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## RUM

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AlbanyTRADE, PRODUCTION, AND MANUFACTURING  
METHODS OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCING  
COUNTRIES

By

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Beverage Specialist

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November 1937

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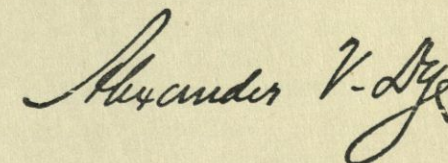
FOREWORD

Some considerable impetus to world rum production resulted from the repeal of the prohibition amendment, and the importance of trade with certain of the West Indies has increased considerably with the opening of the United States market for this product.

The growing production of rum in the United States and the increase shown in our imports, which nearly doubled between 1934 and 1936, have created a need on the part of distillers and importers for a single publication containing most of the important facts regarding world production and trade in this beverage. From many sources the material in this bulletin has been brought together to fill the informational gap which existed.

Acknowledgment is made to Dr. J. M. Doran of the Distilled Spirits Institute and to Mr. Harry L. Lourie of the National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers for their valuable suggestions and constructive criticisms; to Mr. Peter Valear, Chemist for the Alcohol Tax Unit, for his assistance with respect to methods of manufacture in the different producing countries; and to Mr. H. A. Serr, Bureau of Internal Revenue for his cooperation in completing the United statistics.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, through its Foodstuffs Division, has become actively interested in the marketing problems of the alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverage industries. Manufacturers, exporters, importers, and others interested in our trade in these products are invited to make use of our facilities at any time.



Alexander V. Dye  
 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

November 1937.

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INTRODUCTION

Practically wherever sugarcane is grown, rum is produced. As early as the sixteenth century rum was distilled in the West Indies, and during the early colonial period in America the traffic in rum played an important part in the maritime trading of the Colonies. So great was the popularity of rum that its manufacture was introduced in New England, where it became an industry of some consequence, using annually millions of gallons of molasses imported from the West Indies.

Rum is distilled from fermented cane juice, from blackstrap, or from finished molasses. The cane juice is the most expensive, because of the valuable commercial sucrose which it contains; the blackstrap molasses has had all the extractable sugar removed that is practicable.

Although the methods of manufacture in many countries are basically similar, rectification and the addition of other rums and foreign materials (and often redistillation and filtering through carbon) result in a variety of types of widely different characteristics.

The repeal of the prohibition amendment in the United States has opened an additional market for rum, with the result that the output in the producing countries has increased rapidly during the past few years. The countries included in this report constitute the main rum-producing areas of the world.

BARBADOS

The manufacture of rum in Barbados dates back to 1747, and this product was used as a virtual medium of exchange between England and the Colonies. Barbados was the first British Colony in the West Indies to develop the scientific cultivation of sugarcane, and an abundant supply of molasses has since been available for rum production.

All of the rum distilled in Barbados is distilled under bond. Immediately upon production, it is placed in containers which are locked in the bonded warehouses which are usually connected with the distillery. Sales are made to local dealers, and the purchases are delivered to their order in bond, usually in some other bonded warehouse of the customs. There the rum is blended, aged, and bottled. If sold for local use, it is withdrawn and the excise tax paid; but if the rum is sold for export, it is delivered direct from the customs warehouse to the ship, and the necessary certificate is signed by the appropriate officer of the ship.

In April of 1936, rum could be purchased from local distillers at the following prices:

- (1) Single-distilled (worm still) raw rum, containing 96 percent alcohol by volume, known in Barbados as 66 over proof, at 32¢ (Barbados currency) per proof wine gallon.
- (2) Double-distilled (pot still) rum ready for blending, containing 58 percent alcohol by volume, known as 40 over proof, at \$1. (Barbados currency) per proof wine gallon.

On February 26, 1936, the local Rum Duty Act of 1906 was amended to allow the manufacture in bond of any product requiring locally produced spirits of rum as the main ingredient. Up to the passage of this act, only bay rum could be so produced. It will now be possible for flavoring extracts, toilet preparations, beverages, and possibly other preparations designed for household use to be thus manufactured and exported without the payment of any revenue duty. If such commodities should be placed on the local market, duty would be payable only on the imported flavoring extract or other nonlocal ingredient.

During 1934 five licensed stills were in operation, and the quantity of rum distilled was 276,363 proof wine gallons. The quantity of spirit in bond and at the distilleries on December 31, 1934, amounted to 123,819 proof gallons. During 1935, 71,596 proof gallons of locally distilled rum valued at \$29,244 were exported.

The quantity of rum made during 1935 was 321,069 proof wine gallons, which was 53,706 proof wine gallons more than in 1934.

The duty collected on rum, at 5 shillings per proof wine gallon, was £48,202, and with the additional 10 percent surtax amounted to £53,022, as against £53,413 in 1934, a decrease of £390.

Rum made in the island of Barbados is somewhat similar to other rums made in the West Indies, in that a great deal of it consists of mixtures of molasses spirit which were originally distilled at approximately 185° to 190° proof, and to which were added ingredients to produce desired types of flavors. The molasses spirits are sometimes distilled with lime and soda, often in the presence of vegetable roots, coconut shells, and other substances. The once crude rectifying column employed in Barbados is giving way to more modern column stills for the original distillation and redistillation. The few pot stills being used have been equipped with additional rectifying columns. There is a tendency to remove as much as possible of the original character due to fermentation of cane products and to substitute character with added ingredients. The analysis of some Barbados rums shows them to consist of a mixture of distilled spirit (varying in proof from 145° to 190°), Sherry, Maderia, or other wines, sometimes spirits of niter, bitter almonds, and raisins or other fruits.

Both production (Table I) and exports (Tables II and III) have made headway in the last few years; and although the shipments into the United States (Table IV) are as yet small, they likewise show an increase.

TABLE I. -- RUM PRODUCTION IN BARBADOS

Year	Proof gallons
1931	251,098
1932	296,434
1933	335,447
1934	437,596

TABLE II. -- TOTAL EXPORTS OF RUM FROM BARBADOS

Year	Proof gallons	Value
1931	56,683	\$24,098
1932	47,137	15,837
1933	41,926	17,010
1934	55,667	26,884
1935	71,596	29,244
1936 (to November 30)	101,032	*
1937 (to May 31)	43,130	*

\*Value figures not available.

TABLE III. -- EXPORTS OF RUM FROM BARBADOS

Country	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
United Kingdom	7,883	\$3,351	7,144	\$2,402	8,484	\$3,445	9,349	\$4,515	19,064	\$7,789	26,563	\$12,378
Canada	6,204	2,535	3,688	1,238	1,878	763	9,419	1,653	5,902	2,412	10,200	4,792
United States	-	-	-	-	121	51	6,779	3,276	1,603	657	3,953	1,844
Antigua	1,326	562	1,441	483	1,291	525	1,248	600	1,680	686	1,203	561
Bahamas	49	22	122	42	122	51	436	212	-	-	136	65
Bermuda	7,873	3,347	7,582	2,549	8,404	3,411	19,471	6,506	24,943	10,191	28,511	13,287
French West Indies	86	36	12	4	23	8	-	-	15	5	-	-
British Guiana	13	5	11	4	27	13	-	-	.16	5	28	15
Dominica	83	36	170	56	299	119	19	10	4	5	-	-
Grenada	2,572	1,093	2,312	775	1,555	631	2,248	1,083	1,538	627	2,162	1,009
Tortola	-	-	-	-	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	133	59	4,055	151	1,001	394	198	96	965	392	900	418
St. Kitts	1,647	703	2,303	775	1,762	716	1,363	660	2,333	951	3,296	1,536
St. Lucia	926	390	1,179	396	660	267	618	297	715	294	921	427
St. Vincent	773	331	1,177	396	4,277	1,737	973	469	542	221	236	109
Trinidad	25,240	10,730	17,088	5,743	9,754	3,961	15,446	7,458	11,729	4,794	13,384	6,238
Turks Island	-	-	48	18	50	21	59	30	144	59	32	15
Neth. West Indies	1,876	798	109	35	4	-	-	-	171	69	10,346	4,822
Stores	-	-	2,296	771	2,195	890	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56,684	24,099	50,737	15,837	41,926	17,011	41	20	232	93	194	89
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,667	26,885	71,596	29,244	102,078	47,572



TABLE IV. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM BARBADOS

Month	*1935		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	29	\$82	123	\$291	230	\$509
February	113	387	108	273	554	2,039
March	42	109	187	465	835	2,516
April	126	317	167	327	638	438
May	209	374	192	388	617	1,712
June	237	607	274	450	1,606	2,608
July	261	772	178	338	580	1,234
August	443	1,296	223	469	-	-
September	345	864	120	588	-	-
October	175	397	554	1,592	-	-
November	190	452	216	787	-	-
December	446	1,047	857	2,701	-	-
Total	2,758	6,704	3,199	8,669	-	-

\*Prior to 1935 rum was not separately listed and was included under the heading "Other spirits, liquors, cordials, etc."

#### BRITISH GUIANA

Practically all the rum produced in British Guiana is distilled from fermented molasses, which is the mother liquor obtained from the final recovery of sugar, and which contains about 60 percent of uncrystallizable sucrose and invert sugar. This molasses is reduced with water to a specific gravity of 1.065, and 1 pint of sulphuric acid and 1 pound of ammonium sulphate per 100 Imperial gallons are usually added to the mixture. The sulphuric acid is used to reduce the number of bacteria in the so-called fermenting wash and to assist the yeast in the inversion of the sucrose. The ammonium sulphate is added to furnish more abundant yeast food in order to speed fermentation. The wash is of rather low density, and is usually fermented out in less than 48 hours; it rarely contains over 6 percent alcohol by volume. This fermented material is then distilled from 140° to 165° proof (sometimes higher).

