UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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T O B A C C O C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

FORMS, CLASSES, TYPES, GROUPS, AND PRINCIPAL MARKETS IN UNITED STATES

C O N T E N T S

NOTE:-This classification is in tentative form and will be revised largely on the basis of criticisms and suggestions received.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1926, the United States Department of Agriculture prepared and published, under authority of the United States warehouse Act, a classification of American Tobacco. This original classification covered the six main classes of American Tobacco and the several types of each class. Standard class and type numbers were assigned to the different classes and types. This classification was well received and numerous requests for copies soon exhausted the supply. The standard class and type numbers are already being used extensively and many of the leading tobacco-producing States have adopted them as the basis of statistical information on tobacco. The use made of the type classification has shown the need for a somewhat more detailed statement which would cover the broad division of each type.

In order to supply the demand for additional copies of the tobacco type classification and to meet the need for a more detailed classification this revision has been prepared. The same plan for the several classes and types has been followed. The six main classes of American Tobacco are designated by the same numbers as before.

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The present classification covers 26 important types of tobacco which are designated by the numbers originally assigned to them. Standard type numbers were assigned to three other types in the old classification. These types known as Virginia One-sucker, Porto Rican Shade-grown, and Connecticut Primed Havana Seed are no longer covered under separate type numbers as the annual production of each of these types in now considerably less than 1,000,000 pounds. The small production of the first two of these types is treated under Miscellaneous Types. The production of Primed Havana Seed is classed with the Stalk-cut Havana Seed in Type 52, and the characteristics caused by the different ways of harvesting and handling is treated as a sub-type distinction.

As in the original classification, no attempt has been made to give all of the various names by which a type may be locally known or to show all of the sections in which it is produced. It is planned to include a map showing the different type areas when the material is ready for publication. A list of tobacco markets for each type is also shown in the classification after the definitions of the types.

The class and type divisions are drawn upon very broad lines. Each class covers from two to six related types, while each type is capable of being divided into fifty or more grades. The type divisions are sufficiently closely drawn for some general purposes, but for other purposes the type divisions are altogether too broad and cover too much range in quality. On the other hand, it would not be practicable to use the large number of individual grades of a type for general market reports, certain other statistical information, or as a basis for sorting by farmers.

It has been found that each type can be divided into a limited number of broad divisions that would not only simplify the division of the type into standard grades but would serve as a difinite and reliable basis for many purposes. These broad divisions have been worked out, in line with trade practices. They are referred to as "Groups" or "Groups of Grades" since each of these divisions of a type cover a number of standard grades. As this is the first publication covering the group divisions of all types of American tobacco, a brief discussion of the different groups will give the reader a clearer knowledge of these divisions and the usage of the different qualities of tobacco covered by each group.

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EXPLANATION OF GROUP DIVISIONS

Each type of tobacco is divided according to its general qualities into a limited number of groups, no type being divided into more than six groups. A similar grouping of tobacco is practiced by both the growers and the trade, and in most cases covers the initial sorting done by the growers in preparing their tobacco for the market. The position of the leaves on the plant influences the quality and determines the group to a certain extent.

The group division is based on quality in a broad sense, including the percentage of injury, and other factors which largely determine the usage or suitability of the tobacco for certain purposes. In a general way each group is used for specific purposes, but this is not always the case, as some manufacturers may use tobacco of certain groups for entirely different purposes. Others will blend together tobaccos of different types and groups in various ways. It is therefore impossible to state the usage of the groups except in a general way.

Although there is a general similarity in the corresponding group divisions of all types of tobacco, the names for the groups vary. The trade distinctions as to the groups are closely followed in the government classification. The recognized trade names in each locality are used to distinguish the groups.

Under the U. S. Department of Agriculture classification there are six standard groups of tobacco, three of which are known as the upper groups, and three as the lower groups. The three upper groups are designated by the letters A, B, and C, and the lower groups by the letters X, Y, and N.

In all types of tobacco the group letter "A" is used to designate Warppers or tobacco of wrapper quality. This group is based on the certain elements of quality that make the tobacco generally suitable for wrapper purposes. The term "Wrappers" is applied to tobacco used for the outer covering of plug, twist, and cigars. Wrappers are selected from the choice leaves of the B and C groups, certain outstanding qualities such as smoothness, elasticity, tensile strength, uniformity of color, etc., rendering them suitable for wrapper purposes.

Wrappers from the flue-cured types of Class 1 are used chiefly for plug tobacco. The fire-cured types of Class 2 produce wrappers suited for both plug and twist, and a certain amount suitable for cigar wrappers, used chiefly by foreign manufacturers and by domestic manufacturers for special trade. Type 31 produces some very thin bodied and light colored tobacco which is used as wrappers for little cigars

or the so-called "all-tobacco cigarettes," and also some heavier and darker colored wrappers which are used for plug and twist. From Types 35, 36 and 37 there are selected wrappers for plug and twist.

