

397

TOBACCO BULLETIN

VOL - VIII

NO. 2

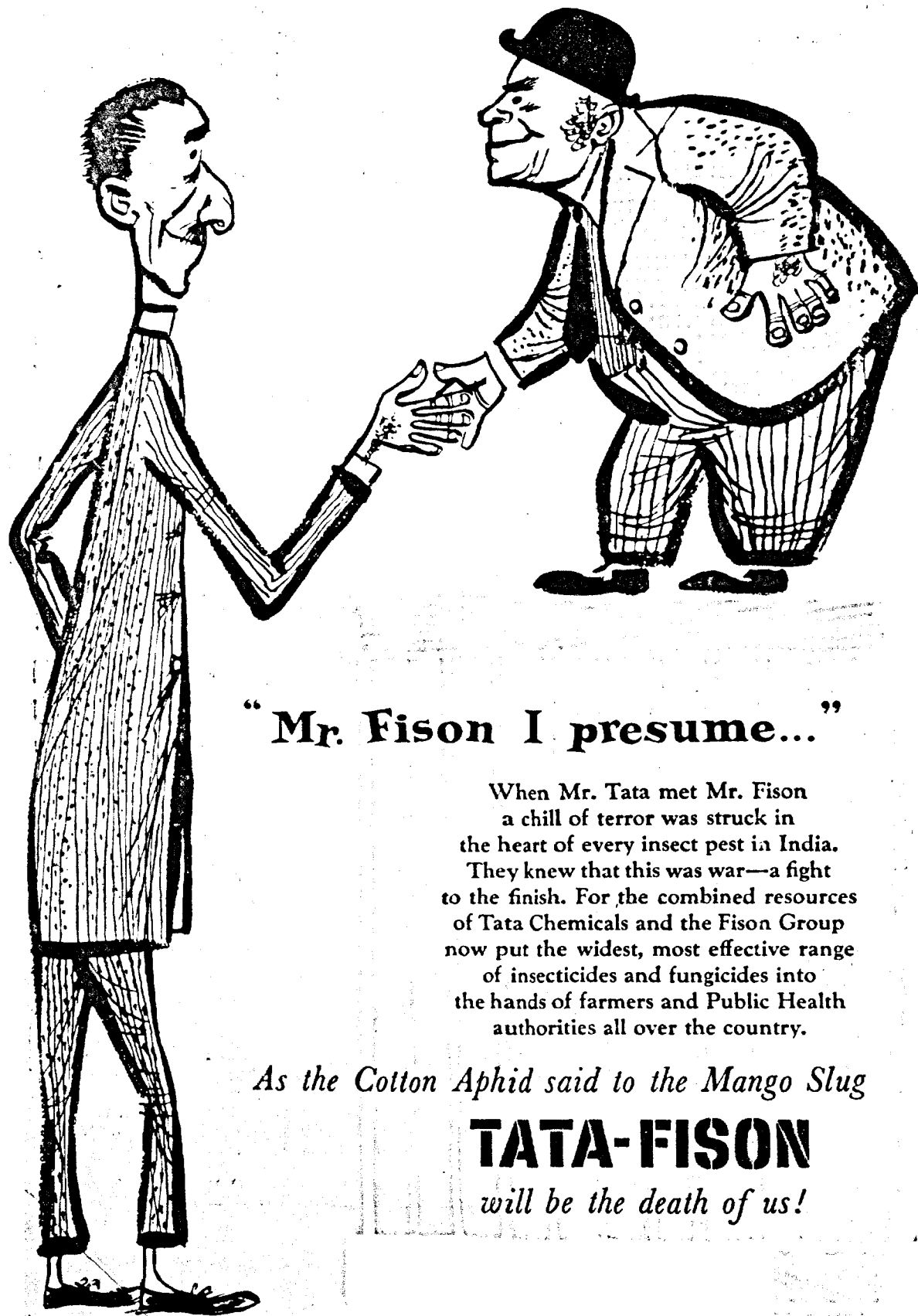
APR - JUNE - 1958

JL

J456m21,NSI;

NS8

169980



"Mr. Fison I presume..."

When Mr. Tata met Mr. Fison a chill of terror was struck in the heart of every insect pest in India. They knew that this was war—a fight to the finish. For the combined resources of Tata Chemicals and the Fison Group now put the widest, most effective range of insecticides and fungicides into the hands of farmers and Public Health authorities all over the country.

As the Cotton Aphid said to the Mango Slug

TATA-FISON

will be the death of us!

TOBACCO BULLETIN

ISSUED QUARTERLY

BY THE

INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE

Vol. VIII

APRIL—JUNE 1958

No. 2

From this issue onwards attempt will be made to include information regarding tobacco cultivation, acreage and production, exports, imports etc. in different foreign countries as a regular feature so as to enable all interested in tobacco trade to get information about tobacco in foreign countries. In this issue tobacco statistics about Japan, Hongkong and Indonesia have been given. Besides acreage and production of tobacco in the important countries of the world also finds a place in this issue.

As usual different varieties of tobacco exported from India to different countries during the period January to October 1957 have been included. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the period came to 73.6 million lbs. valued at about 11.1 crores of rupees whereas exports of manufactured tobacco were 2.8 million lbs. worth about 1 crore of rupees.

Imports of tobacco into India during the same period came to 2.9 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.2 crores.

Grading statistics for the year 1957-58 revealed that about 92.8 million lbs. of tobacco worth Rs. 12.2 crores were graded and marked for exports as against 109.4 million lbs. worth

Rs. 10.4 crores and 103.9 million lbs. worth Rs. 10.4 crores during 1956-57 and 1955-56 respectively.

According to London Report, about 10.4 million lbs. worth Rs. 3.7 crores, 16.8 million lbs. worth Rs. 6.1 crores and 17.1 million lbs. worth Rs. 6.3 crores were imported into U.K. during the months of February, March and April 1958 respectively.

This number also contains as usual crop condition reports from Bangalore and Nipani in Mysore State and Ferozepore in Punjab State and market reports of different districts in Madras, Andhra, Bihar and West Bengal States. Meteorological data from different centres during March to May 1958 have also been given.

Under "News and Notes" current tobacco statistics in important countries of the world have been incorporated which will be of interest to our readers.

Government of India notifications pertaining to tobacco and Trade agreements between Government of India and countries like Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria also feature in this issue under announcement.

M. S. PATEL,
Secretary.

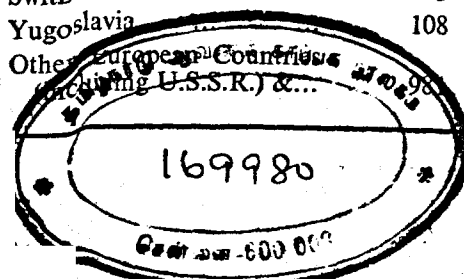
(For Contents please see back inner cover page)

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN THE IMPORTANT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

COUNTRIES	Area in thousand acres			Production in thousand pounds		
	1955	1956£	1957£	1955	1956£	1957£
North America :						
Canada	110	128	136	134,840	161,940	166,900
Mexico	101	73	90	88,184	66,138	73,634
U.S.A	1,494	1,365	1,128	2,192,852	2,180,805	1,684,100
Puerto Rico	37	35	30	30,000	30,000	24,000
Central America :						
Costa Rica	3	3	6	2,210	2,500	3,246
El Salvador	4	3	3	1,832	1,586	1,964
Guatemala	6	7	7	3,000	3,100	3,250
Honduras	10	9	12	7,152	5,820	7,917
Nicaragua	3	3	3	2,850	2,426	1,984
Panama	2	1	1	1,606	712	701
Caribbean :						
Cuba	154	144	146	109,235	102,050	115,607
Dominican Republic	52	50	55	38,673	41,897	45,683
Haiti	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,500	1,500	1,500
Jamaica	2	2	3	750	750	1,234
Europe :						
Austria	1	1	1	1,609	1,161	1,354
Belgium and Luxembourg.	3	3	3	6,603	5,470	5,725
France	71	72	69	116,981	123,369	123,457
Germany †	26	27	24	56,950	48,937	45,194
Greece	319	291	302	222,953	180,978	226,602
Italy	120	121	130	134,260	157,490	146,400
Spain	49	49	49	69,339	55,820	55,777
Sweden	5*	5*	5*	617	833	850
Switzerland	3	3	3	5,137	4,378	3,968
Yugoslavia	108	101	131	91,491	67,703	110,230
Other European Countries (including U.S.S.R.) &	988	1,029		840,930	785,500	843,300

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN THE IMPORTANT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—(contd.)

COUNTRIES	Area in thousand acres			Production in thousand pounds		
	1955	1956£	1957£	1955	1956£	1957£
Asia :						
Cyprus	5	5	5	1,884	1,600	1,700
Iran	46	53	54	24,758	31,668	31,526
Iraq	18	18	19	11,575	12,125	11,574
Lebanon	8	8	9	5,398	5,512	6,834
Syria	17	16	21	11,629	10,415	11,532
Turkey	382	432	428	250,689	253,439	260,142
Burma	133	133	138	106,920	86,845	107,789
Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam.	43	43	43	30,500	30,600	31,000
Ceylon	12	15	15	8,500	8,700	8,700
China (Taiwan)... ..	15	20	20	25,655	33,578	34,000
South America :						
India	846	1,013	1,022	546,560	660,800	685,440
Indonesia	392	407	412	144,847	136,097	140,180
Japan	186	189	179	329,799	335,046	323,587
Korea, Republic of	51	49	55	57,692	57,927	64,063
Pakistan	237	239	232	254,839	262,000	236,000
Philippines	107	136	199	56,244	76,995	97,576
Thailand	134	138	144	49,870	51,297	54,516
China	1,755	1,773	1,790	1,610,000	1,630,000	1,645,000
South America :						
Argentina	76	92	112	64,760	85,480	96,705
Bolivia	3	3	3	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil	451	459	470	311,400	329,037	335,099
Chile	7	7	7	13,625	13,226	14,012
Colombia	54	54	54	63,413	80,909	82,893
Paraguay	23	14	13	22,266	12,125	13,227
Peru	7	7	7	8,155	8,155	8,155
Uruguay	1	1	2	835	441	900
Venezuela	14	9	9	11,629	10,238	10,362
North Africa :						
Algeria	73	70	70	43,486	17,640	35,280
Morocco	3	3	4	3,492	3,016	4,673
Tunisia	4	4	4	3,307	3,300	3,500



82
8456m211, N51TB
N58

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN THE IMPORTANT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—(contd.)

COUNTRIES	Area in thousand acres			Production in thousand pounds		
	1955	1956£	1957£	1955	1956£	1957£
Central Africa :						
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi ...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kenya ...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	520	570	600
Madagascar ...	25	25	25	9,581	9,581	9,581
Mauritius ...	1	1	1	1,037	811	892
Mozambique ...	5	6	7	2,806	3,210	3,300
Nigeria ...	60	61	61	28,424	30,750	30,750
Tanganyika ...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,250	5,136	5,120
Rhodesia—Nyasaland ...	226	311	313	153,179	209,355	180,621
Uganda ...	9	9	9	4,700	4,700	4,700
South Africa :						
Union of South Africa ...	74	83	84	30,300	43,900	56,000
Oceania :						
Australia ...	9	11	13	6,543	6,515	9,134
New Zealand ...	3	3	3	4,135	4,733	4,885
Total for all countries shown.	9,174	9,399	9,417	8,485,856	8,604,435	8,360,225

Note : N.A. Not available.

£ Preliminary.

* Less than 500 acres.

& Includes estimates for Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Soviet Union.

† Data for Federal Republic of Germany (excludes East Germany.)

