

STATISTICS

OF

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO

AND OF ITS

COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION, EXPORTATION, AND PRICES.

COMPILED FROM RETURNS OF THE TENTH CENSUS AND REVENUE AND EXPORTATION RECORDS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1883.*

Hon. C. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon the manufactures of tobacco and upon the commercial movement and prices of leaf tobacco, and its exportation during a period of ninety years, from 1790 to 1880. The statistics of manufacture are prefaced by an outline of the history of production of the raw material and a statement of its distribution in recent years, in which is shown the proportion retained for home consumption, the changes in the quantity and quality of the domestic supply, and the tendencies of the manufacturing demand in promoting such variation. In this connection the peculiarities of cigar leaf of various kinds in different localities are given from the manufacturer's standpoint.

In the computation of the statistics of manufacture, in addition to the regular manufacturing returns of the census, the records of the internal-revenue office, from the organization of the revenue system in its application to tobacco, have been available through the courtesy of the commissioner, Hon. Green B. Raum, and his chief of the tobacco division, Mr. Israel Kimball. Their co-operation and assistance in compilation and revision are gratefully acknowledged. The census returns show the capital employed in the manufacture, the wages paid to employes, and the valuation of materials and products. The revenue records supplement this information with the kinds and quantities of material used, both in the branch producing what is technically known as the manufactures of tobacco and that producing cigars and cigarettes, and also give classified statements of the various products made, and the quantities of each.

The records of exportation present concisely a view of this early and constantly-growing branch of the foreign trade in our products of agriculture. The commercial movement and prices are mainly those of recent years.

I desire to render due acknowledgment to Mr. John Straiton, of New York city, for information concerning peculiarities of material used in the cigar manufacture; to Sawyer, Wallace & Co., of New York, and to Mr. Edmund Burke, for statistics of the trade movement; to Messrs. W. T. Carrington and John Ott, of Richmond, Virginia, for local trade data; to Mr. S. W. Venable, of Petersburg, Virginia; to Parish & Blackwell, of Durham, North Carolina; to Dr. T. R. Spence, of Cincinnati, for details of manipulation of material in manufacture; to Mr. W. G. Meier, for statistics of western tobacco; and to Mr. J. N. Crouch, of Saint Louis. I have uniformly found manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, when approached in connection with this investigation, courteous and painstaking in their effort to impart reliable information in their respective specialties.

I am, very respectfully, yours truly,

J. R. DODGE,

CHAPTER I.—THE RAW MATERIAL.

PRODUCTION OF LEAF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the settlement of Virginia tobacco played an important part. It was an inducement to immigration, and the expenses of the voyage were in many instances paid in tobacco, the services of the poor immigrant being held for the payment of the debt. To encourage its production in Virginia, its cultivation was restrained in Old England, and taxes were levied upon the product of New England. Tobacco became the medium of traffic, the foundation of foreign exchange; it became the wedding fee and the marriage portion of the bride. In August, 1621, eleven maids were sent, with a promise of fifty more to follow, for wives of bachelor settlers, who were required to pay 120 pounds of tobacco for the transportation of each, and a larger quantity should any die *en route*.

The cultivation of tobacco promised large rewards in a crop that could be exchanged for the products of European industry, which were still coveted by the settlers, who could not forget the comforts of civilization in the wilderness of America, and its use became very general among the early settlers, especially in smoking; yet from the first a surplus was grown, which sought a market in England and Holland. Home consumption and exportation of tobacco are terms coeval with the settlement of the country. With the extension of its use among the colonies there was a constant increase of the supply, and from a few thousand pounds the product soon increased to millions, and before the close of the seventeenth century to tens of millions of pounds.

Yet so promising a rural industry had its discouragements. The managers of the Virginia Company in 1621 complained of the bad quality of tobacco receipts, declaring that unless the next should be better "there is no hope that it will vent (sell) at all", and desired provision to be made "for burninge all base and rotten stuff"; but so strong was the belief that it was to become a golden specialty, in which every planter determined to share, that the company and the Virginia assembly, in 1622, "restrayned them to one hundred plants ye headd."

In 1622 James I, in extorting a revenue from tobacco, violated the charter of the Virginia Company, which provided that a duty of only 5 per cent. should be levied. The company was dissolved in 1624. In 1629 a product of 2,000 pounds was allowed to each hand, and the poll-tax was increased from 5 to 10 pounds of tobacco. At this date the barter price of tobacco was fixed at 6*d.*, but in 1640 it was increased to 12*d.*, and in 1641 to 20*d.* By 1649 the production had so increased that the price fell to 3*d.* per pound. In 1657 a duty of 20*s.* per hogshead was levied on all tobacco exported.

As a source of revenue to Great Britain this product rapidly increased in importance. In 1676 the tobacco duties amounted to £120,000, a sum far greater than the entire revenue from customs at the close of the sixteenth century.

In 1688 a colonial revenue of £3,631 8*s.* 6½*d.* was derived from the exportation of 36,314 hogsheads of 500 pounds each, or 18,157,000 pounds.

In 1691 the Maryland and Virginia product had reached the aggregate of 60,000 hogsheads of 600 pounds each, or 36,000,000 pounds.

The trade was not always profitable. If the leaf was not properly cured, or if it was injured on the voyage, the receipts were disappointing, and losses were suffered, and there was much complaint during the latter part of the eighteenth century of exactions and vexatious charges on the sales in London. The devices for reducing the net receipts were numerous: custom, subsidy, bill money, freight, primage, cooperage, portorage, impost and cachet commissions, and various petty charges. On the other hand, when debts were discharged by invoices of tobacco, the English creditor had sometimes reason to complain of the low quality of the product.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

In the middle of the eighteenth century the industry was well established, and the production of tobacco in Virginia was as regular and uniform as at the present time, and the volume was considerable. Production was thus distributed, as reported in the history of that era:

Years.	JAMES RIVER.		York.	Rappahan- nock.	Southern Potomac.	Total.
	Upper district.	Lower district.				
1745	<i>Hhds.</i> 10,901	<i>Hhds.</i> 1,381	<i>Hhds.</i> 11,118	<i>Hhds.</i> 12,332	<i>Hhds.</i> 6,650	<i>Hhds.</i> 42,481
1746	10,799	1,372	11,015	10,745	6,311	40,242
1747	9,355	1,718	12,895	12,132	5,704	41,804
1748	12,480	3,170	11,089	13,052	6,983	46,783
1749	11,509	3,150	10,970	15,012	7,346	47,987
1750	12,974	2,218	13,802	14,331	5,242	48,507
1751	10,858	2,525	12,054	13,553	7,713	46,703
1752	13,530	1,423	12,023	14,200	6,605	48,380
1753	18,830	2,113	15,127	16,815	6,959	50,847
1754	13,900	1,181	14,878	13,512	7,332	50,803
1755	13,739	918	15,844	11,903	5,723	47,087
1756	7,262	1,006	6,018	8,581	4,045	28,452

The settlements were in the tide-water districts of the state, and where population was largest production was greatest. The clearings on the James river sent the largest quantity to market; the plantations of the Rappahannock contributed nearly as much; those of the York River region were factors of a production of slightly less importance; and the Potomac farms were regular producers in proportion to their number and extent. Thus the supply for home and foreign consumption gradually increased for a century, and during a subsequent period of equal length continued its enlargement, with some fluctuation and temporary drawbacks, until cut down to a moiety of its former volume by civil war. Recuperation has since been gradual, the product of 1869 being but little more than the crop of 1839.

The supply, the manufacture, the consumption, gradually developing in Virginia, also gradually extended into other states, and, most naturally, in the settlement of western territory immigrants from this center of tobacco-growing introduced their favorite crop, which became a flourishing element in the agriculture of Kentucky, Tennessee, and southern Ohio. As late as 1840 Virginia held the first rank in production, contributing one-third of the national supply. Kentucky had already assumed the second place, and Tennessee and Maryland came next. The recent status of production is shown in the record of five census enumerations, as follows:

States and Territo- ries.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	States and Territo- ries.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Total	219,183,310	190,752,655	434,200,461	262,735,341	472,061,157	Minnesota			38,938	8,247	60,922
Alabama	273,302	164,980	232,014	152,742	452,426	Mississippi	83,471	49,900	150,141	61,012	414,603
Arizona				100	600	Missouri	9,667,913	17,113,784	25,086,196	12,320,463	12,915,657
Arkansas	148,489	218,936	989,980	594,886	970,220	Montana				600	
California		1,000	3,150	63,809	73,317	Nebraska			3,636	5,988	57,979
Colorado				890		Nevada				25	1,500
Connecticut	471,657	1,267,024	6,000,133	3,323,798	14,044,652	New Hampshire	115	50	18,581	155,334	170,843
Dakota			10		1,897	New Jersey	1,922	310	140,485	40,871	172,315
Delaware	272		9,699	250	1,278	New Mexico		8,467	7,044	8,587	800
Dist. of Columbia	55,550	7,800	15,200		1,400	New York	744	83,189	5,764,582	2,340,798	6,481,431
Florida	75,274	908,614	823,815	157,405	21,182	North Carolina	16,772,350	11,984,786	32,853,250	11,150,087	26,936,213
Georgia	162,894	423,924	919,318	288,596	228,590	Ohio	5,942,275	10,454,449	25,092,581	18,741,973	34,735,235
Idaho					400	Oregon		325	405	3,847	17,325
Illinois	504,326	841,394	6,885,262	5,249,274	3,935,825	Pennsylvania	325,018	912,651	3,181,586	3,467,539	36,943,272
Indiana	1,820,306	1,044,620	7,993,378	9,325,892	8,872,842	Rhode Island	317		705	796	785
Iowa	8,076	6,041	303,168	71,792	420,477	South Carolina	51,519	74,285	104,412	34,805	45,078
Kansas			20,349	33,241	191,669	Tennessee	29,550,432	20,148,932	43,448,097	21,465,452	20,365,052
Kentucky	53,436,909	55,501,196	108,126,840	105,305,860	171,120,784	Texas		66,897	97,914	59,706	221,283
Louisiana	119,824	26,878	39,940	15,541	55,954	Utah		70			
Maine	330		1,583	15	250	Vermont	585		12,245	72,671	131,432
Maryland	24,816,012	21,407,497	38,410,965	15,785,839	26,082,147	Virginia	75,347,106	56,803,227	123,068,312	37,036,364	79,988,668
Massachusetts	64,955	138,246	3,233,198	7,312,885	5,369,436	Washington			10	1,682	6,930
Michigan	1,602	1,245	121,099	5,385	83,969	West Virginia				2,046,452	2,200,140
						Wisconsin	115	1,263	87,340	960,813	10,608,423

The center of production has ever remained in the central belt where it originated. Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky now produce nearly six-tenths of the domestic supply, the proportion having slowly declined since 1840, when this belt contributed 70 per cent. It was 67 per cent. in 1850, 62 in 1860, and 60 in 1870. If we include further a few

counties in the Piedmont district, in North Carolina, a small district in the Cumberland valley, in Tennessee, the Miami Valley and Ohio River counties in Ohio, and small areas of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, the area producing 99 per cent. of the "shipping" and "manufacturing" tobacco of the United States will be indicated. The "cigar tobacco" is only to an extremely limited extent produced south of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The material for cigar-making is grown in the North; the tobacco of exportation and manufacture in the South.

Though tobacco is grown for commercial and manufacturing purposes in fifteen states (in almost inappreciable quantities in two or three others), its area is only equal to thirty townships each of six miles square, equivalent to the superficies of a county of the first class. The seed-leaf, or cigar tobacco, gives the largest product in proportion to area, and the heaviest rate of yield is made in the Connecticut valley.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO IN RECENT YEARS.

Leaf tobacco, the raw material of an extensive manufacturing industry, is itself a simple manufacture of the farm. Upon the curing, which involves skill and judgment, depends a large portion of the value of the leaf and the excellence of its ultimate products. This preliminary process has been duly considered in the previous report upon cultivation and curing. The industry is divided into two branches, which are kept distinct and separate, first because the material for each is essentially distinct in kind and quality and the processes are dissimilar, and again because the revenue laws require such separation in manufacture. One is the production of cigars and cigarettes; the other is the manufacture of various forms of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. These products are known as plug tobacco, fine-cut chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff. Their relative proportions, in the manufacture of the calendar year 1880, are as follows:

	Pounds.
Plug chewing.....	89, 806, 801
Fine-cut chewing.....	17, 362, 181
Smoking.....	35, 331, 999
Snuff.....	3, 977, 224
Total.....	<u>146, 478, 205</u>

It should be stated that in the manufacture of tobacco, in addition to the leaf used, the scraps and stems are utilized, and considerable quantities of sugar, licorice, and other materials are employed to sweeten and flavor the product to suit the varied tastes of different classes of consumers. The account for materials used in manufacture during the calendar year 1880 is as follows:

	Pounds.
Leaf.....	145, 965, 607
Scraps.....	6, 280, 337
Stems.....	3, 080, 249
Licorice.....	11, 021, 429
Sugar.....	11, 113, 686
Other material.....	6, 058, 935
Total.....	<u>183, 520, 243</u>

This is exclusive of the partly manufactured material on hand January 1, 1880, which was somewhat less than the amount on hand at the close of the year, which is not reckoned with the product of 1880, counted above. There is considerable loss by evaporation in "ordering" in its preparation for manufacture and in drying and various forms of waste, so that the tobacco required, in addition to the sweetening and flavoring, does not vary much in weight from the amount of product after manufacture.

Sixty years ago manufactures were small in comparison with exports, which averaged 82,424 hogsheads between 1821 and 1830. With a rapid enlargement of production exportation advanced quite as rapidly up to 1860, but after that date production declined for a time, and it is less now in proportion to population than between 1850 and 1860; but a larger proportion is manufactured. In ten years, from 1872 to 1881, inclusive, the distribution is thus stated:

	Pounds.
Exportation of domestic leaf.....	2, 540, 818, 001
Manufacture of domestic leaf.....	1, 897, 606, 249
Consumed by growers, unmanufactured.....	280, 000, 000
Total distribution.....	<u>4, 718, 424, 250</u>
Aggregate of estimates of production.....	<u>4, 724, 000, 000</u>

The amount reported as manufactured is the exact aggregate taxed under the internal-revenue laws. In addition to this, it is estimated that 28,000,000 pounds per annum escape taxation, or rather are not subject to it, being consumed by growers in an unmanufactured state. It is known that twenty states produce each a small quantity for local use, in all less than one per cent. of the whole crop. The revenue officials have estimated this form of home consumption at 20,000,000 pounds per annum, but on full investigation of the subject it is deemed advisable

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to allow 28,000,000 pounds per annum to cover that portion of the crop which is not taxed. There are extravagant and unreasonable views in this as in other estimates of production and consumption that are wholly untenable, and need not be quoted.

The estimates of production are made by the statistician from the data of the department of agriculture. As the records of exportation are substantially correct, and those of the revenue office are presumed to be especially reliable and complete, the whole statement of production and distribution must be deemed quite accurate.

It should be stated that all of the above product is manufactured from domestic leaf. During this period of ten years there has been manufactured an additional quantity of imported foreign leaf, averaging 8,000,000 pounds per annum.

Nearly three-fourths of these manufactures are plug and fine-cut chewing. The smoking products are divided into fine-cut and granulated, and as this branch of the manufacture uses but 70 per cent. (145,965,607 pounds in the calendar year 1880) of the domestic leaf utilized, cigars requiring the other 30 per cent. (61,183,358 pounds in 1880), the chewing tobacco really consumes about 52 per cent. of the leaf manufactured in 1880, the smoking products 46 per cent., and the snuff 2 per cent.; but as the plug tobacco is to a limited extent used in the pipe, it is evident that at least half of the home consumption is used for smoking purposes.

The increase in both branches of manufacture has been great during the past two decades, the ratio of such increase having been greater in the manufacture of cigars than in other products. The revenue records showing the amounts on which taxes have been paid contain very satisfactory data for a comparison, the amount escaping taxation being very small, with possibly some allowance for loss in the earliest years of the revenue system. The statement is as follows:

Years.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Manufactured tobacco.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Total	23, 244, 338, 000	1, 211, 028, 948	1, 536, 897, 270
1863.....	100, 288, 284	.....	23, 852, 387
1864.....	492, 780, 700	.....	04, 577, 097
1865.....	693, 230, 980	10, 770, 110	37, 641, 822
1866.....	947, 443, 804	230, 365	37, 493, 785
1867.....	*483, 800, 460	.....	47, 631, 494
1868.....	*590, 335, 052	.....	46, 704, 150
1869.....	901, 535, 934	1, 751, 495	04, 305, 020
1870.....	1, 130, 470, 774	13, 881, 417	90, 288, 082
1871.....	1, 313, 913, 004	18, 930, 753	95, 135, 504
1872.....	1, 507, 014, 022	20, 601, 050	95, 209, 319
1873.....	1, 779, 940, 500	27, 088, 050	114, 789, 208
1874.....	1, 857, 979, 298	28, 718, 200	107, 747, 091
1875.....	1, 020, 061, 780	41, 297, 883	119, 435, 874
1876.....	1, 328, 807, 390	77, 420, 586	110, 380, 002
1877.....	1, 800, 009, 250	140, 069, 257	110, 146, 103
1878.....	1, 945, 063, 743	165, 189, 594	108, 824, 843
1879.....	2, 019, 240, 704	238, 270, 817	120, 398, 458
1880.....	2, 367, 803, 248	408, 708, 300	130, 275, 834

*Cigars and cigarettes counted together.

The distribution of ten years, from 1872 to 1881, is mainly of the leaf grown between 1871 and 1880, inclusive, and includes, beside a small amount of imported leaf, the domestic manufacture and leaf exported and a small quantity used without manufacture, which is estimated at 28,000,000 pounds, all of which make an aggregate substantially identical with the sum of the ten crops named. The manufacture controls the movement, steadily increasing, and inexorably demanding the full requirement for home consumption, leaving the surplus to go abroad. The record for the fiscal year is as follows:

Year ended June 30--	LEAF TOBACCO USED IN MANUFACTURES.			Domestic leaf tobacco exported.	Total domestic leaf tobacco manufactured and exported.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Total	1, 897, 600, 240	80, 881, 811	1, 978, 487, 060	2, 540, 818, 001	4, 438, 424, 250
1872.....	156, 854, 318	7, 113, 751	163, 968, 069	234, 930, 802	391, 701, 210
1873.....	172, 522, 980	9, 100, 508	181, 623, 488	213, 995, 176	386, 518, 106
1874.....	176, 848, 355	9, 213, 680	186, 062, 035	318, 097, 804	494, 946, 150
1875.....	192, 145, 423	7, 539, 598	199, 685, 021	223, 901, 913	416, 047, 336
1876.....	180, 025, 374	7, 067, 067	187, 092, 441	218, 310, 265	398, 335, 699
1877.....	188, 771, 882	7, 036, 910	195, 808, 792	232, 386, 420	471, 153, 308
1878.....	181, 591, 330	7, 458, 344	189, 049, 674	233, 973, 193	405, 564, 523
1879.....	200, 083, 331	6, 372, 445	206, 455, 776	322, 279, 540	522, 362, 871
1880.....	223, 361, 907	8, 876, 515	232, 238, 422	215, 910, 187	439, 272, 094
1881.....	225, 401, 399	11, 102, 893	236, 504, 292	227, 026, 605	452, 428, 004

Thus the distribution of tobacco for ten years past presents an average of 480,000,000 pounds, 472,000,000 of which may be assigned as domestic production and be assumed as the average crop of the country. It is a difficult product to trace in its distribution for several reasons. Its production is subject to great fluctuations, in one season rising a little above 300,000,000 pounds, in another almost reaching 600,000,000. Then the crop of one year receives the finish of its curing in the spring of the next and seeks a market later, a portion is exported during the summer and autumn, a part of the remainder goes into manufacture, and another part goes over to the third season. An abundant crop is not exhausted for two or three years, a small one is used in larger proportion the year following its growth, and the remnants of preceding crops are called forth by rising prices. These fluctuations are shown in the following statement, the first giving the estimated production, the area on which produced, and the value on the farm, which is small compared with the ultimate cost of the manufactured product after its journey to market and allowances for warehouse storage, inspection, sale, further transportation, the government tax, cost and profit of manufacture; and the wholesale and retail profits of the trade. The value is computed on prices prevailing at the close of the season of growth; but as the sales of the crop run through several succeeding months, there may be some modification with the development of demand and the better appreciation of the true quality of the product:

Years.	Product.	Area.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1868.....	402,000,000	536,000	42,612,000
1869.....	393,000,000	604,000	41,285,000
1870.....	385,000,000	575,000	38,500,000
1871.....	426,000,000	580,000	41,748,000
1872.....	480,000,000	584,000	49,920,000
1873.....	506,000,000	653,000	41,998,000
1874.....	315,000,000	500,000	34,650,000
1875.....	522,000,000	710,000	41,760,000
1876.....	535,000,000	733,000	39,500,000
1877.....	560,000,000	745,000	40,600,000
1878.....	429,200,000	580,000	32,190,000
1879*	471,000,000	638,841	36,760,000
1880.....	400,000,000	610,000	39,100,000
1881.....	450,880,014	646,239	43,372,000

* The figures for this year are those of the census; for other years, revised estimates, based on official returns both of production and distribution.

This makes the average production of fourteen years 454,000,000 pounds, which is equal to the amount of exportation and the quantity manufactured, with a reasonable allowance, not exceeding 5 or 6 per cent., for leaf that escaped taxation. The year of lowest production is 1874, the season of drought and insect depredation, in which the failure of the corn crop was more general and severe than any other upon recent record, with the sole exception of 1881. The three following years were noticeable for the largest crops grown in the past twenty years, and they were also seasons conspicuous for maize crops of unusual volume.

RECENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF TOBACCO.

There is a marked difference in quality and characteristics between the leaf consumed in the United States and that sent abroad. The cigar leaf goes mostly into home consumption. This tobacco contains less nicotine than the standard shipping types, and is finer in texture and more delicate in flavor than the tobaccos which have been produced and exported for two hundred years and more in the central districts of tobacco production. Yet there has been a positive, if not a radical, change in the quality of the products of this prolific belt in the direction of mildness and delicacy of flavor, which is of recent origin, and still progresses. While this tendency may be said to be general, it is more strikingly exhibited in the Burley tobacco of the Ohio river, which has monopolized the entire breadth of this cultivation from the mouth of the Scioto to the falls at Louisville, in Ohio and Kentucky, filled the warehouses of Cincinnati, and encroached upon the heavier and darker products of southern Kentucky in those of Louisville. Such is the predominance of this type that for five days in each week the sales on "the breaks" of the Cincinnati market may not include a single hogshead of any other. This extraordinary extension of the field of a single variety among scores of others in cultivation is not an accident or a whim of the planters, but is an inexorable necessity, the preference of consumers, the behest of custom that has hardened into habit, requiring the manufacture and commanding the planting, through the gentle compulsion of higher prices.

Springing from a few plants lighter in color than those surrounding them, which were saved for seed more as a curiosity than from any assurance of permanent superiority, they have almost within a decade usurped the cultivation of nearly a score of counties, and in 1879 made a product of 47,000,000 pounds in Kentucky and 11,000,000 pounds in Ohio, with a progress which threatens to exclude from cultivation all other varieties. It is claimed that five-sixths of the plug manufactures are of this tobacco. Its texture is fine, its structure porous, its color yellowish red, its content of nicotine small to medium, and its first reputation (as early as 1868) was its peculiar adaptation to the cutting trade. This variety of tobacco rapidly acquired a wide popularity, and it was soon ascertained that the heavier grades were equally well suited to the plug-chewing manufacture.

