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South Carolina 1949 Tobacco Report



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South Carolina Department of Agriculture

J. ROY JONES, Commissioner

South Carolina *1949* *Tobacco Report*

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of
Agriculture**



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J. ROY JONES, Commissioner

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QUEENS IN TOBACCO LAND—Opening of the tobacco sale season is often marked with gay festivities. Parades of beauty queens, barbecues and dances add to the festive mood that pervades the opening of all auction markets.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOBACCO 1949

The 1949 final report from 48 warehouses on 10 markets, shows the total sales by producers for 123,289,660 pounds for \$60,403,640.81.

This represents an increase over 1948 sales, when 110,496,131 pounds brought \$55,581,983.55. The average price however of the 1949 crop was 1.30 cents per pound less than 1948. The comparative figures being average price in 1949—48.9932 cents, in 1948—50.3021 cents.

Mullins' nine warehouses topped the list with producer sales of 39,032,480 pounds for \$19,462,451.91. Lake City's eight warehouses was second with 25,437,194 pounds for \$12,718,380.18. Timmons ville third with 15,654,218 pounds for \$7,166,990.26 and then Darlington, Pamplico, Loris, Kingstree, Conway, Dillon and Hemingway in order named.

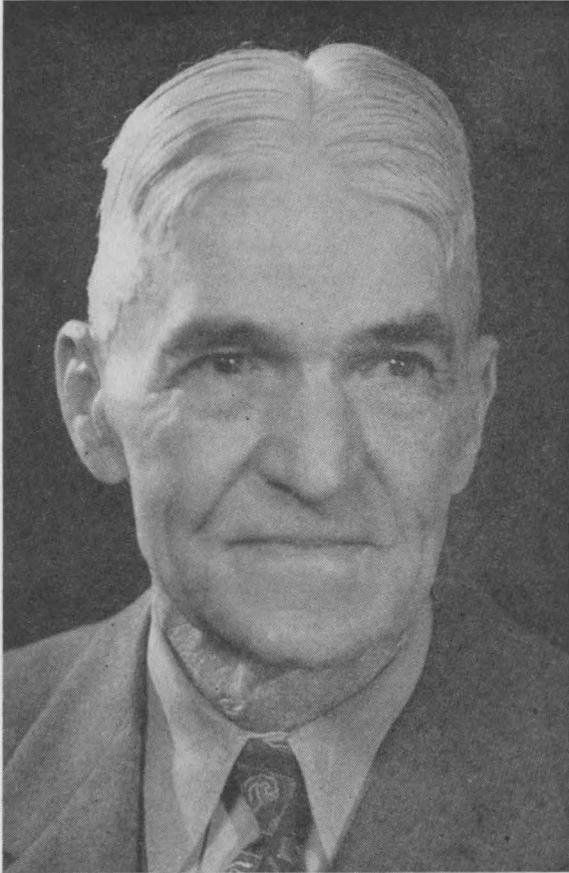
1949 saw the opening of a new market at Hemingway and one additional warehouse at Lake City and two at Mullins, but one less at Pamplico.

Sales were completed early this season and the auction markets closed in September.

Turkish tobacco was produced in Abbeville, Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Union, Laurens and Oconee counties. Oconee County produced approximately half of the total amount.

Some 200 farmers produced 50,000 pounds valued at \$42,500.00 which is an average price per pound of 85 cents.

It is anticipated that between 1000 and 1500 farmers will participate in 1950 and they hope to produce about 300,000 pounds.



HENRY A. McGEE

With sincere appreciation for the inestimable contribution that Henry McGee has made to the well being of South Carolina's tobacco farmers, we humbly dedicate this 1949 tobacco report.

J. ROY JONES,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

—Longfellow.

HENRY A. MCGEE

"His Life, His Work, His Contribution"

Born on May 23, 1879, in Martin Township, Anderson County, South Carolina, the son of the Reverend Mike McGee and Sally Glenn McGee, Henry A. McGee was next to the youngest of eight children.

His early life was spent on his father's farm near Honea Path, South Carolina. He attended the public schools at Honea Path and graduated in 1898. He entered Furman University in 1899 and completed a course in Chemistry and Physics in 1901.

On March 31, 1904, he married Miss Clara Bratton Simpson and to this union were born six children, four boys and two girls. The eldest son, H. A. McGee, Jr., was educated at the University of North Carolina and is now connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, Tobacco Branch.

The second son, James G. McGee, was educated at the Citadel and is now Chief Engineer in charge of power development for Sonoco Products, Inc., Hartsville, South Carolina.

John S. McGee, the third son, was educated at Furman University and is engineer in charge of construction for the Otis Elevator people, and is located in Greenville, South Carolina.

Another engineer, Charles L. McGee, the fourth son, was educated at V. M. I. and is now connected with the Woodall Industries, Inc., Rock Hill, South Carolina.

The two daughters are Mrs. C. L. Quattlebaum of Florence, South Carolina, and Mrs. J. M. Garrick, of Silver Springs, Maryland.

The McGee's have sixteen grandchildren and one great grandchild now living.

Until 1911, Mr. McGee operated both his father's farm and a small farm of his own which he bought adjoining his father's. The he moved to a farm near Oxford, North Carolina in the spring of 1911 and was associated there with B. M. Caldwell. He was manager of the farm there until the end of 1915.

On January 1, 1916, he became assistant manager of the Oxford Tobacco Experiment Station where he remained for three years.

Near the close of 1918 he bought the Caldwell farm near Oxford, North Carolina, and lived there until 1925.

Appointed Extension Specialist

It was during this time, in 1922, that he was appointed Extension Tobacco Specialist for North Carolina, and so far as is known, he was the first Tobacco Specialist in America. He began this work on September 1, 1922 with headquarters at the Oxford Experiment Station and continued in this work until September, 1925.

