

# 1960 TOBACCO REPORT

**SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE**

**WILLIAM L. HARRELSON  
COMMISSIONER**



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*Tobacco Institute, Inc.*

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# **SOUTH CAROLINA 1960 TOBACCO REPORT**

Published by  
**South Carolina Department**  
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**AGRICULTURE**



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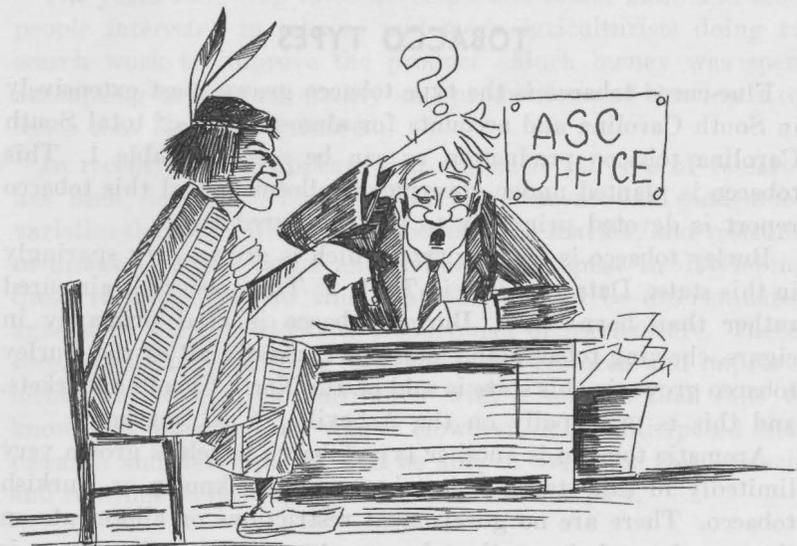
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## THIRTEEN MONTH YEAR

In all the farm programs, the growing and marketing of tobacco holds the record of being one farm crop that requires a thirteen month calendar. Even though the tobacco farmer doesn't operate under a special calendar, he has to work many long hours from planning a tobacco crop before planting to marketing the crop after harvesting. The many phases in which a tobacco farmer engages himself in making a crop of tobacco is covered in this report.

### HISTORY

Records indicate that our early settlers found tobacco widely used by natives from Northern Canada to lower Brazil. Tobacco was used in formalities and gatherings as well as for personal pleasure. It was also used for treatment of human diseases. Early records state that "when Mexico was invaded by the Spaniards in 1519 the people of Yucatan were growing tobacco with much care and skill." These people not only knew how to produce quality tobacco, but also how to flavor it for smoking. Throughout the Eastern United States the Indians were cultivating a type of tobacco commonly known as Rustica. The type



Gads! Your Farm does have a long tobacco history

of tobacco that we know in South Carolina was being grown at that time in Mexico and further Southward.

• About 1556, settlers returning to Europe from Mexico carried tobacco into that continent. This weed was then introduced into Russia, Turkey, Persia, India, China, Japan, and Africa.

• Tobacco culture was begun at Jamestown in Virginia about the year 1612. This experience was the beginning of an important phase of agriculture and grew rapidly. This endeavor seemed to be profitable and in spite of the fast development of markets, the problem of over-production soon developed. This problem has continually plagued the industry since that time. Records show that the first efforts at Governmental Control was by limiting the number of hills or plants grown by a producer and the number of leaves that could be left on the plants. In 1639 the General Assembly of Virginia decreed a limit on production and provided that all excess should be burned.

For a number of years tobacco was abandoned as a money crop in South Carolina. In 1884, farmers in the Pee Dee section began to plant the weed in vast acreage and it soon regained its importance as a money crop. This endeavor brought about the building of the first tobacco warehouse at Florence, South Carolina in 1890.

## TOBACCO TYPES

Flue-cured tobacco is the type tobacco grown most extensively in South Carolina and accounts for almost 100% of total South Carolina tobacco production as can be seen in Table 1. This tobacco is planted under government allotment and this tobacco report is devoted primarily to the flue-cured type.

Burley tobacco is another type which is grown very sparingly in this state. Data is shown in Table 2. This tobacco is air cured rather than barn-cured. Burley tobacco is used primarily in cigars, chewing tobacco and snuff. Practically all of the Burley tobacco grown in this state is sold on the North Carolina markets, and this is principally on the Asheville, N. C. market.

Aromatic tobacco is another type tobacco which is grown very limitedly in this state. This tobacco is also known as Turkish tobacco. There are no government restrictions or allotments on the growing of Aromatic tobacco. A very limited acreage is grown in the Ridge Section, Piedmont and Mountain counties of

South Carolina. This tobacco seems to be established as a permanent money crop in some of these sections.

Up until recent years Aromatic tobacco was air and sun cured and no artificial heat was used, but the South Carolina Experiment Station has devised a method by which Aromatic tobacco can be cured by a heat method. Under this system the tobacco may be cured by a combination sun in the daytime and heat at night or a heat alone system.

Aromatic tobacco is used to blend with other tobaccos in the manufacture of cigarettes.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The early settlers grew tobacco on the lighter sandier soils and produced a light mild tobacco that was excellent for home consumption.

Tobacco was first cured by pen fires which gave the leaf an undesirable smoky flavor. This brought about the use of charcoal and later on was replaced by the use of flues. With this improvement in curing, came a greater demand for the product and production spread throughout Georgia, Northern Florida and some parts of Alabama.

The years following these developments found more and more people interested in tobacco and more agriculturists doing research work to improve the product. Much money was spent attempting to increase quality and production and develop a tobacco that the buyers desired.

In recent years it appears that the basic purpose of research has been defeated. The Federal Government has condemned varieties that were developed to satisfy the market, and resistant to diseases. Many hours and dollars were spent in developing these varieties only to find that they would be discriminated against by the United States Department of Agriculture. Therefore, it appears that those concerned with research and improvement find themselves confronted with a market that fails to know just what it does want. However, it is anticipated that research and development will be able to overcome this obstacle and continue to make progress as it has in the past.

TABLE 1—1959 FLUE-CURED TOBACCO DATA\*

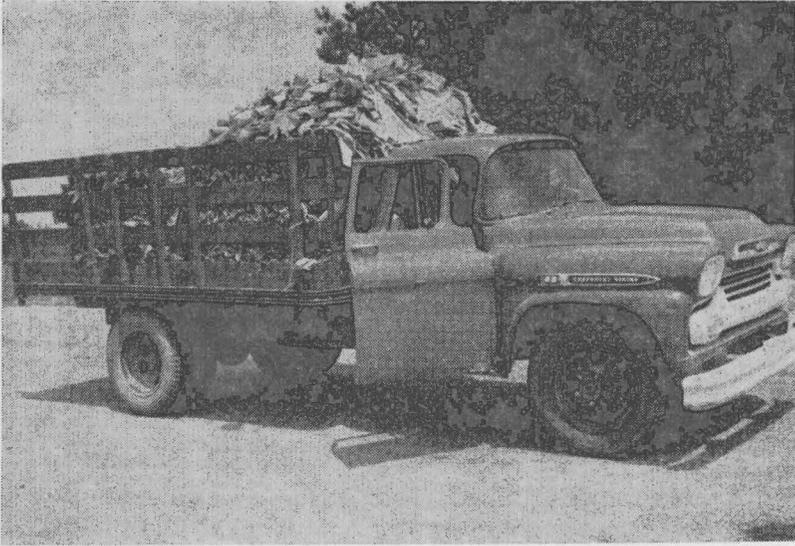
COUNTY	No. of Allotments	Allotted Acreage	Harvested Acreage	Total Production	Average Yield	No. Excess Farms
Abbeville	3	0.35	.....	.....	.....	..
Aiken	2	1.04	.....	.....	.....	..
Allendale	10	14.36	4.03	6,280	1,558	..
Anderson	1	1.20	.....	.....	.....	..
Bamberg	75	90.81	69.59	62,704	901	..
Barnwell	3	2.41	.....	.....	.....	..
Berkeley	828	652.43	559.98	674,726	1,205	2
Calhoun	7	9.60	5.96	4,688	787	..
Charleston	4	0.65	.....	.....	.....	..
Chesterfield	821	914.82	716.78	1,038,812	1,449	4
Clarendon	2,020	4,785.32	4,609.68	7,442,434	1,615	6
Colleton	788	771.62	633.28	812,964	1,274	5
Darlington	2,063	7,087.49	6,757.97	11,592,578	1,715	1
Dillon	1,367	7,465.50	7,343.88	12,969,722	1,766	4
Dorchester	832	861.58	772.68	1,108,426	1,435	4
Florence	3,935	15,489.00	14,986.09	27,862,236	1,859	21
Georgetown	1,062	2,058.60	1,992.70	3,165,194	1,588	3
Greenwood	1	1.34	.....	.....	.....	..
Hampton	21	22.43	8.94	8,176	915	..
Horry	4,842	19,734.35	19,529.57	33,776,532	1,936	5
Jasper	63	56.08	39.15	43,123	1,102	..
Kershaw	361	363.61	244.76	283,500	1,158	4
Lancaster	2	0.42	.....	.....	.....	..
Lee	805	1,451.37	1,335.05	2,088,204	1,564	3
Lexington	1	0.24	.....	.....	.....	..
Marion	1,469	7,220.58	7,040.19	12,969,138	1,842	1
Marlboro	694	1,416.26	1,266.76	1,882,222	1,486	..
Orangeburg	276	233.18	193.83	212,710	1,064	..
Richland	5	7.59	.....	.....	.....	..
Saluda	1	1.55	.....	.....	.....	..
Sumter	1,121	1,983.98	1,863.37	3,120,212	1,674	1
Union	1	0.11	.....	.....	.....	..
Williamsburg	3,714	10,022.10	9,832.76	16,573,970	1,686	21
York	3	3.34	.....	.....	.....	..
TOTALS	27,201	82,735.31	79,818.00	142,698,556	1,788	85

\* Courtesy ASC.

TABLE 2—1959 BURLEY TOBACCO DATA\*

COUNTY	No. of Allotments	Allotted Acreage	Harvested Acreage	Total Production	Average Yield	No. Excess Farms
Cherokee	4	2.35	1.19	1,540	1,294	..
Greenville	1	0.30	.....	.....	.....	..
Spartanburg	1	0.37	0.37	414	1,119	..
Union	1	0.50	.....	.....	.....	..
York	1	0.60	.....	.....	.....	..
TOTALS	8	4.12	1.56	1,954	1,263	..

