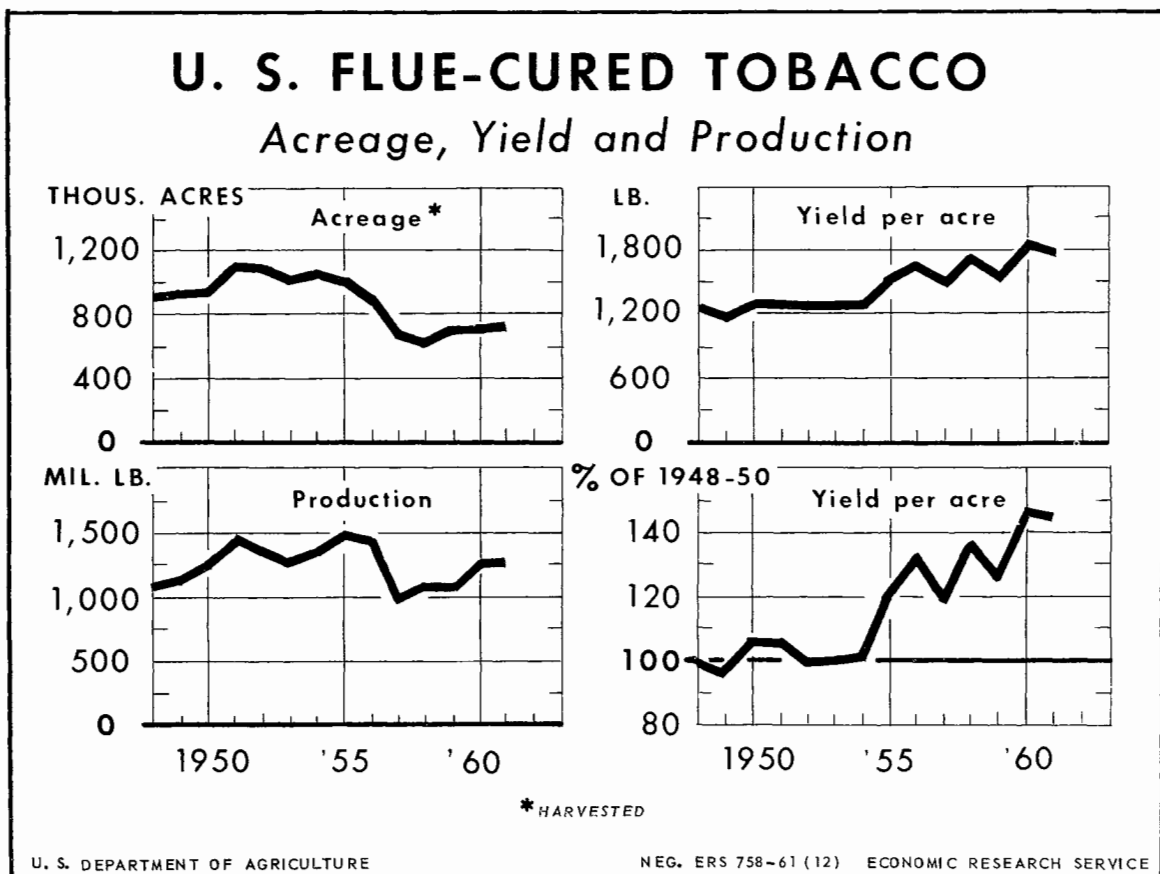


Table 12.—Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

| 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 |
| 1947-49 | 1,174 | 1,458 | 2,632 | 1,108 | 715 | 393 | 46.0 |
| 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 | 737 | 441 | 55.4 |
| 1958 | 1,081 | 2,308 | 3,389 | 1,179 | 736 | 443 | 58.2 |
| 1959 | 1,081 | 2,210 | 3,291 | 1,185 | 766 | 419 | 58.3 |
| 1960 | 1,251 | 2,106 | 3,357 | 1,267 | 792 | 475 | 60.4 |
| 1961 ^{2/} | 1,253 | 2,090 | 3,343 | | | | *63.7 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Parity price ^{3/} | Price support level | Placed under Government loan Quantity | Percentage of crop | Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1961 ^{4/} | | |
| | Ct. | Ct. | Mil. lb. | Pct. | Mil. lb. | | |
| 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 | 130.2 | 9.9 | 0 | | |
| 1955 | 53.7 | 48.3 | 298.9 | 20.2 | 50.0 | | |
| 1956 | 54.3 | 48.9 | 319.9 | 22.5 | 73.0 | | |
| 1957 | 56.5 | 50.8 | 107.8 | 11.1 | 43.0 | | |
| 1958 | 60.7 | 54.6 | 144.8 | 13.4 | 80.9 | | |
| 1959 | 61.7 | 55.5 | 55.3 | 5.1 | 26.2 | | |
| 1960 | 63.4 | 55.5 | 51.8 | 4.1 | 34.7 | | |
| 1961 | 64.5 | 55.5 | 70.5 | 5.6 | 6/70.5 | | |
| Total | | | 1,715.4 | | 6/378.3 | | |

^{1/} Year beginning July 1. ^{2/} Subject to revision. ^{3/} Through 1959, as of date determining support level; but from 1960 on, supports are not set at 90 percent of parity. The parity shown for 1960 and 1961 is as of June. ^{4/} As reported by Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation; 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/} Includes quantities that went under loan since November 30.

*Auction market average for gross sales which includes resales.

Stocks of flue-cured tobacco held under Government loan (counted as part of the carryover component of total supply) were reduced significantly during the year ended November 30. The November 30 holdings (including that received under loan from the 1961 crop), totaled about 378 million pounds, farm-sales weight--approximately 162 million less than the comparable figure a year earlier.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of flue-cured during July 1961-June 1962 is expected to show a further moderate gain. The great bulk of the domestically used flue-cured is in cigarettes, which are likely to continue to increase in the year ahead.

Exports of flue-cured in 1961-62 seem likely to be fairly well maintained but may not quite equal those of 1960-61, when they were the largest in 5 years. During the first third of the current marketing year (July-October), they were running 4 percent ahead of the same months a year earlier. However, in this period, shipments to Britain, by far the leading export outlet, were down about $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent. This was offset by increased shipments to West Germany, which in July-October 1961 were $1\frac{1}{2}$ times those in the corresponding months of a year earlier. During the first third of 1961-62, shipments to Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden, Norway and New Zealand were running behind those of a year earlier. On the other hand, those to Denmark, Belgium, Finland, Switzerland, Australia, Hong Kong, and the Philippine Republic were ahead of those in the corresponding period of last year and there were sharply increased shipments to Italy and Thailand.

Burley, type 31

Prices

Auction sales of 1961-crop burley began November 27. By December 19, gross sales on the 61 markets totaled 490 million pounds and averaged 66.8 cents per pound, compared with 65.2 cents in the corresponding period a year ago. Auction markets closed for the holidays after sales on December 21 and were scheduled to reopen on January 3. Approximately 85 percent of the crop had been sold by December 19. In 1960, about 80 percent of the crop was sold before Christmas. In general, the quality of 1961 offerings was slightly better than 2 year earlier.

The overall Government price support level for 1961 burley is 57.2 cents per pound--the same as in the 2 previous years. However, loan rates for individual grades were increased by an average of 0.7 cent a pound over 1960. This increase in grade loan rates was necessary to comply with the legal requirement of providing an average 57.2 cent price support for the crop as a whole. The grade loan rates are set prior to the opening of any markets. It was determined that the latest 10-year moving average of the grade composition was a more realistic basis for anticipating the grade composition of the 1961 crop than the years used for the 1959 and 1960 crops.

Deliveries for Government loan have been relatively small thus far this season, as they have been in each of the last 5 years. Through December 19, about 3 million pounds or less than 1 percent of the market deliveries had been placed under Government loan. In the past 5 seasons, quantities placed under loan ranged from a little over 1 percent to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the crop.

Government price support will be available for the 1962 burley crop if marketing quotas are continued in effect. The overall support level for 1962 burley will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 21.) It is virtually certain that the support level for 1962 burley will be 1 percent higher than the 57.2 cents in effect for the current crop.

Supplies

The 1961-62 total supply of burley is 1,675 million pounds--virtually the same as for 1960-61. This year's crop, 548 million pounds, is 13 percent larger than the 1960 outturn and the biggest since 1954. But the gain is practically offset by a decline in carryover. Harvested acreage in 1961 was 7 percent above 1960, reflecting increased allotments, and the average yield per acre for the Belt as a whole at 1,725 pounds was up 5 percent to the highest on record. October 1, 1961 carryover was 1,127 million pounds--64 million or 5 percent less than a year earlier.

Compared with the October 1, 1955 peak, total burley stocks have been reduced 220 million pounds or about a sixth. On that date, Government loan stocks of burley were 431 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent); on October 1, 1961, Government loan stocks amounted to 88 million pounds, and since then substantial additional quantities have been disposed of. All of the holdings from the 1954 crop have been sold, along with considerable quantities from some subsequent crops. At the end of November, about $25\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight) of burley remained unsold in hands of the 3 cooperative associations.

The 1961-62 total supply is equal to 3.0 times prospective disappearance compared with a ratio of 3.1 in 1960-61 and 3.6 in 1954-55. Carryover of burley on October 1, 1962, will be smaller than on this past October 1, but the percentage reduction will be small.

The 1962 burley marketing quota and acreage allotment will be announced by February 1. Shortly thereafter, growers will vote in a referendum on whether they favor the continuation of marketing quotas on the 1962, 1963, and 1964 crops. At least two-thirds of the growers voting must approve if quotas are to continue in effect. In the last referendum held in February 1959, nearly 99 percent of the growers voting favored marketing quotas.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the year ended September 30, domestic use of burley at 508 million pounds was up nearly 2 percent from the previous year and was the largest since 1952-53. The main outlet for burley is in the manufacture of cigarettes, which

in the marketing year 1960-61 rose 2.8 percent. Smoking tobacco and plug chewing are secondary outlets for burley. In the year ended September 30, output of smoking tobacco gained 1.7 percent but plug chewing declined by about 3 percent. The domestic use of burley may increase further in the current marketing year, reflecting the expected continued rise in cigarette output. Comparatively little change is expected in production of smoking tobacco in the year ahead, but output of plug chewing is likely to decline further.

Exports of burley tobacco at 41 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were 5 million above 1959-60 and the largest in 12 years. West Germany, accounting for over a fifth of the total, reduced takings by 13 percent. On the other hand, exports to Italy--ranking second--were 2½ times those a year earlier, and to Sweden--ranking third--were up 22 percent. Exports to Portugal, ranking fourth, nearly doubled to the largest in 5 years, but those to Mexico, fifth leading market, declined 8 percent. Egypt and Finland each took record quantities of burley; other destinations taking more than in 1959-60 were Norway, Switzerland, Hong Kong, and Belgium. But consignments to the Netherlands dropped over a fourth, and to Denmark, over a fifth, while substantially less than a year earlier went to France. Only minor quantities were exported to Australia in contrast to around 1¼ million pounds (farm-sales weight) in 1959-60.