(Extracted from the Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

GRADING REPORT

(1) Quantity and Value of Tobacco Graded and Marked for Export during the years 1955-56 to 1957-58

Varieties	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
Flue-Cured Virginia	90,070,240	9,71,56,171	103,443,425	9,98,65,989	86,279,700	11,59,85,370
Sun-Cured Virginia	4,921,700	10,62,735	997,410	3,67,486	789,780	5,24,743
Sun-Cured (Natu) Country	5,891,731	45,33,012	3,149,114	26,36,724	4,988,550	47,62,738
White Burley	761,170	7,37,590	1,050,190	7,32,237	614,390	3,39,505
Jutty	2,211,000	4,81,325	644,640	1,57,608	88,800	19,396
Motihari	73,084	75,393	76,639	79,288	49,920	69,511
Total	103,928,925	10,40,46,226	109,361,418	10,38,39,332	92,811,140	12,17,01,263

(2) Quantity and Value of Tobacco Graded and Marked for Exports during March to May 1958

Varieties	Estimated quantity in pounds			Approximate value in Rupees.		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Flue-Cured Virginia	16,347,020	17,868,760	17,646,900	3,43,65,745	2,66,38,173	2,04,06,329
Sun-Cured Virginia	...	39,950	452,690	...	26,563	2,29,430
White Burley	...	82,310	266,330	...	59,029	1,67,170
Sun-Cured Country	74,300	43,700	474,500	42,054	27,604	5,57,903
Jutty	...	...	33,930	...	...	4,411
Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,421,320	18,034,720	18,874,350	3,44,07,799	2,67,51,369	2,13,65,243

Courtesy : Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

TOBACCO EXPORTS

During January

Unmanufactured

COUNTRIES	For manufacture of Bidis		For manufacture of chewing tobacco	
	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Aden	123,906	41,132	4,793,563	22,28,263
(2) Ceylon	13,021	20,836	20,160	29,025
(3) Singapore	56,794	58,594	55,234	67,905
(4) United Kingdom			112	100
(5) Malaya			1,189	2,081
(6) Saudi Arabia			3,355	2,635
(7) Yemen			91,837	48,588
(8) Rhodesia, South				17
(9) Zanzibar			1,083	1,245
(10) Kuwait			65,799	74,323
(11) Egypt				
(12) French West Africa				
(13) U.S.S.R.				
(14) Germany, West				
(15) Netherlands				
(16) Belgium				
(17) Hongkong				
(18) Japan				
(19) Madagascar				
(20) U.S.A.				
(21) Malta Gazo				
(22) Finland				
(23) Norway				
(24) Irish Republic				
(25) Denmark				
(26) Austria				
(27) Czechoslovakia				
(28) Cambodia				
(29) China				
(30) Nigeria				
(31) British Somaliland				
(32) Libya				
(33) Algeria				
(34) French Equitorial Africa				
(35) Barbadas				
(36) British Guiana				
(37) Australia				
(38) Maldives				
(39) Windward Islands				
Total	193,721	1,20,562	5,032,332	24,54,182

FROM INDIA

to October 1957

Tobacco

For manufacture of cigar and cheroots		Natu Desi, Flue-cured Virginia for cigarettes		Nattu Desi, Sun-cured Virginia for cigarettes		Virginia Flue-cured for cigarettes	
Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
...	...	61,067	28,013	...	...	9,900	3 575
2,095	2,632	...	...	...	...	692,900	16,56,862
2,912	6,469	...	...	...	...	4,256,923	15,49,166
...	...	...	...	423,287	7,61,838	33,480,392	8,21,18,018
1,599	2,874	...	...	...	...	1,425,687	4,66,193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	318,580	1,29,110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	127,500	42,500	269,109	1,64,605	776,367	11,87,172
...	...	245,645	81,882	...	...	1,041,265	3,89,535
...	...	...	...	113,491	1,01,987	5,862,669	35,81,353
...	...	...	...	197,292	2,44,152	992,158	6,14,392
3,178	1,192	...	...	70,397	49,906	5,020,856	36,27,632
1,345	1,350	...	...	325,222	3,82,084	3,031,345	21,06,234
...	...	...	...	8,932	14,589	1,570,685	12,03,951
...	...	...	...	20,000	18,889	...	...
...	...	...	...	44,750	34,806	67,250	29,889
...	...	...	...	2,250	3,182	172	1,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	109,675	1,58,565
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,112	20,917
...	...	...	...	...	...	220,251	2,50,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	684,439	14,43,674
...	...	...	...	...	...	392,320	9,43,602
...	...	...	...	...	...	279,908	1,77,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	223,912	5,08,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	179,985	79,495
...	...	...	...	...	...	104,860	42,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	366,271	7,33,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	354,370	1,33,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	268,125	4,28,993
...	...	...	...	...	...	210,859	1,10,201
...	...	...	...	...	...	110,889	89,404
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,900	20,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	26,550	31,888
...	...	...	...	...	...	990	1,034
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,129	14,517	434,212	1,52,395	1,474,730	17,76,038	62,108,565	10,38,37,582

TOBACCO EXPORTS

During January

Unmanufactured

COUNTRIES	Virginia Sun-cured for cigarettes		For manufacture of Hookah tobacco	
	Quantity in Pounds (14)	Value in Rupees (15)	Quantity in Pounds (16)	Value in Rupees (17)
(1) Aden	...	...	...	4,460
(2) Ceylon	...	...	28,547	37,001
(3) Singapore	58,087	18,559	...	...
(4) United Kingdom	644,137	972,835	...	...
(5) Malaya	...	...	...	...
(6) Saudi Arabia	...	...	1,120	680
(7) Yemen	...	...	...	...
(8) Rhodesia, South	...	...	...	...
(9) Zanzibar	...	...	...	...
(10) Kuwait	...	...	...	...
(11) Egypt	408,223	2,37,990	...	...
(12) French West Africa	...	...	...	...
(13) U.S.S.R.	353,768	3,49,008	...	...
(14) Germany, West	47,006	46,843	...	...
(15) Netherlands	69,412	41,404	...	...
(16) Belgium	423,522	3,58,168	...	...
(17) Hongkong	65,537	93,739	...	...
(18) Japan	52,500	31,527	...	...
(19) Madagascar	...	...	...	...
(20) U.S.A.	...	...	...	...
(21) Malta Gazo	...	...	...	...
(22) Finland	...	...	...	...
(23) Norway	...	...	...	...
(24) Irish Republic	...	...	...	...
(25) Denmark	...	...	...	...
(26) Austria	...	...	...	...
(27) Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...
(28) Cambodia	...	...	...	...
(29) China	...	...	...	...
(30) Nigeria	...	...	...	...
(31) British Somaliland	...	...	...	...
(32) Libya	...	...	...	...
(33) Algeria	...	...	...	...
(34) French Equatorial Africa	...	...	...	...
(35) Barbadas	...	...	...	...
(36) British Guiana	...	...	...	...
(37) Australia	...	...	...	...
(38) Maldives	...	...	...	...
(39) Windward Islands	...	...	...	...
Total	122,192	21,50,073	29,667	42,141

FROM INDIA—(contd.)

to October 1957—(contd.)

Tobacco—(contd.)

Other tobacco		For manufacture of mixtures for pipes		Tobacco Stalks and Stems		Total	
Quantity in Pounds (18)	Value in Rupees (19)	Quantity in Pounds (20)	Value in Rupees (21)	Quantity in Pounds (22)	Value in Rupees (23)	Quantity in Pounds (24)	Value in Rupees (25)
1,545,747	3,85,203	10,158	3,495	76,119	11,251	6,620,460	27,05,392
7,161	8,950	...	...	...	...	763,884	17,55,306
231,950	1,97,622	...	...	...	...	4,661,900	18,98,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	34,547,928	8,38,52,791
4,195	7,624	...	...	...	...	1,432,670	4,78,772
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,475	3,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	91,837	48,588
...	...	...	...	...	...	318,580	1,29,127
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	1,245
16,480	16,712	...	...	...	...	82,279	91,035
69,486	35,204	...	...	...	...	1,650,685	16,67,471
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286,910	4,71,417
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,329,928	40,32,348
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236,456	9,05,387
28,540	17,083	...	...	...	...	5,192,383	37,37,217
5,193	1,200	...	...	...	...	3,786,627	28,49,036
124,561	47,036	...	...	85,020	14,133	1,854,715	13,73,448
...	...	...	...	...	...	72,500	50,416
...	...	...	...	...	...	112,000	64,695
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,422	4,433
...	...	...	...	...	...	109,675	1,58,565
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,112	20,917
...	...	...	...	...	...	220,251	2,50,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	684,439	14,43,674
...	...	...	...	...	...	392,320	9,43,602
...	...	...	...	...	...	279,908	1,77,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	223,912	5,08,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	179,985	79,495
...	...	...	...	...	...	104,860	42,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	366,271	7,33,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	354,370	1,33,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	268,125	4,28,993
...	...	...	...	...	...	210,859	1,10,201
...	...	...	...	...	...	110,889	89,404
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,900	20,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	26,550	31,888
...	...	...	...	...	...	990	1,034
8,072	8,938	...	...	...	...	8,072	8,938
19,980	18,200	...	...	...	...	19,980	18,200
2,061,365	7,43,772	10,158	3,495	161,119	25,384	73,639,190	11,13,20,141

TOBACCO EXPORTS

During January

Manufactured

COUNTRIES	Cigar and cheroots		Cigarettes	
	Quantity in Pounds (2)	Value in Rupees (3)	Quantity in Pounds (4)	Value in Rupees (5)
(1)				
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...
Baherin Island	398	2,292	...	...
Kuwait	580	4,630	...	...
Pakistan, West	60	313	...	...
Nepal	1,093	7,285	...	...
Maldives	61	655	234,018	4,95,378
Ceylon	...	...	15,008	58,479
South Viet-Nam	...	...	7,280	28,860
Kenya	...	...	87	595
Aden	...	...	142	840
Trce. Oman	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Malaya	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia, North	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia, South	...	...	...	...
Belgian Congo	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...
Tanganyika	...	...	...	...
Nyasaland	...	...	...	...
Mozambique	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Total	2,192	15,175	256,535	5,84,152

FROM INDIA

to October 1957

Tobacco

Bidis		Chewing tobacco		Hookah tobacco		Tobacco mixtures for pipe and cigarettes	
Quantity in Pounds (6)	Value in Rupees (7)	Quantity in Pounds (8)	Value in Rupees (9)	Quantity in Pounds (10)	Value in Rupees (11)	Quantity in Pounds (12)	Value in Rupees (13)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	240	...	...	66,737	63,835	...	...
...	...	38	250	1,752	13,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,757,978	73,87,732	6,865	12,912	15,168	16,369	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,544	3,871	168	306	80	120	...	...
224	611	...	...	...	...	...	...
125,105	6,16,734	2,582	3,167	...	...	24,452	47,875
25,968	94,633	1,326	2,896	...	...	...	...
406	2,510	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	172	490	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	144	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	260,695	2,16,518	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,911,259	81,06,331	11,196	20,185	344,432	3,09,842	24,452	47,875

TOBACCO EXPORTS

During January

Manufactured

COUNTRIES			Snuff tobacco		Smoking tobacco on pipe and cigarettes	
			Quantity in Pounds (14)	Value in Rupees (15)	Quantity in Pounds (16)	Value in Rupees (17)
United Kingdom	...	...	250	822	...	...
Baherin Island	...	...	250	822	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	296	285	...	...
Pakistan, West	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	...	432	391	...	...
South Viet-Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya	...	...	2,381	10,585	...	...
Aden	...	...	7,918	28,207	...	...
Trce. Oman	...	...	82	505	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	4,500	9,375
Malaya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia, North	...	...	266	1,142	...	...
Rhodesia, South	...	...	106	365	...	...
Belgian Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	...	...	392	1,011	...	...
Tanganyika	...	...	130	303	...	...
Nyasaland	...	...	158	449	...	...
Mozambique	...	...	100	93	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	27	83	...	...
Total	...	...	12,538	44,241	4,500	9,375

FROM INDIA—(contd.)

to October 1957—(contd.)

Tobacco—(contd.)

Bidi tobacco		Other tobacco		Sarda scented tobacco		Total	
Quantity in Pounds (18)	Value in Rupees (19)	Quantity in Pounds (20)	Value in Rupees (21)	Quantity in Pounds (22)	Value in Rupees (23)	Quantity in Pounds (24)	Value in Rupees (25)
...	...	...	...	...	...	398	2,292
...	...	...	...	11	123	67,612	69,650
...	...	7,467	10,010	...	...	9,613	23,858
...	...	...	18	...	...	1,098	7,303
...	...	...	...	52	111	234,131	4,96,144
425	2,070	...	...	...	...	15,433	60,549
137,953	2,62,555	...	...	...	...	1,925,676	77,08,019
...	...	...	...	...	...	87	595
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,523	11,425
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,710	32,504
...	...	...	...	...	...	306	1,116
61,749	55,394	21,300	41,175	...	...	239,688	7,73,720
...	...	...	...	...	...	27,294	97,529
...	...	...	...	...	...	406	2,510
...	...	60	190	...	...	498	1,822
...	...	...	...	...	...	146	509
...	...	...	...	112	270	117	290
...	...	...	...	...	...	260,695	2,16,518
...	...	...	...	4,114	6,220	4,506	7,231
...	...	...	...	18	248	148	551
...	...	...	...	...	...	158	449
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	83
200,127	3,20,019	28,827	51,393	4,307	6,972	2,800,365	95,15,560

TOTAL OF UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

During the months January to October, 1957

COUNTRIES	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
1. Aden	6,630,170	27,37,896
2. Afghanistan	406	2,510
3. Algeria	210,859	1,10,201
4. Australia	990	1,034
5. Austria	279,908	1,77,222
6. Bahrein Island	67,612	69,650
7. Barbados	16,900	20,440
8. Belgian Congo	117	290
9. Belgium	3,786,627	28,49,036
10. British Guiana	26,550	31,888
11. British Somaliland	354,370	1,33,166
12. Cambodia	179,985	79,495
13. Ceylon	2,689,560	94,64,125
14. China	104,860	42,122
15. Czechoslovakia	223,912	5,08,440
16. Denmark	392,320	9,43,602
17. Egypt	1,650,685	16,67,471
18. Finland	11,112	20,917
19. French Equitorial Africa	110,889	89,404
20. French West Africa	1,286,910	4,71,417
21. Germany, West	1,236,456	9,05,387
22. Hongkong	1,854,715	13,73,448
23. Irish Republic	684,439	14,43,674
24. Japan	72,500	50,416
25. Kenya	2,523	11,425
26. Kuwait	91,892	1,14,893
27. Libya	268,125	4,28,993
28. Madagascar	112,000	64,695
29. Malaya	1,459,964	5,76,301
30. Maldives	23,505	69,487
31. Malta Gazo	109,675	1,58,565
32. Mozambique	100	93
33. Nepal	234,131	4,96,144
34. Netherlands	5,192,383	37,37,217
35. New Zealand	27	83
36. Nigeria	366,271	7,33,194

TOTAL OF UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—(contd.)

During the months January to October, 1957—(contd.)