\* Courtesy ASC.



1960 versus 1900



## PRODUCTION

There are many factors involved in producing a quality tobacco. Quality is influenced by the soil type, climatic conditions, fertilization, and many other cultural practices.

Probably, soils are one of the most influencing factors and should be carefully considered. The amount of good tobacco soils in South Carolina is limited and has been the influencing factor in confining tobacco production to a definite area of the state. A good rotation program is essential, yet many farmers are curtailed in this practice due to the limited amounts of soils on their farms, that will grow quality tobacco.

Clemson College has characterized tobacco soils as to their drainage, subsoils and amount of organic matter.

1. Must be well drained—both surface and internal.
2. Must have a relatively open subsoil.
3. Must be relatively low in organic matter.

There are several soil types in South Carolina that are suitable for tobacco production, these being: Norfolk, Marlboro, Dunbar, Rustan and Lynchburg. These soils are limited and it is often difficult to carry out a good management program. Non-leguminous winter cover crops such as small grains are often plowed under on tobacco land, and as stated earlier, a good rotation is a necessity for control of diseases and to utilize the soil capabilities. It has been found that to plant tobacco behind tobacco year after year will eventually lead to trouble from diseases and insects. Another good cultural practice is that of plowing out tobacco stubbles immediately after harvest is completed. Proper plant nutrients are essential for best results in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco desires a well balanced supply of essential plant food elements throughout the early stages with a rapid decline as the crop reaches a mature stage. The fertilizer companies of the state furnishes this plant food in various forms and analysis. Farmers of the state are encouraged to have their soil analyzed and attempt to keep the  $p^H$  around 5.2-5.5.

Good tobacco seed from a tested variety of known value is one of the most important factors in tobacco culture. Constant changing of market requirements and appearance of many dis-

eases and insects have caused seed breeders to constantly change and improve varieties.

Tobacco seed are planted on seed beds and then transplanted to the fields when they are large enough to survive and grow. These plants are either set by hand or machine. Hand setting is not practiced to any extent, however, hand transplanters are still used for this operation by most small farmers. This method often gives best results.

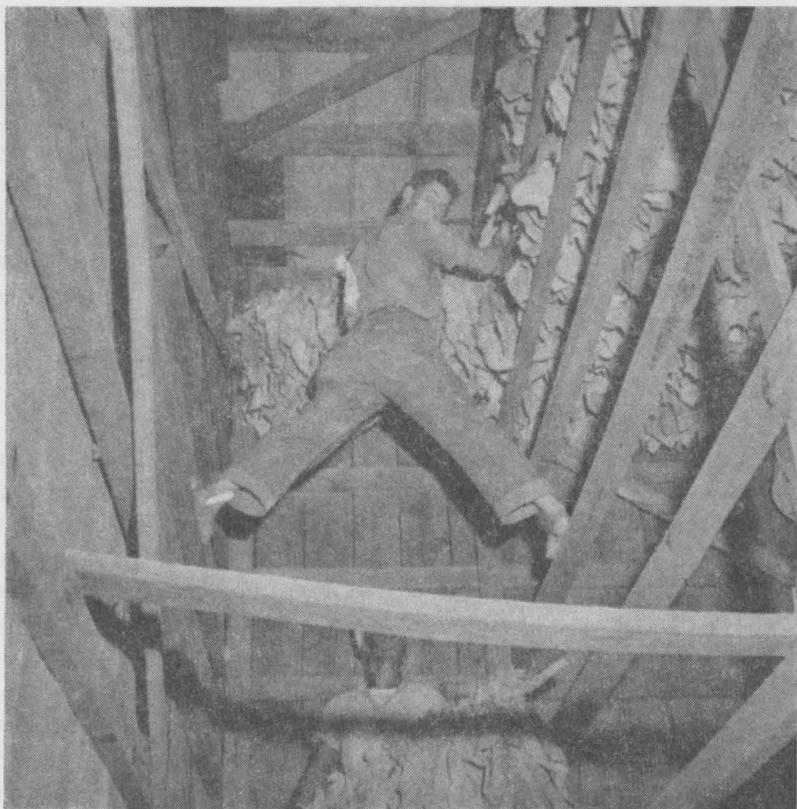
Tobacco requires very careful cultivation since its root system is near the top of the ground and the plant is very easily damaged. Weeds and grasses are often vigorous and must be controlled. However, the tobacco plant should be disturbed as little as possible.

The distance that tobacco is planted is a determining factor in quality production and also the yield per acre. Closer spacing of the stalks tends to utilize the plant food more extensively and reduces leaf weight. Tobacco planted more sparsely tends to give a thick heavy leaf with a coarse texture. The general rule followed in South Carolina is that of planting in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  foot rows and 20-24 inches apart in the drill.

Tobacco growth can be controlled, to some extent, by the process known as "Topping" and "Suckering". This process promotes leaf growth and causes thickening of the leaves and an increase in the body of the leaf. Tobacco is usually topped about eight or nine weeks after it has been transplanted. The number of leaves per hill is controlled by topping and should be a prime factor in determining the proper time to top. Clemson College recommends 18 to 24 leaves per stalk, depending on the fertility of the soil, vigor of the plants and the season. When tobacco has been "topped", it will produce a "sucker" or growth at the axis of the leaf. These "suckers" should be pulled when they are four to six inches long to prevent them from sapping the leaf and changing its composition.

## HARVESTING

Tobacco harvesting in South Carolina has been described in many ways. Some call the process priming, cropping, or gathering, while others call the process pulling or picking. Whatever it may be called, this process is very important and should be done



Hanging in Curing Barn

with extreme care. The tobacco is easily broken and bruised and quality can be lowered with poor harvesting practices.

In the harvesting process the tobacco leaves are picked as they begin to ripen and turn yellow at the base of the plant. The primings and lugs are the first leaves gathered and are frequently left in the field too long, causing them to cure dark and of poor quality. After the leaves are picked, usually two or three leaves per stalk each week, they are taken to the tobacco barn, tied on sticks and hung in the barn where heat is applied. This heat draws the moisture out of the tobacco and changes the chemical composition of the weed. This change is controlled by applying various degrees of heat. Controlling the heat is also the influencing factor in controlling the coloring of the

leaf and is considered the most cautious part of the entire tobacco harvesting process.

## GRADING AND TYING

After the curing process is completed, there are still many factors which control the value of the leaves of tobacco. The size and body of the leaf, its chemical composition and various other factors must be considered when determining the quality of a leaf from this important weed. Color is associated with many of these factors and is probably the most important element considered when grading tobacco.

When the leaves have been sorted into grades they are then tied into bundles or hands of uniform size. These bundles are then hung over grading sticks and packed down for several hours before they are ready for marketing.

South Carolina Farmers have been forced to market their tobacco only in the bundle and tied form. However, the Georgia and Florida markets have no tying law and the farmers are privileged to sell their tobacco without the extra cost of bundling and tying. Many farmers of South Carolina have found it profitable to haul their tobacco across into Georgia and sell it on the loose leaf market.

This year, the U.S.D.A. again as in previous years refused to support untied tobacco in South Carolina and also refused to increase the differential paid between tied and untied tobacco. Therefore, the farmers were required to continue tying their tobacco in bundles before carrying it to the South Carolina markets.

## TOBACCO AUCTION MARKET

For many years the tobacco auction market has been the meeting grounds for the tobacco grower and manufacturer. It is a place designed for bartering between the farmer and the industrialist. The grower offers the efforts of his labor and investment, in the form of the "Golden Weed," in exchange for the manufacturer's dollar.

Since the colonial days of Jamestown, tobacco has altered the culture and society of America. The planters of early days found that tobacco was an excellent bartering product. History tells us



Unloading and Weighing for the auction



Unloading and weighing of cotton bales for the auction. The plants of our day found that cotton was an excellent farming product. History tells us

that for many years they sent this product to England in exchange for various items that were needed to exist in America.

The tobacco auctioneer is the in-between man in this bartering operation. He supervises the orderly exchange between these two segments of this great industry.

In colonial days this auctioneer was known as the "Queen's Inspector." His major duty being that of opening and inspecting all barrels of tobacco being sent to England. However, some inspectors were bribed by growers and approved inferior barrels of tobacco. With this breakdown in the inspection system, buyers tried a new informal method of "inspection and bidding" which allowed for the opening of one or more hogsheads of tobacco. A trumpet was blown and as many speculators as were ready came forward, sampled the tobacco, and bought it direct from the planter. Planters rapidly began to take their tobacco to a location where buyers were plentiful. This congestion made it imperative that some rapid and orderly sales procedure be installed. The former Queen's inspectors quickly saw this new opportunity; and in 1812, they initiated the profitable task of auctioneering.

By the early 1830's, manufacturers were beginning to buy loose tobacco directly from the grower. Soon afterwards loose leaf tobacco was admitted to the warehouses.

This new system enticed many industrialists into the tobacco manufacturing business, and pretty soon unbalanced the old law of "Supply and Demand." This period caused a breakdown in the new sales system. The farmer and manufacturer were forced to meet on the streets and "tobacco roads" to come to terms on the exchange of their products. After they agreed on the quality of the tobacco and the price to be paid, the tobacco was carried to the factory of the buyer where it was weighed on "old fashioned sword balances." The grower complained that the manufacturer was not giving him accurate weight. This complaint brought about the existence of the modern day meeting ground that South Carolinians know as the tobacco auction warehouse.

This meeting place proved to be profitable for the farmer and industrialist. For the farmer, the new plan was to eliminate the inconvenience and exposure connected with street sales, in addition to guaranteeing honest weight. Such a method also gave the



Auction in Process

manufacturer an opportunity to examine his prospective purchases under more favorable conditions.

The so-called "pinhooker" was stirred to action by this new system. Since there was no license, such as we know today, required to buy tobacco these middlemen roamed the countryside purchasing tobacco from farmers at a reduced rate and reselling it at the markets. This middleman was assisted in his business by the fact that farmers found it expensive to ship small quantities of this "enchanted weed" to the markets. The middleman could pool his purchases and get it to market very economically, allowing him a good margin of profit.