It was in 1925 that he accepted a position with the British American Tobacco Company to do research work with tobacco in Australia and left Oxford on September 24, arriving in Sidney, Australia on October 28, 1925.

After completing his work in Australia, Mr. McGee was asked by the British American Tobacco Company to go to India and determine whether or not a different method of fertilization would improve the quality and texture of the tobacco being grown in that country.

He left Sydney, Australia on June 22, 1928 and arrived in San Francisco on July 11. He sailed from New York on October 28, 1928, and arrived in Bombay, India on November 24.

Mr. McGee completed the work he had been assigned in India earlier than anticipated and he offered to forego the remainder of the three year agreement in order to return to America. The Indian Company, however, insisted on his remaining for the full time of his contract which would not expire until November, 1931. He sailed from Calcutta, India, on October 17, 1931, arriving in Greenville, South Carolina on November 28.

During the summer of 1932, Mr. McGee was employed as Extension Tobacco Specialist by the late Dr. W. W. Long, who was at that time Director of Extension Service in South Carolina. He moved to Florence, South Carolina, on November 1, 1932 and occupied an office with the District Agent for Extension Service in the Florence Trust Building.

Work in Australia

Mr. McGee found that the problem confronting tobacco production in Australia was the presence of an objectionable burning aroma. Up to the time he went there, no experimental data was available to show the cause of any particular aroma in tobacco. It was not known whether the aroma was inherent in the tobacco

itself or whether it came from the soil or from the air. In order to determine just where tobacco gets its aroma, twenty tons of virgin tobacco soil was shipped from the Oxford Experiment Station farm, Oxford, North Carolina to the Bathurst Experiment Station, Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia. There it was placed in compartments built of concrete, and tobacco was grown in comparison to Australian soil, American soil and sterilized sand. The sand was treated with eucalyptus leaves and certain eucalyptus oils. The result of this experiment showed that the organic or mineral matter contained in the soil was the influencing factor determining the aroma of tobacco grown on any particular soil. It was shown that the presence of eucalyptus oils in the Australian soil is responsible for the objectionable burning aroma found in Australian tobacco.

The publication of the results of this experiment was forbidden by the Australian Parliament since the work was carried out on a government owned farm and since the findings would be detrimental to an important Australian product.

Incidentally, this soil experiment conducted at Bathurst, Australia gave Mr. McGee a definite clue as to why American tobacco, especially the flue-cured tobacco, is in such high demand throughout the world. The soils on which South Carolina flue-cured tobacco is being grown are impregnated with rosins deposited there by our long leaf pines. This rosin is being absorbed by the tobacco plant in sufficient quantities to give the tobacco a faint piney taste when burned, which is most pleasing to the palate. Since no other country possesses the long leaf pine, and therefore does not have this pine rosin infiltrated in their soils, there is no possibility of tobacco being produced elsewhere that would be similar or equal to that grown in America. In other words, Americans need entertain no fear that any other country or any other section of the world will present any serious competition in the production of flue-cured tobacco.

Work In India

In India, the problem Mr. McGee found was an effort to retain the color of their tobacco during the aging process. The native tobacco cured out a bright lemon color, but after it was re-dried and placed in hogsheads for aging, it faded to a dark brown color. After a few months of investigation and experimenting,

it was discovered that the tobacco in question contained a low percentage of natural oils and that the re-drying plants were packing it in hogsheads with too much moisture. Mr. McGee had the moisture content of the prized tobacco reduced from 11-12 percent to 9-10 percent and the trouble was eliminated completely. Instead of the tobacco coming out of the hogshead a brown color after a few months storage, it came out a brighter lemon color than when it was first stored.

Work In South Carolina

Mr. McGee's first work in South Carolina was to make a survey of the tobacco belt and determine just what was needed to improve the condition of our tobacco growers. It was found that while some farmers were making a success of their tobacco crop, the big majority were barely subsisting and many were actually losing money on the enterprise. His first effort, therefore, was to instruct farmers in the fundamentals of tobacco production with the hope of making the tobacco industry a profitable one for each and every individual engaged in tobacco farming.

The first project undertaken was improvement in the production of the tobacco plants and the straw type plant bed was introduced. This type bed not only gave the farmers stronger plants for transplanting, but, incidentally, saved them thousands of feet of timber which was formerly used in supporting the plant bed covers on the old type log beds.

Mr. McGee introduced the use of cotton seed meal as top-dressing for tobacco plants in the plant bed. This largely supplanted nitrate of soda, which was formerly used for that purpose, and produced a much stronger and hardier plant which was found to live better and grow off faster when transplanted to the field.

He demonstrated the use of paradichlorobenzine (PDB) for the control of blue mold on tobacco plants.

In 1933, Mr. McGee visited the Secretary of Agriculture in behalf of the tobacco growers. From several such conferences between the farmers and the secretary, the AAA tobacco control was set up.

All of Mr. McGee's business life has been devoted to tobacco research and in that time he worked out a special formula for

tobacco fertilizer. This new and improved fertilizer formula was introduced to our farmers and fertilizer manufacturers. Later, a fertilizer containing a low percentage of sulphur was formulated and tried out. From this trial came the now famous 10-4-8 formula known as the "McGee Formula," which revolutionized tobacco fertilizer manufacture in this state. Excess sulphur has a tendency to produce a dark green tobacco leaf which cures out a brownish red color. By reducing the sulphur in the fertilizer, a more solid lemon color leaf was produced.

The use of the turn plow in cultivating tobacco was demonstrated and promoted by Mr. McGee. Later a wider row was recommended which enabled the farmer to build a higher, broader bed. This high, broad bed afforded better drainage for the tobacco plants during extreme wet seasons, and also provided a greater moisture holding capacity which supplied a sufficient amount of moisture to support continuous growth during dry seasons.

The improved tobacco fertilizer, the turn plow method of cultivation, and the wide row are perhaps the three biggest factors contributing to the success of tobacco work in this state.

