

Eastern Belt's Price Average \$3 Higher Than 1952 Opening

Range of \$46-54 Reported As Old Belt Markets Open

ROBESON: Another crop has been produced, and potatoes have...
 11 S. C. MARKETS
 OPEN SALES TODAY
 24 H
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NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO REPORT 1953-1954

Fairmont Has For Buyers
 With the Farm

Tobacco Patch

By JEAN ANDERSON.
 Twenty men, women, and children in a four-acre tobacco patch may sound strange, but it's a familiar sight to hundreds of passersby in the Weyman section of Columbus County.
 Farm men and women are pretty good at recognizing needs, setting goals, and achieving them. Back in March of this year, the members of the Weyman Home Demonstration Club building and meeting at the home of Mrs. Nellie Wood called their husbands and men to see about raising money to build themselves a community center.
 They decided to rent a four-acre tobacco allotment and do all of the work themselves. Home Agent Lawrence Blake says that Lawrence Grey Ballinger, who is now 24, was one of the buyers, three

Five Middle Belt Markets Set For Opening Day Sales

Upwards of 2 1/2 million pounds of tobacco was on warehouse floors of five northern markets of the Middle Belt tonight, ready for sales to begin today.
 Although the five markets—Durham, Oxford, Henderson, Louisville, and Warrenton—are in the heart of the section hit hardest by the summer's drought, President Royester of the Middle Belt Warehouse Association said he expected the first day's sales to average about \$55 per hundred pounds.
 Phil Hedrick, tobacco specialist of the State Department of Agriculture, said he looked for a figure somewhat lower than that stated—and

for the drought reached its worst stages. "A dry weather crop will always be better than you think it is and a wet weather crop is never as good as you expect," Royester said. After today's sales he expects sales to be "of the order of the



Downward Price Trend Noted

A downward price trend was noted today on the South Carolina and North Carolina flue-cured tobacco markets.
 The U. S. and N. C. Departments of Agriculture reported most grades were \$1 and \$2; however, green low orange and low varied lugs dropped \$5. A few scattered increases of mostly \$1 per hundred were recorded.
 Overall quality of marketings was not as good because of a large percentage of poor and low leaf. Principal offerings were poor to good leaf, low to good lugs, low and fair primings, low cutters and nondescript.
 Gross sales on South Carolina markets Wednesday totaled 4,257,22 pounds averaging \$56.95 per hundred; North Carolina markets sold 4,399,422 pounds averaging

Some auction bid averages today:
 Leaf—Good lemon on 63, fair orange 52, poor medium grade cutters—fair lemon on 67.
 Lugs—Good orange 58, low orange 40, primings—Fair orange 36.
 Nondescript—best poorest 9.75.
 Reports by Market:
 Fair Bluff—202,198 pounds for \$114,335.86, an average of \$56.55.
 Tabor City—344,906 pounds for \$205,837.63, an average of \$59.71.
 Lumberton—963,534 pounds for \$525,550.35, an average of \$53.88.
 Whiteville—1,104,428 pounds for \$620,595.50, an average of \$56.19.

Tobacco \$51-\$52

Dry Weather Causing Anxiety In Some Regions, Hedrick Says

THE BULLETIN of the

North Carolina Department of Agriculture

L. Y. BALLENTINE, Commissioner

Number 135

March, 1954

Firms Await Mart Ev
 Lumberton's Stores Complete Stocks Farming Families

LUMBERTON — July 28 — Business firms in Lumberton are preparing for a good fall and winter season accompanying the opening of the tobacco market on Monday. A cordial welcome is extended to all farmers and their families to visit the many stores in Lumberton. The stores have merchandise to offer all who sell on this market. The National Bank of Lumberton is the town's oldest financing institution and has been in the service of the community since 1890. The Old Belt Tobacco Company, with tobacco markets were making the final preparations yesterday morning for the opening of sales. This is the last of the flue-cured tobacco to be opened. A price average of between \$55 and \$60 is expected. W. P. Hedrick, president of the Middle Belt Warehouse Association, said he expected the first day's sales to average about \$55 per hundred pounds.

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Mart Geared For Service

Lumberton Expands Warehouse Facilities to Offer More Floor Space

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C. Huff, farmers' market will be a success and his friends and

aff who will do the top of the market will be in every grade of tobacco. The average daily sales of the tobacco market are expected to be high as the best of the tobacco is now being sold.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

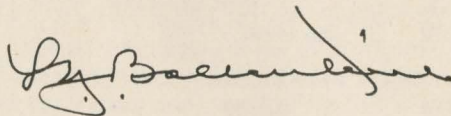
	Page
Tobacco Outlook 1954	4
Twenty Years of the Tobacco Program	8
State Summary 1953-1954	12
North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses Sales Report for Season 1953-1954	16
Dealer and Warehouse Resales 1953-1954	18
Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured Tobacco by States 1953	18
Stabilization Receipts by Belts 1953	18
North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops 1919-1953	19
North Carolina Burley Crops 1928-1953	20
North Carolina Tobacco Allotments 1954	21
North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators by Belts and Markets 1953	23
Tobacco Consumption (Chart)	Back Cover

FOREWORD

The fifth annual issue of the TOBACCO REPORT has been compiled and prepared by W. P. Hedrick and J. H. Cyrus, tobacco specialists with the Division of Markets, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act.

Credit for statistical data contained herein is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Department of Agriculture, the U.S.D.A. Tobacco Division and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

This issue of THE BULLETIN is dedicated to the newspapers and radio stations throughout North Carolina which have made a tremendous contribution to the welfare of tobacco growers by keeping them informed on market prices, crop conditions and other factors affecting the production and marketing of this important crop.



Commissioner of Agriculture

For free distribution by the Tobacco Section, Markets Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Tobacco Outlook for 1954

In spite of a prolonged drought and a continuous drop in consumption of cigarettes, tobacco growers and the tobacco industry had a good year in 1953.

Due to the drought during the growing season, income to growers was expected to be cut 30 to 40 million dollars. This did not materialize. Actually, the loss in tobacco dollars for the year was only about 6 million—a drop from \$458 million in 1952 to \$452 million in 1953.

The distribution of cash received from the crop was erratic, however, from area to area and from farm to farm. Farmers in most sections with early crops produced quality tobacco and received good prices. Late maturing crops suffered from excessive drought damage causing low yields per acre and correspondingly low quality and price. This was particularly true in the Middle and Old Belt areas of the state.

Since cash returns from the 1953 crop will influence the crop planning for 1954, and many growers will start this year's crop with very little cash in hand, the demand for crop financing should be brisk during the spring.

The new administration in Washington has changed the name of the old Production and Marketing Administration to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. The functions of the office remain the same insofar as tobacco allotments are concerned.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson, through the A.S. & C. Service, has allotted growers in this State 695 thousand acres for flue-cured tobacco in 1954. This is approximately the same acreage allocated in 1953. This acreage is expected to produce about 850 million pounds during the coming season.