Both modified pot stills and continuous rectifying stills are in use in British Guiana.

The high-proof distillate is generally sold and shipped in bulk to rectifiers and compounders for blending. To the distillate of 140° to 168° proof are often added French plums, Valencia raisins, spices, and other flavoring ingredients. This blend is usually allowed to set 24 hours, then water and coloring matter are added. The mixture is again given a rest period of 3 or 4 days, when isinglass and milk are usually added. The rum is then ready for aging, a process which may last from a few months up to 3 years.

In British Guiana some of the rum producers have a unique custom of placing chunks of raw meat in the casks to assist in aging, to absorb certain impurities, and to add a certain distinctive character.

The finished rums from British Guiana usually have a characteristic fruit taste and aroma, the actual rum taste being rather weak. Most of their rums are highly colored with caramel, which also has some influence on the flavor.

Only a small part of the rum exported from British Guiana enters directly into the United States, but a considerably larger quantity reexported from other foreign countries finds its way into this country. Exports of rum from British Guiana go chiefly to the United Kingdom, Canada, and other British possessions, as shown in Table V. Exports over a period of years are shown in Table VI.

TABLE V. - EXPORTS OF RUM FROM BRITISH GUIANA, BY COUNTRIES

Exports to:	1934	1935.	1936	1937
	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	(Jan. 1 to June 30) Pf. gal.
United Kingdom	725,289	545,511	1,073,181	477,188
Canada	5,549	86,611	80,205	40,293
Other British possessions	319,603	302,168	37,075	20,096
United States	3,555	-	14	-
Other foreign countries	65,197	138,953	254,234	105,875
Total quantity	1,119,193	1,073,243	1,444,709	643,452
Total value	\$486,632	\$422,625	\$636,212	\$269,720

TABLE VI. - TOTAL EXPORTS OF RUM FROM BRITISH GUIANA

Year	Proof gallons	Value
1930	846,319	\$378,095
1931	722,076	353,795
1932	645,511	298,710
1933	883,019	399,230
1934	1,119,193	486,632
1935	1,073,243	422,625
1936	1,444,709	636,212
1937 (Jan. 1 to June 30)	643,452	269,720

During 1934 British Guiana produced 1,346,307 gallons of rum, and exported 1,119,193 gallons. In 1935, although the production reached 1,817,875 gallons, only 1,073,243 gallons were shipped from the country.

The United States imports of rum from British Guiana (Table VII) show a decided increase for the first 7 months of 1937.

TABLE VII. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM BRITISH GUIANA

Month	*1935		1936		1937	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
January	23	\$52	--	-	1,547	\$3,823
February	7	17	253	\$82	1,362	2,547
March	-	-	-	-	631	1,359
April	-	-	183	41	1,306	3,411
May	-	-	1,413	517	2,265	2,424
June	1,606	729	139	36	477	1,536
July	-	-	-	-	609	1,861
August	186	88	33	28		
September	84	188	1,404	287		
October	242	216	-	-		
November	2	6	205	59		
December	3	11	1,411	288		
Total	2,153	1,307	5,041	1,338		

\*Prior to 1935 rum imports were included in the classification "Other spirits" and were not shown separately.

The manufacture of rum is the largest branch of the alcohol-beverage industry in Cuba. An unofficial estimate places the total of invested capital in such manufacture at \$14,000,000, with probably some 3,000 persons employed in the industry. In 1936 there were reported to have been 69 rum plants in Cuba. It is roughly estimated that existing plants could produce approximately 100,000,000 liters (1 liter = 0.264 gal.) of rum and aguardiente annually. At present, production is about 20,000,000 liters a year.

Cuban rum is either of a light, almost water color (carta blanca) or of a golden tinge (carta de oro). Alcohol is distilled from blackstrap molasses and raw sugar. The head of the first distillate (cabeza) is impure alcohol, which is sold for cooking and heating purposes after denaturation. The last distillate or tail (cola) is a pure 95° alcohol used for industrial and pharmaceutical purposes. The middle product (madilla) is known as aguardiente. This product is then reduced to the required graduation -- namely, about 45° -- and is further changed by various processes, of which aging is usually one, and the result is rum. To obtain carta de oro rum, the ordinarily almost colorless beverage is aged in barrels made of white oak.

Many of the Cuban rums have a characteristic taste that may be called fruity, or slightly like the taste of molasses, or a combination of both. The rum flavor in the usual Cuban product is weak; the fruity flavor (ethyl ester), while also weak, predominates. The acids, esters, and in fact all of the congeners of the Cuban rums, are low. Chemically, these rums are more like brandy, in that their ester content, while low, is higher than their acid content, a factor which probably accounts somewhat for their light brandy character.

Practically every rum distiller in Cuba uses molasses entirely. He employs quick fermentation processes (lasting, on an average, for 3 days) and a special yeast culture, and distills in continuous stills at high proof (160° or over). Practically all of the distillates are leached through sand and charcoal filters, which tend to strip the distillate of rum congeners and residual molasses or rumlike taste and odor. Uncharred or second-hand oak casks are used for storage. Except in the "white" Cuban rums, practically all the color is due to caramel. The Cuban rums usually have a high solid content, due to added materials such as sugars, bay leaves, wines, fruits, flavoring ingredients, and coloring matter.

The Cuban rums are so dissimilar in character to the New England type as to constitute almost a different kind of beverage spirits, although each has its origin in the distillation of fermented molasses. The Cuban rum is almost completely stripped of its congeners by distillation at high proof and by other rectifying processes. From this point on, the rum is built up by added ingredients, which furnish most of the characteristic tastes and odors of the finished product. The New England rum, on the other hand, is not distilled at so high a proof, and all of its character is obtained from the congeners distilled from the fermented molasses and those subsequently developed in the changes taking place in the charred white-oak barrels during storage.

By Decree-Law No. 632, of March 6, 1936, published in Extraordinary Edition No. 63 of the Official Gazette of March 6, 1936, the following taxes are levied upon brandies and strong liquors up to 50° manufactured in Cuba:

	<u>Tax</u>
Every liter or fraction of more than a bottle	\$0.20
Every bottle or fraction of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ liter	0.15
Every $\frac{1}{2}$ liter or fraction of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle	0.10
Every bottle or fraction of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ liter	0.08
Every $\frac{1}{4}$ liter or fraction of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ bottle	.05
Every $\frac{1}{4}$ bottle or fraction of more than 100 milliliters	.04
Every miniature container of 100 milliliters or fraction	.02

For the assessment of the above taxes, the following types of containers are admitted: liter, bottle, half-liter, half-bottle, one-quarter liter, one-quarter bottle, miniature container equivalent to 100 milliliters, and fractions of the above measures. A bottle is defined as containing 750 milliliters.

Beverages exported from Cuba are exempt from the above-listed taxes. (From Gaceta Official, Extraordinary Editions No. 29 and No. 63, of Feb. 6 and Mar. 6, 1936.)

The raw materials for manufacturing rum are all present in Cuba; therefore, there is no importation of such materials. However, at the present time there is no domestic production of bottles, and the entire demand of the industry is supplied by the United States or Germany, mostly the former. Cases are made locally from wood imported from the United States.

Rum retails locally in Cuba at a price from \$0.80 to \$2.00 per bottle containing 1 liter, according to the quality and age of the product. Considerable quantities up to 5 years old are sold, but the demand for rum over 5 years is very small.

With the repeal of the prohibition amendment in the United States, Cuban production of rum increased tremendously, and exports jumped from 585,704 liters valued at \$482,561 in 1933 to 3,347,099 liters valued at \$3,240,930 in 1934. However, it is probable that exports of rum declared in 1935, amounting to 1,060,969 liters valued at \$1,105,011 (which includes 854,039 liters valued at \$903,128 that was shipped into the United States), will probably approach a normal basis, now that buying in the United States has somewhat subsided from the large purchases immediately following repeal.

The following table (Table VIII) shows the total exports of rum from Cuba according to countries of destination, for the years 1932-35.

TABLE VIII. -- EXPORTS OF RUM FROM CIFA, BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

Country	1932		1933		1934		1935	
	Liters	Value	Liters	Value	Liters	Value	Liters	Value
United States	---	---	394,677	\$303,097	3,100,592	\$2,996,394	854,039	\$903,128
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	94,721	100,734	118,565	113,390
Canada	695	\$1,026	4,030	7,729	65,101	57,210	4,044	7,283
British West Indies	220,082	235,543	102,439	85,861	20,615	17,135	1,023	1,283
French West Indies	---	---	2,476	3,475	9,351	11,722	---	---
United Kingdom	11,949	14,795	19,472	17,546	10,492	9,992	12,388	12,930
Guatemala	10,471	8,702	8,233	7,272	4,676	4,355	839	926
Netherlands West Indies	9,283	10,086	688	600	3,073	2,572	1,499	958
Philippine Islands	2,808	7,641	3,761	3,250	4,092	3,382	3,700	3,027
Other countries	<u>45,664</u>	<u>29,762</u>	<u>49,928</u>	<u>53,731</u>	<u>34,386</u>	<u>37,434</u>	<u>64,872</u>	<u>64,086</u>
Total	<u>300,952</u>	<u>307,555</u>	<u>585,704</u>	<u>482,561</u>	<u>3,347,099</u>	<u>3,240,930</u>	<u>1,060,969</u>	<u>1,105,011</u>

Inasmuch as production figures are not available, it is hoped that the export tables will throw some light upon the growth of the rum industry in Cuba.

A law of February 27, 1903, provides that liquors removed from factories for domestic consumption must pay the tax before the spirits leave the factory. The procedure is for the manufacturers to pay to the "zona fiscal", a tax of 30 cents a liter, or 2.70 pesos a case of 12 bottles (9 liters). The Government inspection releases the spirits, upon presentation of the receipt of the zona fiscal.