Another important practice which was introduced about this time was the reduction in the amount of cultivation given tobacco. In the early thirties, tobacco was being cultivated every week and this process of cultivation continued until the crop was practically grown. This resulted in what the farmers called second growth, and produced heavy leafy tobacco from the middle of the stalk, up. The method of laying-by tobacco when it was six to eight inches high was introduced. This produces a light cigarette type of leaf all the way up the stalk and has resulted in a higher average price being obtained for our farmers.

A further means of producing higher yields and at the same time increasing the percentage of light cigarette type leaf was introduced by the method of planting the wide and narrow row. Farmers who have used this method have increased their per acre yields considerably and have realized a much higher money value for their crops.

In 1941, Mr. McGee introduced the cultivation of Turkish tobacco in the Piedmont section of the state. This project has now developed into a paying industry which provides our

farmers in the Piedmont section with an additional cash crop and one which is destined to supplant cotton if and when that crop fails to be a profitable one on the small farm. Yields of 2,000 pounds per acre have been made with this tobacco with a value of more than \$1,700.00 per acre.

As noted in the 1948 report, farmers in the Piedmont section were dissatisfied with prices received for Turkish tobacco that year. Mr. McGee took notice of this condition and proceeded to do something about it. After numerous consultations with the authorities responsible for buying this tobacco, an agreement was reached whereby farmers were to receive a minimum price of .85 cents per pound for all marketable tobacco and a maximum price of \$1.25 for top grade leaf. Under this new price agreement, farmers have realized splendid profits on their 1949 crop and considerable increase in planting of Turkish tobacco in 1950 is anticipated.

The 17 years of service Henry A. McGee has given to the tobacco farmers in this state has brought him great pleasure. During these years, he has seen tobacco production rise from a hit or miss proposition to become a certain and sure crop. The per acre yields have increased from a 650 pound average to an average of 1330 pounds in 1949; more than double the amount it was 17 years ago.

The quality of South Carolina flue-cured tobacco has also been improved during these years. In 1933 the head buyer for the Export Tobacco Company on the Mullins market told Mr. McGee that he was buying just as little of South Carolina tobacco as he possibly could, because South Carolina tobacco was no good and he had no place for it. Other buyers were heard to make the same remark. By 1935 the quality of South Carolina tobacco had been improved to the extent that the head buyer for the Imperial Tobacco Company stated, after the buying season was over, that the best tobacco he bought during the entire season had come from the Darlington market in South Carolina. By that time, all of the tobacco companies had recognized the superior quality of South Carolina tobacco and were buying their better grades in the state. This upward trend has continued and today South Carolina tobacco is holding its own with the best that is produced in any land. The future of tobacco production

in the state is now secure insofar as the quality of tobacco is concerned.

A Faithful Public Servant

In his private life and his business life Mr. McGee is a kind, friendly person. He takes a joy in helping people. In the words of one of his co-workers, "He knows more tobacco farmers and has more friends among them than any man in South Carolina. He has the ability to make friends and work with people."

Although retired from public life, Henry McGee is still active among the tobacco farmers in South Carolina.

"He gave that others may have the joy of better life."



OPENING SALE ON ONE OF LARGEST MARKETS IN STATE—Everybody eagerly awaits the auctioneer's chant over the first basket of tobacco. The first day's average price can determine whether the crop will bring a profit or mere swapping of dollars.

TOBACCO IS A DEMANDING CROP

By MABEL MONTGOMERY

The Sing-Song selling chant of tobacco auctioneers now resounding throughout the tobacco-growing area of South Carolina is a welcome sound to every inhabitant of that section, town dweller as well as farmer. For tobacco sales mean money put into instant circulation. Accordingly, business peps up along every line. Stores and offices cease their weekly Wednesday afternoon closing. Bank deposits rise by leaps and bounds. Everybody works terrifically during the short, hot, selling season but everybody is happy; everybody wants, and usually gets, a share of the abundant finances that flow from the opening of the market.

No one welcomes the sound of auctions more than the people who have actually made the tobacco. To them, it is the sweetest song imaginable. It means the end of gruelling, never-let-up work involved in producing a crop. Now tenant farmers and their wives, white and Negro, as well as landlords, throng the busy warehouses. They watch anxiously to see what price each

precious golden pile brings; they get the pay checks and generally cash them before the selling day ends.

Of course the men tenants richly deserve their share of the proceeds. Theirs has been the responsibility to landlords. But the women also deserve a share of the profits for they do a great deal of the hand labor involved. They are the unsung heroines of tobacco growing. On mild days in late winter, with canvas covers rolled back from long, narrow seed beds, women have back-breakingly pulled weeds from the tiny plants. When "settin'-out-time" came in April and May, women have gone into the fields and helped set and water the plants. As the stalks shot up to lush maturity and the leaves grew bigger and bigger, women have helped sucker, top and worm the plants grown as tall as themselves. When "cropping," or gathering, arrived, women have toiled under barn shelters, often with babies swinging from overhead timbers and small children playing nearby.

A day of cropping is a long, exhausting day beginning soon after sunrise and continuing until the barn is filled, sometimes after dark. Women are particularly deft at stringing; so fast does a stringer work that two helpers are necessary to keep each stringer supplied with the immense leaves that she rapidly strings in small bunches along a stick that when filled is hung in the barn. The labor of the men croppers who gather the leaves in the fields, sending them to the barn on mule-drawn sleds driven by boys, is even harder and hotter for they often toil under merciless sun. But the old saying is true that "a woman's work is never done." The hard day ended, the women must cook supper, a hearty hot meal for the men are apt to be empty to their toes after cropping and a cold snack hurriedly eaten at noontime. Said one woman, "It takes a mighty heap of soap to get the tobacco offen us an' our clothes and hands, for the oil in the tobacco makes our hands plum sticky with dirt."