In this country there seems to be a growing taste among consumers for delicate flavor and mild quality, both in cigars and in cutting and plug manufactures, which may be the result of a mild compulsion of climate or

an increasing refinement of physical organization, (a) and it is true that the proportion of dark, heavy, gummy products consumed is annually decreasing, and that they are mostly used by sailors, lumbermen, and to some extent by farm laborers and others who take severe exercise in the open air.

While this change is gradually involving the mass of the consumers of this country, leaving nearly all of the dark and heavy leaf to go abroad, there is also a preference in many foreign countries for the brighter and better flavored product that is so popular here. The only hinderance to a large increase of exportation of this class of goods is the higher price established by American competition, and in a large part of the foreign trade price is the ruling consideration.

SEED-LEAF OR CIGAR TOBACCO.

The heavy tobacco of the original types of Maryland and Virginia constituted the principal production until comparatively recent dates. Forty years ago the Connecticut Seed-Leaf industry in Massachusetts and Connecticut was in its infancy, and the production of cigars in 1864 had scarcely attained a fourth of its present volume. In 1870 (the fiscal year) the number of cigars taxed was 1,139,470,774, and of cigarettes 18,930,753; in 1880, 2,367,803,248 cigars and 408,708,366 cigarettes. This extension of the manufacture stimulated the production of the Connecticut Seed-Leaf and various modifications of this type in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, and other states. In 1879 the production of the principal districts was thus reported:

	Pounds.
Massachusetts	5, 369, 436
Connecticut	14, 044, 652
New York	6, 481, 431
Pennsylvania	36, 943, 272
Ohio	17, 302, 783
Wisconsin	10, 608, 423

Ohio also produces the seed-leaf type extensively in the Miami valley. Indiana and Illinois yield a small proportion of Seed-Leaf, and Maryland and the central belt have produced a little in recent years. Altogether the various Seed-Leaf districts produce between 20 and 25 per cent. of the tobacco of the country.

Each district is characterized by distinctive peculiarities of product, more or less permanent and uniform in each. Though there are differences in culture and curing, and especially in the use of fertilizers, which may affect the quality, it is probable that the more efficient cause of these peculiarities is found in the soil itself, which eventually controls other modifying influences and tends to the establishment of permanency in distinctive quality.

Manufacturers of different brands of cigars, for different markets, naturally have preferences, which, fortunately for growers, are not alike. Beside, the fashion in color and other points is subject to change, causing fluctuations in the demand and price of the products of the different districts, and affecting, temporarily at least, the popularity of brands of cigars made from these products.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf has for a long period held an important place in the supply of cigar tobacco, and until within a few years it received the preference of manufacturers. It is a leaf of light color, fine fiber, a silky texture, and good flavor, burns freely, and leaves an ash of a yellowish white. With these characteristics, and large size, it became especially valuable for wrappers. That grown on the east side of the Connecticut river, in the light, sandy soil of the East Hartford district, was in especial favor, having a broad, glossy leaf and open grain. A leaf of similar character, yet somewhat less esteemed by manufacturers, was produced on the west side of the river, but it was smaller in size and more gummy, with a slight tendency in the leaf to thicken. For some years the Connecticut Seed-Leaf has been held in less esteem, those who buy and manipulate it for consumption asserting that it has deteriorated, assigning as a reason the use of commercial fertilizers, consequent upon the decline of cattle-feeding; but it is probable that fashion has had something to do with changing preferences, as it is well known that darker colors have for some time been the fancy of consumers. Farther north, toward the Massachusetts line, and up the Connecticut valley in that state, the product, though classed with the Connecticut leaf, is distinctly different, and is of a harsher texture, burning with a slightly reddish ash, and making a less desirable wrapper. This tobacco is sometimes known as New England Red Leaf. The Housatonic Leaf, in western Connecticut, having a darker color and better curing than formerly, is acquiring a desirable reputation; but like other representatives of its class it endures well the sweating process, improves under it, and gains a rich chestnut-brown color.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf, large, of a dark brown color, and somewhat coarser in texture than the Connecticut Seed-Leaf, has for ten years been growing in popularity, until it has taken the first position as to quantity. In burning this tobacco yields a white ash not especially noted for firmness and tenacity. Lancaster county produces the best, and in 1879 yielded the largest product grown in any county of the United States. That of York and

a A member of an eminent firm of New York tobacco brokers writes relative to this change in the popular taste: "It used to be said that the taste for tobacco followed that for liquors, and that the strongest of both were used by the northern nations. Though this may still be partially true, it has been considerably modified in recent years; and a more general rule would be that the taste in this country, and to a less extent, abroad, is gradually changing from strong dark to bright mild tobacco. It is uncertain whether this change is a mere caprice of fashion, or whether the users of the weed are becoming more nervous and less able to enjoy an old-fashioned smoke or chew. Some are so fanciful as to attribute it to the telegraph, which, by increasing the volume as well as the velocity of business, draws heavily on the nervous system. However this may be, we see this change principally in cities, among those who lead a sedentary life, farmers, miners, woodmen, and sailors adhering to the strong dark qualities."

Bucks, prominent tobacco counties of Pennsylvania, is not generally quite equal to Lancaster leaf. Seed from all the cigar-tobacco districts has been tried, and in a few years, yielding to the controlling influence of soil and situation, it all assumes the characteristics of the true Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf type, as surely as immigrants from different nationalities tend to the formation of a distinctive American type of the human race. Some of the principal manufacturers declare that the quality of this leaf is of late years not well sustained, and, believing that the frequent cropping of the same lands has already caused some deterioration of the leaf, they are seeking fresh fields and new peculiarities of leaf among the virgin soils of the West.

In a few districts of New York a seed-leaf of somewhat lower rank than that of Connecticut and Pennsylvania is produced. One type has a large leaf, useful and much sought for by some manufacturers; another is smaller, and is better adapted to use as fillers. Here also Havana seed has been used, and a product of a better quality, more desirable and popular for good brands of cigars, has been made. Here, as elsewhere, this variety produces a smaller yield, but renders full compensation in a better price.

Other seed-leaf regions have in recent years been coming into prominence. Wisconsin is one of these, producing a serviceable seed-leaf, and of late years a Havana-like product, characterized by a comparatively small leaf, very elastic in its best condition, which is not always the case with Havana Seed-Leaf grown in other sections. A fair article is also produced in the vicinity of Freeport, Illinois, similar to the Wisconsin, but not quite equal to it in quality. This delicate leaf requires care in handling and caution against injury in re-sweating. With the requisite care and skill in curing, it is uniform in color, elastic, of fine finish, and burns freely with a solid ash. A prominent New York manufacturer communicates the following concerning the Wisconsin Seed-Leaf:

We are of the opinion that Wisconsin can produce as fine a tobacco for cigar purposes (we mean wrappers) as has ever been grown in this country, and what they most need there are suitable buildings for the storing of the tobacco. The system of share-working, which prevails to a large extent, by which one person owns the land and another works it on shares, does not produce the desired result of having good buildings. Tobacco needs much care after it is cut and housed, and a good crop of tobacco is sometimes injured from 30 to 50 per cent., owing to its not being properly sheltered from the elements, or being crammed too close in the shed, or from various other causes that come under the general head of want of care after the tobacco is cut. So there ought also be a change of seed from time to time, as the species of Havana seed seems to degenerate, and if left to itself for five or six years it merges back to the original seed-leaf tobacco. The farmers do not take kindly to this renewal of seed, which ought always be direct from Cuba, and, if possible, from the Vuelta Abajo district. As we have said, they don't favor this change much, because the first crop is necessarily a small one, that is, short in weight, and the farmers at times lay much stress on the weight of their tobacco, and not enough on its quality and usefulness.

The seed-leaf of Ohio, which has been established in the Miami valley for forty years, and which has gradually extended to many distant nooks and corners of other parts of the state, has a permanent status in the market, but is not generally sought, except in seasons when superior quality has been attained in curing. It is not equal to the Connecticut or the Pennsylvania, though its ash has the solidity of the former and the whiteness of the latter. It is a very dry tobacco, and on that account is sought for exportation, so that a large proportion of the crop is sold for the trade of foreign countries. In some localities it grows gummy, and is thus unfit for cigar purposes. There is also complaint, under some conditions of growth, of deterioration when kept too long, becoming dry and papery without luster and good appearance, though its quality may be retained. Some manufacturers have suggested that condition would be maintained far better if packed more loosely, putting 300 pounds into cases that are made for 400 and avoiding deterioration from oversweating.

There is a variety grown in Ohio, known as the "Little Dutch", claimed by growers to be from seed received from Germany, which is liked by manufacturers, some of whom deem it another Havana Seed-Leaf. There are many varieties of seed-leaf grown in the state, and of course there is much variation in type.

A very prominent firm of New York manufacturers asserts its present preference as follows: 1, for Havana Seed-Leaf of Wisconsin; 2, for New York; 3, for Illinois; 4, for Connecticut and Massachusetts; 5, for Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf; 6, for Housatonic Leaf; 7, for other Connecticut leaf; 8, for New York "Big Flat"; 9, for Ohio Seed-Leaf.

The excellence of the cigars of Cuba from time immemorial has stimulated the planting of Havana seed, in the hope of an improvement of the cigar-leaf. This seed is grown without difficulty, and during the first year has much of its peculiar aroma, but the product is small. The soil, which has so much to do in modifying quality in all our varieties of tobacco, also exercises a transforming influence on Havana Seed-Leaf. In a sandy soil the leaf will be light in color, with a milder flavor than the dark-brown leaf grown on a heavy clay soil. The seed from this first crop produces a heavier growth, a broader leaf, much more suitable for wrappers, but inferior in quality. This deterioration, or departure from the original type, is progressive with repeated planting, showing that the peculiar qualities of the Cuban leaf cannot be maintained in our soils. Indeed, the best types, which have given popularity and world-wide fame to the Havana, have a very limited range on the tropical island in which they originate, and it has ever been found in the entire geographical range of our tobacco experiments that its peculiar quality depends not alone on variety, but very largely on the soil in which the plant is grown.

The best success with Havana seed has probably been in Florida, as might be expected from its latitude, if not from its soil. Thirty years ago, in Gadsden county, it had acquired a high repute, which was maintained for years. Its peculiar quality, however, for which it was known and sought in distant sections of the country, was not permanent, as many hoped it might prove to be, and it is now much modified and appears to be going out of cultivation.

Havana seed is still tried in all parts of the country. The department of agriculture has distributed it annually, for experiment in tobacco districts and for amateur trial for individual or local consumption. In

Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Illinois it enters into the seed-leaf trade for the cigar manufacture, and to a limited extent in the central tobacco states, which produce mainly for the cutting and plug manufacture and for export.

There are other tobaccos that may be placed in the cigar class. Burley lugs, or the lower leaves of the plant, bright, of fine flavor, and light brown in color, make a very acceptable smoking tobacco for pipes, mostly in the form of fine-cut. The yellow bright leaf of southern Virginia and North Carolina is also much used for smoking, and is largely granulated for cigarettes. These products are mild, having a small content of nicotine. There is a short, broad, dark leaf of the upper Ohio, grown in Ohio and West Virginia, which is used at Pittsburgh and at Wheeling in the manufacture of the somewhat popular "stogie" of that region, appreciated as a low-grade cigar. A common but less-known cigar is made from the Indiana "kite-foot", a fire-cured leaf of brown color, marked with yellow spots. There are other smoking tobaccos, used locally or for special products. Perhaps the most noticeable is the "Perique", confined to Louisiana, and principally to Saint James parish, north of New Orleans. This tobacco is cured in its own juices, under heavy pressure, by an old creole process, in a solid mass, which is black and heavy, shaped like a policeman's baton, solid and equally formidable as a weapon, and so strong in nicotine that few old smokers unaccustomed to its use can attack it with impunity.

CHAPTER II.—THE MANUFACTURE.

QUANTITY AND KIND OF PRODUCT.

In the investigation of the statistics of tobacco, through the courtesy of the commissioner, Hon. Green B. Raum, the special agent has availed himself of the records of the office of internal revenue, which contain sworn statements of quantities of leaf and other materials used in the manufacture and the quantities of the various products made. Doubtless few, if any, classes of manufactures admit of so accurate statements of material used for this reason; and these facilities have therefore been utilized with care, that these important facts may have a permanent record in connection with the census returns of the manufacture which relate to the value of labor, of material and product, and the number of hands employed, without any direct exhibit of the quantities of raw material used.

The increase in manufacture in ten years, as measured by the consumption of material, amounts to 44 per cent., and has been continuous, excepting slight fluctuations caused by varying production. The year in which the small crop of 1874 was cured and marketed, which ended June 30, 1875, showed a material increase in manufacture from 186,062,035 to 199,685,021 pounds, because the manufacturers, who were promptly in the distributing markets, were determined to maintain their stocks without regard to price, while the exportation declined from 318,097,804 to 223,901,913 pounds, yielding, as usual, to the inexorable demands of home consumption and sensitive to advances in the value of the product. An increase in price, however large the production to select from, always affects seriously the export trade.

The revenue returns of domestic leaf manufactured make an average annual consumption for the period of ten years ended June 30, 1881, in round numbers, of 190,000,000 pounds. Adding 28,000,000 pounds for the estimated consumption of tobacco untaxed, the real consumption is increased to 218,000,000 pounds. As the average population of this period was about 45,000,000 people, it follows that the average consumption of tobacco in the United States has been nearly 5 pounds for each individual, or 24 pounds for the average family of 5 persons.

The home consumption during this period has been 46 per cent. of the product, the remainder being exported. At the present time the crop is nearly equally divided between the home and foreign market, with a prospect of excess of home consumption over exportation in the near future. The liability to fluctuation, however, is inseparable from this industry. A crop of extraordinary volume, with a season peculiarly favorable, would reduce the average price, and a reduction of one or two cents per pound might easily enlarge the year's exports 100,000,000 pounds. Not only will the larger portion of the product be hereafter consumed in the United States, but its value, from superiority in quality, will be proportionally greater to that part which seeks a foreign market.

MANUFACTURES OF THE CENSUS YEAR.

The record of raw material and product for the calendar year 1880 is presented in the following tables from data compiled from revenue returns. Thirty per cent. of the leaf used was in the making of cigars and cigarettes; 70 per cent. in other forms of manufacture. Exclusive of other material, the leaf tobacco required was:

	Pounds.
For plug, fine-cut chewing, and smoking and snuff.....	145, 965, 607
For cigars and cigarettes	61, 184, 157
Total.....	<u>207, 149, 764</u>

CHEWING AND SMOKING PRODUCTS.—The statistics of the plug and cutting branch, representing the largest production, will be given first. At the commencement of the year, January 1, 1880, the partly manufactured product reported was 7,827,922 pounds; at the close a still larger amount, 9,072,572 pounds, was left in a partly manufactured condition.

The number of accounts of manufacturers, on which these returns are based, is 778. Virginia has the largest number, and North Carolina, though using but a fourth as much material, has nearly as many factories. New Jersey has the largest number of establishments, 13, using 16,910,626 pounds of leaf.

The manufacturing states are averaged in the table in the order of relative rank in consumption of raw material, Virginia being first and Mississippi at the foot of the list. One-half, or 14 of the 28 states, use less than half a million pounds each.

Three states represent half of this important branch of tobacco manufacture: Virginia, New Jersey, and Missouri; and with New York and North Carolina, the five states include two-thirds of the entire production. The states of highest rank in the respective products of the manufacturer are as follows:

Plug.		Fine-cut.		Smoking.		Snuff.	
1	Virginia.	1	New York.	1	New York.	1	New Jersey.
2	New Jersey.	2	Ohio.	2	North Carolina.	2	Delaware.
3	Missouri.	3	New Jersey.	3	Maryland.	3	Pennsylvania.
4	North Carolina.	4	Michigan.	4	Ohio.	4	Maryland.
5	Kentucky.	5	Illinois.	5	Missouri.	5	New York.

An analysis of the table of products will show a concentration of each branch of manufacture in a few points, notwithstanding the apparent diffusion of the industry. A sectional view of the distribution shows that the plug manufacture, with one conspicuous exception, is mainly confined to the original central belt, from Virginia westward, and that fine-cut chewing and snuff are mostly made north of the latitude of Cincinnati. The manufacture of smoking tobacco is fairly divided between the North and the South.

The following statement shows, by states, the leaf tobacco and other materials used in the manufacture of tobacco in the calendar year 1880 (a):

Rank.	States and Territories.	Number of factories.	Leaf.	Scraps.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	Partly manufactured January 1, 1880.	Total.
			<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1	Virginia	172	48,428,505	284,875	52,737	2,543,055	2,252,563	1,772,013	798,317	50,132,005
2	New Jersey	13	10,910,020	721,888	233,470	1,876,702	1,723,100	679,507	2,353,333	24,548,095
3	Missouri	61	13,615,783	403,115	671,113	1,730,059	1,465,018	501,534	263,843	18,550,495
4	New York	70	12,780,322	510,844	84,143	823,075	1,023,234	683,643	830,380	10,765,041
5	North Carolina	108	12,781,438	1,000,528	80,438	202,288	181,230	180,011	786,428	16,211,361
6	Ohio	41	9,170,575	102,137	315,322	943,385	1,400,000	646,147	542,170	13,180,420
7	Illinois	20	8,314,831	377,350	384,859	1,220,800	1,225,381	330,359	181,554	12,041,283
8	Kentucky	48	7,544,782	240,410	550	1,130,000	992,002	543,004	340,141	10,793,178
9	Michigan	9	3,284,204	235,915	.....	227,416	444,650	385,010	332,800	4,910,145
10	Maryland	10	3,054,060	1,046,883	970,735	44,820	80,723	155,605	557,709	6,911,440
11	Wisconsin	5	3,000,800	42,204	173,606	83,450	139,080	115,707	97,140	3,651,775
12	Pennsylvania	30	2,084,075	172,630	26,098	35,795	40,112	24,092	144,505	3,135,017
13	Louisiana	45	2,006,564	2,410	.....	10,500	10,407	5,505	70,182	2,114,667
14	Delaware	2	1,130,413	42	.....	78	390	.....	284,073	1,423,906
15	Massachusetts	9	324,153	26,531	11,241	25,717	36,006	11,285	120,873	565,706
16	Tennessee	21	371,210	1,204	5,322	10,721	8,957	285	3,150	400,930
17	Iowa	4	278,042	13,165	3,603	7,118	3,531	15,286	30,727	301,372
18	West Virginia	7	64,152	171,887	.....	218	127	404	610	237,402
19	Arkansas	6	98,418	2,163	.....	2,375	3,268	35	5,106	110,305
20	Georgia	6	63,118	.....	190	1,897	3,198	950	2,357	72,214
21	California	2	54,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,901	66,204
22	Indiana	9	18,120	13,439	.....	1,218	2,100	547	2,970	38,305
23	South Carolina	1	25,325	.....	7,314	140	.....	.....	00	32,830
24	Kansas	1	28,616	.....	.....	107	375	.....	1,210	30,308
25	Arizona	5	14,868	987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,225
26	Texas	4	6,018	486	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	7,154
27	Connecticut	2	101	672	.....	.....	.....	50	1,355	2,184
28	Mississippi	1	200	.....	400	35	.....	.....	135	830
	Total	778	145,905,637	6,280,337	3,080,240	11,011,420	11,113,686	6,038,935	7,787,744	191,307,987

a The detailed statement of the statistics of 1880 are those of the calendar year. In statements of a series of years figures are only available by fiscal years ending June 30.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

These manufactories are distributed among seventy-nine revenue districts. Eleven are in New York, eight in Pennsylvania, and seven in Ohio; five only are in Virginia, five in Missouri, four in Illinois, and the same number in Kentucky. The district of largest consumption of leaf is that in which Richmond is situated; Jersey City represents the district next in prominence; and the Lynchburg district is the third. These three, two others in Virginia, and one in Missouri, manufacture more than the remaining seventy-three districts.

LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO, BY REVENUE DISTRICTS: 1880.

States and Territories.	District.	Leaf.	Scraps.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	Partly manufactured January 1, 1880.	Total material.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Virginia	2	0,700,482	10,567	3,734	973,335	611,379	342,096	254,303	11,005,880
Do	3	17,155,974	237,308	42,343	863,204	1,053,139	968,396	441,600	20,762,120
Do	4	8,311,612	1,528	110	350,378	288,583	42,746	39,002	9,034,919
Do	5	13,200,337	33,932	6,550	352,800	293,860	417,193	58,500	14,363,286
Do	6	51,100	1,540		3,860	5,593	682	3,670	66,454
New Jersey	3	101,087	344,744	283,425	10,101	2,145	20,905	495,800	1,318,297
Do	5	10,740,539	377,144	54	1,890,570	1,720,955	658,002	1,857,593	23,230,397
Missouri	1	11,631,158	353,383	670,030	1,616,610	1,208,393	473,899	226,210	16,179,683
Do	2	15,348	80	5	421	1,335	118		17,897
Do	4	1,535,454	20,029	578	99,673	228,481	24,063	23,874	1,932,152
Do	5	186,027	28,008	500	5,693	13,599	903	8,927	244,257
Do	6	140,690	1,615		7,662	13,240	2,551	4,832	176,596
New York	1	4,038,551	60,687	2,523	387,676	571,135	49,834	249,486	5,359,897
Do	2	2,492,753	253,661	23,623	115,618	174,903	123,892	213,170	3,397,626
Do	3	2,716,249	1,050	2,950	154,093	118,781	82,810	293,572	3,279,421
Do	11	111,624		1,196	483	50	150	60	113,569
Do	12	385,621	1,112	350	14,329	9,108	10,288	16,682	437,499
Do	14	700,933	40,630	37,938	14,515	30,093	35,180		830,239
Do	21	444,581	13,423		16,325	58,451	50,108	36,064	628,852
Do	24	82,523	2,515	7,304	7,549	13,539		26,405	139,835
Do	26	241,307	21,319		11,762	44,858	18,745		337,991
Do	28	1,554,257	123,775	7,512	99,626	7,316	303,630	82,388	2,178,804
Do	30	11,923	1,666	733	880			7,647	22,858
North Carolina	2	89,133	2,564	336	1,641	998	8,051	1,375	101,098
Do	4	5,503,500	1,870,693	18,492	24,740	22,068	63,303	746,954	8,249,729
Do	5	6,454,674	19,894	70,610	243,240	155,040	105,925	25,654	7,075,937
Do	6	737,131	7,407		22,658	2,224	2,792	12,445	784,597
Ohio	1	3,664,430	59,048	130,007	221,318	634,616	320,274	213,002	5,183,695
Do	3	3,236,926	13,225		601,118	423,036	125,002	53,128	4,452,433
Do	4 and 6	30,250	600		1,316	4,993	60	2,070	38,389
Do	10	1,502,539	5,775	177,550	74,356	239,418	138,109	261,028	2,398,775
Do	11	1,067	1,065						2,132
Do	15	214,037	12,828	405	35,451	41,382	5,441	1,588	311,132
Do	18	581,326	9,596	6,460	9,826	117,845	57,261	11,350	793,670
Illinois	1	2,931,655	216,459	282,319	84,250	408,865	151,727	123,247	4,197,931
Do	4	2,240,329	159,542	99,450	464,904	394,358	108,086	54,608	3,522,377
Do	5	7,185	1,147	3,090			550		11,922
Do	13	3,136,362	202		671,736	421,658	75,396	3,699	4,309,053
Kentucky	2	311,677	400		8,241	3,387	56	4,444	328,205
Do	5	4,847,954	213,372	50	847,483	445,688	333,400	112,008	6,799,950
Do	6	2,362,230	26,560		274,572	543,521	210,518	214,521	3,631,978
Do	8 and 9	22,871	81	500	394	6	20	9,173	33,045
Maryland	3	3,654,960	1,046,883	970,735	44,827	80,728	155,605	557,769	5,911,447
Michigan	1	3,281,664	235,615		227,206	444,650	885,610	332,860	4,907,305
Do	4	2,630			210				2,840
Wisconsin	1	3,000,390	42,294	173,696	83,459	139,080	115,707	97,149	3,651,775
Pennsylvania	1	1,523,847	62,379	3,206	9,464	7,499	21,111	111,668	1,739,114
Do	8	677	32,979		7		2		33,665
Do	9	10,105						9,660	19,765
Do	12	282,479	68,980		3,766	3,813	970		360,017
Do	14	9,954	818						10,772
Do	20	411	4,642						5,053
Do	22	785,246		2,968	22,548	34,700	2,140	21,818	869,420
Do	23	72,256	2,823	19,924	10	100	679	1,479	97,271
Louisiana		2,006,564	2,419		19,500	10,407	5,595	70,182	2,114,667

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO AND OTHER MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO, ETC.—Continued.