After the Civil War, transportation was greatly improved; and farmers no longer found it necessary to sell their tobacco to the middlemen. The so-called "tobacco roads" were not busy

as they were in prior years. The Slade brothers of Danville, Virginia developed a new curing system about this time and produced a new Bright Leaf product which they called Bonanza. This invention served to expand tobacco growing.

Increased production and the penetration of railroads into more southern areas made expansion of the loose-leaf sales system well nigh inevitable. The auction warehouses seemed to furnish a satisfactory meeting place for the tobacco farmer and manufacturer.

The people of South Carolina owe much to Mr. Frank M. Rogers of Florence, who, after cultivating tobacco for five years, went to Durham and persuaded manufacturers to come to his city and establish a market for the tobacco farmers' product. Mr. Rogers' endeavor of 1890 marked the beginning of a prosperous industry for South Carolina.

Today there are eleven tobacco auction markets in our state where our farmers offer over one-hundred million pounds of "golden weed" in exchange for over sixty-six million dollars.



Breaktime!

We can see that the efforts of those early producers to establish a satisfactory place in which to meet the manufacturer and exchange goods, were certainly well-invested efforts and have served to boost the economy of South Carolina by billions of dollars.

## 1960 MARKET

August 11, 1960! This was the big day that all South Carolina tobacco farmers had been working toward. On this day all 41 warehouses on South Carolina's 11 markets officially opened for business and the chant of the tobacco auctioneer was heard all across South Carolina's famous tobacco belt. This opening date of August 11 was some two weeks behind the July 30, 1959 opening date. 1960's late opening date can be blamed on the extreme unseasonal weather conditions. An unusually cold winter killed tobacco plants in all plant beds and tobacco farmers had to make a very intensive effort to obtain young tobacco plants from other sources. During and after planting, weather conditions were still unusually wet and cold, thereby causing damage to a large number of plants, and many tobacco fields had to be replanted. On July 28th and 29th, tropical storm Brenda approached and passed the South Carolina coast dumping from five to eight inches of rain in some lower South Carolina tobacco growing areas. These extremely wet conditions caused some farmers to have to rush tobacco harvesting. In some instances the tobacco had to be carried out of the field by hand. This was just another problem of farming with which all farmers are faced at one time or another.

Georgia's tobacco markets opened on July 28th with discrimination being shown against South Carolina and other out-of-state tobacco offered on the Georgia markets. Out-of-state tobacco had to be marked with a blue tag, and it was reported that the out-of-state tobacco was bringing offers of \$15 to \$18 per hundred pounds lower than the native Georgia tobacco. Most sellers of course rejected the offers as too low. A U. S. District Judge in Georgia, acting on a petition from warehouse operators in Statesboro and Swainsboro, enjoined Georgia from enforcing its "Blue Tag Law."

South Carolina Tobacco Growers were faced with the MH-30 problem early during the growing season. This was also a prob-



Going to the Redrying Plant

lem which faced tobacco growers in many other states throughout the Tobacco Belt.

MH-30 is a chemical which can be used to control suckering in tobacco. This chemical saves the tobacco growers many hours of hard labor and much money. The United States Department of Agriculture during late May cautioned tobacco growers that the use of maleic hydrazide (MH-30) on tobacco to control sucker growth could seriously jeopardize the tobacco price support program and the domestic and export markets for United States tobacco. This caution to growers was released by the USDA after it had received strong protests against the use of the chemical from the major tobacco companies.

The tobacco companies emphatically stated that they would not knowingly buy tobacco treated with this chemical. They

based their protests on evidence collected from their laboratory tests on the various tobacco types which had been sprayed with MH-30. The tobacco companies finally cheered growers at the beginning of the Georgia tobacco selling season by indicating that no tobacco would be downgraded because of treatment with the MH-30 chemical.

Concern about the use of maleic hydrazide (MH-30) on tobacco was also shared by the Tobacco Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. Congressman Watkins M. Abbitt of Virginia, Chairman of Tobacco Subcommittee, reported on May 4, 1960, that the committee feels the MH-30 problem is one of great importance to the future of American tobacco because of lack of acceptance of treated tobacco by buyers in both domestic and foreign markets.

In its statement, the Tobacco Subcommittee recommended that "in view of this very perilous situation" growers should "go slow" in the use of maleic hydrazide (MH-30) on tobacco until the question is definitely and finally resolved as to its effect on tobacco quality. Accordingly, the committee has directed the Department of Agriculture to undertake a comprehensive and concentrated study of the use of MH-30 on tobacco and its effect on the leaf. After adequate conclusive data have been gathered, the Department has been directed to submit its findings to the Tobacco Subcommittee.

In compliance with the directive from the Committee, and considering best interests of the entire tobacco industry, the USDA is now making an unbiased comprehensive study of the effect of MH-30 on the quality of different tobacco types.

The greatest volume of tobacco was sold during September. Total sales in September of 1960 were up almost forty-nine million pounds and over thirty million dollars over September of 1959. Total sales for September on the eleven markets amounted to \$45,581,634.54. The average rate sold for producers on all South Carolina markets for September was \$62.2970 per hundred pounds as compared to \$61.8513 per hundred in September 1959 which represented an increase of \$.4457 per hundred over 1959.

The 1960 tobacco season ended with the Mullins' Market closing on October 14. Total producer sales for the 1960 season came to 129,239,677 pounds of tobacco which brought \$80,102,623.59 to growers. This represents an average of 61.98 cents per pound

which is 1.17 cents per pound less than the 63.15 cents per pound brought in 1959. Producer sales in 1960 topped the 1959 season by 10,722,740 pounds.

## IMPORTANCE OF TOBACCO

**EDITORS NOTE:** The following USDA News Release of September 16, 1960 is being printed in hopes that the readers of this Tobacco Report will realize the importance of tobacco to our free economy.

Cooperating with the FBI and U. S. Department of Agriculture investigators, agents of the Bureau of Customs have seized 280 pounds of tobacco seed placed in foreign commerce in violation of Federal law. This tobacco seed was being smuggled into Cuba.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished the USDA with information indicating that tobacco seed was to be shipped from the United States to Cuba in violation of the Tobacco Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 516). This Act provides that any export of tobacco seed must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture after he has assured himself that the seed will be used only for research purposes. Immediate inquiry was undertaken.

On August 31 USDA investigators observed two cartons in transit from Washington, D. C., to Idlewild Airport, New York, N. Y., which were believed to contain the seed in question. Investigation disclosed that the total weight of these two cartons was 280 pounds.

USDA made arrangements with the Bureau of Customs to have agents of that Bureau inspect the cartons when placed in foreign commerce to determine whether they actually contained tobacco seed, inasmuch as no permit had been granted by the Secretary for such a large shipment.

On September 1 the Bureau of Customs learned that an export declaration had been filed for the two cartons for shipment via Cubana Airlines from New York to the National Agrarian Reform Institute, Havana, Cuba. The shipment was classified under schedules for barley seed and/or grain seed with a declared valuation of \$10.

The Bureau of Customs inspected these cartons pursuant to its authority and found them to contain tobacco seed. Official

seizure was then made by Customs agents on September 3 at Idlewild Airport under provisions of Title 22 U.S.C. 401.

This close cooperation of Government departments prevented export of a quantity of tobacco seed that could have had a serious effect on American tobacco growers and American tobacco markets, USDA experts said. Technicians stated this quantity could seed 50,000 acres of tobacco land, and if the foreign producer using the seed could produce at American yields per acre, it would produce about 50 million pounds of tobacco.

Whatever sources were sending this material out of the United States apparently did so knowing full well it was in violation of law in view of the manner in which the seed was declared and the valuation placed on it, officials said. Fresh tobacco seed in the United States generally sells from \$3 to \$4 per ounce, which would make this shipment worth between \$13,440 and \$18,000 rather than the \$10 valuation placed on it. There are about 350,000 tobacco seeds per ounce.



In the 17th Century, Tobacco was Used for Money

At an FAO conference in Mexico City, Mexico, from August 8 to August 20, 1960, an official of the Cuban Government stated that Cuban experimental stations are working to develop banks of foundation seed, that "Cuba has cane and tobacco seed stocks outstanding among all those of the world and that Cuba intended to increase burley tobacco production for local use and for export."

In view of the seed seizure incident, USDA urges producers and tobacco seed dealers to alert the Department to any unusually large purchases of tobacco seed under circumstances that appear questionable.

## TOBACCO FACTS

### THE TOBACCO SEED—A LITTLE GIANT

How would you like to count the seed in an ounce of tobacco seed? This may seem like a small task, but wait before you say yes. This little offspring of Mother Nature is so small that it takes about 350,000 to weigh 1 ounce.

To put it another way, if we piled them 1 inch deep on this page we would have almost 6 million seed, weighing slightly over 1 pound. Assuming each one germinated and was transplanted, this pile of seed would be sufficient to plant about 750 acres of tobacco.

However, to be assured of adequate plants during a relatively short transplanting season, growers sow about 1 ounce of seed in plant beds for each 3 to 6 acres of tobacco to be planted.

Minute as it may be, size is perhaps the only thing small about this little dynamo. Since the time explorers found tobacco cultivated and used by the Indians in the Americas, this herb has been destined to greatness. In 1612, 2 years before his marriage to Pocahontas, John Rolfe began cultivating tobacco at Jamestown, site of the first permanent English settlement in America.

During the next 348 years the story of tobacco has been one filled with adventure. This successful family cousin of the tomato, potato, petunia, and the lowly jimson weed has been a mainstay in American life and agriculture since colonial days and has found its way to the four corners of the earth. Smoked



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in the pipe, it was a symbol of peace between the Indian and White man. As an export, it brought the early colonist much needed manufactured goods from Europe.

## PRODUCTION

From its meager beginning, let's see what tobacco means to us today. In 1960 production in the United States is forecast at about 1.9 billion pounds, comprised of six major classes—flue-cured, air-cured, cigar filler, cigar binder, and cigar wrapper. Last year about 1.8 billion pounds were produced from which producers received \$1,057 million in cash receipts.

The 1959 crop was harvested from about 1,150,000 acres. This acreage made up only about 0.4 percent of the acreage of all crops harvested in the United States, yet cash receipts from the crop represented 7.4 percent of the total from crop marketings.