COUNTRIES	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
37. Norway	220,251	2,50,892
38. Nyasaland	158	449
39. Pakistan, West	1,093	7,303
40. Rhodesia, North	498	1,822
41. Rhodesia, South	318,726	1,29,636
42. Saudi Arabia	265,170	2,19,833
43. Singapore	4,901,588	26,72,035
44. South Viet Nam	87	595
45. Tanganyika	148	551
46. Trcl. Oman	306	1,116
47. United Kingdom	34,548,326	8,38,55,083
48. U.S.A.	2,422	4,433
49. U.S.S.R.	6,329,928	40,32,348
50. Windward Island	19,980	18,200
51. Yemen	91,837	48,588
52. Zanzibar	5,589	8,476
Total	76,439,555	12,08,35,701

Courtesy : Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India, Calcutta.

TOBACCO DIRECTORY

Published by :

INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE

38, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS 6

PRICE PER COPY Rs. 10/-

(Postage Rs. 2/- extra)

For a bulk order of 10 copies

and above, 20% commission

Concessions to Book-sellers and Agents

For copies please write to the Secretary of the Committee

Copies are also available from the Director, Tobacco Research, Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry, Plant Breeder, Cigarette Tobacco Research Sub-station, Brodiepet 1st Line, 14, Cross Road, Arundelpet P.O., Guntur and Director, Institute of Agriculture, Anand.

TOBACCO IMPORTS

During January

Unmanufactured

COUNTRIES	For manufacture of chewing tobacco		Natu Desi Flue-cured for cigarette manufacture		Virginia Flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	
	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
Ceylon ...	690,266	11,22,495	...	...	...	...
Burma ...	5,824	9,137	...	...	...	...
U.S.A. ...	...	...	10,621	57,299	1,819,578	83,22,000
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	150	2,409
Pakistan, East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan, West ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	696,090	11,31,632	10,621	57,299	1,819,728	83,24,409

Manufactured

COUNTRIES	Cigar and cheroots		Cigarettes		Bidis		Chewing tobacco	
	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
United Kingdom ...	93	4,424	104,165	8,93,586	525	6,486	72	506
Denmark ...	...	100	18	293	...	...	...	...
Germany, West ...	128	2,252	46	416	...	...	...	...
Netherlands ...	758	16,980	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	156	5,535	...	40	...	...	...	...
Switzerland ...	3	119	611	5,613	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria ...	17	160	52	540	...	...	...	...
Hongkong ...	1	20	126	1,536	...	...	...	...
Burma ...	1,327	7,535	3	36	...	...	...	...
Philippines ...	9	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada ...	...	349	106	639	...	...	...	...
U.S.A. ...	1	69	1,836	13,955	...	...	...	...
Norway ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Poland ...	...	...	19	100	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	...	...	200	2,292	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia ...	...	...	38	380	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia ...	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Malaya ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam Republic ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	...	...	27	264	...	...	...	...
Seychelles ...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	...	...	1,008	11,268	...	...	...	...
Nepal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan, Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,493	37,672	108,261	9,31,203	525	6,486	72	506

INTO INDIA

to October 1957

Tobacco

For manufacture of cigars and cheroots		For manufacture of hookah tobacco		Other tobacco unmanufactured		Total	
Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
...	...	...	...	...	...	690,266	11,22,495
29,120	14,713	36,380	19,510	35,597	20,819	106,921	64,179
1,649	26,915	...	...	157,870	7,77,603	1,989,718	91,83,817
...	...	...	...	75	921	225	3,330
3,703	2,086	...	...	...	...	3,703	2,086
...	...	6,143	2,494	...	...	6,143	2,494
...	...	...	...	300	2,903	300	2,903
34,472	43,714	42,523	22,004	193,842	8,02,246	2,797,276	1,03,81,304

Tobacco

Hookah tobacco		Smoking tobacco excluding mixtures for pipes and cigarettes		Tobacco mixtures for pipes and cigarettes		Other tobacco		Total	
Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees	Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
...	...	250	3,901	12,643	1,49,939	2,944	82,760	120,692	11,41,602
...	...	...	...	158	502	2	20	18	393
...	...	...	...	549	2,546	...	...	334	3,190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307	19,526
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	5,575
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	5,732
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	1,556
9,632	5,303	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	10,962	14,384
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	988
...	...	...	...	72	1,119	...	...	1,909	15,141
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	2,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
85	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	11,268
...	...	...	...	66	754	...	...	85	68
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	66	754
...	...	...	...	...	...	704	7,388	704	7,388
9,717	5,371	250	3,901	13,488	1,54,862	3,650	91,678	138,456	12,31,679

TOTAL OF UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO IMPORTS INTO INDIA

During the months of January to October, 1957

COUNTRIES					Quantity in Pounds	Value in Rupees
1. Aden	...	...	...	...	...	50
2. Australia	...	...	...	...	1,008	11,268
3. Austria	...	...	...	...	200	2,292
4. Belgium	...	...	...	...	156	5,575
5. Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	69	700
6. Burma	...	...	...	...	117,883	78,563
7. Canada	...	...	...	...	106	988
8. Ceylon	...	...	...	...	690,266	11,22,495
9. Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	38	380
10. Denmark	...	...	...	...	18	393
11. Germany, West	...	...	...	...	334	3,190
12. Greece	...	...	...	...	704	7,388
13. Hongkong	...	...	...	...	127	1,556
14. Italy	...	...	...	...	66	754
15. Japan	...	...	...	...	27	264
16. Malaya	...	...	...	...	...	5
17. Nepal	...	...	...	...	85	68
18. Netherlands	...	...	...	...	1,607	22,429
19. Norway	...	...	...	...	...	1
20. Pakistan, East	...	...	...	...	3,703	2,088
21. Pakistan, West	...	...	...	...	6,143	2,494
22. Philippines	...	...	...	...	9	129
23. Poland	...	...	...	...	19	100
24. Seychelles	...	...	...	...	1	8
25. Switzerland	...	...	...	...	614	5,732
26. United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	120,917	11,44,932
27. U.S.A.	...	...	...	...	1,991,627	91,98,960
28. Viet Nam Republic	...	...	...	...	...	6
29. Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	5	175
Total ...					2,935,732	1,16,12,983

Courtesy: Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India, Calcutta.

LONDON REPORT

Total Tobacco Imports into United Kingdom from India and other Main Countries (February to April 1958)

COUNTRIES	Quantity in Pounds				Value in Rupees			
	February		April		February		April	
	March	April	March	April	March	April	March	April
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	1,603,245	326,797	482,352	54,29,260	8,22,134	16,13,306	8,22,134	16,13,306
British North Borneo	233,056	376,313	912,013	3,52,391	11,24,262	2,27,32,056	11,24,262	2,27,32,056
Canada	...	29,177	153,664	...	...	26,82,329	...	26,82,329
Jamaica	3,074,944	6,354,555	5,217,923	93,50,877	2,09,55,990	42,47,124	2,09,55,990	42,47,124
Other Commonwealth Countries and Irish Republic	12,516	8,659	14,703	3,76,720	2,62,886	4,33,203	2,62,886	4,33,203
Netherlands	111,353	100,659	51,831	4,03,203	3,79,583	1,51,137	3,79,583	1,51,137
Italy	145,889	205,757	97,900	7,36,053	10,01,681	4,76,591	10,01,681	4,76,591
Greece	160,311	281,159	1,196	5,80,047	10,03,125	7,650	10,03,125	7,650
Turkey	46,294	11,499	9,398	1,93,429	37,062	50,330	1,93,429	50,330
U.S.A.	443,408	6,013	10	17,81,176	22,417	67	17,81,176	22,417
Cuba	4,509,324	8,895,582	4,022,661	1,71,03,669	3,31,20,004	19,30,146	1,71,03,669	3,31,20,004
Other Foreign Countries	16,202	108,139	36,577	6,53,770	11,46,050	11,85,921	6,53,770	11,46,050
	9,980	50,327	57,239	81,173	3,15,061	2,79,417	81,173	3,15,061
Total ...	10,366,522	16,754,636	17,057,467	3,70,41,768	6,10,09,367	3,57,89,277	3,70,41,768	6,10,09,367

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

During March to May 1958

Stations	Temperature (F°)		Relative Humidity		Total Rainfall in M.Ms.
	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	At 08-30 hours	At 17-30 hours	
March, 1958—					
* Guntur ...	96.6	72.6	79	47	...
† Vedasandur ...	95.7	73.3	90	53	30.7
@ Pusa ...	93.7	60.1	78	28	1.5
\$ Dinhata ...	91.9	58.8	79	27	11.9
£ Rajahmundry ...	...	71.1	87	40	Nil
Coimbatore ...	93.6	73.4	67	31	3.6
Anand ...	99.0	65.5	47	21	...
Ferozepur ...	86.4	53.8	75	45	0.5
April, 1958—					
* Guntur ...	98.5	76.9	85	48	52.3
† Vedasandur ...	98.2	76.6	83	46	25.4
@ Pusa ...	100.0	72.3	67	28	16.8
\$ Dinhata ...	89.9	70.5	83	49	194.8
£ Rajahmundry ...	...	77.2	83	43	15.5
Coimbatore ...	92.3	74.3	71	45	72.5
Anand ...	106.0	75.5	56	22	...
Ferozepur ...	100.8	66.2	55	37	...
May, 1958—					
* Guntur ...	10.2	81.6	73	47	2.32
† Vedasandur ...	97.1	76.7	85	60	61.99
@ Pusa ...	...	...	...	...	...
\$ Dinhata ...	88.7	72.6	89	73	333.99
£ Rajahmundry ...	...	79.8	83	44	93.7
Coimbatore ...	34.2	73.4	67	31	110.3
Anand ...	108.6	79.2	58.1	23	...
Ferozepur ...	104.2	70.5	45	27	...

NOTE.—* The humidity figures refer to 07.08 hours and 14.08 hours.
 † Do. 07.18 hours and 14.18 hours.
 @ Do. 07.00 hours and 14.00 hours.
 \$ Do. 06.32 hours and 13.32 hours.
 £ Do. 07.03 hours and 14.03 hours.

Source: From data furnished by the Committee's Research Stations at Guntur, Vadasandur, Pusa, Dinhat and Rajahmundry and Meteorological Centres at Madras and New Delhi.

SEASONAL NOTES

WRAPPER AND HOOKAH TOBACCO RESEARCH STATION DINHATA (COOCH BIHAR)

Transplanting and Pre-harvest, (1957-1958)

The last monsoon shower of the season was recorded on October 19th. Even prior to that rainfall was scanty in October. This permitted timely preparation of tobacco lands and plantings at higher locations were advanced by about a week mainly due to soil moisture considerations.

Planting of jati and cigar wrapper (*N. tabacum*) tobaccos at the farm of the Research Station commenced as normal in the last week of October while that of Motihari (*N. rustica*) tobacco commenced in the 2nd week of November. Most of the plantings were completed in time by the middle of November. Establishment of seedlings and subsequent progress of the crops so far have been quite satisfactory. Since no rains have yet been received this winter, irrigation operations for giving one irrigation to tobacco were started in the 3rd week of October and are expected to be over by middle of January.

Shortage of rainfall in general throughout the district has adversely affected the growth of the crop. Irrigation is being given by the farmers wherever possible.

Harvesting and Curing (1957-58)

Weather during the period has been rather dry this year. As against a normal rainfall of 27.178 on 6 days only 11.176 m.m. were received on 3 days. There has been no rain after 1st March and relative humidity at 13.32 hrs. after the second week of that month remained as low as 20% or even lower.

Priming of Motihari (*N. rustica*) and Sun-grown cigar wrappers commenced as usual in the last week of January and were mostly over by the end of February. Priming of Jati (*N. tabacum*) and of cigarette tobacco at the Research Station commenced in the last week of February. Both continued upto the middle of March. Priming of shade grown wrapper commenced in the second week of March and continued upto the end of the month.

Comparative absence of rains at the priming season permitted timely primings and the crops were collected speedily.

(Sd) G. C. PATEL,
Agronomist

CROP CONDITION

MYSORE STATE

(1) Bangalore (February to June, 1958)

It is proposed to plant about 3,650 acres under Virginia Tobacco Cultivation during 1958-59 under the Mysore Tobacco Company's control. During the month of February arrangements were made to start the preliminary operations for raising sufficient number of seedlings for planting the allotted acreage. The seedbeds were coming up well in almost all the centres during the period under report.

The planting of tobacco were commenced during the 1st week of April, 1958. An extent of 2165 acres were planted till the end of June, 1958.

About 2.4 lakhs lbs. of redried tobacco of top grades were sold locally and 50,000 lbs. of redried strips were exported to foreign markets.

[Data furnished by the Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore]

(2) Nipani (Belgaum District) March—June, 1958

By the beginning of March, the seed plot of bidi tobacco was fully mature. Harvesting and threshing of seed had been started. In the case of cigarette tobacco, grading work was started in the month of March and completed in the month of April. Uprooting stubbles of the previous crop was completed in March and carting manure to the fields was in progress during the month.

During April, harvesting of selected plants for seed was also in progress. Carting farm yard manure to the fields had been completed and ploughing, harrowing, spreading manure etc., were started.

In the month of May, harvesting of the selected plants for seed was in progress. Ploughing, harrowing, etc. of tobacco fields were also in progress.

During the month of June, sowing of tobacco seed started.

[Data furnished by Agronomist, Agricultural Research Station, Nipani]

PUNJAB STATE

Ferozepore (March to June, 1958)

The tobacco crop was progressing satisfactorily during March. During April, the weather warmed up very suddenly which adversely affected the tobacco crop. Dust storms were also very frequent during the month of May. The temperature at Gurgaon rose very suddenly and affected the yield of tobacco considerably. The crop is generally poor due to dry weather throughout the growing period.