The Secretary set up 17,000 acres, allowed by law, for new growers and to make adjustments of acreage for old growers. The acreage for adjustment and for new growers applies to the entire flue-cured area.

Growers voted in the 1952 referendum to extend marketing quotas on the 1953- 1954, and 1955 crops.

Prospects for a good price during the 1954 season are favorable. This conclusion is arrived at by a close analysis of the three influencing factors that regulate our tobacco economy.

First, the position of our stocks in storage. Since tobacco is allowed to age from 18 to 30 months, we normally have in storage about 2.5 years' supply. On January 1, 1954, stocks were equal to about 2.4 years' supply or one per cent below a normal level. Hot, dry weather lowered yields in the Middle and Old Belts which caused a 10 per cent smaller crop in 1953 than in 1952. When the flue-cured season opens in July, 1954, stocks are expected to be 1,800 million pounds while on July 1, 1953, they were 1,852 million pounds.

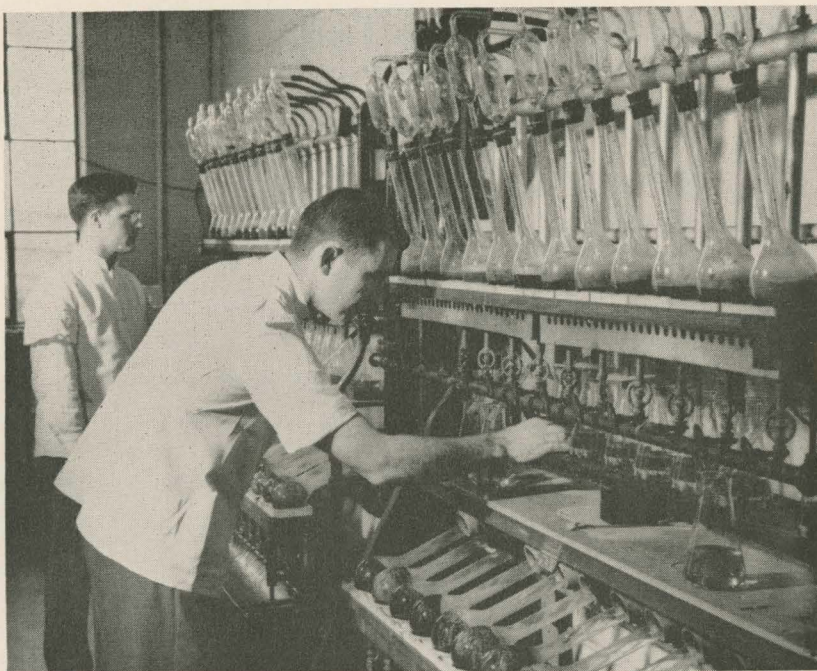


A hogshead of tobacco being inspected before shipment to an export market.

Second, the prospects for export of 40 per cent of the crop which we normally sell to foreign countries. Economic recovery in many of the European countries which buy our tobacco has been improving lately and has reached the most favorable point since World War II. Such conditions favor a release of dollar exchange and will allow for the continued purchase of flue-cured tobacco. This is particularly true in England, our best foreign customer. Most of the flue-cured tobacco we sell to the British is used in the manufacture of cigarettes. In Britain, as in this country, the tax a cigarette consumer pays is high. In England a pack of 20 cigarettes costs the equivalent of 50 cents of which 80 per cent is import duty on the tobacco. In spite of the high tax, cigarette consumption increased during 1953.

Since 1948 Western Germany has been the second largest importer of flue-cured tobacco. Western German imports have risen from 99 million pounds in 1950 to about 112 million in 1953. However, only 43 per cent of this tobacco came from the United States. It is noted that there has been a slight increase in the use of Oriental tobacco and flue-cured substitutes from Southern Rhodesia and India.

It is reported that German consumer tastes are changing or reverting more to the taste for Oriental tobacco, which was used principally before



Samples of tobacco are carefully analyzed in research laboratories to determine cigarette qualities of new varieties.

It is too early to estimate the 90 per cent parity support price for 1954. However, the Government price support for 1953 was 47.9 cents per pound, while North Carolina growers averaged 54 cents per pound on the auction market.

The demand for the 1953 crop was strong in the areas that produced a good quality tobacco. The complaint of the buyers in other areas was that the nicotine content of the dry weather tobacco was higher than normal.

The stock held by the Stabilization Corporation is composed mainly of tobacco received from the drought areas. Therefore there is a shortage of good quality cigarette leaf available and the demand for this type tobacco should be strong this coming season.

Stocks held by the Stabilization Corporation as of January 25, 1954:

1951 Crop	38,938,600	Pounds
1952 Crop	111,509,100	Pounds
1953 Crop	132,074,720	Pounds
Total	282,522,420	Pounds (redried weight)

The 185,000 tobacco growers of the State, given a normal growing season, should do well in 1954.

Twenty Years of the Tobacco Program

There are three main parts of the national tobacco program:

1. Acreage control to balance supply with demand and promote orderly marketing:
2. Price supports to keep farm prices from falling to dangerously low levels; and
3. Inspection and market news services to provide information on grades, market prices, and the basis for loan or "advance" rates under the price-support program.

The temperamental tobacco crop takes a lot of experience, a big investment, and plenty of hard work to get it ready for the auction warehouse floor. There is also an element of chance with the weather, bugs, and plant diseases.

Because of the amount of know-how necessary, tobacco growing has continued to be a family undertaking. The family-sized unit is maintained even on the larger farms operated by tenants and sharecroppers. The family operation has served to develop and hand down the know-how from generation to generation and to provide the hand labor needed to produce quality tobacco. The price received on the auction floor determines how much is left over for the family to live on after production costs are paid.

1920-1932

The tobacco program in the flue-cured area of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida was brought about by wide fluctuations in production, prices received by growers, and changing conditions in the tobacco industry, both domestic and foreign. Growers were in and out of production depending on the previous year's price. Acreages varied during the 1920's and the early '30's from 414,000 to 768,000. With no control over production, prices varied accordingly. The record 1931 crop caused the market price to collapse, bringing bankruptcy to thousands of growers.

1933-1936

Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Growers were quick to see how it could be used to eliminate surpluses and low prices. Improved supply and demand ratio brought tobacco income back to a satisfactory level.

The first efforts to make the Agricultural Adjustment Act into a workable tobacco program failed as a result of a U. S. Supreme Court decision in 1936.

1937

Without an effective program, growers produced a large crop and supplies reached a record level. Prices fell to near the cost of production.

1938

Congress again passed an Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, authorizing farm marketing quotas on a poundage basis, removing the objectionable features of the first Act. The result was a smaller crop in 1938 with satisfactory prices.