States and Territories.	District.	Leaf.	Scraps.	Stems.	Licorice.	Sugar.	Other materials.	Partly manufactured January 1, 1880.	Total material
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Delaware		1,139,413	42		78	300		284,073	1,423,906
Massachusetts	3	111	9,227				1,765		11,103
Do	5	324,042	17,304	11,241	25,717	36,906	9,520	129,878	554,608
Tennessee	5	105,597	489	5,322	3,136	407		2,556	117,507
Do	8	265,613	805		7,585	8,550	285	594	283,432
Iowa	2	9,470		1,050					10,520
Do	3	246,378	13,165	2,553	3,533	1,530	15,286	32,017	314,462
Do	4	23,094			3,585	2,001		7,710	36,390
West Virginia	1	62,890	171,705		216	127	404	610	230,018
Do	2	1,262	182						1,444
Arkansas		98,418	2,163		2,375	8,208	35	5,106	116,365
Georgia	2	9,509			479			2,157	12,145
Do	3	53,004		100	1,418	3,108	950	700	60,069
California		54,213						11,991	66,204
Indiana	1	6,350	7,090		241	1,349	288	470	15,788
Do	6	4,735	4,063		716	10	209		10,333
Do	7 and 10	7,035	1,080		259	750	50	2,590	12,274
South Carolina		25,325		7,314	140			60	32,839
Kansas		23,616			107	375		1,210	30,308
Arizona		14,858	367						16,225
Texas	1	4,343	486					50	5,379
Do	3	1,775							1,775
Connecticut	1	101	672				50	1,355	2,184
Mississippi		260		400	35			135	830

PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, BY STATES: 1880.

Rank.	States and Territories.	Number of factories.	Plug.	Fine-cut chewing.	Smoking.	Snauff.	Partly manufactured December 31, 1880.	Total product.	Total completed product.
			<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1	Virginia	172	30,393,094	2,211	1,275,570	6,133	923,058	41,000,966	40,677,908
2	New Jersey	13	12,702,375	2,182,551	2,421,210	1,530,982	2,174,937	21,012,055	18,337,118
3	Missouri	61	10,007,068	370,890	3,240,930	44,435	317,037	14,869,336	14,572,329
4	New York	70	3,733,183	3,955,375	5,516,332	125,335	311,626	14,141,001	13,330,275
5	North Carolina	168	6,405,637		4,379,566	3,266	1,006,398	12,694,817	10,788,419
6	Ohio	41	4,018,632	3,631,010	3,472,230	15,050	499,054	11,635,985	11,136,931
7	Illinois	20	5,356,126	1,738,758	3,003,334	21,326	193,907	10,314,041	10,120,044
8	Kentucky	48	6,151,317	1,200,151	795,663	169	190,592	8,358,373	8,156,781
9	Maryland	16	125,368	151,388	4,168,741	319,407	701,317	5,466,721	4,764,904
10	Michigan	9		2,096,168	1,363,027		453,937	4,413,132	3,959,195
11	Wisconsin	5		697,253	2,761,340	3,513	132,706	3,595,331	3,402,015
12	Pennsylvania	30	134,793	74,441	1,603,738	626,762	307,334	2,747,068	2,430,734
13	Louisiana	45	32,434	1,223,536	220,125	38,732	57,310	1,572,637	1,514,327
14	Delaware	2	2,372		100	1,174,140	246,008	1,423,120	1,177,112
15	Massachusetts	9	362,720	110	16,919	66,264	72,193	513,206	446,013
16	Tennessee	21	258,115		12,362	1,473	17,169	289,110	271,950
17	Iowa	4		29,320	297,790		24,540	351,650	327,110
18	West Virginia	7	17,406		101,633		4,533	213,717	209,184
19	Arkansas	6	33,949				9,233	33,237	33,949
20	Georgia	6	55,526		308		1,029	56,863	55,834
21	California	2			48,682		14,362	63,544	48,682
22	Indiana	9	22,356	10	11,158		2,592	36,026	33,524
23	South Carolina	1	18,943					18,943	18,943
24	Kansas	1	23,200		2,638			25,838	25,838
25	Arizona	5			10,000		1,776	12,776	10,000
26	Texas	4			7,127			7,127	7,127
27	Connecticut	2			307	250	1,150	1,719	563
28	Mississippi	1	187				135	322	187
	Total	778	89,806,801	17,362,181	35,331,999	3,977,224	9,071,574	155,549,779	146,478,205

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, BY DISTRICTS: 1880.

States and Territories.	District.	Plug.	Fine-cut chewing.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Partly manufactured December 31, 1880.	Total manu- factured.	Total completed product.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Virginia	2	8,242,583		32,966	6,133	408,722	8,690,404	8,281,682
Do	3	14,627,428	2,211	882,486		373,806	15,885,001	15,512,125
Do	4	6,423,988		78,674		47,482	6,550,144	6,502,662
Do	5	10,053,282		280,902		92,988	10,427,172	10,394,184
Do	6	46,713		542			47,255	47,255
New Jersey	3		32,056	91,026	654,614	466,923	1,244,610	777,696
Do	5	12,702,375	2,150,495	2,330,184	876,368	1,708,014	19,767,436	18,059,422
Missouri	1	9,354,910	370,767	3,075,959	44,435	261,282	13,107,353	12,846,071
Do	2	15,593				578	16,171	15,593
Do	4	1,275,966		109,987		43,263	1,429,216	1,385,053
Do	5	126,259		56,369		191,122	191,122	182,628
Do	6	134,340	123	7,021		3,440	145,524	142,084
New York	1	3,130,517	42,252	775,496	7,059	256,067	4,211,331	3,053,264
Do	2	168,437	1,384,184	1,202,836	21,963	148,276	2,865,645	2,717,370
Do	3	494,229	1,015,698	786,741	94,394	189,875	2,580,937	2,391,062
Do	11		4,650	193,139		160	197,949	197,789
Do	12		84,440	322,577		10,026	417,052	407,026
Do	14		103,419	631,896			825,315	823,315
Do	21		305,305	239,635		59,856	645,856	636,000
Do	24		56,850	33,442		32,633	127,925	95,292
Do	26		173,785	127,194			300,979	300,979
Do	28		688,013	1,228,712		114,070	2,030,795	1,916,725
Do	30		6,760	18,774	1,919	64	27,517	27,453
North Carolina	2	65,838		1,092		1,563	68,493	66,930
Do	4	623,985		4,359,743	3,268	1,804,087	6,791,081	4,986,904
Do	5	5,193,945				63,729	5,257,674	5,193,945
Do	6	521,819		18,781		37,079	577,629	546,550
Ohio	1	663,650	2,093,660	1,581,206	14,280	196,702	4,549,498	4,352,796
Do	3	3,090,012	240,320	100,564	70	132,068	3,653,064	3,520,996
Do	6	26,848		2,074		596	29,510	28,023
Do	10		942,739	1,201,787		133,128	2,337,654	2,294,526
Do	11			2,134			2,134	2,134
Do	15	238,121		14,709		9,702	262,532	252,830
Do	18		354,900	419,726	700	25,058	800,684	774,720
Illinois	1	94,629	1,112,692	2,543,534	8,326	110,629	3,869,810	3,769,181
Do	4	1,896,449	620,066	458,957		80,100	3,061,572	2,981,472
Do	5			767	13,000		13,767	13,767
Do	13	3,365,048		686		3,268	3,808,952	3,365,684
Kentucky	2	237,368				5,168	242,536	237,368
Do	5	4,656,877		555,214	150	87,935	5,300,170	5,212,241
Do	6	1,238,129	1,209,151	238,213		99,564	2,785,057	2,685,493
Do	8	19,443		2,236		3,925	25,004	21,676
Maryland	3	125,368	161,888	4,168,741	319,407	701,817	5,466,721	4,764,904
Michigan	1		2,096,168	1,860,446		453,937	4,410,551	3,956,614
Do	4			2,581			2,581	2,581
Wisconsin	1		697,253	2,761,849	3,513	132,766	3,595,381	3,462,616
Pennsylvania	1	8,661	53,840	552,459	553,633	242,331	1,416,474	1,173,643
Do	8			33,166			33,166	33,166
Do	9				10,272	12,765	23,037	10,272
Do	12		20,250	300,823			321,073	321,073
Do	14			9,075		1,499	10,574	9,075
Do	20			2,774			2,774	2,774
Do	22	126,132		623,097	57,807	43,522	850,558	807,036
Do	23		351	82,344		6,717	89,412	82,695
Louisiana		32,434	1,223,536	220,125	38,732	57,810	1,572,637	1,514,827
Delaware		2,372		100	1,174,140	246,068	1,423,120	1,177,112
Massachusetts	3		110	9,227	1,124	688	11,149	10,461
Do	5	362,720		7,692	65,140	71,505	507,057	485,552
Tennessee	5	70,428		6,466	1,473	3,662	82,029	78,367
Do	8	187,687		5,896		13,567	207,090	193,583
Iowa	2			5,846		4,674	10,520	5,846
Do	3		29,320	270,450		16,816	310,586	299,770
Do	4			21,494		3,050	24,544	21,494
West Virginia	1	16,375		191,688		4,533	212,596	208,063
Do	2	1,121					1,121	1,121

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

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PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, BY DISTRICTS: 1880—Continued.

States and Territories.	District.	Plug.	Fine-cut chewing.	Smoking.	Snuff.	Partly manufactured December 31, 1880.	Total manufactured.	Total completed product.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Arkansas		83,949				9,288	93,237	83,949
Georgia	2	8,562				535	9,097	8,562
Do	3	46,904		308		494	47,706	47,272
California						14,862	63,544	48,682
Indiana	1	10,142		2,440			12,581	12,581
Do	6	5,885		6,990		50	12,875	12,825
Do	7	6,379	10	1,719		2,452	10,560	8,108
South Carolina		18,943					18,943	18,943
Kansas		23,200		2,688			25,948	25,948
Arizona				10,990		1,776	12,775	10,999
Texas	1			5,352			5,352	5,352
Do	3			1,775			1,775	1,775
Connecticut	1			307	256	1,156	1,719	563
Mississippi		187				186	322	187

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.—This manufacture has had a rapid development, doubling its production between 1870 and 1880, the average annual increase in the number manufactured exceeding 100,000,000, though the advance has not been constant in rate of progression. In four years, from 1870 to 1873, inclusive, the average increase was 212,000,000 per annum; but in the four subsequent years the average advance was scarcely 10,000,000. Since that date the former rate of development has been resumed. It will be seen that the comparatively non-progressive period is identical with that of industrial and financial stagnation. The manufacture of other products in the four years, including 1874 to 1877, averaged a little less than the production of 1873. Taking both branches of manufacture together, the average consumption of leaf tobacco in the five years following 1873 exceeded by only a few million pounds the requirements of that year.

It is proper to notice the fact that the crop of 1874 was a small one, which might naturally reduce the supply and increase the price, and thus restrict manufacture; yet the one preceding it was very large, furnishing a surplus for 1874 and 1875. The subsequent revival of manufacture has also shown acceleration coincident with the general increase of business prosperity. It therefore cannot well be doubted that "hard times" affects unfavorably the tobacco manufacture, and that its products, while by the force of habit holding imperative sway over the consumer, are still less necessary than bread, and less uniform in rate of consumption.

The cigar industry has a very wide distribution, penetrating every organized territory except Montana and Idaho. Only thirteen states, however, use above a million pounds of leaf each per annum, all of the remainder using but one tenth of the total volume. New York manufactures a third of all, and, with Pennsylvania, half of the entire product. Only one southern state, Florida, uses in manufacture a million pounds per annum.

The following statement shows, by states, the quantity of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and the number made in the calendar year 1880:

Rank.	States and Territories.	Leaf.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Leaf.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1	New York	21,950,781	821,351,885	384,082,420	24	Texas	117,324	4,917,172	153,900
2	Pennsylvania	10,778,611	480,273,088	2,230,390	25	Delaware	116,704	5,133,967	
3	Ohio	5,570,213	243,367,530	6,519,440	26	Maine	104,867	4,498,343	
4	Illinois	3,152,501	132,622,268	1,959,690	27	Georgia	70,819	2,788,890	
5	California	2,740,450	110,136,114	4,854,170	28	New Hampshire	64,931	3,056,915	229,500
6	Maryland	1,826,180	72,992,969	53,488,965	29	Vermont	59,749	2,269,835	
7	Michigan	1,761,213	72,567,520		30	Tennessee	45,986	1,909,100	
8	Massachusetts	1,567,484	55,661,728	5,904,785	31	North Carolina	38,725	1,959,780	2,347,208
9	Wisconsin	1,508,471	62,899,096		32	Alabama	37,693	1,294,500	
10	Missouri	1,252,890	54,040,795	33,000	33	Colorado	32,812	1,853,368	
11	New Jersey	1,174,218	50,090,475	11,016,800	34	South Carolina	28,324	1,130,030	
12	Indiana	1,070,723	44,544,087		35	Arkansas	27,826	1,240,210	
13	Florida	1,050,188	42,439,795	363,317	36	Oregon	19,866	784,250	
14	Louisiana	733,734	29,047,595	8,061,210	37	Dakota	12,675	558,050	
15	Kentucky	728,518	31,410,007		38	Utah	6,483	215,150	
16	Iowa	681,857	29,232,209		39	Arizona	5,675	249,425	
17	West Virginia	661,694	34,640,955		40	Washington	5,418	193,700	
18	Virginia	618,994	19,378,344	52,259,440	41	Mississippi	2,154	47,600	
19	Connecticut	574,189	24,678,317		42	New Mexico	873	35,350	
20	Minnesota	335,794	14,101,857		43	Nevada	515	16,150	
21	Kansas	272,531	11,337,680		44	Wyoming	232	9,200	
22	Rhode Island	173,180	7,813,695			Total	61,184,157	2,400,735,189	534,192,192
23	Nebraska	144,815	5,786,656						

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

The following statement shows, by revenue districts, the quantity of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and the number manufactured, in the calendar year 1880 :

States and Territories.	District.	Leaf.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	States and Territories.	District.	Leaf.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
New York	1	959, 016	39, 485, 335	2, 896, 140	New Jersey	3	104, 294	4, 504, 610	
Do	2	4, 743, 032	115, 958, 090	283, 628, 350	Do	5	720, 910	30, 359, 128	11, 015, 800
Do	3	11, 830, 584	403, 574, 038	5, 065, 751	Indiana	1	152, 312	6, 795, 624	
Do	11	121, 477	5, 516, 694		Do	4	108, 870	4, 294, 921	
Do	12	377, 069	16, 099, 799		Do	6	227, 849	9, 373, 950	
Do	14	496, 650	21, 897, 090		Do	7	155, 187	6, 287, 757	
Do	15	319, 343	12, 698, 440		Do	10	285, 705	11, 533, 864	
Do	21	271, 585	11, 259, 240	1, 463, 910	Do	11	149, 800	6, 257, 921	
Do	24	742, 844	30, 858, 120		Florida		1, 059, 188	42, 439, 735	563, 817
Do	26	840, 816	33, 986, 759		Louisiana		733, 734	29, 047, 595	8, 061, 210
Do	28	789, 610	20, 204, 274	01, 523, 278	Kentucky	2	27, 945	1, 156, 205	
Do	30	458, 755	19, 814, 057	5, 000	Do	5	394, 065	16, 834, 093	
Pennsylvania	1	3, 326, 594	148, 230, 694	2, 230, 390	Do	6	196, 954	8, 713, 071	
Do	8	1, 288, 050	57, 299, 756		Do	7	3, 498	140, 000	
Do	9	3, 800, 787	169, 402, 071		Do	8	17	700	
Do	12	301, 921	13, 305, 313		Do	9	106, 039	4, 565, 128	
Do	14	246, 285	10, 633, 905		Iowa	2	219, 352	9, 553, 817	
Do	16	308, 065	14, 549, 700		Do	3	157, 697	6, 792, 170	
Do	19	151, 575	6, 589, 624		Do	4	186, 538	8, 037, 492	
Do	20	67, 434	2, 865, 075		Do	5	118, 270	4, 898, 730	
Do	22	753, 302	37, 533, 730		West Virginia	1	602, 203	31, 924, 153	
Do	23	525, 598	28, 853, 500		Do	2	59, 371	2, 725, 800	
Ohio	1	2, 676, 899	111, 223, 516	6, 519, 440	Virginia	2	71, 738	2, 905, 207	
Do	3	554, 281	25, 343, 805		Do	3	424, 458	10, 951, 275	52, 259, 440
Do	4	140, 473	6, 065, 019		Do	4	2, 428	96, 108	
Do	6	82, 186	1, 406, 825		Do	5	26, 142	1, 430, 780	
Do	7	470, 623	23, 284, 774		Do	6	89, 173	3, 834, 874	
Do	10	346, 198	14, 490, 607		Connecticut	1	230, 025	10, 343, 468	
Do	11	159, 251	7, 391, 917		Do	2	335, 158	14, 334, 349	
Do	15	334, 990	15, 950, 400		Minnesota	1	85, 075	3, 543, 190	
Do	18	846, 312	33, 210, 607		Do	2	259, 659	10, 558, 607	
Illinois	1	1, 717, 191	73, 684, 627	1, 059, 690	Kansas		272, 531	11, 337, 630	
Do	2	353, 532	14, 593, 790		Rhode Island		173, 180	7, 813, 695	
Do	3	54, 001	2, 292, 106		Nebraska		144, 815	5, 786, 656	
Do	4	422, 574	17, 797, 314		Texas	1	69, 327	2, 370, 045	
Do	5	99, 829	4, 418, 441		Do	2	14, 930	633, 200	153, 900
Do	7	106, 559	4, 518, 475		Do	3	33, 067	1, 413, 927	
Do	8	134, 293	5, 683, 300		Delaware		116, 704	5, 133, 067	
Do	13	259, 427	9, 923, 645		Maine		104, 307	4, 498, 343	
California	1	2, 716, 110	114, 104, 119	4, 354, 170	Georgia	2	29, 733	1, 365, 715	
Do	4	33, 349	2, 031, 095		Do	3	40, 536	1, 423, 175	
Maryland	3	1, 072, 335	65, 383, 422	53, 483, 965	New Hampshire		64, 931	3, 056, 015	229, 500
Do	4	153, 845	7, 094, 547		Vermont		59, 749	2, 269, 335	
Michigan	1	876, 209	36, 053, 225		Tennessee	2	7, 054	333, 336	
Do	3	544, 830	22, 356, 133		Do	5	29, 264	1, 144, 510	
Do	4	156, 372	6, 322, 091		Do	8	9, 068	331, 210	
Do	6	183, 793	7, 335, 421		North Carolina	2	13, 175	540, 775	
Massachusetts	3	655, 551	26, 072, 704	5, 704, 935	Do	4	13, 607	309, 600	2, 347, 206
Do	5	229, 826	9, 353, 637	239, 800	Do	5	1, 945	91, 175	
Do	10	721, 057	19, 639, 335		Do	6	9, 998	1, 013, 230	
Wisconsin	1	1, 027, 453	42, 373, 075		Alabama	1	23, 743	915, 400	
Do	2	193, 973	3, 024, 457		Do	2	13, 945	379, 100	
Do	3	203, 880	8, 522, 853		Colorado		32, 312	1, 353, 363	
Do	6	74, 030	3, 172, 311		South Carolina		23, 324	1, 130, 930	
Missouri	1	847, 793	37, 103, 284	33, 000	Arkansas		27, 326	1, 240, 210	
Do	2	24, 276	1, 079, 491		Oregon		19, 366	734, 259	
Do	4	73, 755	3, 427, 952		Dakota		12, 675	553, 050	
Do	5	105, 151	4, 334, 566		Utah		6, 433	215, 159	
Do	6	196, 916	8, 095, 692		Arizona		5, 075	249, 425	
New Jersey	1	343, 014	15, 139, 739		Washington		5, 410	193, 760	
					Mississippi		2, 154	47, 600	
					New Mexico		373	35, 350	
					Nevada		515	16, 150	
					Wyoming		232	9, 200	
					Totals		61, 184, 157	2, 499, 735, 139	534, 192, 192

RANK OF STATES IN MANUFACTURE.

The foregoing tables indicate plainly the noticeable fact of the substantial separation of the cigar industry from the tobacco manufacture. The revenue laws forbid the union of the two branches in one factory, and the material used in the one is not, with certain slight exceptions, employed in the other. One industry is mainly confined to the northern states; the other less exclusively to the southern. One requires machinery in variety; the other is mainly the result of the skillful manipulation of human fingers, with the simplest aids in mechanical appliances, though there is a tendency to the larger use of mechanical aids in cigar-making, and machinery has been invented for the manufacture of cigarettes for which wonderful facility is claimed.

The rank of states in the relative importance of their manufactures is not indicated necessarily by their place in either of the foregoing lists, and it is therefore necessary to combine the two in order to show the real status of each state. The amount of raw material used and the tobacco consumed in the manufacture is the best criterion of relative superiority. The principal states may thus be classified in their order of pre-eminence, as a whole, and in either branch of manufacture.

In all products.		In cigars.		In plug and fine-cut.	
1	Virginia.	1	New York.	1	Virginia.
2	New York.	2	Pennsylvania.	2	New Jersey.
3	New Jersey.	3	Ohio.	3	Missouri.
4	Missouri.	4	Illinois.	4	New York.
5	Ohio.	5	California.	5	North Carolina.
6	North Carolina.	6	Maryland.	6	Ohio.
7	Pennsylvania.	7	Michigan.	7	Illinois.
8	Illinois.	8	Massachusetts.	8	Kentucky.
9	Kentucky.	9	Wisconsin.	9	Maryland.
10	Michigan.	10	Missouri.	10	Michigan.
11	Maryland.	11	New Jersey.	11	Wisconsin.
12	Wisconsin.	12	Indiana.	12	Pennsylvania.
13	California.	13	Florida.	13	Louisiana.
14	Louisiana.	14	Louisiana.	14	Delaware.
15	Delaware.	15	Kentucky.	15	Massachusetts.