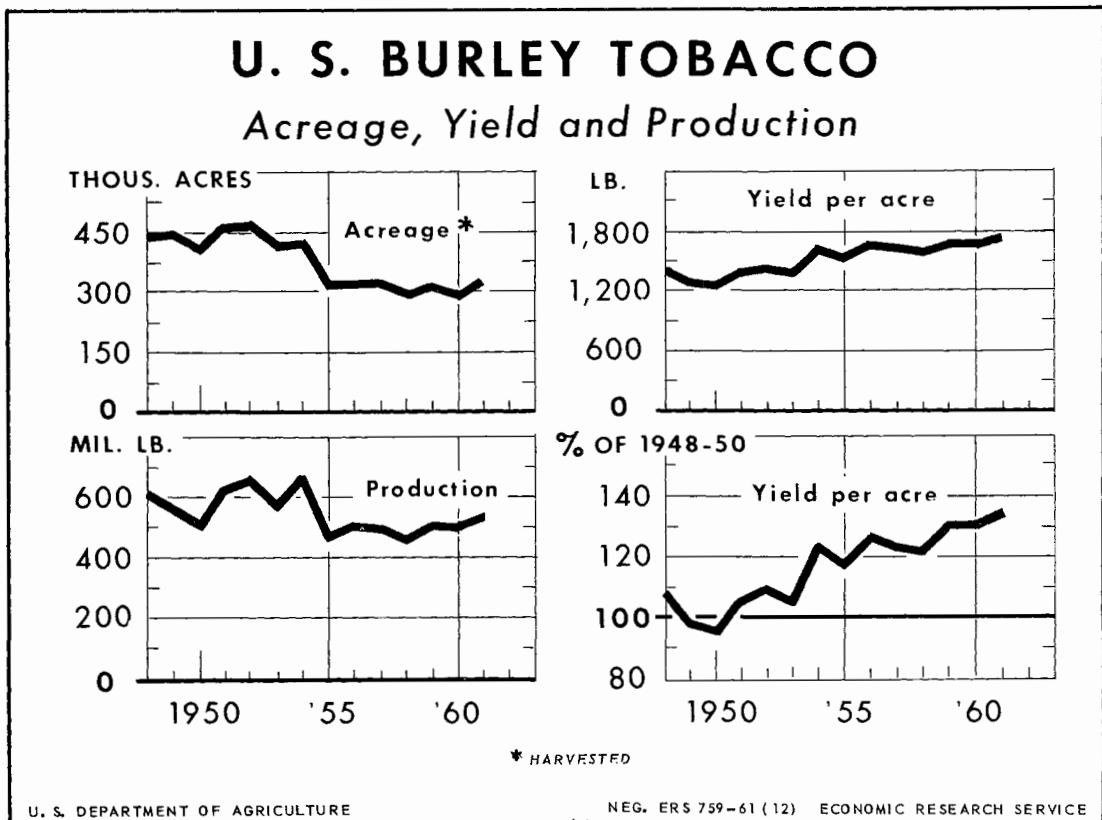


Table 13.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

| Year | Production | Stocks, Oct. 1 | Supply | Disappearance 1/ | | | Average price per pound |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|--|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Domestic | Exports | |
| | | | | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1934-38 | 287 | 701 | 988 | 314 | 302 | 12 | 22.2 |
| 1941-45 | 448 | 730 | 1,178 | 437 | 424 | 13 | 40.0 |
| 1947-49 | 550 | 939 | 1,489 | 530 | 493 | 37 | 46.6 |
| 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 | 518 | 484 | 34 | 58.6 |
| 1956 | 506 | 1,299 | 1,805 | 510 | 482 | 28 | 63.6 |
| 1957 | 488 | 1,295 | 1,783 | 506 | 478 | 28 | 60.3 |
| 1958 | 465 | 1,277 | 1,742 | 518 | 483 | 35 | 66.1 |
| 1959 | 502 | 1,224 | 1,726 | 535 | 499 | 36 | 60.6 |
| 1960 | 485 | 1,191 | 1,676 | 549 | 508 | 41 | 64.3 |
| 1961 2/ | 548 | 1,127 | 1,675 | | | | *66.8 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Parity price 3/ | Price support level | | Placed under Government loan Quantity | Percentage of crop | Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1961 4/5/ | |
| | Ct. | Ct. | | Mil. lb. | Pct. | Mil. lb. | |
| 1950 | 50.8 | 45.7 | | 44.2 | 8.9 | 0 | |
| 1951 | 55.3 | 49.8 | | 97.3 | 15.7 | 0 | |
| 1952 | 55.0 | 49.5 | | 103.9 | 16.0 | 0 | |
| 1953 | 51.8 | 46.6 | | 102.1 | 18.1 | 0 | |
| 1954 | 51.5 | 46.4 | | 221.4 | 33.2 | 0 | |
| 1955 | 51.3 | 46.2 | | 73.1 | 15.6 | .1 | |
| 1956 | 53.4 | 48.1 | | 6.0 | 1.2 | .4 | |
| 1957 | 57.4 | 51.7 | | 16.6 | 3.4 | 7.8 | |
| 1958 | 61.6 | 55.4 | | 11.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | |
| 1959 | 63.6 | 57.2 | | 13.2 | 2.6 | 7.7 | |
| 1960 | 65.6 | 57.2 | | 8.4 | 1.7 | 8.3 | |
| 1961 | 68.6 | 57.2 | | 5/ | 5/ | 5/ | |
| Total | | | | 697.4 | | 25.5 | |

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining support level; but from 1960 on, supports are not set at 90 percent of parity. The parity shown for 1960 and 1961 is as of September. 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 5/ Through December 19 about 3 million pounds, 0.6 percent of deliveries, placed under loan. *Auction market average through December 19.

Table 14.—Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

| Year | Production | (Farm-sales weight) | | | Disappearance 2/ | | | Average price per pound |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------|------|-------------------------|
| | | Stocks following Jan. 1 1/ | Supply | Total | Domestic | Exports | | |
| | 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 | |
| 1947-49 | 38.0 | 45.8 | 83.8 | 35.6 | 27.6 | 8.0 | 48.5 | |
| 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 | 38.5 | 69.4 | 107.9 | 37.0 | 25.0 | 12.0 | 44.9 | |
| 1958 | 31.1 | 70.9 | 102.0 | 39.4 | 24.1 | 15.3 | 62.5 | |
| 1959 | 31.2 | 64.2 | 95.4 | 32.3 | 20.4 | 11.9 | 61.6 | |
| 1960 | 34.7 | 61.7 | 96.4 | 35.6 | 23.6 | 12.0 | 63.8 | |
| 1961 3/ | 36.0 | 61.0 | 97.0 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Parity price 4/ | Price support level | Placed under Government loan Quantity | Percentage of crop | Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1961 5/ | | | |
| | Ct. | Ct. | Mil. lb. | Pct. | Mil. lb. | | | |
| 1950 | 56.5 | 48.6 | 5.5 | 13.8 | 0 | | | |
| 1951 | 60.6 | No price support 6/ | | | | | | |
| 1952 | 58.5 | No price support 6/ | | | | | | |
| 1953 | 56.0 | 50.4 | 6.7 | 16.5 | 0 | | | |
| 1954 | 53.5 | No price support 6/ | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 53.1 | No price support 6/ | | | | | | |
| 1956 | 52.2 | 47.0 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 0 | | | |
| 1957 | 53.3 | 48.0 | 5.9 | 15.3 | 2.2 | | | |
| 1958 | 56.4 | 50.8 | 1.1 | 3.6 | .5 | | | |
| 1959 | 56.4 | No price support 6/ | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 57.8 | 50.8 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 1.2 | | | |
| 1961 | 60.2 | 50.8 | Auctions expected to start next April | | | | | |
| Total | | | 22.5 | | 3.9 | | | |

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/ Through 1959, as of date determining support level or when no support, as of Sept. but from 1960 on, supports are not set at 90 percent of parity. The parity shown for 1960 and 1961 is as of September.

5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ Marketing quota not in effect since less than two-thirds of growers voting approved.

Maryland, Type 32 3/Prices

The 1961 Maryland crop will go to auctions next spring and summer. In recent years, auction markets have opened towards the end of April and have closed around the middle of July. The Baltimore hogshead market, which accounts for approximately a tenth of total sales, will also be available. This market operates on a year-round basis, although the bulk of sales are usually made in the period coinciding with auction sales.

Government price support will be extended to the 1961 crop at an average level of 50.8 cents per pound--the same as for the 1960 crop. For 1962 Maryland tobacco, the overall support level will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 21.) It is virtually certain that the support level for 1962 Maryland tobacco will be 1 percent higher than the 50.8 cents per pound in effect for the current crop.

Prices for the 1960 crop averaged 63.8 cents a pound-- $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent above 1959 and the highest on record. Auction sales volume was up a tenth and quality of offerings was better than average. About 5 percent of the crop went under Government loan.

Supplies

The 1961 crop of Maryland is estimated at 36 million pounds--4 percent larger than the 1960 crop. Acreage was about 7 percent above 1960 but the average yield per acre, indicated at 900 pounds, was a little lower,

This year's crop, added to the estimated carryover of 61 million pounds on January 1, 1962, will provide a total supply of about 97 million pounds--slightly more than for 1960-61.

The 1962 marketing quota and acreage allotment for Maryland tobacco will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1. Growers approved marketing quotas for the 1960-62 crops in a referendum in February 1960.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of Maryland tobacco during October 1960-September 1961 was about $23\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--16 percent above the relatively low figure of 1959-60, but 5 percent less than the average of the 1954-58 marketing years. The principal domestic outlet for this type of tobacco is in cigarettes, but use of Maryland has not kept pace with expanding cigarette output. Maryland is also used as filler in some cigars; such use fluctuates from year to year, depending on availability and prices of certain grades.

3/ 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.

Exports of Maryland tobacco in the year ended September 30 at 12 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were slightly above those of a year earlier but over a fifth below the postwar peak reached in 1958-59. In the last 6 years, exports of Maryland have been at a substantially higher level than was the case for many years prior to 1955, and the increase has tended to compensate for the reduced domestic use. Switzerland accounted for nearly three-fifths of total 1960-61 Maryland exports, increasing takings over the preceding year by 16 percent. Exports to the Netherlands were $2\frac{1}{2}$ times those of a year earlier, and largest in the postwar period. On the other hand, Belgium and Portugal cut takings by 65 percent and 19 percent, respectively, and there was also a substantial percentage reduction in exports to West Germany. None was reported as going to Tunisia, which took significant quantities in most recent years. Moderately less went to Viet Nam, but France took more Maryland than a year earlier and an appreciable quantity went to Spain, in contrast to none in 1959-60.

Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

Prices

Auction markets for Virginia fire-cured (type 21) opened November 28. For sales through December 19 (when the markets closed for the holidays until January 8), prices averaged 39.9 cents per pound, compared with 40.0 cents a year earlier. Sales volume was substantially ahead of that in the corresponding period of 1960; quality of offerings was generally a little lower. Auctions for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured type 22 and type 23 usually open during the first half of January.

The Government overall support level for 1961 fire-cured is 38.8 cents a pound--same as for the previous 4 crops. However, compared with 1960, loan rates for individual grades were increased an average of 2.2 cents for Virginia fire-cured, type 21, and 1.6 cents for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22 and 23. The increases by grades were necessary to provide the required overall level of support for the respective crops. (See page 27.) In the Virginia fire-cured markets thus far, about 5 percent of market deliveries were placed under Government loan, compared with 3 percent in the corresponding period of last season.

For the 1962 fire-cured crop, the overall support level will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 21.) It is virtually certain that the support level for 1962 fire-cured will be 1 percent higher than the 38.8 cents in effect for the current crop.

Supplies

The 1961-62 total supply of fire-cured tobacco at about $167\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds is slightly less than for 1960-61. A 19 percent increase in the size of the crop to nearly 54 million pounds largely offsets a sizable drop in carry-over stocks. Supplies for Virginia, type 21, are close to the 1960-61 level, but for Kentucky-Tennessee, types 22-23, total supplies are down some. Harvested acreage of the combined types increased 7 percent; the average yield per acre was the highest on record.

Table 15.—Fire-cured tobacco, type 21: 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 | 18.2 | 30.6 | 48.8 | 20.1 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 10.2 |
| 1941-45 | 12.1 | 31.3 | 43.4 | 15.5 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 22.1 |
| 1947-49 | 12.9 | 22.5 | 35.4 | 12.8 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 30.4 |
| 1950 | 12.8 | 23.1 | 35.9 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 36.3 |
| 1951 | 13.4 | 24.6 | 38.0 | 11.0 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 39.2 |
| 1952 | 12.2 | 27.0 | 39.2 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 35.5 |
| 1953 | 9.2 | 28.7 | 37.9 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 35.6 |
| 1954 | 10.6 | 26.2 | 36.8 | 10.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 34.4 |
| 1955 | 10.5 | 26.6 | 37.1 | 12.7 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 31.3 |
| 1956 | 10.7 | 24.4 | 35.1 | 10.3 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 39.5 |
| 1957 | 8.6 | 24.8 | 33.4 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 38.7 |
| 1958 | 9.4 | 23.8 | 33.2 | 10.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 36.9 |
| 1959 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 32.5 | 10.3 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 37.6 |
| 1960 | 8.9 | 22.2 | 31.1 | 10.2 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 39.4 |
| 1961 ^{2/} | 10.1 | 20.9 | 31.0 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Parity price ^{3/} ^{4/} | Price support level ^{5/} | Placed under Government loan Quantity | Percentage of crop | Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1961 ^{6/} | | |
| | Ct. | Ct. | Mil. lb. | Pct. | Mil. lb. | | |
| 1950 | 30.3 | 34.3 | 2.4 | 18.8 | 0 | | |
| 1951 | 33.6 | 37.4 | 2.6 | 19.4 | 0 | | |
| 1952 | 34.8 | 37.1 | 2.4 | 19.7 | 0 | | |
| 1953 | 34.4 | 35.0 | .7 | 7.6 | 0 | | |
| 1954 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 2.1 | 19.8 | .2 | | |
| 1955 | 35.8 | 34.6 | 1.8 | 17.1 | neg. | | |
| 1956 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 1.7 | 15.9 | 1.6 | | |
| 1957 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 1.0 | 11.6 | .8 | | |
| 1958 | 41.8 | 38.8 | 2.2 | 23.4 | 1.5 | | |
| 1959 | 41.9 | 38.8 | .8 | 8.1 | .5 | | |
| 1960 | 42.5 | 38.8 | .3 | 3.3 | .3 | | |
| 1961 | 43.8 | 38.8 | <u>7/</u> | <u>7/</u> | | | |
| Total | | | 18.0 | | 4.9 | | |

^{1/} Year beginning October 1. ^{2/} Subject to revision. ^{3/} Through 1959, as of date determining the burley support level; for 1960 and 1961 as of September. ^{4/} Data for 1950-57 are parity prices for all fire-cured tobacco--starting with 1958, type 21 parity computed separately. ^{5/} Set at 75 percent of burley support through 1957, and stayed at 1957 level from 1958 through 1961 due to changes in legislation. ^{6/} Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures. ^{7/} Through mid-December about 5 percent of marketings were placed under loan.