These hands of tobacco show the contrast between good and poor sorting for market. The hand at the left is uniform in length, quality and color, while the other two comprise leaves of mixed characteristics.

1939

On the first trip to the polls, growers voted **not** to use the acreage control system. However, after one season without controls in 1939, production increased and prices slumped to such a low level that growers saw that acreage control and price stabilization were the only solution to the tobacco problem. The second attempt was successful, and the tobacco program has been improved upon since its inception. Through trial and error, most inequities have been removed.



This is the modern sample room of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation. Samples of the various grades of tobacco held by this organization are stored here so prospective buyers may inspect them at any time.

1940-1954

That growers generally are well satisfied with the program has been proved by continued support at the polls. In the last referendum in 1952, growers voted 98 per cent for the three year control—1953-, 1954, and 1955.

Supporting Agencies

During World War II the manpower shortage made it impossible to produce enough tobacco to supply the demand. While we were trying to supply all of our allies with cigarettes, stocks of tobacco in the world markets reached a very low level. It was necessary to make allocations to all manufacturers and, because of increased competition, to place an over-all ceiling on the price paid to growers for the crop.

After the war, as conditions began to stabilize, the price of the lower grades of tobacco began to fall below the cost of production. This condition brought about the use of Commodity Credit funds to stabilize prices at 90 per cent of parity on a grade basis rather than an over-all basis. To do this, it was essential that tobacco growers form a cooperative organization to handle this part of the program.

In 1946, the Flue-cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation was organized with a membership of 78,000—each with a \$5.00 share of stock. This cooperative has since grown to be the largest cooperative in the world, with 485,000 members.

This organization, with Commodity Credit funds, has continually supported the price at 90 per cent of parity on varying amounts of tobacco from each year's crop. Through 1953, the cooperative has handled 1,044 million pounds with net returns to growers of over 13 million dollars above the support prices. Besides payment to growers, the organization has paid the Commodity Credit Corporation over four million dollars in interest and has not cost the Federal Government a dollar.

Government Grading

To take advantage of the support program, it was also necessary that all tobacco be inspected by a Federal tobacco grader and that all tobacco offered for sale through the auction system bear an official Government grade. These needs were met by the services authorized in The Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935. Federal inspection provides an impartial and relatively accurate measuring stick of U. S. Standard grades and prices which are used to determine the support price.

Tobacco Associates

To supplement the acreage control and price-support program, growers also set up a promotional organization known as Tobacco Associates. This was done by permissive legislation which allows growers to vote in a referendum on assessing themselves 10 cents per acre.

Through this organization tobacco sales have been promoted in foreign countries. This venture has been successful in that foreign markets have been held at a fairly even level despite a scarcity of dollar exchange. New markets have been found and barter trades have been promoted in a few cases. Tobacco Associates supplements export efforts of the government and the independent dealers. Also they emphasize the production of quality tobacco.

Conclusion

President Eisenhower in announcing his farm program recently made this comment on the tobacco program:

"Tobacco farmers have demonstrated their ability to hold production in line with demand at the supported price without loss to the Government. The relatively small acreage of tobacco and the limited areas to which it is adapted have made production control easier than with other crops.

"The loan or support to cooperators is 90 per cent of the parity price in any year in which marketing quotas are in effect.

"It is recommended that the tobacco program be continued in its present form."

The President endorses it, the growers like it—let's keep our tobacco program!

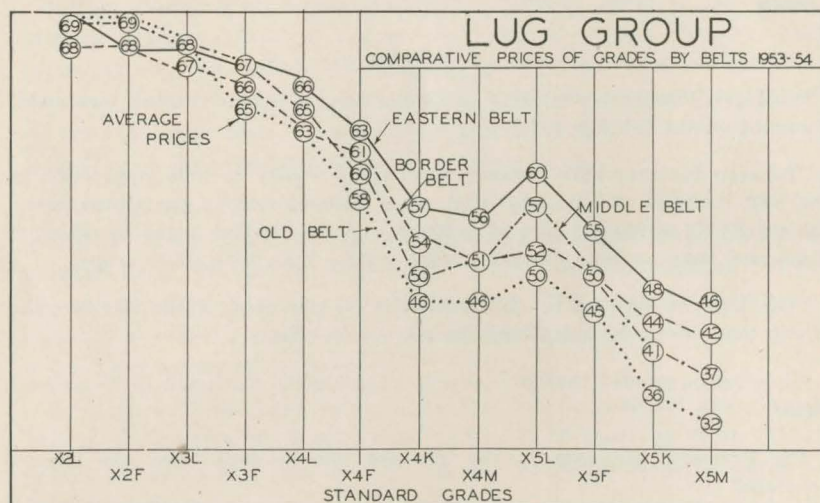
State Summary 1953-1954

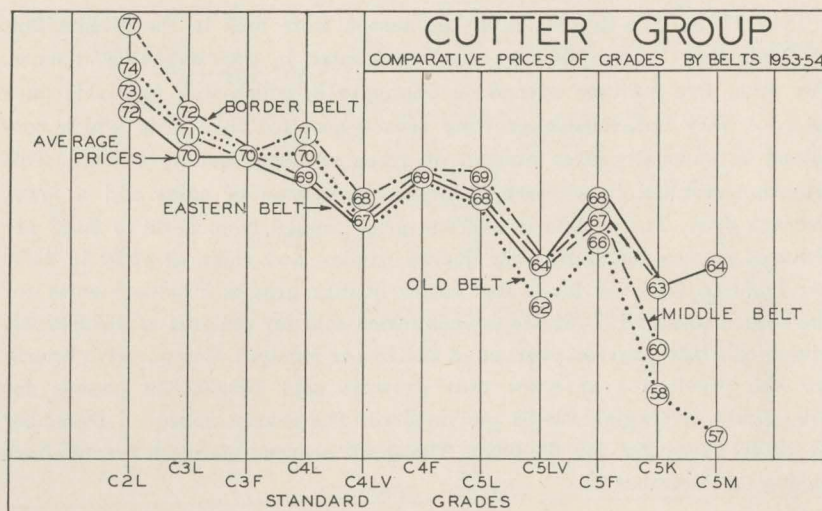
North Carolina tobacco growers in the Border and Eastern Belts received record high averages for their 1953 crop of flue-cured tobacco, while many growers in the Middle and Old Belts suffered a great loss on their crop due to the most severe drought ever experienced in this area.

Auction sales for the 1953 crop of flue-cured tobacco got underway in North Carolina on August 3, 1953, and final sales were held on January 18, 1954. The flue-cured marketing season covered a period of 100 sale days as compared with 103 days the preceding year. However, no sales were held on November 12 and 13 following the Armistice holiday, to allow the re-drying plants handling the Stabilization Corporation tobacco to catch up.