The A group in the cigar leaf types of Classes 5 and 6, known as "Wrapper," refers only to cigar wrappers.

(Note: Ordinarily cigars are composed of three parts--fillers, binders, and wrappers. The filler is the core and constitutes the bulk of the cigar. It is usually of the heavier bodied leaves, and largely controls the flavor and aroma. In making cigars two kinds of fillers are used, long filler and short filler. As the names imply, long filler is made from long pieces of leaf which run practically the length of the cigar and short filler from short, scrappy pieces of leaf. The binder is a piece of leaf which is first wrapped or rolled around the filler to hold it in place for molding or modeling the cigar into shape, and to form the covering through which the smoke is drawn. Binder leaves are preferably of thin to medium body. The wrapper is the outer covering of the cigar, used to improve its appearance and to supplement the binder in forming an air-tight covering. For wrappers, leaves which are very thin, silky, elastic, uniformly colored and free from holes or spots are preferred. In some cigar leaf sections tobacco not suitable for wrapper purposes is locally known as "Wrappers." In such cases the tobacco is classified in its proper group.)

In the types of Classes 1, 2, and 3, the group letter "B" is used to designate tobacco of heavy or thick body. In accordance with trade practice in these types the distinction between the B and C groups is based on the relative thickness of the leaves. The term "Heavy Leaf" which is used to designate the B group is generally understood. However, such local terms as Cutting Leaf, Fillers, Dull or Dull Crop, Red Leaf, Tips, etc., are used also to distinguish the B group, or certain grades within the B group. Tobacco from this group in Class 1 is used chiefly for chewing and pipe tobacco, while the lighter colors are used to a certain extent for cigarettes.

The B group tobacco in Class 2 is used for snuff, plug, and twist, and a quantity goes into export trade for various usages. The B group of Type 31 furnishes tobacco for use in plug, twist and pipe smoking mixtures, and the lighter colors are used to some extent for cigarettes. In Type 32, the B group covers the so-called Dull and Dull Crop tobacco which is largely exported; a limited quantity of the better grades are used by domestic concerns in cigarette blends. The B group usage of the three dark air-cured types, Class 3b, is much the same as that of types of Class 2, except that a limited quantity is used for snuff.

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In cigar leaf tobacco, the B group covers Binders or tobacco of binder quality. In this case the grouping reflects the principal usage. As the cigar leaf types are grown more for specific usages, the principal need for B group is in Class 5. This group is generally known as "Binders," but is also known by such names as "Wrapper B's" and "Seconds." The term "Tops," meaning top quality, is used to designate the B group in Type 41. In other types this term refers to the top leaves, or tips, which are used chiefly as fillers.

In the types of Classes 1, 2 and 3 the group letter "C" is used to designate tobacco of relatively thin body. The term "Thin Leaf" ties in with the accepted trade distinction for this group with the exception of Type 31. In this type the C group is known as "Lugs." The use of the term "Lugs" in Type 31 differs from its use in other types.

Such terms as Cutters, Bright Crop, Bright Leaf, and Cigarette Tobacco, are applied locally, but "Thin Leaf" is generally understood as a designation for this group, with the exception noted. In Class 1 and the light air-cured types of Class 3a, the C group is used almost exclusively for cigarettes. In Class 2 and the dark air-cured types of Class 3 b, the usage of the C group is problematical. It is purchased by certain firms for export trade, and by a limited number of domestic buyers. The usage is probably very similar to that of the B group, except that it is not used to as great an extent for snuff.

The C group covers Fillers, or tobacco of strictly filler quality in all types of cigar leaf tobacco. The C group is locally known in Ohio as "Wrappers," in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin as "B's" in Porto Rico as "Tripas," in the Connecticut Valley as "Tops" or "Tips," and in New York as "Onandago B's." The principal usage of the C group in these types is for cigar fillers.

In all types of tobacco the group letter "X" is used to designate tobacco inferior in general quality to tobacco of the three upper groups. Such tobacco is usually of a duller finish and dingier color, lower in oil and wax, and carries a greater percentage of injury than tobacco of the upper groups. It is largely composed of leaves low on the plant, next above the bottom or ground leaves. Tobacco of the X group should be sufficiently uninjured and should have sufficient tensile strength to stem into whole strips. All crop-run or unsorted tobacco is placed in the X group of the type to which it belongs.

