

TABLE 4.—TOBACCO: ACREAGES ALLOTTED BY TYPES, UNITED STATES: 1940 TO 1956

Year	Flue-cured	Burley	Southern Maryland ¹	Fire-cured	Dark air-cured ¹	Virginia	Cigar-filler ¹ and binder ²	Total
1940	758,210	374,605						1,132,815
1941	761,659	374,285		84,317	35,809			1,256,070
1942	841,222	378,720		80,935	35,781			1,336,658
1943	895,462	470,533		88,682	39,263			1,493,940
1944	1,095,127	588,833						1,683,960
1945	1,118,488	608,899						1,727,387
1946	1,257,225	557,335		117,614	47,908			1,980,082
1947	1,246,765	468,641		116,116	43,739			1,875,261
1948	908,000	463,192		77,342	33,443			1,481,977
1949	959,463	468,338		65,557	30,377			1,523,735
1950	968,695	418,250		56,560	26,550	4,350		1,474,314
1951	1,119,481	472,176		56,899	26,651	4,349	48,072	1,727,628
1952	1,127,371	474,747		56,773	26,673	4,756		1,690,320
1953	1,044,543	432,746	55,311	57,096	26,476	4,935	40,383	1,670,490
1954	1,053,135	399,451		55,847	23,248	6,111	46,877	1,584,609
1955	1,007,023	309,326		50,504	21,005	5,746	46,587	1,440,191
1956	887,584	308,707	53,353	50,113	20,730	5,526	38,372	1,364,385

¹ Marketing quotas not in effect in years for which no data were shown.² Includes types 42, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.³ Quotas terminated for 1943 prior to harvest.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 5.—FLUE-CURED AND BURLEY TOBACCO—NUMBER OF ALLOTMENTS AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY ACRE-SIZE GROUPS, UNITED STATES: 1956

Size of allotment	Flue-cured tobacco	Burley tobacco
Total number of allotments.....	212,750	1,306,169
Percent distribution		
0.01 to 0.49 acre.....	(2)	19.5
0.50 to 0.99 acre.....	14.0	59.1
1.00 to 1.99 acres.....	18.9	14.2
2.00 to 2.99 acres.....	17.4	3.5
3.00 to 3.99 acres.....	16.5	1.8
4.00 to 4.99 acres.....	9.5	.7
5.00 to 9.99 acres.....	16.9	.9
10.00 to 19.99 acres.....	5.2	.2
20.00 to 49.99 acres.....	1.4	.1
50.00 acres or more.....	.2	(Z)
Total.....	100.0	100.0

Source: United States Department of Agriculture.

Z 0.05 percent or less.

¹ Compiled prior to enactment of Public Law 425 and does not include an estimated 600 "new farms."² Data not available. 14 percent of allotments are less than 1 acre.

Even though the average price received by farmers has often averaged above the support level, a considerable proportion of the crop has been pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation in various years. This agency now owns sizable stocks of tobacco.

A study of the history of tobacco control programs indicates that they developed out of an attempt to solve a wide variety of problems. Over the years as problems changed the programs were modified. The present situation would indicate that new adjustments may be necessary in tobacco programs.

NUMBER, RESOURCES, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECIALIZED TOBACCO FARMS

Data on other field-crop farms were summarized for the following subregions (see map on p. 5) in estimating the number of specialized tobacco producers and in determining resources used and characteristics of tobacco farms.

Types of tobacco

Types of tobacco	Subregion
1. Flue-cured tobacco.....	22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38
2. Burley tobacco.....	31, 32, 33, 44, 45, 52
3. Southern Maryland tobacco.....	19
4. Dark-fired and air-cured tobacco.....	20, 53

NOTE.—Data were not summarized for cigar types of tobacco.

Number and Use of Resources

Tobacco is an intensive crop requiring a large amount of hand labor. It uses less land and capital resources than many of the other major farm enterprises. Table 7 shows the total amount of agricultural resources and the amount of gross income from various sources for all commercial farms in the United States and for all commercial farms and specialized tobacco farms in the selected areas. (Other field-crop farms in tobacco areas will hereafter be designated as tobacco farms although in some cases peanuts represent the dominant source of income. On a few farms miscellaneous field crops other than peanuts or tobacco represent the primary source of income.) The proportion of total agriculture resources used by specialized tobacco producers are shown in Table 8.

There were 293,566 farms classified as other field-crop farms in these tobacco subregions. This number accounts for approximately 9 percent of the commercial farms shown by the 1954 Census. It includes 57 percent of the total number of farms reporting tobacco harvested in 1954. The production of tobacco on these farms amounted to 72 percent of the total tobacco harvested as reported in 1954, and 76 percent of all tobacco harvested on commercial farms.

In 1954, specialized tobacco farms used 7 percent of all labor resources but only 3 percent of the capital employed in agriculture and 2 percent of the cropland. They produced 4 percent of the gross farm income.

On a per-farm basis, tobacco farms rank below the average of all commercial farms in the United States (see Table 9). They have less cropland per farm, employ less capital and also receive a smaller gross farm income. However, the amount of labor per farm is about the same as the average for other commercial farms in the United States.

There are distinct differences between tobacco farms producing various types of tobacco and also between specialized tobacco farms and other commercial farms in the same area. Producers of Southern Maryland tobacco have the largest farms from the standpoint of average acres in cropland, have a much larger capital investment and a slightly larger gross farm income than producers of other types of tobacco. In each of the tobacco