The 44 flue-cured markets operating during the season sold 816,826,170 pounds of tobacco for producers for a sum of \$441,873,772. This gives the growers of North Carolina a 1953 season average of \$54.10 per hundred pounds which is \$3.91 more than the average of \$50.19 per hundred received by growers in the 1952 season. In 1952, producers sold 877,396,736 pounds of tobacco on North Carolina markets for a total of \$440,396,598. Thus, the value of the 1953 producer sales increased \$1,477,174 over the previous year, while the volume decreased 60,570,566 pounds below the 1952 sales.

Type 13—The North Carolina Border Belt opened the 1953 season on August 3 with the usual eight markets operating. The general quality of the



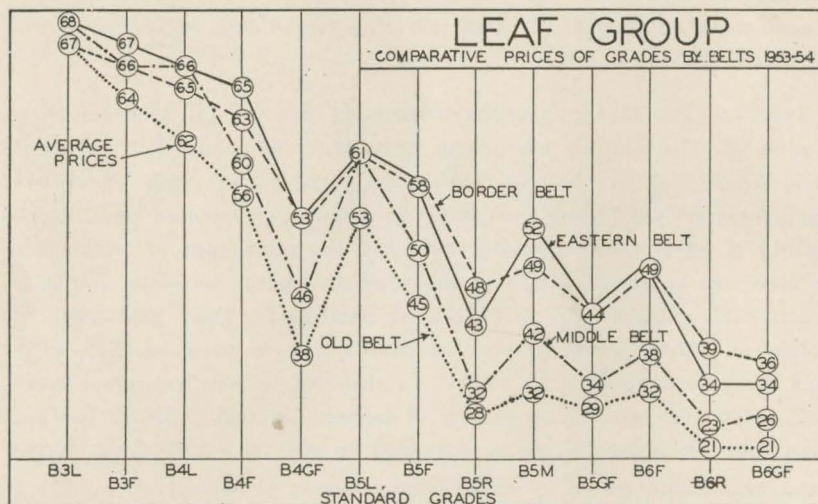


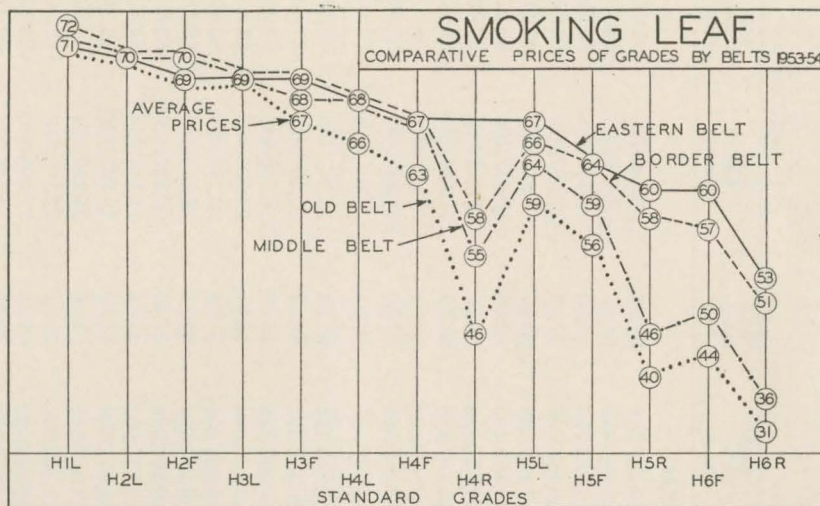
crop was better than the year before, and the average prices for about two-thirds of the grades were 50 cents to \$11.00 per hundred higher. Prices during the opening week were slightly below the opening week of 1952, but an up-swing carried the prices of many grades to a record peak by the first of October. Producer sales in this belt amounted to 158,571,908 pounds which sold for a record value of \$91,829,174, giving this belt an all-time high average of \$57.91 per hundred. In 1952 this belt averaged \$51.88 for 144,179,615 pounds which amounted to \$74,800,200. The 1953 season ended on October 22 after operating for 58 days as compared with 62 days in 1952.

Type 12—The 17 Eastern Belt markets opened for the 1953 season on August 20. The demand was strong throughout the season but was at its peak during the last half of September. Increases in grade prices over the preceding year were from \$1.00 to \$12.00 per hundred pounds. The quality of offerings was much better, and the percentage of lemon color tobacco was larger than that of the previous season. Growers received a record high average price of \$57.74 per hundred for their 1953 crop. The volume of 432,383,188 pounds ranked fourth, and the value of \$249,649,514 was the second greatest on record. In the 1952 season growers received \$225,464,389 for 442,271,010 pounds of tobacco, averaging \$50.98 per hundred. The 1953 season ended on November 20 after 63 selling days. In 1952 sales were completed on December 5 for a season of 73 days.

Type 11 B—The first sales of the season were held in the Middle Belt on September 1 when the five markets located in the “sandhills” opened. The other five markets opened on September 8, which was four sale days later. A very unfavorable growing season resulted in a crop which contained an unusually large amount of green and poor quality tobacco. This situation resulted in a sharp reduction in volume of sales and a lower average price. The decline in average price ranged from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per hundred pounds for many poor quality grades, and gains of \$1.00 to \$4.00 per hundred occurred for a few better quality grades. Producer sales for the season totaled 122,732,884 pounds which sold for the sum of \$57,906,330, giving this belt a season average of \$47.18 per hundred. Comparative figures for the previous year show that growers sold 158,669,839 pounds for \$79,147,911, averaging \$49.88 per hundred. The season ended on December 11 after operating for 68 days. The 1952 season operated for 69 days ending on December 12.

Type 11 A—Auction sales were started on the Old Belt markets on September 21. The volume and quality of the 1953 crop was drastically reduced by the extreme drought that occurred in this area during the growing season. About 60 per cent of the grades offered for sale showed a decrease in average price of \$1.00 to \$8.00 per hundred. The largest losses occurred in the leaf offerings with about half of the poor to fair quality grades averaging 50 cents to \$4.00 below their support prices. The volume of producer sales on the nine North Carolina markets in this belt reached





only 103,138,190 pounds during the season. The total value of these offerings amounted to \$42,488,754 which gives this belt a season average of \$41.20 per hundred. Producer sales in 1952 amounted to 132,276,272 pounds which sold for \$60,984,098, averaging \$46.10 per hundred. Final sales were held in this belt on January 18, 1954. The season ended on January 9 last year.