The procedure in the exportation of spirits is for the manufacturers to obtain a permit from the Treasury Department of the Cuban Government. Upon presentation of this permit, the inspector of the factory authorizes the transportation of the spirits to the customhouse. The steamship company signs a receipt for the liquor, in addition to which detailed information is supplied to the Government.

The United States imports of rum from Cuba are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM CUBA

Month	1935*		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	29,960	\$ 121,377	27,702	\$ 124,560	17,315	\$ 77,560
February	29,085	126,257	20,383	84,431	18,116	94,434
March	22,083	99,424	21,146	91,855	21,969	113,689
April	20,459	91,367	24,110	99,613	21,565	104,202
May	10,457	43,769	26,125	130,617	26,017	136,890
June	32,497	140,940	25,485	110,238	27,263	140,198
July	22,957	94,092	29,165	125,949	31,559	178,275
August	23,022	103,442	35,390	153,266		
September	35,160	152,097	20,228	95,495		
October	35,000	153,946	33,048	154,748		
November	34,166	148,284	33,530	155,218		
December	36,388	158,638	50,909	249,883		
Total	331,234	1,433,633	347,222	1,575,873		

\*Prior to 1935, rum was not separately listed and was included under the heading "Other spirits, liqueurs, cordials, etc."

FRENCH WEST INDIES  
(Martinique and Guadeloupe)

There are two main classes of Martinique rum: rum agricole, which is made from the whole juice of the cane, and rum industrial, which is made from residual molasses.

Rhum agricole is in turn divided into two classes -- that made from raw juice and called, when new, "grappe blanche"; and that made from the cooked juice or sirup and called, when new, "tafia habitant". The designation rum is reserved locally for liquor which has been aged.

Grappe blanche is a delicate liquor with a taste of sour cane juice. A special kind of grappe blanche, called "coer de chauffe", is made by fractional distillation. Only a few thousand liters a year are made.

Tafia habitant is more full bodied than grappe blanche, but (as made for local consumption and for export under certain brands) is much more delicate than the liquor distilled from molasses. By boiling the sirup at a high temperature and by adding, before fermentation, a large proportion of the residue from the last distillation, tafia habitant can be made to resemble molasses rum.

Many connoisseurs in Martinique prefer aged grappe blanche, but the common vieux rhum of local commerce is tafia habitant aged in oak, which has been charred by a fire of pine shavings or straw and pine tar. No color or flavor is supposed to be added. It is generally sold at 54° Gay-Lussac. Tafia for shipment to France is always colored with caramel and is shipped at 55° to 60°.

Rhum industriel is not consumed locally. The tafia, after being colored with caramel, is shipped to France, where it is blended, flavored, aged, and colored, to bring it to the standard of appearance, taste, and quality of the particular brand under which it is to be sold. Among the materials used in the rectification of rum are caramel, cinnamon, cloves, Peru balsam, prunes, orange peel, oak bark, truffles, leather, raw meat, and ammonia.

As the trade was organized in 1933, no molasses rum was available for consumption in the colony. A number of local dealers and jobbers sold sirup rum under their brands, both locally and for export, but did not maintain a standard quality.

The French quota on Martinique rum for 1935 originally provided for the entry into France of some 8,974,382 liters of pure alcohol. Prices paid for rum continued very low during the first half of 1935, and the French Government, in an endeavor to raise the price, extended the quota year, making it from January 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936. This move did not bring about the desired increase, so France reduced the quote from 8,974,382 liters to 7,552,802 liters, or a total reduction of some 1,421,580 liters of pure alcohol. The extension of the 1935 quota period was also allowed to remain unchanged.

Provision was made whereby the difference of 1,421,580 liters of pure alcohol left over from the original quota might be sold in France under certain conditions. These conditions were based on price and the promise that such rum would be used for industrial purposes only. No part of it was for human consumption.

In spite of all these measures the price remained low, and it was estimated in January 1936 that some 10,000 to 15,000 casks (250 liters per cask) remained unsold from the 1935 production.

France, of course, receives most of the Martinique exports of rum, where it is blended and often reexported. Table X shows the quantities shipped in the years 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Exports from Guadeloupe, another rum-producing island of the French West Indies, are shown in Table XI, mainly to point out the additional quantity from the French West Indies exported annually to France.

United States imports of rum from the French West Indies are shown in Table XII.

TABLE X. - EXPORTS OF RUM FROM FRENCH WEST INDIES (MARTINIQUE)

Destination	1933 Gallons	1934 Gallons	1935 Gallons
France	3,728,575	3,474,151	3,069,555
Guadeloupe	370	---	---
French Guiana	290	3,223	2,959
St. Martin	1,955	634	1,057
St. Bartholomew	---	713	---
New Caledonia	---	845	132
Curacao	---	370	---
Trinidad	---	---	79
St. Lucia	---	---	79
Tahiti	---	---	132
St. Dominique	---	---	106
Puerto Rico	---	---	1,585
Other countries	4,122	4,491	3,857
Total	3,735,312	3,484,428	3,079,541

TABLE XI. - EXPORTS OF RUM FROM FRENCH WEST INDIES (GUADELOUPE)

Destination	1933 Gallons	1934 Gallons	1935 Gallons
France	2,946,781	2,388,157	2,522,370
French Colonies	925	555	476
United States	---	---	26
Other countries	1,400	---	132
Total	2,949,006	2,388,712	2,523,004

TABLE XII. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM THE FRENCH WEST INDIES

Month	1935		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	187	\$1,020	---	---	---	---
February	116	545	2,277	\$2,398	154	\$ 187
March	74	244	1,953	736	713	240
April	---	---	684	194	2,246	600
May	13	90	2,277	630	2,229	555
June	8,589	4,097	2,119	546	53	176
July	63	56	7,513	1,973	1,874	560
August	2,788	1,859	1,368	320	---	---
September	1,067	2,423	---	---	---	---
October	116	391	1,351	360	---	---
November	972	2,625	2,801	581	---	---
December	519	238	1,064	401	---	---
Total	14,504	13,588	23,407	8,139		



Haiti has never been a large producer of rum. Commencing with French colonial days, however, Haiti has produced a small quantity of high quality rum.

The distillers in Haiti are mainly small units and are not equipped to secure the volume of output which is necessary to obtain a profit through the sale of the cheaper varieties of rum. Thus, unlike the producers in other West Indian countries who have found that the low-grade market offers the best possibilities, the Haitian producers have had to confine their activities to the limited higher quality fields.

A few years ago a large American-controlled sugar company began distilling rum in Haiti and is now able to produce a larger quantity than any of the Haitian companies can produce. This company has done most of the exporting.

Haitian distillers rely principally upon the local market and derive a large part of their income from the sale of "clairin", a crude rum which is popular among the natives on account of its high alcoholic content.

In Haiti rum is manufactured chiefly from cane sirup; subsequently there is a lack of the molasses taste which characterizes many of the West Indian rums. However, some rum is made from molasses, and is thus produced more cheaply than that made from cane sirup. The majority of the distillers have been actively endeavoring to make illegal the production of rum from molasses.

During 1935-36 some high quality Haitian rum was exported in bulk to the Virgin Islands to be blended with the local product of those islands and marketed abroad.

Table XIII shows the total volume of exports from Haiti for the years 1930 to 1936.

Table XIV shows exports for the years 1934 to 1936, according to countries of destination. The decided increase in volume since the opening of the United States market after the repeal of the prohibition amendment on December 5, 1933, is an outstanding feature of this trade.

Table XV shows the quantities of the strong "clairin" (white rum), as exported to nearby islands of the West Indies.

Table XVI shows the United States imports of rum from Haiti for each month since 1935.

TABLE XIII. - EXPORTS OF RUM FROM THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Year	Liters	Value
1930	1,228	\$346
1931	847	597
1932	801	988
1933	243	273
1934	21,797	33,618
1935	23,127	35,870
1936	42,350	33,725

TABLE XIV. - EXPORTS OF RUM FROM THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Country	*1933		1934		1935		1936	
	Liters	Value	Liters	Value	Liters	Value	Liters	Value
Bahama Islands	---	---	19	\$6	---	---	1,139	\$462
Belgium	---	---	72	98	18	\$32	720	362
Canal Zone	---	---	189	110	112	120	90	50
France	186	205	85	163	167	335	564	359
Germany	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	13
Italy	---	---	9	15	---	---	18	25
Mexico	---	---	18	42	63	70	---	---
Netherlands	---	---	18	26	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	---	---	18	29	18	36	---	---
Salvador	---	---	9	10	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	---	---	5	7	---	---	---	---
United States	19	25	20,281	32,513	22,342	34,888	16,618	24,335
Virgin Islands	---	---	1,074	600	27	43	22,543	7,353
Bermuda	---	---	---	---	90	150	---	---
Brazil	---	---	---	---	29	75	---	---
Canada	27	80	---	---	9	19	---	---
Curacao	---	---	---	---	252	102	103	39
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	506	673
Dominican	---	---	---	---	---	---	38	55
Rep. Total	243	273	21,797	33,618	23,127	35,870	42,350	33,725

\*No value available for 1933.