So marked is the line of this separation in the case of Virginia, the first in manufacturing importance, using nearly three-fourths of the leaf produced, that of 49,380,111 pounds of tobacco used but 613,994 pounds are taken for the manufacture of cigars, and the state is not included in the above cigar list. Kentucky, the state which produces three-eighths of the national supply of raw material, is numbered fifteen in the same list.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia, the pioneer state in tobacco culture, with an experience of two and a half centuries in the business, should naturally be the first in manufacture. Though the dark shipping leaf, the characteristic product of early days, is yet exported in limited quantity, and other classes are sent to New York for the factory consumption of that vicinity, the quantity manufactured within the limits of the state is equivalent to five-eighths of the crop of the state, a portion of the leaf used being obtained in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Ohio. No other important tobacco-growing state utilizes so large a proportion of its product in manufacture. The second and third in manufacturing rank, New York and New Jersey, produce very little, and the fourth and fifth in order of importance, Ohio and North Carolina, are respectively the fourth and sixth in rank of producers.

A rude manipulation, for domestic use, was coincident with the first growing and curing; and as early as a century and a half ago it is recorded that a single individual, Colonel Woodford, manufactured annually 60 hogsheads of leaf.

The crop of 1879 was 171,120,784 pounds, and the manufacture of the same crop in 1880 was 49,380,111 pounds, of which all but 613,994 pounds went into plug and other forms of "manufactured" tobacco. The following statement shows the amount of material used and class of products made:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	48,428,505	Plug	30,303,904
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	284,875	Fine-cut chewing.....	2,211
Stems used in manufactured tobacco ...	52,737	Smoking	1,275,570
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes	613,994	Snuff	6,133
		Cigars	19,378,344
Total	49,380,111	Cigarettes.....do.....	52,259,440

RICHMOND.—Five cities appropriate all but a moiety of this industry: Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Danville, and Liberty. The former has long been distinguished as the seat of the plug manufacture. The lighter and drier types of tobacco, which are generally demanded by the popular taste and are so universally used in the

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

American manufacture of the different forms of chewing and smoking products, constitute the principal material worked in the Richmond factories. This quality of tobacco is mainly grown in the southern counties of Virginia, and in a belt running southwesterly through northern, middle, and western North Carolina. It is usually sold loose, and much of it is sold and resold in the local markets before reaching the manufacturer. The statement of materials used and products made is as follows:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	17, 155, 974	Plug	14, 627, 428
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	287, 308	Fine-cut chewing.....	2, 211
Stems used in manufactured tobacco	42, 343	Smoking	822, 486
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes	420, 951	Snuff	
Total	17, 865, 570	Cigars	10, 763, 039
		Cigarettes	52, 250, 440

LYNCHBURG.—This city is in the midst of large areas of profitable cultivation of popular varieties, making nothing but plug and smoking tobacco, using annually over 10,000,000 pounds of leaf, and producing 8,000,000 pounds of product. The statement of materials used and products made is as follows:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	10, 152, 518	Plug	7, 778, 774
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	13, 857	Fine-cut chewing.....	
Stems used in manufactured tobacco.....	6, 420	Smoking	171, 740
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes		Snuff	
Total	10, 172, 705	Cigars	
		Cigarettes	

PETERSBURG is engaged in the same line of production, with similar materials, presenting details as follows:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	9, 709, 481	Plug	8, 242, 583
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	10, 567	Fine-cut chewing.....	
Stems used in manufactured tobacco.....	3, 784	Smoking.....	32, 968
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes		Snuff	6, 183
Total.....	9, 723, 782	Cigars	
		Cigarettes.....	

DANVILLE has a growing industry on a smaller scale, showing results as follows:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	5, 477, 692	Plug	4, 332, 267
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	675	Fine-cut chewing.....	
Stems used in manufactured tobacco	77	Smoking.....	20, 368
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes		Snuff	
Total.....	5, 478, 444	Cigars	
		Cigarettes.....	

NEW YORK.

While producing the raw material, leaf tobacco, on a very limited area, New York stands second in the list of states prominent in its manufacture. Nearly all of the products of this industry are used for smoking, fine-cut and plug chewing constituting but one-seventh of the production of the state. The business of cigar-making has had an extraordinary development during the past ten years, reaching in 1880 a total of 821,351,885 cigars and 384,072,082 cigarettes. The materials used and products made in that year were as follows:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	12, 780, 322	Plug.....	3, 783, 183
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	519, 844	Fine-cut chewing.....	3, 955, 375
Stems used in manufactured tobacco	84, 143	Smoking.....	5, 516, 382
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes	21, 950, 781	Snuff	125, 335
Total.....	35, 344, 090	Cigars	821, 351, 885
		Cigarettes	384, 082, 420

Two-thirds of the material manufactured is manipulated in New York city, which is the first in rank in cigar production, and is credited with about one-fourth of the entire manufacture of the United States. Extensive buildings, fitted up with all the conveniences and appliances for economical manufacture and equipped with the best machinery available, the highest skill drawn from West Indian and European experience, and developed by continued practice of native workers, afford facilities which have built up a prosperous and substantial business. The extent of this business in 1880 is measured by the following statement:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	5,200,002	Plug.....	602,666
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	254,717	Fine-cut chewing.....	2,400,832
Stems used in manufactured tobacco....	20,573	Smoking.....	1,334,134
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes.....	16,583,616	Snuff.....	116,856
		Cigars..... number..	600,533,128
Total.....	22,073,908	Cigarettes..... do....	288,634,101

Across the East river, Brooklyn adds 39,485,335 cigars and 2,396,140 cigarettes to this production, and makes over 3,000,000 pounds of plug and fine-cut chewing and other products, using 5,060,836 pounds of leaf and other material. Rochester holds the third position in the manufactures of New York, using over 2,000,000 pounds of material per annum, making cigars principally, of which above 6,000,000 were produced in 1880. Albany, Buffalo, Troy, Morrisania, Elmira, and Hudson also contribute to the aggregate cigar production of the state.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey, by virtue of the remarkable development of the manufactures of tobacco, and notably of the plug chewing styles in Jersey City, is the third state in prominence of manufacture. The very limited production of cigars is even more notable here than the monopoly by New York city of that branch of the manufacture. This difference is thus shown by the record of 1880:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	16,910,020	Plug.....	12,702,375
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	721,888	Fine-cut chewing.....	2,182,551
Stems used in manufactured tobacco....	283,479	Smoking.....	2,421,210
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes.....	1,174,218	Snuff.....	1,530,982
		Cigars..... number..	50,000,475
Total.....	19,090,211	Cigarettes..... do....	11,015,800

MISSOURI.

The recent development of manufacturing in Missouri (Saint Louis principally) has been rapid. Its material has come from the Ohio valley, the accumulations of the favorite Burley of Cincinnati, rather than from the tobacco-fields of the Missouri valley. The adaptation of this variety to the plug manufacture was promptly recognized, and the result has been a triumph of progress in that direction, as will be seen by the following statement:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	13,515,783	Plug.....	10,907,068
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	403,115	Fine-cut chewing.....	370,890
Stems used in manufactured tobacco....	671,113	Smoking.....	3,240,030
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes.....	1,252,806	Snuff.....	44,495
		Cigars..... number..	54,040,795
Total.....	15,842,907	Cigarettes..... do....	33,000

OHIO.

The manufacture of tobacco, one of the earliest industries of this state, has steadily progressed with the growth of population and the extension of business, until it has reached a volume of production surpassed only by that of Virginia, New York, New Jersey, and Missouri, and by New York and Pennsylvania only in cigar-making. The character of the Ohio manufacture is shown by the following record of 1880:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	9,170,575	Plug.....	4,018,632
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	102,137	Fine-cut chewing.....	3,631,010
Stems used in manufactured tobacco....	315,322	Smoking.....	3,472,230
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes.....	5,570,213	Snuff.....	15,050
		Cigars..... number..	243,807,530
Total.....	15,158,247	Cigarettes..... do....	6,510,440

Cincinnati has long enjoyed distinction in the production of fine-cut chewing tobacco, but has not availed herself fully of the favorable situation for acquiring prominence in the plug chewing branch, the extension of which is so marked a feature of the recent history of tobacco manufacture. In the very heart of the Burley region, and fully cognizant of the utility and growing favor of the new variety for these forms of the compressed leaf, the manufacturers of Cincinnati have held tenaciously to the waning fortunes of the cutting trade and made comparatively slow advances in plug manufacture. This conservatism is seen in the following statement of the proportions of the different products made:

Materials.	Pounds.	Products.	Pounds or numbers.
Leaf used in manufactured tobacco.....	3,604,430	Plug.....	663,650
Scraps used in manufactured tobacco....	59,048	Fine-cut chewing.....	2,093,660
Stems used in manufactured tobacco.....	130,907	Smoking.....	1,581,200
Leaf used in cigars and cigarettes.....	2,076,899	Snuff.....	14,280
		Cigars..... number..	111,223,516
Total.....	6,471,284	Cigarettes..... do....	6,519,500

By reference to the statement for the entire state, the small proportion which plug forms in the production of Cincinnati is apparent. The principal place of its production is Middletown, in the Miami valley. There has been a considerable development of the tobacco industry in Toledo, where 6,044,790 cigars were made in 1880, and 988,234 pounds of smoking and 843,694 of fine-cut chewing tobacco were produced.

OTHER STATES.

In North Carolina, where the famous bright leaf of lemon-yellow, with its gradations of orange to dark mahogany, is found in perfection, manufacture has extended with great rapidity at a few points, its products being plug and smoking tobacco and cigarettes. The quantity of leaf, stems, and scraps used was 14,810,129 pounds, with which 6,405,587 pounds of plug and 4,379,567 of smoking tobacco were produced, with 1,959,780 cigars and 2,347,206 cigarettes.

Pennsylvania used 13,662,314 pounds of material, nearly all in the manufacture of smoking products, principally of home-grown leaf, making 489,273,088 cigars, 2,230,390 cigarettes, 1,603,738 pounds of fine-cut smoking, and a small proportion of chewing tobacco.

Kentucky manufactures but one-twentieth as much tobacco as is grown in the state, mainly at Louisville, the leading product being in plug form. In 1880 the quantity of material used was 8,514,269 pounds. There were 31,410,607 cigars made.

Maryland required 6,898,758 pounds of material for manufacture, of which 6,604,723 were used in Baltimore, mostly in smoking tobacco and cigars, producing 59,482,430 cigars and 53,488,965 cigarettes.

Four-fifths of the production of the tobacco manufacture is credited to ten states. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan use the larger portion of the remainder, though most of the states report a very limited quantity.

RANK OF CITIES IN MANUFACTURE.

The production of manufactured tobacco and cigars is confined almost exclusively to cities and towns, and seven-eighths of the former is made at twenty-seven points in fourteen states, and half of the product in six of the principal cities. The cigar industry has a wider distribution, though more than a fourth of the production is in the city of New York. There are ninety-five places of manufacture in the table on page 19, which include only four-fifths of the production. Taking tobacco products and cigars together, 85 per cent. of all is produced in the towns and cities of these lists. Among cities, New York requires the largest quantity of leaf tobacco in both branches of industry, using in 1880 one-tenth of the amount required throughout the country. Richmond comes next in manufacturing prominence as the great center of plug-tobacco manufacture. Jersey City occupies the third place, also manufacturing plug tobacco even more exclusively than New York is engaged in cigar manufacture. The principal manufacturing cities following in order are Saint Louis, Lynchburg, Petersburg, and Cincinnati. Danville, Virginia, stands next in rank, manufacturing between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 pounds of leaf, followed by Louisville, Brooklyn, Chicago, Baltimore, Durham (North Carolina), Detroit, and Philadelphia. Wilmington (Delaware) manufactures snuff principally, of which the production exceeds 1,000,000 pounds, and comprises nearly a third of the manufacture of this form of tobacco products.

While fully half of the "manufactures of tobacco" are produced south of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the making of cigars is essentially a northern industry, nine-tenths of the product being found north of Maryland and Kentucky. The cigar leaf is grown mainly in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ohio, and is naturally manipulated for ultimate consumption near the place of its culture and curing. The business requires no extensive machinery, and little training that is difficult or long continued. Native experience

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

is everywhere supplemented by imported skill, available in the immigration of every year; therefore the making of cigars becomes a village industry. From the accident of distribution of the seed-leaf or cigar varieties in the higher latitudes, it becomes a northern manufacture, the great predominance of the heavy dark tobacco between the latitude of 36° to 39°, in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, relegating the manufacture of chewing and smoking products, from a similar reason of contiguity, to the cities of the middle belt of states. Jersey City is a notable exception in the plug manufacture, and several northwestern cities, in the cutting line, have carried the southern leaf and labor into the cigar-making territory.

While there is a slight show of reprisal in the manufacture of cigars in Richmond and Norfolk, in Key West, and more extensively in Saint Louis and Cincinnati, scarcely 10 per cent. of the manufacture is found south of the seed-leaf territory. New York is the center of the industry, producing more than a fourth of the aggregate quantity manufactured in the United States, and Brooklyn, Binghamton, Syracuse, Rochester, Albany, Buffalo, Troy, Morrisania, Ithaca, Elmira, and other towns, increase the proportion of New York state to a third of all.

The following table shows the relative rank of cities and towns in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes in 1880:

Cities, etc.	Leaf used.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Cities, etc.	Leaf used.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	Pounds.	Number.	Number.		Pounds.	Number.	Number.
Total.....	48,389,611	1,950,933,654	527,140,518	Toledo, Ohio.....	145,096	6,044,700	.....
New York, N. Y.....	10,582,610	609,533,128	288,684,101	Wrightsville, Pa.....	143,744	5,710,400	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,320,594	148,230,604	2,230,389	Utica, N. Y.....	139,310	5,600,075	1,463,010
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2,076,809	111,223,510	6,519,509	Joliet, Ill.....	131,673	5,394,725	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	2,630,385	110,982,850	4,584,020	New Haven, Conn.....	122,458	5,250,845	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1,717,191	73,684,627	1,053,690	Jackson, Mich.....	122,215	5,427,980	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	1,532,147	59,482,430	53,488,905	Jersey City, N. J.....	117,209	6,390,678	10,998,078
Milwaukee, Wis.....	988,007	41,103,230	.....	Covington, Ky.....	107,197	4,380,060	.....
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	969,016	39,485,395	2,606,140	Providence, R. I.....	104,522	4,744,415	.....
Saint Louis, Mo.....	847,798	37,103,284	33,000	Chelsea, Mass.....	103,703	4,705,425	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	842,001	34,706,531	.....	Wilmington, Del.....	103,694	4,750,255	.....
Key West, Fla.....	835,052	35,203,905	.....	Washington, D. C.....	99,751	4,088,662	.....
New Orleans, La.....	733,734	29,047,595	8,661,210	Akron, Pa.....	95,587	4,448,975	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	678,030	27,260,900	.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	94,180	3,789,027	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	540,737	22,174,000	.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	91,770	3,661,748	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	521,408	22,403,378	.....	Saint Joseph, Mo.....	89,422	3,030,800	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	502,044	8,025,235	91,523,278	Elmira, N. Y.....	88,810	3,014,774	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.....	469,825	25,304,475	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	87,395	4,010,190	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	462,911	18,309,420	.....	Michigan City, Ind.....	85,511	3,029,435	.....
Boston, Mass.....	459,109	18,299,340	.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	83,158	3,008,800	.....
Allegheny, Pa.....	437,425	23,996,470	.....	East Prospect, Pa.....	82,212	3,094,150	.....
Richmond, Va.....	420,051	10,703,039	52,259,440	Leavenworth, Kans.....	80,405	3,280,395	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	399,443	16,783,075	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	75,624	2,840,570	.....
Louisville, Ky.....	390,552	10,097,253	.....	Suffield, Conn.....	74,065	3,244,035	.....
Terre Hill, Pa.....	386,501	10,951,000	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	74,831	3,500,175	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	380,744	10,391,362	.....	Eaton, Ohio.....	74,417	3,558,350	.....
Newark, N. J.....	368,811	15,708,762	.....	Columbia, Pa.....	73,548	3,062,700	.....
Westfield, Mass.....	305,824	12,392,268	.....	Paterson, N. J.....	72,139	3,240,350	0,000
Dayton, Ohio.....	302,900	13,818,556	.....	Staubenville, Ohio.....	67,068	3,379,950	.....
York, Pa.....	299,150	14,635,650	.....	Hudson, N. Y.....	65,029	2,016,425	.....
Manheim, Pa.....	272,190	12,373,325	.....	Pottsville, Pa.....	65,420	2,848,750	.....
Allentown, Pa.....	252,522	11,157,320	.....	Marietta, Pa.....	63,793	2,591,621	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	252,068	11,296,745	.....	Mansfield, Ohio.....	63,038	2,608,625	.....
Caldwell, Mich.....	248,396	10,196,875	.....	Ephrata, Pa.....	62,662	2,764,700	.....
Troy, N. Y.....	247,009	9,939,139	.....	Burlington, Iowa.....	61,702	2,575,450	.....
Reading, Pa.....	242,912	10,214,247	.....	Beloit, Wis.....	61,048	2,723,820	.....
Springfield, Mass.....	234,109	9,602,534	.....	Hartford, Conn.....	61,897	2,470,157	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	220,736	8,686,850	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	60,843	2,445,424	.....
Windsor, Pa.....	201,371	9,348,595	.....	South Norwalk, Conn.....	58,929	2,012,250	.....
Dallastown, Pa.....	188,175	9,125,825	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	58,663	2,579,400	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.....	178,407	7,601,725	.....	Bellefonte, Ill.....	58,440	2,415,240	.....
Lebanon, Pa.....	175,246	8,337,800	.....	Ottawa, Ill.....	57,291	2,301,750	.....
Hanover, Pa.....	175,234	8,214,350	.....	Germantown, Ohio.....	56,487	2,620,725	.....
Saint Paul, Minn.....	174,579	7,263,900	.....	Lower Windsor, Pa.....	55,817	2,629,775	.....
Morrisania, N. Y.....	164,576	7,115,305	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	54,555	2,306,075	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	160,455	6,429,542	.....	Akron, Ohio.....	52,963	2,355,775	.....
				Hellam, Pa.....	51,145	2,594,375	.....
				Cambridge, Ohio.....	50,079	2,486,800
				Norfolk, Va.....	47,629	2,015,614
				Durham, N. C.....	6,404	2,347,206

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The following table shows the relative rank of cities and towns in the manufacture of tobacco in 1880:

Cities, etc.	Leaf used.	Scraps used.	Stems used.	Plug made.	Fine-cut chewing.	Smoking.	Snuff.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Total.....	128, 072, 083	4, 467, 760	2, 587, 945	80, 117, 840	14, 020, 802	20, 203, 576	3, 474, 088
Richmond, Va.....	17, 155, 974	237, 308	42, 343	14, 027, 428	2, 211	822, 486	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	15, 587, 074	369, 325	.....	12, 702, 375	1, 045, 707	1, 599, 798	875, 385
Saint Louis, Mo.....	11, 631, 158	353, 383	670, 030	9, 354, 910	370, 767	3, 075, 959	44, 435
Lynchburg, Va.....	10, 152, 518	13, 857	6, 420	7, 778, 774	.....	171, 740	.....
Petersburg, Va.....	9, 769, 481	10, 507	3, 734	8, 242, 583	.....	32, 908	6, 133
Danville, Va.....	5, 477, 692	675	77	4, 332, 207	.....	20, 368	.....
New York, N. Y.....	5, 209, 062	254, 717	26, 573	602, 606	2, 409, 832	1, 384, 134	116, 850
Louisville, Ky.....	4, 891, 034	.....	.....	4, 645, 383	.....	555, 185	150
Durham, N. C.....	4, 435, 817	1, 183, 710	9, 560	6, 126	.....	4, 189, 937	.....
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	4, 038, 651	60, 687	2, 582	3, 130, 516	42, 254	775, 436	7, 059
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3, 604, 430	59, 048	130, 907	603, 050	2, 093, 660	1, 581, 206	14, 280
Detroit, Mich.....	3, 280, 874	235, 915	.....	.....	2, 096, 168	1, 859, 656	.....
Alton, Ill.....	3, 104, 697	.....	.....	3, 340, 873	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	3, 054, 959	1, 046, 882	970, 735	125, 306	151, 388	4, 168, 741	319, 406
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2, 960, 305	42, 294	173, 696	.....	307, 253	2, 761, 840	3, 513
Middletown, Ohio.....	2, 968, 665	.....	.....	3, 090, 012	.....	46, 700	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2, 931, 055	216, 450	282, 310	94, 629	1, 112, 602	2, 543, 534	8, 926
Winston, N. C.....	2, 726, 456	5, 484	.....	2, 312, 163	.....	.....	.....
Covington, Ky.....	2, 362, 280	26, 506	.....	1, 238, 129	1, 209, 151	238, 212	.....
Quincy, Ill.....	2, 239, 088	157, 242	99, 450	1, 186, 222	626, 006	456, 657	.....
New Orleans, La.....	1, 987, 159	2, 419	.....	32, 434	1, 223, 536	187, 881	58, 270
Reidsville, N. C.....	1, 682, 488	.....	68, 661	1, 416, 602	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1, 523, 847	62, 379	3, 206	8, 661	53, 840	552, 450	558, 683
Liberty, Va.....	1, 507, 619	22	.....	1, 183, 190	.....	22, 950	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	1, 448, 585	123, 375	7, 512	.....	642, 583	1, 167, 313	287, 950
Toledo, Ohio.....	1, 281, 417	5, 413	90, 140	.....	843, 694	988, 234	.....
Wilmington, Del.....	1, 130, 413	42	.....	2, 872	.....	100	1, 174, 140

CENSUS STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

VALUE OF LABOR, MATERIAL, AND PRODUCT.—The census enumeration of manufactures of tobacco in 1880 did not include quantities of material or product, but sought returns of values only and the wages paid for labor. The enumeration of 1870 included the quantities and values of material and product. The leaf tobacco used in manufactures is thus reported by the census of 1870 and by the revenue returns of 1880:

	1870.	1880.
In the manufacture of tobacco.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 106, 662, 313	<i>Pounds.</i> 145, 965, 607
In the manufacture of cigars.....	26, 008, 463	61, 184, 157
Total.....	132, 670, 776	207, 149, 764

This indicates an increase of 56 per cent. in ten years. The principal products are thus compared:

	1870.		1880.
Tobacco, chewing.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 66, 705, 700	Plug.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 30, 806, 801
Tobacco, smoking.....	24, 762, 211	Fine-cut.....	17, 302, 181
Snuff.....	2, 867, 191	Smoking.....	35, 331, 009
	94, 335, 111	Snuff.....	3, 977, 224
			146, 478, 205
Cigars..... number..	935, 868, 000	Cigars..... number..	2, 490, 735, 189
		Cigarettes..... do..	594, 102, 192

These figures show a relative decrease in the demand for fine-cut, both chewing and smoking, and a preference for cigars and cigarettes among smokers and for plug tobacco among chewers.

As the returns only of 1870 report quantities, it is impossible to make comparisons with other periods; and the revenue returns of 1880, though similar in scope, are not absolutely identical in method or material, as they are made under a law which maintains a surveillance over every individual who controls the smallest enterprise in manufacturing, requiring bonds for truthful returns, with a heavy penalty for failure. The census is limited to establishments making products exceeding \$500, and includes under one name or firm all manufactures working by contract under a single direction, and thus an apparently wide discrepancy appears, which is more nominal than real. Yet it is probable that many small manufactures, especially of cigars, whose production would add very little to the aggregate, may escape the census enumeration, and these causes make a discrepancy between the number of establishments reported by the census and the number of separate accounts presented in the revenue figures. An examination of the values of material and products for different periods will show that these discrepancies cannot be very serious. The statement is as follows:

Years.	TOBACCO.		CIGARS.		AGGREGATE.	
	Materials.	Products.	Materials.	Products.	Materials.	Products.
1860.....	\$13,024,988	\$21,820,595	\$3,511,312	\$0,068,778	\$10,536,300	\$80,889,313
1870.....	22,134,436	39,595,451	12,522,171	32,166,593	34,650,607	71,702,014
1880.....	34,397,072	52,793,050	29,577,833	64,505,175	63,974,905	110,772,631

The cost of manufacture has been apparently diminished by the concentration of capital and skill and by a thorough organization and division of labor, as the ratio between the value of material and product is less than in 1870 or 1860. The tax is not included in these valuations. In 1870 the average value of leaf used in manufactured tobacco was 12.8 cents; that for finished products, 43.4 cents for chewing, 30 for smoking, and 33.3 for snuff. The value of cigar tobacco was high in 1870, and was somewhat increased by imported leaf, which was used in cigars of the best quality, the average being 48.1 cents per pound. The cost of the material was increased in the finished product 87 per cent. in 1860, 107 per cent. in 1870, and only 83 per cent. in 1880. The increase in the value of products between 1860 and 1870 is \$40,872,731, and in ten years more \$45,010,587. The quantity of material used was nearly doubled in the last decade.