After the barn is filled, women frequently tend the fires day-times while the men, who have minded the fires at night, get some sleep. Some ingenious women utilize the barns' high temperatures to can their tomatoes in glass jars. Tenant families rejoice when landowners install oil-burning curers instead of the older wood-fed furnaces; oil means less constant watching of barn thermometers.

The entire crop cured, women grade while the men carry on other necessary farm work.

No wonder the women come to town with their menfolks to attend the sales and see the finish of months of toil. Women visit with each other while the men closely follow the auctioneer's progress from pile to pile. The newest warehouses cater to these farm women. Big ads in county papers announce that certain warehouses have lounges especially for the use of women.

The 1947 and 1948 South Carolina tobacco crops each brought around \$55,000,000, according to the commissioner of agriculture. The present crop may equal or top this figure. That's a lot of money turned loose. What do tenants and small farm owners do with their share of it? The men pay debts, buy cars both old and brand new, take the entire family to the dentist and have everybody's teeth fixed, occasionally send ambitious youngsters to college.

How about the women? Will they be allowed to share in spending the money they have helped to make? That depends on the justness and generosity of their menfolks. However, it would be a foolhardy man who now denies his wife her heart's desire. He knows that another tobacco season will begin next January when seed beds are sowed and the routine of the demanding crop begins again; he knows there will be no surcease until sales are over this time next year; he knows he will need his woman's help at every stage of growing, cropping, curing and grading. So he had better be fair in the division of the proceeds lest he find himself with a disgruntled wife who declines to labor without reward.

Women gathered at the warehouses talk among themselves as to what they crave most. They used to consider "a real good permanent" at the top of personal desires and beauty parlors thus reaped a share of tobacco profits. The women with whom I have talked during sales generally want domestic labor-saving devices. They yearn for electric refrigerators and stoves where REA lines make this possible; where not, they crave gas in tanks for cooking. Said they almost in chorus: "I hope I never have to fire a wood stove again and bake myself everytime I cook victuals, for an old wood stove heats a kitchen 'most as hot as a tobacco barn. If a man had to work steady over a wood stove, he'd buy something cooler if it took his last cent."

Naturally, being feminine, they want new clothes for themselves and the children. New curtains, too. Maybe a new rug for the living room floor. "Pretties for the house," was the way one woman expressed it.

According to anybody who has watched the cycle of a tobacco crop from seed bed to warehouse, women richly deserve to have their wishes granted. Men, also. For tobacco is demanding and exacting even though it makes golden leaves that sometimes bring golden prices—Courtesy THE STATE.

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Turkish tobacco curing on Piedmont Farm.

LIST OF 48 TOBACCO WAREHOUSES FOR 1949

CONWAY (5)

Big Planters Warehouse, A. C. Thompson & T. T. Mitchell
 Farmers Warehouse, T. T. Mitchell & A. C. Thompson
 Spivey's Horry Warehouse, Bayliss L. Spivey & Collins A.
 Spivey
 Spivey's Warehouse No. 2, Bayliss L. Spivey & Collins A.
 Spivey
 West Tobacco Warehouse, L. A. West

DARLINGTON (4)

Center Brick Warehouse, W. J. Stem & O. B. Umstead
 Milling Warehouse, Carter G. McDowell
 Planters Warehouse, Whit Jackson & A. P. Mozingo
 Price's Warehouse, S. H. Price, S. J. Webster & W. S. Smith

DILLON (4)

Big Tin Warehouse, Thomas C. Bethea, A. V. Bethea, Sr.,
 A. V. Bethea, Jr., and R. H. Barbour
 Farmers Brick Warehouse, Thomas C. Bethea
 Main Street Warehouse, J. T. Squires & D. M. Dew, Jr.
 Pee Dee Warehouse, J. T. Squires

HEMINGWAY (1)

Tobacco Growers Warehouses Inc., Nos. 1, 2, 3 (Hardy Bros.
 & King) P. V. Hardy, P. R. Hardy & J. W. King

KINGSTREE (3)

Carolina Warehouse, L. G. Mishoe & H. E. McIntosh & A. D.
 Epps
 Farmers Warehouse, R. L. Nesmith, J. O. Arrowsmith &
 C. E. McGill
 The New Warehouse, S. D. McGill & M. H. Jacobs, W.
 Gordan Rodgers

LAKE CITY (8)

Bowen's Warehouse, G. R., A. M., D. G., & E. C. Bowen, &
 A. M. Bowen, Jr.
 Graham's Warehouse, Tom S. Graham & Sons
 New Home Warehouse, Leroy Bishop
 Star Warehouse No. 1, Epps & Lynch, Mgrs.
 Star Warehouse No. 2, Epps & Lynch, Mgrs.
 Singletary's Warehouse, W. W. Singletary & W. J. Singletary
 The New Independent Warehouse, W. S. Lynch, L. F. Fryar
 Planters Warehouse, Jack Stewart & R. H. Askins

LORIS (3)

Bell's and Farmers Warehouse, Lloyd B. Bell & Roscoe Bell
 Brick Warehouse, C. H. Hardwick & W. K. Walden
 Lewis Warehouse Nos. 1 & 2, Fred Powell

MULLINS (9)

Brick Warehouse, J. K. & J. R. Williams & B. F. Carmichael
 Clark Warehouse, W. P. Clark, Sr., W. P. Clark, Jr. &
 G. E. Smith
 Daniel & Nichols Warehouse, W. H. Daniel, Sr., Fred Nichols
 & W. H. Daniel, Jr.
 Dixon's Warehouse, L. C. Gooch & C. C. Dixon
 Hardy's Warehouse, Paul V. Hardy
 Independent Warehouse, Dixon, Bane and Anderson
 Neal & Dixon Warehouse, Dixon Bane & Anderson
 Greater Mullins Warehouse Corp., Walter Hecht, Allen H.
 Schaffer & J. Henry Waller
 Twin State—P. R. Floyd, R. J. Harris & P. O. Wilson