TABLE XV. - EXPORTS OF CLAIRIN (WHITE RUM) FROM THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Destination	1934		1935		1936	
	Liters	Value	Liters	Value	Liters	Value
Bahama Islands	5,737	\$438	13,748	\$602	13,471	\$788
Cuba	2,960	234	6,251	331	---	---
Virgin Islands	189	43	---	---	---	---
Curacao	---	---	2	1	---	---
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	---	60	4
Total	8,886	715	20,001	933	13,531	792

TABLE XVI. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Month	*1935		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	181	\$1,212	343	\$1,918	120	\$3,823
February	154	1,139	1,741	3,046	180	1,013
March	173	1,134	444	2,276	254	1,151
April	190	1,380	414	2,439	233	1,177
May	24	150	340	1,838	300	1,134
June	853	5,192	309	1,571	596	2,462
July	609	3,338	273	1,564	252	704

(Continued)

TABLE XVI. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI (Cont'd)

Month	*1935		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
August	476	\$2,696	1,442	2,907	---	---
September	923	2,187	591	3,075		
October	504	2,789	1,536	3,656		
November	395	2,247	300	1,671		
December	2,446	5,285	540	3,040		
Total	6,928	28,749	8,273	29,001		

\*Prior to 1935 rum was not separately listed and was included under the heading "Other spirits, liquors, cordials, etc."

#### JAMAICA

There are some 40 sugar estates in Jamaica which are distillers of rum. These distillers have in the past sold each year's output to regular rum dealers and exporters in Kingston, who in turn aged such rum in Government warehouses for future use. Since 1933 the distillers have marketed their products through the Jamaica Sugar and Rum Manufacturers, Ltd., a nonprofit institution organized for the purpose of acting in an administrative cooperative capacity in the marketing of rum for the sugar estates.

The Jamaica Sugar and Rum Manufacturers, Ltd., is connected with the Jamaica Sugar Control Board, an official institution which is a link between the Jamaican Government and the sugar industry, and which was established for the purpose of protecting and encouraging that industry. According to the West Indies yearbook for 1936, the Jamaica Sugar and Rum Manufacturers, Ltd., the corporate body of the rum pool, has amalgamated with the Manufacturers Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. Contracts with members governing the production and disposal of sugar and rum will be made with the company in both cases.

According to the West India Circular, funds for the continuance of the rum propaganda campaign in 1936-37 were made available by the Sugar Manufacturers Association (of Jamaica) Ltd., the producers in British Guiana and Trinidad, and a few firms in the trade.

The propaganda committee, meeting in September, decided to start their fifth campaign earlier than usual in order to take advantage of the Christmas season. A program was drawn up which included advertisements on busses and trams in England and in the provincial and trade papers. Rubber doormats and cash-mats and other souvenirs have been distributed, and efforts are being made to divert a larger share of the consumption of distilled spirits toward rum, and there is every indication that these efforts are proving successful.

Owing to the cheapness of labor and the accessibility to materials used in manufacturing in the West Indies, rum can be produced more cheaply there than in any other part of the world; and for this reason, rum regulation laws have had to be enacted at various times to prevent continuance of overproduction. In 1932 such a law restricted the quantity of rum manufactured to 50 percent of the average for the 3 preceding years. At that time the price of 2 shillings per Imperial gallon was quoted for ordinary common clear rum in bond.

Jamaica probably ranks third in world rum production, and was one of the earliest commercial producers. Its rum is the by-product of the sugar estates, each making its characteristic product. The molasses from the estates is passed on to the rum distillery which is operated by each estate, and is fermented in the following manner. The yeast culture is produced by using cane juice, molasses, dunder (previously distilled slop), and water sweetened to a low density. The mixture remains about 18 hours to permit desired fermentation, then further quantities of the same ingredients are added and it is placed in fermenting vats for 2 to 4 days. This wash is then distilled in a steam-heated or fire-heated pot still. Steam is passed through the coils of the still, and the wash boils so that vapor rises and flows down the gooseneck to the retort, which has been previously charged with spirits of high strength. There the vapor mingles with the spirits, rises again, and passes to the condenser tubes, around which a continuous flow of water trickles. The vapor is thus converted to liquid rum, which is run off into vats placed in Government-supervised warehouses on the estates, later to be drawn off into charred or uncharred white-oak puncheons with a capacity of 110 Imperial gallons, colored with burnt-sugar caramel, and finally removed from the sugar estate to Government warehouses to age. Jamaica rums may not be distilled over 166° proof (United States), and are produced from a mixture of sugarcane juice and molasses; each distiller uses his own particular proportions. A ton of sugarcane will yield approximately 100 pounds of raw sugar and 3 gallons of rum.

Over 100 years ago Jamaica rum was divided into three general types, and today it is still broadly divided into high-ester rum, medium, and good ordinary rum. The first class is sent to Europe to be used in blending with neutral spirits. The medium rum is shipped to the United States and to most of the other countries of the world. The third class, which is least important, is consumed locally.

The essential difference between the three types of Jamaica rums lies in the kind of fermentation. The rums under each type vary mainly with the particular technique of the distiller; for rum distillation in Jamaica is still more of an art than a science.

The production of Jamaica rum has increased steadily as shown in the following figures:

Imperial gallons

1934	---	766,023
1935	---	822,954
1936	---	949,764

The regulations governing the storage and bottling of rum in Jamaica are specific and are rigidly enforced. The only ingredients that may be added to rums stored and bottled under Jamaican Government supervision are pure water and burnt-sugar caramel. The addition of essences and the practice of synthetic aging are not permitted.

The minimum bonding period for rum to be consumed in England, also in Ireland and New Zealand, is 5 years. Australia requires a 5-year certificate if rum is to be labeled "old"; and if labeled "very old", a 10-year certificate is required.

The export business in Jamaica rum has also shown remarkable increase for the last few years. This increase is due somewhat to the repeal of the prohibition amendment in the United States, but mainly to the growing popularity of Jamaica rum in Germany and the United Kingdom.

Table XVII and XVIII show the growth, by total volume and value, of the exports of Jamaica rum since 1932 and the exports since the repeal of the United States prohibition amendment, broken down to show the countries of destination.

TABLE XVII. - TOTAL EXPORTS OF RUM FROM JAMAICA

Year	Imperial gallons	Value
1932	181,469	\$109,595
1933	385,872	241,365
1934	459,798	679,015
1935	466,259	749,990
1936	671,335	967,558

Note. - An Imperial gallon is equal to 1.2 U. S. gallons.

TABLE XVIII. - EXPORTS OF RUM FROM JAMAICA, BY COUNTRIES

Country	1934		1935		1936	
	Imp. gal.	Value	Imp. gal.	Value	Imp. gal.	Value
Great Britain	296,850	\$276,637	294,460	\$342,287	426,230	\$454,693
Germany	-	-	66,808	69,821	135,443	183,391
United States	59,114	263,847	48,141	209,444	38,235	187,487
Canada	15,374	31,102	24,286	53,772	28,129	60,187
Bahamas	-	-	22,251	35,969	30,043	43,003
Other countries	-	-	10,313	23,964	13,195	38,797
Total	459,798	684,352	466,259	735,257	671,335	967,558

Note. - Stock on hand Dec. 31, 1935, totaled 1,598,086 gallons.

Although prior to 1935 rum was not separately listed in the United States import statistics and was included under the heading "Other spirits, liquors, cordials, etc." Table XIX shows considerable increase in the quantity of Jamaica rum imported into the United States for consumption.

TABLE XIX. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM JAMAICA

Month	1935*		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	5,520	\$21,393	8,428	\$27,021	10,274	\$35,882
February	4,850	18,496	5,788	22,062	7,411	28,981
March	2,088	7,489	5,691	20,934	6,013	24,890
April	2,258	8,967	4,028	16,568	4,891	18,805
May	1,430	5,485	4,441	16,984	6,018	25,850
June	6,150	23,374	4,576	17,908	6,550	27,667
July	5,090	19,746	7,520	29,407	14,163	62,612
August	5,044	17,949	8,944	38,098		
September	4,944	17,530	6,268	25,123		
October	7,097	26,242	6,413	28,523		
November	5,551	21,280	7,191	28,654		
December	6,635	24,201	13,190	60,805		
Total	56,657	212,152	82,478	332,087		

\*Prior to 1935 rum was not separately listed and was included under the heading "Other spirits, liquors, cordials, etc."

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Not until 1934 was rum production of any importance in the Philippine Islands. Production the following year was predicted to be considerably less because of the limitation of sugar production and the consequent scarcity of alcohol. However, as the manufacture of potable alcohol appears to be more profitable than the manufacture of industrial alcohol, the production of rum is believed to be holding up fairly well.

Total production of rum in the Philippine Islands in the years from 1930 to 1934 and in the first 2 months of 1935 (later production export figures are not available) has been as follows:

TABLE XX. -- PRODUCTION OF RUM IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Proof liters</u>
1930	7,319
1931	8,364
1932	7,469
1933	17,611
1934	414,734
1935 (2 mos.)	14,855

The opening of the United States market with the repeal of the prohibition amendment was probably the cause of the interest taken in this industry.

In 1935, rum was produced by only 6 of the 68 stills operating in the Philippine Islands, and 2 of those were of negligible importance.

Table XXI shows the United States imports of rum from the Philippine Islands. Rum was not separately listed prior to 1935 and was included under the heading "Other spirits, liquors, cordials, etc." These imports were admitted to the United States without duty.

TABLE XXI. -- UNITED STATES IMPORTS\* OF RUM FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

	<u>**1935</u>		<u>1936</u>		<u>1937</u>	
	<u>Pf. gal.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Pf. gal.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Pf. gal.</u>	<u>Value</u>
January	2,400	\$4,290	1,763	\$3,895	2,362	\$5,400
February	2,216	4,689	2,832	5,663	5,273	10,242
March	3,663	6,547	1,570	3,796	1,095	1,938
April	465	744	926	1,968	940	2,123
May	1,986	3,751	515	997	425	946
June	956	2,001	1,995	4,077	6,424	12,953
July	2,608	5,648	2,518	4,962	1,708	2,977
August	879	1,864	2,707	6,418		
September	1,394	2,900	1,445	2,679		
October	1,760	3,576	1,535	2,931		
November	2,149	4,831	955	1,694		
December	1,240	2,959	3,544	10,621		
Total	21,716	43,800	22,305	49,701		

\*Admitted without duty.