The rapid development of the cigar industry is shown in the increase of the employes, which has been fairly proportionate to the enlargement of capital and the wages paid. In the manufacture of tobacco there has been a large accession of laborers, a majority being females or boys under sixteen years of age, employed at comparatively low wages, and the increase of capital and wages paid are not in proportion to the enlargement in numbers. The comparison with previous enumerations is thus presented:

Years.	TOBACCO.			CIGARS.		
	No. of hands employed.	Capital.	Wages.	No. of hands employed.	Capital.	Wages.
1860.....	18,859	\$0,404,405	\$3,571,294	7,907	\$3,085,555	\$2,531,354
1870.....	21,709	13,555,814	5,210,033	26,049	11,368,510	9,098,709
1880.....	32,756	17,207,401	6,419,024	53,297	21,098,549	18,404,502

The capital employed in both branches of this industry amounts to \$38,905,950. New York has \$8,274,917 invested in cigar-making and \$3,236,830 in the tobacco manufacture, while Virginia, working far more material, though making a smaller value of product, has an investment of \$3,551,100 in tobacco manufactures and \$182,080 in the production of cigars.

The proportion of males and females employed is thus indicated: In tobacco factories in 1860 the number of males was 15,869, and of females 2,990; in 1870, 10,588 males above 16 years of age, 5,179 females above 15 years, and 6,032 children of both sexes; in 1880, 14,886 males above 16 years, 10,776 females above 15 years, and 7,094 children. In cigar factories in 1860 the number of males was 7,266, of females 731; in 1870, 21,409 males above 16 years, 2,615 females above 15 years, and 2,025 children; and in 1880, 40,099 males above 16 years, 9,108 females above 15 years, and 4,090 children. The proportion of females is largely increased in both branches of manufacture.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO AND SNUFF, BY STATES.

States.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
The United States	477	\$17,207,401	14,886	10,776	7,004	\$6,419,024	\$34,897,072	\$52,793,050
California	1	10,000	4			2,500	4,500	10,000
Connecticut	1	3,000	3			400	1,500	2,400
Georgia	1	10,000	15	2	13	3,000	10,000	15,000
Illinois	10	1,129,750	458	107	393	355,135	2,055,741	4,107,400
Indiana	1	2,000	5		1	500	400	1,800
Iowa	1	25,000	6	8		8,000	82,070	90,465
Kansas	1	3,500	4		3	1,200	3,500	5,700
Kentucky	28	1,069,800	1,059	530	382	344,210	2,232,030	3,734,835
Louisiana	8	348,000	127	6	88	70,540	242,100	424,085
Maryland	10	602,600	187	740	128	105,107	1,152,906	1,581,424
Massachusetts	7	257,400	60	158	9	40,131	118,130	217,778
Michigan	6	545,000	238	175	130	120,725	904,554	1,519,146
Missouri	43	1,440,200	1,008	231	515	493,550	4,243,014	5,280,338
New Jersey	6	1,293,000	900	1,094	181	923,350	3,402,940	5,063,040
New York	45	3,236,830	1,343	1,510	232	1,103,435	5,337,075	8,907,737
North Carolina	118	1,512,900	1,544	949	1,000	362,850	1,252,830	2,215,154
Ohio	26	1,332,345	734	450	367	393,083	3,108,926	4,378,302
Pennsylvania	11	398,070	136	122	16	71,084	572,456	910,204
Tennessee	7	105,800	36	12	12	10,250	38,820	66,000
Virginia	143	3,551,100	6,729	3,071	3,514	1,859,447	7,705,717	13,231,038
Wisconsin	3	331,000	200	6	20	78,500	786,645	978,281

STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
The United States	7,145	\$21,038,549	40,099	9,108	4,090	\$18,464,562	\$20,577,833	\$33,979,575
Alabama	7	9,300	20		2	10,410	8,050	22,500
Arkansas	4	10,750	24	2	6	16,371	40,400	78,902
California	176	1,831,503	3,238	110	203	956,639	2,060,275	3,947,353
Colorado	9	14,150	23	3		16,578	33,500	77,025
Connecticut	125	206,525	407	53	23	218,148	326,815	787,383
Dakota	1	3,000	13			6,000	10,000	18,000
Delaware	23	32,300	50	13	14	24,420	34,840	78,453
District of Columbia	43	25,950	81		8	31,628	45,602	118,318
Florida	51	461,750	1,495	497	201	400,616	555,107	1,347,555
Georgia	21	37,900	68	7	13	38,751	40,587	104,364
Illinois	532	1,050,871	2,382	215	232	1,101,786	1,702,458	3,704,990
Indiana	208	293,837	820	24	85	818,158	542,475	1,226,325
Iowa	133	263,075	400	39	59	226,961	376,621	830,097
Kansas	55	170,100	266	4	35	124,007	240,732	479,089
Kentucky	107	356,964	560	69	160	220,949	389,007	682,514
Louisiana	47	175,674	630	187	87	179,999	152,156	506,612
Maine	26	53,635	108	22	3	45,382	59,000	152,206
Maryland	369	623,607	1,184	118	104	499,606	711,680	1,730,604
Massachusetts	271	675,111	1,000	408	27	595,355	1,111,135	2,074,210
Michigan	162	694,392	1,208	150	156	541,727	968,410	2,146,989
Minnesota	54	142,362	221	2	42	142,368	211,250	562,234
Mississippi	1	500	1			250	600	1,400
Missouri	284	443,562	836	15	136	424,363	612,393	1,524,381
Nebraska	21	56,350	77	5	14	46,002	81,104	183,317
Nevada	1	1,000					500	1,000

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

States and Territories.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
New Hampshire	22	\$10,285	41	12	1	\$18,169	\$24,912	\$85,940
New Jersey	283	479,595	701	71	70	332,276	800,706	1,508,810
New Mexico	1	1,000	1			550	500	2,000
New York	1,083	8,274,917	13,098	5,039	995	7,671,831	11,942,048	24,707,504
North Carolina	8	13,500	37	3	2	12,028	21,725	46,200
Ohio	652	1,341,070	3,589	552	571	1,495,859	2,004,439	5,018,038
Oregon	3	2,925	7		1	4,060	2,850	11,000
Pennsylvania	1,377	2,934,819	5,004	1,329	564	1,885,530	3,144,977	6,000,093
Rhode Island	49	51,975	113	70	2	53,974	90,247	191,752
South Carolina	9	11,000	40		1	14,301	12,572	38,402
Tennessee	7	14,000	31	4	4	6,210	10,180	25,210
Texas	31	31,300	104	5	1	67,556	99,200	263,810
Utah	2	13,500	10		1	6,940	3,500	12,400
Vermont	10	32,150	47	4	1	23,325	43,720	83,955
Virginia	56	182,080	385	21	83	115,230	210,408	483,953
Washington	2	2,200	5		1	2,750	4,200	8,400
West Virginia	67	167,815	300	5	27	111,739	258,830	452,993
Wisconsin	152	424,750	1,074	44	95	445,504	575,377	1,340,925

STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURES OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO AND SNUFF IN THE CITIES NAMED.

Cities.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
Philadelphia	4	\$274,000	79	54	15	\$40,400	\$288,351	\$500,570
Boston	2	220,000	51	157	9	43,031	108,183	191,538
Brooklyn	10	1,059,890	129	466	1	198,770	931,250	2,302,793
New York	17	1,015,540	826	750	46	645,237	2,087,697	4,320,972
Cincinnati	13	490,645	431	85	60	101,986	1,138,489	1,598,486
Cleveland	2	105,000	23	62		28,000	354,500	433,000
Chicago	4	287,500	142	97	15	77,000	1,206,187	1,887,598
Baltimore	10	602,600	187	740	128	165,107	1,152,906	1,531,424
Saint Louis	21	1,146,200	763	146	325	402,959	3,950,959	4,819,700
Jersey City	1	1,000,000	929	1,966	136	893,040	3,033,327	4,478,075
Louisville	9	400,000	742	436	203	188,517	1,162,891	2,312,802
Milwaukee	3	331,000	200	6	20	78,500	786,645	978,281
New Orleans	8	348,000	127	6	88	70,540	242,100	424,085

STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURES OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES IN THE CITIES NAMED.

Cities.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
Philadelphia	473	\$1,268,465	1,742	253	143	\$802,540	\$1,085,525	\$2,017,725
Boston	88	135,556	333	103	15	190,076	253,413	524,283
Brooklyn	341	376,590	519	17	56	228,141	381,589	977,480
New York	701	5,858,448	9,423	4,575	478	6,066,455	8,805,147	18,347,198
Cincinnati	250	740,985	2,069	372	384	901,028	1,043,060	2,767,401
Cleveland	68	106,950	299	36	11	119,315	166,320	366,412
Chicago	237	538,350	1,489	134	101	701,573	1,058,910	2,315,174
Baltimore	329	538,282	1,050	115	84	402,099	617,585	1,551,014
Saint Louis	201	272,925	576	6	72	295,967	312,725	888,093
Buffalo	40	196,929	250	11	41	114,470	241,758	404,046
Jersey City	40	80,125	127	1	7	56,507	83,454	185,793
Louisville	54	248,287	336	67	111	141,148	245,863	684,842
Milwaukee	56	233,375	733	4	77	301,934	344,939	835,506
Newark	61	153,745	176	46	33	162,892	331,672	550,372
New Orleans	47	175,674	680	187	87	179,999	152,156	506,012

CHAPTER III.—TAXATION AND REVENUE.

ORIGIN OF THE TAX.

All products of industry, whether of daily necessity or of luxury, were absolutely free of excise until the need of large revenues was imperative, and when the revenue system was an idea not yet formulated into law tobacco was one of the first objects of proposed taxation. Usage of European governments, either in heavy excise or entire monopoly, naturally suggested the levying of a duty upon the manufacture.

A tax upon the leaf was at first proposed, which was soon seen to be impracticable. Even the proposition to tax the leaf tobacco of exportation was offered, notwithstanding the constitutional inhibition of export duties and the practical impossibility of collecting a tax upon foreign consumption, which existed only because our tobaccos were the cheapest (as well as the best) in the world, and because an imposition of any available tax would instantly destroy the trade. This was seen by all who knew the conditions upon which the exportation existed, and was at once accepted as a finality in leaf taxation. It was also seen that the machinery for collecting a tax of the grower would be too extended to be practicable, and would be contrary to the accepted theory that taxation should be placed upon manufactures, and not upon raw products in first hands. Under these circumstances the revenue taxes upon the manufacture of tobacco in its various products, with licenses of the agencies of distribution, were enacted. These taxes have been in force for twenty years, and have borne an important part in procuring the necessary revenues of the government, as will be shown briefly by the condensed but comprehensive statistics which follow.

Manufacturers readily acquiesced in what was deemed a necessity for procuring revenue, first, to carry on the military operations of the government, and afterward to provide for the payment of the debt and for pensions, and soon the governmental supervision of the industry came to be recognized as a potent regulator of the business, favoring its organization upon a basis of uniformity and regularity, and affording, incidentally, protection against unscrupulous and fraudulent practice; and the loss of revenue by concealment or obstruction on the part of manufacturers has, therefore, been not only reduced to a minimum, but it is believed by revenue officials to be inappreciable nearly throughout the entire field of manufacture.

On one point manufacturers have been properly apprehensive. They have feared the disturbing influence of legislative agitation, having become sensitive to its injurious effects during the repeated discussions which have attended the frequent changes of the rate of taxation. For several years there has been but little change, and many prominent manufacturers have freely expressed the hope of a continuance of current rates in preference to suffering the disturbance of trade consequent upon any change whatever, asserting their preference for a permanent maintenance of such rates to any reduction short of the entire abolition of the tax. (a)

The general system of administration is under the direction of a commissioner of internal revenue, with an adequate corps of assistants, and with sufficient clerical force in the home office. The field of internal revenue collection is divided into 126 districts, with a collector in each district, appointed by the President of the United States. These districts are divided into divisions, each in charge of a deputy collector, designated by the collector and acting under his directions, and reporting to him. Then there are gaugers and storekeepers. For further supervision, and for the detection and suppression of fraud, there are internal revenue agents, who are assigned to certain districts, and are frequently changed from one district to another, at the discretion of the commissioner of internal revenue. The most common attempts at defrauding the revenue are by the refilling and the re-use of stamped packages of cigars and of manufactured tobacco. The requirement of reports under oath and of having factories ever open to inspection tend greatly to limit attempts to defraud the government.

RATE OF TAXATION.

The taxation of tobacco originated in the act of July 1, 1862, which went into effect in September following. The law established the rate at 5 cents per pound for unstemmed smoking, with 2 cents for stemmed, which was increased to 5 cents by the act of March 3, 1863. The same enactment increased the rate on such grades of chewing-tobacco as were worth less than 30 cents from 10 to 15 cents, making the tax uniform on all grades. Snuff, which was at first taxed at 20 cents, was made to pay 40 cents by the act of March 3, 1865, which went into operation April 1. At the same time the rate was increased to 30 cents on hand-twisted tobacco, 35 cents on smoking tobacco, and to 40 cents on other manufactures. Again, in August, 1866, as provided by the law of July 13, taxes were increased

^a After the submission of this report Congress enacted a law, March 3, 1883, which reduced the rates of taxation then in force to rates as follows, to take effect May 1, 1883: On all manufactures of tobacco, 8 cents; on cigars, \$3 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 50 cents; but if weighing more than three pounds, \$3 per thousand. Special tax for dealer in leaf tobacco, \$12; for retail dealer in leaf tobacco, \$2 50; manufacturers' special tax, \$5; dealers' tax, \$2 40. Peddler's tax: First class, \$30; second class, \$15; third class, \$7 20; fourth class, \$2 40. Cigar manufacturers' special tax, \$6. Under the act of March 3, 1883, farmers will be permitted to sell on their farms tobacco of their own growing directly to consumers to an amount not exceeding 100 pounds annually, and a tax is not required of a farmer or lumberman who furnishes rations of tobacco to his laborers, not to exceed 100 pounds during each tax year, provided he is not engaged in the business of a merchant, selling to others beside his own laborers.

to 40 cents for chewing, the same for smoking, except for smoking not sweetened, stemmed, or butted, for which the rate was 15 cents, and to 30 cents for fine-cut shorts and hand-twisted. This was the culmination of tobacco taxation, and subsequent efforts for reduction were so far successful that the rate for stems was placed by the act of July 20, 1868, at 16 cents, and for partially stemmed chewing and smoking tobacco and for snuff 32 cents, which took immediate effect. Again, a reduction to 20 cents on all manufactures except the cigar class went into effect July 1, 1872, and an increase to 24 cents occurred under the law of March 3, 1875. The rate of 16 cents went into operation May 1, 1879.

The tax on cigars, as first imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, went into effect September 1 of the same year, and was as follows: On cigars valued at not over \$5, \$1 50 per thousand; over \$10 and not over \$20, \$2 50; over \$20, \$3 50. This tax was increased by the act of June 30, 1864. Cheroots, worth not over \$5 per thousand, were taxed \$3 per thousand; cigars, worth not over \$5, \$3; over \$5 and under \$15, \$8; over \$15 and under \$30, \$15; over \$30 and under \$45, \$25; and over \$45, \$40 per thousand. On cigarettes valued at not over \$6 per 100 packages of 25 each, \$1 per 100 packages; valued at over \$6, \$3; cigarettes made wholly of tobacco, \$3 per thousand. The rate of taxation was again changed by the law of March 3, 1865: Cigars and cheroots made wholly of tobacco, \$10 per thousand; cigarettes, valued at not over \$5 per 100 packages of 25 each, 5 cents per package; valued at over \$5, 5 per cent. Answering the demand for reduction the law of July 13, 1866, fixed the tax on cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots worth not over \$8 per thousand at \$2; over \$8 and under \$12, \$4 per thousand; over \$12, the tax of \$4, with an addition of 20 per cent. per thousand. This low rate did not long continue, for by the act of March 2, 1867, cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes of all descriptions were taxed \$5 per thousand, which was amended by the act of July 20, 1868, when cigarettes not weighing over 3 pounds per thousand were taxed \$1 50, and those weighing over 3 pounds \$5 per thousand. By the law of March 3, 1875, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions were taxed \$6 per thousand; cigarettes under 3 pounds, \$1 75; and over, \$6 per thousand.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

The legal requirements, regulations, and limitations of the tobacco revenue system have been various and complicated. The initiation was experimental, and every step of progress involved a necessity for a modification of existing regulations and new provisions of law. The officers charged with the execution of these provisions were constantly met with practical difficulties, requiring ingenuity and assiduity to surmount, and in this work they received much valuable suggestion from the manufacturers themselves, whose familiarity with every detail enabled them to furnish important aid in simplifying the machinery of supervision.

The magnitude of interests involved, the extent of country covered, the variety of production regulated by this revenue system, and its success in collecting large revenues without loss or friction, and at a cost less than a low rate of interest on the amount annually collected, give it an importance which has attracted the attention of foreign peoples and governments. It is not proposed here to give a voluminous description of this system, but it may be desirable to present its main features, with a condensed popular rendering of the meaning of existing laws regulating and controlling its work. This is briefly attempted in the following epitome.

DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO.—A dealer in leaf tobacco, whether selling for himself or on commission, is required to pay a special tax of \$25, which gives him the right to sell to three classes of purchasers only: (1) to other dealers who have paid a special tax; (2) to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars; and (3) to purchasers of leaf tobacco for export. A dealer selling to any other persons, or a person who sells leaf tobacco in less quantities than the hogshead, case, or bale, becomes a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, and is required to pay a special tax of \$500; and, if his annual sales exceed \$1,000, an additional tax of 50 cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000. Retail dealers whose sales exceed \$1,000 are required to make return of the excess of sales before the 10th day of January and July of each year, and the collectors receiving such returns must forward them at once to the commissioner of internal revenue, who will make assessments and forward them to the collector for collection of the tax.

Exemptions.—A farmer or planter selling tobacco produced on his own land or by tenants is exempt from the special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco. The law also exempts the executor or administrator of any farmer or planter and the guardian of any minor from special tax as a dealer in leaf tobacco produced by such farmer or planter, executor, administrator, or guardian, or received by them as rents from their tenants.

The grower is not required to pack his tobacco in hogsheads or otherwise, but may sell it loose in bulk, provided he does not sell, consign, transfer, or dispose of it to other persons than those who have paid the special tax as leaf dealers, manufacturers, or purchasers of leaf tobacco for export.

Keeping books.—Every dealer in leaf tobacco is required daily to make identical entries upon two books, one of which is to be furnished by the government, of the number of hogsheads, cases, and pounds of leaf tobacco purchased or received by him on consignment, assignment, transfer, or otherwise, and of whom purchased or received. He must also make a similar record of sales, giving name and residence of the purchaser, and, if shipped, to whom shipped and to what district. One of these books must be kept at the dealer's place of business, and be open to the inspection of any internal-revenue officer or agent at all times; the other, the property of the government, is to be handed over to the collector of the district at the end of each year, or upon discontinuance of business during any year. Leaf dealers are also required to make an inventory of the stock on hand on the 1st

day of January, and at the time of commencing and of closing business, if before or after the 1st of January, and to enter the inventory in the book belonging to the government. Willful neglect or refusal to keep the books in the manner prescribed render the dealer in leaf tobacco liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, and to imprisonment for not more than one year. Retail dealers are also required to keep a book for the daily entry of purchases and sales, to be open at all times to inspection as above.

SALE OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—As the law requires that manufactured tobacco shall be put up in certain packages of certain form, and as the tax is not imposed on the raw or leaf tobacco, it is important that its meaning should be made clear. The present tax of 16 cents per pound is imposed upon all tobacco twisted by hand or reduced from the leaf into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, with or without the use of machinery, or without being pressed or sweetened. A radical change in the leaf or extended modes of preparation or process of reduction is not necessary to constitute a taxable manufacture. Tobacco twisted by hand or prepared by the simplest process for consumption or use is manufactured tobacco, and is taxable at the rate given above. The tax of 16 cents a pound is also imposed on “all refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings”, and any of such put up for general sale becomes, in the meaning of the law, manufactured tobacco, and any person purchasing such scraps, clippings, waste, etc., and submitting them to any process or manipulation, or putting them up for sale, will be held as a manufacturer, and be liable both to the special and the specific tax.

Snuff-flour, not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further processes, may be sold by the snuff-grinder in bulk without payment of tax. Such sales, however, can only be made on a special permit from the collector, upon satisfactory evidence that the purchaser is a manufacturer and has complied with the law. Snuff-flour sold without a permit will be held to have been sold for consumption. When sold for consumption it must be put up in packages, and be stamped in the same manner as snuff.

Manufacturers.—Manufacturers of tobacco or snuff are required to pay a special tax of \$10. A manufacturer is one “whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who employs others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, by any manipulation of leaf or partially manufactured tobacco, or snuff or scrap, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco for any process of handling or working leaf tobacco”.

Manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars are not required to pay a special tax as dealers for selling their products at the place of manufacture. When, however, a manufacturer removes his goods from the place of manufacture to a store or a separate salesroom for sale, he is liable to the dealer's tax of \$5. As a manufacturer he can only sell his products in original packages, stamped according to law.

Manufacturers who are also dealers in leaf and manufactured tobacco are not allowed as dealers to occupy a portion of the bonded factory premises for the purpose of storage, sale, or delivery of such tobacco.

This law does not apply to sheriffs or other officers acting under order or process of any court or magistrate, nor trustee or other fiduciary legally acting under the power vested in him.

Bond.—In accordance with the provisions of section 3355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 1, 1879, any person manufacturing tobacco or snuff without giving a bond shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, and be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years. Every manufacturer, before commencing business, is required to make a statement to the collector as to his place of manufactory, number and kind of machines, etc., and also to give immediate notice to the collector of his district of any addition of any machinery whatever. The collector is required to furnish a certificate embodying the information for which the bond has been given, which certificate must be conspicuously posted within the factory. Any manufacturer who neglects or refuses to comply with this requirement shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

The penal sum of the manufacturer's bond is fixed by law at from \$2,000 to \$20,000. The sum within these limits is fixed by the collector of the district, with right of appeal to the commissioner of internal revenue. New bonds are not necessary by reason of the amendatory act of March 1, 1879, and where no changes are made, and sureties are deemed good and sufficient, the same bond may continue year after year without renewal.

Sign.—Every manufacturer is required to keep on the side or end of his building where business is conducted a sign in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and business (section 3356, Revised Statutes).

Section 3357 of the Revised Statutes requires that the several manufactories in each collector's district be numbered consecutively, the numbers attaching to the factories or buildings, and not to the manufacturers.