[Data furnished by the Economic Botanist for Millets at Ferozepore, Punjab]

MARKET REPORT

ANDHRA PRADESH

(1) Guntur District (March to May, 1958)

Curing of Flue-cured virginia tobacco were completed during the period under report. Curings of country tobacco were also almost complete.

The following quantities of tobacco are reported to have been purchased by the major companies and others during the period under report.

Variety	Quantity in million lbs.		
	March	April	May
Flue-cured virginia	18.6	3.3	0.7
Sun-cured virginia	...	...	0.9
Sun-cured country	...	2.5	5.8
White burley	...	0.5	0.2

Exports of tobacco to outside the notified area during months under report were as under :

Variety	Quantity in million lbs.		
	March	April	May
Flue-cured virginia	5.0	10.5	10.9
Sun-cured virginia	0.1	0.03	0.45
Sun-cured country	1.8	1.8	3.3
Gulla	1.2	1.0	1.8

About 3.1 million lbs. of Flue-cured virginia tobacco was imported into the notified area during the months of March and April 1958.

[Data furnished by the Chairman, Guntur Market Committee, Guntur]

(2) East Godavari District (March to June, 1958)

In the district, Virginia tobacco (for cigarettes) and country tobacco (for cigars) are the two varieties grown. About 23,040 acres of virginia tobacco and 10,200 acres of country tobacco were under cultivation with an estimated production of about 13.4 million lbs. and 8.2 million lbs. respectively. The season for Virginia tobacco was over and country tobacco crop is in curing stage.

Sales of Virginia tobacco in the area by the major companies during the period under report totalled 19.7 million lbs. and of country tobacco about 0.55 million lbs. About 8.4 million lbs. of Virginia tobacco 1.1 of suncured (Natu) and 0.1 million lbs. of country tobacco were held in stock by them by the end of June 1958.

The rates of country tobacco ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 450 per candy of 500 lbs. during the period under review depending on the size and aroma of the leaf and the 'lanka' in which it was grown. The prices of Virginia varied between Rs. 20 and Rs. 600 per candy.

[Data furnished by the Secretary, The East Godavari Market Committee, Rajahmundry]

(3) West Godavari District (March to June 1958)

The market for virginia tobacco which was in full swing during February touched its lowest ebb both in arrivals and in prices in March, 1958. About 4.1 million lbs. of Virginia tobacco were purchased by traders during March as against 5.7 million lbs. of the previous month. The market for Virginia tobacco closed in April and May 1958. During the month of June 1958 about 679 thousand lbs. of Virginia tobacco were exported to the places outside the district.

The purchase of country tobacco was dull during the period under report. Some of the stocks of Lanka Tobacco have been lifted by the dealers and despatched to foreign countries.

The "Uttaradipatti" variety was exported to Madras and other places in the South for manufacture of snuff, chewing tobacco and cheroot. The price of this variety varied between Rs. 250 to Rs. 380 per candy depending on the quality of the leaf. The price of country tobacco ranged from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 per candy during the period. About 12.2 million lbs. of virginia tobacco and 4.3 million lbs. of country tobacco were exported during this period.

There was not much activity in the tobacco market except for certain deals for the purchase of low grades of tobacco during May by countries like Russia, China, etc., through the State Trading Corporation.

[Data furnished by the Chairman, West Godavari Market Committee, Kovvur]

(4) Krishna District (March to May 1958)

In the first fortnight of the month of March 1958, the Virginia Tobacco arrivals were heavy but there was a great fall during the second fortnight of the month. The prices awarded to the ryots were low due to the decreased arrivals of F.C.V. top grades in the market.

The arrivals of the Virginia Tobacco during the month of April 1958 were however low. The arrivals were almost nil during the month of May 1958.

4,764,500 lbs. of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco, 2,347,500 lbs. of gulla Tobacco and 233,500 lbs. of Natu Tobacco arrived in the market during the period under report.

During the three months ending May 1958 the price of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco varied from Rs. 45 to 650; the price of gulla varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 and the price of Natu tobacco varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 650 per candy of 500 lbs.

[Data furnished by the Secretary, Krishna Market Committee, Vijayawada]

BIHAR STATE

(1) Bhagwanpur exploratory market centre in Muzaffarpur district, (February to May, 1958)

The principal variety of tobacco grown in this locality is of chewing variety which is locally known as Bori, Kaunia, Bandi, Dhamakul and Hingla. It is used for chewing, Hookah, snuff and Zarda purposes. About 1,300 acres are under cultivation and the yield is estimated to be about 1.5 million lbs.

Harvesting of the crop was over by the end of March, 1958. The quality of the cured leaf has slightly gone down due to drought conditions.

About 495 thousand lbs. of tobacco were sold by the primary produces during the period under review. About 1.4 million lbs. of tobacco were left unsold during the end of May, 1958.

During the period under report about 505.7 thousand lbs. of tobacco were sold by merchants and 46.1 thousand lbs. were left with them by the end of May, 1958.

[Data furnished by Deputy Director of Agriculture (Marketing) Bihar]

MADRAS STATE

(1) Tiruchirapalli District (March to May, 1958)

The condition of tobacco crop was reported to be normal. Harvesting of tobacco was completed in Tiruchy district during April, 1958.

Market trends :

Due to non-availability of new crop in the market, prices of the old crop showed signs of increase during March. During April and May, though the new crop had arrived in the market, the prices were remaining steady.

During the year 1957-58, the area under tobacco has gone down considerably due to accumulation of stock with producers.

The following were the prices of different varieties of tobacco during the period under report.

Varieties	Prices per standard maund without duty	
	March, 1958	April and May 1958
	Rs.	Rs.
Chewing Karur variety (Tiruchy) ...	25 to 40	25 to 40
Cigar " ...	...	27 to 42
Chewing Sivapuri old (S. Arcot Dist.) ...	50 to 90	80 to 110
Chewing Vedaraniyam (Tanjore Dist.) ...	40 to 80	60 to 100

In Karur area 4 lakhs lbs. of chewing tobacco were sold during the month of May 1958. In Tiruchy town about 2 lakh lbs. of cheroot variety tobacco from Bhavani arrived in the market and the stock at the end of the month of May were about 2½ lakh lbs. About 75,000 lbs. of chewing variety also arrived in the Tiruchy market during May 1958 and the stock of this variety at the end of the month was 1½ lakh lbs.

[Data furnished by the Assistant Marketing Officer, Cuddalore, O.T.]

(2) Coimbatore District (March to June, 1958)

The area under tobacco during 1957-58 season in the district was estimated at 11,250 acres yielding about 13.4 million lbs.

The tobacco produced in this region are chiefly used for chewing and to a lesser extent for cheroot and cigar manufacture. The varieties grown in Coimbatore district are Yerumaikappal, Vattakappal and Usikkappal.

Harvesting of early planted crop was completed by the end of April, 1958 and curing was under progress in all the taluks. Curing was completed and marketing started during the month of May, 1958. It was reported that the quality of cured leaf of all varieties was generally satisfactory. During the month of June 1958 traders started making purchase of new crop.

The prices are reported to be almost steady during the period under report.

About 1.2 million lbs., 1.6 million lbs. 1.5 million lbs. and 0.8 million lbs. of chewing tobacco and 0.06 million lbs. 0.06 million lbs. 0.1 million lbs. and 0.2 million lbs. of cheroot tobacco were sold by the merchants during the months of March, April, May and June 1958 respectively.

About 5.2 million lbs., 5.5 million lbs. 4.9 million lbs. and 5.3 million lbs. of chewing tobacco and 0.05 million lbs. 0.09 million lbs. 0.1 million lbs. and 0.1 million lbs. of cheroot tobacco were left with them towards the close of months of March, April, May and June, 1958 respectively.

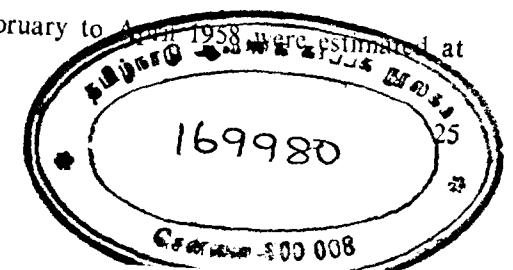
[Data furnished by the Secretary, Coimbatore Market Committee, Tirupur and the Assistant Marketing Officer, Madurai]

WEST BENGAL STATE (February to May, 1958)

(1) 24 Parganas

Stocks of imported tobacco during the period February to April 1958 were estimated at 151,700 pounds.

APRIL-JUNE 1958



(2) Murshidabad—Nadia

The condition of this crop was satisfactory during the months of February and March. By the end of April, harvesting was almost completed and about a quarter of the cured crop was marketed. The total imports of hookah and chewing varieties of tobacco into Khagara and Jiaganj markets during the period February to April 1958 totalled 98.4 thousand lbs. In Krishnagar market about 61,500 lbs. were imported during the same period.

(3) Birbhum district

During the period under report about 550,384 lbs. of hookah and chewing tobaccos and 782,034 lbs. of Bidi tobacco are reported to have been imported into the district. About 130,626 lbs. of hookah and chewing tobaccos and 85,198 lbs. of Bidi tobacco are estimated to have been exported from the district during the said period.

(4) Burdwan

At present there is no standing crop in the field. It is reported that on the whole the condition of the crop was satisfactory. Imports of Bidi and hookah tobaccos during the period totalled 2,041,800 lbs. Imports of chewing tobacco amounted to 164,000 lbs.

(5) Jalpaiguri

The condition of the newly harvested crop was good.

About 196,800 lbs. of Motihari and Jati varieties of tobacco used for hookah and chewing were reported to have been marketed during the month of April, 1958.

(6) Cooch-Bihar

During the month of February, 1958 the market for Motihari and Jati varieties declined. The prices however, indicated an upward trend due to increased demand.

Out of total stock, about 98% of the tobacco were exported to Orissa, Assam, Bihar and Calcutta during March. The condition of the crop was satisfactory both in respect of quality and quantity as compared to that of last year. Harvesting was completed during the first fortnight of March and yield was estimated at about 14.7 million lbs. By May, the old stocks were all disposed off. About 85% of the new stock were reported to be lying with the growers.

[Data furnished by Joint Director of Agricultural Marketing, West Bengal]

Kandimalla Raghaviah & Kandimalla Ramamurthy Co.

TOBACCO REDRYERS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS

RELIABLE INDIAN TOBACCO SUPPLIERS OF ALL TYPES

Equipped with upto date Redrying Factory Arrangements

Cables:
BONGRADES
CHILAKALURPET

CHILAKALURPET,
GUNTUR DT.
ANDHRA STATE, INDIA

TOBACCO IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(1) Japan

The cultivation of the so-called native type of tobacco, introduced by the Portuguese in 1605, has spread throughout the country, but it was only in 1902 that Virginia yellow leaf was introduced in the country from the United States. Cultivation of White-Burley was begun in 1938.

The Japan Monopoly Corporation which was established in 1898, controls the production exports, imports, manufacture and domestic sales of tobacco and tobacco products in the country. Cultivation is under licence from the Corporation and is restricted to qualified farmers. At the beginning of each season, the Corporation announces particulars of the type and varieties required together with the corresponding prices which it will pay.

The largest tobacco crop of record, 333 million lbs. from an area of 189 thousand acres was harvested in Japan in 1956. A table showing the acreage and production of tobacco during the years 1952 to 1956 is given below :

Year	Acreage (000, acres)	Production (million lbs.)
1952	136.4	210.6
1953	160.0	224.2
1954	171.7	248.4
1955	185.4	329.5
1956	189.0	333.0

The average during 1935-39 was only 149 million lbs. By 1948 production had recovered from the war time decline and has since expanded steadily to reach the record figures in 1956. Production of flue-cured tobacco increased from the pre-war average (1935-39) of 74 million lbs. to 209 million lbs. in 1955 but dropped slightly to 208 million lbs. in 1956. Most of Japan's flue-cured tobacco is grown in the Southern and Eastern parts of the country. Light sun-cured native tobacco is produced along the West coast and north of Tokyo, the capital of Japan. Production of this type of leaf has increased from 71 million lbs. in pre-war years to 108 million lbs. in 1956. Relatively small amounts of Burley and other light air-cured tobaccos are also produced. Efforts are being made to encourage expanded production of Burley. Total tobacco production however is not expected to increase greatly in the near future.

With domestic production meeting most of Japan's requirements, trade in tobacco has always been relatively small. In recent years, imports have fluctuated around 20 million lbs. per year mainly for blending purposes while exports from the country, have not exceeded 2 million lbs.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco were resumed in 1949 and have become considerably greater than before the war, averaging 19.2 million lbs. per annum during the period 1952-1955 as against 8.5 million lbs. during 1936-38 period. The United States, China and the Philippines were the chief sources of imports before the war, but in recent years consignments from the two latter have become insignificant while India has become one of the chief contributors.

During the year 1955, Japan imported 23.1 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco as compared to 16.0 million lbs. and 15.2 million lbs. in 1954 and 1953 respectively. U.S.A., India and Indonesia were the chief suppliers. U.S.A. alone contributed about 13.1 million lbs. 8.4 million lbs. and 5.9 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco during 1955, 1954 and 1953 respectively. India's share during the years 1956-57, 1955-56 and 1954-55 was 1.0 million lbs., 7.7 million lbs. and 5.9 million lbs. valuing Rs. 8 lakhs, Rs. 31 lakhs and Rs. 46 lakhs respectively. Till 1951 Japan was interested more in Indian sun-cured tobacco than in flue-cured Virginia. But since 1952, she is buying Indian Virginia tobacco of grades 4, LBY and LBY2 besides grades CBR and CDK of sun-cured country tobacco. These are blended in the manufacture of cigarettes with home grown tobacco. The dollar scarcity combined with cheapness and suitability of Indian

tobacco has obliged Japan to give more attention to Indian tobacco. However imports of Indian tobacco into the country during the year 1956-57 suddenly dwindled to 1.0 million lbs.