PAMPLICO (5)

Banner Warehouse, M. C. Coleman & H. G. Calcutt
 Brick Warehouse, O. P. Joyce, A. A. Munn & J. Henry
 Holliday
 Independent Warehouse, O. P. Joyce, A. A. Munn & J. Henry
 Holliday
 Pamplico Warehouse, M. C. Coleman & H. G. Calcutt
 Planters Warehouse, W. D. Boling, & D. D. Evans

TIMMONSVILLE (6)

- Farmers Warehouse, Burnie E. Cook, Cleo A. Young, H. Penn Thomas & F. Julian Vaughn
- Independent Warehouse, O'Dell H. King & Claude R. McCauley
- Palmetto Warehouse, Burnie E. Cook, Cleo A. Young, H. Penn Thomas & F. Julian Vaughn
- Pepper's Warehouse, F. D. Pepper
- Planters Warehouse, W. A. Baker, H. H. Gregory and Ray Baker
- Piedmont Warehouse, Mack Joyce & J. T. McKenzie

REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR AUGUST, 1949

10 Markets—48 Warehouses

MARKETS	Number of Warehouses	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
		Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
Conway	5	5,819,554	\$2,898,857.96	208,648	\$ 86,233.72	293,498	\$ 135,602.29	6,321,700	\$ 3,120,698.97
Darlington	4	6,207,993	3,052,363.26	351,454	157,931.86	380,170	190,392.62	6,939,617	3,400,687.74
Dillon	4	4,916,599	2,323,925.29	253,548	103,255.60	218,536	85,656.88	5,388,683	2,512,837.77
Hemingway	1	2,269,658	1,041,281.55	104,248	33,187.61	95,180	42,527.27	2,469,086	1,116,996.43
Kingstree	3	5,983,712	2,840,433.09	190,410	75,581.07	255,304	108,799.34	6,429,426	3,024,813.50
Lake City.....	2	22,680,840	11,444,349.90	1,284,756	570,720.57	1,103,004	497,085.09	25,068,600	12,512,155.56
Loris	3	6,286,866	3,214,128.05	318,120	136,980.83	184,786	86,812.23	6,799,722	3,437,921.11
Mullins	5	26,962,033	13,413,468.25	1,476,038	642,299.89	1,113,460	510,385.11	29,551,536	14,566,103.25
Pamplico	5	7,051,914	3,686,351.28	349,970	146,631.88	191,844	87,204.59	7,593,723	3,930,187.75
Timmons ville	6	13,176,816	6,236,576.68	980,360	423,609.50	1,043,684	481,956.15	15,200,860	7,142,142.33
Total Sales:									
August, 1949.....		101,365,990	\$50,151,735.31	5,517,552	\$2,376,437.53	4,879,416	\$2,236,371.57	111,762,958	\$54,764,544.41
August, 1948.....		77,881,097	41,021,371.98	4,610,700	2,074,563.30	4,334,545	2,134,641.50	86,826,342	45,230,576.78
Increase in 1949.....		23,484,893	9,130,363.33	906,852	301,874.23	544,871	101,730.07	24,936,616	9,533,967.63

Average Rate Sold for Producers Only:

	Total
August, 1949.....Per cwt.	\$49.4758
August, 1948.....Per cwt.	52.6717

Conway	\$49.8123	Kingstree	\$47.4694	Mullins	\$49.7494
Darlington	49.1632	Lake City.....	50.4532	Pamplico	52.2744
Dillon	47.2669	Loris	51.0432	Timmons ville	47.3299
Hemingway	45.8783				

REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1949

10 Markets—45 Warehouses

MARKETS	Number of Warehouses	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
		Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
Conway	4	399,184	\$ 198,935.67	9,230	\$ 3,851.98	40,740	\$ 19,052.18	449,154	\$ 221,839.83
Darlington	4	1,742,310	611,981.46	147,930	51,790.54	75,430	26,915.10	1,965,670	690,687.10
Dillon	4	579,874	236,281.07	29,122	9,979.93	48,040	15,234.42	657,036	261,445.52
Hemingway	1	60,994	24,819.29	804	67.37	7,768	2,090.98	69,566	26,977.64
Kingstree	3	236,666	99,726.48	18,072	6,082.25	9,974	3,463.05	264,712	109,271.78
Lake City.....	2	2,756,354	1,274,080.28	295,066	111,341.05	175,588	60,739.41	3,227,008	1,446,110.74
Loris	2	800,986	421,310.24	48,322	21,116.63	29,526	12,244.21	878,834	454,671.08
Mullins	9	12,070,442	6,048,983.66	873,836	309,078.87	862,870	388,954.63	13,807,148	6,747,017.16
Pamplico	4	799,458	405,473.77	54,676	21,372.80	21,818	9,934.97	875,952	436,781.54
Timmonsville	5	2,477,402	980,413.58	349,204	124,320.48	216,162	77,868.91	3,042,768	1,132,602.97
Total Sales:									
September, 1949.....		21,923,670	\$10,251,905.50	1,826,262	\$ 659,001.90	1,487,916	\$ 616,497.86	25,237,848	\$11,527,405.26
August and September, 1949.....		123,289,660	60,403,640.81	7,343,514	3,035,439.43	6,367,332	2,852,869.43	137,000,806	66,291,949.67
August and September, 1948.....		108,726,919	54,747,732.04	7,005,718	2,998,999.37	6,347,535	2,955,938.65	122,080,172	60,702,670.06
Season 1948.....		110,496,131	55,581,983.55	7,137,852	3,048,145.24	6,454,255	3,002,763.51	124,088,238	61,632,892.30
Difference—Seasons 1949 and 1948.....		12,793,529	4,821,657.26	205,962	12,705.81	86,923	149,894.08	12,912,568	4,659,057.37

Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, Month of September, 1949.....\$46.7618
 Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, Season, 1949..... 48.9932

Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, Season, 1948.....\$50.3021
 Decrease Average Rate for Season 1949 under 1948..... 1.30

Correction of an erroneous report of sales submitted by a warehouse of the Lake City Market for the month of August changes the average rate paid for Producers sales only for this market from \$46.0492 per cwt. as previously reported to \$50.4582 per cwt. Related figures have been corrected in this final report that supercedes preliminary reports issued for August and September.

REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES BY WAREHOUSEMEN & MARKETS FOR SEASON 1949

NAME OF MARKET AND WAREHOUSE	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
CONWAY—								
Big Planters.....	1,081,696	\$ 519,833.24	30,862	\$ 13,318.08	53,132	\$ 26,364.18	1,115,690	\$ 559,515.50
Farmers	961,378	490,208.13	40,710	18,183.86	51,748	27,735.40	1,053,836	536,127.39
Spivey's Horry	1,549,494	781,360.83	64,566	26,308.90	95,070	43,180.43	1,709,180	850,800.16
Spivey's No. 2.....	1,478,726	721,439.11	58,524	24,287.28	90,324	41,035.27	1,627,574	786,761.66
West	1,197,444	584,952.32	23,216	7,992.58	43,964	16,389.19	1,264,624	609,334.09
TOTALS.....	6,218,738	\$ 3,097,793.63	217,878	\$ 90,090.70	334,238	\$ 154,654.47	6,770,854	\$ 3,342,538.80
DARLINGTON—								
Center Brick.....	2,186,836	\$ 1,017,337.16	91,052	\$ 38,835.84	152,762	\$ 75,243.34	2,430,650	\$ 1,131,416.34
Milling	1,535,056	724,966.67	70,812	28,795.05	60,844	28,408.46	1,666,712	782,170.18
Planters	1,816,639	797,883.42	125,346	49,149.36	63,946	29,575.35	2,005,932	876,608.13
Price's	2,411,772	1,124,157.47	212,174	92,942.15	178,048	84,080.57	2,801,994	1,301,180.19
TOTALS.....	7,950,303	\$ 3,664,344.72	499,384	\$ 209,722.40	455,600	\$ 217,307.72	8,905,287	\$ 4,091,374.84
DILLON—								
Big Tin.....	1,419,348	\$ 679,019.64	115,442	\$ 49,190.37	62,502	\$ 24,794.94	1,597,292	\$ 753,004.95
Farmers Brick.....	1,322,154	633,357.26	67,508	27,050.77	78,102	30,461.12	1,467,764	690,869.15
Main Street.....	1,572,192	718,910.38	67,274	25,937.59	73,376	1,712,842	771,986.04	
Pee Dee.....	1,182,779	528,869.08	32,446	11,056.80	52,596	18,497.17	1,267,821	558,423.05
TOTALS.....	5,496,473	\$ 2,560,156.36	282,670	\$ 113,235.53	266,576	\$ 100,891.30	6,045,719	\$ 2,774,283.19
HEMINGWAY—								
Tobacco Growers, Inc. No. 1, 2, and 3.....	2,330,652	\$ 1,066,100.84	105,052	\$ 33,254.98	102,948	\$ 44,618.25	2,538,652	\$ 1,143,974.07
TOTALS.....	2,330,652	\$ 1,066,100.84	105,052	\$ 33,254.98	102,948	\$ 44,618.25	2,538,652	\$ 1,143,974.07
KINGSTREE—								
Carolina	2,480,738	\$ 1,168,037.23	70,452	\$ 25,845.04	52,514	\$ 21,937.09	2,603,704	\$ 1,215,819.36
Farmers	1,689,582	802,283.10	58,372	22,210.63	104,312	43,402.51	1,852,266	867,896.24
The New Warehouse.....	2,050,058	969,839.24	79,658	33,607.65	108,452	46,922.79	2,238,168	1,050,369.68
TOTALS.....	6,220,378	\$ 2,940,159.57	208,482	\$ 81,663.32	265,278	\$ 112,262.39	6,694,138	\$ 3,134,085.28
LAKE CITY—								
Bowen's	6,007,796	\$ 2,971,576.33	321,366	\$ 139,405.76	282,860	\$ 139,180.75	6,612,022	\$ 3,250,162.84
Graham's	2,888,460	1,464,074.22	27,990	6,448.55	115,958	43,612.02	3,032,408	1,514,134.79