The X group tobacco of Class 1 and Types 31 and 32 is used largely for pipe smoking mixtures and short shred cigarette tobacco. The X group tobacco of Class 2 and Types 35, 36 and 37 is used for

much the same purposes as the B and C groups of these types. It is inferior in quality but is substituted for tobacco of these groups on account of its lower price. The X group tobacco in the majority of the types of Classes 1, 2 and 3 is known as "Lugs" or "Stemming Lugs." In Types 31 the X group tobacco is known as "Trash"; in Type 32, as "Seconds."

In the cigar leaf types of Class 4, the percentage of injury and other general characteristics make the X group unfit for wrapper or binder purposes and less suitable for filler purposes than tobacco of the C group. It is used extensively in the manufacture of scrap tobacco for chewing and pipe smoking, as well as short cigar fillers. The local and trade names of this group also vary in the different cigar leaf types. Such terms as Farm Fillers, Stemming, Resagos, etc., are used. In Classes 5 and 6, the X group covers unsorted crops which may contain a considerable amount of upper group tobacco.

The group letter "Y" is used to designate tobacco in all types which carries a large amount of injury and contains more or less dead and lifeless leaves. Such tobacco on account of injury and lack of solidity and tensile strength will not stem into whole strips.

This group is composed largely of the lowest leaves of the plant. In Class 1 and Types 31 and 32 it is used largely for mild granulated cigarette and pipe smoking tobacco. In Class 2 and Types 35, 36 and 37, it is used for snuff, and to a limited extent for granulated smoking tobacco of a stronger sort, and a large quantity is exported. The very inferior grades are used by by-product concerns for the extraction of nicotine sulphate and for fertilizers, insecticides, etc.

In all types of Class 1, the Y group tobacco is known as Granulators or Granulating Lugs; in all types of Class 2 it is known as Trash or Trash Lugs. In Type 31 such tobacco is known as Spods or Flyings; in Type 32, Ground Leaves, in Types 35, 36 and 37 the same as Class 2.

In the cigar leaf types of Classes 4, 5 and 6 the Y group tobacco is variously known as Ground Leaves, Bottom Leaves, Trash, Farmers' Fillers, Boliches, Pie, etc. It is used for low grade short filler, scrap chewing, and smoking, and in the manufacture of tobacco by-products.

The N group division corresponds to "Sample Grade" in other agricultural commodities. The following tobacco is classified as Nondescript, and is treated under the N group:

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Any tobacco of mixed types, or any tobacco of a certain type which can not be placed in the other groups of the type, or any nested tobacco, or any muddy or extremely dirty tobacco, or any tobacco containing an unusual amount of foreign matter, or any crude tobacco, or any premature primings, or any tobacco which is damaged to the extent of 20% or more, or any tobacco which has a foreign and objectionable odor, or any tobacco infested with live tobacco beetles or other injurious insects, or any wet tobacco, or any uncured tobacco including fat-stems or wet-butts, or any tobacco apparently containing too much moisture for safe keeping.

FORMS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

There are four forms in which tobacco is handled commercially between the time it is cured and stripped (or primed and cured) and the time it enters ento the different manufacturing processes. These forms are classified as "unstemmed", "stemmed", "scrap", and "stems". In addition, there are two forms of semi-manufactured tobacco which are classified as "refuse" and "in process."

The term "unstemmed" is used to designate a form of unmanufactured tobacco consisting of a collection of whole leaves which may be loose, tied in hands, packed, or unpacked. This is the first form in which tobacco appears after being cured and stripped (or primed and cured) and is the principal form in which tobacco is marketed by farmers and handled commercially.*

The term "stemmed" designates a form of unmanufactured tobacco consisting of a collection of tobacco leaves from which the stems or midribs have been removed. The act of stemming, or removing the main portion of the midribs is not regarded as a manufacturing process. Tobacco in stemmed form is frequently referred to as "strips." Strips are put up loose or in bundles or pads. Loose strips are sometimes referred to as tangled strips.

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*NOTE: The unstemmed form of tobacco is frequently referred to as "Leaf", a term which is avoided in this classification as it is used in the trade with several different meanings. The term "Leaf" is used in a broad sense to include all forms of unmanufactured tobacco, in a more limited sense it is used synonymously with the term "unstemmed" to designate one form of tobacco, and in some types it is used to designate two of the upper groups (B & C), known as "Leaf," from two of the lower groups (X & Y), known as "Lugs."