Table 16 --Fire-cured tobacco, types 22-23^{1/}: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

| 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 | 90.8 | 163.6 | 254.4 | 101.6 | 43.4 | 58.2 | 10.0 |
| 1941-45 | 54.0 | 139.4 | 193.4 | 66.4 | 41.0 | 25.4 | 21.0 |
| 1947-49 | 64.4 | 132.1 | 196.5 | 57.3 | 30.7 | 26.6 | 30.1 |
| 1950 | 45.4 | 141.8 | 187.2 | 64.6 | 30.7 | 33.9 | 29.7 |
| 1951 | 46.1 | 122.6 | 168.7 | 48.8 | 25.8 | 23.0 | 40.3 |
| 1952 | 46.0 | 119.9 | 165.9 | 48.3 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 38.1 |
| 1953 | 39.7 | 117.6 | 157.3 | 49.5 | 26.0 | 23.5 | 33.3 |
| 1954 | 51.6 | 107.8 | 159.4 | 48.9 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 38.5 |
| 1955 | 54.7 | 110.5 | 165.2 | 52.0 | 24.6 | 27.4 | 38.4 |
| 1956 | 59.9 | 113.2 | 173.1 | 52.3 | 27.5 | 24.8 | 36.1 |
| 1957 | 41.9 | 120.8 | 162.7 | 53.3 | 29.5 | 23.8 | 36.4 |
| 1958 | 33.9 | 109.4 | 143.3 | 44.1 | 24.6 | 19.5 | 38.1 |
| 1959 | 43.1 | 99.2 | 142.3 | 41.1 | 22.5 | 18.6 | 38.3 |
| 1960 | 36.5 | 101.2 | 137.7 | 44.9 | 23.9 | 21.0 | 43.3 |
| 1961 ^{3/} | 43.7 | 92.8 | 136.5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Parity price ^{4/} ^{5/} | Price support level ^{6/} | Placed under Government loan Quantity | Percentage of crop | Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1961 ^{7/} | | |
| | Ct. | Ct. | Mil. lb. | Pct. | Mil. lb. | | |
| 1950 | 30.3 | 34.3 | 9.8 | 21.6 | 0 | | |
| 1951 | 33.6 | 37.4 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 0 | | |
| 1952 | 34.8 | 37.1 | 8.5 | 18.4 | 0 | | |
| 1953 | 34.4 | 35.0 | 7.5 | 18.9 | 0 | | |
| 1954 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 4.8 | 9.3 | .5 | | |
| 1955 | 35.8 | 34.6 | 7.9 | 14.4 | .8 | | |
| 1956 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 18.6 | 31.1 | 9.6 | | |
| 1957 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 13.9 | 33.1 | 6.0 | | |
| 1958 | 41.2 | 38.8 | 4.4 | 12.0 | 2.4 | | |
| 1959 | 41.6 | 38.8 | 5.3 | 12.3 | 4.1 | | |
| 1960 | 42.9 | 38.8 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 2.9 | | |
| 1961 | 45.5 | 38.8 | Marketings begin in January. | | | | |
| Total | | | 88.8 | | 26.3 | | |

^{1/} Type 24 included until early 1950's when it became practically nonexistent. ^{2/} Year beginning October 1. ^{3/} Subject to revision. ^{4/} Through 1959, as of date determining burley support level; for 1960 and 1961 as of September. ^{5/} Data for 1959-57 are parity prices for all fire-cured tobacco--starting with 1958, types 22-23 parity computed separately. ^{6/} Set at 75 percent of burley support through 1957, and stayed at 1957 level from 1958 through 1961 due to changes in legislation. ^{7/} Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.

The 1961-62 total supply of fire-cured is about 3.2 times probable disappearance, compared with a ratio of 3.1 one year earlier and 3.4 two years earlier. Government loan stocks of fire-cured were reduced over a fourth during the 1960-61 marketing year, but current holdings are still fairly substantial in comparison with annual disappearance.

The 1962 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. Growers of fire-cured tobacco approved marketing quotas for their 1961-63 crops in last February's referendum.

Domestic Use and Exports

In the marketing year ended September 30, total disappearance of the fire-cured types was 55 million pounds, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million more than in 1959-60. Most of the increase was due to larger exports. Domestic use, close to 28 million pounds, was up a little from the previous year. Virginia fire-cured declined nearly a fifth, but domestic use of the Kentucky-Tennessee types rose 6 percent above the relatively low 1959-60 figure. The chief domestic outlet for the fire-cured types is in the manufacture of snuff, which in the 1960-61 marketing year declined 1 million pounds or 3 percent. There is not always a close relationship between the quantity of snuff manufactured and domestic disappearance of fire-cured, partly because of use of fire-cured in other products.

In the October 1960-September 1961 marketing year, exports of fire-cured totaled about $27\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight)--13 percent above those in 1959-60, lowest peacetime exports on record. In the 5 years preceding 1958-59, exports of fire-cured averaged 30 million pounds. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured in 1960-61 at 21 million pounds exceeded those in 1959-60 by almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. The Netherlands, accounting for almost two-fifths of the total, boosted takings 30 percent. Exports to France, comprising about a sixth of the total, jumped 27 percent, while substantially more than a year earlier also went to Belgium and Sweden. Switzerland increased takings a little. There were sizable percentage increases in exports to Denmark and Italy, but a big reduction in those to Egypt and Norway and a small decrease in those to West Germany.

Exports of Virginia fire-cured, about $6\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight), were up 15 percent over the previous year and were the largest since 1948-49. Norway was the leading destination, followed closely by the United Kingdom; the two countries together accounted for more than half of all Virginia fire-cured exports. Exports to Norway leaped 42 percent, but those to the United Kingdom declined a tenth below the postwar record takings in 1959-60. There was not much change in shipments to Sweden, but those to West Germany increased about two-fifths. More Virginia fire-cured than in 1959-60 went to the Netherlands, but less to Switzerland, Australia, and Austria.

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

Prices

Auction markets for One Sucker and Green River (Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured, types 35 and 36) opened December 11 and 12, respectively. For sales through December 19, type 35 prices averaged 37.6 cents per pound, and type 36, 35.7 cents per pound, respectively. A year earlier, type 35 prices averaged 37.0 cents and type 36 averaged 35.5 cents. Auctions at Richmond opened for Virginia sun-cured (type 37) on December 5. For all sun-cured sales through December 19, prices averaged 40.0 cents per pound, compared with 38.6 cents in the corresponding 1960 period.

The Government overall price support level for 1961 dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco is 34.5 cents per pound--the same as for the previous 4 crops. However, compared with 1960, loan rates for individual grades were raised an average of 0.7 cent per pound for dark air-cured, types 35-36, and 3.6 cents for Virginia sun-cured, type 37. The increases by grades were necessary to provide the required overall level of support for the respective crops. (See page 27.)

Government price support will continue for 1962 dark air-cured, types 35-36 and, providing producers approve marketing quotas, for the 1962 crop of Virginia sun-cured, type 37. The support level for 1962 dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 21.) It is virtually certain that the 1962 support level will be 1 percent higher than the 34.5 cents in effect for the current dark air-cured and sun-cured crops.

Supplies

The 1961-62 total supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco at about 85 million pounds is $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent lower than for 1960-61 and the smallest on record. The reduction was occasioned by a decline in carryover stocks which more than offset an increase in size of the crop. October 1, 1961, stocks totaled 62 million pounds--4 million less than a year earlier. The 1961 crop--22.7 million pounds--was up about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million. Production of each of the 3 types was higher than in 1960; acreage of each was up some, but the gain was attributable more to larger yields. For the combined types, the average yield per acre was the second highest on record.

The 1961-62 supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured is equal to about 3.5 times prospective disappearance, compared with a ratio of 3.6 in 1960-61 and 3.8 in 1959-60. During the last marketing year, there was a moderate reduction in Government loan holdings of dark air-cured, but they are still substantial in relation to annual disappearance.

By February 1, 1962, the Secretary of Agriculture will announce the 1962 marketing quotas and acreage allotments for dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco. Shortly thereafter, growers of Virginia sun-cured, type 37, will vote in a referendum on whether or not they approve marketing quotas for their

Table 17.—Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: 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 | 32.5 | 60.1 | 92.6 | 36.0 | 24.3 | 11.7 | 8.7 |
| 1941-45 | 34.6 | 61.2 | 95.8 | 37.2 | 31.3 | 5.9 | 20.4 |
| 1947-49 | 33.0 | 71.2 | 104.2 | 30.4 | 21.3 | 9.1 | 27.2 |
| 1950 | 25.0 | 76.8 | 101.8 | 32.9 | 22.6 | 10.3 | 23.2 |
| 1951 | 27.7 | 68.9 | 96.6 | 26.4 | 18.5 | 7.9 | 34.3 |
| 1952 | 30.1 | 70.2 | 100.3 | 25.2 | 19.2 | 6.0 | 31.6 |
| 1953 | 23.6 | 75.2 | 98.8 | 26.7 | 20.1 | 6.6 | 25.2 |
| 1954 | 30.4 | 72.1 | 102.5 | 25.9 | 16.3 | 9.6 | 34.3 |
| 1955 | 27.8 | 76.6 | 104.4 | 23.6 | 18.4 | 5.2 | 31.8 |
| 1956 | 30.7 | 80.8 | 111.5 | 34.0 | 23.4 | 10.6 | 34.0 |
| 1957 | 19.8 | 77.5 | 97.3 | 24.8 | 18.5 | 6.3 | 36.1 |
| 1958 | 16.1 | 72.5 | 88.6 | 25.0 | 17.5 | 7.5 | 38.4 |
| 1959 | 19.3 | 63.6 | 82.9 | 21.9 | 16.4 | 5.5 | 34.5 |
| 1960 | 18.2 | 61.0 | 79.2 | 22.0 | 17.3 | 4.7 | 37.4 |
| 1961 ^{2/} | 20.4 | 57.2 | 77.6 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Parity price ^{3/} | Price support level ^{4/} | Placed under Government loan | | Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1961 ^{5/} | | |
| | Ct. | Ct. | Mil. lb. | Pct. | Mil. lb. | | |
| 1950 | 27.2 | 30.5 | 4.1 | 16.3 | 0 | | |
| 1951 | 29.6 | 33.2 | 7.3 | 26.4 | 0 | | |
| 1952 | 30.5 | 33.0 | 6/9.9 | 32.9 | 0 | | |
| 1953 | 30.2 | 31.1 | 7.5 | 31.8 | 0 | | |
| 1954 | 29.4 | 30.9 | 7.2 | 23.7 | .6 | | |
| 1955 | 30.4 | 30.8 | 6.3 | 22.7 | .3 | | |
| 1956 | 31.0 | 32.1 | 6.6 | 21.5 | 5.9 | | |
| 1957 | 33.2 | 34.5 | 3.0 | 15.2 | 2.4 | | |
| 1958 | 36.0 | 34.5 | .5 | 2.7 | .3 | | |
| 1959 | 36.8 | 34.5 | 3.7 | 19.2 | 3.6 | | |
| 1960 | 37.8 | 34.5 | 2.2 | 12.2 | 2.1 | | |
| 1961 | 40.3 | 34.5 | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | | |
| Total | --- | --- | 58.3 | --- | 15.2 | | |

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining burley support level; for 1960 and 1961 as of September. 4/ Set at 66-2/3 percent of burley support through 1957, and stayed at 1957 level from 1958 through 1961 due to changes in legislation.

5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but purchased and shipped by mid-1953. 7/ Through mid-December, about 14 percent of marketings were placed under loan.

Table 18.—Sun-cured tobacco, type 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 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 2.6 | | | 11.5 |
| 1941-45 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 2.6 | | | 28.1 |
| 1947-49 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 3.0 | | | 30.7 |
| 1950 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 33.9 |
| 1951 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 3.1 | .7 | 34.6 |
| 1952 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | .6 | 31.6 |
| 1953 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | .5 | 31.8 |
| 1954 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | .5 | 32.2 |
| 1955 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | .8 | 25.3 |
| 1956 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | .6 | 35.7 |
| 1957 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | .6 | 34.0 |
| 1958 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | .3 | 36.8 |
| 1959 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | .3 | 34.4 |
| 1960 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | .3 | 37.9 |
| 1961 2/ | 2.3 | 5.0 | 7.3 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Parity price 3/ | Price support level 4/ | Placed under Government loan Quantity | Percentage of crop | Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1961 | | |
| | Ct. | Ct. | 1,000 lb. | Pct. | 1,000 lb. | | |
| 1950 | 34.2 | 30.5 | 34 | 0.9 | 0 | | |
| 1951 | 37.5 | 33.2 | 59 | 1.5 | 0 | | |
| 1952 | 37.7 | 33.0 | 84 | 2.3 | 0 | | |
| 1953 | 35.6 | 31.1 | 24 | .8 | 0 | | |
| 1954 | 34.5 | 30.9 | 123 | 3.3 | 0 | | |
| 1955 | 34.1 | 30.8 | 72 | 2.2 | 0 | | |
| 1956 | 33.0 | 32.1 | 103 | 3.2 | 0 | | |
| 1957 | 35.5 | 34.5 | 11 | .4 | 0 | | |
| 1958 | 37.5 | 34.5 | 29 | 1.5 | 0 | | |
| 1959 | 38.0 | 34.5 | 24 | 1.1 | 0 | | |
| 1960 | 38.4 | 34.5 | 4 | .2 | 0 | | |
| 1961 | 39.7 | 34.5 | | | | | |
| Total | | | 567 | | 0 | | |

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining burley support level; for 1960 and 1961, as of September. 4/ Set as 66-2/3 percent of burley support through 1957, and stayed at 1957 level from 1950 through 1961 due to changes in legislation.