Changes.—Collectors are required to report monthly all changes occurring in their districts and the number of tobacco and cigar manufactories, giving the names of the persons discontinuing or commencing business, location and number of the factory, sum of bond, and number of machines and men employed in making cigars.

Records.—Deputy collectors, except where otherwise provided, must record in a book kept for the purpose the name and residence of every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff in their several divisions and the number and location of the factory. Under the name of each manufacturer must be recorded all inventories required by law and abstracts of monthly returns. Deputy collectors are also required to visit every manufactory in their districts once a month, making careful inspection, and report the condition of and changes in machinery, and number of men in each, which factories are running on full time and are complying with the law, or those which are not, naming the particulars.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.—Refuse scraps, cuttings, or sweepings of tobacco for export must be entered by the manufacturer for export in bond under the same rules and regulations governing the shipment and exportation of other kinds of taxable tobacco. When a manufacturer desires to sell his shorts, clippings, and other material to another manufacturer, he is required to apply to the collector for a special permit to make such sale and transfer, stating the number of the factory, the kind and quality of tobacco he wishes to sell, and the name of the manufacturer to whom he wishes to sell, with the number of the factory and the district and state where located. If both the selling and purchasing parties reside in his district, or in different districts, the collector may grant permits, with referring application, to the commissioner, if furnished with satisfactory evidence that the manufacturers are duly qualified. All other applications must be made through the collector to the commissioner of internal revenue. Scrap tobacco, or refuse from the barns of the grower or the warehouses of the dealers and reprizers in the county which has become broken in handling, may be sold in bulk to a manufacturer or leaf dealer, but cannot be put upon the market for general sale and consumption without the payment of the tax on other scrap tobacco.

Fine-cut shorts may be sold in bulk like scraps by one manufacturer to another, but if put up for general sale they must be packed in 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 ounce packages, and stamped like other small packages. Shorts cannot be packed in 10, 20, 40, and 60 pound packages, the same as fine-cut chewing.

PACKAGES.—Section 3362 of the Revised Statutes, as amended March 1, 1879, requires that manufactured tobacco and snuff be put up in the following packages: (1) Cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco, in wooden packages not exceeding 200 pounds net weight; (2) all fine-cut chewing tobacco in packages containing 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 ounces, or in wooden packages containing 10, 20, 40, and 60 pounds each; (3) all smoking tobacco, and all cut and granulated tobacco, other than fine-cut chewing, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing which have passed through a riddle of 36 meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, in packages containing 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 ounces each; (4) all snuff in packages containing one-half, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 16 ounces, or in bladders and jars not exceeding 20 pounds each; (5) all kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 ounces each.

Upon all packages of cavendish, plug, or twist tobacco, or fine-cut chewing tobacco, containing 10, 20, 40, or 60 pounds, the manufacturer's name, locality and number of the manufactory, and the gross and net weight and tare are required to be printed or marked.

Upon every package of tobacco, whether put up in wood or otherwise, the law requires the number of the factory, district, and state to appear, with a notice stating that the manufacturer of the tobacco has complied with all the requirements of law, and a caution to every person, under penalties, not to use the package for tobacco again.

Section 3362 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 1, 1879, provides that wood, metal, paper, or other materials may be used separately or in combination for packing tobacco, snuff, and cigars, under such rules as the commissioner of internal revenue may establish. Manufacturers wishing to substitute packages made of other materials than the wooden box used for cigars or fine-cut, cavendish, plug, or twist tobacco, or the bladders and jars used for snuff, must submit samples of such packages to the commissioner of internal revenue for his approval. They must be accompanied by a statement naming the material used, for what goods intended, and the capacity of the package in pounds if for tobacco and snuff, or number if for cigars. The mode in which the marks, brands, labels, and stamps may be put upon the packages must also be shown.

Section 3362 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, provides that wooden packages, or their substitutes, used for cavendish, plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobacco, put up in 10, 20, 40, and 60 pound packages, shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name, locality and number of the factory, and the weight of the package. The marking as above on all bulk packages other than wood will be required separately or in combination, and in no case is a proprietor's name to be printed or marked on the box.

STAMPS.—Section 3367 of the Revised Statutes provides that the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be prepared a suitable and special stamp for payment of the tax on tobacco and snuff.

All tobacco and snuff, whether of domestic manufacture, and all tobacco imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse, must be lawfully packed and stamped before sale, without exception, under a penalty for failure or refusal of not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years (section 3363, Revised Statutes).

Removal from a factory of unstamped tobacco for home use or export is punished by a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and an imprisonment of from six months to two years (section 3374, Revised Statutes).

The commissioner of internal revenue and Secretary of the Treasury, by section 3446, Revised Statutes, are empowered to change the style or material of any stamp or label, and the directions concerning their use.

On tobacco.—(1) Strip stamps, issued in sheets, of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 ounces, which can be used on all legal packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings; (2) stamps issued in sheets, of the denominations of one-half, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 pounds, used only on cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco; (3) registered stamps, issued in books, of the denominations of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 pounds. These

stamps are to be used on cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco, and the 10, 20, 40, and 60 pound stamps, without coupons, on packages of fine-cut chewing tobacco; (4) a registered stamp, issued in books, for tobacco and snuff intended for export.

On snuff.—Stamps are issued in sheets of the denominations of one-half, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 16 ounces, and registered stamps in books, without coupons, of the denominations of 10 and 20 pounds. These must never be used on packages of tobacco, and *vice versa*.

On cigars.—Strip stamps, issued in sheets, for boxes containing 25, 50, 100, 200, 250, and 500 cigars respectively, are used upon both domestic and imported cigars and on cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds to the thousand, and a registered stamp for cigars intended for export.

On cigarettes.—Stamps in sheets, for packages or parcels containing 10, 20, 50, and 100 cigarettes respectively, must be used on all cigarettes weighing less than 3 pounds to the thousand.

Provision has also been made by the department for stamped tin-foil wrappers of 1-ounce denomination, the foil and any extra printing to be at the expense of the manufacturer. Manufacturers desiring to use these wrappers are required to furnish the collector of their district with estimates of the quantities they will from time to time severally require. Upon receipt of the requisition, these will be printed, and the contractor will be authorized to hold them, subject to the order of the collector of the district where the factory is located. No order will be issued by the collector to any manufacturer until the full amount of the tax represented by the stamps have been paid.

How affixed.—Each package of tobacco and snuff containing 10 pounds or upward should have affixed a registered stamp of a denomination comparing with the net weight of the package when the weight is in even pounds. If the net weight is such that no single stamp will suffice, the nearest denomination to the weight should be affixed, and the difference should be made up by affixing one or more stamps of a smaller denomination to the amount of tax due.

Under the requirement of sections 3369 and 3446 of the Revised Statutes, stamps must be attached to all kegs, drums, pails, half-barrels, and barrels of fine-cut chewing tobacco across the staves, in such manner as to cover as many staves between the first and second tier of hoops as possible. On boxes or caddies of plug or other chewing tobacco stamps must be affixed over a corner or angle equidistant from the two ends, in a groove of one-eighth of an inch cut, for the prevention of its displacement. All strip stamps must be so attached as to seal the package and be inevitably destroyed in opening. Small stamps must be canceled by writing or printing the date and the manufacturer's initials, and must be so affixed as to be destroyed, if possible, in opening. Like provisions are made for the cancellation with hand-stamp or steel die of stamps on the various forms of chewing tobacco. Cigar stamps must be canceled by stencil, with the name and date. Custom stamps must bear the name of the inspecting officer, date, and vessel, and when bonded the stamps must be canceled by the owner in the presence of the custom-house officers. Stamps applied to bags must close the open end, and upon the requisition of the proper custom-house officer will be sold to the owners or consignees by the collector of the district in which the custom-house is located.

All manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, are made liable to the same taxes as are imposed on like goods manufactured in the United States, and are to have the same stamps respectively affixed and canceled.

Dealers cannot sell unstamped goods, and are not only held responsible for the stamping of all manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars in their possession, and which were manufactured or imported prior to the passage of the act of July 20, 1868, but are forbidden to use, sell, or offer for sale, or to have in possession, goods manufactured subsequent to the above date which are not put up in proper packages, properly stamped, and the stamps canceled.

Collectors are authorized to sell stamps only (1) to manufacturers who have given bonds; (2) to owners or consignees of tobacco or snuff, or importers of cigars, upon requisition of the proper custom-house officer; and (3) to persons required by law to affix the same on tobacco lawfully on hand unstamped. The collector alone can sell stamps, and their sale by any other person is illegal.

Sections 3369 and 3395 of the Revised Statutes declare that every collector shall keep an account of the number, amount, and denomination values of all stamps sold by him to each manufacturer and to other persons described in said sections. The keeping of this account in connection with the monthly returns is deemed of much importance as a check upon manufacturers.

Destruction of stamps on empty packages.—The sale of tobacco, snuff, and cigars can only be made by manufacturers in whole packages. Retail dealers, however, are authorized to sell manufactured tobacco at retail from wooden packages which have been properly stamped, etc., and cigars from boxes. Dealers should in all cases preserve the evidence which the stamp furnishes that the tax has been duly paid on the goods they are selling.

Section 3376 of the Revised Statutes also imposes a fine of \$50, with imprisonment of from ten days to six months, for neglect to destroy stamps upon packages or boxes of tobacco, snuff, or cigars as soon as they are emptied. This provision applies not only to retail dealers, but to consumers.

To sell, give away, buy, or accept any empty stamped package whatever, or the stamps taken from such package, renders the person liable to a fine of \$100 and an imprisonment of from twenty days to six months. Any

manufacturer or other person who uses such stamped package after having been emptied, or has in his possession or uses any fraudulent stamps, or who sells from a box fraudulently stamped, is liable to a fine of from \$100 to \$500, and an imprisonment of from one to three years.

In all cases, tobacco, snuff, or cigars, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, when sold by any officer or agent of the government for the benefit of the United States, must, before being delivered, have affixed to the package containing the same the proper revenue stamps.

If such abandoned, condemned, or forfeited goods, when offered for sale, will not bring a price equal to the tax—16 cents a pound on tobacco and snuff, or \$6 per thousand on cigars—the law forbids the sale for consumption in the United States. Such goods may be sold for export, the purchaser affixing the proper revenue stamps, and, after exportation, filing his claim for drawback under the provision of section 3386 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 1, 1879.

DESTRUCTION OF TOBACCO.—Abandoned, condemned, or forfeited tobacco, snuff, or cigars may be destroyed by order of the commissioner whenever they will not sell for a sum of money equal to the tax due and payable thereon, if, after knowledge of the circumstances, condition, and history of the goods, it shall appear to be for the interest of the government that the goods shall be destroyed.

DEALERS IN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars is declared to be a dealer in manufactured tobacco, and is required to pay a special tax of \$5. Persons selling tobacco and cigars for the accommodation of passengers on railroad trains, steamboats, or other vessels navigating inland waters are held to be dealers, and not peddlers, and are allowed to sell at retail from properly stamped packages, under special tax receipts as dealers.

Peddlers.—Any person who travels from place to place and sells and delivers manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars is a peddler of tobacco, and the special tax is graded as follows: First class (traveling with more than two horses, mules, or other animals), \$50; second class (traveling with two horses, mules, or other animals), \$25; third class (traveling with one horse, mule, or other animal), \$15; fourth class (traveling on foot or by public conveyance), \$10. Any person so traveling, whether he owns the team or the tobacco and cigars, and is selling on his own account or for a manufacturer or other person, and having no interest in sales other than his regulated wages, is a peddler, and must make the statement, give bond, and pay the special tax. The bond may be given by a firm, and a special-tax stamp and certificate may be issued in the name of a firm, under which any member of the firm may travel, make sales, and make deliveries from their peddler wagon. No agent or employé of the firm, however, can drive the wagon and make sales. Payment of special tax as peddler does not authorize a person to sell at retail or in less quantities than an original package. A peddler is required to make a statement before commencing to travel, setting forth the mode of travel, the state or states through which he will peddle, whether he sells his own manufactures or those of another, and the name of parties for whom he travels. He will also give his residence, and, if in a city, the street and number. Every peddler is also required to give a bond, to be approved by the collector of his district, in the penal sum of \$2,000. Upon furnishing the proper statement, filing the bond, and paying the special tax, he will be furnished with a certificate, which he is required to exhibit on demand from any internal-revenue officer. Failure to comply with this requirement renders his team and stock liable to seizure and forfeiture, provided, upon due notice, he is unable to show cause why such seizure shall not be forfeited; but if no cause can be shown, the peddler is liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$500, and to an imprisonment of from thirty days to twelve months (section 3382, Revised Statutes).

By section 3382 of the Revised Statutes a peddler is required to affix to the outside of his wagon a sign in oil-colors, or gilded, giving his full name and business, and the collection district from which he obtained his certificate.

In addition to the penalties and forfeitures as provided above, a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or an imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, are imposed by section 3384 of the Revised Statutes upon a peddler who shall have committed either of the following offenses, viz: (1) who shall be found peddling tobacco, snuff, or cigars without having given the bond, or without having previously obtained the collector's certificate; (2) who shall break original packages and retail therefrom, or sell tobacco, snuff, or cigars otherwise than in original and full packages as put up by the manufacturer; (3) who shall have in possession any internal-revenue stamp or stamps which have been removed from any box or other package of tobacco, snuff, or cigars; (4) who shall have in his possession any empty or partially emptied box or other package which has been used for tobacco, snuff, or cigars, the stamp or stamps on which have not been destroyed; (5) or who shall fail to have affixed to his wagon, in a conspicuous place, a sign, with his name painted in full, his business, and his collection district.

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS.—A manufacturer of cigars is any person whose business it is to make or manufacture for himself, or who employs others to make or manufacture cigars, and he is required to file a bond and pay a special tax of \$10.

A statement is required by every manufacturer before commencing business, from which the collector will determine the amount of the manufacturer's bond. When this has been filed and sureties approved, the collector

will issue a certificate, to be posted in the factory, setting forth the number of cigar-makers for which the bond has been given. These bonds may be increased from time to time, and additional sureties required, at the discretion of the collector. (Section 3387, Revised Statutes.)

Record book.—Section 3389 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, requires every collector to record, in a book kept for the purpose, the name and residence of every manufacturer of cigars in his district, and the locality and number of the factory. Under the name of each manufacturer is to be entered an abstract of the monthly returns, and he shall number the manufacturers consecutively, which number cannot afterward be changed.

Labels.—A label not less than 4 inches in length and 2 in width, or, if in oval or circular form, not covering more than 8 square inches of paper, shall be pasted on each box of cigars, said label to be printed with the number of the manufactory, district, and state. This label is to be affixed before the cigars are removed from the place where made. Every manufacturer of cigars who neglects to affix such label to any box containing cigars made by or for him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him, and every person who removes any such label, so affixed, from any such box, shall be fined \$50 for each box in respect to which such offense is committed (section 3393, Revised Statutes, as amended).

Marking.—Branding or marking cigar-boxes may be done by stamping, indenting, burning, or impressing, the law only requiring that it be done in a legible and durable manner.

Packages and stamps.—Section 3392 of the Revised Statutes requires that cigars be packed in boxes which have never before been used for packing cigars, said boxes to contain 25, 50, 100, 200, 250, or 500 cigars each, and no other form of box can be used. Cigarettes, both domestic and imported, are required to be put up in packages of 10, 20, 50, or 100 cigarettes each.

Every box of cigars and package of cigarettes must have affixed a suitable stamp. These stamps (section 3395, Revised Statutes) are of the several denominations indicated by the number of cigars or cigarettes allowed to be packed in the different sized boxes or packages, and are furnished only to cigar manufacturers. The absence of a proper stamp on any box or package of cigars is notice that the tax has not been paid, and such cigars are declared to be forfeited (section 3398, Revised Statutes).

Fraudulent use of stamps.—According to section 3397 of the Revised Statutes, any person committing either of the following offenses is declared, under the law, guilty of felony, and becomes liable to a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, and to an imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years:

1. Packing cigars in a box bearing a counterfeit stamp.
2. Affixing to any box containing cigars a stamp in the similitude of any customs or internal-revenue stamp required by the laws of the United States.
3. Buying, receiving, or having in possession any cigars on which the tax has not been paid.
4. Removing or causing to be removed from any box any cigar-tax stamp with intent to use the same.
5. Using or permitting others to use any stamp so removed.
6. Receiving, buying, selling, or giving away any such removed stamp.
7. Making any other fraudulent use of any stamp intended for cigars.
8. Removing from the place of manufacture any cigars not properly boxed and stamped as required by law.

Section 3406 of the Revised Statutes provides that when a stamped box containing cigars and cigarettes is emptied, it shall be the duty of the person having such box in his possession to utterly destroy the stamp thereon. Failure to comply with this requirement subjects the person who willfully neglects or refuses to do so to a fine not exceeding \$50 and an imprisonment of from ten days to six months.

Selling or giving away such box without the destruction of the stamp, or buying the same, or using it for cigars or cigarettes, subjects the person so doing to a fine not exceeding \$100, and to an imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Records.—Section 3390 of the Revised Statutes requires the cigar manufacturer to make daily entries, in a book kept for the purpose, of the quantity of leaf tobacco, cigars, stems, scraps, clippings, waste, and the number and capacity of the cigar-boxes purchased or sold by him; and also daily entries of the quantity of leaf tobacco, cigars, stems, or cigar-boxes of whatever description manufactured, sold, consumed, or removed from the manufactory; and reports of all purchases and sales of leaf tobacco are to be of the actual weight. Manufacturers are required to make an annual inventory and a monthly abstract or report. (These abstracts are required to be verified by oath and filed with the collectors by the 10th of each month.)

Forfeiture.—Section 3397 of the Revised Statutes makes the following conditions or omissions cause for forfeiture: (1) cigars removed from any manufactory or place where cigars are made without being packed in boxes, as the law requires; (2) cigars removed as above without being properly stamped; (3) cigars removed as above in boxes which have not been indelibly stamped with the number of cigars the box contains, the numbers of the factory, and the district and state; (4) removal of cigars where the stamp has not been properly canceled; and (5) cigars offered for sale not properly boxed. The penalty for each offense under this section is a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, and an imprisonment of from six months to two years.

Imported cigars.—Imported cigars are subject to the same regulation as domestic cigars in relation to sizes of boxes, stamps, etc. (Section 3402, Revised Statutes.)

EXPORTATION OF TOBACCO WITHOUT PAYMENT OF TAX.

Section 3385 of the Revised Statutes provides that manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars intended for immediate exportation may, after being properly inspected, marked, and branded, be removed from the manufactory in bond without having affixed thereto the stamps indicating the payment of the tax thereon.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM.

The introduction of excise taxation in a country having such an extent of territory was one of difficulty, requiring much experiment and many changes of legislation, which were more frequent in the earlier years of its operation. Its necessary close supervision and control of the manufacture and sale of all products render necessary an exact record of the materials used and the products made, and brings to the revenue office definite data concerning the manufacture of tobacco more complete, without doubt, than any enumeration less authoritatively made and less compulsorily executed could possibly be. In this special census investigation, therefore, it became important to obtain this exact information, some of which had never been published in any form, as the record of material in its relation to production was mainly useful in officially testing the amount of production, and thus protecting the interests of the government. Permission was obtained from the commissioner of internal revenue to examine, collate, and tabulate the original returns of manufactures for the census year, and not only were all possible facilities afforded by General Raum and by the chief of the tobacco division, Mr. Kimball, but additional clerical assistance was courteously tendered and received, for which the special agent would tender his acknowledgments. In the matter which follows, all these aids, as well as the official reports of the commissioner of internal revenue, have been availed of to present the essential results of the system, the several rates of taxation and duration of each, the collections in detail under each for the entire period up to 1880, the quantity of leaf and other material used in 1880 by states, districts, and cities, and the various products made.

The following tables show the rate and date of imposition of each tax, the quantities of tobacco manufactured and cigars and cigarettes made, and amount of taxes collected at each rate and for each fiscal year for eighteen years, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1880, and the rate last named has continued till changed by the act of March 3, 1883:

DATE OF EACH ACT IMPOSING DUTIES ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, RATE IMPOSED, ITS DURATION, AND AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS AND QUANTITIES MANUFACTURED UNDER EACH.