\*\*Prior to 1935 rum was not separately listed and was included under the heading "Other spirits, liquors, cordials, etc." 16619.

PUERTO RICO

The rum industry in Puerto Rico has grown by leaps and bounds since the repeal of the prohibition amendment. Even up to January 1935, no registered rum distilleries were operating in Puerto Rico, although several concerns had applied for permits. During the fiscal year 1934-35 there were shipped to the United States 15,244 gallons with a value of \$40,593, while during 1935-36 similar exports reached 186,262 gallons with a value of \$1,040,409, or an increase of 171,018 gallons and \$999,816.

During 1936, 11 rum distilleries (2 of which were also alcohol distilleries) were in operation. Over \$1,500,000 is now invested in this industry. There are also two wine distilleries and one brewery in operation.

The only kinds of rum produced in Puerto Rico prior to 1935 were blends with alcohol and imitation rum. Jamaican, Martinique, and Cuban rums were mixed with neutral spirits, or neutral spirits were mixed with rum essence and other artificial flavors. In addition, they were often fortified with other foreign ingredients such as wine, sugar, molasses, prune and other fruit juices, and were artificially colored with caramel.

The rum produced by the new permittees (since repeal) is 140° to 165° proof and below. A few producers distill rum up to 180° proof.

The materials fermented are pure cane juice, first molasses, and blackstrap (final molasses). Fermentation of blackstrap molasses mash, however, is the rule, usually with the addition of ammonium sulphate for yeast food, and in some cases with sulphuric acid added to inhibit bacterial growth. The time of fermentation is variable, but usually the mash is allowed to stand for 4 to 7 days before distillation. It is claimed that this process gives rums a relatively light flavor, rather low in congeneric substances.

The rum of Puerto Rico is necessarily new, but is steadily improving in age and quality. In some cases quick-aging processes are employed to remove the newness and give to the rum a special character and color. One of the treatments used is to age in a white-oak barrel and there treat with calcium permanganate and hydrogen peroxide, diluted to 90° proof. In another process used, rum is given a prolonged treatment with calcium permanganate at a rather high temperature in oak barrels, followed by precipitation of any dissolved calcium with sulphuric acid.

At present, 23 rectifiers are blending and rectifying rum in Puerto Rico. These rectifiers, together with the aforementioned 11 distilleries, have brought Puerto Rico, in the short space of time since the repeal of the prohibition amendment, into second ranking place among the world's producers of rum, it being exceeded in this capacity by United States alone.

Practically all of the rum produced in Puerto Rico is exported to the United States.

TABLE XXII. - PUERTO RICAN SHIPMENTS OF RUM TO THE UNITED STATES

Month	1935		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	1,389	\$3,499	30,877	\$190,038	75,590	\$271,238
February	1,121	3,508	19,487	112,151	47,739	196,296
March	120	325	15,700	90,597	41,545	178,080
April	572	2,105	10,762	54,849	28,794	123,170
May	2,382	7,040	14,739	86,244	28,678	140,858
June	351	1,664	11,791	65,901	41,112	193,957
July	586	1,749	25,802	108,697	75,587	361,071
August	4,848	22,950	26,177	131,489		
September	5,488	20,489	30,972	157,028		
October	22,105	105,523	62,426	127,844		
November	27,876	162,173	36,387	159,261		
December	22,003	127,745	63,080	240,313		
	88,841	458,770	348,200	524,412		

A very small quantity has been shipped to nearby islands. However, now that ample stocks are aging on hand in Puerto Rico, additional foreign outlets should be obtainable.

TABLE XXIII. - STOCKS OF RUM ON HAND IN PUERTO RICO

Year ended June 30	Proof gallons
1934	None
1935	74,131.27
1936	1,462,160.53
1937	2,175,408.22

Table XXIV shows the production in Puerto Rico since repeal, and Table XXV shows the exports to foreign countries for the fiscal year 1936-37. No exportations of Puerto Rican rum were made prior to 1936-37. Table XXVI shows the exports to foreign countries for the first month of the fiscal year 1937-38.

TABLE XXIV. - PRODUCTION OF RUM IN PUERTO RICO

Year ended June 30	Proof gallons
1933-34	None
1934-35	93,738.79
1935-36	2,062,811.65
1936-37	2,035,329.94

TABLE XXV. - EXPORTS OF LOCALLY PRODUCED RUM FROM PUERTO RICO TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES\* (fiscal year ended June 30, 1937.)

Month	Proof gallons	Destination	Total
December	61.63	Virgin Islands	301.63
	240.00	Nassau Bahamas	
February	125.20	Bermuda	126.20
	1.00	Hawaii	
March	54.00	Manila	54.00
May	164.29	Virgin Islands	164.29
June	2.8	Virgin Islands	2.8



TABLE XXVI. - EXPORTS OF PUERTO RICAN RUM TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
(fiscal year ending June 30th 1938)

Month	Proof gallons	Destination	Total
July	153.46	Virgin Islands	847.66
	694.2	Hawaii	

\*No exportations of Puerto Rican rum were made during the years 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36.

\*\*Puerto Rico exported no rum during the months July to November, 1936, and none in January and April of 1937.

UNITED STATES

The production of rum is one of the oldest beverage industries of the United States. During the latter part of the eighteenth century there were 63 rum distilleries operating in Massachusetts, and in 1791 over 7,000,000 gallons of molasses were imported into that State from the West Indies for the manufacture of rum.

Eight distilleries are now actively engaged in producing rum in the United States. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, there were 3 plants operating in Massachusetts, 2 in Louisiana, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in Kentucky. The 1937 production figures, although preliminary, show that Kentucky produced more than a million gallons during that fiscal year. In referring to Table XXVIII, showing the production of rum by States, particular attention should be paid to the footnotes, so as not to confuse the quantities removed direct from the distilleries for denaturing purposes with that remaining for beverage use.

The largest producing year prior to the adaption of the prohibition amendment at least, of the twentieth century was in 1914, when over 3,000,000 gallons were produced. In 1916 and 1917, production figures were also near the 3,000,000 gallon mark. Very little of this old rum is left in bonded warehouses, but its excellent bouquet and rich character, obtained through this long aging process, have been pointed out as the reason for the opinion that rum may improve steadily in quality after aging, up to 20 years. This rum was made with ordinary blackstrap molasses, distilled in pot stills, and stored in new charred and in re-used barrels.

In 1935, also, production exceeded the 3,000,000 gallon figure; Pennsylvania, with only one distillery operating, produced over 1,250,000 gallons. During that year more than 3,000,000 gallons of molasses were used.

The rums produced in the United States, with the exception of most of those produced in Louisiana, may be classed as heavy-bodied rum with a full, rich flavor. They are rather raw and not desirable for drinking purposes when new, but develop an excellent aromatic quality when aged in oak barrels. These rums are distilled at a proof below 160°, as required for the New England product. The rums made in Kentucky and most of those made in Pennsylvania are of the same type. Pennsylvania also produces a small amount of light-bodied rum, and Louisiana makes a small amount of heavy-bodied rum.

The light rum is distilled at a proof just below 190°. This type has been almost completely stripped of congeners, requires and receives little aging, and is weak in rum character. It is often quick-aged or chip-treated for the production of color.

Only imported blackstrap molasses is used in the manufacture of rum in the United States. Most of the manufacturers age all or part of their rum in bonded warehouses in new charred white-oak barrels for periods ranging from a few months to 4 years or more.

During the 5 fairly representative pre-prohibition years 1910 to 1914, the United States exported annually about 1,250,000 proof gallons of rum. (Table XII). The most of this went to British West Africa and the United Kingdom. During 1936, exports of rum from the United States totaled only 6,338 proof gallons. Although prior to prohibition the United States exported a large quantity of rum to the United Kingdom, during 1936 the United States imported 48,845 proof gallons of that beverage from the United Kingdom (Table XVII).

The following tables will give a picture of the rum industry in the United States since the repeal of the prohibition amendment.

TABLE XXVII. -- RUM DISTILLERIES OPERATED, BY STATES  
(Fiscal years ended June 30)

State	1934	1935	1936	1937*
Kentucky	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	2	2
Massachusetts	2	4	4	3
New Jersey	**1	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	1	1	2
Total	5	7	8	8

\*Preliminary.

\*\*Produced high wines and alcohol only.

TABLE XXVIII. -- UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF RUM, BY STATES  
(Fiscal years ended June 30; quantities in tax gallons.)

State	1934	1935	1936	1937*
Kentucky	864,309	816,831	845,622	1,038,807
Louisiana	85,884	44,785	344,264	470,996
Massachusetts	866,055	856,459	895,722	948,985
Pennsylvania	2,234	1,384,398	21,040	64,839
Total	(a)1,818,482	(b)3,102,473	(c)2,106,648	(d)2,523,627

\*Preliminary

(a) Includes 1,076,609 gallons removed direct from distilleries to denaturing plants (Kentucky 667,786 gallons, Massachusetts 408,823 gallons).

(b) Includes 1,153,448 gallons removed direct from distilleries to denaturing plants (Kentucky 700,442 gallons, Massachusetts 453,006 gallons).

(c) Includes 1,264,316 gallons produced at distilleries for denaturation.

(d) Includes 1,445,735 gallons removed direct to denaturing plants (Kentucky 861,982 gallons, Massachusetts 574,265, and Pennsylvania 9,488).