Tobacco ranked fourth among individual crops, falling short of cash receipts from cotton, wheat, and corn. For each acre of tobacco produced and marketed, the grower's capital outlay plus around 300 to 500 man-hours of labor returned him an average of \$919.

## EXPORTS

On a declared weight basis, exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 466 million pounds in 1959, and were valued at \$346 million. During the 1955-59 period, exports averaged 500 million pounds in weight and \$350 million in value.

Flue-cured made up about four-fifths of the total. But it's not all a one-way trade. We imported 152 million pounds of tobacco last year, the bulk of the total coming from Turkey, Greece, and Cuba. From 1955 through 1959, total imports averaged 129 million pounds.

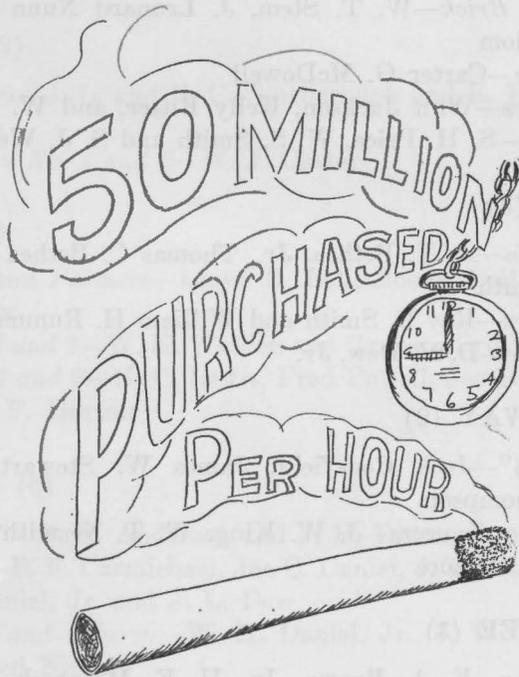
This imported tobacco is primarily used for blending with flue-cured and burley tobaccos in order to improve the taste and aroma of cigarettes, and for use in manufacturing cigars.

During 1959, consumers spent over \$7 billion on tobacco products of which over \$6 billion went for cigarettes alone. The Federal Government and the States took \$2.7 billion of this in taxes. On cigarettes, the Federal tax is 8 cents a pack, while rates in States taxing cigarettes (47 States in 1960) range from

2 to 8 cents a pack. In addition, some local taxes are imposed on cigarettes.

### PER CAPITA USE . . .

On a per capita basis, Americans 15 years old and over puffed away about 186 packs last year. Thus, of the record-high 490 billion cigarettes manufactured in this country last year, Mr. Per Capita smoked a mere 3,720, or about 10 a day.



On an equivalent domestic farm sales weight basis, about 370 cigarettes are currently produced from 1 pound of tobacco. Can you imagine one little tobacco seed representing a potential of about 75 cigarettes? It's true, as it takes the cured leaf from about five plants to weigh a pound.

\*U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service

## LIST OF 41 TOBACCO WAREHOUSES FOR 1960

## CONWAY (3)

*Big Planters*—T. T. Mitchell and Elmo Mitchell  
*New Farmers*—W. E. Allen and A. D. Strickland  
*Spivey's 1 and 2*—Bayliss L. Spivey and Richard A. Spivey

## DARLINGTON (4)

*Center Brick*—W. T. Stem, J. Leonard Nunn and Wiley Odom  
*Milling*—Carter G. McDowell  
*Planters*—Whit Jackson, Kelly Ritter, and W. R. Jackson  
*Price's*—S. H. Price, W. S. Smith and S. J. Webster

## DILLON (3)

*Big Tin*—A. V. Bethea, Jr., Thomas C. Bethea and H. H. Smith  
*Growers*—Roy L. Smith and William H. Rummage  
*Pee Dee*—D. M. Dew, Jr.

## HEMINGWAY (2)

*Big "4"*—Jack Cockfield, James W. Stewart, and Pat Thompson  
*Tobacco Growers*—J. W. King, W. T. Nesmith and R. B. Lawrimore

## KINGSTREE (3)

*Carolina*—F. A. Brown, Jr., H. E. McIntosh and W. C. Webber  
*Fair Deal*—W. K. Joyce and G. O. Joyce  
*Farmers*—B. W. Bragg

## LAKE CITY (8)

*Bowen's*—G. R. Bowen, A. M. Bowen, David G. Bowen and Edward C. Bowen  
*Farmers*—Guy E. McFadden and Jack E. McFadden  
*Graham and New Home (Floyd Brothers)*—H. C., L. F., D. B., and C. E. Floyd

*New Independent*—Leroy Bishop, J. Paul Bishop, and J. Hayden Igleheart

*Planters*—Jack Stewart

*Singletary's*—Wesley J. Singletary, Robbie H. Askins, T. A. Jones, Buck White and Ralph White

*Star No. 1*—W. S. Lynch, Billy Lynch, Jimmy Lynch and Francis Brown

*Star No. 2*—W. S. Lynch, Billy Lynch, Jimmy Lynch and Francis Brown

### LAMAR (2)

*Farmers*—J. L. and R. C. Scarborough and E. H. Segars & Co.

*Planters No. 1 and 2*—W. J. Carter

### LORIS (3)

*Bell's and Farmers*—Lloyd B. Bell, Roscoe Bell and E. H. Cox

*Brick 1 and 2*—W. K. Walden and Graham Brothers

*Lewis 1 and 2*—H. C. Lewis, Fred Powell, Joe Burnette and S. F. Horton

### MULLINS (6)

*Big "3"*—B. N. Anderson and J. H. Dixon, Jr.

*Brick*—B. F. Carmichael, Joe C. Daniel, J. W. Daniel, W. H. Daniel, Jr. and J. L. Dew

*Daniel and Liberty*—W. H. Daniel, Jr., J. W. Daniel and Fred Nichols

*Dixon and Clark*—G. E. Smith, W. P. Clark, J. T. Harris, P. D. McMichael, M. W. Cox and Walter Penn Clark

*Neal and Dixons and Independent*—L. H. Bane, Jr., C. C. Smith and J. A. Battles

*Twin State*—R. J. Harris, Paul O'dell Wilson, P. R. Floyd, Jr., and John Henry Waller

### PAMPLICO (3)

*Independent and Brick*—Otis P. Joyce, A. A. Munn and Henry Holiday

*Pamplico and Banner*—M. C. Coleman and J. R. Coleman  
*Planters*—W. D. Boling, Pres., D. D. Evans, Sec. and Treas.,  
 G. F. Cox, Sales Mgr., J. W. Culberson, Jr., Sales Mgr.

#### TIMMONSVILLE (4)

*Farmers and Palmetto No. 1*—Burnie E. Cook, H. Penn  
 Thomas, Cleo A. Young, F. Julian Vaughn, D. Baxter  
 Cook, and Douglas L. Cook

*Farmers and Palmetto No. 2*—B. E. Cook, H. P. Thomas,  
 C. A. Young, and F. J. Vaughn

*Gregory's*—H. H. Gregory and Ray A. Baker

*Planters*—J. C. Chaffin and C. C. Chandler

TABLE 3—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR AUGUST 1960 BY MARKETS

11 Markets—41 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 .....	3	3,520,158	\$ 2,198,313.92	69,064	\$ 32,621.29	238,904	\$ 144,946.38	3,828,126	\$ 2,375,881.59
Darlington .....	4	3,369,024	2,019,593.42	94,694	43,667.02	370,706	222,919.09	3,834,424	2,286,179.53
Dillon .....	3	2,155,086	1,244,789.75	26,030	10,280.27	304,168	163,114.07	2,485,284	1,418,184.09
Hemingway .....	2	3,684,757	2,294,799.01	17,988	9,352.06	249,394	145,131.66	3,952,139	2,449,282.73
Kingstree .....	3	4,481,864	2,822,200.09	76,756	41,118.20	375,918	225,640.47	4,934,538	3,088,958.76
Lake City .....	8	13,767,872	8,753,971.54	569,952	296,460.32	832,308	495,947.77	15,170,132	9,546,379.63
Lamar .....	2	1,464,741	868,187.50	30,294	14,704.73	153,850	87,690.18	1,648,885	970,582.41
Loris .....	3	2,898,816	1,822,625.37	154,602	82,646.74	138,486	77,312.00	3,186,904	1,982,584.11
Mullins .....	6	13,021,566	7,887,947.35	264,770	126,604.26	1,337,434	779,459.30	14,623,770	8,794,010.91
Pamplico .....	3	3,138,696	1,992,078.79	65,700	35,950.59	242,512	144,146.78	3,446,908	2,172,176.16
Timmons ville .....	4	7,539,804	4,624,054.86	285,646	137,935.32	1,112,574	667,012.31	8,938,024	5,429,002.49
Total Sales August 1960 .....		59,037,384	\$ 36,528,561.60	1,655,496	\$ 831,340.80	5,356,254	\$ 3,153,320.01	66,049,134	\$ 40,513,222.41
Total Sales August 1959 .....		96,798,631	61,413,400.84	2,429,156	1,232,452.03	8,171,240	4,937,714.52	107,399,027	67,583,567.39
Decrease in 1960 .....		37,761,247	24,884,839.24	773,660	401,111.23	2,814,986	1,784,394.51	41,349,893	27,070,344.98

Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, By Markets, Month of August—Per cwt:

	1960	1959		1960	1959		1960	1959
Conway .....	\$62.4438	\$63.3012	Hemingway .....	\$62.2782	\$64.0815	Lamar .....	\$59.2724	\$59.7624
Darlington ..	59.9459	60.4897	Kingstree ...	62.9693	62.4423	Loris .....	62.9835	62.4517
Dillon .....	57.7606	59.3036	Lake City ..	63.5826	65.2735	Mullins .....	60.5760	63.4591
						Pamplico ...	\$63.4684	\$65.7175
						Timmons ville	61.3236	62.9489

Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, All Markets, August 1960: \$61.5104. All Markets, August 1959: \$63.4444. Decrease Rate in 1960 \$1.9340.