1962, 1963, and 1964 crops. Approval by at least two-thirds of the growers voting is necessary for marketing quotas to remain in effect. In the last referendum, held in February 1959, nearly 98 percent of those voting favored marketing quotas for sun-cured. Producers of dark air-cured, types 35-36, approved marketing quotas for the 1961-63 crops last February.

Domestic Use and Exports

Total disappearance of dark air-cured and sun-cured in the year ended September 30 was 24 million pounds, virtually the same as in the previous year. An increase in domestic use just about offset a decline in exports. Domestic disappearance at 19 million pounds was 5 percent above the record-low use in 1959-60 but still a tenth below the 1954-58 average. Virginia sun-cured increased slightly, while dark air-cured rose 5 percent. The chief outlet for dark air-cured is in the manufacture of plug, twist and fine-cut chewing tobacco. As combined manufacture of these products in 1960-61 was down 3 percent from a year earlier, it may be that consumption in nonchewing uses increased.

Exports of dark air- and sun-cured in 1960-61 (including an allowance for Black Fat) totaled 5 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--an eighth less than in 1959-60 and the lowest since the wartime year 1943. Exports of One Sucker leaf at 525,000 pounds dropped 39 percent and were only around a fifth as large as shipments in 1958-59, when Austria, Belgium, and Portugal were the principal markets. During the 1960-61 marketing year, over 70 percent of all exports of One Sucker went to Belgium, which cut takings 31 percent below the previous year. None was shipped to Austria, Portugal, or Finland; the latter took a significant quantity in 1959-60. Some One Sucker went to France, Congo Republic, and Trinidad.

The 1960-61 exports of Green River amounted to 553,000 pounds (farm-sales weight)--43 percent less than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total, slashing takings 24 percent. More than a year earlier went to Congo Republic, but only minor quantities were exported to Belgium, second ranking market in 1959-60, and less also went to Australia.

A substantial part of dark air-cured tobacco exports is in the form of Black Fat--a semiprocessed product. One Sucker and Green River are the main constituents of Black Fat but it also contains some Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured. Compared with exports of One Sucker and Green River in leaf form, those of Black Fat have been relatively far more stable. In the marketing year ended September 30, exports of Black Fat amounted to about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (declared weight), 1 percent less than 1 year earlier and 8 percent less than 2 years earlier. About 45 percent of last year's total was shipped to Nigeria, which took an eighth less than in 1959-60. Exports to Ghana, second leading outlet, declined 8 percent, but to Western Africa (formerly French West Africa), jumped 40 percent. There were also increases in shipments to Cameroun, Canary Islands, and Bahamas, but moderately less went to Spanish Africa.

Cigar Types 41-62

Prices and Price Supports

Most cigar tobacco is purchased at the "barn door" during the fall and winter. Price information on 1961 crop marketings is not yet available from the areas that are usually selling by late fall. Marketings in Wisconsin begin in January. There has been some buying in the Connecticut Valley. Beginning in early December, growers of the Connecticut Valley binder types started placing tobacco under Government loan; by mid-December about 930,000 pounds had been received.

The overall levels of Government price support for the 1961 crops of the eligible types are shown in table 19. They are the same as in 1960, but some changes were made in individual grade prices to take into account composition of recent crops.

The overall support levels for 1962 crops under marketing quotas are virtually certain to be 1 percent higher than in 1961. This would reflect the percentage increase between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for 1959-61 and be in accord with present legislation for determining price support levels.

1962 Marketing Quotas and
Acreage Allotments

By February 1, 1962, the 1962 marketing quotas and acreage allotments will be announced for (1) Connecticut Valley binder types 51-52, (2) Ohio filler types 42-44 and binder types 53-55--principally Wisconsin, and (3) Pennsylvania filler type 41. Marketing quotas will definitely be in effect on the first two groups of types since growers in these areas approved them for their 1960, 1961, and 1962 crops in February 1960. However, Pennsylvania growers of type 41 will vote in a referendum to be held after the announcement as to whether they favor marketing quotas on their 1962, 1963 and 1964 crops. At least two-thirds of the growers voting must approve if marketing quotas are to be placed in effect. In the last referendum on Pennsylvania filler type 41, less than 8 percent of the votes were in favor of marketing quotas. If quotas are disapproved by Pennsylvania growers, another referendum for this purpose will not be held until early 1965, unless in the interim at least a fourth of the growers petition the Secretary of Agriculture for marketing quotas. A Federal marketing quota has never been in effect on Pennsylvania filler tobacco type 41.

Puerto Rican filler type 46 has never been under a Federal marketing quota, but quotas set by the Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico have been in effect for several years.

Existing legislation on tobacco makes no provision for marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the shade-grown cigar wrapper types 61-62.

Table 19.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels, 1959-61, and season average prices, 1959-60 ^{1/}

| Type | 1959 | | 1960 | | 1961 |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Price support level ^{2/} | Season average price | Price support level ^{2/} | Season average price | Price support level ^{2/} |
| | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound |
| Ohio cigar filler, types 42-44 | 23.4 | 27.3 | 23.4 | 28.1 | 23.4 |
| Puerto Rican filler, type 46 | 29.7 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 34.2 | 29.7 |
| Connecticut Valley Broadleaf binder, type 51 | 39.6 | 45.0 | 39.6 | 44.0 | 39.6 |
| Connecticut Valley Havana Seed binder, type 52 | 39.6 | 41.2 | 39.6 | 42.5 | 39.6 |
| Southern Wisconsin binder, type 54 | 26.5 | 29.3 | 26.5 | 28.0 | 26.5 |
| Northern Wisconsin binder, type 55 | 32.0 | 37.1 | 32.0 | 30.6 | 32.0 |

^{1/} Through 1959, price supports based on 90 percent of parity, but in 1960 and 1961 they stayed at 1959 levels due to changes in legislation. ^{2/} For Pennsylvania Havana Seed, type 53: 1959, 1960 and 1961, 26.5 cents.

Table 20.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-60, and remaining under loan Nov. 30, 1961

| Crop year | Puerto Rican, type 46 | Ohio types 42-44 | 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 |
| 1950 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | ^{1/} 11.5 |
| 1951 | 1.1 | .6 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.8 | .1 | ^{1/} 11.0 |
| 1952 | 1.4 | No Price Support | | | | | 1.4 |
| 1953 | 1.4 | 2.7 | ^{3/} | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 | ^{1/} 10.3 |
| 1954 | 5.1 | 1.2 | .8 | 3.4 | 1.3 | .9 | 12.7 |
| 1955 | 2.8 | .8 | 7.8 | 5.2 | .4 | 3.1 | 20.1 |
| 1956 | 1.5 | .4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | .1 | .9 | 6.2 |
| 1957 | 2.0 | .1 | 2.5 | .4 | --- | .3 | 5.3 |
| 1958 | 2.0 | 0 | .3 | .1 | 0 | .1 | 2.5 |
| 1959 | 1.8 | 0 | 1.5 | .2 | .9 | ^{3/} | 4.4 |
| 1960 | .9 | 0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 11.5 |
| Total | 20.3 | 8.4 | 18.0 | 21.7 | 14.5 | 11.1 | ^{1/} 96.9 |
| Remaining as of November 30, 1961 | 0 | 0 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 19.6 |

^{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.

Georgia-Florida Shade-grown Tobacco
Marketing Order Discussed

Representatives of growers of Georgia-Florida shade-grown tobacco (type 62) have discussed with Department officials the possibility of re-activating with amendments the marketing order and agreement program which was in effect for this type during 1952-54. The marketing order and agreement program regulating the handling of type 62 tobacco was suspended in February 1955 because at that time supplies approximated a normal position. Grower representatives have stated that loss of export markets has caused a difficult market situation, and they have proposed an amended marketing program to stabilize supply. The proposal would limit the number of leaves per plant to 18 that could be received and processed by handlers. Other proposals provide for flexibility to meet varying demand and supply conditions and the modifying of the number of leaves that could be handled.

The Secretary of Agriculture may amend a marketing order program only after a public hearing, approval of a workable plan under the enabling legislation, and approval by the required number of producers.

Supplies of Filler, Binder
and Wrapper Types

Filler: The 1961-62 total supply of Pennsylvania cigar filler at nearly $168\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds is almost 4 percent larger than in 1960-61 and the largest since 1952-53. Production this year was up a little from last year's and the carryover was at an 8-year high. The 1961-62 total supply of Ohio cigar filler at about 26 million pounds is $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent above 1960-61. Production this year was the largest in 9 years while carryover was practically the same as a year ago. The total 1961-62 supply of Puerto Rican filler is expected to total about 71 million pounds if the crop to be harvested in early 1962 is near the quota level set by the Puerto Rican Government. Supply at this level would be close to that of 1960-61; the small increase in production would offset the slight decrease in carryover.

Foreign Cigar Tobacco: Total arrivals of tobacco (unstemmed equivalent) from Cuba during January-October 1961 were down 48 percent from the unusually large shipments in the corresponding period of 1960, and 14 percent below the 1955-57 average for January-October.

Total arrivals (unstemmed equivalent) from the Philippine Republic during January-October 1961 were 12 percent larger than in the same months of 1960, and more than double the average for those months in 1956-58.

Total arrivals of cigar tobacco from other countries during January-October 1961 also increased substantially over those of a year earlier, and were in marked contrast with negligible quantities from these sources prior to 1960. There were sharp rises in shipments from Colombia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Indonesia. This year's shipments of leaf from the Dominican Republic through October were less than the considerable quantity received last year but still far greater than the negligible shipments from there prior to 1959.

Table 21.--United States general imports of cigar tobacco, 1957-60 and January-October 1961

| Classification and country | (Declared weight) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | Jan.-Oct. 1961 |
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Cigar wrapper (unstemmed): | | | | | |
| Cuba | 442 | 352 | 748 | 830 | 363 |
| Indonesia | 120 | 146 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 562 | 498 | 755 | 832 | 368 |
| Cigar filler (stemmed): | | | | | |
| Cuba | 8,896 | 8,797 | 10,155 | 7,580 | 4,979 |
| Philippine Republic | 235 | 327 | 193 | 512 | 0 |
| West Germany | 121 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 9,252 | 9,190 | 10,348 | 8,092 | 4,979 |
| Cigar filler (unstemmed): | | | | | |
| Cuba | 14,830 | 16,171 | 24,263 | 26,084 | 10,987 |
| Dominican Republic | 0 | 24 | 636 | 3,357 | 2,659 |
| Colombia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,423 | 5,434 |
| Netherlands | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1,338 | 116 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 6 | 372 | 1,143 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 4 | 259 | 1,158 |
| Brazil | 0 | 0 | 2 | 185 | 1,653 |
| Philippine Republic | 0 | 4,264 | 2,801 | 150 | 222 |
| Peru | 0 | 0 | 5,863 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 13 | 11 | 30 | 24 | 41 |
| Total | 14,845 | 20,470 | 33,611 | 33,192 | 23,413 |
| Scrap: | | | | | |
| Cuba | 5,457 | 6,977 | 7,529 | 11,860 | 4,190 |
| Philippine Republic | 6,560 | 5,479 | 6,416 | 9,727 | 9,995 |
| Spain | 0 | 66 | 1,224 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 270 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 252 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 39 | 9 | 121 |
| Colombia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 117 |
| Other 1/ | 47 | 119 | 440 | 351 | 303 |
| Total 1/ | 12,064 | 12,641 | 15,648 | 21,963 | 15,248 |
| All Classifications: | | | | | |
| Cuba | 29,625 | 32,297 | 42,695 | 46,354 | 20,519 |
| Philippine Republic | 6,795 | 10,070 | 9,410 | 10,389 | 10,217 |
| Other countries | 303 | 432 | 8,257 | 7,336 | 13,272 |
| Grand total | 36,723 | 42,799 | 60,362 | 64,079 | 44,008 |

1/ Does not include entries under this classification that probably were not for eventual use in cigars. From Turkey, 1,265,000 of scrap arrived in 1959, 1,123,000 pounds in 1960, and 1,868,000 pounds January-October 1961. From Greece, 324,000 pounds of scrap arrived in 1960 and 252,000 pounds, in January-October 1961.

Note: General imports include all arrivals in the United States as distinguished from "imports for consumption" which represent merchandise entering into domestic consumption channels.

Table 22.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46; Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

| (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 |
| Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 54.6 | 101.4 | 156.0 | 48.8 | 47.8 | 1.0 | 27.7 |
| 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 | 51.3 | 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 | 42.8 | 42.7 | .1 | 20.5 |
| 1958 | 51.0 | 103.7 | 154.7 | 50.4 | 50.1 | .3 | 28.0 |
| 1959 | 53.5 | 104.3 | 157.8 | 48.1 | 48.0 | .1 | 31.5 |
| 1960 | 52.7 | 109.7 | 162.4 | 47.5 | 47.4 | .1 | 28.0 |
| 1961 2/ | 53.5 | 114.9 | 168.4 | | | | |
| Ohio, Miami Valley (type 42-44) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 10.2 | 24.5 | 34.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | | 26.3 |
| 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 | 4.6 | 23.1 | 27.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | | 22.8 |
| 1958 | 2.5 | 20.5 | 23.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | | 24.2 |
| 1959 | 6.9 | 17.1 | 24.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | | 27.3 |
| 1960 | 6.5 | 17.5 | 24.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | | 28.1 |
| 1961 2/ | 8.3 | 17.6 | 25.9 | | | | |
| Puerto Rico (type 46) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 26.4 | 65.0 | 91.4 | 34.0 | 29.8 | 4.2 | 24.8 |
| 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 | 27.4 | 27.3 | .1 | 27.5 |
| 1958 | 25.6 | 49.6 | 75.2 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 1.2 | 30.0 |
| 1959 | 27.6 | 42.4 | 70.0 | 26.2 | 25.8 | .4 | 32.2 |
| 1960 | 27.1 | 43.8 | 70.9 | 27.6 | 27.5 | .1 | 34.2 |
| 1961 2/ | 3/28.0 | 43.3 | 71.3 | | | | |

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Quota set by Government of Puerto Rico.