Type 31—North Carolina burley tobacco markets at Asheville, Boone, and West Jefferson began auction sales for the 1953 crop on November 30. The Asheville market operated during the season with two sets of buyers, but the second set was short a buyer from one of the major companies. The volume of offerings on North Carolina markets was about the same as the previous year. However, the quality of the 1953 crop was considerably better than the 1952 crop which increased the value about 691 thousand dollars over the previous season. Producer sales on the three burley markets reached 14,674,398 pounds, returning the growers \$7,881,050 for an average of \$53.71 per hundred. Growers sold 14,778,764 pounds for \$7,189,834, averaging \$48.65 per hundred. Auction sales ended on North Carolina markets on January 20, 1954, after operating for 27 sale days. The 1952-53 season covered a period of 30 sale days.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report for Season 1953-1954

1953-1954 Season							1952-53 Season	
Markets	No. Houses	Producers Sales Pounds	Prod. Average Price	Resales Pounds	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price
BORDER BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 13								
Chadbourn	5	8,848,321	58.61	1,320,380	10,168,701	57.85	7,382,040	51.43
Clarkton	4	8,523,783	54.74	1,117,706	9,641,489	54.09	8,015,823	49.62
Fair Bluff	6	5,904,990	58.91	818,726	6,723,716	58.08	5,700,968	52.95
Fairmont	24	45,440,225	58.87	6,882,800	52,323,025	57.92	51,052,328	52.52
Fayetteville	3	6,517,968	50.02	760,190	7,278,158	49.07	7,625,456	44.31
Lumberton	13	38,463,463	56.73	4,398,002	42,861,465	56.05	39,452,700	49.87
Tabor City	4	8,730,976	59.39	1,300,968	10,031,944	58.76	7,342,106	51.96
Whiteville	15	36,142,182	59.44	5,055,716	41,197,898	58.94	37,587,160	52.77
TOTAL	74	158,571,908	57.91	21,654,488	180,226,396	57.19	164,158,581	51.36
EASTERN BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 12								
Ahoskie	4	11,524,254	57.98	1,478,940	13,003,194	57.64	13,224,120	48.42
Clinton	4	9,294,376	55.11	1,204,076	10,498,452	54.84	10,451,922	47.89
Dunn	4	8,810,720	55.04	1,521,528	10,332,248	54.60	8,665,440	49.13
Farmville	7	25,791,488	59.41	2,241,196	28,032,684	58.81	27,704,018	52.63
Goldsboro	5	13,263,253	55.73	1,998,098	15,261,351	55.74	14,969,078	49.89
Greenville	15	60,091,722	59.90	5,204,912	65,296,634	59.12	62,514,184	50.74
Kinston	14	61,111,108	58.23	8,182,970	69,294,078	57.44	76,290,610	53.82
Robersonville	4	11,073,100	59.44	1,298,886	12,371,986	58.88	11,541,534	49.82
Rocky Mount	12	58,327,990	55.71	6,216,588	64,544,578	54.89	70,832,470	50.38
Smithfield	7	28,037,032	55.61	3,466,228	31,503,260	54.98	34,292,874	48.80
Tarboro	6	10,765,548	59.85	743,798	11,509,346	59.29	12,109,644	51.50
Wallace	4	15,357,956	58.32	1,534,536	16,892,492	57.46	17,493,428	51.62
Washington	4	11,749,363	60.87	989,683	12,739,046	60.50	11,558,564	49.57
Wendell	9	9,601,586	49.65	1,955,810	11,557,396	49.75	13,183,390	48.84
Williamston	4	10,762,500	59.61	591,850	11,354,350	59.43	11,315,840	50.30
Wilson	19	83,100,734	57.99	8,411,022	91,511,756	57.48	89,106,134	48.84
Windsor	2	3,720,458	56.72	397,842	4,118,300	56.66	3,026,404	46.43
TOTAL	124	432,383,188	57.74	47,437,963	479,821,151	57.12	488,279,654	50.53

MIDDLE BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Williamston	4	10,762,500	59.61	591,850	11,354,350	59.43	11,315,840	50.30
Wilson	19	83,100,734	57.99	8,411,022	91,511,756	57.48	89,106,134	48.84
Windsor	2	3,720,458	56.72	397,842	4,118,300	56.66	3,026,404	46.43
TOTAL	124	432,383,188	57.74	47,437,963	479,821,151	57.12	488,279,654	50.53
MIDDLE BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B								
Aberdeen	3	4,666,764	50.47	738,442	5,405,206	49.42	5,312,662	45.97
Carthage	3	3,026,918	50.16	523,102	3,550,020	49.49	5,184,995	49.22
Durham	11	28,213,476	47.26	3,306,408	31,519,884	46.95	45,438,248	48.48
Ellerbe	2	2,763,758	52.45	424,732	3,188,490	51.97	3,223,782	45.41
Fuquay-Varina	6	30,036,828	54.28	4,545,286	34,582,114	53.38	32,481,826	49.39
Henderson	9	17,582,258	40.99	1,863,086	19,445,344	41.15	26,796,982	50.27
Louisburg	3	4,641,750	43.60	503,646	5,145,396	43.69	9,161,788	49.51
Oxford	11	17,880,238	42.52	1,824,626	19,704,864	42.70	29,031,668	50.60
Sanford	6	6,131,764	46.80	795,310	6,927,074	47.64	9,168,977	49.29
Warrenton	6	7,789,130	41.60	780,664	8,569,794	41.83	11,321,120	50.46
TOTAL	60	122,732,884	47.18	15,305,302	138,038,186	46.96	177,122,048	49.38
OLD BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A								
Burlington	4	5,695,544	36.06	568,582	6,264,126	37.32	9,160,566	47.31
Greensboro	2	5,141,772	37.52	444,590	5,586,362	38.00	8,681,150	44.04
Madison	4	7,212,696	41.30	571,328	7,784,024	41.57	11,403,242	47.11
Mebane	3	2,433,730	37.70	214,456	2,648,186	37.97	5,720,989	48.11
Mount Airy	8	7,118,742	43.70	969,188	8,087,930	44.06	13,959,442	45.08
Reidsville	6	10,099,380	34.88	471,530	10,570,910	35.21	13,540,782	47.19
Roxboro	6	6,729,640	37.40	512,030	7,241,670	38.21	9,606,136	51.07
Stoneville	6	5,163,224	41.46	320,518	5,483,742	41.47	7,200,256	47.58
Winston-Salem	19	53,543,462	43.55	5,065,192	58,608,654	43.62	66,819,976	44.46
TOTAL	58	103,138,190	41.20	9,137,414	112,275,604	41.50	146,092,549	45.86
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	316	816,826,170	54.10	93,535,167	910,361,337	53.66	975,652,832	49.76
BURLEY BELT—LIGHT AIR-CURED TYPE 31								
Asheville	12	7,710,894	54.37	1,839,122	9,550,016	54.11	8,505,658	49.18
Boone	3	2,653,492	52.65	641,638	3,295,130	51.92	4,149,554	47.56
West Jefferson	2	4,310,012	53.17	744,768	5,054,780	52.80	4,820,136	46.69
TOTAL	17	14,674,398	53.71	3,225,528	17,899,926	53.34	17,475,348	48.11
TOTAL ALL BELTS	333	831,500,568	54.09	96,760,695	928,261,263	53.65	993,128,180	49.73

