GROWTH OF THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

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TOBACCO GROWING PREVIOUS TO THE PRESENT CENTURY.

Tobacco was grown in this country long before the arrival of the
first settlers. It early attracted the attention of the colonists, and for
nearly two centuries was identified with their social, economic, and
political development, especially in Maryland and Virginia. In Maryland it was made legal tender in 1732 (at the rate of 1 penny per
pound) for all debts, including customs dues and the salaries of State
officers and ministers of the gospel. The yield of tobacco in that year
was 30,000 hogsheads for Maryland alone. As late as 1777 the tax
levied for Baltimore County and city was fixed at 172 pounds of
tobacco per poll.

THE INDUSTRY IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

At the beginning of the present century the dark export types of
Virginia and the light pipe-smoking tobacco of Maryland were the
only classes of tobacco grown in this country. It has been within the
present century that the cigar, the lemon-yellow cigarette, the mahogany manufacturing, the Burley, and Perique types of tobacco have
been developed. Samples of Maryland and Virginia tobaccos are
shown in Pls. XXIX and XXX.

In 1812 the demand by foreign countries for colored tobaccos was
so great that artificial heat was employed in curing. In this way the
piebald, or spangled, tobacco of Virginia was developed. Until 1828
wood fires were the only artificial means known of curing tobacco.
About this time flues and charcoal fires began to be used. It was not
until 1865 that flue curing entirely superseded charcoal fires in the
production of the bright yellow varieties, now so popular and used as
cigarette, plug, and twist wrappers.

In 1825 the amount of tobacco produced in Maryland was about
15,000 hogsheads; in 1846 it was 41,000 hogsheads, and in 1860 it was
51,000 hogsheads, this being the largest yield ever produced in that
State. During the civil war the yield decreased, and in 1865 it was
only 25,000 hogsheads. In 1878 the yield again increased to 46,000
hogsheads, while in 1890 the lowest production of the State was

429
recorded, 14,000 hogsheads. In 1892 the yield rose to 27,000 hogsheads. The Maryland tobacco is consumed principally in Holland, France, and Germany.

EXTENSION OF THE INDUSTRY.

Although some tobacco was grown during the time of the early settlements in Pennsylvania and New England, the first real extension of the industry was westward, in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1785 tobacco production was of considerable importance in northern Kentucky and the adjoining counties of Ohio, while in the central and southern portions of Kentucky and Tennessee this industry came into prominence about the year 1810. The tobacco produced here was the dark, export type that has always prevailed in these localities. Up to the year 1833 by far the largest part of the tobacco grown in these two States was sent by the planters in boats to New Orleans for shipment to foreign countries. In that year, however, warehouses were established in Clarksville, Tenn., and soon others sprang up in Louisville, Ky., and in the surrounding towns of these States.

The first crop of lemon-yellow tobacco was produced in 1852 on a sandy ridge in Caswell County, N. C. (See Pl. XXXI.) This tobacco was received with such special favor that its cultivation spread rapidly in Caswell County and also in Pittsylvania County, Va. During the civil war there was almost an entire abandonment of its production, but after the war attention was again called to this tobacco as being very desirable for plug fillers and wrappers. As flue curing came into general use about this time, a much superior article was produced. The price rapidly rose with the increase in the demand, and the cultivation extended into other counties in North Carolina and Virginia and spread into South Carolina and eastern Tennessee. In 1876 there were 43,000 acres planted in this tobacco, yielding 20,000,000 pounds; in 1879 the acreage was 57,000, yielding 26,926,000 pounds. Since that time this tobacco has continued to grow in popularity and the increase in acreage still continues.

The manufacture of cigarettes began about 1864, in which year 19,770,000 were made. These apparently did not take well, as in 1869 the number of cigarettes manufactured was only 1,750,000, but since that time the annual output has steadily and rapidly increased.

In 1864 the White Burley tobacco was originated through a sport from the Red Burley in Brown County, Ohio. This tobacco at once found favor as coming midway between the light smoking varieties of Maryland and the dark export types of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. On account of the absorbent powers of this leaf, it is particularly well adapted to plug fillers and plug and twist wrappers. The finer types are used for cigarette cutters and wrappers, while the light, flimsy, overripe bottom leaves are used for pip smoking. The cultivation of this tobacco rapidly extended over the limestone area
MARYLAND SMOKER: BRIGHT "COLOR" LEAF.
Virginia Export Tobacco: 1, English Olive-Green Strips; 2, Olive-Green Leaf; 3, Austrian A.
CIGARETTE AND MANUFACTURING TOBACCO: 1, DARK MAHOGANY; 2, LIGHT MAHOGANY; 3, BRIGHT LEMON-YELLOW.
of southern Ohio and the central and northern sections of Kentucky. The cultivation of this tobacco is still confined to the limestone soil of this area. Packages of White Burley tobacco are shown in Pl. XXXII.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO AND THE CIGAR INDUSTRY.