Table 23.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

| (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) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 14.4 | 28.5 | 42.9 | 14.7 | 12.4 | 2.3 | 54.7 |
| 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 | 5.1 | 25.5 | 30.6 | 8.4 | 7.7 | .7 | 50.0 |
| 1958 | 3.6 | 22.2 | 25.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | .2 | 54.0 |
| 1959 | 4.5 | 20.0 | 24.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | .2 | 45.0 |
| 1960 | 3.6 | 19.6 | 23.2 | 4.6 | 4.3 | .3 | 44.0 |
| 1961 2/ | 2.8 | 18.6 | 21.4 | | | | |
| Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 14.8 | 18.5 | 33.3 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 59.2 |
| 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 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 44.9 |
| 1958 | 1.8 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | .6 | 49.4 |
| 1959 | 3.2 | 14.5 | 17.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 | .7 | 41.2 |
| 1960 | 3.2 | 13.7 | 16.9 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 42.5 |
| 1961 2/ | 2.4 | 12.7 | 15.1 | | | | |
| Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 29.2 | 47.0 | 76.2 | 26.6 | 21.5 | 5.1 | 56.9 |
| 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 | 8.3 | 45.7 | 54.0 | 15.9 | 14.0 | 1.9 | 48.2 |
| 1958 | 5.4 | 38.1 | 43.5 | 9.0 | 8.2 | .8 | 52.4 |
| 1959 | 7.7 | 34.5 | 42.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 | .9 | 42.6 |
| 1960 | 6.8 | 33.3 | 40.1 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 43.3 |
| 1961 2/ | 5.2 | 31.3 | 36.5 | | | | |

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

Table 24.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

| (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) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 13.4 | 38.3 | 51.7 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 22.5 |
| 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 | 8.6 | 8.2 | .4 | 31.1 |
| 1958 | 8.8 | 20.0 | 28.8 | 8.0 | 7.6 | .4 | 34.6 |
| 1959 | 9.2 | 20.9 | 30.1 | 8.0 | 7.7 | .3 | 29.3 |
| 1960 | 8.6 | 22.2 | 30.8 | 7.5 | 7.3 | .2 | 28.0 |
| 1961 2/ | 8.9 | 23.3 | 32.2 | | | | |
| Northern Wisconsin (type 55) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 19.6 | 36.3 | 55.9 | 18.5 | 17.5 | 1.0 | 28.8 |
| 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 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 2.1 | 33.5 |
| 1958 | 13.0 | 26.6 | 39.6 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 2.3 | 35.2 |
| 1959 | 11.6 | 25.3 | 36.9 | 12.4 | 11.5 | .9 | 37.1 |
| 1960 | 12.2 | 24.4 | 36.7 | 11.2 | 10.8 | .4 | 30.6 |
| 1961 2/ | 13.7 | 25.4 | 39.1 | | | | |
| Total Wisconsin types (54-55) | | | | | | | |
| Average: | | | | | | | |
| 1947-49 | 33.0 | 74.6 | 107.6 | 31.2 | 30.0 | 1.2 | 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 | 25.8 | 23.3 | 2.5 | 32.6 |
| 1958 | 21.8 | 46.6 | 68.4 | 22.4 | 19.7 | 2.7 | 35.0 |
| 1959 | 20.8 | 46.2 | 67.0 | 20.4 | 19.2 | 1.2 | 33.7 |
| 1960 | 20.8 | 46.6 | 67.5 | 18.7 | 18.1 | .6 | 29.5 |
| 1961 2/ | 22.6 | 48.7 | 71.3 | | | | |

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

Binder: The 1961-62 total supply of Connecticut Valley binder types at nearly $36\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds is down 9 percent from 1960-61. Combined production of types 51-52 was the smallest on record and carryover dropped to a new low. However, supplies are more than 4 times the total disappearance in the 1960-61 marketing year.

The 1961-62 total supply of the Wisconsin binder types at about 71 million pounds is nearly 6 percent above 1960-61. Production of Northern Wisconsin type 55 is estimated at 12 percent above last year's carryover was 4 percent larger. Production of Southern Wisconsin type 54 is a little above 1961 and carryover is the largest in 5 years.

Wrapper: The 1960-61 total supply of the cigar wrapper types for the July 1961--June 1962 marketing year is about $45\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--up about $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent from 1960-61 to a new high. Production of both Connecticut Valley type 61 and Georgia-Florida type 62 was reduced but the carryovers, especially of type 62, were larger.

Domestic Use and Exports

Filler: Domestic use of Pennsylvania filler during October 1960-September 1961 at $47\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight) was a little less than in 1959-60. Exports were negligible. Domestic use of Ohio filler at $6\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds was even with the preceding year. Domestic use of Puerto Rican filler in 1960-61 increased $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the unusually low figure of 1959-60, but exports of this type dropped to an insignificant amount.

Use of imported cigar tobaccos during October 1960-September 1961 at nearly 46 million pounds (unstemmed weight equivalent) increased a little from 1959-60. Use of Cuban tobacco at $26\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) declined $5\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. However, 1960-61 use of tobacco imported from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Brazil, Netherlands and Indonesia combined totaled about 3.6 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent)--up 2.9 million from the preceding year. Use of Philippine tobacco at 14.9 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) was 3.9 million pounds above 1959-60 and at a new high, but use of Peruvian tobacco dropped from nearly 1.9 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) to less than three-quarters of a million pounds in 1960-61. Use of tobacco from Paraguay was three-tenths of a million pounds in contrast to practically none in 1959-60.

Binder: Manufactured sheet binders have replaced natural leaf binders on probably over nine-tenths of the cigars manufactured in this country and Puerto Rico. This has drastically reduced the use particularly of the Connecticut Valley binder types in cigars in the last few years. Domestic use of the Connecticut Valley binder types at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight) in 1960-61 was 17 percent less than in 1959-60 and 72 percent below that of 5 years ago. Exports in 1960-61 were up due to about a $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pound shipment to Spain under the foreign currency program. The domestic use of both Wisconsin types declined further during 1960-61 and exports were sharply lower. The major outlet for these types is scrap chewing tobacco. The domestic use of the Northern Wisconsin tobacco (type 55) at about 10.6 million pounds in 1960-61 was 35 percent lower than the average for the first half of the 1950's. Use

Table 25.--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62; Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

| Year | Production | Stocks July 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 Shade-grown (type 61) | | | | | | | |
| Average 1947-49 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 21.0 | 8.9 | | | 268.3 |
| 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 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 23.3 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 235.0 |
| 1959 | 10.7 | 13.0 | 23.7 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 210.0 |
| 1960 | 12.0 | 15.1 | 27.1 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 190.0 |
| 1961 2/ | 10.6 | 15.7 | 26.3 | | | | |
| Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62) | | | | | | | |
| Average 1947-49 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 9.1 | 4.3 | | | 235.0 |
| 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 | | | 190.0 |
| 1958 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 13.8 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 185.0 |
| 1959 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 15.1 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 195.0 |
| 1960 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 16.9 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 200.0 |
| 1961 2/ | 8.8 | 10.4 | 19.2 | | | | |
| Total Shade-grown (types 61-62) | | | | | | | |
| Average 1947-49 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 30.1 | 13.3 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 257.0 |
| 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 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 37.4 | 16.8 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 199.0 |
| 1958 | 16.5 | 20.6 | 37.1 | 16.8 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 216.0 |
| 1959 | 18.5 | 20.3 | 38.8 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 3.8 | 204.0 |
| 1960 | 21.3 | 22.7 | 44.0 | 17.9 | 14.4 | 3.5 | 194.0 |
| 1961 2/ | 19.4 | 26.1 | 45.5 | | | | |

1/ Year beginning July 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

of Southern Wisconsin tobacco (type 54) in 1960-61 at 7.3 million pounds was 34 percent lower than the average for the first half of the 1950's.

Wrapper: The July 1960-June 1961 domestic use of shade-grown wrapper at over 14 million pounds was the largest on record. The increase from a year earlier in domestic use of Connecticut Valley wrapper (type 61) more than offset the decline in domestic use of Georgia-Florida wrapper (type 62). Stocks data on tobacco sheet indicate that a significant quantity of type 61 is used in making processed binder sheet; practically none of the type 62 shade-grown type is indicated in the stocks of processed binder sheet.

During July 1960-June 1961, exports of shade-grown wrapper at $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight) were 8 percent below a year earlier and 34 percent below 2 years earlier. However, during the first third of the 1961-62 marketing year they were nearly double the low figure for the corresponding period of a year earlier. West Germany, the leading outlet, took nearly 3 times as much as a year earlier, but shipments to Canada, the second ranking outlet, were down a fourth. The Canary Islands and Netherlands took significantly more in July-October 1961 than in those months of a year earlier. The July-October 1961 exports of both the Connecticut Valley type and the Georgia-Florida type ran well ahead of the comparatively small shipments in the same months of 1960.

The next issue of The Tobacco Situation is scheduled for release March 30, A.M.

Table 26.--Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet on specified dates 1/

| Types | 1960 | | 1961 | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | October 1 | January 1 | April 1 | July 1 | October |
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Flue-cured (types 11-14) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 90 | 116 | 124 | 139 | 149 |
| Stemmed | 2,402 | 2,298 | 2,809 | 2,864 | 3,295 |
| Subtotal | 2,492 | 2,414 | 2,933 | 3,003 | 3,444 |
| Burley (type 31) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stemmed | 1,477 | 1,064 | 1,397 | 1,400 | 1,522 |
| Subtotal | 1,477 | 1,064 | 1,397 | 1,400 | 1,522 |
| Foreign grown (type 90) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 53 | 84 | 86 | 112 | 96 |
| Stemmed | 218 | 242 | 283 | 374 | 432 |
| Subtotal | 271 | 326 | 369 | 486 | 528 |
| Total for cigarettes (including smoking tobacco) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 143 | 200 | 210 | 251 | 245 |
| Stemmed 2/ | 4,094 | 3,630 | 4,515 | 4,665 | 5,278 |
| Subtotal 2/ | 4,237 | 3,830 | 4,725 | 4,916 | 5,523 |
| Pennsylvania (type 41) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 44 | 80 | 49 | 47 | 42 |
| Stemmed | 235 | 243 | 312 | 341 | 333 |
| Subtotal | 279 | 323 | 361 | 388 | 375 |
| Connecticut Valley (type 51) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 305 | 329 | 355 | 206 | 305 |
| Stemmed | 206 | 210 | 292 | 157 | 157 |
| Subtotal | 511 | 539 | 647 | 443 | 462 |
| Connecticut Valley (type 52) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 190 | 171 | 236 | 212 | 120 |
| Stemmed | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 190 | 171 | 366 | 212 | 120 |
| Northern Wisconsin (type 55) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 214 | 199 | 105 | 202 | 192 |
| Stemmed | 8 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Subtotal | 222 | 231 | 108 | 203 | 197 |
| Connecticut Valley (type 61) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 64 | 40 | 60 | 74 | 94 |
| Stemmed | 384 | 360 | 430 | 442 | 389 |
| Subtotal | 448 | 400 | 490 | 516 | 483 |
| Cuba-Havana (type 81) | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 23 | 70 | 90 | 43 | 39 |
| Stemmed | 0 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 17 |
| Subtotal | 23 | 76 | 99 | 71 | 56 |
| Total for cigars 3/ | | | | | |
| Unstemmed | 845 | 900 | 905 | 671 | 797 |
| Stemmed | 893 | 893 | 1,222 | 1,020 | 960 |
| Subtotal | 1,738 | 1,793 | 2,207 | 1,699 | 1,757 |
| Grand total for all types | 5,975 | 5,623 | 6,932 | 6,615 | 7,200 |

1/ Does not include tobacco stems added in manufacturing process. 2/ Includes very small quantity of Maryland (type 32). 3/ Includes small quantities of mostly other cigar types not separately listed.