(2) Hong-Kong

Hong-Kong, although not a grower of tobacco, has long had a substantial entrepot trade in cigarettes and also imports a considerable volume of unmanufactured leaf for manufacture and re-export. The great expansion in the population of Hong-Kong from less than 1 million before the war to an estimated total of over 2.5 million has been accompanied by an increase in the clearance of tobacco in Hong-Kong itself from under 3 million lbs. to nearly 8 million lbs. On the other hand, the entrepot trade has fallen sharply, as apparently has the trade in raw leaf for re-export in manufactured form. The pattern of trade has also changed fundamentally the United States replacing China as the main source of raw leaf and the United Kingdom as the main supplier of imported cigarettes while new markets in Asia have been developed to replace that in China which before the war took the greater part in the exports both of unmanufactured tobacco and of tobacco products. Thus prior to World War II, China was the main source of supply, but during the past few years most of these imports came from the U.S.A. and India.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into Hong-Kong as declared in the Hong-Kong Government Trade Statistics during the years, 1957, 1956 and 1955 were 9.94 million lbs., 7.82 million lbs. and 6.66 million lbs. respectively. There has been a total increase in imports of 2.12 million lbs. during 1957 than that of 1956, out of which India has the biggest share with 1.36 million lbs. On an average about 3 to 4 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco are imported into the country from the U.S.A. whereas India's average annual contribution is only 1 to 2 million lbs.

Apart from the U.S.A., main competitors for India are Central Africa, Thailand, Japan and partly China. These are the countries which export comparable qualities and grades. In 1951, Hong-Kong purchased 18.7 million lbs. of Indian tobacco after which the figure came down suddenly to 2 million lbs. Medium and lower grades of Indian flue-cured Virginia tobacco are in demand in Hong-Kong.

Quantities of tobacco duty paid and cleared for local consumption are as follows :

		(Million lbs.)		
Empire Origin		1955	1956	1957
(Rhodesian and Indian)	...	2.06	1.72	2.73
Non-Empire Origin	...	3.68	4.46	4.12

The increase during 1957 in the local consumption of Empire tobacco is more than a million lbs. and since the increase in imports from Central Africa (Rhodesia) is only about half a million lbs. the inference is that more Indian tobacco is being consumed locally by the factories. Moreover cigarettes manufactured in Hong-Kong are also exported increasingly every year to nearby countries like, Borneo, Malaya, Macao, Indonesia etc.

In view of these, prospects of Indian tobacco in Hong-Kong appear to be bright.

(3) Indonesia

Before the war, Indonesia was one of the World's Chief exporters of tobacco, shipments averaging some 100 million lbs. and including the high-value cigar wrapper leaf from Sumatra. In recent years, however, exports have amounted to only a fraction of this quantity and were exceeded in 1956 by imports which have shown a remarkable expansion.

Tobacco production in Indonesia is placed at 146 million lbs. from an area of 374 thousand acres during 1956 or about 40% below the 1935-39 annual average of 239 million lbs. During the year 1955, the production was 145 million lbs. from an area of 392 thousand acres.

A table showing the acreage and production of tobacco during 1952 to 1956 is given below:

Year	Acreage (000 acres)	Production (in million lbs.)
1952	349	111
1953	310	126
1954	379	144
1955	392	145
1956	374	146

Most of the decline in production in recent years occurred on the estates in the areas of Sumatra, the Vorstenlanden and Besuki organized for the production of cigar-types for export. Native production—tobacco grown by individual farmers—in 1955 almost approximated the pre-war level. Native leaf is used in the production of cigarettes and cut tobacco (kerf or kerftabak) Kr which is a semi-processed leaf, is also used in the production of cigarettes and cut tobacco. quantities are exported. Flue-cured production has increased sharply from less than 5 million lbs. in 1935-39 to 21 million lbs. in 1956. Expansion in flue-cured production was stimulated by consumer demand and preference for light-type cigarettes.

Import restrictions such as increased duties, import permits, quotas and the shortage of foreign exchange have also encouraged domestic production of flue-cured leaf. Cigar wrap cultivated in the Delhi district which is located in North Eastern Sumatra. Flue-cured tobacco is mainly produced in the Vorstenlanden region south of the Surakarta-Djakarta line. quantities of flue-cured are grown in Madura and the Celebes.

Exports declined from a post-war peak of 42 million lbs. in 1954 to 25 million lbs. in 1956, under one quarter their amount in 1938 although there was some recovery in 1957. Consignments went almost entirely to Netherlands for re-export either in manufactured or unmanufactured form, particularly to Western Germany. Indonesian policy now aims at developing direct shipments to the countries of final destination.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into Indonesia rose to 32 million lbs. in 1956, ten times as much as before the war and about 15 million lbs. more than in 1955. Some decline is however indicated in 1957, imports during the first five months falling from 17 million lbs. to 12 million lbs. The bulk of the imports are of flue-cured leaf from the United States largely under Title I of Public Law 480. United States exported 17.4 million lbs., 7.9 million lbs. and 11.8 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco during 1956, 1955 and 1954 respectively. India the second rank contributed about 4.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5.2 million, 11.0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10.2 million and 0.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0.3 million during the years 1956-57, 1955-56, and 1954-55 respectively. All grades of flue-cured Virginia tobacco and small quantities of bidi tobacco are usually exported to Indonesia from India. China the other important source of supplies provided nearly 4 million lbs. in 1956.

In view of Indonesia's imports of tobacco from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480 the prospects of expanding their market for Indian tobacco, at the moment is not very bright.

- Source.—(1) Tobacco Intelligence : August, 1956, February 1957, and February 1958.
2. World Tobacco Analysis : December 1956 issued by United States Department of Agriculture and
3. Report by the Special Tobacco Officer, Commission for India, Hong-Kong.

NEWS AND NOTES

*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The acreage quota for tobacco during 1958 is placed at 1096 thousand acres yielding 1680 million lbs. The acreage is about 27000 acres below the already reduced acreage for 1957 and the smallest since 1908. Correspondingly production also decreased considerably as compared to 2179 million lbs. and 2193 million lbs. during 1956 and 1955 respectively.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States during 1957 were 501 million lbs. as against 510 million lbs. during 1956 and 540 million lbs. during 1955. Flue-cured tobacco shipments amounted to 418 million lbs. which was over fifth of the total but were about 3 million lbs. less than in 1956.

Tobacco exports last year were again aided by the sale of surplus agricultural products against foreign currencies under Title I of Public Law 480. Actual shipments under the section, as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service, reached 154 million lbs. of which 39.5 millions (representing 8% of total exports) was in 1957, 71 million lbs. (representing 14%) in 1956 and 44 million lbs. (representing 8%) in 1955. During the three years exports to the U.K. under Public Law 480 totalled 53.6 million lbs. and those to Indonesia 23.6 million lbs. these two countries accounting for 35% and 15% of the total under the section. Under existing authorisations 32 million lbs. remain to be shipped during 1958, most in the first half of the year, while additional agreements are being negotiated.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco continued to rise steadily in 1957, reaching a record figure of 126 million lbs. or 5 million lbs. more than in the previous year. Cigarette leaf accounted for much the greater part of the expansion reaching a record total of 93 million lbs. in 1957 being about 4.7 million lbs. more than in 1956.

Imports of cigarette leaf are entirely of the oriental type required for blending with domestic leaf in the production of American cigarettes. Turkey has long been the main source of supply but imports from that country declined slightly to 61.4 million lbs. in 1957 as against an increase in supplies from Greece of 4.5 million lbs. to 23.3 million lbs. Yugoslavia, Syria and Lebanon are the other important countries.

*CANADA

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the year 1957 amounted to 37 million lbs. which were about 7 million lbs. more than in 1956 but were still over 11 million lbs. below the record figure reached in 1955. Flue-cured tobacco alone accounted for some 95% of the total.

Canadian imports of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 1.7 million lbs. in 1956 to 2.1 million lbs. in 1957. Cigar leaf alone accounted for 1.3 million lbs. of which the United States provided 0.8 million lbs. and Cuba 0.5 million lbs. Imports of oriental leaf totalled 0.4 million lbs.

During the last two decades, total tobacco consumption has shown a more marked rate of expansion in Canada. This increase is partly due to the rapid growth of population, but largely also to the increasing demand for tobacco products, the per capita consumption of cigarettes rising from 1,118 per annum in 1951 to 1,817 in 1957.

*FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the Federation during the year 1957 were only 139 million lbs. about 26 million lbs. less than in 1956. Flue-cured accounted for over four-fifths of the total while most of the remainder were fire-cured. U.K. alone consumed about 50% of the total exports. Exports to U.K. during the year were about 76.8 million lbs. as against 87.7 million lbs. during the previous year. Australia, Union of South Africa, Western Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Belgian Congo are the important countries that consume Rhodesian tobacco.

*GREECE

Exports in the first quarter of 1958 were placed at 26.6 million lbs. as compared to 45.1 million lbs. during the corresponding period of 1957. Excepting shipments to the United States which showed a marked increase of 4.4 million lbs. exports to nearly all other countries were much lighter. Especially consignments to Western Germany, amounting to 6.0 million lbs. were 8.3 million lbs. less than in the first quarter of 1957 and those to Austria

also declined by 1.5 million lbs. to 2.9 million lbs. Shipments to Belgium, Italy and France which were appreciable last year have been insignificant during the first quarter of 1958.

*TURKEY

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1957 reached the record figure of 195 million lbs. about 61 million lbs. more than in the previous year. This was mainly owing to the marked increase in consignments to the United States which at 88 million lbs. were 41 million lbs. greater than a year earlier and accounted for nearly one-half of the total. Consignments to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union accounted for 53.2 million lbs. which were about 18.5 million lbs. heavier than in 1956.

*UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The tobacco production in the Union reached its peak in the 1957-58 season when it is estimated at 62.7 million lbs. as against 55.3 million lbs. in 1956-57.

Flue-cured leaf and air-cured leaf are the two important varieties grown in the country and each share more than 45% of the country's production. There is some production of Turkish leaf amounting to a little under 1 million lbs. in recent years and smaller but growing output of Burley type.

The total imports dropped sharply in 1957 to under one-third of the amount in the previous year. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into the Union during 1957 was 6.1 million lbs. whereas in 1956 and 1955 imports were 19.1 million lbs. and 11.4 million lbs. respectively.

Exports were maintained at a comparatively high level from 1948 to 1954 reaching a peak of over 3 million lbs. in 1952 but the subsequent reduced crops and increased domestic demand were reflected in a decline of exports to under 1 million lbs. in both 1955 and 1956. However, in 1957 there was a recovery to 2.4 million lbs.

Total domestic consumption of leaf, which had already risen from 37 million lbs. in 1946 to 49 million lbs. in 1955 showed a marked increase of over 5 million lbs. in 1956 to a record total of 54 million lbs.

*NEW ZEALAND

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into New Zealand during January-September, 1957

amounted to 4,277 thousand lbs. Shipments consisted mostly of flue-cured from the United States for blending with the neutral domestic tobacco.

Representatives of the trade and of the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland visited New Zealand to explore the possibility of introducing Rhodesian leaf into the new market. The lack of a direct shipping service, however hampers the development of trade between the two countries.

The minimum percentage of New Zealand leaf which manufacturers must use remained at 30% in 1956-57, no higher figure being possible on account of the supply position. The quantity of leaf (both domestic and imported) used by the home industry, after rising to a peak of 10.7 million lbs. in 1953-54, has since shown a steady decline to 9.8 million lbs. in 1956-57. Cigarette production however has remained fairly steady at 1,900 million pieces per annum. The decline has been almost entirely in the output of other tobacco products.

ITALY

*The area under tobacco which had been reduced to 115 thousand acres in 1954 showed some recovery thereafter to 121 thousand acres in 1956. Production also recovered from 146 million lbs. in 1954 to 159 million lbs. in 1955 and slightly less in 1956.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1957 amounted to 24.3 million lbs. which were about 1.7 million lbs. less than in 1956 and 3.6 million lbs. lower than the peak figure of 1954. Soviet Union which provided single export market until 1956, did not consume Italian tobacco during 1957. This was partly made good by increased consignments to other countries like U.K., West Germany, U.S.A., Portugal, etc.

Italian imports of tobacco, consisting mainly of oriental leaf amounted to 15.3 million lbs. in 1957 which is almost the same as in the previous year figure of 15.7 million lbs. Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are the main contributing countries.

@ A consumer preference study entitled, "Tobacco Smoking in Italy" has recently been published. This is the first of such surveys which have been conducted in foreign countries under the United States Department of Agriculture's market development programme.

The survey was conducted in two stages. The first part was a study of all smokers and non-smokers over the age of 16. The second part of the survey consisted of smokers over 16 years. A few of the pertinent findings were :

There are approximately 12 million male smokers and 2 million female smokers in Italy.

For every 100 men, 55.2% smoke cigarettes, 15.3% smoke other tobacco products and 29.5% are non-smokers.

£BURMA

The demand for virginia flue-cured tobacco in Burma is greater than ever before. All the old stock has been sold and the 1958 crop purchased in advance. Imports of U.S. leaf needed for blending with local tobacco in cigarette manufacture have contributed to the heavy demand. Use of land for tobacco has been curtailed by the Government's peanut acreage expansion programme.