TABLE 4—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR SEPTEMBER 1960 BY MARKETS

11 Markets—41 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 .....	3	2,864,800	\$ 1,837,622.33	65,534	\$ 28,307.93	221,656	\$ 127,892.28	3,151,990	\$ 1,993,822.54
Darlington .....	4	2,956,796	1,729,831.41	69,308	33,856.46	297,278	171,842.75	3,323,882	1,985,530.62
Dillon .....	3	1,865,722	1,102,862.36	83,574	38,713.07	164,670	85,701.18	2,113,966	1,227,276.61
Hemingway .....	2	2,809,689	1,769,061.48	15,276	7,542.02	225,728	119,947.85	3,050,693	1,896,551.35
Kingtree .....	3	2,188,240	1,299,637.73	65,492	31,881.35	321,856	176,903.23	2,575,588	1,508,422.31
Lake City .....	8	12,128,034	7,688,355.19	679,646	337,364.76	900,060	518,311.06	13,707,740	8,544,031.01
Lamar .....	2	981,040	571,989.43	20,712	8,877.27	97,822	50,055.11	1,099,574	630,871.81
Loris .....	3	4,518,688	2,872,160.69	129,970	67,151.71	221,720	111,394.13	4,870,378	3,050,706.53
Mullins .....	6	24,864,698	15,621,064.29	449,892	209,683.24	2,407,634	1,405,243.60	27,722,224	17,235,991.13
Pamplico .....	3	2,967,332	1,905,466.36	93,398	51,540.26	278,976	158,300.86	3,339,706	2,115,307.48
Timmons ville .....	4	7,786,752	4,675,557.57	432,038	211,808.63	964,320	555,756.95	9,183,110	5,443,123.15
Total Sales September 1960 .....		65,931,791	\$ 41,073,558.84	2,104,840	1,026,726.70	6,101,720	3,481,349.00	74,138,351	45,581,634.54
Total Sales September 1959 .....		21,718,306	13,433,052.80	1,053,964	486,399.47	2,492,168	1,378,261.35	25,264,438	15,297,713.62
Increase in 1960 .....		44,213,485	27,640,506.04	1,050,876	540,327.23	3,609,552	2,103,087.65	48,873,913	30,283,920.92
Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, By Markets, Month of September—Per cwt:									
		1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
Conway .....		\$64.1449	\$64.1360	\$62.9629	\$62.4716	\$58.2993	\$53.1515	\$64.2148	\$64.0437
Darlington .....		58.5036	55.3672	59.3919	55.8246	63.5618	62.7620	60.0450	56.5064
Dillon .....		59.1118	57.7838	63.3933	61.1956	62.8243	63.7850		
Hemingway .....									
Lamar .....									
Loris .....									
Mullins .....									
Pamplico .....									
Timmons ville .....									
Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, All Markets, September 1960: \$62.2970. All Markets, September 1959: \$61.8513. Increase Rate in 1960 \$ .4457.									

TABLE 5—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR OCTOBER 1960 BY MARKET

1 Market—6 Warehouses

MARKETS	Number of Warehouses	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
		Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
Mullins .....	6	4,269,048	\$ 2,499,776.07	229,546	\$ 103,264.04	606,724	\$ 321,068.79	5,105,318	\$ 2,924,108.90
Total Sales October 1960 .....		4,269,048	\$ 2,499,776.07	229,546	\$ 103,264.04	606,724	\$ 321,068.79	5,105,318	\$ 2,924,108.90
Total Sales Season 1960 .....		*129,239,677	*80,102,623.59	3,988,930	1,961,094.72	*12,064,196	*6,955,247.54	145,292,803	89,018,965.85
Total Sales Season 1959 .....		118,516,937	74,846,453.64	3,483,120	1,718,851.50	10,663,408	6,315,975.87	132,663,465	82,881,281.01
Increase for 1960 .....		10,722,740	5,256,169.95	505,810	242,243.22	1,400,788	639,271.67	12,629,338	6,137,684.84
Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, Mullins Market, Month of October 1960				\$58.5558 per cwt.					
Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, All Markets, Season 1960				61.9799 per cwt.					
Average Rate, Sold for Producers Only, All Markets, Season 1959				63.1525 per cwt.					
Decrease in 1960				1.1726 per cwt.					

\* Incorrect August Report, Growers Warehouse, Dillon, Adjusted.

TABLE 6—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1960 BY WAREHOUSES

NAME OF MARKET AND WAREHOUSE	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
<b>CONWAY—</b>								
Big Planters .....	972,166	\$ 617,362.41	23,108	\$ 11,874.12	97,698	\$ 61,844.50	1,092,972	\$ 691,081.03
New Farmers .....	1,356,326	840,759.17	20,368	9,457.82	89,770	52,641.34	1,466,464	902,858.33
Spivey's 1 & 2 .....	1,191,666	740,192.34	25,588	11,289.35	51,436	30,460.54	1,268,690	781,942.23
Total .....	3,520,158	\$ 2,198,313.92	69,064	\$ 32,621.29	238,904	\$ 144,946.38	3,828,126	\$ 2,375,881.59
<b>DARLINGTON—</b>								
Center Brick .....	778,608	\$ 473,070.26	14,538	\$ 6,572.14	69,086	\$ 38,037.91	857,232	\$ 517,680.31
Millings .....	450,114	264,978.95	22,094	10,513.65	45,374	26,654.75	517,582	302,142.35
Planters .....	1,166,076	701,067.43	31,144	14,323.88	143,272	90,074.75	1,340,492	805,466.06
Prices .....	979,226	580,481.78	26,918	12,257.35	112,974	68,151.68	1,119,118	660,890.81
Total .....	3,369,024	\$ 2,019,598.42	94,694	\$ 43,667.02	370,706	\$ 222,919.09	3,834,424	\$ 2,286,179.53
<b>DILLON—</b>								
Big Tin .....	853,356	\$ 487,280.95	5,114	\$ 1,905.05	106,464	\$ 59,143.50	964,934	\$ 548,329.50
Growers .....	330,064	190,913.47	8,344	3,026.70	28,504	13,822.46	366,912	207,767.63
Pee Dee .....	971,666	566,590.33	12,572	5,348.52	169,200	90,143.11	1,153,438	662,086.96
Total .....	2,155,086	\$ 1,244,789.75	26,030	\$ 10,280.27	304,168	\$ 163,114.07	2,485,284	\$ 1,418,184.09
<b>HEMINGWAY—</b>								
Big "G" .....	1,601,800	\$ 989,829.32	15,684	\$ 7,985.08	83,334	\$ 48,707.82	1,700,818	\$ 1,046,522.22
Tobacco Growers .....	2,082,957	1,304,969.69	2,304	1,366.98	166,060	96,423.84	2,251,321	1,402,700.51
Total .....	3,684,757	\$ 2,294,799.01	17,988	\$ 9,352.06	249,394	\$ 145,131.66	3,952,139	\$ 2,449,282.73
<b>KINGSTREE—</b>								
Carolina .....	1,660,966	\$ 1,058,061.32	53,698	\$ 29,768.61	68,822	\$ 30,720.14	1,783,486	\$ 1,118,550.07
Fair Deal .....	1,839,512	1,154,563.45	2,726	1,476.94	217,576	140,230.12	2,059,814	1,296,270.51
Farmers .....	981,386	609,575.32	20,332	9,872.65	89,520	54,690.21	1,091,238	674,133.18
Total .....	4,481,864	\$ 2,822,200.09	76,756	\$ 41,118.20	375,918	\$ 225,640.47	4,934,538	\$ 3,088,968.76
<b>LAKE CITY—</b>								
Bowen's .....	3,038,964	\$ 1,917,425.33	133,150	\$ 70,811.62	169,972	\$ 105,544.60	3,342,086	\$ 2,098,781.55
Farmers .....	1,920,964	1,231,866.88	86,012	47,502.30	74,938	43,926.96	2,081,914	1,323,296.14
Floyd Brothers .....	1,558,588	991,523.89	30,960	13,702.66	87,124	45,796.94	1,676,612	1,051,023.49