Description of tobacco.	Rates of tax per pound.	DATE OF ACTS—		Length of time rates were in force.	Aggregate collections.	Aggregate quantities (in pounds).
		Imposing tax.	Repealing tax.			
	<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Months.</i>		
Smoking, made exclusively of stems.....	2	July 1, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863	6	\$58,430 00	2,021,505
Smoking, made exclusively of stems.....	5	Mar. 3, 1863	June 30, 1864	16	85,158 00	1,703,177
Smoking, prepared with all the stems in.....	5	July 1, 1862	June 30, 1864	22	1,095,128 41	33,002,508
Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, valued at not over 30 cents per pound.....	10	July 1, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863	6	81,005 44	810,054
Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, valued at over 30 cents per pound.....	15	July 1, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863	6	1,297,900 83	3,052,073
Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, and manufactured tobacco of all descriptions, except smoking tobacco.....	15	Mar. 3, 1863	June 30, 1864	16	3,251,536 81	55,010,245
Snuff.....	20	July 1, 1862	June 30, 1864	22	375,730 08	1,878,008
Smoking, made exclusively of stems.....	15	June 30, 1864	July 13, 1866	25	1,403,171 00	9,354,477
Smoking, prepared with all the stems in, and fine-cut shorts.....	25	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	9	1,510,332 10	6,077,328
Cavendish, plug, twist, etc., and fine-cut chewing.....	35	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	9	4,407,940 92	12,504,110
Snuff.....	35	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	9	122,008 44	348,605
Twisted by hand.....	30	Mar. 3, 1865	July 13, 1866	16	14,055 22	46,850
Smoking, of all kinds not otherwise provided for.....	35	Mar. 3, 1865	July 13, 1866	16	964,637 18	2,750,106
Cavendish, plug, twist, etc., and fine-cut chewing.....	40	Mar. 3, 1865	July 13, 1866	16	10,244,302 08	26,610,765
Snuff.....	40	Mar. 3, 1865	July 20, 1868	40	2,302,850 95	5,757,126
Smoking, not sweetened, stemmed, or butted.....	15	July 13, 1866	July 20, 1868	24	3,500,100 31	23,304,002
Twisted by hand, etc., and fine-cut shorts.....	30	July 13, 1866	July 20, 1868	24	520,451 69	1,784,380
Smoking, sweetened, stemmed, or butted.....	40	July 13, 1866	July 20, 1868	24	1,432,000 20	3,581,723
Chewing.....	40	July 13, 1866	July 20, 1868	24	24,730,334 08	61,325,395
Chewing, etc., smoking, etc., part of the stems removed.....	32	July 20, 1868	June 6, 1872	47	71,406,377 90	223,426,181
Smoking, exclusively of stems, etc.....	16	July 20, 1868	June 6, 1872	47	18,581,687 27	116,135,545
Snuff.....	32	July 20, 1868	Mar. 1, 1870	129	3,940,719 33	27,939,740
All kinds, except snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes.....	20	June 6, 1872	Mar. 3, 1875	32	61,776,790 09	308,833,949
All kinds, except snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes.....	24	Mar. 3, 1875	Mar. 1, 1879	50	101,507,627 52	422,943,449
All kinds, except cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes.....	16	Mar. 1, 1879	.....	14	23,736,427 92	179,602,074
Total.....					354,055,414 17	1,530,397,279

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

RATES OF TAXATION OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, BY FISCAL YEARS, AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS AND QUANTITIES, AND AVERAGE RATE OF TAX FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rates of tax at which collections were made.	Aggregate collections at each rate.	Aggregate quantities at each rate.	Aggregate collections for each fiscal year.	Aggregate quantities for each fiscal year.	Average of tax for each fiscal year.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1863.....	2	\$58,430 00	2,021,505	\$2,618,438 61	23,852,387	10.96
	5	276,368 85	5,527,377			
	10	81,005 44	810,054			
	15	2,163,168 05	14,421,120			
1864.....	20	34,460 18	172,331	7,327,618 08	64,577,097	11.85
	5	1,200,530 03	24,191,792			
	15	5,877 095 11	30,180,694			
	20	240,934 24	1,204,671			
1865.....	5	294,328 83	5,886,576	8,300,372 55	37,641,822	22.05
	15	2,018,805 41	13,458,702			
	20	100,330 20	501,697			
	25	1,088,146 00	4,352,586			
	30	7,802 77	20,000			
1866.....	35	4,028,865 16	11,511,042	13,038,095 73	37,493,785	34.77
	40	762,084 40	1,005,210			
	15	803,540 76	5,056,938			
	25	491,185 50	1,724,742			
	30	6,252 45	20,841			
1867.....	35	1,465,721 38	4,187,775	16,043,842 50	47,631,404	33.68
	40	10,241,305 04	25,693,489			
	15	1,758,906 04	11,720,046			
	30	231,730 38	772,435			
1868.....	40	14,053,205 18	35,133,013	15,602,415 77	46,704,150	33.56
	15	1,750,202 37	11,608,016			
	30	288,721 31	962,404			
1869.....	40	13,653,492 09	34,133,730	17,371,063 04	64,305,026	27.01
	16	3,206,544 83	20,040,905			
1870.....	62	14,104,518 81	44,264,121	24,300,483 42	90,288,082	26.91
	16	4,591,702 81	28,608,143			
1871.....	32	10,708,780 61	61,539,930	25,500,530 07	95,135,504	26.87
	16	4,882,821 83	30,517,636			
1872.....	32	20,677,717 84	64,617,808	24,570,775 50	95,200,310	25.81
	16	5,896,206 33	96,851,200			
1873.....	32	18,674,509 26	58,358,020	23,307,858 22	114,780,203	20.38
	16	4,411 47	27,572			
	20	22,217,127 93	111,086,040			
1874.....	32	1,176,318 82	3,675,996	21,938,955 50	107,747,691	20.30
	20	20,900,509 07	104,562,548			
	20	1,038,445 92	3,245,143			
1875.....	20	18,653,049 29	63,205,216	25,200,759 51	110,435,874	21.10
	24	5,480,639 19	22,836,180			
	32	1,067,633 03	3,334,478			
1876.....	20	4,650 47	23,282	26,755,780 20	110,380,602	24.24
	24	25,689,656 00	107,040,234			
	32	1,061,467 64	3,317,086			
1877.....	20	1,104 01	5,520	28,148,767 00	116,146,103	24.24
	24	27,051,093 37	112,716,535			
	32	1,095,695 52	3,424,048			
1878.....	20	93 00	465	20,383,872 30	108,824,843	24.24
	24	25,320,065 08	105,500,271			
	32	1,063,714 22	3,324,107			
1879.....	16	6,933,652 30	43,335,927	25,606,010 25	120,398,458	21.27
	20	11 40	57			
	24	17,963,510 99	74,847,993			
1880.....	32	708,835 56	2,215,111	21,804,763 74	130,275,834	10.00
	16	21,802,775 02	136,267,347			
	20	244 32	1,221			
Total.....	24	1,743 80	7,266	854,055,414 17	1,536,897,270	23.04

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

TOTAL REVENUE FROM TOBACCO.

Commencing in 1862, with duties on tobacco ranging from 2 to 20 cents per pound and on cigars from \$1 50 to \$3 50 per thousand, the revenue upon products of the first year was only \$3,090,027; but the increase was rapid, reaching \$39,210,046 in 1877, the maximum annual sum, with slight decrease since. In eighteen years the taxes on manufactured tobacco, including snuff, have amounted to \$354,055,414 17, and on cigars and cigarettes to \$129,573,524 75, making an aggregate of \$483,628,938 92, and an average of \$26,868,274 33 per annum. In addition to these sums, the receipts from export stamps, commencing in 1868, amount to \$241,517 25.

The personal taxes in the form of licenses were not levied till the system had been six years in operation. The most productive tax is the license required of dealers in manufactured tobacco (\$5), which has brought a revenue of \$17,217,323 65. The dealers in leaf tobacco have paid \$1,576,181 92. The manufacturer's tax amounts to \$377,033 73, and the peddler's license to \$296,379 98. With a small amount from retail dealers in leaf tobacco and small temporary receipts from other sources, the taxation of occupations in the tobacco interest amount to \$21,274,805 91. This makes the grand total of income from the revenue system, from September, 1862, to July, 1880, as it relates to tobacco, \$505,145,262 08, and the annual average \$28,063,625 67.

DATE OF EACH ACT IMPOSING DUTIES ON CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, RATE IMPOSED, ITS DURATION, AND AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS AND NUMBERS MANUFACTURED UNDER EACH.

Description.	Rates of tax.	DATE OF ACTS—		Length of time rates were in force.	Aggregate collections.	Aggregate number.
		Imposing tax.	Repealing tax.			
Cigars:						
Valued at not over \$5 per M.....	\$1 50 per M.....	July 1, 1862*	June 30, 1864	Months. 22	\$116,404 05	77,602,090
Valued at over \$5 and not over \$10 per M.....	\$2 per M.....	July 1, 1862	June 30, 1864	22	357,424 05	178,712,025
Valued at over \$10 and not over \$20 per M.....	\$2 50 per M.....	July 1, 1862	June 30, 1864	22	607,084 83	260,838,032
Valued at over \$20 per M.....	\$3 50 per M.....	July 1, 1862	June 30, 1864	22	591,011 15	168,800,328
Cigars of all descriptions.....	Average, \$2 37½ per M.....	July 1, 1862	June 30, 1864	22	380,722 47	100,304,107
Cheroots valued at not over \$5 per M.....	\$3 per M.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865‡	0	50,317 26	16,772,420
Cigars:						
Valued at not over \$5 per M.....	\$3 per M.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	0	1,088,461 00	346,168,090
Valued at over \$5 and not over \$15 per M.....	\$8 per M.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	0	1,108,743 78	138,592,072
Valued at over \$15 and not over \$30 per M.....	\$15 per M.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	0	380,978 42	25,708,561
Valued at over \$30 and not over \$45 per M.....	\$25 per M.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	0	73,442 52	2,037,700
Valued at over \$45 per M.....	\$40 per M.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	0	9,402 12	230,553
Cigarettes:						
Valued at not over \$6 per 100 packages of 25 each.....	\$1 per 100 packages.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	0	5,328 77	13,321,025
Valued at over \$6 per 100 packages of 25 each.....	\$3 per 100 packages.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	0	6,207 08	5,248,006
Cigarettes made wholly of tobacco.....	\$3 per M.....	June 30, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	0	1,790 07	596,090
Cigars and cheroots made wholly of tobacco or of any substitute therefor.....	\$10 per M.....	Mar. 3, 1865	July 13, 1866§	10	3,498,787 84	340,878,784
Cigarettes:						
Valued at not over \$5 per 100 packages of 25 each.....	5 cents per package.....	Mar. 3, 1865	July 13, 1866	10	1,510 00	768,495
Valued at over \$5 per 100 packages of 25 each.....	5 per cent.....	Mar. 3, 1865	July 13, 1866	10	1,050 37	Unknown.
Cigarettes made wholly of tobacco or of any substitute therefor.....	\$10 per M.....	Mar. 3, 1865	July 13, 1866	10	752 00	75,200
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots:						
Valued at \$8 per M or less.....	\$2 per M.....	July 13, 1866	Mar. 2, 1867	7	211,410 22	105,708,110
Valued at over \$8 and not over \$12 per M.....	\$4 per M.....	July 13, 1866	Mar. 2, 1867	7	454,082 13	113,520,532
Valued at over \$12 per M.....	\$4 and 20 per cent. per M.....	July 13, 1866	Mar. 2, 1867	7	2,575,490 40	180,378,080
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all descriptions.....	\$5 per M.....	Mar. 2, 1867	July 20, 1868	17	3,372,070 00	674,534,180
Cigars and cheroots of all descriptions.....	\$5 per M.....	July 20, 1868	Mar. 3, 1875	70	50,066,756 38	10,013,351,276
Cigarettes:						
Weighing not over 3 pounds per M.....	\$1 50 per M.....	July 20, 1868	Mar. 3, 1875	70	200,642 64	137,761,759
Weighing over 3 pounds per M.....	\$6 per M.....	July 20, 1868	Mar. 3, 1875	70	3,070 63	614,123
Cigars and cheroots of all descriptions.....	\$6 per M.....	Mar. 3, 1875	.....	04	62,544,612 23	10,424,102,039
Cigarettes:						
Weighing not over 3 pounds per M.....	\$1 75 per M.....	Mar. 3, 1875	.....	04	1,841,730 77	1,052,417,583
Weighing over 3 pounds per M.....	\$6 per M.....	Mar. 3, 1875	.....	04	1,380 00	230,000
Total					120,573,524 75	24,455,362 633

* The act of July 1, 1862, went into operation September 1, 1862.

† The collections opposite this heading, assessed under act of July 1, 1862, at the several rates of \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50, and \$3 50 per thousand, were returned in one aggregate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1865.

‡ The act of March 3, 1865, so far as it relates to tobacco, took effect April 1, 1865.

§ The act of July 13, 1866, so far as it relates to tobacco, took effect August 1, 1866.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

RATES OF TAXATION OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES BY FISCAL YEARS, AND AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS AND NUMBER UNDER EACH RATE.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Articles.	Rates of tax at which collections were made.	Aggregate collections at each rate.	Aggregate number at each rate.	Aggregate collections for each fiscal year.	Aggregate number for each fiscal year.
1863	Cigars	\$1 50 per M	\$52,210 01	34,806,073	\$470,580 20	100,288,284
	do	\$2 per M	101,211 05	50,605,525		
	do	\$2 50 per M	188,495 18	75,398,072		
	do	\$3 50 per M	134,073 05	38,478,014		
1864	do	\$1 50 per M	04,284 04	42,850,020	1,255,424 70	402,780,700
	do	\$2 per M	256,213 00	128,106,500		
	do	\$2 50 per M	478,589 65	101,435,800		
	do	\$3 50 per M	456,338 10	130,382,314		
	do	\$3 per M	1,088,778 35	362,920,116		
	do	\$8 per M	1,108,743 78	138,592,972		
	do	\$10 per M	24,348 00	2,434,890		
	do	\$15 per M	386,078 43	25,798,661		
	do	\$25 per M	73,442 52	2,937,700		
	do	\$40 per M	0,462 12	236,553		
1865	do		* 380,722 47	100,304,107	3,087,421 51	713,001,009
	Cigarettes	\$1 per 100 packages of 25 each	5,328 77	13,321,925		
	do	\$3 per 100 packages of 25 each	6,297 68	5,248,000		
	do	\$3 per M	1,790 07	596,000		
	do	5 cents per package of 25 each	1,166 27	583,135		
	do	5 per cent	159 22			
	do	\$10 per M	202 94	20,294		
1866	Cigars		3,474,438 94	347,443,804	3,470,230 86	347,074,250
	Cigarettes	5 cents per package of 25 each	850 72	175,960		
	do	5 per cent	897 15			
	do	\$10 per M	550 05	55,005		
1867	Cigars and cigarettes	\$2 per M	211,416 22	105,708,110	3,661,984 30	483,806,456
	do	\$4 per M	454,082 13	113,520,532		
	do	\$4 per M and 20 per cent	2,575,490 40	84,190,128		
1868	do	\$5 per M	420,095 64	180,378,086	2,951,076 26	500,335,052
	do	do	2,951,075 26	500,335,052		
1869	Cigars		4,957,679 67	901,535,034	4,960,952 67	903,287,429
	Cigarettes	\$1 50 per M	2,350 40	1,566,993		
1870	do	\$5 per M	922 51	184,502	5,718,780 04	1,153,352,191
	Cigars		5,697,353 87	1,130,470,774		
	Cigarettes	\$1 50 per M	20,563 25	13,708,833		
1871	do	\$5 per M	862 92	172,584	6,598,173 24	1,332,844,357
	Cigars		6,500,508 02	1,313,913,004		
	Cigarettes	\$1 50 per M	28,306 52	18,871,013		
1872	do	\$5 per M	298 70	59,740	7,506,150 80	1,627,765,072
	Cigars		7,535,074 61	1,507,014,022		
	Cigarettes	\$1 50 per M	31,017 00	20,678,000		
1873	do	\$5 per M	65 25	13,050	8,940,391 48	1,807,034,040
	Cigars		8,890,732 98	1,770,940,596		
	Cigarettes	\$1 50 per M	40,020 75	27,080,500		
1874	do	\$5 per M	37 75	7,550	9,333,502 24	1,886,697,493
	Cigars		9,280,896 49	1,857,979,208		
	Cigarettes	\$1 50 per M	42,812 25	28,511,500		
1875	do	\$5 per M	888 50	176,700	10,205,827 53	1,967,050,603
	Cigars		7,097,932 84	1,410,586,568		
	Cigarettes	\$1 50 per M	3,042,451 27	507,075,212		
1876	do	\$1 75 per M	40,907 25	27,311,500	11,105,272 45	1,906,227,082
	do	\$5 per M	24,476 17	13,086,383		
	do	\$6 per M				
1877	Cigars	\$5 per M	15,285 47	3,057,094	11,061,278 15	1,940,078,513
	do	\$6 per M	10,954,501 81	1,825,750,302		
	Cigarettes	\$1 50 per M	5 13	3,420		
1878	do	\$1 75 per M	135,480 04	77,417,160	11,710,220 39	2,070,253,337
	do	\$5 per M	2,981 68	596,936		
	do	\$6 per M	10,790,477 52	1,799,412,920		
1879	Cigarettes	\$1 75 per M	260,480 95	148,840,257	12,532,452 72	2,257,523,581
	do	\$6 per M	1,333 00	223,000		
	do	\$5 per M	1,189 28	237,856		
1880	Cigars	\$6 per M	11,428,955 32	1,904,825,887	14,922,088 88	2,776,511,014
	Cigarettes	\$1 75 per M	289,081 70	105,189,594		
	do	\$6 per M				
1880	do	\$5 per M	61 47	12,294	14,922,088 88	2,776,511,014
	do	\$6 per M	12,115,406 82	2,019,234,470		
	Cigarettes	\$1 75 per M	416,084 43	238,276,817		
1880	do	\$6 per M			14,922,088 88	2,776,511,014
	Cigars		14,206,819 49	2,367,803,248		
	Cigarettes	\$1 75 per M	715,227 39	408,701,366		
	do	\$6 per M	42 00	7,000		
	Total		129,573,524 75	24,455,362,833	129,573,524 75	24,455,362,833

* These collections, assessed under act of July 1, 1862, at the several different rates of \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50, and \$3 50 per thousand, were returned in one aggregate, the average rate of tax being \$2 37 1/2.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS, FROM 1862 TO 1880, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Cigars and cigarettes.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Export stamps.	Manufacturers of cigars.	Manufacturers of tobacco.	Dealers in leaf tobacco.	Retail dealers in leaf tobacco.	Dealers in manufactured tobacco.	Peddlers in tobacco.	Other taxes.	Total.
1862-'63	\$470,589 20	\$2,578,972 43	\$34,466 18			\$7,592 57						\$3,007,620 47
1863-'64	1,255,424 79	7,086,684 74	240,934 24			9,055 21						8,502,098 98
1864-'65	3,087,421 51	8,017,020 03	283,351 02			13,670 04						11,401,373 10
1865-'66	3,476,236 86	12,339,921 08	698,173 80			16,075 24						16,531,007 83
1866-'67	3,001,084 30	15,245,477 81	708,364 00			50,321 52						19,765,148 41
1867-'68	2,951,675 20	14,047,107 63	745,308 24			86,004 20						18,730,095 32
1868-'69	4,000,952 07	16,845,470 77	525,583 87	\$18,192 50	\$81,022 57	32,079 72	\$115,500 53		\$851,799 04			23,430,707 57
1869-'70	5,718,780 04	23,926,698 00	373,784 52	48,007 50	124,600 50	28,042 24	200,205 54		920,802 04			31,850,707 88
1870-'71	6,598,173 24	25,133,521 71	427,017 90	66,147 00	142,192 40	20,174 93	221,661 98		970,017 90			33,578,907 18
1871-'72	7,560,156 80	24,073,683 10	407,092 49	53,576 25	161,706 79	21,049 52	260,487 02		1,102,357 89			33,736,170 52
1872-'73	8,940,391 48	22,315,809 02	1,082,048 60	5,504 60	153,223 07	11,868 20	110,514 60	\$8,003 14	1,063,552 02	\$50,004 00	\$44,602 80	34,386,303 09
1873-'74	9,333,592 24	20,900,500 07	1,038,445 92	6,785 40	149,086 58	11,578 70	106,304 36	9,687 52	1,641,937 79	44,671 30	376 08	33,242,875 02
1874-'75	10,205,827 53	24,133,726 48	1,007,033 03	6,981 20	150,728 92	6,825 53	85,582 51	6,645 82	1,500,460 95	40,027 91	22 00	37,303,461 88
1875-'76	11,105,272 45	25,694,312 56	1,061,467 04	6,694 30	153,075 26	10,109 39	169,650 45	3,312 51	1,616,318 85	35,006 50		39,795,399 91
1876-'77	11,061,278 15	27,053,072 38	1,005,095 52	8,009 60	154,021 64	8,749 81	95,080 15	2,393 34	1,595,225 40	32,471 93		41,100,540 92
1877-'78	11,710,226 39	25,820,168 08	1,063,714 22	7,002 60	157,736 34	10,750 89	95,711 73	4,931 52	1,670,617 60	32,899 80		40,991,754 67
1878-'79	12,532,452 72	24,703,874 90	902,135 35	7,863 90	150,946 73	10,488 50	87,048 35	3,224 37	1,705,720 20	31,247 63		40,135,002 05
1880	14,922,088 88	21,179,154 40	634,009 34	6,622 40	143,710 34	6,422 37	88,320 10	2,080 39	1,864,422 41	28,700 45		38,870,140 08
Total	129,573,524 75	341,486,186 04	12,569,227 59	241,517 25	1,722,667 14	877,933 73	1,576,181 02	40,218 01	17,217,323 05	206,370 08	45,000 88	506,145,262 08

SOURCES OF REVENUE BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Five-sixths of the leaf tobacco is grown in seven states. The manufacture is distributed over a larger territory, yet three-fourths of the tax was, in 1880, derived from seven states, two of which, New York and New Jersey, are not extensive producers of the raw material. Every state and organized territory of the United States is a contributor, through the taxation of tobacco, to the public revenue. The details of this contribution for 1880, by states and territories, is thus presented:

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM EACH SOURCE OF REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1880, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Cigars and cheroots.	Cigarettes.	Manufacturers of cigars.	Snuff.	Manufactured tobacco.	Export stamps.	Leaf dealers.	Dealers in manufactured tobacco.	Manufacturers' special tax.	Peddlers of tobacco.	Total collections.
Alabama	\$8,160 60	\$27 56	\$332 51	\$17 82	\$70 56			\$27,058 35	\$20 00	\$15 00	\$35,710 90
Arizona	978 45	36 93	21 07		2,242 92			9,892 50	70 67		6,749 14
Arkansas	6,858 00		167 50	946 02	10,093 84		\$400 01	23,228 02	50 90	50 42	41,734 41
California	643,571 11	10,006 40	2,857 07	553 48	37,042 84	\$27 50	833 33	54,838 10	40 83	380 00	751,140 72
Colorado	8,846 67		176 67		313 56		123 06	19,737 86		14 17	28,712 89
Connecticut	139,744 27	20 58	2,068 32	3 20	945 64	60 00	2,266 67	20,229 30	33 33	303 34	172,343 65
Dakota	2,832 60		201 25		100 72		52 08	7,481 07		69 17	10,827 40
Delaware	20,483 41		456 48	202,015 88	1,454 56		25 00	14,474 76	30 00	83 75	249,023 84
Florida	181,056 20	599 86	998 93		85 57		179 17	8,308 78			191,227 91
Georgia	17,170 08		289 17		18,136 55			38,284 21	87 50	120 58	74,147 04
Idaho								2,000 28			2,000 28
Illinois	749,521 80	3,275 87	8,874 40	2,980 24	1,602,127 31	16 30	1,440 01	123,502 50	220 84	1,201 24	2,499,226 07
Indiana	260,402 27	0 85	3,660 88	242 87	6,369 93	10 20	1,633 34	68,454 35	107 50	429 17	331,317 06
Iowa	168,788 79	8 75	2,337 47	882 24	66,478 02		100 00	59,880 20	53 34	254 99	208,337 80
Kansas	61,298 01		918 33		4,140 88		22 01	33,654 03	10 00	50 41	100,099 16
Kentucky	177,141 47		2,008 52	66 96	1,445,541 43	18 00	25,799 98	30,107 30	585 37	202 09	1,637,531 32
Louisiana	184,953 88	12,778 15	1,520 07	6,432 32	235,008 60	1 20	787 50	23,700 47	529 16	508 32	421,290 22
Maine	26,668 31	8 40	444 17	2 64	157 84		16 07	23,808 04		885 41	51,991 48
Maryland	421,799 42	68,716 28	6,674 14	47,421 52	628,033 77	34 20	3,886 44	45,064 74	152 40	168 75	1,222,991 75
Massachusetts	401,769 63	9,950 74	4,647 57	10,016 30	107,304 04	15 90	1,285 42	71,725 59	100 00	2,150 44	600,555 03
Michigan	413,172 09	780 15	4,245 34	357 92	635,002 09	41 50	296 88	63,399 00	30 00	1,242 90	1,119,278 37
Minnesota	78,106 57		869 15		676 04		25 00	28,524 59		116 66	108,818 01
Mississippi	547 14				873 94			20,478 86	16 67	25 00	27,941 11
Missouri	322,417 40	100 68	4,924 22	6,938 72	1,984,906 75		2,558 53	69,411 93	727 50	400 17	2,392,464 94
Montana								3,738 32		6 25	3,738 57

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FROM EACH SOURCE OF REVENUE, ETC.: 1880—Continued.