Tobacco was grown in the New England colonies during the years from 1640 to 1650, but from that time up to the early part of the present century it was almost abandoned. In 1825 the industry had been revived and developed to such an extent that the first warehouse was established at Warehouse Point, Conn., where 3,200 pounds were packed and shipped to New York. In 1840 tobacco became a general crop, about 720,000 pounds being produced in the Connecticut Valley. In 1842 the yield had increased to 2,000,000 pounds, and in 1845 to 3,450,000 pounds, at which time the cultivation was extended into the Housatonic Valley. About 1833 the broad-leaf variety, having a silky, delicate leaf with regular veins, nearly tasteless and of fine texture and finish, was originated. (See Pl. XXXIII.) Previous to 1845 the price ranged from 7 to 4 cents per pound, but in 1847 it rose to 40 cents per pound.

During the first part of the present century the Connecticut tobacco was recognized as being essentially different from the Virginia types, and it began to be used in the manufacture of cigars. About 20,000 pounds of tobacco were produced in the Connecticut Valley in 1801, about which time the making of cigars was begun in a small way, the first factory being established in 1810. During the early development of this industry cigars were peddled through the country in wagons. It was about this time that the first importation of Cuban cigars of any consequence was made.

The following shows the gradual increase in the number of cigars manufactured in the United States from 1860 to 1892:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Cigars Manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>199,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1,926,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>3,358,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>4,518,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first tax on cigars, chewing and smoking tobaccos, and snuff was imposed by act of Congress of July 1, 1862, which took effect September 1 of the same year. The first tax on cigarettes was imposed in 1864. Licenses for dealers and manufacturers were not required until 1868.

INTRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN VARIOUS STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The cultivation of tobacco in Pennsylvania began in 1689, but little attention was paid to the industry until 1828, when
it began to be of commercial importance. In 1840 Pennsylvania produced 325,000 pounds of tobacco in York, Lancaster, and Dauphin counties, the present tobacco centers of the State. In 1845, in consequence of the Mexican war and the increased value of wheat, the cultivation of tobacco declined; but it developed rapidly between 1849 and 1859. In 1859 the yield was over 3,000,000 pounds. There was little increase in the yield until 1870; and in 1879, 36,900,000 pounds were produced, at which time Pennsylvania ranked third among the tobacco-growing States of the country.

Ohio.—Cigar tobacco was first grown in Ohio in 1838, seed having been brought from Connecticut. In 1850 some 800,000 pounds of the seed-leaf variety were produced. During the years 1863, 1873, and 1880 the yield reached 1,200,000 pounds. The Little Dutch was introduced into Ohio from seed imported from Germany about 1869. In 1879 the total yield of this variety was about 500 cases. The Zimmer Spanish (Pl. XXXIV), a hybrid of the Cuban variety, was introduced about 1878. The Little Dutch and Zimmer Spanish, especially the latter, found great favor as cigar fillers. This largely increased the production of these tobaccos, supplanting to a considerable extent the seed-leaf variety.

New York.—The introduction of tobacco into New York State occurred in the year 1845; in 1855 Onondaga County alone produced 500,000 pounds, and in 1863 the cultivation had greatly extended and had reached considerable importance in several counties. From 1862 to 1864 New York tobacco brought a good price, selling for as much as 30 cents per pound. From this time on the price has varied greatly, ranging from 5 to 25 cents, and at times even to 30 cents per pound. In 1879 the crop of the entire State was estimated at 6,480,000 pounds.

Wisconsin.—Tobacco was introduced into Wisconsin in 1850, when 1,260 pounds were produced; in 1860 the yield was 87,000 pounds; in 1870 it was 960,000 pounds, and in 1889 it was 19,123,000 pounds.