Summary of Dealer and Warehouse Resales 1953-54

Belt	Pounds	Average Price	Dollars
Border Belt			
Dealer	7,581,272	42.89	\$ 3,251,910
Warehouse	14,073,216	56.81	7,994,456
Eastern Belt			
Dealer	14,313,704	42.45	6,075,823
Warehouse	33,124,259	55.16	18,271,488
Middle Belt			
Dealer	5,960,204	38.94	2,321,130
Warehouse	9,345,098	49.15	4,593,362
Old Belt			
Dealer	3,392,192	41.48	1,407,042
Warehouse	5,745,222	46.96	2,697,925
Burley Belt			
Dealer	1,499,336	50.77	761,285
Warehouse	1,726,192	52.41	904,611

Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured by States, 1953

State	PRODUCER SALES		GROSS SALES	
	Pounds	Average Price	Pounds	Average Price
N. C.	816,826,170	54.10	910,361,337	53.66
Va.	132,841,761	42.16	141,540,471	42.37
S. C.	145,496,156	56.86	167,767,369	56.20
Ga.	155,170,266	51.51	171,768,028	51.00
Fla.	18,280,109	51.70	21,309,640	51.42
TOTAL	1,268,614,462	52.81	1,412,746,845	52.58

Stabilization Receipts by Belts 1953

Belt	Type	Producer Sales (Pounds)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Old Belt	11A	235,979,951	96,785,466	41.0
Middle Belt	11B	122,732,884	22,595,256	18.4
Eastern Belt	12	432,383,188	15,655,010	3.6
Border Belt	13	304,068,064	10,763,894	3.5
Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	173,450,375	5,624,181	3.2
TOTAL	11-14	268,614,462	151,423,807	5.6

North Carolina Flue-Cured Crop 1919-1953*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,500	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,685	48.20
1950	640,000	1,341	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,222	823,885	444,895**	54.00**

* Source: N. C. and U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Service.

** Estimate of Division of Markets based on producers' sales.

North Carolina Burley Crops 1928-1953*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	809	17.50
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,700	19,380	10,388**	53.60**

* Source: N. C. and U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Service.

** Estimate of Division of Markets based on producers' sales.

North Carolina Tobacco Allotments—1954*

County	N. Farms	Acres	Rank
Flue-Cured			
Alamance	1415	7,022.7	36
Alexander	995	2,180.2	50
Anson	261	581.7	61
Beaufort	2686	14,037.8	21
Bertie	1839	8,363.0	32
Bladen	3655	10,928.0	28
Brunswick	1861	4,798.2	43
Cabarrus	1	0.1	76
Caldwell	267	704.3	59
Camden	2	6.9	71
Carteret	439	1,983.2	51
Caswell	1946	13,501.3	23
Catawba	5	7.1	70
Chatham	1174	4,438.9	46
Chowan	199	799.0	58
Cleveland	2	2.6	72
Columbus	5608	23,994.6	7
Craven	1917	12,513.0	24
Cumberland	2576	7,700.6	34
Davidson	1718	4,948.3	40
Davie	867	1,912.8	52
Duplin	5007	22,742.9	8
Durham	1075	5,761.3	39
Edgecombe	1621	16,856.8	16
Forsyth	2141	7,483.6	35
Franklin	2943	16,815.5	18
Gaston	4	7.3	69
Gates	133	396.0	62
Granville	2151	19,575.3	13
Greene	1198	17,653.5	15
Guilford	3199	13,674.4	22
Halifax	2333	8,659.0	31
Harnett	3949	21,292.9	11
Hertford	1064	4,761.6	44
Hoke	1049	4,181.1	47
Hyde	3	1.0	74
Iredell	815	1,870.9	53

* Source: U: S. Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service.

North Carolina Tobacco Allotments—1954* Cont.

County	N. Farms	Acres	Rank
Flue-Cured—Cont.			
Johnston	6044	33,212.6	2
Jones	946	7,956.9	33
Lee	1364	6,041.6	38
Lenoir	1957	20,495.3	12
Martin	1686	12,456.7	25
Mecklenburg	3	1.1	73
Montgomery	436	1,414.2	56
Moore	1615	6,760.5	37
Nash	3069	26,691.3	5
New Hanover	116	289.3	63
Northampton	213	688.2	60
Onslow	1922	9,187.4	29
Orange	937	4,900.9	42
Pamlico	442	1,600.1	55
Pender	1728	4,744.0	45
Person	1792	14,122.3	20
Pitt	2771	37,179.3	1
Randolph	1606	4,945.0	41
Richmond	1097	3,040.8	48
Robeson	5172	30,247.3	3
Rockingham	3091	19,194.4	14
Rowan	45	78.1	64
Sampson	5925	22,330.5	9
Scotland	525	1,685.3	54
Stokes	2822	16,837.5	17
Surry	3232	16,059.8	19
Tyrrell	1	1.0	75
Vance	1532	11,870.0	27
Wake	4062	28,588.3	4
Warren	2073	9,056.7	30
Washington	283	1,382.3	57
Wayne	3125	21,307.7	10
Wilkes	985	2,284.1	49
Wilson	2211	24,666.9	6
Yadkin	2730	11,873.2	26
TOTALS	125,679	695,348.0	1-76

Burley Tobacco Allotments—1954

County	N. Farms	Acres	Rank
Alexander	2	0.8	29
Alleghany	455	242.3	9
Ashe	2313	1,246.8	5
Avery	232	125.9	11
Buncombe	3205	2,009.4	2
Burke	7	3.9	21
Caldwell	26	14.5	20
Catawba	4	1.4	26
Cherokee	157	67.1	14
Clay	166	87.0	12
Cleveland	6	2.8	24
Davidson	6	3.8	22
Gaston	2	1.6	25
Graham	718	373.5	8
Haywood	2161	1,404.4	3
Henderson	115	53.2	16
Iredell	3	1.4	27
Jackson	286	126.5	10
Lincoln	1	0.2	34
McDowell	79	27.9	19
Macon	186	64.9	15
Madison	3263	3,318.5	1
Mecklenburg	1	0.8	30
Mitchell	977	596.1	7
Polk	5	1.3	28
Randolph	1	0.7	31
Rutherford	78	34.8	18
Stokes	1	0.2	34
Surry	3	0.4	32
Swain	200	69.0	13
Transylvania	64	39.7	17
Watauga	1599	936.5	6
Wilkes	12	3.4	23
Yancey	2057	1,374.6	4
TOTALS	18,391	12,235.3	1-34

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators by Belts and Markets—1953

N. C. BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Carters No. 1 & 2—J. F. Bullard, W. J. Rabon, L. L. & J. C. Tilley
Meyers—J. H. Harper, J. D. Hendley
New Brick—W. C. Coates, Jr., J. C. Green, Charlie Teachey
New Farmers—Charlie Teachey

Clarkton (one set buyers)