New Independent .....	1,871,100	1,205,733.70	98,260	51,935.27	26,504	16,003.41	1,995,864	1,273,672.38
Planters .....	1,170,894	746,527.98	40,416	21,021.17	126,708	77,626.05	1,338,018	845,174.20
Singletary's .....	1,536,490	958,096.37	68,752	31,993.25	237,196	144,476.33	1,642,378	1,134,565.95
Star No. 1 .....	1,575,502	1,002,605.08	44,468	22,116.41	73,604	41,116.50	1,898,574	1,065,837.99
Star No. 2 .....	1,095,480	700,187.31	67,944	37,377.64	36,262	21,457.98	1,199,686	759,022.93
Total .....	13,767,872 \$	8,753,971.54	569,952 \$	296,460.32	832,308 \$	495,947.77	15,170,132 \$	9,546,379.63
<b>LAMAR—</b>								
Farmers .....	522,463 \$	307,459.06	1,086 \$	611.14	54,162 \$	31,126.67	577,711 \$	339,196.87
Planters No. 1 & 2 .....	942,278	560,728.44	29,208	14,093.59	99,688	56,563.51	1,071,174	631,335.54
Total .....	1,464,741 \$	868,187.50	30,294 \$	14,704.73	153,850 \$	87,690.18	1,648,885 \$	970,582.41
<b>LORIS—</b>								
Bell's and Farmers .....	1,011,306 \$	641,362.73	54,370 \$	27,270.32	26,824 \$	15,872.87	1,092,500 \$	684,505.92
Brick No. 1 & 2 .....	754,808	464,789.91	52,416	28,248.33	42,466	23,392.21	849,690	516,430.45
Lewis No. 1 & 2 .....	1,127,702	716,472.73	47,816	27,128.09	69,196	38,046.92	1,244,714	781,647.74
Total .....	2,893,816 \$	1,822,625.37	154,602 \$	82,646.74	138,486 \$	77,312.00	3,186,904 \$	1,982,584.11
<b>MULLINS—</b>								
Big 3 .....	2,328,898 \$	1,396,686.99	33,896 \$	17,707.06	214,544 \$	122,037.33	2,577,338 \$	1,536,431.38
Brick .....	2,324,548	1,382,115.78	56,538	25,502.47	156,234	94,121.67	2,537,320	1,501,739.92
Daniel & Liberty .....	2,205,042	1,336,290.10	66,280	33,722.87	128,934	73,354.18	2,400,256	1,443,367.15
Dixon & Clark .....	2,156,594	1,335,869.79	47,620	22,586.58	232,246	122,823.50	2,436,460	1,481,279.87
Neal & Dixon & Independent .....	1,954,386	1,199,459.19	60,132	27,012.28	194,220	109,243.70	2,208,788	1,335,275.17
Twin State 1, 2 & 3 .....	2,052,098	1,237,525.50	254	73.00	411,256	257,878.92	2,463,608	1,495,477.42
Total .....	13,021,566 \$	7,887,947.35	264,770 \$	126,604.26	1,337,434 \$	779,459.30	14,623,770 \$	8,794,010.91
<b>PAMPLICO—</b>								
Independent & Brick .....	856,296 \$	546,927.09	11,874 \$	6,250.19	39,666 \$	22,467.62	907,836 \$	575,644.90
Pamplico & Banner .....	1,077,862	686,110.08	26,646	14,661.19	85,728	51,508.18	1,190,236	752,279.45
Planters .....	1,204,538	759,041.62	27,180	15,039.21	117,118	70,170.98	1,348,836	844,251.81
Total .....	3,138,696 \$	1,992,078.79	65,700 \$	35,950.59	242,512 \$	144,146.78	3,446,908 \$	2,172,176.16
<b>TIMMONSVILLE—</b>								
Farmers & Palmetto No. 1 .....	2,364,110 \$	1,459,731.58	90,880 \$	43,970.70	326,612 \$	198,313.44	2,781,602 \$	1,702,015.72
Farmers & Palmetto No. 2 .....	1,942,106	1,174,597.77	124,552	60,875.58	247,854	140,944.38	2,314,512	1,376,417.73
Gregory's .....	2,332,036	1,440,906.13	55,460	25,723.01	341,188	207,940.51	2,728,684	1,674,569.65
Planters .....	901,552	548,819.38	14,754	7,366.03	196,920	119,813.98	1,113,226	675,999.39
Total .....	7,539,804 \$	4,624,054.86	285,646 \$	137,935.32	1,112,574 \$	667,012.31	8,938,024 \$	5,429,002.49
Total Sales August 1960 .....	59,037,384 \$	36,528,561.60	1,655,496 \$	831,340.80	5,356,254 \$	3,153,320.01	66,049,134 \$	40,513,222.41
Total Sales August 1959 .....	96,798,631 \$	61,413,400.84	2,429,156 \$	1,232,452.03	8,171,240 \$	4,987,714.52	107,399,027 \$	67,583,567.39

TABLE 7—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1960 BY WAREHOUSES

NAME OF MARKET AND WAREHOUSE	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
<b>CONWAY—</b>								
Big Planters .....	744,864	\$ 480,845.88	16,880	\$ 8,019.42	97,404	\$ 60,284.74	859,148	\$ 549,149.54
New Farmers .....	1,156,862	744,257.41	27,688	10,689.14	78,686	40,692.24	1,262,686	795,638.79
Spivey's No. 1 & 2 .....	963,574	612,519.54	21,016	9,599.37	45,566	26,915.30	1,030,156	649,034.21
Total .....	2,864,800	\$ 1,837,622.33	65,584	\$ 28,307.93	221,656	\$ 127,892.28	3,151,990	\$ 1,993,822.54
<b>DARLINGTON—</b>								
Center Brick .....	778,326	\$ 461,127.02	9,266	\$ 4,690.78	56,332	\$ 30,639.12	843,924	\$ 496,456.92
Millings .....	424,572	245,059.89	18,072	8,955.05	43,878	24,850.60	486,522	278,865.54
Planters .....	997,736	582,700.47	24,070	11,603.96	106,850	63,318.61	1,128,656	657,623.04
Prices .....	756,162	440,944.03	17,900	8,606.67	90,218	53,034.42	864,280	502,585.12
Total .....	2,956,796	\$ 1,729,831.41	69,308	\$ 33,856.46	297,278	\$ 171,842.75	3,323,382	\$ 1,985,530.62
<b>DILLON—</b>								
Big Tin .....	688,670	\$ 399,311.28	8,276	\$ 2,813.18	64,412	\$ 33,229.63	761,358	\$ 435,354.09
Growers .....	445,482	267,502.36	19,474	8,617.75	33,130	18,253.49	498,086	294,374.10
Pee Dee .....	731,570	436,048.22	55,824	27,282.14	67,128	34,218.06	854,522	497,548.42
Total .....	1,865,722	\$ 1,102,862.36	83,574	\$ 38,713.07	164,670	\$ 85,701.18	2,113,966	\$ 1,227,276.61
<b>HEMINGWAY—</b>								
Big "4" .....	1,221,000	\$ 764,984.77	11,608	\$ 5,755.29	109,154	\$ 63,065.59	1,341,762	\$ 833,805.65
Tobacco Growers .....	1,588,689	1,004,076.71	3,668	1,786.73	116,574	56,882.26	1,708,931	1,062,745.70
Total .....	2,809,689	\$ 1,769,061.48	15,276	\$ 7,542.02	225,728	\$ 119,947.85	3,050,693	\$ 1,896,551.35
<b>KINGSTREE—</b>								
Carolina .....	779,278	\$ 469,865.09	48,446	\$ 23,522.21	71,182	\$ 38,472.69	898,906	\$ 531,859.99
Fair Deal .....	905,102	535,402.24	3,634	1,681.48	161,370	94,655.36	1,070,106	631,739.08
Farmers .....	503,860	294,370.40	13,412	6,677.66	89,304	43,775.18	606,576	344,823.24
Total .....	2,188,240	\$ 1,299,637.73	65,492	\$ 31,881.35	321,856	\$ 176,903.23	2,575,588	\$ 1,508,422.31

**LAKE CITY—**

Bowens .....	2,764,544	\$ 1,767,593.89	123,330	\$ 56,326.87	162,622	\$ 99,624.63	3,050,496	\$ 1,923,545.39
Farmers .....	1,608,344	1,016,464.88	86,370	42,914.03	83,628	46,063.60	1,778,342	1,105,442.51
Floyd Brothers .....	1,885,556	871,484.95	31,672	15,271.25	124,798	66,879.53	1,542,026	953,133.73
New Independent .....	1,816,208	1,171,857.03	97,194	50,324.61	40,362	24,346.51	1,953,764	1,246,523.15
Planters .....	1,267,414	801,954.78	101,498	52,484.61	133,642	75,356.89	1,502,554	929,796.28
Singletary's .....	1,435,590	885,996.13	110,424	53,122.69	198,444	118,020.05	1,744,458	1,057,133.87
Star No. 1 .....	1,404,802	885,732.09	103,622	52,543.37	109,582	61,716.13	1,617,506	999,991.59
Star No. 2 .....	446,076	287,271.44	25,536	14,377.33	46,982	26,803.72	518,594	323,452.49
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12,128,034</b>	<b>\$ 7,688,355.19</b>	<b>679,646</b>	<b>\$ 337,364.76</b>	<b>900,060</b>	<b>\$ 518,311.06</b>	<b>13,707,740</b>	<b>\$ 8,544,031.01</b>

**LAMAR—**

Farmers .....	295,900	\$ 175,376.19	4,236	\$ 1,746.64	29,312	\$ 15,251.62	329,448	\$ 192,374.45
Planters .....	685,140	396,563.24	16,476	7,130.63	68,510	34,803.49	770,126	433,497.36
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>981,040</b>	<b>\$ 571,939.43</b>	<b>20,712</b>	<b>\$ 8,877.27</b>	<b>97,822</b>	<b>\$ 50,055.11</b>	<b>1,099,574</b>	<b>\$ 630,871.81</b>

**LORIS—**

Bell's and Farmers .....	1,771,950	\$ 1,133,087.40	39,184	\$ 20,854.72	64,450	\$ 31,093.50	1,875,584	\$ 1,185,035.62
Brick No. 1 & 2 .....	1,127,998	700,700.74	42,534	22,921.77	66,340	33,303.05	1,236,872	756,925.56
Lewis No. 1 & 2 .....	1,618,740	1,038,872.55	48,252	23,375.22	90,930	46,997.58	1,757,922	1,108,745.35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,518,688</b>	<b>\$ 2,872,160.69</b>	<b>129,970</b>	<b>\$ 67,151.71</b>	<b>221,720</b>	<b>\$ 111,394.13</b>	<b>4,870,378</b>	<b>\$ 3,050,706.53</b>

**MULLINS—**

Big "3" .....	4,075,278	\$ 2,561,905.95	60,044	\$ 27,358.68	368,682	\$ 215,978.97	4,504,004	\$ 2,805,243.60
Brick .....	4,201,342	2,592,415.71	73,870	32,432.84	410,182	229,314.33	4,685,394	2,854,162.93
Daniel and Liberty .....	4,336,852	2,728,221.24	66,514	28,592.89	276,616	164,503.41	4,679,982	2,921,317.54
Dixon and Clark .....	4,138,884	2,623,824.56	137,536	65,191.97	361,332	197,973.00	4,637,752	2,836,989.53
Neal & Dixon & Independent .....	4,084,126	2,583,115.37	89,036	42,113.76	230,728	154,010.46	4,453,890	2,779,239.59
Twin State 1, 2 & 3 .....	4,028,216	2,531,581.46	22,892	13,993.10	710,094	443,463.38	4,761,202	2,989,037.94
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>24,864,696</b>	<b>\$ 15,621,064.29</b>	<b>449,892</b>	<b>\$ 209,683.24</b>	<b>2,407,634</b>	<b>\$ 1,405,243.60</b>	<b>27,722,224</b>	<b>\$ 17,235,991.13</b>

**PAMPLICO—**

Independent & Brick .....	796,306	\$ 512,509.93	20,212	\$ 11,307.56	39,960	\$ 21,829.02	856,478	\$ 545,646.51
Pamplico & Banner .....	1,003,394	644,953.60	42,480	24,123.42	91,290	50,465.56	1,137,164	719,542.58
Planters .....	1,167,632	748,002.83	30,706	16,109.28	147,726	86,006.28	1,346,064	850,118.39
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,967,332</b>	<b>\$ 1,905,466.36</b>	<b>93,398</b>	<b>\$ 51,540.26</b>	<b>278,976</b>	<b>\$ 158,300.86</b>	<b>3,339,706</b>	<b>\$ 2,115,307.48</b>