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The term "scrap" is used to designate a by-product from handling unmanufactured tobacco in both the stemmed and unstemmed forms. Scrap consists of loose and tangled portions of tobacco leaves, floor-sweepings, and all other tobacco materials, except stems, which accumulate from handling stemmed and unstemmed tobacco in auction and storage warehouses, packing and conditioning plants, stemmeries, and places other than bonded tobacco factories and factory premises. Handling as here used refers to the act of moving, sorting, sizing, stemming, conditioning, packing, sampling, or any other operation to which raw or unmanufactured tobacco is subjected, but does not include any manufacturing process.*

The term "stems," as the name implies, is used to designate a form of unmanufactured tobacco, consisting of a collection of stems or the midribs of tobacco leaves.

The term "refuse" is used to designate a by-product from any process of manufacturing tobacco. Tobacco cuttings, clippings, trimmings, shorts, dust, sweepings, waste, broken leaves, and other material, of whatever description, which has been rejected, discarded, or otherwise eliminated in the manufacturing of tobacco is classified as refuse. Any tobacco material reclaimed from stems is also classified as refuse.

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*NOTE: A distinction is often made between the scrap from unstemmed tobacco and the scrap from stemmed tobacco which are known as "leaf scrap" and "strip scrap" respectively. Scrap is often separated into grades. These grades are usually based on the size, color, cleanness, etc. of the fragments, such terms as broken-leaf, coarse, fine, waste, light, dark, and clean being used in connection with the names of the different kinds of scrap to designate the several qualities.

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The term "in process" is used to designate all tobacco and tobacco materials which is in the state of being manufactured, or which has started through any of the various forms of manufacturing but has not been eliminated as "refuse" or completed as a finished tobacco product. Tobacco in process includes all materials and substances which have been added to the tobacco to influence or control its taste, flavor, aroma, smell, or burning qualities.

Any type of unmanufactured tobacco may appear as "unstemmed", "stemmed", "scrap", or "stems" depending on its stage of preparation. For each of these forms there may be a different set of grades within the same type. Unstemmed and stemmed tobacco are graded on the same system by dividing the type first into its broad group divisions and then subdividing it according to quality, color, and length. The grading of scrap and stems requires a different system and the group divisions are not needed. For this reason, the group divisions shown in this classification are applicable only to unstemmed and stemmed tobacco and apply alike to both forms. Semi-manufactured tobacco may appear in the form of "refuse" or "in process". As these forms are usually blends of different kinds of tobacco, either of them may contain tobacco of more than one class, type, or group.

NOTE: The following are regarded as manufacturing processes; act of twisting, crushing, grinding, platting, or rolling tobacco; or the act of cutting or tearing tobacco, except in stemming; or the act of blending or mixing together tobacco of different types; or the act of adding sweetening matter or other foreign material to tobacco, except grease used in packing or making "Black Fat"; or the act of sifting or screening, except in sizing "scrap"; or the act of pressing or squeezing tobacco, except in prizing into hogsheads, tierces, cases, and bales; or the act of preparing or manipulating tobacco in any other way to produce a finish product.

T O B A C C O C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

U. S. Class 1. - FLUE-CURED TOBACCO TYPES

U. S. Type 11. - That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Old Belt Flue-cured, Western Flue-cured, Western District Bright, Bright Virginia Leaf, Western North Carolina Bright, Middle Belt Flue-cured, Semi-Old Belt Flue-cured, or Virginia Golden Leaf; produced principally in the Piedmont sections of Virginia and North Carolina.

Principal Markets of Type 11.

Aberdeen, N. C.	Kenbridge, Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Brookneal, Va.	Lawrenceville, Va.	Roxboro, N. C.
Burlington, N. C.	Louisburg, N. C.	Sanford, N. C.
Chase City, Va.	Madison, N. C.	South Boston, Va.
Clarksville, Va.	Martinsville, Va.	South Hill, Va.
Danville, Va.	Mebane, N. C.	Stoneville, N. C.
Durham, N. C.	Mt. Airy, N. C.	Warrenton, N. C.
Elkin, N. C.	Oxford, N. C.	Wendell, N. C.
Fuquay Springs, N. C.	Petersburg, Va.	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Henderson, N. C.	Reidsville, N. C.	Zebulon, N. C.

Group Divisions of Type 11.

A - Wrappers
B - Heavy Leaf, Cutting Leaf, and Fillers
C - Thin Leaf or Cutters
X - Stemming Lugs or Cutting Lugs
Y - Granulators, Trash Lugs or Ground Leaves
N - Nondescript, as defined on page 6&7

U. S. Type 12. - That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Eastern Flue-cured, Eastern Bright, New Belt of North Carolina Flue-cured, Eastern District Bright, Eastern Carolina Bright, or Eastern District Yellow Leaf; produced principally in the coastal section of North Carolina.

Principal Markets of Type 12.