Florida.—Tobacco was introduced into Florida about the year 1829; ten years later this tobacco had taken a place of considerable importance as a cigar-wrapper leaf, being especially noted for its broad, silky, beautifully spotted leaf. This is still remembered as the “Old Florida speckled leaf,” the cultivation of which was entirely abandoned at the outbreak of the civil war. About the year 1888 attention was again called to the possibility of producing a desirable cigar leaf in Florida; but with the importation to this country of the Cuban tobacco, which began in large quantity in 1860, and of the Sumatra four years later, the market had changed and the “Old Florida” was no longer acceptable to the cigar trade. The Cuban and Sumatra types have formed the basis of the present development of the tobacco industry in Florida. (Pl. XXXV.)

Louisiana.—The culture of tobacco was begun in the State of Louisiana about the time of the settlement of New Orleans. In 1752 the
WHITE BURLEY TOBACCO: 1, FLYER, OR TRASH; 2, GOOD LEAF; 3, RED TOP FILLERS.
CONNECTICUT CIGAR-WRAPPER LEAF: 1, BROAD LEAF; 2, HAVANA SEED LEAF.
OHIO ZIMMER SPANISH CIGAR-FILLER LEAF.
Government of France offered to purchase all of the tobacco raised in that province at a price equivalent to $7 per hundred pounds. During 1793 and 1794 the production of tobacco was stimulated by the ravages of insects on the indigo plant, which, previous to this time, had been a staple crop. In 1802, 2,000 hogsheads of tobacco were exported from New Orleans, and the culture had extended along the Mississippi River as far north as Natchez. As this tobacco had no particular excellence, it was soon supplanted by the Kentucky and Tennessee tobaccos, which were of a much superior quality. In 1824 the Acadians introduced a new method of curing, by which the tobacco was cured, under intense pressure, in its own juice. This Perique tobacco, for such is the name of the Louisiana variety, while very strong, has peculiar properties which are acceptable to pipe and cigarette smokers, especially when mixed in small proportions with other tobacco. On account of the long and laborious method of curing, the cultivation has never extended beyond two or three parishes in southern Louisiana; nor has it been placed upon a successful commercial basis, except among the Acadians. The greatest yield of this tobacco in any one year has not exceeded 100,000 pounds, and, until recently, the average yield was about 50,000 pounds. The price of the Perique tobacco had been uniformly $1 per pound, until the extension of the area under cultivation within the last few years; since then the price has fallen to about half that amount.

**REQUIREMENTS OF THE FOREIGN TOBACCO TRADE.**

**THE IMPORTANT COUNTRIES FOR THE AMERICAN TRADE.**

The most important countries for the American tobacco trade, in the order of the quantity used, are Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Canada, Spain, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Africa, Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. Each country differs in its requirements and also in the character of the leaf used. As all of these countries are supplied from the same section, and as the differences in the tobaccos to a casual observer are slight, it requires considerable experience on the part of the packer to assort the various tobaccos into the grades suitable for each country and to put the goods in the condition required by the particular country for which they are intended.

**QUALITIES REQUIRED.**

In the matter of quality Great Britain requires the best leaf and pays the highest price; Austria comes next; while Italy, France, and Spain follow in the order named. Great Britain demands a large leaf, olive green in color and so heavily smoked in curing that the odor of hard wood is apparent in the leaf. (Pl. XXX, figs. 1 and 2.) The green tint is secured by harvesting the leaf before it is fully ripe.
A tobacco that gives promise of being suitable for the English market is harvested at an earlier stage of ripeness than for any other country. On account of the high import duty (about 87 cents per pound) on tobacco imported into England, it is usually stemmed before leaving this country and packed very dry.

Austria takes two grades of leaf—the Austrian A (Pl. XXX, fig. 3), a large leaf, medium to light brown in color, of medium body, and about 26 inches long; and Austrian B, a leaf of about the same quality, 22 inches long.

Italy takes four grades of tobacco. The Italian A is practically the same as the Austrian A, except that preference is given to a dark-brown color, and is used for the same purpose, that of cigar wrapper. Italian B is the same as Italian A, only shorter; Italian C1 is a dark, short, heavy-bodied leaf, used for cutting purposes; while Italian C2 is a trashy lug.1

France requires three grades. The French A is a leaf 20 inches long, which, in Virginia, is made black by steaming and hard pressure in the hogsheads while hot; French B is the same grade as French A, 18 inches long, while French C is a smooth lug, 16 inches in length, used principally for snuff. Formerly the French Government took the best heavy-bodied tobacco of Virginia, but since the Regie contract system2 has been introduced the quality of the leaf used has gradually lowered.