TABLE 7—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1960 BY WAREHOUSES—(Continued)

NAME OF MARKET AND WAREHOUSE	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
<b>TIMMONSVILLE—</b>								
Farmers & Palmetto No. 1 .....	2,293,890	\$ 1,379,524.75	138,368	\$ 70,445.73	282,410	\$ 155,107.37	2,714,668	\$ 1,605,077.85
Farmers & Palmetto No. 2 .....	1,942,292	1,157,762.18	183,930	89,553.90	199,154	111,618.73	2,325,376	1,353,934.81
Gregory's .....	2,776,034	1,687,493.62	80,546	37,223.86	360,152	221,304.70	3,216,732	1,946,022.18
Planters .....	774,536	450,777.02	29,194	14,586.14	122,604	67,726.15	926,334	533,088.31
Total .....	7,786,752	\$ 4,675,557.57	432,038	\$ 211,808.63	964,320	\$ 555,756.95	9,183,110	\$ 5,443,123.15
Total Sales September 1960 .....	65,931,791	\$ 41,073,558.84	2,104,840	\$ 1,026,726.70	6,101,720	\$ 3,481,349.00	74,138,351	\$ 45,581,634.54
Total Sales September 1959 .....	21,718,306	\$ 13,433,052.30	1,053,964	\$ 486,399.47	2,492,168	\$ 1,378,261.35	25,264,438	\$ 15,297,713.62
Increase in 1960 .....	44,213,485	\$ 27,640,506.04	1,050,876	\$ 540,327.23	3,609,552	\$ 2,103,087.65	48,873,913	\$ 30,283,920.92

TABLE 8—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1960 BY WAREHOUSES

NAME OF MARKET AND WAREHOUSE	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
<b>MULLINS—</b>								
Big 3 .....	681,024	\$ 409,479.92	20,290	\$ 8,305.82	64,894	\$ 35,407.28	766,208	\$ 453,193.02
Brick .....	698,544	400,713.38	31,714	12,261.32	97,388	54,538.80	827,646	467,513.50
Daniel and Liberty .....	637,374	365,118.58	44,534	18,747.82	94,852	49,174.52	776,760	433,040.92
Dixon and Clark .....	832,192	492,340.50	70,124	28,490.66	92,274	45,733.45	994,590	566,564.61
Neal & Dixon & Independent .....	698,834	407,259.48	58,826	33,434.96	43,484	15,831.60	796,144	456,526.04
Twin State 1, 2 & 3 .....	731,080	424,864.21	4,058	2,023.46	214,832	120,383.14	949,970	547,270.81
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,269,048</b>	<b>\$ 2,499,776.07</b>	<b>229,546</b>	<b>\$ 103,264.04</b>	<b>606,724</b>	<b>\$ 321,068.79</b>	<b>5,105,318</b>	<b>\$ 2,924,108.90</b>
Total Sales October 1960 .....	4,269,048	\$ 2,499,776.07	229,546	\$ 103,264.04	606,724	\$ 321,068.79	5,105,318	\$ 2,924,108.90
Total Sales Season 1960 .....	129,239,677	\$ 80,102,623.59	3,988,930	\$ 1,961,094.72	12,064,196	\$ 6,955,247.54	145,292,803	\$ 89,018,965.85
Total Sales Season 1959 .....	118,516,937	\$ 74,846,453.64	3,483,120	\$ 1,718,851.50	10,663,408	\$ 6,315,975.87	132,663,465	\$ 82,881,281.01
Increase for 1960 .....	10,722,740	\$ 5,256,169.95	505,810	\$ 242,243.22	1,400,788	\$ 639,271.67	12,629,338	\$ 6,137,684.84

TABLE 9—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES BY MARKETS AND WAREHOUSES FOR 1960 SEASON

NAME OF MARKET AND WAREHOUSE	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
<b>CONWAY—</b>								
Big Planters .....	1,717,030	\$ 1,098,207.79	39,988	\$ 19,893.54	195,102	\$ 122,129.24	1,952,120	\$ 1,240,230.57
New Farmers .....	2,512,688	1,585,016.58	48,006	20,146.96	168,456	98,833.58	2,729,150	1,698,497.12
Spivey's 1 & 2 .....	2,155,240	1,352,711.88	46,604	20,888.72	97,002	57,375.84	2,298,846	1,430,976.44
Total .....	6,384,958	\$ 4,035,936.25	134,598	\$ 60,929.22	460,560	\$ 272,838.66	6,980,116	\$ 4,369,704.13
<b>DARLINGTON—</b>								
Center Brick .....	1,551,994	\$ 934,197.28	23,804	\$ 11,262.92	125,418	\$ 68,677.03	1,701,156	\$ 1,014,137.23
Milling .....	874,686	510,033.84	40,166	19,468.70	89,252	51,505.35	1,004,104	581,007.89
Planters .....	2,163,812	1,283,767.90	55,214	25,927.84	250,122	153,393.36	2,469,148	1,463,089.10
Prices .....	1,735,388	1,021,425.81	44,818	20,864.02	203,192	121,186.10	1,983,398	1,163,475.93
Total .....	6,325,820	\$ 3,749,424.83	164,002	\$ 77,523.48	667,984	\$ 394,761.84	7,157,806	\$ 4,221,710.15
<b>DILLON—</b>								
Big Tin .....	1,542,026	\$ 886,592.23	13,390	\$ 4,718.23	170,376	\$ 92,373.13	1,726,292	\$ 983,683.59
Growers .....	*777,000	*459,148.41	*26,866	*11,407.63	*61,132	*31,535.69	864,988	502,141.73
Pee Dee .....	1,709,236	1,002,638.55	68,396	32,630.66	236,328	124,366.17	2,007,960	1,159,635.33
Total .....	4,022,262	\$ 2,348,379.19	108,652	\$ 48,756.52	468,336	\$ 248,324.99	4,599,250	\$ 2,645,460.70
<b>HEMINGWAY—</b>								
Big Four .....	2,822,800	\$ 1,754,814.09	27,292	\$ 13,740.37	192,488	\$ 111,773.41	3,042,580	\$ 1,880,327.87
Tobacco Growers .....	3,671,646	2,309,046.40	5,972	3,153.71	282,634	153,306.10	3,960,252	2,465,506.21
Total .....	6,494,446	\$ 4,063,860.49	33,264	\$ 16,894.08	475,122	\$ 265,079.51	7,002,832	\$ 4,345,834.08
<b>KINGSTREE—</b>								
Carolina .....	2,440,244	\$ 1,527,926.41	102,144	\$ 53,290.82	140,004	\$ 69,192.83	2,682,392	\$ 1,650,410.06
Fair Deal .....	2,744,614	1,689,965.69	6,360	3,158.42	378,946	234,885.48	3,129,920	1,928,009.59
Farmers .....	1,485,246	903,945.72	33,744	16,550.31	178,824	98,465.89	1,697,814	1,018,961.42
Total .....	6,670,104	\$ 4,121,837.82	142,248	\$ 72,999.55	697,774	\$ 402,543.70	7,510,126	\$ 4,597,381.07
<b>LAKE CITY—</b>								
Bowen .....	5,803,508	\$ 3,685,019.22	256,480	\$ 127,138.49	332,594	\$ 205,169.23	6,392,582	\$ 4,017,326.94
Farmers .....	3,529,308	2,248,331.76	172,382	90,476.33	158,566	89,990.56	3,860,256	2,428,738.65
Floyd Brothers .....	2,944,094	1,863,013.84	62,622	28,973.91	211,922	112,176.47	3,218,638	2,004,164.22

New Independent .....	3,687,308	2,377,590.73	196,454	102,259.88	66,866	40,349.92	3,949,628	2,520,200.53
Planters .....	2,438,308	1,548,482.76	141,914	73,505.78	260,350	152,981.94	2,840,572	1,774,970.48
Singletary's .....	2,972,020	1,844,092.50	179,176	85,115.94	435,640	262,496.38	3,586,836	2,191,704.82
Star No. 1 .....	2,979,804	1,888,337.17	148,090	74,659.78	183,186	102,832.63	3,311,080	2,065,829.53
Star No. 2 .....	1,541,566	987,458.75	93,480	51,754.97	83,244	48,261.70	1,718,280	1,087,475.42
Total .....	25,896,906	16,442,326.73	1,249,598	633,825.08	1,732,968	1,014,258.83	28,877,872	18,090,410.64
<b>LAMAR—</b>								
Farmers .....	818,363	482,835.25	5,322	2,357.78	83,474	46,378.29	907,159	531,571.32
Planters .....	1,627,418	957,291.68	45,684	21,224.22	168,198	91,367.00	1,841,300	1,069,882.90
Total .....	2,445,781	1,440,126.93	51,006	23,582.00	251,672	137,745.29	2,748,459	1,601,454.22
<b>LORIS—</b>								
Bell and Farmers .....	2,783,256	1,774,450.13	93,554	48,125.04	91,274	46,966.37	2,968,084	1,869,541.54
Brick 1 and 2 .....	1,882,806	1,185,490.65	94,950	51,170.10	108,806	56,695.26	2,086,562	1,273,356.01
Lewis 1 and 2 .....	2,746,442	1,754,845.28	96,068	50,503.31	160,126	85,044.50	3,002,636	1,890,393.09
Total .....	7,412,504	4,694,786.06	284,572	149,798.45	360,206	188,706.13	8,057,282	5,033,290.64
<b>MULLINS—</b>								
Big Three .....	7,085,200	4,368,072.86	114,230	53,371.56	647,620	373,423.58	7,847,050	4,794,868.00
Brick .....	7,219,434	4,375,244.87	162,122	70,196.63	663,804	377,974.85	8,045,960	4,823,416.35
Daniel and Liberty .....	7,179,268	4,429,629.92	177,328	81,063.53	499,902	287,032.11	7,856,498	4,797,725.61
Dixon and Clark .....	7,127,670	4,452,034.85	255,230	116,269.21	685,852	366,529.95	8,068,802	4,934,884.01
Neal and Dixon and Independent .....	6,732,346	4,189,834.04	208,044	102,561.00	518,432	279,085.76	7,458,822	4,571,480.30
Twin State 1, 2 & 3 .....	6,811,394	4,193,971.17	27,204	16,089.56	1,336,182	821,726.44	8,174,730	5,031,736.17
Total .....	42,155,312	26,008,787.71	944,208	439,551.54	4,351,792	2,505,771.69	47,451,312	28,954,110.94
<b>PAMPLICO—</b>								
Independent and Brick .....	1,652,602	1,059,437.02	32,086	17,557.75	79,626	44,296.64	1,764,314	1,121,291.41
Pamplico and Banner .....	2,081,256	1,331,063.68	69,126	38,734.61	177,018	101,973.74	2,327,400	1,471,822.03
Planter's .....	2,372,170	1,507,044.45	57,886	31,148.49	264,844	156,177.26	2,694,900	1,694,370.20
Total .....	6,106,028	3,897,545.15	159,098	87,490.85	521,488	302,447.64	6,786,614	4,287,483.64
<b>TIMMONSVILLE—</b>								
Farmer's and Palmetto No. 1 .....	4,658,000	2,839,256.33	229,248	114,416.43	609,022	353,420.81	5,496,270	3,307,093.57
Farmer's and Palmetto No. 2 .....	3,884,398	2,332,359.95	308,482	150,429.48	447,008	252,563.11	4,639,888	2,735,352.54
Gregory's .....	5,108,070	3,128,399.75	136,006	62,946.87	701,340	429,245.21	5,945,416	3,620,591.83
Planters .....	1,676,088	999,596.40	43,948	21,951.17	319,524	187,540.13	2,039,560	1,209,087.70
Total .....	15,326,556	9,299,612.43	717,684	349,743.95	2,076,894	1,222,769.26	18,121,134	10,872,125.64
Total Sales all Markets and Warehouses for Season..*	*129,239,677	*\$80,102,623.59	*3,988,930	*\$ 1,961,094.72	*12,064,196	*\$ 6,965,247.54	145,292,803	\$9,018,965.85