Table 27.--Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, annual 1958-61 and percentages

| Class and type | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | Percent- |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | age change 1960 to 1961 Percent |
| Old and Middle Belt, type 11 | 228.0 | 250.5 | 249.0 | 252.5 | 1.4 |
| Eastern North Carolina, type 12 | 213.0 | 223.0 | 223.0 | 225.0 | .9 |
| South Carolina, type 13 | 129.0 | 136.5 | 135.5 | 137.0 | 1.1 |
| Georgia and Florida, type 14 | 69.4 | 83.3 | 84.3 | 85.0 | .8 |
| Total flue-cured, types 11-14 | 639.4 | 693.3 | 691.8 | 699.5 | 1.1 |
| Virginia, type 21 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 2.7 |
| Kentucky and Tennessee, type 22 | 18.3 | 20.2 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 6.8 |
| Kentucky and Tennessee, type 23 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 10.1 |
| Total fire-cured, types 21-23 | 31.1 | 35.2 | 33.2 | 35.4 | 6.6 |
| Burley, type 31 | 297.1 | 301.0 | 295.7 | 317.5 | 7.4 |
| Maryland, type 32 | 34.0 | 40.0 | 37.5 | 40.0 | 6.7 |
| One Sucker, type 35 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 3.4 |
| Green River, type 36 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Virginia sun-cured, type 37 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 16.7 |
| Total dark air-cured, types 35-37 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 5.4 |
| Pennsylvania, Seedleaf, type 41 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 0 |
| Miami Valley, types 42-44 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 7.0 |
| Total cigar filler, types 41-44 | 33.0 | 34.9 | 35.3 | 35.6 | .8 |
| Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | -19.0 |
| Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, type 52 | .9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | -29.4 |
| Southern Wisconsin, type 54 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | -5.3 |
| Northern Wisconsin, type 55 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.3 | -6.7 |
| Total cigar binder, types 51-55 | 15.9 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 16.6 | -9.8 |
| Connecticut Valley Shade-grown, type 61 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.6 | -9.5 |
| Georgia and Florida Shade-grown, type 62 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.7 | -8.1 |
| Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 13.3 | -8.9 |
| Louisiana Perique, type 72 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .3 | 0 |
| Total all types | 1,077.9 | 1,152.7 | 1,141.6 | 1,173.8 | 2.8 |

1/ Preliminary.

Table 28--Tobacco: Acreage in the United States, by types, for specified periods, with percentages

| Period | Flue-cured 11-14 | Bur- ley 31 | Mary- land 32 | Fire-cured | | Dark air- cured 35-36 | Va. sun- cured 37 | Cigar | | | | | | Total 1/ 1,000 acres |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Va. 21 | Ky-Tenn 22-23 | | | Filler | | Binder | | wrap- per 61-62 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 41 | 42-44 | 46 | 51-52 | | 54-55 | |
| | 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 | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | |
| Averages: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934-38 | 863.2 | 347.2 | 36.7 | 23.0 | 109.1 | 38.7 | 3.3 | 23.4 | 14.6 | 42.7 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 8.9 | 1,501.3 |
| 1941-45 | 889.8 | 420.1 | 38.7 | 13.6 | 54.7 | 33.6 | 2.7 | 32.9 | 7.6 | 35.1 | 14.7 | 21.4 | 10.3 | 1,577.2 |
| 1947-49 | 993.5 | 433.3 | 48.0 | 12.0 | 56.9 | 29.2 | 3.2 | 36.1 | 6.8 | 33.5 | 18.2 | 22.5 | 14.8 | 1,709.6 |
| 1950 | 958.4 | 408.3 | 50.0 | 9.8 | 43.1 | 25.5 | 3.2 | 37.3 | 7.8 | 34.0 | 18.9 | 22.1 | 13.7 | 1,633.0 |
| 1951 | 1,110.1 | 456.1 | 53.0 | 10.0 | 39.0 | 23.0 | 3.5 | 34.9 | 4.9 | 33.8 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 13.6 | 1,813.7 |
| 1952 | 1,111.3 | 463.5 | 50.0 | 9.8 | 37.6 | 22.9 | 3.4 | 23.7 | 5.7 | 35.6 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 1,807.0 |
| 1953 | 1,021.8 | 419.7 | 45.0 | 9.9 | 38.4 | 22.3 | 3.7 | 25.8 | 4.7 | 40.5 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 12.3 | 1,673.0 |
| 1954 | 1,042.2 | 420.9 | 50.0 | 10.0 | 42.0 | 21.8 | 4.1 | 29.2 | 4.6 | 36.9 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 1,704.4 |
| 1955 | 990.7 | 310.6 | 47.0 | 9.1 | 39.1 | 20.0 | 4.2 | 29.5 | 4.4 | 35.1 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 1,530.5 |
| 1956 | 875.3 | 309.8 | 43.7 | 8.5 | 38.5 | 19.3 | 3.1 | 29.0 | 3.9 | 25.5 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 1,389.0 |
| 1957 | 662.7 | 306.6 | 37.0 | 6.9 | 29.7 | 14.5 | 2.6 | 29.0 | 3.6 | 25.8 | 4.3 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 1,147.6 |
| 1958 | 639.4 | 297.1 | 34.0 | 6.8 | 24.3 | 12.7 | 1.6 | 30.0 | 3.0 | 23.5 | 2.9 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 1,101.4 |
| 1959 | 693.3 | 301.0 | 40.0 | 7.6 | 27.6 | 13.2 | 2.1 | 31.0 | 3.9 | 25.6 | 4.5 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 1,177.6 |
| 1960 | 691.8 | 295.7 | 37.5 | 7.3 | 25.9 | 13.0 | 1.8 | 31.0 | 4.3 | 26.8 | 3.8 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 1,168.4 |
| 1961 2/ | 699.5 | 317.5 | 40.0 | 7.5 | 27.9 | 13.5 | 2.1 | 31.0 | 4.6 | 27.0 | 2.9 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 1,200.8 |
| Percentage change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
| Av. 1950-52 to 1961 | -34.0 | -28.3 | -21.6 | -24.2 | -30.1 | -43.3 | -38.2 | -3.1 | -24.6 | -21.7 | -82.3 | -22.6 | -1.5 | -31.4 |
| 1960 to 1961: | 1.1 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 16.7 | 0 | 7.0 | .7 | -23.7 | -6.2 | -8.9 | 2.8 |

1/ Total includes types 45, 56, 24 and 53 ended in 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1953, respectively. Also may not add due to rounding.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 29--Tobacco: Yield per acre in the United States, by types, for specified periods, with percentages

| Period | Flue- cured 11-14 | Bur- ley 31 | Mary- land 32 | Fire-cured | | Dark air- cured 35-36 | Va. sun- cured 37 | Cigar | | | | | | Total 1/ 1,000 acres |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Va. 21 | Ky-Tenn 22-23 | | | Filler | | Binder | | wrap- per 61-62 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 41 | 42-44 | 46 | 51-52 | | 54-55 | |
| | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. | |
| Averages: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934-38 | 856 | 819 | 749 | 792 | 806 | 839 | 809 | 1,413 | 1,028 | 665 | 1,553 | 1,383 | 954 | 865 |
| 1941-45 | 1,005 | 1,053 | 696 | 892 | 986 | 1,027 | 878 | 1,382 | 1,151 | 812 | 1,646 | 1,468 | 1,004 | 1,027 |
| 1947-49 | 1,186 | 1,267 | 790 | 1,088 | 1,128 | 1,133 | 942 | 1,510 | 1,504 | 790 | 1,607 | 1,467 | 1,033 | 1,196 |
| 1950 | 1,312 | 1,222 | 800 | 1,310 | 1,054 | 983 | 1,120 | 1,500 | 1,350 | 750 | 1,670 | 1,446 | 1,130 | 1,259 |
| 1951 | 1,309 | 1,355 | 785 | 1,340 | 1,183 | 1,204 | 1,145 | 1,610 | 1,480 | 831 | 1,676 | 1,473 | 1,098 | 1,301 |
| 1952 | 1,229 | 1,403 | 805 | 1,250 | 1,223 | 1,314 | 1,100 | 1,600 | 1,550 | 963 | 1,620 | 1,447 | 1,124 | 1,267 |
| 1953 | 1,245 | 1,345 | 900 | 930 | 1,034 | 1,060 | 790 | 1,480 | 1,400 | 842 | 1,833 | 1,400 | 1,203 | 1,251 |
| 1954 | 1,261 | 1,586 | 875 | 1,060 | 1,229 | 1,395 | 900 | 1,670 | 1,750 | 921 | 1,754 | 1,530 | 1,264 | 1,336 |
| 1955 | 1,497 | 1,513 | 670 | 1,155 | 1,399 | 1,391 | 775 | 1,550 | 1,700 | 855 | 1,643 | 1,475 | 1,213 | 1,453 |
| 1956 | 1,625 | 1,635 | 840 | 1,260 | 1,555 | 1,592 | 1,030 | 1,670 | 1,625 | 941 | 1,849 | 1,716 | 1,290 | 1,583 |
| 1957 | 1,471 | 1,592 | 1,040 | 1,245 | 1,411 | 1,367 | 1,030 | 1,420 | 1,270 | 1,035 | 1,940 | 1,709 | 1,442 | 1,476 |
| 1958 | 1,691 | 1,567 | 915 | 1,385 | 1,393 | 1,269 | 1,170 | 1,700 | 835 | 1,089 | 1,867 | 1,682 | 1,286 | 1,600 |
| 1959 | 1,559 | 1,669 | 780 | 1,320 | 1,560 | 1,465 | 1,040 | 1,725 | 1,760 | 1,078 | 1,681 | 1,502 | 1,325 | 1,533 |
| 1960 | 1,808 | 1,639 | 925 | 1,220 | 1,411 | 1,403 | 995 | 1,700 | 1,525 | 1,011 | 1,843 | 1,695 | 1,460 | 1,687 |
| 1961 2/ | 1,792 | 1,725 | 900 | 1,350 | 1,567 | 1,512 | 1,075 | 1,725 | 1,800 | --- | 1,811 | 1,650 | 1,456 | 1,708 |
| Percentage change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
| Av. 1950-52 to 1961 | 39.7 | 30.0 | 12.9 | 3.8 | 35.9 | 29.6 | -4.2 | 9.9 | 23.3 | --- | 9.4 | 13.4 | 30.3 | 33.9 |
| 1960 to 1961: | -.9 | 5.2 | -2.7 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 18.0 | --- | -1.7 | -2.7 | -.3 | 1.2 |

1/ Total includes types 45, 56, 24, and 53 ended in 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1953, respectively.

2/ Subject to revision; for type 46, 1960 yield used for calculating percentage change and total.

Table 30.--Tobacco: Acreage, yield production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, United States and United States including Puerto Rico, for specified years (farm-sales weight)