Ahoskie, N. C.	Kinston, N. C.	Tarboro, N. C.
Enfield, N. C.	New Berne, N. C.	Wallace, N. C.
Farmville, N. C.	Robersonville, N. C.	Washington, N. C.
Goldsboro, N. C.	Rocky Mount, N. C.	Williamston, N. C.
Greenville, N. C.	Smithfield, N. C.	Wilson, N. C.

Group Divisions of Type 12. - Same as those of Type 11.

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U. S. Type 13. - That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Southeastern Flue-cured, Southeastern Bright, South Carolina Flue-cured, New Belt of South Carolina and Southeastern North Carolina, South Carolina Bright, or South Carolina Yellow Leaf; produced principally in the tidewater and coastal sections of South Carolina and Southeastern counties of North Carolina.

Principal Markets of Type 13.

Chadbourn, N. C.	Johnsonville, N. C.	Marion, N. C.
Clarkton, N. C.	Kingstree, S. C.	Mullins, S. C.
Conway, S. C.	Lake City, S. C.	Nichols, S. C.
Darlington, S. C.	Lake View, S. C.	Olantta, S. C.
Dillon, S. C.	Lamar, S. C.	Pamplico, S. C.
Fairbluff, N. C.	Loris, S. C.	Tabor, N. C.
Fairmount, N. C.	Lumberton, N. C.	Timmonsville, N. C.
Florence, S. C.	Mannings, S. C.	Whiteville, N. C.

Group Divisions of Type 13. - Same as those of Type 11.

U. S. Type 14. - That type of flue-cured tobacco commonly known as Southern Flue-cured, Southern Bright, Southern District Bright or Yellow Leaf, New Belt of Georgia and Florida, Florida Bright, Alabama Bright, or Georgia Flue-cured; produced principally in the southern sections of Georgia and to some extent in Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Principal Markets of Type 14.

Adel, Georgia.	Hahira, Georgia.	Tifton, Georgia.
Bainbridge, Georgia.	Hazelhurst, Georgia.	Thomasville, Georgia.
Baxley, Georgia.	Nashville, Georgia.	Quitman, Georgia.
Blackshear, Georgia.	Metter, Georgia.	Valdosta, Georgia.
Camilla, Georgia.	Moultrie, Georgia.	Vidalia, Georgia.
Douglas, Georgia.	Pelham, Georgia.	Waycross, Georgia.

Group Divisions of Type 14. - Same as those of Type 11.

Note: - The terms "bright", "yellow",and "golden leaf" used in designating the types of flue-cured tobacco are misleading and should be avoided. They are used in defining the various types, along with other type names, since they are frequently used by the trade. There are five different colors in flue-cured tobacco, namely, yellow or golden, orange, red or mahogany, dark-red or walnut, and green.

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U. S. CLASS 2. - FIRE-CURED TOBACCO TYPES

U. S. Type 21. - That type of fire-cured tobacco commonly known as Eastern Fire-cured, Virginia Fire-cured, Virginia Dark Fired, Dark Virginia, Virginia Open-fire-cured, Virginia Shipping, Eastern or Virginia Export, or Eastern or Virginia Smoked; produced principally in the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia.

Principal Markets of Type 21.

Amelia, Va.	Brookneal, Va.	Lynchburg, Va.
Appomattox, Va.	Dillwyn, Va.	Petersburg, Va.
Bedford, Va.	Drakes Branch, Va.	Phoenix, Va.
Blackstone, Va.	Farmville, Va.	Pamplin, Va.

Group Divisions of Type 21.

A - Wrappers
B - Heavy Leaf
C - Thin Leaf
X - Stemming Lugs
Y - Trash Lugs, Granulators, or Ground Leaves
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

U. S. Type 22. - That type of fire-cured tobacco commonly known as Southern Fire-cured, Clarksville and Hopkinsville Fire-cured, Southern Open-fire-cured, Springfield and Clarksville Smoked, Kentucky-Tennessee Broadleaf, or Southern Export; produced principally in a section east of the Tennessee River, in southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee.

Principal Markets of Type 22.

Adairville, Ky.	Cadiz, Ky.	Princeton, Ky.
Adams, Tenn.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Russellville, Ky.
Ashland City, Tenn.	Hopkinsville, Ky.	Springfield, Tenn.

Group Divisions of Type 22. - Same as those of Type 21.

TOBACCO CLASSIFICATION

U. S. Type 23. - That type of fire-cured tobacco commonly known as Western Fire-cured, Mayfield and Paducah Dark-fired, Western District Dark, Open-fire-cured of Western Kentucky and Tennessee, or Western District Shipping or Export; produced principally in a section between the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in western Kentucky and northwestern Tennessee.

Principal Markets of Type 23.