TABLE XXIX. -- PRODUCTION OF RUM IN THE UNITED STATES

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Tax gallons</u>	<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Tax gallons</u>
1901	1,724,582.2	1920	944,916.5
1902	2,202,047.3	1921	543,507.5
1903	2,247,906.8	1922	864,332.6
1904	1,801,179.0	1923	805,322.1
1905	1,791,987.2	1924	784,698.9
1906	1,730,101.8	1925	784,986.5
1907	2,022,407.4	1926	894,306.3
1908	1,895,922.0	1927	810,449.4
1909	1,952,374.1	1928	953,350.8
1910	2,253,949.7	1929	1,227,413.9
1911	2,631,059.5	1930	982,781.7
1912	2,832,515.9	1931	1,123,977.6
1913	2,750,846.1	1932	1,097,777.2
1914	3,026,085.1	1933	1,298,760.2
1915	2,844,313.2	1934	1,818,482
1916	2,986,940.4	1935	3,102,473
1917	2,842,921.2	1936	2,106,648
1918	1,526,743.4	1937	2,523,627
1919	815,794.5		

Source: Statistics Concerning Intoxicating Beverages, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.

TABLE XXX. -- UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF RUM, BY MONTHS  
(Fiscal years ended June 30; quantities in tax gallons.)

<u>Month</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
July	90,071	121,713	129,393	191,600
August	164,707	93,462	156,792	203,673
September	156,320	119,014	167,803	182,137
October	146,134	200,240	226,078	236,051
November	113,453	292,011	223,729	264,624
December	154,636	352,463	169,975	213,454
January	131,780	333,279	227,922	199,953
February	144,257	344,180	214,357	147,685
March	222,736	346,505	153,307	153,938
April	160,935	278,168	137,102	200,372
May	148,352	281,030	146,652	245,225
June	185,101	340,408	153,538	284,917
Total	**1,818,482	**3,102,473	**2,106,648	**2,523,629

\*Preliminary.

\*\*See footnotes to Table XXVIII.

TABLE XXXI. - TAX-PAID WITHDRAWALS OF RUM, BY STATES  
(Fiscal years ended June 30; quantities in tax gallons.)

State	1934	1935	1936	1937*
California	151	17,365	13,597	25,361
Colorado	92	178	--	166
Illinois	7,646	46,584	97,342	121,843
Kentucky	21,174	11,909	10,394	16,790
Louisiana	2,402	12,049	9,645	14,877
Maryland	10,190	5,102	1,951	4,676
Massachusetts	86,524	191,657	201,785	209,247
Missouri	250	110	44	90
New York	230	86	967	2,109
Pennsylvania	18,252	21,397	60,799	79,543
Indiana	---	6,365	6,576	---
Minnesota	---	229	690	878
New Jersey	---	93	49,294	57,991
Ohio	---	---	189	549
Connecticut	---	---	---	1,346
Total	146,911	313,124	453,273	535,466

\*Preliminary.

TABLE XXXII. - TAX-PAID WITHDRAWALS OF RUM, BY MONTHS  
(Fiscal years ended June 30; quantities in tax gallons.)

Month	1934	1935	1936	1937
July	980	15,553	16,823	31,622
August	2,287	11,240	13,869	25,630
September	2,450	10,323	40,209	45,093
October	1,958	28,099	37,909	73,606
November	2,688	52,486	67,014	82,287
December	48,041	66,092	53,941	93,800
January	33,151	41,110	56,397	47,400
February	10,981	17,389	47,126	38,032
March	20,713	18,147	41,929	32,587
April	6,792	18,571	24,052	22,046
May	12,189	12,548	21,713	22,428
June	4,681	21,566	32,291	20,935
Total	146,911	313,124	453,273	535,466

\*Preliminary.

TABLE XXXIII. - BOTTLED IN-BOND TAX-PAID WITHDRAWALS OF RUM, BY STATES  
(Fiscal years ended June 30; quantities in tax gallons.)

State	1934	1935	1936	1937*
California	52	---	---	---
Kentucky	832	28	6	667
Maryland	1,347	711	255	1,790
Massachusetts	4,224	1,945	834	---

(Continued)

TABLE XXXIII (Continued)

State	1934	1935	1936	1937
Missouri	250	110	45	90
New York	15	45	---	---
Pennsylvania	255	6	9	798
Total	6,975	2,845	1,149	3,345

\*Preliminary.

TABLE XXXIV. - RUM REMAINING IN UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES, BY STATES  
(Fiscal years ended June 30; quantities in tax gallons)

State	1934	1935	1936	1937
California	265	27,561	28,060	30,077
Colorado	381	191	191	
Illinois	49,642	46,073	96,693	130,294
Indiana	18,118	8,411	1,170	7,301
Kentucky	29,218	131,079	214,550	357,108
Louisiana	26,057	17,140	151,328	350,188
Maryland	39,990	28,668	19,579	16,156
Massachusetts	396,625	554,156	687,644	827,231
Missouri	346	236	192	101
New York	1,013	855	8,942	6,682
Pennsylvania	178,668	1,517,204	1,456,468	1,408,350
Minnesota	---	476	1,385	3,044
New Jersey	---	---	21,331	34,409
Ohio	---	---	48	48
Connecticut	---	---	---	7,118
Total	740,323	2,332,050	2,687,581	3,178,107

TABLE XXXV. -- RUM REMAINING IN BONDED WAREHOUSES, JUNE 30, 1936  
(By years and seasons of production)

Year	Season	Total gallons
1913	Spring	60
	Fall	6
1914	Spring	3
	Fall	724
1915	Spring	76
	Fall	195
1916	Spring	271
	Fall	3,956
1917	Spring	1,486
	Fall	13,992
1930	Spring	2,875
	Fall	403
1931	Spring	901
	Fall	31,964

TABLE XXXV. - RUM REMAINING IN BONDED WAREHOUSES, JUNE 30, 1936 (Cont'd)  
(By years and seasons of production)

Year	Season	Total gallons
1932	Spring	---
	Fall	15,388
1933	Spring	---
	Fall	131,513
1934	Spring	68,458
	Fall	481,260
1935	Spring	1,223,178
	Fall	322,806
1936-	Spring	388,066
Total		2,687,581

TABLE XXXVI. - LOSSES OF RUM IN BONDED WAREHOUSES FROM LEAKAGE,  
EVAPORATION, ETC., BY STATES  
(Fiscal years ended June 30; quantities in tax gallons)

State	1934	1935	1936	1937
California	87	1,233	1,249	2,092
Colorado	3	13	---	25
Illinois	120	1,652	3,642	5,084
Kentucky	2,575	915	1,126	2,039
Louisiana	11	461	371	427
Maryland	10,515	6,367	6,904	5,032
Massachusetts	9,334	14,314	18,156	21,046
Missouri	546	---	---	---
New York	258	101	566	151
Pennsylvania	2,281	551	2,719	7,338
Indiana	---	414	665	---
Minnesota	---	13	62	71
New Jersey	---	5	994	2,104
Ohio	---	---	3	2
Connecticut	---	---	---	45
Total	25,730	26,039	36,457	45,456

TABLE XXXVII. - MOLASSES USED IN PRODUCTION OF RUM, BY STATES  
(Fiscal years ended June 30; quantities in gallons.)

State	1934	1935	1936	1937
Kentucky	1,234,000	1,097,278	1,148,602	1,425,522
Louisiana	110,503	109,940	444,105	654,483
Massachusetts	1,029,412	1,067,260	1,091,886	1,161,699
Pennsylvania	5,314	769,323	14,979	116,620
Total	2,379,229	3,043,801	2,699,572	3,358,324

TABLE XXXVIII. - UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF RUM  
(Years ended June 30; quantities in proof gallons.)

Country	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
<b>Europe:</b>					
Azores and Madeira Is.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
France.....	55	60	5	.....	.....
Germany.....	15,751	34,085	35,368	15,420	18,288
Gibraltar.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	8,216	14,599	49,547	45,410	71,456
Spain.....	2	33	16	20	10
Turkey in Europe.....	26,065	4,953	2,347	4,287	12,724
United Kingdom--England..	283,720	272,628	366,033	285,196	364,629
<b>North America:</b>					
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Canada.....	8,321	7,008	6,857	9,092	7,819
<b>Central America:</b>					
Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	2,600	132	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	9	896	.....
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	.....	1,754	1,955	2,772	2,657
<b>West Indies, British:</b>					
Barbados.....)	.....	(.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica.....)	30	(.....	.....	.....	.....
Trin. and Tobago.....)	.....	(.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British.....)	.....	( 105	.....	.....	.....
<b>Asia:</b>					
China.....	23,748	20,769	25,388	10,270	36,597
Chhsen.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Netherlands Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
Hong Kong.....	.....	1,400	1,396	3,809	1,084
Japan.....	4,766	18,614	17,192	7,653	18,713
Russia in Asia.....	.....	.....	5	8	16
Turkey in Asia.....	4,485	9,882	17,015	27,699	27,525
Oceania--Philippine Is.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
<b>Africa:</b>					
British Africa, West.....	762,923	743,688	856,955	852,323	824,600
Canary Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333
French Africa.....	.....	.....	27,652	1,500	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,138,128</b>	<b>1,129,578</b>	<b>1,410,840</b>	<b>1,268,054</b>	<b>1,388,738</b>

RECAPITULATION

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Europe.....	333,855	326,358	453,316	350,333	467,151
North America.....	8,351	8,867	11,421	12,892	10,719
Asia.....	32,999	50,665	60,996	50,986	83,935
Oceania.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Africa.....	762,923	743,688	884,607	853,843	826,933

Note: The above 5 years are fairly representative of the United States prohibition exports.