*MAURITIUS

While domestic production of tobacco in Mauritius in recent years have fluctuated around 900,000 lbs. imports have declined from an annual average of some 300,000 lbs. to 150,000 lbs. in 1957. In addition, imports of cigarettes have been increasing in the recent years and it stood at 190,000 lbs. in 1957. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the year 1957 were 152 thousand lbs. as compared to 257 thousand lbs. in 1956 and 345 thousand lbs. in 1955 while imports of cigars and cigarettes in 1957 were placed at 190 thousand lbs. as against 164 thousand lbs. and 171 thousand lbs. in 1956 and 1955 respectively. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco in recent years were mainly of flue-cured leaf from Southern Rhodesia and the United States. Cigarettes are imported mostly from U.K.

*AUSTRALIA

According to official estimates, the area under tobacco in the country during 1957-58 has been placed at 13.7 thousand acres yielding 11 million lbs. as compared to 12.2 thousand acres producing 9.7 million lbs. during the previous year.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco in the period July 1957 to January 1958 were 32.2 million lbs. about 7.9 million lbs. more than in

the corresponding period of 1956-57. Consignments from the U.S.A. showed an even more marked increase from 15.6 million lbs. to 25.2 million lbs. but there was a decline in those from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from 8.4 million lbs. to 6.8 million lbs.

*CYPRUS

Exports showed a small decline in 1957 to 1.44 million lbs. whereas in 1956 and 1955, exports were 1.57 million lbs. and 1.58 million lbs. respectively. Yellow leaf accounted for over 90% of the total exports.

Although Cyprus produces leaf for export, it is also imports increasing quantities of tobacco and cigarettes. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco in recent years have been over two-thirds as much as exports but were little less in 1957 than in the previous year. During 1957, imports of unmanufactured tobacco were 1.1 million lbs. whereas in 1956 imports were 1.2 million lbs. The United States is the main source of supplies, but consignments from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland continued to increase. Imports of cigarettes almost exclusively from the United Kingdom stood at 1.3 million lbs. during 1957.

*WESTERN GERMANY

Western Germany has for several years ranked as an importer of unmanufactured tobacco second only to the U.K. shipments rising from 102 million lbs. in 1951 to 169 million lbs. in 1957. The United States continues the chief source of Western Germany's tobacco imports. Consignments from Latin America, also an important source, remained steady at just under 22 million lbs. from 1954 to 1956 but rose to 23.8 million lbs. in 1957. About 169 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco were imported into the country during the year 1957 as compared to 155 million lbs. during 1956 and 149 million lbs. in 1955.

NETHERLANDS

£Holland is one of the few countries in the world in which cigar consumption is growing at a faster rate than cigarette consumption. Hollanders smoked 1,163 million pieces of cigars including cigarillos during 1957 as compared to 1,093 million pieces of cigars and cigarillos in 1956. Cigarette consumption also rose to 13½ billion pieces which is about 2% increase over 1956.

* Imports into the Netherlands in 1957 of unmanufactured tobacco for home consumption were 72 million lbs. about 1 million lbs. more than in the previous year but 16 million lbs. below the post-war peak of 1954. Supplies of tobacco from the United States declined slightly in 1957 to 25.1 million lbs. but still represented over one-third of the total. The other important countries are Indonesia, Latin America, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Italy and Turkey.

*FRANCE

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco have shown a downward trend in recent years, falling to 67.1 million lbs. in 1957. During the years 1956 and 1955 imports were 76.5 million lbs. and 85.8 million lbs. respectively. Greece, Madagascar, Algeria, U.S., Brazil, Turkey and Yugoslavia are the important countries who export tobacco to France.

*BELGIUM

During the year 1957, imports of unmanu-

factured tobacco into Belgium reached a post-war peak of 56 million lbs. about 6 million lbs. more than in 1956. Shipments from the U.S. the main single source of supply declined by 1.2 million lbs. to 19.1 million lbs. which is still over one-third of the total. Shipments from countries like Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Greece, Netherlands and Italy increased.

**CUBA

Cuba's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1957 were 54.7 million lbs. as compared to 46.3 million lbs. in 1956. Exports of cigars at 73.5 million pieces were up by 10.9 million pieces from 1956.

**ARGENTINA

Argentina's exports of leaf tobacco during 1957 amounted to 6.8 million lbs. the highest figure in the past eleven years. Most of the leaf was of the Criollo and Misionero types.

Source :

- * Tobacco Intelligence, Vol. 10, Nos. 1 and 2 February and May 1958.
- ** United States Tobacco Journal, Vol. 169, No. 17. 28-4-58.
- @ Tobacco Weekly. Vol. 146, No. 16. 18-4-58.
- £ Tobacco London—May, 1958.

TAMBAKU

(Hindi Quarterly)

POGAKU

(Telugu Quarterly)

TAMAKU

(Gujarati Quarterly)

Containing interesting & valuable articles in popular language on tobacco cultivation and marketing and important tobacco statistics.

Single Copy nP. 38 Annual Subscription Rs. 1-50

Advertisement Tariff for "TAMBAKU", "POGAKU" & "TAMAKU".

(Strictly payable in advance)

Cover pages (except front outer cover)

per page per insertion Rs. 30/-

Inside full page " Rs. 25/-

Inside half page " Rs. 15/-

Inside quarter page " Rs. 10/-

In the case of advertisements involving 3 or more continuous insertions booked in advance a rebate of 20% will be allowed. Other terms as applicable to the English Quarterlies.

Rates for colour advertisements on application

INDISPENSABLE MEDIA TO REACH THE INDIVIDUAL GROWER, TRADER & CONSUMER

Subscribers and advertisers for Hindi and Telugu Quarterlies may please contact

THE SECRETARY, INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE

38, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS 6

For Gujarati Quarterly, please write to The Director, Institute of Agriculture, ANAND, (W. Rlys.)

ANNOUNCEMENT

Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Joint Chief
Controller of Imports and Exports, Post Box No. 1842, Madras-1

E. T. C. Circular No. 160/58, dated 26-5-58 (5th Jyaishta, 1880/Saka),

Sub:—Export of bidis, bidi leaves and bidi tobacco (unmanufactured).

Reference this office E.T.C. Circular No. 158/58, dated 24-5-58 on the above subject.

According to the above circular bidis, bidi leaves and bidi tobacco (unmanufactured) (cover-
No. A-15 of Schedule I to the Exports (Control) Order, 1958) have been decontrolled,
poses of export, with effect from the 20th May 1958.

ed by
for pur
he entries in columns 1 to 4 against S. No. A-15 in Part II of the Blue Book may be amended
as follows :

to read	1.	2 (a)	2 (b)	3	4
	15	Omitted			

or the heading, "A. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco," the following may be substi-

tuted : "A. Animals, Food and Drink."

ssued from File No. 1 (22)/58—CDN—Exp.)

(Sd.) S. K. G. LAL,
Controller of Imports and Exports,
for Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Joint Chief
Controller of Imports and Exports, Post Box No. 1842, Madras-1

I.T.C. Circular No. 62/58, dated 29-5-58 (8th Jyaishta, 1880/Saka.)

Sub:—Issue of licences under the Export Promotion Scheme.

Public Notice No. 44-I.T.C. (P.N.)/58 dated 26-5-58 issued by the Government of India,
Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi on the above subject is republished below
in the information of the Trade.

Attention is invited to the provisions contained in Public Notice No. 80-I.T.C. (P.N.)/57,
16th December, 1957 whereby bonds are required to be taken from Established Exporters
dated the already exported the goods.

who had Established Exporters claiming licences on the basis of their past exports have, however,
made a presentation against the above decision on the score that they have already effected exports
without taking any assistance from the Government and that the condition of making further
exports should not be imposed in their case. The matter has been carefully considered and it
has been decided that imports should be tied up with exports and the requirement of the bond
cannot be dispensed within the case of Established Exporters. However, Established Exporters
who ask for import licences after first effecting exports will be shown the following concessions
in the matter of taking bonds :

- (i) The bank guarantee will be dispensed with.
- (ii) Bond will be taken for a reasonable amount.

Established Exporters who have already been granted licences under the Export Promotion
Scheme subject to the provisions contained in the Public Notice No. 80-I.T.C. (P.N.)/57, dated
December 1957 will also be entitled to the said concessions and they may approach the
the 16th authority for modification of the conditions imposed on the licences granted to them,
licensing necessary.
wherever issued from File No. 1/(1)/58.)

(Sd) P. MADHAVAN NAIR,
Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
for Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

TOBACCO BULLETIN

Office of the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay "Construction House"
Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 806, Bombay No. 1

Trade Notice No. 59 (M.P.)/General/1958

Sub:—Central Excise licences—Question whether two or more factories producing excisable
goods and situated in the same town but run under the same ownership require
separate licences—Amendment of Rule 175 (3) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

Attention of the trade is invited to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Depart-
ment of Revenue) Notification No. 41/58 Central Excises, dated the 12th April, 1958 (Copy reproduc-
ed below), amending the proviso to sub-rule (3) of Rule 175 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

2. The effect of this amendment is that Central Excise licensees dealing with unmanufac-
tured products (Tobacco) will continue to be granted a licence for the principal place of business
and the other places, existing in the same town or village as the principal place of business, will
continue to be treated as branches, serially numbered and shown in the licence. This facility
which was hitherto availed of by licensees of excisable manufactured products has been withdrawn
by virtue of the Notification quoted above. The manufacturers of excisable manufactured pro-
ducts will now have to obtain separate licences in respect of each factory, irrespective of whether
such factories are situated in the same place and are run under the same ownership as branches of
the principal place of business.

3. Since the Notification takes effect from the 12th April, 1958/22 Chaitra, 1880 (S.E.)
manufacturers of excisable manufactured products having more than one place of business should
apply immediately for separately licences for the residue period of the year 1958 in respect of each
of the units in the same town other than the principal place of business for which the existing
licence will remain valid.

Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) New Delhi,
the 12th April, 1958 the 22nd Chaitra, 1880 (S.E.)

NOTIFICATION CENTRAL EXCISES

No. 41/58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Central Excise and
Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central
Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Central Excise Rules, 1944,
namely :—

In the proviso to sub-rule (3) of Rule 175 of the said Rules, for the words "where such
places," the words "if in the case of unmanufactured products such places" shall be substituted.

NOTIFICATION Central Excises

Attention of the trade is invited to para 3 (b) (iii) of this office Trade Notice No. 1 (U.M.P.)
/1957 dated the 17th May, 1957 where it has been laid down that broken bits of tobacco cured in
whole-leaf form which are incidental to handling or packing will be allowed assessment under item
91 (5) of the Schedule, provided such broken bits represent a quantity not exceeding seven percent
of the consignment to which they belong. In amplification of these instructions it is hereby informed
that such broken bits will be liable for assessment under item 91 (5) only if presented along with the
particular consignment presented for clearance from which such bits of tobacco have been obtained.

NOTIFICATION—CENTRAL EXCISES

Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi, the 12th April, 1958, Chaitra
22nd, 1880 Saka

S.R.O. No.—In exercise of the power conferred by rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules,
1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Board of Revenue
hereby directs that the Tobacco Excise Revenue Stamps shall become obsolete with effect from

the 1st June, 1958, and that these Stamps will not be accepted towards payment of fees chargeable under the said rules with effect from that date.

2. The Tobacco Excise Revenue Stamps may, however, be exchanged for current Central Excise Revenue Stamps of equal face value free of cost at the Indian Post Offices within six months from the aforesaid date, provided they are unused and unspoiled. No extension of the above time-limit will be granted.

(Sd) S. K. BHATTACHARJEE,
Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

NOTIFICATION—CENTRAL EXCISES

Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)
New Delhi, the 10th May, 1958 the 20th Vaisaka, 1879-1890 (S.E.)

No. 54/58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 12 and 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely—

In the said Rules, after rule 191-A, the following rule shall be inserted, namely—

“191-B. *Manufacture in bond of articles from excisable goods on which duty has not been paid:*

- (1) The provisions of Section 100-A of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 as modified and set out below shall be applicable to the manufacture in bond of articles from excisable goods on which duty has not been paid.
- (2) The Central Government may, from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette, permit the manufacture in bond of such articles from such excisable goods and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in such notification.
- (3) The conditions and limitations referred to in sub-rule (2) may relate to all or any of the following matters—
 - (a) the supervision by officers of Excise over the manufacture in bond and the payment of fees for such supervision;
 - (b) the security to be furnished for the due observance of the conditions and limitations specified in the notification.
- (4) Where a notification is issued under sub-rule (2) in relation to any excisable goods, the owner of such goods may with the permission of the Collector remove them from the place of manufacture without payment of duty.
- (5) After the processes of manufacture have been carried out and the goods repacked in proper or approved packages, the Collector may at the request of the owner of such goods cause or permit any refuse, damaged or surplus goods remaining after the completion of such process or repacking (or at the like request any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed and may remit the duty payable thereon.
- (6) Where the owner or his agent commits a breach of these rules or of any condition specified in the notification issued under sub-rule (2), the owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand rupees and the excisable goods and the articles in respect of which such breach has been committed shall also be liable to confiscation.

Explanation: In this rule, the expression “manufacture” (with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions) includes the process of blending of any goods or making of other alterations therein.”

(Sd) S. K. BHATTACHARJEE,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION—CENTRAL EXCISE

Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 10th May, 1958 the 20th Vaisaka 1879-1890 (S.E.)

