

## Government regulates market by cutting quotas

By Chip Miller  
of The Carlisle Mercury Staff  
Tobacco growers have felt a nationwide 6 percent reduction in poundage quotas in the past two years.

Elizabeth Hughes, acting executive director of Nicholas County Agriculture Stabilization & Conservation Service, said the U.S.

government has been trying to regulate the tobacco market by "cutting quotas hoping the supply will meet the demand."

She explained this is a direct result of the surplus which built up when buyers of tobacco weren't purchasing all of the product.

"That's why we now see the quotas and the price supports," she

said. In 1985, which was reported as a good year, tobacco farmers saw 5,271,430 pounds marketed from Nicholas County.

Last year the quota was lowered to 4,900,176 pounds, with approximately 3,787,676 pounds selling on the market.

Hughes said because of the over abundance of tobacco on the market the years previously the U.S.

government had to regulate a quota and, in effect, regulate the market.

She estimated the national quotas have been cut 40 to 45 percent in the last 6 years.

Hughes said there are 559 farms in Nicholas County with effective burley quotas for 1987, 4,200,220 pounds being the most that can be sold in the county.

## World tobacco.....

Continued from Page 8  
burley seed were carried in the westward push over the mountains and down the Ohio River into frontier lands.

Through experimentation it was found that changes in soil and climate called for different types of tobacco. These types vary greatly and can be grown only in certain soils and climatic conditions. Through many years of testing and breeding, different areas have developed their own varieties best suited to particular

regions. More than 600,000 farm families grow tobacco, and more than one-third of these are burley producers. Although tobacco is high up among the leading cash crops produced in the United States (usually fifth or sixth), it is still produced in much the same way as the Jamestown colonists produced it in 1612.

Hand labor is still the main requirement. It takes about 280 hours of work per acre compared to about three hours for an acre of wheat.



Burley is stripped and categorized into grades according to quality of leaf.

**FARM  
EQUIPMENT  
IS OUR  
BUSINESS**



*It's not too early to start thinking about next years crop!! Stop by and see our complete selection of Ford New Holland equipment*

**Montgomery  
Tractor Sales, Inc.**

Winchester Road-Mt. Sterling, KY  
Phone 498-0342  
KY WATTS LINE 1-800-992-3471

If You  
Need A  
Good Clean,  
Dependable  
Truck,  
Make Us  
Your #1  
Stop

Mon. - Fri. 8:30 - 6:30  
Saturday 8:30 - 6:00  
Financing Available  
to qualified buyers

**MANN'S AUTO SALES**  
120 Levee Road  
Mt. Sterling, KY 498-5975

## Snuff not scrap product myth as thought by many

"Smokeless" tobacco - chewing and snuff - has about 22 million users in the United States, a \$900 million market. More than half of this amount is in the snuff trade.

The tobacco information hotline, 1-800-432-9262, will go into operation Wednesday, November 18, said Agriculture Commissioner David Boswell. "Farmers can call the toll-free number and receive market information on burley, and also the dark tobacco markets once those auctions begin."

The morning update will give current information for that day's sales, the previous day's sales and grade averages. At 6:30 p.m., the sales figures from each market and the day's averages will be available on the hotline.

The late afternoon update will give current information for that day's sales, the previous day's sales and grade averages. At 6:30 p.m., the sales figures from each market and the day's averages will be available on the hotline.

The morning update will give corrected figures for the previous day's sales across the Burley Belt and in Kentucky.

The late afternoon update will give current information for that day's sales, the previous day's sales and grade averages. At 6:30 p.m., the sales figures from each market and the day's averages will be available on the hotline.

air-cured classifications, including burley.

And contrary to a widely-held myth, snuff is not made of scrap and other waste products, but from selected leaves. Sometimes a portion of the leaf is used minus the stem, but in most cases the entire leaf goes into the blend.

The tradition of snuff taking is rooted in American history. In Colonial times it enjoyed a degree of elegance, and its use was even considered a distinguishing mark of a gentleman.

Silver snuff receptacles were symbols of social rank. Antique snuffboxes are still preserved in the halls of Congress at Washington, as reminders of snuff-taking as the 17th and 18th century custom of the Founding Fathers of the young Republic.

In early America, and in the England of Dickens' time, snuff was "sniffed" in small quantities through the nose. Nowadays it is "dipped," or tucked in the lower lip against the gum, as a variation of chewing tobacco.

Efforts have been made by anti-tobacco groups to ban advertising of snuff and other smokeless types from radio and television, and to require health warnings on the packaged products. Disapproval of snuff, based on social grounds, has been the subject of a growing campaign, but retail sales figures indicate that snuff use continues to gain.

as in other manufacturers snuff-making has its trade secrets. Blending, moistening and flavoring are proprietary formulas, differing according to the brand. There are many firms sold fine or coarse, dry or moist, plain or scented, salted or sweetened, flavored and scented.

Leading brands may be available in either strong or mild kinds. Moist snuff, similar to fine-cut chewing, has been gaining in demand and has gained the lead in sales over dry snuff. New blends now come in a range of flavorings - peppermint, coca, menthol, cinnamon, wintergreen, and others.

Efforts have been made by anti-tobacco groups to ban advertising of snuff and other smokeless types from radio and television, and to require health warnings on the packaged products. Disapproval of snuff, based on social grounds, has been the subject of a growing campaign, but retail sales figures indicate that snuff use continues to gain.

**Sell With One of the Top Markets in the State  
Paris Tobacco Market**

★ Market Opens Nov. 23

✓ For Quick Service & Sales ✓ We Sell Every Day at All Concerns

**Farmers  
Tobacco Whse.**  
Freddie Gillespie  
General Manager



**Paris  
Warehouse Co.**  
George Leer and  
Ed Jackson, Managers

**Independent Tobacco Whse.**

William P. Wornall &  
Bobby Rankin, Managers