\* Incorrect August Report, Growers Warehouse, Dillon Adjusted.

118,564,393

\*78,494,113.32

TABLE 10—REPORT OF TOBACCO SALES AVERAGE PRICE BY WAREHOUSES AND MARKETS FOR SEASON 1960

NAME OF MARKET AND WAREHOUSE	Sold for Producers		Sold for Dealers		Resold by Warehousemen		Total Sales	
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
<b>CONWAY—</b>								
Big Planters .....		\$ 63.9597		\$ 49.7488		\$ 62.5976		\$ 63.5325
New Farmers .....		63.0805		41.9676		55.4053		62.2354
Spivey's 1 & 2 .....		62.7639		44.8217		59.1491		62.2476
Market Average .....		\$ 63.2101		\$ 45.2676		\$ 59.2406		\$ 62.6022
<b>DARLINGTON—</b>								
Center Brick .....	\$	60.1957	\$	47.3152	\$	54.7585	\$	59.6146
Milling .....		58.3105		48.4706		57.7078		57.8633
Planters .....		59.3290		46.9588		61.3274		59.2548
Prices .....		58.8586		46.5528		59.6412		58.6907
Market Average .....		\$ 59.2718		\$ 47.2698		\$ 59.0975		\$ 58.9805
<b>DILLON—</b>								
Big Tin .....	\$	57.4953	\$	35.2370	\$	54.0586	\$	56.9825
Growers .....		59.0925		42.4612		51.6680		58.0512
Pee Dee .....		58.8667		47.7084		52.6244		57.7519
Market Average .....		\$ 58.3845		\$ 44.8740		\$ 53.0228		\$ 57.5194
<b>HEMINGWAY—</b>								
Big Four .....	\$	62.1657	\$	50.3458	\$	58.0677	\$	61.8004
Tobacco Growers .....		62.8886		52.8083		54.2419		62.2563
Market Average .....		\$ 62.5744		\$ 50.7879		\$ 55.7919		\$ 62.0582
<b>KINGSTREE—</b>								
Carolina .....	\$	62.6137	\$	52.1722	\$	49.4220	\$	61.5275
Fair Deal .....		61.5789		49.6607		61.9839		61.5993
Farmers .....		60.8617		49.0467		55.0627		60.0161
Market Average .....		\$ 61.7957		\$ 51.3185		\$ 57.6897		\$ 61.2158
<b>LAKE CITY—</b>								
Bowen .....	\$	63.4964	\$	49.5705	\$	61.6876	\$	62.8436
Farmers .....		63.7046		52.4511		56.7527		62.9165

Floyd Brothers .....		63.2797		46.2679		52.9329		62.2675
New Independent .....		64.4804		52.3192		60.3445		63.8086
Planters .....		63.6054		51.7960		58.7601		62.4864
Singletary's .....		62.0485		47.5041		60.2553		61.1041
Star No. 1 .....		63.8712		50.4151		56.1356		62.8914
Star No. 2 .....		64.0560		55.3648		57.9762		63.2886
Market Average .....	\$	63.4939	\$	50.7223	\$	58.5475	\$	62.6445
<b>LAMAR—</b>								
Farmers .....	\$	59.0001	\$	44.3025	\$	55.5602	\$	58.5974
Planters .....		58.8227		46.4588		54.3211		58.1048
Market Average .....	\$	58.8821	\$	46.2338	\$	54.7321	\$	58.2673
<b>LORIS—</b>								
Bell and Farmers .....	\$	63.7545	\$	51.4409	\$	51.4565	\$	62.9882
Brick 1 & 2 .....		61.9018		53.8916		52.1067		61.0265
Lewis 1 & 2 .....		63.8952		52.5704		53.1110		62.9578
Market Average .....	\$	63.3360	\$	52.6399	\$	52.3884	\$	62.4688
<b>MULLINS—</b>								
Big Three .....	\$	61.6507	\$	46.7229	\$	57.6609	\$	61.1041
Brick .....		60.6037		43.2986		56.9407		59.9528
Daniel and Liberty .....		61.7003		45.7139		57.4177		61.0670
Dixon and Clark .....		62.4613		45.5458		53.4416		61.1594
Neal and Dixon and Independent .....		62.2344		49.2977		53.8327		61.2896
Twin State 1, 2 & 3 .....		61.5729		59.1441		61.4980		61.5526
Market Average .....	\$	61.6975	\$	46.5524	\$	57.5802	\$	61.0186
<b>PAMPLICO—</b>								
Independent and Brick .....	\$	64.1072	\$	54.7209	\$	55.6309	\$	63.5540
Pamplico and Banner .....		63.9548		56.1071		57.6064		63.2389
Planters .....		63.5302		53.8101		58.9695		62.8732
Market Average .....	\$	63.8311	\$	54.9918	\$	57.9970	\$	63.1756
<b>TIMMONSVILLE—</b>								
Farmers and Palmetto No. 1 .....	\$	60.9544	\$	49.9095	\$	58.0309	\$	60.1698
Farmers and Palmetto No. 2 .....		60.0443		48.7644		56.5008		58.9530
Gregory's .....		61.2443		46.2824		61.2036		60.8972
Planters .....		59.6387		49.9481		58.6936		59.2318
Market Average .....	\$	60.6765	\$	48.7323	\$	58.8749	\$	59.9969
Market Average all Markets and Warehouses for Season .....	\$	61.9799	\$	49.1634	\$	57.6520	\$	61.2687

**SOUTH CAROLINA 1960 FLUE-CURED TOBACCO SALES**

Total Producer Sales in South Carolina Warehouses	129,239,677
North Carolina Producer Sales in S. C. Warehouses	9,094,270
Virginia Producer Sales in S. C. Warehouses	444,332
Georgia Producer Sales in S. C. Warehouses	000,000
Alabama Producer Sales in S. C. Warehouses	638

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South Carolina Producer Sales in S. C. Warehouses...120,045,164

South Carolina Producer Sales in South Carolina	120,045,164
South Carolina Producer Sales in North Carolina	13,346,047
South Carolina Producer Sales in Georgia	10,558,061
South Carolina Producer Sales in Florida	22,852
South Carolina Farmers Direct Sales to Dealers	1,494,841

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Total Sales of South Carolina Tobacco	145,466,965
Total Acreage Planted in South Carolina	79,873.83 Acres
Yield Per Acre	1,821 Pounds

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\* From ASC.

## UNITED STATES ACREAGE ALL TYPES OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

Year	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Production In Pounds
1952	1,111,300	1229	1,365,787,700
1953	1,081,800	1245	1,272,141,000
1954	1,042,400	1261	1,339,272,000
1955	990,700	1497	1,483,000,000
1956	862,676	1625	1,420,009,422
1957	662,700	1471	984,351,000
1958	643,497	1691	1,080,431,000
1959	697,626	1559	1,103,645,000
*1960	715,817.46	1778	1,241,900,000

### South Carolina Acreage Only

1952	132,000	1310	172,920,000
1953	122,000	1415	172,630,000
1954	126,000	1145	144,270,000
1955	115,323	1700	197,200,000
1956	101,001.55	1717	173,374,410
1957	77,148.12	1666	128,557,278
1958	74,993.26	1741	130,586,359
1959	79,818	1760	140,510,199
*1960	79,873.83	1821	145,466,965

### Producer Sales in South Carolina

Year	Pounds	Price	Average
1952	148,763,209	\$78,755,581.60	\$52.94
1953	145,496,156	82,727,272.31	56.86
1954	123,641,333	60,342,138.97	48.80
1955	174,737,503	95,332,494.81	54.56
1956	146,170,679	76,529,067.37	52.36
1957	109,407,199	65,409,050.92	59.78
1958	110,366,481	66,202,003.64	59.98
1959	118,516,937	74,846,453.64	63.15
1960	129,239,677	80,102,623.59	61.98

\* Preliminary

## 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
1950	129,757,485	71,212,771.00	54.88
1951	154,504,138	79,469,475.71	51.44
1952	148,763,209	78,755,581.60	52.94
1953	145,496,156	82,727,272.31	56.86
1954	123,641,333	60,342,138.97	48.80
1955	174,737,503	95,332,494.81	54.56
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1959	118,516,937	74,846,453.64	63.15
1960	129,239,677	80,102,623.59	61.98

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.

S. C. STATE LIBRARY



From Beginning to End