TABLE XXXIX. - UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF RUM (#1714) IN 1936  
(Proof gallons)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Germany	---	---	---	---	264	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	264
Soviet Union	---	---	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
Canada	1	685	---	---	---	1,353	---	---	1,503	---	601	---	4,143
Mexico	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Newfoundland and Labrador	---	---	---	---	---	481	---	---	480	---	---	480	1,441
Other Br. West Indies	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Cuba	2	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	2
Philippine Islands	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Siam	---	---	---	---	---	130	.8	---	80	---	---	240	458
Total quantity	3	685	3	16	265	1,967	8	480	1,584	6	601	720	6,338
Total dollars	17	311	19	91	266	736	28	172	617	23	216	258	2,754



TABLE XI. - UNITED STATES SHIPMENTS OF RUM TO NONCONTINUOUS TERRITORIES

Month	Hawaii			Puerto Rico			Virgin Islands			
	1936		1937	1936		1937	1936		1937	
	Pf.gal.	Value	Pf.gal.	Value	Pf.gal.	Value	Pf.gal.	Value	Pf.gal.	Value
January	33	\$108	255	\$2,262	275	\$1,423	820	\$5,612	25	\$59
February	83	427	638	4,384	83	475	5,302	18,080	---	---
March	90	517	276	1,404	577	2,288	2,836	13,425	---	---
April	107	675	670	4,471	70	410	578	2,127	600	625
May	68	443	427	2,056	78	456	449	1,920	312	518
June	127	777			603	3,170			---	---
July	400	2,048			49	310			2	10
August	172	676			---	---			---	---
September	234	1,276			12	75			---	---
October	237	1,234			---	---			---	---
November	9	39			108	566			---	---
December	124	718			1,501	7,527			---	---
	1,684	8,938			3,356	16,700			973	1,330

TABLE XLI. -- UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF RUM IN 1937  
(Proof gallons)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
Denmark	---	---	---	5	10	---	---
Netherlands	---	---	80	3	---	---	---
Canada	751	751	---	---	752	75	827
Panama	12	---	---	---	---	---	---
Newfoundland and Labrador	---	---	---	487	---	---	---
Bermuda	---	125	25	---	8	---	---
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
Other Br. West Indies	240	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands W. Indies	---	---	---	---	93	---	---
Netherlands Indies	---	400	---	---	400	---	---
Philippine Islands	---	---	---	---	54	---	---
Siam	80	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total quantity	1,083	1,276	105	495	1,317	75	857
Total dollars	1,538	1,010	198	202	1,127	45	490

TABLE XLII. -- UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM IN 1936 AND 1937  
(Shipments from Territorial Possessions to Continental United States not included.)

Month	1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	45,183	\$180,116	33,564	\$128,738
February	38,604	134,468	33,382	140,584
March	34,132	132,099	33,066	150,956
April	34,700	138,952	32,397	132,507
May	38,726	163,969	38,910	173,004
June	38,728	146,806	37,360	177,587
July	51,205	176,702	49,864	248,068
August	53,940	216,672		
September	36,712	150,700		
October	51,006	215,597		
November	49,450	203,278		
December	82,450	366,786		
Total	554,836	2,226,145		

TABLE XLIII. - UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF RUM (#1714) IN 1936  
(Proof gallons) *Import*

Country	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
France	496	1,150	611	473	415	855	647	627	961	1,127	676	1,485	9,533
Germany	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	16
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	---	---	12
Italy	2	---	19	7	---	---	---	74	---	---	---	---	83
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	21
Portugal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	9
Spain	---	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22
Switzerland	50	84	72	---	24	36	81	---	---	3	12	438	800
United Kingdom	5,971	3,777	2,191	3,537	2,653	2,227	3,153	2,706	5,514	5,079	3,459	8,578	48,845
Canada	7	12	5	3	46	---	---	15	2	2	---	---	92
Guatemala	---	---	---	---	3	5	---	---	---	---	2	---	10
Panama	5	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	56	---	---	65
Mexico	---	67	57	---	16	---	2	42	---	---	---	359	543
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	67	---	7	36	---	263	---	7	---	---	---	---	380
Bermuda	14	---	26	2	106	36	72	119	---	---	60	---	435
Barbados	219	108.	187	167	192	283	178	289	129	554	216	867	3,329
Jamaica	8,434	5,798	5,736	4,052	4,448	4,581	7,534	8,951	6,278	6,422	7,191	13,194	82,619
Trinidad and Tobago	48	76	53	12	69	235	26	108	---	47	---	27	701
Other Br. W. Indies	17	---	---	---	18	84	---	2	---	---	2	---	123
Cuba	27,744	20,429	21,171	24,190	26,163	25,540	29,208	35,474	20,278	33,253	33,571	50,934	347,955
Dominican Republic	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22
French W. Indies	---	2,277	1,953	684	2,277	2,119	7,513	1,368	---	1,351	2,801	1,064	23,407
Haiti, Republic of	343	1,741	444	414	340	309	273	1,442	591	1,550	300	540	8,287
Colombia	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	100
British Guiana	---	253	---	183	1,413	139	---	33	1,404	---	205	1,411	5,041
Peru	---	---	2	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Venezuela	---	---	---	926	515	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	26
Philippine Is. (free)	1,763	2,832	1,570	---	515	1,995	2,518	2,707	1,445	1,535	955	3,544	22,305
Australia	---	---	---	---	2	9	---	24	10	5	---	---	50
Total gallons	45,183	38,604	34,132	34,700	38,726	38,728	51,205	53,940	36,712	51,006	49,450	82,450	554,836
Total dollars	180,116	134,468	132,099	138,952	163,969	146,806	176,702	216,672	150,700	215,587	203,278	366,786	226,145

TABLE XLIV. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM (#1714) IN 1937  
(Proof gallons)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
France	782	163	1,238	438	504	804	461
Switzerland	180	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	30	---	---	---	101	---	309
Canada	---	---	5	---	---	---	---
Mexico	182	---	167	11	145	11	11
Bermuda	67	60	---	---	---	---	---
Barbados	232	580	840	645	625	1,606	580
Jamaica	10,280	7,424	6,030	4,920	6,035	6,550	14,163
Trinidad and Tobago	26	38	36	46	95	---	29
Cuba	17,334	18,148	22,057	21,612	26,105	27,263	31,559
French W. Indies	---	154	713	2,246	2,229	53	1,874
Haiti, Republic of	120	180	254	233	300	596	252
British Guiana	1,547	1,362	631	1,306	2,265	477	609
Netherlands Indies	403	---	---	---	57	---	---
Philippine Is.	2,362	5,273	1,095	940	425	---	---
Venezuela	5	---	---	---	---	---	2
Portugal	---	---	---	---	21	---	---
Brazil	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
Guatemala	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
Total gallons	33,564	33,382	33,066	32,397	38,910	37,360	49,864
Total dollars	128,738	140,584	150,956	132,507	173,004	177,587	248,068

TABLE XLV. - SHIPMENTS OF RUM TO UNITED STATES IN 1937

Month	From Puerto Rico		From Virgin Islands		From Philippine Is.	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	(a)	(a)	8,667	\$17,406	2,362	\$5,400
February	47,739	\$196,296	4,384	9,199	5,273	10,242
March	41,545	178,080	7,285	12,222	1,095	1,938
April	28,794	123,170	18,070	39,468	940	2,123
May	28,678	140,858	15,937	33,842	425	946
June	41,112	193,957	12,074	27,372	6,424	12,953
July	75,587	361,071	9,888	19,014	1,708	2,977

(a) Not available.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

In the fall of 1934, the United States Government, recognizing the need for the development of the only industrial outlet of the Virgin Islands, purchased 5,000 acres of land, together with 2 sugar mills, a distillery, a warehouse, 10 villages, railroad, machine shops, garages, a wharf, livestock pens, and miscellaneous agricultural buildings. After 2 1/2 years of reconstruction work, the reconstruction work, the reconditioning of these properties is nearing completion; and while there still remains the task of rebuilding some of the villages, the mills and plants were completed sufficiently to go into production again.

The Virgin Islands Company is the corporation organized to manage these properties. During 1936 the company cultivated 2,200 acres of sugarcane and prepared

Rum -- 35.

land to plant an additional 900 acres. The company purchased more than \$50,000 worth of sugarcane from 700 Federal homesteaders and small growers, and, together with the sugarcane it had grown, manufactured 2,800 short tons of raw sugar, of which it sold 2,500 tons to United States refineries. The company sells some sugarcane and bulk rum to the privately owned rum and sugar manufacturers of the islands. A special distillate is also manufactured and sold for the manufacture of bitters. The following is a summary of income for the year ended June 30, 1937:

Sale of --	
Bulk rum	\$22,349.49
Bottled rum	70,635.22
Special distillate	1,466.08
Raw sugar	96,675.28
Sugar cane	8,612.79
Tomatoes	4,952.76
Rental of tractors and equipment	2,976.35
Other income	9,405.90
Total	213,073.87

During the year the company manufactured 93,000 gallons of pure cane-juice rum, which has been placed in charred oak barrels to be aged, bringing the total rum being aged to 496,000 gallons after deducting the 68,000 gallons of rum sold during the year.

The following tables show the production of rum since the establishment of the company up to June 30, 1937.

TABLE XLVI. - RUM PRODUCTION IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Year	Proof gallons
1934	217,435
1935	333,516
1936	445,274
1937	206,864

The United States is the only country which up to the present time has imported rum produced by the Virgin Islands Company. The following table shows shipments of rum into the United States, by calendar years.