Fulton, Ky.	Mayfield, Ky.	Paducah, Ky.
Martin, Tenn.	Murray, Ky.	Paris, Tenn

Group Divisions of Type 23. - Same as those of Type 21.

U. S. Type 24. - That type of fire-cured tobacco commonly known as Northern Fire-cured, Henderson Fire-cured, Henderson Dark-fired, The Stemming District, Northern Smoked, Madisonville Dark, Dark-fired or Fire-cured, or Stemming, including the fire-cured of the Owensboro district; produced principally in the Henderson district of Kentucky.

Principal Markets of Type 24.

Henderson, Ky.	Madisonville, Ky.	Providence, Ky.

Group Divisions of Type 24. - Same as those of Type 21.

Note: - The use of the terms "dark," "dark-fired," "export," "shipping," "stemming," "Virginia" and "Kentucky" in referring to any type of tobacco are likely to be misunderstood as these terms are generally misleading. There are four colors in fire-cured tobacco, namely, light or colory, brown, dark, and green. The terms "dark" and "dark-fired" may be construed to mean only the dark colored grades of the type. The terms "shipping," "stemming" and "export" do not identify any type definitely as tobacco of all types is shipped and stemmed and a number of types are important export types. The term "Virginia" as used in the trade is most confusing. One person will use the term in referring to all of the flue-cured class of tobacco including the production of Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., and Fla.; another will use the term for Type 21; another for Type 37; and others will use the term to include all of the tobacco produced in the State of Virginia or the tobacco of Types 11, 21 and 37. In foreign countries the term "Virginia" is often used to include all American grown tobacco. The term "Kentucky" is almost as much confused as the term "Virginia."

T O B A C C O C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

U. S. CLASS 3. - AIR-CURED TOBACCO TYPES.

(U. S. Class 3a. - Light Air-cured Types, includes Types 31 and 32.)

U. S. Type 31. - That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Burley, Kentucky Burley, Burley Air-cured, Red Burley, White Burley, or Light Air-cured of Kentucky; produced principally in central and northeastern Kentucky, southern Ohio and Indiana, western West Virginia, central and eastern Tennessee, and sections of Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Principal Markets of Type 31.

Abingdon, Va.	Gallipolis, Ohio.	Madison, Ind.
Bloomfield, Ky.	Greeneville, Tenn.	Maysville, Ky.
Camp Taylor, Ky.	Harrodsburg, Ky.	Morristown, Tenn.
Carrollton, Ky.	Hartsville, Tenn.	Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Carthage, Tenn.	Hopkinsville, Ky.	New Albany, Ind.
Columbia, Tenn.	Horse Cave, Ky.	New Tazewell, Tenn.
Covington, Ky.	Huntington, W. Va.	Owensboro, Ky.
Cynthiana, Ky.	Hurricane, W. Va.	Paris, Ky.
Danville, Ky.	Johnson City, Tenn.	Richmond, Ky.
Franklin, Tenn.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Ripley, Ohio.
Gallatin, Tenn.	Lebanon, Ky.	Shelbyville, Ky.
Glasgow, Ky.	Lexington, Ky.	Springfield, Ky.
Greensburg, Ky.	Louisville, Ky.	Weston, Mo.

Group Divisions of Type 31.

A - Wrappers
B - Leaf or Fillers
C - Lugs or Cutters
X - Stemming or Trash
Y - Flyings, Spods, or Ground Leaves
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

U. S. Type 32. - That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Southern Maryland tobacco, Maryland Air-cursed, or Maryland Export; produced principally in southern Maryland.

Principal Markets of Type 32.

Baltimore, Maryland.

Group Divisions of Type 32.

B - Heavy Leaf or Dull Crop (French Export)
C - Thin Leaf or Bright Crop (Domestic Cigarette)
X - Seconds or Stemming.
Y - Ground Leaves
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

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U. S. CLASS 3. - AIR-CURED TOBACCO TYPES

(U. S. Class 3b. - Dark Air-cured Types, includes Types 35, 36 and 37.)

U. S. Type 35. - That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as One-sucker, One-sucker Air-cured, Kentucky-Tennessee One-sucker, Indiana One-sucker, or Dark Air-cured One-sucker, including the Upper Cumberland District One-sucker; produced principally in northern Tennessee, south central Kentucky, and southern Indiana.

Principal Markets of Type 35.

Bowling Green, Ky.	Owensboro, Ky.	Scottsville, Ky.
Franklin, Ky.	Russellville, Ky.	Westmoreland, Tenn.

Group Divisions of Type 35.

A - Wrappers
B - Heavy Leaf
C - Thin Leaf
X - Stemming Lugs
Y - Trash Lugs
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

U. S. Type 36. - That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Green River, Green River Air-cured, Henderson District Air-cured, Dark Air-cured of Owensboro, or Owensboro District Air-cured; produced principally in the Green River section of Kentucky in both the Owensboro and Henderson districts.