Spain uses very little of the Virginia tobacco, requiring a leafy lug, which can be obtained to a better advantage in Kentucky and Tennessee. That country uses four grades, differing in length, cleanness, and soundness of the leaf.

Africa takes a long, narrow leaf of heavy body, which is made very black by steaming and packing under heavy pressure in the hogshead while the tobacco is still warm. Oil is applied by means of a sponge to each layer as it is packed. This same grade of tobacco is also used in the Canary Islands and West Indies, and is packed in a similar manner, except that the oil is omitted.

All dark export tobaccos are cured with open hard-wood fires, the English trade demanding extra heavy smoking in curing. There is a slight difference between the export tobacco of Virginia and that of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Virginia tobacco, generally speaking, is of better quality than the Kentucky and Tennessee grades, and more of it is used for the domestic market. On account of the high import duties of some of the foreign countries and the low prices paid by the Regie Governments, the better qualities of these tobaccos are used in this country for manufacturing purposes.

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1Lugs are the second pair of leaves from the bottom of the plant.
2The term applied to the system under which in certain countries a tobacco monopoly is maintained by Government and all purchases of leaf tobacco are made by Government agents.
GROWTH OF THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

The farmer assorts the tobacco roughly into lugs, good leaves, and top leaves; but the final grading and treatment are given by the packer, who also decides to which country the various qualities of tobacco shall be sent. If the tobacco needs darkening, to meet the demands of any particular trade, the desired shade is obtained through various ways of manipulating and packing the tobacco.

MANUFACTURING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS.

The light tobaccos produced in Maryland are air cured, while a similar type grown in eastern Ohio is largely cured by wood fires. These tobaccos are used exclusively for pipe smoking and cigarettes, the following grades being made by the packers: Fine yellow, medium bright, good ordinary "colory," fine red, fine seconds, medium seconds, and lugs. Nearly all of these goods are exported, the best markets being found in France, Germany, Holland, Austria, and Belgium.

Almost the entire yield from Maryland and eastern Ohio is sold in Baltimore, where five large warehouses have been established for the inspection of these goods by State officers. As soon as these tobaccos are entered in the warehouse a sworn and bonded inspector draws four samples from each hogshead, taken from different places and at equal distances apart, beginning near the bottom of the hogshead. These four samples, or hands, are tied together, as shown in Pl. XXIX, and are sealed and labeled with the name of the owner, the number of the hogshead, its net and gross weight, and the name of the inspector. The agents of foreign countries buy exclusively from these samples; when the goods are shipped the samples are also forwarded, so that the goods on reaching their destination can be compared with the samples from which they were bought. If there should be more than 10 per cent of tobacco in the hogshead poorer than the sample, the inspector, who is under bond, becomes liable for such difference.

The White Burley (Pl. XXXII) is entirely air cured, except in exceedingly damp weather, when wood fires may be used. This tobacco is assorted by the farmer into the following grades: Flyers, the first two bottom leaves, which are overripe and very trashy; common lugs, the next two leaves; good lugs; bright leaves; long red; short red, and top leaves. This tobacco is packed in hogsheads by the farmer and inspected in the same manner as the Maryland tobacco, but, unlike the latter, it is sold at auction in the warehouse.

Not more than 10 per cent of the White Burley is exported, but on account of its great absorbent powers it is highly prized in this country for twist and plug chewing tobaccos. The flyers are used for pipe smoking, the heavy-bodied top leaves for plug and twist fillers, while the best leaves are used for cigarette, plug and twist wrappers, and for cutting purposes.
The bright yellow and mahogany tobaccos (Pl. XXXI) are cured entirely by flues, a method which cures very quickly, not more than four days being required in the process. As soon as the tobacco is put into the barn the fire is started and is kept going night and day until the tobacco is thoroughly cured to the desired color. This tobacco, which is sold at auction in loose piles in the warehouse, is largely consumed in this country, being used for plug and twist wrappers, cigarettes, and finecut chewing and smoking tobaccos. The broad scope of this type makes it exceedingly popular and the acreage is rapidly increasing. Recently this tobacco has come into favor with foreign countries, Japan having lately placed a large order for this grade.

DOMESTIC CIGAR TOBACCOS.