TABLE XLVII. - SHIPMENTS OF RUM FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES

Month	1935		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	1,862	\$4,006	7,747	\$15,872	8,667	\$17,406
February	6,467	11,598	7,590	9,846	4,384	9,199
March	914	1,822	9,679	13,395	7,285	12,222
April	1,685	2,703	4,238	4,841	18,070	39,468
May	---	---	7,672	10,060	15,937	33,842
June	3,153	4,418	1,783	3,067	12,074	27,372
July	3,702	6,115	4,398	7,928	9,888	19,014
August	19,330	11,096	7,272	11,806		
September	661	1,315	3,545	6,498		
October	6,522	12,122	7,086	11,152		
November	835	8,003	15,629	28,473		
December	277	12,545	19,966	30,865		
Total	45,408	75,743	96,605	153,303		

For the fiscal years ended June 30, the total exports were as follows:

Year	Proof gallons
1934	19,814
1935	64,844
1936	96,555

There is on hand at the present time in the Virgin Islands 780,788 proof gallons of rum.

Most of the rum produced in the Virgin Islands is made on the largest island (St. Croix) of the group, where fertile lowland valleys furnish vast quantities of sugarcane. There are four rum distilleries on St. Croix, and they use only sugarcane juice as the fermenting material. The cane is crushed and the juice is hauled or pumped directly into the fermenters as soon as possible, to avoid premature fermentation. The mash is generally yeasted with a pure culture, but in some instances spontaneous fermentation is practical with the fermenting periods extending up to 8 days. Distillation is carried on in both pot stills and continuous stills. The St. Croix distillers do not add any essences or neutral spirits to the rum, which is placed only in white-oak barrels for maturing.

Rum from the St. Croix distillery is made under scientific supervision, so that the conditions are present to yield a uniform product. The ferment is a pure yeast culture, and the mash is distilled in a 28-foot continuous-column still at a proof of 135° to 150°; the finished product, to which nothing is added, is matured in new charred white-oak barrels.

St. Thomas, which has only about one-fourth the area of St. Croix, is the only other island of this group producing rum. Because of the small amount of agricultural land suitable for raising sugarcane, most of the raw material used by the two rum distilleries in St. Thomas must be bought elsewhere. Molasses, cane juice, and cane sirup are the fermenting materials to which yeast is added to assist the natural fermentation. Pot stills are used for the distillation of the mash, the distillate being about 130° proof. Coloring matter and fruit juices are sometimes added to the finished product, which is matured in re-used, newly charred, or uncharred (plain) barrels, and occasionally in wine barrels.

The warehouses in the Virgin Islands are not heated, but a year-round temperature of 85° to 90° F. is maintained.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Although France and the United Kingdom are not actual producers of rum, at least not on their mainlands, considerable quantities are brought into these countries, mainly from their respective possessions. Much of this rum is blended and aged and then reexported to many countries of the world.

The following tables show the movement of rum imports and exports of France and the United Kingdom.

TABLE XLVIII.-- FRENCH IMPORTS OF RUM FOR CONSUMPTION

Origin	1934	1935	1936
	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.
Guadeloupe	2,617,395	2,823,975	3,227,840
French Indochina	248,050	341,165	233,805
Madagascar	315,480	493,185	459,800
Martinique	4,739,900	3,946,085	4,542,285
Reunion	1,663,750	1,752,025	1,629,650
Other countries	40,700	35,915	73,315
<b>Total quantity</b>	<b>9,625,275 pf.gals.</b>	<b>9,392,350 pf.gals.</b>	<b>10,166,695 pf.gals.</b>
<b>Total value</b>	<b>\$9,870,505</b>	<b>\$7,550,664</b>	<b>(a)</b>

(a) Value for 1936 not available.

TABLE XLIX

City	Rum in French bonded warehouses Dec. 31, 1933	Rum entered French Bonded Warehouses during 1934	Total	Rum with- drawn from French bonded warehouses during 1934	Rum remaining in French Bonded warehouses Dec. 31, 1934
	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.
Bastia	---	2,420	2,420	2,420	---
Bordeaux	144,100	1,354,760	1,498,860	1,450,075	48,785
Le Havre	587,345	2,039,235	2,626,580	2,323,585	302,995
Marseille	7,425	35,750	43,175	38,280	4,895
Nantes	3,795	51,865	5,560	45,265	10,395
<b>Total</b>	<b>742,665</b>	<b>3,484,030</b>	<b>4,226,695</b>	<b>3,859,625</b>	<b>367,070</b>

City	Rum in French bonded warehouses Dec. 31, 1934	Rum entered French bonded warehouses during 1935	Total	Rum with- drawn from French bonded warehouses during 1935	Rum remaining in French bonded warehouses Dec. 31, 1935
	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.
Bordeaux	48,785	1,110,835	1,159,620	1,067,495	92,125
Le Havre	302,995	1,611,610	1,914,605	1,693,175	221,430
Marseille	4,895	49,335	54,230	22,825	31,405
Nantes	10,395	59,455	69,850	63,855	5,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>367,070</b>	<b>2,831,235</b>	<b>3,198,305</b>	<b>2,847,350</b>	<b>350,955</b>

TABLE L. - FRENCH EXPORTS OF RUM  
(Proof gallons)

Country	1934	1935	1936
Spain	5,445	---	---
Finland	82,005	93,940	64,185
Belgium	26,235	27,885	36,080
United States	6,655	---	---
French Equatorial Africa	3,905	4,180	---
French West Africa	15,290	17,160	---
Algeria	141,515	158,895	132,770
Switzerland	---	4,180	---
Guadeloupe	---	---	---
Indochina	11,220	14,135	---
Egypt	---	6,380	---
Morocco	38,500	35,145	32,120
Argentina	---	4,070	---
Syria	8,030	5,665	---
Tunis	16,225	23,100	17,380
Other countries	37,180	35,970	117,205

RECAPITULATION

Foreign countries	149,985	164,890	217,470
Colonies and countries of the protectorate	242,220	265,815	182,270
Total quantity	392,205	430,705	399,740
Total value	\$833,370	\$804,672	(a)

(a) Value not available for 1936.

TABLE LI. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM FRANCE

Month	*1935		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	411	\$1,252	496	\$1,979	780	\$2,339
February	804	2,898	1,146	3,751	161	516
March	361	1,321	606	2,437	1,236	3,813
April	386	1,427	471	1,926	433	1,120
May	430	1,717	402	1,515	499	1,555
June	610	1,911	861	2,927	804	2,907
July	649	2,425	641	2,146		
August	1,190	4,085	620	2,595		
September	616	2,061	956	3,146		
October	593	2,477	1,125	4,524		
November	1,037	3,555	674	1,891		
December	1,562	5,866	1,485	4,898		
Total	8,649	30,995	9,483	33,733		



\* Prior to 1935 rum was not separately listed and was included under the heading "Other spirits, liquors, cordials, etc."

TABLE LII. -- IMPORTS OF RUM INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM  
(In casks)

Country	1931 Pf. gal.	1932 Pf. gal.	1933 Pf. gal.	1934 Pf. gal.	1935 Pf. gal.
Union of South Africa & Southwest Africa	631,803	260,849	559,247	576,528	464,153
British West Indies	395,825	470,075	465,559	454,138	387,559
British Guiana	449,333	311,225	496,559	670,679	597,710
Other British countries	5,948	4,081	9,920	6,665	1,690
Cuba	5,826	14,360	19,277	11,302	12,111
Other foreign countries	27	14,881	5,041	1,037	3,025

(In bottles)

	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.
British countries	218	919	582	211	739
Other countries	2,093	1,576	2,401	1,836	2,076
Total quantity	1,491,173	1,077,966	1,558,864	1,722,396	1,469,063
Total value	\$902,406	\$593,793	\$941,712	\$1,356,367	\$1,126,345

TABLE LIII. -- EXPORTS OF IMPORTED RUM FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

Country	1931 Pf. gal.	1932 Pf. gal.	1933 Pf. gal.	1934 Pf. gal.	1935 Pf. gal.
Irish Free State	30,412	20,478	23,905	13,325	20,408
Channel Islands	16,090	16,678	18,242	13,578	15,948
British West Africa	4,267	8,941	10,580	5,719	7,737
Australia	1,816	3,859	5,597	11,666	13,679
New Zealand	8,155	5,637	5,495	7,717	9,278
Canada	127,507	74,882	81,243	77,560	93,655
Newfoundland & Labrador	41,950	30,830	31,965	33,989	38,451
Other British countries	14,173	9,146	10,043	13,418	23,443
Norway	7,848	6,732	5,124	5,540	7,021
Denmark	5,082	3,058	2,197	3,628	3,658
Germany	48,029	56,656	81,337	121,285	51,105
Netherlands	12,259	8,633	13,653	25,167	14,164
Belgium	5,074	2,561	4,737	1,101	1,966
United States	129	204	344	33,389	32,000
Other countries	17,801	13,580	18,475	20,701	21,410
Total quantity	340,592	261,875	312,937	387,783	353,933
Total value	\$783,888	\$420,753	\$594,156	\$967,505	\$814,532

TABLE LIV. - UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF RUM FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

Month	1935		1936		1937	
	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value	Pf. gal.	Value
January	2,174	\$6,452	5,971	\$19,336	30	\$ 111
February	2,336	6,708	3,777	11,767	--	--
March	2,139	6,680	2,185	8,420	--	--
April	1,158	3,306	3,531	15,029	--	--
May	848	2,485	2,644	9,085	91	370
June	2,945	9,687	2,222	6,596	--	--
July	2,228	6,760	3,143	9,469	--	--
August	2,577	7,735	2,684	10,565	--	--
September	3,430	9,828	5,503	19,644	--	--
October	3,116	8,863	5,077	18,192	--	--
November	4,972	14,241	3,457	12,263	--	--
December	4,984	19,073	8,576	31,600	--	--
Total	32,907	101,818	48,770	171,966	--	--