Principal Markets of Type 36.

Henderson, Ky. Owensboro, Ky.

Group Divisions of Type 36. - Same as those of Type 35.

U. S. Type 37. - That type of air-cured or sun-cured tobacco commonly known as Virginia Sun-cured, Virginia Sun and Air Cured, Dark Virginia Air-cured, or Virginia Air-cured; produced principally in the central section of Virginia north of the James River.

Principal Markets of Type 37.
Richmond, Virginia.

Group Divisions of Type 37. - Same as those of Type 35.

TOBACCO CLASSIFICATION

U. S. CLASS 4. - CIGAR FILLER TYPES

U. S. Type 41. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Pennsylvania Seedleaf, Pennsylvania Broadleaf, Pennsylvania Filler Type, or Lancaster and York County Filler Type; produced principally in Lancaster County, Pa., and the adjoining counties.

Principal Markets of Type 41.

Ephrata, Pa.	Lititz, Pa.	Reading, Pa.
Hanover, Pa.	Mt. Joy, Pa.	Red Lion, Pa.
Lancaster, Pa.	New Holland, Pa.	York, Pa.

Group Divisions of Type 41.

B - Binders or Tops, locally known as Wrapper B's.
C - Fillers, locally known as Filler B's.
X - Stemming, locally known as Farmer's Fillers.
Y - Trash or Ground Leaves.
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

U. S. Type 42. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Gebhardt, Ohio Seedleaf, or Ohio Broadleaf; produced principally in the Miami Valley section of Ohio and extending into Indiana.

Principal Markets of Type 42.

Cincinnati, O.	Germantown, O.	Miamisburg, O.
Dayton, O.	Hamilton, O.	Middletown, O.

Group Divisions of Type 42.

C - Cigar Fillers, locally known as "Wrappers."
X - Stemming, locally known as "Fillers."
Y - Ground Leaves, locally known as "Farmers' Trash."
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

U. S. Type 43. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Zimmer, Ohio Zimmer, or Zimmer Spanish; produced principally in the Miami Valley section of Ohio and extending into Indiana.

Principal Markets of Type 43. - Same as those of Type 42.

Group Divisions of Type 43. - Same as those of Type 42.

T O B A C C O C L A S S I F I C A T I O N

U. S. Type 44. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Dutch, Shoestring Dutch, or Little-Dutch; produced principally in the Miami Valley section of Ohio.

Principal Markets of Type 44. - Same as those of Type 42.

Group Divisions of Type 44. - Same as those of Type 42.

U. S. Type 45. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Georgia and Florida Sun-grown Cigar-leaf, Sun-grown Cigar-leaf of Georgia, Sun-grown Cigar-leaf of Florida, Sun-grown Cigar-leaf of Alabama, or the Georgia and Florida Filler Type; produced principally in southwestern Georgia and north central Florida, and to some extent in Alabama.

Principal Markets of Type 45.

Quincy, Florida.

Group Divisions of Type 45.

C - Fillers.
X - Stemming, including unsorted crops.
Y - Ground Leaves or Trash.
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

U. S. Type 46. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Porto Rican Sungrown, including Primed (Deshojado) and Stalk-cut (Manojo; produced in both the coastal and inland sections of Porto Rico. Porto Rican Primed may be classified as Type 46a and Porto Rican Stalk-cut as Type 46b.

Principal Markets of Type 46.

Aibonito, P. R.	Cayey, P. R.	Naguabo, P. R.
Arecibo, P. R.	Comerio, P. R.	Naranjito, P. R.
Barros, P. R.	Isabela, P. R.	San Juan, P. R.
Bayamon, P. R.	Juncos, P. R.	San Lorenzo, P. R.
Caguas, P. R.	Manati, P. R.	Utuado, P. R.

New York, N. Y. is the principal market in U. S. A.

Group Divisions of Type 46.

C - Tripas or Fillers.
X - Resagos, in the stemmed form and Dechado, Amarillo, Sentido, Pie Superior, and Sin Escoger in the unstemmed form.
Y - Boliches and Pie Inferior.
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7, including Mohoso, etc.

TOBACCO CLASSIFICATION

U. S. CLASS 5. - CIGAR BINDER TOBACCO TYPES

U. S Type 51. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Connecticut Broadleaf, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, or Massachusetts Broadleaf; produced principally in the Connecticut Valley section of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Principal Markets of Type 51.

East Hartford, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	Suffield, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.	Northampton, Mass.	Warehouse Point, Conn.
Hatfield, Mass.	Springfield, Mass.	Westfield, Mass.