No. 53/58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 12 and 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely—

In the said rules, after rule 12, the following rule shall be inserted, namely—

“12-A. *Rebate of duty on excisable materials used in the manufacture of goods which are exported:*—

- (1) The provisions of Section 43-D of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 as modified and set out below shall be applicable to rebate of duty on materials used in the manufacture of goods which are exported.
- (2) Where it appears to the Central Government that, in the case of goods of any class or description manufactured in, and exported from, India or the State of Pondicherry, or shipped as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port, a rebate should be allowed of duties of excise chargeable under the Act in respect of any material of a class or description used in the manufacture of such goods, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that a rebate shall be allowed in respect of such goods subject to such conditions and limitations as regards the class and description of goods, class and description of materials used for the manufacture thereof of destination, mode of transport, and other allied matters as may be specified in the notification.
- (3) A rebate under sub-rule (2) of this rule shall be allowed only in respect of such quantity and material as is shown to the satisfaction of the Collector to be duty-paid.
- (4) Rebate to be paid shall be in respect of such quantity of material of that class or description as may be specified as being the average quantity of such material used in the manufacture of goods of that class or description either by manufacturers generally or by any particular manufacturer.
- (5) The rate of rebate to be payable may be with reference to the weight, quantity or any other basis as the Central Government may deem fit.
- (6) The Collector may require the manufacturer of goods in the case of which rebate is to be paid to produce to the proper officer evidence relating to the proportion in which the material in respect of which rebate is claimed is contained or used, as the case may be, in such goods and the payment of duty on such material.
- (7) The Collector may also require persons who have been concerned at any stage with goods in the case of which rebate is claimed under sub-rule (2) to furnish such information as may, in the opinion of the Collector be necessary to enable him to determine whether duty has been paid on the material contained or used, as the case may be, in the goods in respect of which a claim is made and for requiring such persons to produce any books of account or other documents of whatever nature relating to that material.
- (8) The manufacturer shall give access to every part of his manufactory to any officer of the Central Government specially authorised in this behalf by the Collector or the Central Board of Revenue to enable such authorised officer to inspect the processes of manufacture and to verify by actual check or otherwise the statements made in support of the claim for rebate.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression ‘manufacture’ (with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions) includes the processes of blending any goods or making of other alterations therein.”

(Sd) S. K. BHATTACHARJEE,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION—CENTRAL EXCISES

Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 17th May, 1958, the 27th Vaishaka, 1879-1880 (S.E.)

No. 57/58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944) as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely :—

For Rule 99 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“99. *Refund of purchase price of unused or damaged banderols :*

(1) A manufacturer may obtain a refund of the purchase price of unused banderols or labels on returning them to the proper officer.

Provided that where a manufacturer ceases to manufacture goods, or a particular tariff category of goods, no refund shall be granted unless a written claim therefor is lodged with and such banderols or labels are also returned to the proper officer within three months from the date of such cessation.

(2) A manufacturer may obtain a refund of the purchase price of any banderol or label accidentally rendered unfit for use or of any banderol torn in the course of examination under Rule 72, or the test check under Rule 73 or of reconditioning as provided in Rule 79, if the proper officer is satisfied that the damaged banderol or label has not been used previously and that in the case of banderol, the first figure of the number of matches printed thereon has not been damaged or torn.

(3) If any goods contained in packages to which banderols or labels have been affixed are proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer to have become unserviceable before they are issued from a factory such officer may permit the packages with their contents to be destroyed under excise supervision and the manufacturer shall receive a refund of the purchase price of the banderols or labels so destroyed.

Sub.—Scheme for the grant of licence to manufacturers borne on the list of Development Wing in respect of industries specified in Annexure—III to Appendix—XXIII under Export Promotion Scheme.

Public Notice No. 54-ITC (PN)/58 dated 12-6-58 issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi on the above subject, is republished below for the information of the trade.

“Attention is invited to the provisions contained in Para (a) of Part II of Appendix XXIII to the Red Book for April–September, 1958.

It has been decided to include the following industries in Annexure III to the said Appendix XXIII :—

- (1) Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry.
- (2) Biscuit.
- (3) Confectionery.
- (4) Cocoa-butter.
- (5) Pearl Barley, Corn Flakes, Rolled Oats.
- (6) Cigarettes.”

TRADE AGREEMENT

(1) Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement

Schedules attached to the Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement, concluded on 31-3-1956 and revised on 19-6-1957 have been extended for a further period of one year ending 31-12-1958 without any modification.

Under the existing schedule of commodities for export from India to Yugoslavia “Tobacco” is also one.

(2) Indo-Polish Trade Agreement

Schedules to the existing Indo-Polish Trade Agreement have been extended for a further period of one year ending 31-12-1958 without any modification of the commodities.

Under the existing schedule of commodities for export from India to Poland, Tobacco, raw and unmanufactured, is also one of them.

(3) Indo-Bulgarian Trade Agreement

The validity of the Schedules to the Indo-Bulgarian Trade Agreement concluded on April 18, 1956, which was last revised on June 20, 1957 has been extended for a further period of one year ending 31-12-58 without any modification.

‘Unmanufactured tobacco’ is one of the Commodities included in the existing schedule of Exports from India to Bulgaria.

[Copy of letter No. 62/9, dated the 31st January 1958, from the Embassy of India, Addis Ababa to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.]

This is to inform you that the invoices received from the Indian exporters are illegible and in hand written in various languages. The local importers have strongly complained about this. They are experiencing great inconvenience as this involves considerable delay and expense in getting the goods cleared by the Customs Authorities. A photo copy each of the two invoices received from the local Indian firm here along with a letter from them are sent herewith. It is requested that the authorities concerned may be asked to :

- (a) type all invoices in English.
- (b) supply 7 copies of each invoice.

It may be mentioned that it is because of inconvenience and expense caused by such careless behaviour on the part of suppliers in India that traders here are inclined to turn to other countries for their requirements.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Designation and address (1)	Telegraphic address (2)	Sphere of activities (3)
EUROPE		
1. Shri T. Swaminathan, I.C.S., Minister (Economic) to the High Commission of India in the U.K. 'India House,' Aldwych, London.	HICOMIND LONDON	The United Kingdom and Eire.
2. Shri H. K. Kochhar, First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodeneq, Paris, XVI eme (France).	INDATRACOM PARIS	France and Norway.
3. Shri P. N. Menon, I.F.S., First Secretary to the Embassy of India, Via Francesco, Denze 36, Rome (Italy).	INDEMBASSY ROME	Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia.
4. Dr. S. P. Chablani, First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, in Germany, 262, Koblenzstrasse, Bonn (West Germany).	INDEMBASSY BONN	Germany.
5. Shri S. V. Patel, I.F.S., Consul-General of India, 608/5, Sprinkenhof, Hamburg-1 (West Germany).	INDIA HAMBURG	State of Hamburg, Bremen and Schleswing Holstain.
6. Shri H. C. Hogg, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India in Belgium, 585-Avenue Louise, Brussels, Belgium.	INDEMBASSY BRUSSELS	Belgium.
7. Shri H. S. Gopala Rao, Vice-Consulate, 43, Hindetherestraat, Antwerp.	CONSINDIA ANTWERP	...
8. Shri A. N. Mehta, I.F.S., First Secretary to the Legation of India, 17, Geyergasse, (Spitzcogasse), Vienna (Austria)	INDLEGATION VIENNA	Austria and Hungary.
9. Shri K. C. Sehgal, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India Strandvagen 47, IV, Stockholm (Sweden).	INDEMBASSY STOCKHOLM	Sweden, Finland and Denmark
10. Shri C. Siva Rao, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 22, Thunovaska, Prague-III, Czechoslovakia.	INDEMBASSY PRAGUE	Czechoslovakia.
11. Shri P. Vaidyanathan, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, No. 6 and 8, Ulites Obukha, Moscow.	INDEMBASSY MOSCOW	U.S.S.R.
12. Shri M. V. Deo, I.A.S., First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Berne.	INDEMBASSY BERNE	Switzerland.
AMERICA		
13. Shri M. K. Roy, First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commission for India in Canada, 200, McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario (Canada).	HICOMIND OTTAWA	Canada.
INDEMBASSY WASHINGTON		
14. Shri S. G. Ramachandran, I.F.S., First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington-8, D.C. (U.S.A.)	INDEMBASSY WASHINGTON	U.S.A. and Mexico.
AFRICA		
15. Shri F. M. De Mello Kamath, I.F.S., Indian Trade Commissioner, Jubilee Insurance Building, Post Box No. 614, Mombasa (Kenya).	INDOCOM MOMBASA	East Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
16. Shri K. R. F. Khilani, I.F.S., Counsellor (Commercial) to the Embassy of India in Egypt Suliman Pasha Street, Cairo (Egypt).	INDEMBASSY CAIRO	Egypt, Lebanon, Cyprus and Libya.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND		
17. Shri H. A. Sujjan, Indian Trade Commissioner, Calter House 10th Floor, 167-187 Kent-Street, Sydney (Australia).	AUSTRALIND SYDNEY	Australia and its Overseas Territories INCLUDING NORFOLK AND NAURU.
18. Shri S. K. Chowdhry, I.F.S., First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commission for India in New Zealand, Wingdgor Building, 49, Willis Street, Wellington (New Zealand).	TRACOMIND WELLINGTON—NEW ZEALAND.	New Zealand.
ASIA		
19. Shri D. Hejmadi, I.F.S., First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India in Japan, Empire House (Naigai Building), Maruncachi, Tokyo (Japan).	INDEMBASSY TOKYO	Japan.
20. Shri V. C. Vijaya Raghavan, I.F.S., First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commission for India in Ceylon, Gaffoor Building, P.O. Box No. 47, Fort Colombo (Ceylon).	TRADIND COLOMBO	Ceylon.
21. Shri N. Kesavan, First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Randeria Building, Phayre Street, Post Box No. 751, Rangoon (Burma).	INDEMBASSY RANGOON	Burma.
22. Shri N. K. Nigam, First Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commission for India in Pakistan, Chartered Bank Chambers, 'Valika Mahal' N. J. Setha Road, New Town, Karachi-5 (West Pakistan).	INTRACOM KARACHI	Pakistan.
23. Shri B. M. Ghosh, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commission for India in Pakistan, 3-Ramakrishna Mission Road, Dacca (East Pakistan).	GOODWILL DACCA	East Pakistan.
24. Shri A. K. Dar, I.F.S., First Secretary (Commercial) to the Commissioner for India, India House, 31-Grang Road, P.B. No. 836, Singapore (Malaya).	REPINDIA SINGAPORE	Malaya.

Designation and address (1)	Telegraphic address (2)	Sphere of activities (3)
25. Shri N. P. Jain, I.F.S., Third Secretary to the Embassy of India, 37-Phya Thai Road, <i>Bangkok</i> (Thailand).	INDEMBASSY BANGKOK	Thailand.
26. Commercial Section, Legation of India, 914-Nebracka, Manila (Philippines).	INDELEGATION MANILA	Philippines (Under the Minister, Legation of India at Manila)
27. Shri B. R. Abhayanker, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, P.B. No. 178, 44, Lebon Sirih, <i>Djakarta</i> (Indonesia).	INDEMBASSY DJAKARTA	Indonesia.
28. Shri Jagat Singh, Commissioner for the Government of India in Aden, <i>Aden</i> .	COMIND ADEN	Aden, British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland.
29. Shri R. Axel Khan, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, <i>Tehran</i> (Iran).	INDEMBASSY TEHRAN	
30. Commercial Attache to the Embassy of India, 8/8 Safi-ul-Deen-el Hilly Street, Waziriah, <i>Baghdad</i> (Iraq).	INDEMBASSY BAGHDAD	Iraq, Jordan, Persian Gulf Kuwait, Bahrain, Sheikdoms Sharjali, Quarter and Trucial Oman.
31. Shri P. Das Gupta, First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min, Lsiang, <i>Peking</i> (China).	INDEMBASSY PEKING	China.
32. Shri T. V. Gopalapathy, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Commissioner for the Government of India, Tower Court, 11th floor, Hysian Avenue, Hong-Kong.	COMIND HONG-KONG	Hong-Kong.
33. Shri D. J. Sen Gupta, Second Secretary to the Embassy of India, Phnom Penh.	INDEMBASSY PHNOMPENH	Cambodia.
34. Shri M. R. Thadani, I.F.S., First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, <i>Khartoum</i> (Sudan).	INDEMBASSY KHARTOUM	Sudan.
35. First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, <i>Belgrade</i> (Yugoslavia).	INDEMBASSY BELGRADE	Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania.
36. The Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Warsaw (Poland).		Poland.
37. Shri P. T. B. Menon, Second Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, <i>Santiago</i> (Chile).	INDEMBASSY CHILE	Chile.

N.B. 1—The following officers are looking after India's Trade interest in Tibet :—
(i) Commercial Secretary to the Indian Political Officer in Sikkim, *Gangtok*.
(ii) Indian Trade Agent, Yatung (Tibet).