Banners—H. G. Perry
Bright Leaf—H. G. Perry
New Bladen—E. C. Huff, W. McDuffie, N. Cox
New Clarkton—E. L. Dudley, J. A. Chesnutt, Bob Dale

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell & Sons
Planters—N. N. Love, H. G. McNeill
Littleton's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Littleton

Fairmont (four sets buyers)

Big 5—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Robeson County—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Peoples—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Mitchell-Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Frye No. 1 & 2—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Holliday—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Planters No. 1 & 2—G. R. Royster
Square Deal 1-2-3—W. G. Bassett
Star-Carolina 1-2-3—T. S. Booker, C. A. Blankenship, W. G. Sheets
Twin State 1-2-3—P. R. Floyd, Jr., R. J. Harris, Paul Wilson

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers—R. H. Barbour, P. L. Campbell
Wellons—J. W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—M. A. Roycroft, J. L. Townsend, J. Johnson
Smith-Dixie—N. A. McKeithan, J. A. Kinlow, E. K. Biggs, H. P. Allen
Hedgepeth—R. A. Hedgepeth, J. K. Roycroft, R. L. Rollins
Liberty—R. E. Wilkens, F. S. White, R. H. Livermore, H. D. Goode
Star, Inc.—Hogan Teater, D. T. Stephenson
Lumberton Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

Tabor City (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
New Farmers—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Brooks—Blair & H. L. Motley
Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield
Lea's No. 1 & 2—Wm. Townes Lea
Moores—A. H. Moore
Nelson's No. 1 & 2—John H. Nelson, F. M. Mobly
Perkins-Newman—H. L. & J. W. Perkins, N. C. Newman
Planters No. 1 & 2—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay
Tuggles—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Farmers—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Columbus County—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal

EASTERN BELT

Ahoskie (one set buyers)

Basnight No. 1 & 2—L. L. Wilkens, H. G. Veasey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. D. Odom, E. R. Evans

Clinton (one set buyers)

Carolina—Mrs. Z. D. McWhorter, Ennis Bass, L. D. Herring
Center Brick—Guy R. Ross
Ross No. 2—Guy R. Ross
Farmers—H. A. Carr, J. A. Chesnut, E. L. Dudley, J. J. Hill

Dunn (one set buyers)

Big 4 Warehouse—A. B. Currin, O. G. Calhoun, T. B. Smothers
Planters—R. A. Chestnut, E. C. Edgerton, C. L. Tart

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's—L. R. Bell & Sons, C. C. Ivey & Bros.
Farmers—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Fountains—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Monks No. 1 & 2—J. Y. Monk, R. D. Rouse, J. C. Carlton, G. Webb
Planters—M. J. Moye, Chester Worthington

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. G. Best, Bruce Smith
Farmers No. 1 & 2—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, W. M. Rouse, H. Benton
Tin—O. L. Littleton, H. C. Whitley
Victory—J. B. Scott, R. Smith, J. Hopewell, P. Bridgers
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Dixie—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail
Farmers—J. A. Tripp
Harris-Rogers—R. E. Rogers, R. E. Harris
Keel's Cooperative—J. T. Keel, Mgr.
McGowan's No. 1 & 2—C. H. McGowan
Morton's—W. Z. Morton
New Carolina No. 1 & 2—Floyd McGowan
New Independent—G. B. Jones
New Enterprise—D. W. Worthington
Star No. 1 & 2—B. B. Suggs, G. V. Smith
Raynor & Harris—N. G. Raynor, C. B. Harris

Kinston (four full sets buyers—fifth set incomplete)

Brooks—J. R. & Fred Brooks
Central—J. E. Jones, C. W. Wooten
Eagle Warehouse Co.—Percy Holden, W. H. Jones
New Carolina—W. H. Jones
Farmers—J. T. Jenkins, L. E. Pollock
Kinston Cooperative—D. W. Hodges, Mgr.
Knott Warehouse, Inc.—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.
Knotts New—H. G. Knott, W. E. Brewer
New Dixie—John Jenkins, Mgr.
Planters—L. O. Stokes, Mgr.
Sheppard No. 1 & 2—R. E. Sheppard
Tapps—Bill King, Mgr.
The Star Warehouse—C. J. Herring

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Adkins & Bailey—I. M. Little, R. K. Adkins
New Red Front—J. H. Gray, J. W. Peay
Planters No. 1 & 2—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Foxhall No. 1 & 2—W. E. Cobb, H. P. Foxhall
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps
Planters No. 1-2-3—S. S. Edmondson, Sec.
Smith No. 1 & 2—James D. Smith
Works Warehouse—R. J. Works & Son
Easley Warehouse Co., Inc.—H. A. Easley, Mgr.
Farmers Warehouse, Inc.—J. Holt Evans, Mgr.
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Big Planters—J. B. Wooten, E. H. Valentine
Farmers No. 1 & 2—N. L. Daughtery, G. G. Adams, W. L. Kennedy
Gold Leaf No. 1 & 2—R. A. Pearce
Perkins Riverside—N. L. Perkins
Wallace No. 1 & 2—Lawrence and Dixon Wallace

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clarks No. 1 & 2—H. I. Johnson, S. A. McConkey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn
Victory No. 1 & 2—Cliff Weeks, W. L. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior
Hussey No. 1 & 3—W. L. Hussey, G. D. Bennett
Bryant & Blanchard—J. H. Bryant, J. T. Southerland

Washington (one set buyers)

Gravely's—H. C. Gravely, W. A. Gravely
Sermons No. 1 & 2—W. J. Sermons, J. E. Roberson
Hassell-Knott-Edwards 1 & 2—L. E. Knott, M. M. Hassell, W. S. Edwards

Wendell (two sets buyers)

Banners No. 1 & 2—W. G. Maples, J. E. and Walter Walker
Farmers 1 & 2—L. R. Clark & Son
Northside—G. Dean, E. H. Price & J. H. Sanders
Planters—G. Dean, E. H. Price & J. H. Sanders
Liberty—H. F. Harris, I. D. Medlin, J. W. Dale
Star A & B—R. R. Robertson, G. R. Watkins

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie—E. B. Hicks, R. P. Dew, W. C. Thompson
Wainwright—G. L. Wainwright
Center Brick No. 1-2-3—Cozart & Eagles Co.
Farmers—J. J. Gibbons, S. G. Deans
Growers Cooperative—S. E. Griffin, Mgr.
New Planters No. 1 & 2—R. T. & W. C. Smith, B. W. Carr
Smith Warehouse, Inc. A, B & C—H. H. Harris, Jr., Mgr.
Watson—Cozart & Eagles Co.
Clark's—C. R. & Boyd Clark
New Liberty—Carl B. Renfro

Williamston (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley
Farmer—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley
Planters—J. W. Gurkin, J. R. Rogers
Roanoke-Dixie—J. W. Gurkin, J. R. Rogers

