



FIGURE 10

II. Cigar types.

A. Class 4, Cigar-filler types.

1. Type 41, Pennsylvania seedleaf.
2. Type 42, Gebhardt.
3. Type 43, Zimmer or Spanish.
4. Type 44, Dutch.

B. Class 5, Cigar-binder types.

1. Type 51, Connecticut Broadleaf.
2. Type 52, Connecticut Havana seed.
3. Type 53, New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed.
4. Type 54, Southern Wisconsin.
5. Type 55, Northern Wisconsin.

C. Class 6, Cigar-wrapper types.

1. Type 61, Connecticut Valley shade grown.
2. Type 62, Georgia and Florida shade grown.

III. Miscellaneous.

A. Class 7, Type 72, Louisiana Perique.

Classes of tobacco differ from each other in notable respects. Types within a class differ in minor respects. For example, the contrast between the large, heavy, gummy, dark-brown leaves of fire-cured tobacco and the thinner brighter colored leaves of flue-cured tobacco are very marked. The flue-cured tobacco, instead of being heavy and gummy, is of light body, is fine textured and oily, but is relatively free from gum—to achieve these characteristics this tobacco is raised on the light, sandy soils of the southeastern seaboard. The same varieties, if raised on heavier soils, such as those of limestone origin, would yield heavier-bodied tobacco that would not make the same response to flue-curing techniques and would not be suited to the uses for which flue-cured tobacco is demanded.

Tobacco grown in certain areas has been selected and handled to produce the qualities of leaf that best meet the requirements of manufacturers. Variations between types, comparing any

given class of tobacco, may consist of differences in color, body, quality in a general sense, or in the response to fermentation and aging, during the storage period. These differences, which are important from a manufacturer's standpoint, come mainly from differences in soil and climate, since within a class the varieties of seed, and cultural and curing methods are, in general, the same.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES

Tobacco is an important crop in the agricultural economy of this country. According to estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1954, the proportion of the total cropland harvested in tobacco in the United States was small, only 0.5 percent. (See Table 1.) As it is a crop with a high value per acre it accounted for a larger proportion of the total cash income than the acreage would indicate. In 1954, cash income from tobacco was 8.6 percent of the total cash income from all crops and 3.8 percent of the total cash farm income. Significantly, in 6 States tobacco contributed 15 percent or more of the cash farm income. They were Connecticut, 15 percent; Tennessee, 17 percent; Virginia, 18 percent; South Carolina, 23 percent; Kentucky, 45 percent; and North Carolina, 54 percent.

The proportion that acres in tobacco is of cropland harvested in the United States has been about the same each Census period since 1919 (see Table 1). The number of farmers growing tobacco in 1954 was a fifth more than the number in 1934. The proportion that tobacco makes up of total cash income from crops or total cash farm income in the United States has been fairly constant in each of the Census years since 1934.

VARIATION IN ACRES AND PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO PER FARM

Production of tobacco requires a large amount of labor, most of which is hand labor. The quantity of tobacco grown depends partly on the acres a family can harvest. This, together with the