| Crop year | Acreage | Yield | Production | Stocks | Supply | Disappearance 1/ | | | Average price per pound | Value of crop |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | Total | Domestic | Exports | | |
| | 1,000 acres | Lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Cents | Mil. dol. |
| Average : | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1925-29 : | 1,756 | 773 | 1,356 | 1,764 | 3,120 | 1,387 | 787 | 600 | 18.7 | 253 |
| 1930-34 : | 1,706 | 786 | 1,338 | 2,066 | 3,404 | 1,229 | 741 | 488 | 13.2 | 170 |
| 1935-39 : | 1,647 | 883 | 1,460 | 2,151 | 3,611 | 1,358 | 900 | 458 | 19.5 | 278 |
| 1940 : | 1,410 | 1,036 | 1,460 | 2,728 | 4,188 | 1,179 | 990 | 189 | 16.1 | 234 |
| 1941 : | 1,306 | 966 | 1,262 | 3,009 | 4,271 | 1,433 | 1,112 | 321 | 26.4 | 333 |
| 1942 : | 1,377 | 1,023 | 1,408 | 2,838 | 4,246 | 1,592 | 1,274 | 318 | 36.9 | 520 |
| 1943 : | 1,458 | 964 | 1,406 | 2,654 | 4,060 | 1,675 | 1,287 | 388 | 40.5 | 570 |
| 1944 : | 1,750 | 1,115 | 1,951 | 2,385 | 4,336 | 1,946 | 1,407 | 539 | 42.0 | 820 |
| 1945 : | 1,821 | 1,094 | 1,991 | 2,390 | 4,381 | 1,928 | 1,334 | 594 | 42.6 | 848 |
| 1946 : | 1,961 | 1,181 | 2,315 | 2,453 | 4,768 | 2,012 | 1,355 | 657 | 45.1 | 1,044 |
| 1947 : | 1,852 | 1,138 | 2,107 | 2,756 | 4,863 | 1,850 | 1,413 | 437 | 43.6 | 918 |
| 1948 : | 1,554 | 1,274 | 1,980 | 3,013 | 4,993 | 1,922 | 1,417 | 505 | 48.2 | 955 |
| 1949 : | 1,623 | 1,213 | 1,969 | 3,071 | 5,040 | 1,951 | 1,420 | 531 | 45.9 | 905 |
| 1950 : | 1,599 | 1,269 | 2,030 | 3,089 | 5,119 | 1,975 | 1,452 | 523 | 51.7 | 1,049 |
| 1951 : | 1,780 | 1,310 | 2,332 | 3,144 | 5,476 | 2,072 | 1,488 | 584 | 51.1 | 1,191 |
| 1952 : | 1,772 | 1,273 | 2,256 | 3,404 | 5,660 | 2,055 | 1,557 | 498 | 49.9 | 1,125 |
| 1953 : | 1,633 | 1,261 | 2,059 | 3,605 | 5,664 | 1,995 | 1,480 | 515 | 52.3 | 1,076 |
| 1954 : | 1,668 | 1,346 | 2,243 | 3,669 | 5,912 | 1,935 | 1,419 | 516 | 51.1 | 1,147 |
| 1955 : | 1,495 | 1,466 | 2,193 | 3,977 | 6,170 | 2,058 | 1,410 | 648 | 53.2 | 1,166 |
| 1956 : | 1,364 | 1,596 | 2,176 | 4,112 | 6,288 | 1,929 | 1,373 | 556 | 53.7 | 1,169 |
| 1957 : | 1,122 | 1,486 | 1,668 | 4,359 | 6,027 | 1,921 | 1,393 | 528 | 56.1 | 936 |
| 1958 : | 1,078 | 1,611 | 1,737 | 4,106 | 5,843 | 1,923 | 1,388 | 535 | 59.9 | 1,040 |
| 1959 : | 1,153 | 1,558 | 1,796 | 3,920 | 5,716 | 1,928 | 1,425 | 503 | 58.3 | 1,048 |
| 1960 ^{2/} : | 1,142 | 1,703 | 1,944 | 3,788 | 5,732 | 2,029 | 1,462 | 567 | 61.0 | 1,186 |
| 1961 ^{2/} : | 1,174 | 1,723 | 2,023 | 3,703 | 5,726 | | | | | |
| United States and Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1935-39 : | 1,689 | 878 | 1,490 | 2,211 | 3,701 | 1,389 | 931 | 458 | 19.3 | 282 |
| 1940 : | 1,451 | 1,027 | 1,490 | 2,782 | 4,272 | 1,202 | 1,013 | 189 | 16.1 | 240 |
| 1941 : | 1,348 | 960 | 1,294 | 3,070 | 4,364 | 1,464 | 1,143 | 321 | 26.2 | 339 |
| 1942 : | 1,389 | 1,020 | 1,417 | 2,900 | 4,317 | 1,622 | 1,304 | 318 | 36.9 | 523 |
| 1943 : | 1,494 | 960 | 1,434 | 2,695 | 4,129 | 1,690 | 1,302 | 388 | 40.5 | 581 |
| 1944 : | 1,798 | 1,108 | 1,993 | 2,439 | 4,432 | 1,967 | 1,428 | 539 | 41.6 | 830 |
| 1945 : | 1,857 | 1,089 | 2,023 | 2,465 | 4,488 | 1,957 | 1,363 | 594 | 42.5 | 860 |
| 1946 : | 1,987 | 1,177 | 2,339 | 2,531 | 4,870 | 2,040 | 1,383 | 657 | 44.9 | 1,050 |
| 1947 : | 1,884 | 1,132 | 2,133 | 2,830 | 4,963 | 1,882 | 1,444 | 438 | 43.4 | 925 |
| 1948 : | 1,586 | 1,265 | 2,007 | 3,081 | 5,088 | 1,964 | 1,450 | 514 | 47.9 | 962 |
| 1949 : | 1,659 | 1,203 | 1,995 | 3,124 | 5,119 | 1,979 | 1,446 | 533 | 45.6 | 910 |
| 1950 : | 1,633 | 1,259 | 2,056 | 3,140 | 5,196 | 2,004 | 1,480 | 524 | 51.4 | 1,056 |
| 1951 : | 1,814 | 1,301 | 2,360 | 3,192 | 5,552 | 2,106 | 1,522 | 584 | 50.8 | 1,200 |
| 1952 : | 1,808 | 1,267 | 2,290 | 3,446 | 5,736 | 2,084 | 1,586 | 498 | 49.6 | 1,136 |
| 1953 : | 1,673 | 1,251 | 2,093 | 3,652 | 5,745 | 2,027 | 1,512 | 515 | 51.9 | 1,086 |
| 1954 : | 1,705 | 1,336 | 2,278 | 3,718 | 5,996 | 1,959 | 1,443 | 516 | 50.8 | 1,157 |
| 1955 : | 1,530 | 1,453 | 2,223 | 4,037 | 6,260 | 2,090 | 1,442 | 648 | 52.8 | 1,174 |
| 1956 : | 1,390 | 1,583 | 2,200 | 4,170 | 6,370 | 1,960 | 1,403 | 557 | 53.5 | 1,176 |
| 1957 : | 1,148 | 1,476 | 1,694 | 4,410 | 6,104 | 1,948 | 1,420 | 528 | 55.6 | 943 |
| 1958 : | 1,102 | 1,600 | 1,762 | 4,156 | 5,918 | 1,956 | 1,420 | 536 | 59.1 | 1,042 |
| 1959 : | 1,178 | 1,533 | 1,824 | 3,962 | 5,786 | 1,954 | 1,450 | 504 | 57.6 | 1,052 |
| 1960 ^{2/} : | 1,169 | 1,684 | 1,971 | 3,832 | 5,803 | 2,057 | 1,490 | 567 | 60.6 | 1,195 |
| 1961 ^{2/} : | 1,201 | 1,708 | 2,051 | 3,746 | 5,797 | | | | | |

1/ For flue-cured and cigar wrapper, year beginning July 1; for all other types, Oct. 1. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 31.--Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, annual 1947-60, by quarters 1960-61

| Period | 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 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 26.0 | 12.5 |
| 1958 | 4,649 | 521 | 249 | 11.2 | 5.4 | 28.2 | 13.5 |
| 1959 | 4,908 | 551 | 265 | 11.2 | 5.4 | 27.8 | 13.4 |
| 1960 | 5,139 | 577 | 281 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 27.5 | 13.4 |
| Quarterly 1959 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1,114 | 121 | 58 | 10.9 | 5.2 | 25.1 | 12.0 |
| 2 | 1,264 | 145 | 70 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 29.5 | 14.2 |
| 3 | 1,277 | 151 | 72 | 11.8 | 5.6 | 30.3 | 14.4 |
| 4 | 1,253 | 134 | 65 | 10.7 | 5.2 | 26.5 | 12.8 |
| 1960 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1,172 | 128 | 61 | 10.9 | 5.2 | 25.2 | 12.0 |
| 2 | 1,320 | 149 | 71 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 28.5 | 13.6 |
| 3 | 1,333 | 153 | 73 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 28.8 | 13.7 |
| 4 | 1,314 | 147 | 76 | 11.2 | 5.8 | 27.4 | 14.2 |
| 1961 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1,231 | 138 | 65 | 11.2 | 5.3 | 25.5 | 12.0 |
| 2 | 1,364 | 162 | 78 | 11.9 | 5.7 | 29.2 | 14.1 |
| 3 | 1,359 | 167 | 80 | 12.9 | 5.9 | 29.8 | 14.3 |

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

Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations, Federal Trade Commission Securities and Exchange Commission.

* * * * *

* Research Report on Cigar Tobacco *

* *

* A study of cigar tobacco, with particular reference to the *
* place of Cuban tobacco in U.S. cigar manufacture, has re- *
* cently been published by the Department of Agriculture. This *
* report was prepared by a study group and is entitled Special *
* Study on Cigar Tobacco (ERS-40). Single copies of the report *
* are available from the Division of Information, Agricultural *
* Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. *

* *

* The article that follows is in large part based on some of *
* the material contained in the above-mentioned report. *

* * * * *

CUBAN TOBACCO AND U. S. CIGARS

Arthur G. Conover and Seymour M. Sackrin

Consumption of cigars (including cigarillos) by U.S. smokers has been close to 7 billion a year for the past 3 years. On the average, about 135 million pounds of tobacco (unstemmed processing weight) were used in their manufacture, nearly a fourth of which was imported from Cuba. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the cigars consumed have some Cuban tobacco in them--ranging from a small fraction of the total filler blend to the entire cigar.

Cuba has been the source of a substantial quantity of the cigar tobacco used in the United States for over half a century. Cuban tobacco is outstanding in its flavor and aroma. This is due to uniquely favorable climate and soil and to the way in which the tobacco is processed and aged. It is fermented lightly and aged longer than other tobaccos.

The approximately 4.7 billion U.S. cigars that contain Cuban tobacco can be divided into two groups: (1) Those made of 100 percent Cuban tobacco, together with those with the filler consisting of predominantly Cuban tobacco, and (2) those with Cuban tobacco as only a part of the filler blend--the proportion probably varying mostly between 20 and 50 percent.

It is estimated that in a recent typical year there were about 0.7 billion in the first group--that is, cigars made entirely with Cuban tobacco or with a filler that was all or nearly all Cuban tobacco. (The 100 percent Cuban tobacco cigars are usually referred to as "clear Havanas".) This first group--comprising about 14 percent of the cigars containing Cuban tobacco and 10 percent of all cigars--absorbed around 45 percent of the total Cuban tobacco used by U.S. manufacturers. The other 55 percent of Cuban tobacco was utilized in an estimated 4.0 billion U.S. cigars (including cigarillos) in the second group--that is, those having a filler in which Cuban tobacco was blended with other kinds, mainly Pennsylvania and Puerto Rican filler types. There is considerable variation in the percentage of Cuban tobacco utilized in the blend, depending on the size of the unit and its intended retail price. Cigarillos probably constitute about one-sixth of the cigars having Cuban tobacco in the filler blend.

Cuban tobacco going into the "clear Havanas" and predominantly Cuban filler cigars comes mainly from the Vuelta Abajo growing district. According to importers' declarations, the average value (exclusive of duty) of Cuban filler imported for consumption in October 1960-September 1961 was \$1.30 per pound (unstemmed weight), and of wrappers, \$4.50 per pound (unstemmed weight).

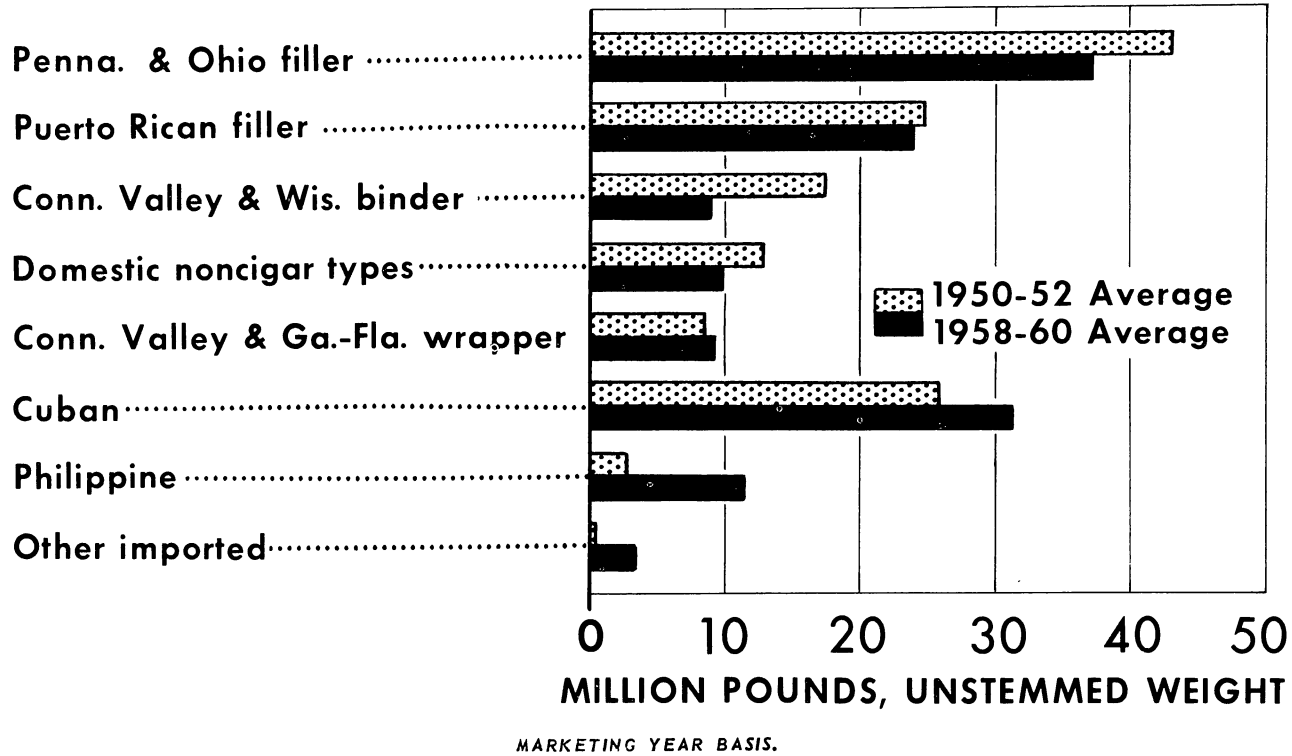
The major portion of the Cuban tobacco used in blended filler cigars originates in the Remedios growing district. Much of it arrives unstemmed and when entered for consumption it is converted from its unstemmed form into scrap. According to importers' declarations, the average value (exclusive of duty) of Cuban scrap entered for consumption in October 1960-September 1961 was 59 cents per pound. Cuba receives a preferential rate of duty on its tobacco imported into the United States. The current U.S. import duty on Cuban unstemmed filler and scrap is 12.6 cents a pound; on stemmed filler, 18.0 cents a pound; and on unstemmed wrapper, 81.9 cents a pound.