Windsor (one set buyers)

Farmers—S. F. & J. F. Hicks
Rogers—R. E. Rogers, R. E. Harris

MIDDLE BELT

Aberdeen (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—John Murray
Planters—Wm. Maurer
Bass—Taft Bass

Carthage (one set buyers)

McConnells—W. M. & G. D. Carter, Jr.
Smothers No. 1 & 2—H. P. & R. D. Smothers
Victory—D. T. Bailey, R. L. Comer

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty—John & Walker Stone
Roycroft—H. T., M. A. & J. K. Roycroft, J. C. Currin
Star-Brick—A. L. Carver, Cozart, Currin
Farmers—J. M. Talley

Ellerbe (One set buyers)

Farmers—Geo. Mabe, L. G. Dewitt
Richmond County—W. H. & H. P. Rummage, W. F. Meadows

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

Big Top—King Roberts, E. E. Clayton
New Deal—W. M., R. B., A. L. Talley
Talley Bros.—W. M., R. B., A. L. Talley
Southside—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stepheson
Varina-Brick—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stephenson
Gold Leaf—P. L. Campbell, R. H. Barbour, S. T. Proctor

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Banners—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner, E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson
Carolina—W. B. Daniel, F. S. Royster
Planters—W. B. Daniel, F. S. Royster
Moore's Big Henderson—A. H. Moore
Farmers—W. J. Alston
High Price—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner, E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson
Liberty—George T. Robertson
Alston—W. J. Alston, Jr.
Ellington—F. H. Ellington, J. K. Weldon

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—A. N. Wilson, S. T. & H. B. Cottrell
Southside A & B—Charlie Ford
Union—G. C. Harris, N. F. Freeman

Oxford (two sets buyers)

Banner—W. L. Mitchell, Jr., Mgr.
Farmers—B. T. Williams, Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott, Joe Cutts
Mangum—B. T. Williams, Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott, Joe Cutts
Fleming No. 1 & 2—G. B. Watkins, D. T. Currin, H. G. Taylor
Planters—C. R. Watkins
Johnson—C. R. Watkins
Owens No. 1 & 2—J. S. Watkins, L. Gregory

Sanford (one set buyers)

Big Sanford—Joe M. Wilkens, G. T. Hancock
Farmers Flag—C. W. Puckett, F. L. McCallum
Wood 3-W No. 1 & 2—W. F. Wood
Central No. 1 & 2—D. T. Hobgood, L. B. Maddox

Warrenton (one set buyers)

Boyd's—W. P. Burwell
Center No. 1 & 2—M. D. Carroll
Currin's No. 1 & 2—D. G. Currin, C. W. Currin
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater
Thompson—C. E. Thompson

OLD BELT

Burlington (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. D. Tickle, J. G. McCray, B. G. Conner
Coble—N. C. Newman, L. O. Winstead, R. W. Rainey
Farmers—O. H. King, C. R. McCauley

Greensboro (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tobacco Warehouse Co.—R. C. Coleman, Mgr.
Guilford County Warehouse Co.—J. R. Pell, H. P. Smothers, G. G. Reid

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster, R. G. Angell
Carolina—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster, R. G. Angell
Sharp & Smith—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg
Farmers—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg

Mebane (one set buyers)

Farmers—W. C. Coates, A. S. Anderson, J. C. Green
Piedmont—J. D. Wood, J. B. Keck
Planters—J. W. Dillard, J. H. Warren

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

New Dixie 1 & 2—Oscar L. Badgett
Liberty—R. C. Simmons, Jr., F. V. Dearmin, Dave Smith
Simmons—R. C. Simmons, Jr., F. V. Dearmin, Dave Smith
Planters & Jones—Tom and Frank Jones, Buck White, Hub Brown

Reidsville (one set buyers)

Browns—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines
Farmers—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines
Leader—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin
Watts—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin
Smothers—T. B. & J. M. Smothers

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. L. Hester
Hyco—W. R. Jones, F. J. Hester, Geo. Walker
Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr., J. H. Merritt, D. L. Whitfield
Planters No. 1 & 2—T. O. Pass
Winstead—T. T. & Elmo Mitchell

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Brown's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Joyce, Roy Carter
Farmers—F. A. Brown, B. M. Slate
Piedmont—J. J. Webster, G. D. Rakestraw
Slate Brothers No. 1 & 2—B. M. Slate, F. A. Brown

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Brown—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson
Carolina—H. M. Bouldin, G. H. Robertson
Dixie—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner
Farmers—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner
Glenn & Banner Co.—C. T. Glenn, D. L. Harris, Chas. Dalton
Liberty—M. M. Joyner, J. R. Pell, W. G. Sheets, Floyd Joyce
Pepper No. 1 & 2—F. D. Pepper
Piedmont—W. B. Simpson, R. W. Newsom
Planters—Foss Smithdeal, Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson
Taylor—Paul Taylor, J. H. Dyer

Big Winston—R. T. & J. F. Carter
Cooks No. 1 & 2—B. E. Cook, C. B. Strickland, Wm. Fowler, H. A.
Thomas
George-Davis—Foss & Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson

N. C. BURLEY BELT

Asheville (two sets buyers—second set incomplete)

Carolina—Max Roberts, Mgr.
Dixie No. 1 & 2—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill
Planters No. 1 & 2—J. W. Stewart, Fred D. Cockfield
Bernard-Walker Warehouses—James E. Walker, Mgr.
Big Burley—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill

Boone (one set buyers)

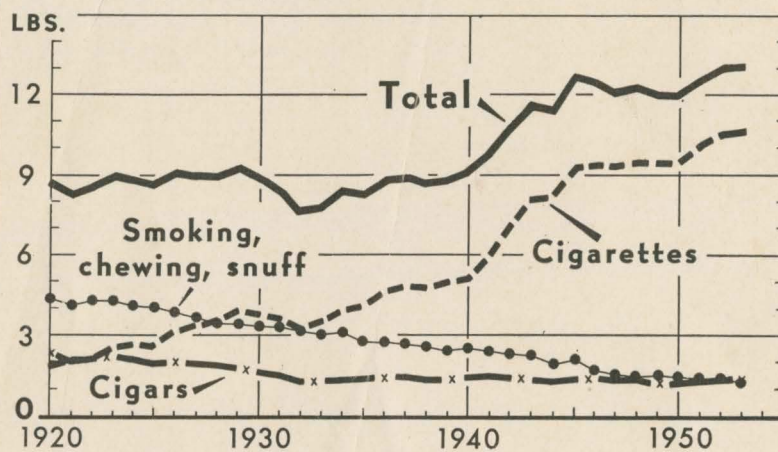
Mountain Burley No. 1 & 2—R. C. Coleman
Farmers Burley—R. C. Coleman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor
Planters—C. C. Taylor

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Per Capita, 15 Years Old and Over



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