The cigar types are almost entirely consumed in this country, and, in addition, large quantities of Cuban and Sumatra tobacco are imported. Domestic cigars are made up of wrappers, binders, and fillers, which come from different districts. The Connecticut Valley produces two types of wrapper leaf, the broad leaf and Havana seed leaf (Pl. XXXIII), both varieties being air cured, packed in cases holding about 300 pounds, and left to ferment during the winter, spring, and summer months. This tobacco is sampled and sold at private sale, the packing usually being done by those who buy the tobacco from the farmers.

The broad-leaf variety has a broad silky leaf, very elastic, about two-thirds of the leaf from the tip possessing rich grain and color. Small veins are also a characteristic of this leaf. There is only one small area in the Connecticut Valley adapted to the production of this type.

The leaf of the Havana seed is smaller than the broad leaf, much narrower, and is exceedingly thin and silky, but possesses less elasticity and covering quality. It does not possess the rich grain of the broad leaf; the middle and lower parts are glossy and have large veins. This portion of the leaf is not desirable for wrapper purposes. The heavier leaves and those slightly damaged or of uneven color are used as binders. Badly torn leaves and the trash are not suitable even for fillers, but are sold at a low price for export tobaccos. Both the broad leaf and Havana seed are graded into light, medium, and dark wrappers, and light and dark seconds, all grades being arranged in four lengths. The Connecticut wrapper competes with the imported Sumatra, being the nearest to it of any of the domestic tobaccos except that grown in Florida from the Sumatra seed.

The tobacco produced in Pennsylvania is characterized by a long, broad leaf. It is air cured and packed in the same way as the Connecticut Valley tobacco. The Pennsylvania tobacco has a dark, heavy-bodied leaf, unsuited for wrappers, but used mainly for fillers and binders. Some good wrapper leaf is grown on the light alluvial
soils near the rivers. As a filler leaf this tobacco competes with the Zimmer Spanish, Little Dutch, and Florida-grown Cuban, and it is used mostly in the production of stogies, cheroots, and other low-priced cigars. This tobacco is assorted by the packers into the following grades: 18-inch, 20-inch, 22-inch, and 24-inch light and dark wrappers and binders, the shorter sizes being graded as fillers, and called Pennsylvania B’s.

The New York tobacco comes between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut leaf, and contains a small percentage of desirable wrapper leaf. It is graded and packed in a manner similar to that employed in Connecticut.

Wisconsin produces only a binder leaf, which is frequently used with the Connecticut wrapper and the Pennsylvania or Ohio filler. It is graded and packed like the Connecticut tobacco.

Ohio produces mainly a filler crop of Zimmer Spanish and Little Dutch varieties. The Zimmer Spanish is a small leaf, in appearance closely resembling the imported Cuban tobacco. This type was originated about twenty years ago, since which time it has rapidly grown in favor as a filler for domestic cigars, being considered by the trade the best filler leaf grown in the United States. This tobacco is graded more carefully than any other tobacco grown in this country, except that grown in Florida. The Cuban method of fermentation is being adopted by those who handle the Zimmer Spanish. The Little Dutch is a close second in popularity to the Zimmer Spanish. It is manipulated in the same manner, but the grading is not so closely or carefully made. The leaf is larger than the Zimmer Spanish, and departs further in appearance from the imported Cuban. A small quantity of seed leaf, known as Gebhard, is produced in Ohio as a wrapper leaf, but as it is inferior to the Connecticut the acreage is rapidly diminishing. The Florida-grown Cuban tobacco, which is just coming into prominence, is regarded by some manufacturers as greatly superior to the Zimmer Spanish, being nearer to the imported Havana in appearance and quality and selling at a much higher price than the Zimmer Spanish.

There are two types of tobacco grown in Florida, one from seed originally imported from the island of Cuba, the other from the island of Sumatra. The Cuban seed has retained the characteristic size and appearance after being planted for seven consecutive crops; but the Sumatra seed, after two or three seasons, begins to assume the character of the Cuban plant. For this reason it is customary, in order to preserve the desired Sumatra characteristics, to save enough seed from the first or second crop to last for eight or ten years and to plant each succeeding crop during this period from this seed.

The Florida-grown Cuban tobacco is used especially for filler purposes. Although good wrappers are sometimes obtained, which closely resemble the best imported Cuban wrappers, there is a prejudice
against these, owing to the fact that they have considerable body, thus requiring more pounds to wrap a thousand cigars. In point of usefulness and appearance these wrappers do not compare favorably with the Sumatra type.