New Home.....	2,015,312	1,026,280.59	101,108	45,593.15	45,380	22,497.92	2,161,800	1,094,371.66
Star No. 1.....	2,560,382	1,305,821.65	285,080	125,466.82	112,610	48,137.41	2,958,072	1,479,424.88
Star No. 2.....	3,082,696	1,545,623.44	241,044	104,592.03	132,040	51,160.73	3,455,780	1,701,376.20
Singletary.....	3,627,094	1,849,434.49	222,918	97,972.66	228,104	107,679.83	4,078,116	2,055,086.98
Planters.....	3,232,346	1,572,033.13	299,088	128,826.32	238,386	96,946.95	3,797,820	1,797,806.40
The New Independent.....	2,033,108	983,536.33	81,228	33,757.33	123,254	48,608.89	2,227,590	1,065,902.55
TOTALS.....	25,437,194	\$12,718,380.18	1,579,822	\$ 682,061.62	1,278,592	\$ 557,824.50	28,295,608	\$ 13,953,266.30
LORIS—								
Bell's.....	2,773,888	\$ 1,431,488.17	163,720	\$ 72,566.67	112,112	\$ 53,117.77	3,049,720	\$ 1,557,172.61
Brick 1 and 2.....	1,929,600	988,410.45	61,132	22,643.72	48,116	22,707.65	2,038,848	1,033,761.82
Lewis Nos. 1 and 2.....	2,394,364	1,215,539.67	141,590	62,887.07	54,034	23,231.02	2,589,988	1,301,657.76
TOTALS.....	7,097,852	\$ 3,635,438.29	366,442	\$ 158,097.46	214,262	\$ 99,056.44	7,678,556	\$ 3,892,592.19
MULLINS—								
Brick 1 and 2.....	5,907,490	\$ 2,980,854.21	176,582	\$ 56,560.76	107,546	\$ 45,300.73	6,191,618	\$ 3,082,715.70
Clark.....	4,950,720	2,468,287.34	356,232	136,960.49	307,606	133,000.59	5,614,558	2,738,248.42
Daniel & Nichols.....	6,499,634	3,254,942.75	191,084	72,361.19	328,856	133,505.38	7,019,574	3,460,809.32
Dixon's 1, 2 and 3.....	5,240,250	2,607,670.01	531,606	206,382.94	163,460	79,809.79	5,935,316	2,893,862.74
Greater Mullins Whse. Corp.....	1,445,782	688,287.36	34,782	13,385.94	94,100	37,138.61	1,574,664	738,811.91
Hardy's.....	5,397,370	2,639,885.48	177,852	288,616.35	163,784	67,841.21	6,178,956	2,996,343.04
Independent.....	2,514,470	1,312,988.92	107,908	45,254.01	105,720	49,950.11	2,728,098	1,408,173.04
Neal & Dixon's.....	3,245,460	1,636,253.83	117,404	46,815.08	204,786	95,011.21	3,567,680	1,778,080.12
Twin State.....	3,831,304	1,873,302.01	216,424	85,042.00	500,522	257,732.11	4,548,250	2,216,076.12
TOTALS.....	39,032,480	\$19,462,451.91	2,349,874	\$ 951,378.70	1,976,330	\$ 899,289.74	43,358,684	\$ 21,313,120.41
PAMPLICO—								
Banners.....	502,616	\$ 271,293.67	41,896	\$ 17,921.70	20,130	\$ 9,439.70	564,142	\$ 298,655.07
Brick.....	1,160,094	597,739.23	52,102	21,004.75	17,408	7,773.07	1,229,604	626,517.10
Independent.....	1,359,220	718,251.44	27,376	10,943.36	56,910	31,155.66	1,444,006	730,360.46
Pamplico.....	1,856,334	947,144.77	139,326	57,270.01	33,582	16,978.16	2,029,842	1,021,492.94
Planters.....	2,973,108	1,557,395.89	143,346	60,764.86	85,632	41,732.97	3,202,086	1,659,948.72
TOTALS.....	7,851,372	\$ 4,091,825.05	404,646	\$ 168,004.68	213,662	\$ 107,139.56	8,469,680	\$ 4,366,969.29
TIMMONSVILLE—								
Farmers.....	3,264,882	\$ 1,539,500.18	247,296	\$ 102,608.09	310,286	\$ 147,771.46	3,822,464	\$ 1,789,879.73
Independent.....	2,533,436	1,144,092.76	219,536	88,918.01	138,090	60,212.98	2,951,062	1,293,223.75
Palmetto.....	3,346,006	1,526,094.96	297,396	118,920.80	190,882	82,657.45	3,834,284	1,727,673.21
Pepper's.....	3,049,176	1,404,082.81	412,712	181,228.22	263,084	117,990.44	3,724,972	1,708,241.47
Planters.....	3,329,718	1,517,268.00	149,674	54,949.02	333,106	139,141.98	3,812,498	1,711,359.00
Piedmont.....	71,000	35,951.55	2,350	1,305.84	24,398	12,110.75	98,348	49,368.14
TOTALS.....	15,654,218	\$ 7,166,990.26	1,329,564	\$ 547,929.98	1,259,846	\$ 559,825.06	18,243,628	\$ 8,274,745.30
TOTALS for All Warehouses & Markets for Season 1949	123,289,660	\$60,403,640.81	7,843,814	\$ 3,035,439.43	6,367,332	\$ 2,852,869.43	137,000,806	\$ 66,291,949.67

AVERAGE PRICE REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES BY WAREHOUSES AND MARKETS FOR AUGUST & SEPTEMBER 1949

NAME OF MARKET AND WAREHOUSE	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
CONWAY—								
Big Planters.....	\$ 50.38	.....	\$ 43.15	.....	\$ 49.62	.....	\$ 50.14
Farmers.....	50.99	.....	44.66	.....	53.59	.....	50.87
Spivey's Horry.....	50.42	.....	40.74	.....	45.36	.....	49.77
Spivey's No. 2.....	48.78	.....	41.49	.....	45.43	.....	48.33
West's.....	48.85	.....	34.42	.....	37.27	.....	48.18
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 49.81	.....	\$ 41.34	.....	\$ 46.27	.....	\$ 49.36
DARLINGTON—								
Center Brick.....	\$ 46.52	.....	\$ 42.65	.....	\$ 49.25	.....	\$ 46.54
Milling.....	47.22	.....	40.66	.....	46.69	.....	46.92
Planters.....	43.92	.....	39.21	.....	46.25	.....	43.70
Price's.....	46.61	.....	43.80	.....	47.22	.....	46.43
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 46.09	.....	\$ 41.99	.....	\$ 47.69	.....	\$ 45.94
DILLON—								
Big Tin.....	\$ 47.84	.....	\$ 42.61	.....	\$ 39.67	.....	\$ 47.14
Farmers Brick.....	47.90	.....	40.07	.....	39.00	.....	47.06
Main Street.....	45.72	.....	38.55	.....	36.98	.....	45.07
Pee Dee.....	44.71	.....	34.07	.....	35.16	.....	44.04
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 46.57	.....	\$ 40.05	.....	\$ 37.84	.....	\$ 45.88
HEMINGWAY—								
Tobacco Growers, Inc. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....	\$ 45.74	.....	\$ 31.65	.....	\$ 43.34	.....	\$ 45.06
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 45.74	.....	\$ 31.65	.....	\$ 43.34	.....	\$ 45.06
KINGSTREE—								
Carolina.....	\$ 47.08	.....	\$ 36.68	.....	\$ 41.77	.....	\$ 46.69
Farmers.....	47.48	.....	38.05	.....	41.60	.....	46.86
New Warehouse.....	47.29	.....	42.18	.....	43.26	.....	46.92
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 47.26	.....	\$ 39.17	.....	\$ 42.31	.....	\$ 46.81
LAKE CITY—								
Bowen's.....	\$ 49.46	.....	\$ 43.37	.....	\$ 49.20	.....	\$ 49.15
Graham's.....	50.68	.....	23.08	.....	37.61	.....	49.93