Group Divisions of Type 51.

A - Wrappers.
B - Binders, locally known as Seconds, including Brokes.
C - Fillers, locally known as Tips or Tops.
X - Sand-leaf Fillers or Ground Leaves.
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

U. S. Type 52. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Havana Seed, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, Connecticut Havana Seed, Primed Havana, or Stalk-cut Havana; produced principally in the Connecticut Valley section of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Primed Havana may be classified as Type 52a and Stalk-cut Havana as Type 52b.

Principal Markets of Type 52. - Same as those of Type 51.

Group Divisions of Type 52. - Same as those of Type 51.

U. S. Type 53. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as York State Tobacco, Havana Seed of New York, or the Binder Type of New York and Pennsylvania; produced principally in the Big Flats and Onondago sections of New York State, and extending into Pennsylvania.

Principal Markets of Type 53.

Elmira, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.

Group Divisions of Type 53.

A - Wrappers
B - Binders, locally known as Seconds, including Brokes.
C - Fillers, locally known as Tips and Onondago B's.
X - Stemming and unsorted crops.
Y - Sand-leaf Fillers or Ground Leaves.
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

TOBACCO CLASSIFICATION

U. S. Type 54. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Southern Wisconsin Cigar Leaf or Southern Wisconsin Binder Type; produced principally south and east of the Wisconsin River, and to some extent in Illinois.

Principal Markets of Type 54.

Edgerton, Wis. Janesville, Wis. Stoughton, Wis.

Group Divisions of Type 54.

B- Binders
C - Fillers, locally known as B's
X - Stemming, including unsorted crops
Y - Bottom Leaves
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

U. S. Type 55. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Northern Wisconsin Cigar Leaf, or Northern Wisconsin Binder Type; produced principally north and west of the Wisconsin River, and to some extent in Minnesota and Iowa.

Principal Markets of Type 55.

Chippewa Falls, Wisc. Sparta, Wis. Viroqua, Wis.

Group Divisions of Type 55. - Same as those of Type 54.

U. S. CLASS 6. - CIGAR WRAPPER TOBACCO TYPES

U. S. Type 61. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Northern Shade, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown, or Shade of Connecticut; produced principally in the Connecticut Valley sections of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and to some extent in New Hampshire and Vermont.

Principal Markets of Type 61.

East Hartford, Conn. Hartford, Conn. Springfield, Mass.

Group Divisions of Type 61.

A - Wrappers, including Broken wrappers (or XL's)
B - Binders
C - Fillers, or Tops
X - Unsorted Crops or String Tobacco
Y - Trash, Stemming, or badly broken leaves
N - Nondescript, as defined on pages 6 and 7.

TOBACCO CLASSIFICATION

U. S. Type 62. - That type of cigar-leaf tobacco commonly known as Southern Shade, Georgia and Florida Shad-grown, or Shade of Georgia and Florida; produced principally in southwestern Georgia and in north central Florida.

Principal Markets of Type 62.

Madison, Fla. Quincy, Fla. Tampa, Fla.

Group Divisions of Type 62. - Same as those of Type 61.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

Any American-grown tobacco which can not be classed with the types to which numbers have been assigned is treated as a Miscellaneous Type. Included in the Miscellaneous Types are such types as Ohio Flue-cured and Fire-cured (known as Eastern Ohio)., Upper Country Maryland, Louisiana Perique, California Turkish, Connecticut Round Tip and Virginia One-sucker. Type numbers have been assigned only to types having an annual production of one million pounds or more.

FOREIGN TYPES

All imported tobacco with the exception of Porto Rican tobacco is classified as Foreign Types.

TOBACCO CLASSIFICATION

INDEX TO TYPES BY STATES.

Tobacco is produced to some extent in every State of the United States, and in Porto Rico. Only such States as are known to produce the types to which numbers have been assigned are listed below. Miscellaneous types are not shown in this index.

States	Types Produced
Alabama	14, 45
Arkansas	31
Connecticut	51,52, 61
Florida	14,45, 62
Georgia	14,45, 62
Illinois	23,24, 54
Indiana	31, 35,42, 43
Iowa	55
Kentucky	22,23,24, 31,35, 36
Maryland	32
Massachusetts	51,52, 61
Minnesota	55
Mississippi	14
Missouri	31
New Hampshire	52, 61
New York	53
North Carolina	11,12,13, 31
Ohio	31,42,43, 44
Pennsylvania	41, 53
Porto Rico	46
South Carolina	13
Tennessee	22,23,31, 35
Vermont	52, 61
Virginia	11,21,31, 37
West Virginia	31
Wisconsin	54, 55