The Florida-grown Cuban filler closely resembles the imported Cuban leaf in size, shape, and general appearance. It has good body and aroma, although the specific aromatic quality and flavor of the best Cuban tobacco have not yet been obtained. The tobacco is carefully fermented, very much as in the Cuban process, and is afterwards carefully sorted and graded according to color, body, and length. It is then made into carrots (see Pl. XXXV) and baled in identically the same way as the Cuban package. This tobacco has taken well with the domestic trade, as is evidenced by the fact that it brings the highest price of any domestic filler leaf, a good packing of clean, sound leaves selling for 40 cents per pound. The Florida-grown Cuban wrapper, although constituting a very small proportion of the crop, brings from 75 cents to $1.50 per pound.

The Florida-grown Sumatra is essentially a wrapper leaf that has been highly developed during the past few years. While the first crops gave in most cases only about 20 per cent of wrappers, the proportion has now been increased to 70 and 80 per cent, under the most careful methods of cultivation. This crop is so valuable that the land is now shaded with cheese cloth, placed on wood frames 9 feet high, and irrigation is used in addition by some of the larger planters with most gratifying success. The Florida-grown Sumatra closely resembles the imported leaf in size, shape, texture, grain, and general appearance. It is extremely thin and very elastic. The most desirable sizes are 14, 16, and 18 inches. The best crops will average about 200 leaves to the pound. Two pounds will cover 1,000 cigars. This makes it a cheap wrapper for the manufacturer, even at the high price of $1.50 to $2 per pound. Choice selections have sold by the bale as high as $3 and $4 per pound, although the proportion of these very high grades is yet very small, requiring infinite care and great expense in sorting. This tobacco is all primed, that is, each leaf is picked when ripe, and great care is exercised in fermenting, grading, and assorting.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

The total receipts by the Government, from the internal-revenue tax on tobacco from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, amounted to $52,043,859.05. In the fiscal year 1898 there were registered 3,186 manufacturers of tobacco, including plug, pipe smoking, and cigarette, and 115 snuff manufacturers. There were 30,856 cigar manufacturers during the same period.

The following table shows the amount of manufactured tobacco and
FLORIDA CIGAR FILLER, CUBAN SEED.
the number of cigars and cigarettes made during the past nine years, the period ending on June 30 of each year:

Statistics of manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, 1890–1898.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Manufactured tobacco</th>
<th>Snuff</th>
<th>Cigars</th>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>243,427,008</td>
<td>9,434,746</td>
<td>4,228,925,258</td>
<td>2,505,167,010</td>
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<tr>
<td>1891</td>
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<td>4,422,024,212</td>
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<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>264,412,767</td>
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<td>1893</td>
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<td>4,341,240,981</td>
<td>3,666,755,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>257,650,444</td>
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<td>4,163,641,327</td>
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<td>1895</td>
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<td>1897</td>
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<td>1898</td>
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<td>13,697,631</td>
<td>4,915,633,356</td>
<td>4,685,738,397</td>
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</table>

For 1899 the figures for manufactured tobacco and snuff are not obtainable separately, but the combined total for the two articles was 296,661,752 pounds. During the same year there were made 4,542,016,570 cigars and 4,590,388,430 cigarettes.

Statistics of leaf tobacco exported from the United States.

The following table shows the principal countries to which the American tobacco is exported, but it does not give a correct idea of the ultimate distribution of the tobacco. The amount credited to Germany undoubtedly embraces much that is sent to Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Africa, and several other countries. The tobacco is sent to Bremen or other German ports and is distributed from there. Unfortunately, there are no reliable statistics as to the actual amount of American tobacco adapted for consumption by these different countries. On the other hand, it is quite likely that the amount credited to the United Kingdom is largely consumed in English territory. In France, Italy, and Spain, where the Regie system prevails, the tobacco is billed direct, and the estimates given undoubtedly represent the quantity of American tobacco consumed in those countries. The Regie system has lately been introduced into Japan, but this has been so recently done that the quantity mentioned in the table has not been in any way affected by the introduction of the system. The trade with Japan has increased very much in the last few years; in 1894 there were 11,084 pounds exported from the United States to that country, while in 1898 the exportation had increased to 2,751,246 pounds. The trade with China has also increased during the same period, but not to such an extent. The amounts credited to Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Africa are certainly far below the actual amount of American tobacco used by those countries, for the reason just stated—their distribution from German ports rather than their direct importation from this country.
Average yearly export of leaf tobacco, 1894-1898.

[Compiled from Bulletin No. 16, Section of Foreign Markets, Department of Agriculture.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
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<td>Germany</td>
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