N.B. 2—In places where there are no separate Commercial Representatives, our Diplomatic and Consular Officers look after India's Commercial interests.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES OF OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA

Serial No.	Name of the country	Address
1	AFGHANISTAN	Economic Attache to the Royal Afghan Embassy in India, 24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
2	AUSTRIA	The Austrian Trade Representative in India, Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road, Fort, P.B. No. 1385, Bombay.
3	AUSTRALIA	The Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India, Mercantile Bank Building (2nd Floor), Mahatma Gandhi Road, G.P.O. No. 217, Bombay. The Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
4	BELGIUM	Commercial Counsellor to the Belgium Embassy in India. Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
5	BULGARIA	(i) Trade Representative, 198, Golf Link Area, New Delhi. (ii) Asstt. Trade Representative Commonwealth Building, Nariman Point, Marine Drive, Bombay
6	BURMA	(i) First Secretary (Commercial), 2 Kitchner Road, New Delhi. (ii) Asstt. Trade Commissioner, 12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.
7	CANADA	Third Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for Canada in India, 4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. The Canadian Government Trade Commission, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, P.O. Box 886, Bombay-1.
8	CEYLON	Trade Commissioner for Ceylon in India, Ceylon House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
9	CHINA	(i) The Counsellor for Commercial Affairs to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India, Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi. (ii) Trade Agent of the People's Republic of China—Kalinpong.
10	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	(iii) 8, Canac Street, Calcutta. (i) Trade Representation of the Czechoslovak Republic, 65, Golf Link Area, Post Box No. 313, New Delhi. (ii) Trade Representation of the Czechoslovak Republic, Bombay Branch. Kasturi Buildings, Janshedji Tata Road, Bombay-1. (iii) Trade Representation of the Czechoslovak Republic—Calcutta Branch—P-38 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-13. (iv) Trade Representation of the Czechoslovak Republic, Madras Branch, 35/5 Mount Road, Madras-2.
11	DENMARK	Trade Commissioner for Denmark in India, Pallonji Mansion New Caffé Parade, Colaba, Bombay-5.
12	EGYPT	The Commercial Attache to the Egyptian Embassy in India, Room No. 39, Swiss Hotel, Delhi.
13	FINLAND	Commercial Counsellor to the Finnish Legation in India, 1, Humayun Road, New Delhi.
14	FRANCE	(i) Counsellor for Economic Affairs, 2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. (ii) Trade Commissioner to the Embassy of France in India, 'Adelphi Building' Queen's Road, Bombay-1. (iii) Trade Commissioner to the Embassy of France in India. 'Park Mansions,' 13, Park Street, Calcutta. (iv) Trade Commissioner to the Embassy of France in India, Madras Club, Madras.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES OF OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA

Serial No.	Name of the country	Address
15	GERMANY (WEST) ...	(i) Commercial, Counsellor, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, 86, Sunder Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi. (ii) Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany, Rusi Mansion, 29, Woodhouse Road, Colaba, Bombay-15. (iii) Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany, 59/C, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. (iv) Consul General for the Federal Republic of Germany, Bombay Mutual Building, 378, Netaj Bose Road, Madras.
16	GERMANY (EAST) ...	(i) Trade Representation of the German Democratic Republic, 23, Curzon Road, New Delhi. (ii) Mistry Bhavan, 22, Dinsha Wacha Road, Bombay Reclamation, Bombay.
17	GHANA ...	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
18	HUNGARY ...	(i) Commercial Counsellor and Trade Representative to the Legation of Hungary in India, 10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11, Northern Extension Area, New Delhi. (ii) Trade Commission to the Legation of Hungary in India, Reyills, 45, Cuffe Parade, Bombay-5. Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Indonesian Embassy in India, 50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
19	INDONESIA ...	The Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy of Italy in India, 17, York Road, New Delhi.
20	ITALY ...	The First Secretary (Commercial) to the Japanese Embassy in India, Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50-G, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.
21	JAPAN ...	Commercial Attache to the Netherlands Embassy in India, 298, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.
22	NETHERLANDS ...	New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner in India, Mercantile Bank Building, Second Floor, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
23	NEW ZEALAND ...	(i) Trade Commissioner to the Embassy of Norway in India, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 294, Bombay-1.
24	NORWAY ...	(ii) Asstt. Trade Commissioner to the Embassy of Norway in India, 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Post Box 2211, Calcutta.
25	PAKISTAN ...	Commercial Secretary to the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, Sher Shah Road Mess, New Delhi.
26	POLAND ...	(i) The Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of Polish People's Republic in India, 42-44, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi. (ii) The Trade Representation of the Polish People's Republic in India, 40/A, Pedder Road, Jugal Kishore Bldg., Bombay-26.
27	RUMANIA ...	(iii) The Trade Representation of the Polish People's Republic in India, 28, Stephen Court, 18-A Park Street, Calcutta. Trade Representative for Rumania in India, Steelcrete House, Dinshawacha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
28	SPAIN ...	Assistant Trade Commissioner for Spain in India, "Mistry Coast," Dinshaw Vachha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.
29	SWEDEN ...	Trade Commissioner for Sweden, Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
30	SWITZERLAND ...	(i) The Commercial Secretary to the Swiss Legation in India, Theatre Communication Buildings, No. 1, Radial Road, New Delhi. (ii) The Swiss Trade Commissioner, Graham Assurance House, Sir P. M. Road, P.O. Box 102, Bombay-1.
31	TURKEY ...	Commercial Attache to the Turkish Embassy in India, Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi.
32	UNITED KINGDOM ...	(i) Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner and Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in India, 6, Toes January Marg, New Delhi. (ii) Principal United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Bombay, P.O. Box 815, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1. (iii) Principal United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Calcutta 1, Harrington Street, Calcutta 16. (iv) United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Madras, P.O. Box 1575, Armenian Street, Madras.
33	U.S.A. ...	(i) Counsellor for Economic Affairs to the Embassy of the United States of America in India, Bahawalpur House, Sikandra Road, New Delhi. (ii) Consul-General for the United States of America in India, 5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta 16 (iii) Consul-General for the United States of America in India, Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1. (iv) Consul-General for the United States of America in India, 150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.
34	U.S.S.R. ...	(i) Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. in India, Travancore House, New Delhi. (ii) Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. in India, 4, Camac Street, Calcutta and 1, Bishop Letroy Road, Calcutta. (iii) Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. in India, Vasundhara House, Bombay-26.

NOTE.—In the case of countries which have no Commercial Officer, commercial matters are handled by their Diplomatic and Missions in India.



How to increase your yield of Tobacco

CONTROL

★ TOBACCO CATERPILLAR :

Mico 20% Endrin
Emulsifiable Concentrate

★

★ TOBACCO LICE & APHIDS :

Micodane
Lindane Products

★ SOIL INSECTS :

Mico 3% Heptachlor
Ready-for-use dust

★

★ DAMPING OFF DISEASE:

Micop W-50
(50% Copper Wettable Powder)

Factories :

MADRAS & KUPPAM (Andhra State)

Supplies available with our Offices, Depots, and Agents
all over India

★

For further particulars, please write to :

THE MYSORE INSECTICIDES CO.

31-A, NORTH BEACH ROAD, MADRAS 1

★

Technical Associates :

Messrs. THE GERDAU INDIA CORPORATION

82, WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

undertake all classes of clearing...



FORWARDING AND SHIPPING WORK

Gordon Woodroffe & Co.
(Madras) Private Ltd. are AGENTS
for CLAN STEAMERS LTD.

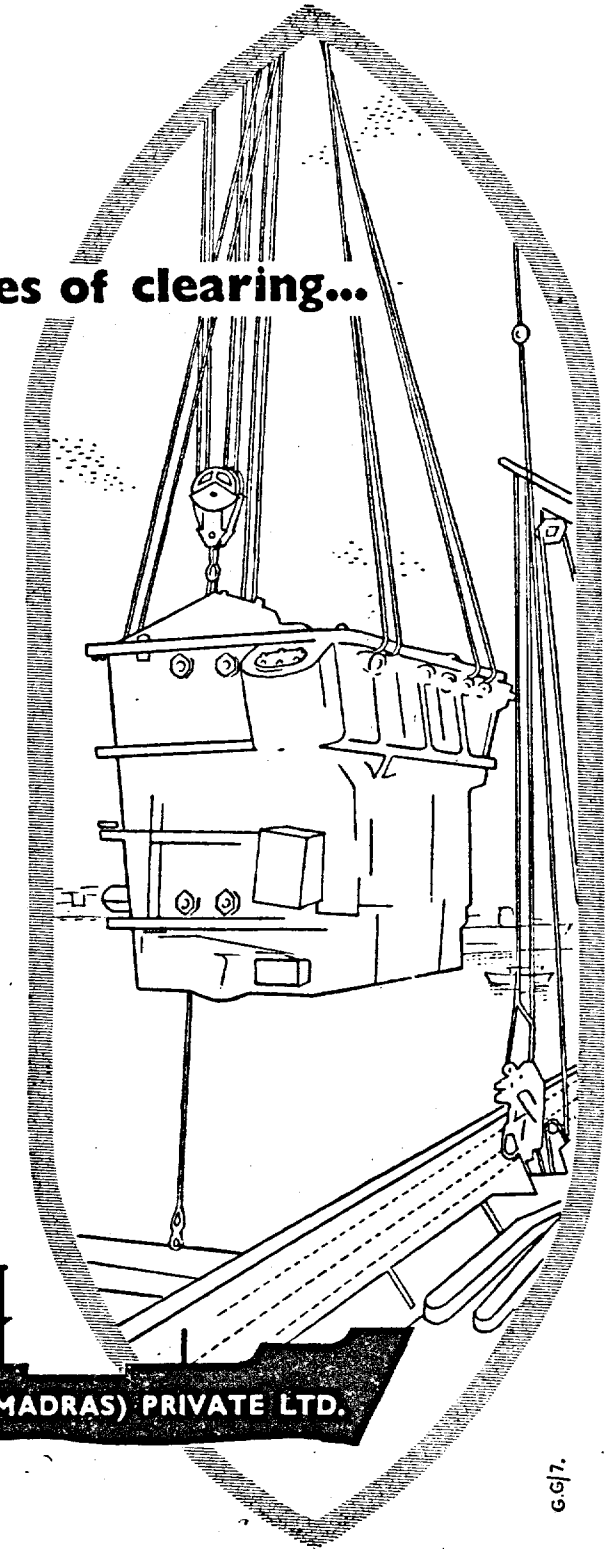
Regular sailings to the U. K. and
Continent from Madras,
Visakhapatnam and Kakinada

POST BOX NO. 42 MADRAS.
POST BOX NO. 345
VISAKHAPATNAM
POST BOX NO. 29 KAKINADA

Agents

UNION INSURANCE OF
CANTON LTD.
(A British Company)

Telegrams: "WOODROFFE"



GORDON WOODROFFE & CO. (MADRAS) PRIVATE LTD.

INDIAN TOBACCO (QUARTERLY)

Containing interesting and valuable articles and general information on tobacco cultivation, research, marketing and technology.

	Inland	Foreign
Single copy	nP. 75	2 sh.
Annual subscription	Rs. 3	8 sh.
Size of the Journal & Bulletin:	9½" × 7¼"	

TOBACCO BULLETIN (QUARTERLY)

Containing statistics on tobacco acreage production, prices, exports, imports, consumption, etc. and inland and foreign market reports.

	Inland	Foreign
Single copy	nP. 50	1½ sh.
Annual subscription	Rs. 2	6 sh.
Size of the printed page:	8" × 6"	

Advertisement Tariff for spaces in Journal and Bulletin

(Strictly payable in advance)

Back cover (outer) per insertion	...	Rs. 75/-
Back cover (inner)	..	Rs. 60/-
Front cover (inner)	..	Rs. 70/-
Inside full page not facing reading matter	..	Rs. 50/-*
Inside half page not facing reading matter	..	Rs. 30/-*
Inside quarter page not facing reading matter	..	Rs. 15/-*

* Space facing reading matter will be charged 20% extra.

In the case of contract advertisement, i.e., advertisements involving 3 or more continuous insertions a rebate of 20% will be allowed. Advertising space is sold or contracted for, subject to the right of the Secretary of the Committee to refuse insertion of any advertisement or to discontinue the insertion of the same at any time, thereby cancelling the sale or contract, without assigning any reason. Matters for insertions will have to be supplied by advertisers. If blocks have to be made, they will be prepared at the cost of advertisers. Rates for colour advertisements will be quoted on application.

Outstation cheques should include bank collection charges

Remittances from foreign countries should be made through banking channels

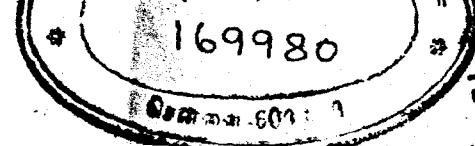
*It pays to advertise in these periodicals which have overseas contacts with Importers and Manufacturers through the Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad
Attractive terms for Advertising Agencies.*

All correspondence should be addressed to

The Secretary,

Indian Central Tobacco Committee

38, Mount Road
MADRAS 6 (INDIA)



Subscribers and Advertisers in the U. K. and the Continent may please contact:

The High Commissioner for India in
the U.K., Commerce Department

India House, Aldwych
LONDON, W. C. 2

JL
J456m21, N5171
1958

INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE

38, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS 6

Telegrams: TABAC, MADRAS

Telephone: 86370

President:

Dr. B. N. UPPAL, Ph.D. (Iowa)
(Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India)

Vice-President:

Sri S. MEHTA

Secretary:

Dr. M. S. PATEL, M.Sc., Ph.D. (N. Carolina)

Director, Tobacco Research:

Dr. N. R. BHAT, Ph.D. (Cantab)

Statistician:

Sri P. N. B. PILLAI, M.A.

As the information in this Bulletin has been collected from various sources, the Indian Central Tobacco Committee cannot take responsibility for its correctness at this stage. The statistics may require revision here and there in the light of further information and post-mortem investigations. Changes, if any, will be incorporated in the subsequent numbers.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	1
Acreage and Production of tobacco in the important Countries of the World }	2
Grading Report	5
Tobacco Exports from India	6
Tobacco Imports into India	16
London Report	19
Meteorological Data	20
Seasonal Notes	21
Crop Condition	22
Market Report	23
Tobacco in Foreign Countries	27
News & Notes	30
Announcement & Trade Agreements	34
Indian Govt. Trade Representatives Abroad	40