New Home.....	50.92	45.09	49.57	50.62
Star No. 1.....	51.00	44.01	42.74	50.01
Star No. 2.....	50.13	43.39	38.74	49.23
Singletary	50.98	43.95	47.20	50.39
Planter's	48.63	43.07	40.66	47.68
New Independent.....	48.37	41.55	39.43	47.85
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 49.99	\$ 43.17	\$ 43.62	\$ 49.33
LORIS—				
Bell's	\$ 51.60	\$ 44.32	\$ 47.37	\$ 51.05
Brick 1 and 2.....	51.22	37.04	47.18	50.70
Lewis Nos. 1 and 2.....	50.76	44.41	42.99	50.25
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 51.21	\$ 43.14	\$ 46.23	\$ 50.69
MULLINS—				
Brick 1 and 2.....	\$ 50.45	\$ 32.03	\$ 42.12	\$ 49.78
Clark	49.85	38.44	43.23	48.77
Daniel & Nichols.....	50.07	37.86	40.59	49.30
Dixon's 1, 2 and 3.....	49.76	38.82	48.82	48.75
Greater Mullins Whse. Corp.....	47.60	38.48	39.46	46.91
Hardy's	48.91	46.71	41.43	48.49
Independent	51.21	41.93	47.24	51.61
Neal & Dixons.....	50.41	39.87	46.39	49.83
Twin State.....	48.89	39.29	51.49	48.72
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 49.86	\$ 40.48	\$ 45.50	\$ 49.15
PAMPLICO—				
Banner	\$ 53.97	\$ 43.29	\$ 46.89	\$ 52.93
Brick	51.52	40.31	44.65	50.95
Independent	52.84	39.25	54.76	50.57
Pamplico	51.02	40.92	50.55	50.32
Planters	52.38	42.39	48.79	51.83
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 52.11	\$ 41.51	\$ 50.14	\$ 51.56
TIMMONSVILLE—				
Farmers	\$ 47.15	\$ 41.49	\$ 47.62	\$ 46.82
Independent	44.11	40.50	43.60	43.82
Palmetto	45.60	39.98	43.30	45.05
Peppers	46.04	43.91	44.82	45.72
Planters	45.56	36.71	41.77	44.88
Piedmont	50.63	44.26	49.63	50.19
Average of Total Sales.....	\$ 45.73	\$ 41.21	\$ 44.43	\$ 45.35
Average of Total Sales all Warehouses Aug. Sept., 1949.....	\$ 48.99	\$ 41.33	\$ 44.80	\$ 48.38

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 COUNTRY BY 1949

TOBACCO SOLD BY PRODUCERS ON SOUTH CAROLINA MARKETS

Comparison By Years

YEAR—	Pounds	Amount	Ave. Rate
1909	31,820,501	\$2,315,107.33	8.35
1910	18,802,875	1,604,685.44	8.70
1911	11,101,006	1,352,362.84	12.30
1912	24,337,912	2,653,443.68	10.90
1913	33,299,561	4,584,339.51	13.77
1914	41,101,651	3,979,303.82	9.68
1915	37,995,284	2,765,372.10	7.02
1916	20,079,903	2,813,448.87	14.11
1917	51,080,083	11,794,431.78	24.09
1918	62,173,631	19,311,497.86	31.06
1919	81,156,470	18,548,559.15	20.10
1920	66,342,611	15,805,685.43	23.80
1921	43,533,586	4,881,028.03	11.21
1922	42,586,756	8,743,061.00	20.53
1923	77,791,783	16,290,045.22	20.94
1924	45,521,604	7,392,498.60	16.24
1925	70,863,812	11,706,701.74	16.52
1926	56,775,614	13,411,420.81	23.62
1927	75,579,367	15,471,559.65	20.47
1928	82,148,173	10,482,678.91	12.76
1929	82,333,055	12,732,893.84	15.46
1930	*77,017,302	9,267,876.87	12.03
1931	*65,185,796	5,960,835.50	9.14
1932	36,251,281	4,137,642.44	11.41
1933	81,676,897	10,287,311.57	12.59
1934	52,952,175	11,434,993.61	21.60
1935	84,585,308	15,887,753.08	18.56
1936	69,841,461	13,980,188.52	19.88
1937	101,352,469	21,112,829.88	20.83
1938	86,670,522	19,271,695.04	22.23
1939	117,217,526	17,063,399.26	14.55
1940	74,803,580	10,885,727.88	14.55
1941	57,950,536	14,601,366.16	25.20
1942	87,385,846	32,657,941.03	37.37
1943	77,588,742	30,153,977.92	38.86
1944	115,992,147	49,963,785.70	43.08
1945	124,745,778	54,817,180.42	43.94
1946	150,954,510	73,589,280.57	48.74
1947	133,593,928	55,824,467.42	41.78
1948	110,493,131	55,581,983.55	50.30
1949	123,289,660	60,403,640.81	48.99

1930—Report of S. C. Tobacco Growers' Marketing Association 16,866,240

1931—Report of S. C. Tobacco Growers' Marketing Association 1,382,332

* This amount does not include the amount received by the S. C. Tobacco Marketing Assn.

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