Of the estimated average of 135 million pounds (unstemmed processing weight) of tobacco used annually in cigars in the last 3 years, about 31 million pounds were Cuban tobaccos. Approximately 90 million pounds were U.S. types of tobacco--mainly types classified as cigar types but including some not designated under the Department of Agriculture classification system as cigar types. The major part of the remaining 14 million pounds (unstemmed weight) came from the Philippine Republic and the balance principally from Latin-American countries, including Colombia, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Paraguay, and Peru. Some also came from Indonesia and the Netherlands. In the year ended September 30, 1961, the average values per pound of scrap imported for consumption from these countries were as follows (exclusive of duty): Colombia, 51 cents; Dominican Republic, 51 cents; Brazil, 41 cents; Paraguay, 34 cents; Peru, 33 cents; Indonesia, 50 cents; and the Netherlands, 30 cents. The U.S. import duty on scrap from these countries is 16.1 cents a pound, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound more than on scrap from Cuba. The average value per pound of scrap imported from the Philippine Republic in October 1960-September 1961 was 31 cents a pound. Philippine cigar filler and scrap enters the United States duty-free, provided the total quantity imported does not exceed a specified annual quota (5,850,000 pounds for 1959-61, 5,200,000 pounds for 1962-64); imports in excess of the quota are dutiable at the rates applicable to Cuba.

The predominant use of Cuban tobacco in the United States is as cigar filler. Cuban tobacco made up around 26 percent of all tobacco used for filler in the last 3 years, compared with about 5 percent of all tobacco for binder and around 9 percent of all wrapper. Cuban tobacco for binder is probably confined exclusively to the "clear Havanas"; by far the major portion of Cuban wrapper is also used on "clear Havanas" but some is used on certain blended filler cigars.

On the basis of estimated average use of individual types of tobacco in cigars in the last 3 years, only the quantity of Pennsylvania, type 41, approximated the use of Cuban tobacco. About 30 percent more Cuban tobacco was used than Puerto Rican--third major type used in U.S. cigar manufacture.

TOBACCO USED IN CIGAR MANUFACTURE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 339X-61 (11) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

From 1957 to 1960, the number of cigars and cigarillos consumed rose more than an eighth. The gains were largely in those retailing for 6.1-8.0 cents each, which include intermediate-size cigars, and in those retailing for 6 cents or less. Cigarillos make up nearly a third of the

latter price group. The number of cigars selling at higher than 8 cents apiece declined 6 percent. Cigars 8 cents or less, together with cigarillos, comprised 60 percent of total units in 1960, compared with 52 percent in 1957.

Virtually all of the Cuban tobacco imported into the United States goes into cigar manufacture. Domestic cigar types, on the other hand, have a secondary outlet in scrap chewing tobacco, and exports are significant in the wrapper types and, to a lesser extent, in the binder types. In the 1958-60 marketing years, about 72 percent of total disappearance of domestic cigar types was in cigar manufacture, 22 percent in scrap chewing manufacture, and 6 percent for export. The major types going into scrap chewing during the last 3 years were Pennsylvania (type 41), Northern Wisconsin (type 55) and Southern Wisconsin (type 54). Before the use of reconstituted binder sheet became widespread in the industry, a sizable source of tobacco material for scrap chewing was the cuttings and trimmings left after preparing the natural leaf binders, principally from the Connecticut Valley binder types. This source has largely disappeared as reconstituted tobacco sheet utilizes the whole leaf, including the midrib.

Principal United States cigar types exported in recent years have been shade-grown wrapper (types 61 and 62), Northern Wisconsin binder (type 55), and Connecticut Valley binder (type 52). Exports of the filler types have been very small in relation to domestic uses of these types.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

| Item | Unit or base | 1960 | | | 1961 | | | Last data as percentage of a year earlier |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----|---|
| | | Oct. | Nov. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | | |
| Average price at auctions | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | Ct. per lb. | 60.9 | 57.0 | 64.8 | 63.8 | 59.7 | 105 | |
| Burley | Ct. per lb. | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | | --- | |
| Maryland | Ct. per lb. | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | | --- | |
| Virginia fire-cured | Ct. per lb. | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | 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 | 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 | 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 | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | C - 1 - o - s - e - d | | --- | |
| Parity prices 1/ | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | Ct. per lb. | 63.0 | 63.0 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 103 | |
| Burley | Ct. per lb. | 65.3 | 65.3 | 68.6 | 68.6 | 68.6 | 105 | |
| Maryland | Ct. per lb. | 57.6 | 57.6 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 105 | |
| Virginia fire-cured | Ct. per lb. | 42.5 | 42.5 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 103 | |
| Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured | Ct. per lb. | 42.8 | 42.8 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 106 | |
| Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured | Ct. per lb. | 37.7 | 37.7 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 107 | |
| Virginia sun-cured | Ct. per lb. | 38.3 | 38.3 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 104 | |
| Pa. cigar filler | Ct. per lb. | 29.6 | 29.6 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 103 | |
| Conn. Valley cigar binder | Ct. per lb. | 44.8 | 44.8 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 104 | |
| Wis. binder and Ohio filler | Ct. per lb. | 32.7 | 32.7 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 104 | |
| Puerto Rican filler | Ct. per lb. | 33.0 | 33.0 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 107 | |
| Parity index 2/ | 1910-14=100 | 297 | 297 | 301 | 301 | 301 | 101 | |
| Industrial production index 3/ | 1957=100 | 106 | 105 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 109 | |
| Employment | Mil. | 67.5 | 67.2 | 67.0 | 67.8 | 67.3 | 100 | |
| Personal income 4/ | Bil. dol. | 406 | 406 | 421 | 425 | 429 | 106 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1960 | | | 1961 | | | |
| | | Sept. | Oct. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | | |
| Taxable removals | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | Bil. | 40.9 | 39.8 | 47.2 | 39.6 | 45.4 | 114 | |
| Cigars and cigarillos | Mil. | 581.7 | 577.1 | 593.0 | 548.7 | 604.8 | 105 | |
| Smoking tobacco | Mil. lb. | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 100 | |
| Chewing tobacco | Mil. lb. | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 107 | |
| Snuff | Mil. lb. | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 104 | |
| Accumulated from Jan. 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | Bil. | 356.2 | 396.0 | 327.3 | 366.9 | 412.3 | 104 | |
| Cigars and cigarillos | Mil. | 4,897.6 | 5,474.8 | 4,185.0 | 4,733.7 | 5,338.5 | 98 | |
| Smoking tobacco | Mil. lb. | 54.0 | 60.4 | 48.8 | 55.0 | 61.4 | 102 | |
| Chewing tobacco | Mil. lb. | 48.2 | 53.6 | 43.1 | 48.6 | 54.3 | 101 | |
| Snuff | Mil. lb. | 26.2 | 28.9 | 22.8 | 25.5 | 28.3 | 98 | |
| Tax-exempt removals | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | Bil. | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 106 | |
| Exports | Bil. | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 100 | |
| Cigars and cigarillos | Mil. | 8.3 | 8.1 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 152 | |
| Smoking tobacco | Mil. lb. | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | 100 | |
| Chewing tobacco | Mil. lb. | .1 | .1 | * | .1 | * | --- | |
| Accumulated from Jan. 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | Bil. | 27.3 | 30.8 | 26.3 | 29.4 | 33.1 | 107 | |
| Exports | Bil. | 14.3 | 16.3 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 18.3 | 112 | |
| Cigars and cigarillos | Mil. | 78.0 | 86.1 | 78.6 | 90.3 | 102.6 | 119 | |
| Smoking tobacco | Mil. lb. | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 116 | |
| Chewing tobacco | Mil. lb. | .6 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .7 | 100 | |
| Wholesale price indexes 5/ | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter | 1947-49=100 | 134.8 | | | 134.8 | | 100 | |
| Cigarettes, filter tip | Jan. 1959=100 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | 100 | |
| Cigars | 1947-49=100 | 106.5 | | | 106.5 | | 100 | |
| Smoking tobacco | 1947-49=100 | 167.7 | | | 167.7 | | 100 | |
| Plug chewing tobacco | 1947-49=100 | 142.4 | | | 142.4 | | 100 | |
| Snuff | 1947-49=100 | 148.5 | | | 157.5 | | 106 | |
| Consumer price indexes (urban) 6/ | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter | 1947-49=100 | 145.1 | | | 147.0 | | 101 | |
| Cigarettes, filter tip | Mar. 1959=100 | 107.1 | | | 108.7 | | 101 | |
| Cigars | 1947-49=100 | 115.5 | | | 109.9 | | 95 | |
| Imports of tobacco | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarette leaf | Mil. lb. | 10.5 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 100 | |
| Cigar tobacco 7/ | Mil. lb. | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 89 | |
| Accumulated from Jan. 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarette leaf | Mil. lb. | 88.7 | 99.7 | 85.3 | 95.3 | 106.4 | 107 | |
| Cigar tobacco 7/ | Mil. lb. | 36.4 | 40.1 | 32.8 | 37.4 | 40.7 | 101 | |

See footnotes at end of Statistical Summary.

Continued -

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

| Item | Unit or base period | 1960 | | 1961 | | Last data as percentage of a year earlier | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|---|------|
| | | Sept. | Oct. | Aug. | Sept. | | Oct. |
| Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight) | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | Mil. lb. | 87.0 | 85.3 | 33.0 | 83.8 | 89.2 | 105 |
| Burley | Mil. lb. | 3.3 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 156 |
| Maryland | Mil. lb. | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | .8 | 2.4 | 185 |
| Virginia fire- & sun-cured | Mil. lb. | .5 | .7 | .4 | .4 | .8 | 114 |
| Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured | Mil. lb. | .9 | 2.0 | .4 | .3 | 4.6 | 230 |
| Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured | Mil. lb. | * | .1 | .3 | * | .1 | 100 |
| Black Fat | Mil. lb. | .3 | .3 | .2 | .4 | .3 | 100 |
| Cigar wrapper | Mil. lb. | .3 | .2 | .6 | .4 | .3 | 150 |
| Connecticut binder | Mil. lb. | * | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 100 |
| Wisconsin binder | Mil. lb. | .1 | .3 | .1 | .1 | * | --- |
| Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/ | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | Mil. lb. | 140.2 | 225.5 | 60.9 | 114.7 | 233.8 | 104 |
| Burley | Mil. lb. | 36.3 | | 34.8 | 41.3 | | 114 |
| Maryland | Mil. lb. | 11.9 | | 11.2 | 12.0 | | 101 |
| Virginia fire- & sun-cured | Mil. lb. | 5.4 | | 6.1 | 6.5 | | 120 |
| Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured | Mil. lb. | 17.6 | | 19.7 | 20.1 | | 114 |
| Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured | Mil. lb. | 1.8 | | 1.3 | 1.3 | | 72 |
| Black Fat | Mil. lb. | 4.7 | | 4.2 | 4.6 | | 98 |
| Cigar wrapper | Mil. lb. | .9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 191 |
| Connecticut binder | Mil. lb. | .9 | | 2.2 | 2.3 | | 256 |
| Wisconsin binder | Mil. lb. | 1.2 | | .5 | .6 | | 50 |
| Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk | Mil. lb. | .7 | .5 | .6 | .8 | .8 | 160 |
| Accumulated from Jan. 1 | Mil. lb. | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 118 |

Q u a r t e r l y d a t a

| | | 1960 | | 1961 | | |
|--|----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----|
| | | July-Sept. | Oct.-Dec. | July-Sept. | Oct.-Dec. | |
| Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/ | | | | | | |
| Domestic types (farm-sales weight) | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | Mil. lb. | 2,106 | 2,469 | 2,090 | 2,584 | 105 |
| Burley | Mil. lb. | 1,340 | 1,191 | 1,278 | 1,127 | 95 |
| Maryland | Mil. lb. | 72 | 71 | 74 | 70 | 99 |
| Fire-cured | Mil. lb. | 135 | 123 | 125 | 114 | 93 |
| Dark air- and sun-cured | Mil. lb. | 72 | 66 | 68 | 62 | 94 |
| Cigar filler | Mil. lb. | 197 | 171 | 194 | 176 | 103 |
| Cigar binder | Mil. lb. | 87 | 80 | 86 | 80 | 100 |
| Cigar wrapper | Mil. lb. | 23 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 103 |
| Under Government loan 10/ | Mil. lb. | 738 | 707 | 674 | 665 | 94 |
| Tobacco sheet 11/ | | | | | | |
| Cigarette types | Mil. lb. | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 131 |
| Cigar types | Mil. lb. | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 106 |
| Foreign types (unst. equiv.) | | | | | | |
| Cigarette and smoking | Mil. lb. | 241 | 210 | 254 | 222 | 106 |
| Cigar | Mil. lb. | 62 | 63 | 70 | 69 | 110 |
| Tobacco outlets 12/ | | | | | | |
| Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2: | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes | | | | | | |
| Production | Bil. | 503 | 509 | 509 | 539 | 106 |
| Taxable removals | Bil. | 470 | 472 | 474 | 501 | 106 |
| Cigar production | Bil. | 7.16 | 6.85 | 7.07 | 7.38 | 108 |
| Smoking production | Mil. lb. | 71.4 | 71.8 | 71.4 | 71.5 | 100 |
| Chewing production | | | | | | |
| Scrap | Mil. lb. | 31.4 | 33.0 | 30.6 | 33.9 | 103 |
| Plug and other | Mil. lb. | 31.8 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 31.6 | 98 |
| Snuff production | Mil. lb. | 33.4 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 100 |
| Exports of leaf (farm-sales weight) | | | | | | |
| Total | Mil. lb. | 494 | 692 | 542 | 666 | 96 |
| Flue-cured | Mil. lb. | 413 | 561 | 453 | 536 | 96 |

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. *Less than 50,000 pounds.

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