States and Territories.	Cigars and cheroots.	Cigarettes.	Manufacturers of cigars.	Snuff.	Manufactured tobacco.	Export stamps.	Leaf dealers.	Dealers in manufactured tobacco.	Manufacturers' special tax.	Peddlers of tobacco.	Total collections.
Nebraska.....	\$40,368 60	\$21 89	\$499 17	.....	\$1,006 12	.....	\$2 08	\$16,887 09	.....	\$97 08	\$58,942 12
Nevada.....	179 70	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,974 78	.....	.....	6,179 48
New Hampshire.....	18,106 71	306 64	482 61	.....	96 32	.....	.....	12,137 04	.....	480 84	31,670 06
New Jersey.....	291,200 76	15,276 64	6,516 91	\$234,629 82	2,648,750 14	\$63 10	200 00	62,734 51	\$130 00	1,393 77	3,260,894 05
New Mexico.....	216 00	.....	10 00	.....	12 00	.....	.....	4,880 47	.....	50 00	5,168 47
New York.....	4,753,685 77	529,773 44	35,309 58	23,732 43	2,164,954 48	1,082 40	10,475 17	244,371 93	812 54	6,569 34	7,764,767 13
North Carolina.....	7,404 74	2,063 23	195 02	5,464 83	1,780,802 22	10 00	4,260 54	32,971 09	2,230 13	3,044 37	1,830,547 07
Ohio.....	1,383,119 77	7,612 15	12,987 99	2,973 39	1,677,462 73	14 00	8,251 12	135,590 84	452 50	2,887 11	3,231,961 69
Oregon.....	4,926 33	.....	91 66	.....	536 96	.....	245 84	8,004 01	2 50	8 83	14,715 63
Pennsylvania.....	2,696,675 97	3,342 01	30,962 18	86,681 79	299,738 89	22 70	6,372 90	195,457 53	270 01	3,183 78	3,322,767 76
Rhode Island.....	45,308 15	.....	721 71	.....	38 88	.....	27 09	14,866 34	.....	338 34	61,300 51
South Carolina.....	6,848 88	3 50	150 00	.....	1,400 60	.....	25 00	26,500 84	18 33	.....	34,947 15
Tennessee.....	11,632 32	.....	217 51	60 06	79,469 74	.....	4,585 41	32,068 81	357 52	475 42	120,467 10
Texas.....	32,084 02	457 45	523 34	.....	1,959 30	.....	1,133 33	47,472 40	30 00	46 24	83,756 17
Utah.....	1,567 95	.....	20 00	.....	26 00	.....	.....	4,441 48	.....	.....	6,055 43
Vermont.....	12,169 83	.....	193 34	.....	77 60	.....	25 00	10,377 46	.....	255 09	23,038 23
Virginia.....	108,837 51	54,494 93	1,114 21	817 60	5,153,871 15	5,203 90	12,050 50	27,927 50	2,000 22	243 25	5,366,272 82
Washington.....	409 30	.....	37 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,491 25	.....	.....	4,028 55
West Virginia.....	203,297 87	1 75	1,054 20	.....	29,372 40	.....	762 52	15,537 72	75 84	.....	250,102 30
Wisconsin.....	844,061 66	.....	3,304 13	204 84	541,311 77	.....	710 39	51,301 34	52 08	758 35	941,704 51
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,704 83	.....	.....	1,704 83
Total.....	14,200,819 40	715,269 39	149,710 34	634,600 34	21,170,154 40	6,022 40	90,409 49	1,864,422 41	9,422 37	23,700 45	88,870,140 08

CHAPTER IV.—EXPORTATION OF TOBACCO.

ITS EARLY PROGRESS.

The first ships that touched the shores of America carried samples of tobacco upon their return voyages. The discoverers of the new continent, seeing the natives smoking, learned the habit at once, and as promptly communicated it to the people of Spain and Portugal, and through them to the inhabitants of other European countries. Florida sent leaf and seed to Europe nearly half a century before Virginia was settled, and Juan Nicot, an agent of the king of France, carried Florida tobacco seed into that country from Portugal in 1560.

The new plant soon attracted the attention of governments, and aided in swelling their revenues, Venice profiting by such taxation as early as 1567. The cultivation extended through Europe, but was soon either greatly restricted or entirely prohibited, mainly because its importation could be controlled and revenues assured with little loss and small expense for collections. King James, without abating his known aversion to tobacco, permitted its introduction, holding that it was, "of the two, more tolerable that the same should be imported, among many other varieties and superfluities which come from beyond seas, than to be permitted to be planted here within this realm, thereby to abuse and misemploy the soil of this fruitful kingdom."

Cultivation was then forbidden, and growing plants were ordered to be uprooted. King James had previously allowed each planter to produce one hundred-weight, but in the last year of his reign the exclusive supply of the British market was given to English plantations in America.

Notwithstanding the "counterblast" of James of England, the fulminations of Popes Urban VIII and Innocent XI, the punitive edict of Sultan Amuret IV, and the cruel decrees of Russian kings, importation increased, and is to-day greater in volume than at any former period.

The West Indies sent the earliest European supplies, and the American colonies, Maryland and Virginia, early became the source of the leaf required by Great Britain, and, to a considerable extent, of the supply of other nations of Europe. It is claimed that the cultivation was introduced into the Dutch colony of New York in 1646, but the industry did not thrive in that climate, and only cigar leaf of a specific quality has in modern days attained a footing there. In the more southern colonies tobacco was found growing on the arrival of the first colonists. It was used by the Indians, and soon after by the settlers, and at once became a specialty, the first in southern agriculture, and was quite as absorbing as the pursuit of cotton was in later days in still lower latitudes.

As early as 1615 the plant was found in fields and gardens about Jamestown, and was even growing in the streets. In 1619 shipments of 20,000 pounds were made from the Virginia crop of the previous year; in 1620 the exportation increased to 40,000 pounds; and in 1621 the export to Holland was 55,000 pounds, sent to that country to avoid the excessive English tariff upon colonial tobacco. The crop of 1622 was estimated at 60,000 pounds.

With increased production came low prices, and to increase the price inspection was decreed in 1639, and the burning of half the crop, the lower grades, to reduce the volume to 1,500,000 pounds, was ordered. An attempt was made to establish prices by law, the rate being fixed at 12*d.* per pound in 1640 and 20*d.* in 1641; yet in 1649 the price was only 3*d.* per pound, and in 1662 only 10*s.* per hundred-weight. In 1664 Virginia rescinded all restrictions upon planting, because Maryland would not agree to the policy of repression, and the consequence was, two years later, the market was glutted and tobacco-growing unprofitable. In 1667 a severe storm in August destroyed two-thirds of the Virginia crop, advancing prices again. Thus exportation fluctuated with production.

From 1700 to 1709 the exportation averaged nearly 29,000,000 pounds, of which about 40 per cent. went to England. In 1710 the price again became so low that the value of exports was insufficient to provide means to buy cotton and flax for the clothing of the growers. Virginia had not then learned the necessity for variety in production and the folly of dependence upon a single rural industry.

In 1732 Maryland had attained some prominence in the export trade, and her legislature, recognizing the general distribution of the tobacco industry, made the product a legal tender at 1*d.* per pound, and fixed the price of inspected tobacco at 12*s.* 6*d.* per hundred-weight. In 1740 the Maryland exportation had reached 30,000 hogsheads of 900 pounds each.

The exports of the American colonies between 1744 and 1756 averaged about 40,000,000 pounds, English writers reporting 50,000 to 60,000 hogsheads of 800 to 900 pounds each. In 1761 a report to the London board of trade made the Maryland exportation 28,000 hogsheads, worth £140,000. The colonies exported an average of 66,780 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds between 1763 and 1770. Authorities estimated the export to England in 1770 at from 100,000 to 110,000 hogsheads, requiring from 300 to 400 vessels and 4,000 sailors in the carrying trade. De Bow fixes the average of four years before the revolutionary war at nearly 100,000,000 pounds.

Thus the trade extended and became a source of revenue of great importance, contributing largely toward the liquidation of the foreign exchange account before cotton, except as a curiosity or as an experiment, was known to the country. During the colonial period tobacco not only paid a large revenue to foreign governments, but for a time paid an export duty to Virginia.

In 1790 the shipments of the United States (just consolidated as a nation) amounted to 118,460 hogsheads, and this number was not exceeded in a single year until 1840, when the aggregate was 119,484, valued at \$9,883,957; yet in 1817 the year's exports of 62,365 hogsheads were valued at \$9,230,020, when prices were still affected by the scarcity of the war period just closed.

At the establishment of the government of the United States nearly two centuries of growth had placed this trade upon a permanent and prosperous basis, and, with the sole exception of flour, tobacco led the list of exports by a long distance in the annual report of the first Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Alexander Hamilton. The value of flour exported was \$4,591,293; of tobacco, \$4,349,567, or 21½ per cent. of the aggregate valuation of all exports, which amounted to \$20,205,156. The only other items producing a million dollars were wheat, \$1,398,998, and corn, \$1,083,581. In the following year (1791) tobacco exports were valued at \$3,469,448, about one-fifth of the aggregate value of all goods and merchandise exported, and exceeding the value of flour or any other article on the schedule.

These returns of the valuation of tobacco, which are exceptional, not occurring again until 1817, make the average value of the hogsheads \$36 71 and \$34 25 for these years, respectively.

TOBACCO ASSUMES A LEADING POSITION.

Almost from the first the American colonies assumed a very prominent position in the supply of leaf tobacco, commanding practically a monopoly. The production of the West Indies was small, and cultivation in Europe was everywhere restricted by governmental regulation. The policy of raising revenue from tobacco made it convenient to obtain all supplies, except the specialties of the trade, in a single country, and that source must furnish a reliable abundance at all times at a comparatively low price. In these respects no other country was able, or has since been able, to compete with the United States. Failure in the necessary circumstance of cheapness would have been instantly fatal to the commerce in leaf tobacco, as it would have opened at once new breadths of cultivation in each importing country. When Senator Sumner, in 1862, proposed to raise a revenue of \$20,000,000 from exports of leaf tobacco, it was at once seen by experts that the trade would be annihilated even with half the rate proposed, and the proposition for a tax of 20 cents per pound was withdrawn. A rise of a few cents reduces exportation, and a permanent increase would promptly enlarge European production, notwithstanding its less desirable quality. This fact should be recognized by growers in this country who may hope to retain their advantage in the commercial supply of leaf tobacco only by furnishing a desirable quality at a cheap rate.

This prominence in the world's supply has been maintained to the present time. Of the British importation of 48,195,897 pounds in 1881, 70 per cent., or 34,015,571 (*a*) pounds, went from the United States because of its good average quality, but still more because it was the cheapest received from any country except Japan and China.

a This is the British official statement for the calendar year 1881. The quantity exported to Great Britain from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, was 44,545,345 pounds.

Holland sent nearly 7,000,000 pounds, at a cost fully 50 per cent. higher, more desirable only because it was adapted to special uses. The average declared value of the American importation was a fraction above 6*d.* per pound, while the duty charged is 3*s.* 6*d.* for all containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture, and 3*s.* 10*d.* for leaf having less than 10 per cent. The high excise rate has originated the requirement of an extra dry condition of leaf, absorbent of moisture in a high degree.

The sale of tobacco in France is controlled by a government monopoly under a system which has been in operation for generations. Permits are given for cultivation to a limited extent, but the larger part of the supply is obtained in this country by agents of the "régie", who contract for specific types as required. Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Spain control the manufacture and sale of tobacco under a similar system. Germany permits cultivation under certain restrictions and tax burdens, and obtains large revenues from custom duties. Russia taxes imports heavily, as do other European nations.

GROWTH OF TOBACCO IN LATER TIMES.

In the period of sixty years between 1820 and 1880 the increase in exportation has been progressive, though the rate of progress has not been equal. From 1820 to 1829, inclusive, the average annual exportation was 82,438 hogsheads, valued at \$5,926,353; but the price annually declined from the war period to 1824 from \$148 per hogshead in 1817 to \$62 34, when higher rates prevailed again for several years. The average value for the period between 1830 and 1839, upon an annual exportation of 93,168 hogsheads, was \$7,015,963. Notwithstanding the increasing price, the demand continued to enlarge, and in the next decennial period an average of 134,663 hogsheads was required, valued at \$8,159,515: a rate of increase that was stimulated by a heavy decline in value. The naturally accelerating demand was evidently quickened by increasing cheapness, the price of a hogshead for eight years prior to 1850 not exceeding \$60. After this date prices advanced sharply, and the average yearly export for the next ten years was increased but little, being 141,527 hogsheads. During this period a new trade began to assert its importance and make appearance in official records: the shipment of cigar tobacco in cases and bales, and not in hogsheads, the combined exportation in the period including 1850 to 1859 being valued at \$135,815,810. With still increasing shipments and higher prices during the civil war, reckoning in currency, the valuation of the next decennial period amounted to \$218,734,833. Again, an apparent rather than real irregularity occurs in the ratio between quantity and value during the period ended in 1879, in which the bulk of exports is much increased and the value but little, the aggregate being \$244,998,681. The explanation is found in the fact that prices had come to a gold basis.

LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTED.—In examining the record of exportation, as stated in hogsheads, with the declared value at the point of shipment, it is important to remember that the measure of quantity is not uniform, the hogsheads gradually increasing in size from 600 pounds a hundred years ago to more than twice that capacity at the present time. It is to be regretted that the value per pound cannot be determined on this account. Could the statement be made in pounds instead of hogsheads, the comparatively high price of the earlier shipments would be more apparent. In reality, the tendency has been toward a lower level in price, as the movement in quantity has been upward. The following statement shows the number of hogsheads of leaf tobacco exported per annum, the value of annual exports, and value per hogshead from 1790 to 1865, inclusive:

Years.	Hogsheads.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Value.	Value per hogshead.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Value.	Value per hogshead.	Years.	Hogsheads.	Value.	Value per hogshead.
1790.....	118,400	1809.....	53,921	.....	.....	1828.....	96,278	\$5,200,960	\$55 02	1847.....	135,762	\$7,242,086	\$53 84
1791.....	101,272	1810.....	84,134	.....	.....	1829.....	77,181	4,982,074	64 00	1848.....	130,065	7,551,122	57 79
1792.....	112,428	1811.....	85,828	.....	.....	1830.....	83,810	5,586,965	66 66	1849.....	101,521	5,804,207	57 17
1793.....	59,947	1812.....	26,004	.....	.....	1831.....	86,718	4,892,388	56 42	1850.....	145,729	9,951,023	68 20
1794.....	72,958	1813.....	5,314	.....	.....	1832.....	106,806	5,990,769	56 17	1851.....	95,945	9,210,251	96 09
1795.....	61,050	1814.....	3,125	.....	.....	1833.....	83,153	5,755,968	69 22	1852.....	137,067	10,031,283	73 17
1796.....	69,018	1815.....	85,337	.....	.....	1834.....	87,979	6,595,305	74 96	1853.....	159,853	11,319,319	70 81
1797.....	58,107	1816.....	69,421	.....	.....	1835.....	94,853	8,250,577	87 44	1854.....	126,107	10,016,046	79 42
1798.....	68,507	1817.....	62,365	\$9,230,020	\$148 00	1836.....	109,042	10,058,040	92 25	1855.....	159,213	*14,712,468	.....
1799.....	96,070	1818.....	84,337	9,867,429	117 00	1837.....	100,232	5,795,647	57 82	1856.....	116,962	12,221,843	.....
1800.....	78,680	1819.....	69,427	7,636,970	110 00	1838.....	100,598	7,392,020	73 48	1857.....	156,848	20,260,772	.....
1801.....	103,758	1820.....	83,940	7,968,000	94 93	1839.....	78,905	9,332,948	124 43	1858.....	127,070	17,009,767	.....
1802.....	77,721	1821.....	60,858	5,648,962	84 40	1840.....	119,484	9,883,967	82 72	1859.....	198,346	21,074,038	.....
1803.....	86,201	1822.....	83,169	6,222,338	74 82	1841.....	147,828	12,576,703	85 03	1860.....	137,274	15,906,547	.....
1804.....	85,343	1823.....	99,009	6,282,672	63 46	1842.....	168,710	9,540,755	60 11	1861.....	160,816	13,784,710	.....
1805.....	71,252	1824.....	77,883	4,855,566	62 34	1843.....	94,454	4,650,979	49 24	1862.....	107,233	12,625,356	.....
1806.....	83,186	1825.....	75,984	6,115,023	80 47	1844.....	163,042	8,397,255	51 50	1863.....	111,890	16,762,076	.....
1807.....	62,232	1826.....	64,098	5,347,208	83 42	1845.....	147,168	7,469,819	50 76	1864.....	109,965	22,845,936	.....
1808.....	9,576	1827.....	109,025	6,577,123	65 75	1846.....	147,998	8,478,270	57 29	1865.....	148,864	41,592,138	.....

* There were cases and bales in addition to 150,213 hogsheads exported in 1855, the values of which are included in this aggregate. In the ten subsequent years recorded values are swollen by similar exportations.

Values were not recorded until 1817. From 1855 to 1865, inclusive, cases and bales were exported representing seed-leaf or cigar tobacco; afterward the sum of annual exports in different packages was given in pounds. The value of the seed-leaf exports is included in the annual aggregates of values. The quantities are as follows:

Years.	Cases.	Bales.
1855.....	18,306	12,013
1856.....	9,384	17,772
1857.....	5,031	14,432
1858.....	4,841	12,040
1859.....	7,188	19,051
1860.....	15,035	17,817
1861.....	18,815	19,450
1862.....	31,962	15,480
1863.....	7,085	20,580
1864.....	2,980	14,411
1865.....	40,128	21,101

Since 1865 the records of exportation have been stated in pounds rather than in hogsheads, cases, and bales, rendering possible a comparison of quantities and the finding of the true relation between quantities and prices. The fluctuation in volume of exports has depended on the changes in production. With a reduction of 200,000,000 pounds in the crop, prices advance, and foreign trade is checked. When the market bears a large surplus, and rates are satisfactory to the *régie* agents and other foreign buyers, heavy stocks are laid in, sufficient not only for the wants of the year, but ample for future contingencies. Thus the crop of 1872 was a large one, but was not shipped to any appreciable extent in the year ended June 30, 1873, which had an export record of only 213,995,176 pounds, and an average value of 10.6 cents per pound; but in the following year (1873-'74) there were shipments of 318,097,804 pounds, with one exception the largest aggregate in quantity ever exported in a single year, but not the largest in value, the total valuation for 1865 being \$41,592,138.

The crop of 1874 was the smallest for many years, and, though it was supplemented by a heavy surplus from previous crops, it affected prices for three years. Unlike wheat or meats, which are sold for immediate consumption, tobacco requires time for slow curing, is marketed with much deliberation, held sometimes for a year or two by growers for more satisfactory prices, and stored by manufacturers in anticipation of future scarcity. This speculative holding involves the risk of lower rates in case of overproduction, and suffers in greater or less degree the certain loss of depreciation in quality; yet, if wisely planned, it often proves remunerative, as it is a necessity with manufacturers, who have a trade which is imperative in its peculiar requirements, and is therefore something more than speculative. There is another reason for fluctuations in foreign trade in greater degree than in domestic transactions. The home consumption, now about half of the production, commands the highest quality, and exercises positive preferences for special types. The foreign buyers also have preferences, but they practice greater economy in exercising them, and lay in heavier stocks when the markets suit their views. Some of them will take any nondescript remainders if prices are sufficiently low.

The census crop, that grown in 1879, cured in 1880, and exported mainly in 1880-'81, was a medium one, barely sufficient for the average requirements of domestic and foreign consumption. We therefore see only a moderate exportation and an increase of price from 7.6 to 8.3 cents per pound. It was preceded by several large crops, which left an unusual surplus for exportation at a somewhat reduced value. The shipments for 1877 to 1879 are larger than for any other period of three years in the history of exportation.

Taking the record of seventeen years, we find the average exportation to be 231,122,230 pounds; the average value 10 cents. The smallest aggregate is 181,527,630 pounds, for 1869, and the largest 322,279,540, for 1879. The statement is as follows:

Years.	Pounds.	Value.	Value per pound.	Years.	Pounds.	Value.	Value per pound.	Years.	Pounds.	Value.	Value per pound.
			<i>Cents.</i>				<i>Cents.</i>				<i>Cents.</i>
1866.....	190,826,248	\$20,456,145	15.4	1872.....	234,986,892	\$24,136,160	10.3	1878.....	283,973,193	\$24,803,165	8.7
1867.....	184,803,065	19,020,150	10.6	1873.....	213,995,176	22,080,135	10.6	1879.....	322,279,540	25,157,804	7.8
1868.....	206,020,504	22,898,823	11.1	1874.....	318,097,804	30,399,181	9.6	1880.....	215,910,187	16,379,107	7.6
1869.....	181,527,630	20,552,943	11.3	1875.....	223,901,013	25,241,540	11.3	1881.....	227,026,005	18,737,043	8.3
1870.....	185,748,881	21,100,420	11.4	1876.....	218,310,265	22,737,363	10.4	1882.....	223,685,980	19,067,721	8.5
1871.....	215,607,604	19,008,797	9.2	1877.....	282,366,426	28,825,521	10.2				

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS.

In colonial days Great Britain naturally held a large proportion of the trade, but the Netherlands, then a great commercial power, soon commanded a considerable share of the remainder. Both of these nations, by re-exports, extended to neighboring countries the traffic in Virginia and Maryland tobacco. France carried on a direct trade, small at first, but steadily increasing, and Germany early sought a share in the products and emoluments. The northern nations gradually participated in it, and the West Indies and islands of the African coast were in a small way regular customers of the colonies.

When the states became a nation the volume of exports recorded in the first annual report amounted to 118,460 hogsheads. Of these, 73,708 went to Great Britain and 23,448 to Holland. France received 10,876, and Germany 5,612; the remainder, 4,816 hogsheads, went to Denmark, Sweden, the West Indies, the Mediterranean ports, and 62 hogsheads to the East Indies.

At the present time the distribution extends to all quarters of the globe; yet a very large proportion goes still in the direction of its earliest movement. Germany has taken the place of Great Britain, which now occupies the second rank, France the third, and reunited Italy the fourth. Together, these four countries require more than seven-tenths of the American exportation. The distribution to the six principal importing countries in twelve years is as follows:

Years.	Total exports.	Germany.	Great Britain.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Spain.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1870.....	185,748,881	43,316,800	32,021,570	23,380,337	27,029,871	14,901,388	11,379,342
1871.....	215,067,004	61,241,301	59,060,237	15,230,177	12,193,660	21,095,117	10,851,470
1872.....	284,030,892	71,073,881	44,927,022	38,100,877	23,986,588	19,165,041	8,877,960
1873.....	213,905,176	66,692,296	39,497,714	24,648,974	18,245,491	17,068,100	15,493,861
1874.....	318,007,804	100,370,500	62,762,018	35,211,307	36,521,700	19,220,439	13,367,253
1875.....	223,901,913	56,333,004	54,261,175	21,215,370	32,410,718	16,802,897	13,733,265
1876.....	218,310,265	59,208,922	34,030,500	28,650,645	22,069,557	15,340,557	21,325,030
1877.....	283,386,426	76,339,888	67,717,563	28,488,442	33,824,379	23,378,745	15,281,482
1878.....	289,973,193	76,104,768	63,417,496	30,388,775	25,665,129	24,524,067	24,463,021
1879.....	322,279,540	112,098,952	65,010,286	44,784,776	26,067,570	22,510,818	11,490,539
1880.....	213,910,187	59,495,904	33,996,136	26,921,601	23,046,527	18,594,199	11,535,087
1881.....	227,026,005	48,612,107	44,545,345	37,038,725	25,007,088	15,570,080	16,593,003
Average.....	245,180,207	69,240,770	50,105,427	29,506,250	25,631,448	19,173,610	14,534,693

These six countries, therefore, take nearly 85 per cent. of the surplus; Germany, 28.2; Great Britain, 20.4; France, 12; Italy, 10.5; Netherlands, 7.8; Spain, 5.9.

The share taken by one of these countries in a single year would fail to show its relative proportion in a period like the above. The quantity taken in 1880-'81 by Germany, for instance, was much less than the average for the past twelve years, yet the second half of the period includes a larger quantity than the first. The inequality is not entirely due to the difference in production of the several years, but to relative cheapness, which depends upon the quality as well as quantity of the surplus for exportation. For instance, in 1878-'79 the extraordinary exportation of 112,098,952 pounds was made, valued at \$8,108,819, or a little over 7 cents per pound. The smallest shipment for twelve years was 43,316,800 pounds, valued at \$4,121,383, or 9.5 cents per pound. The stocks kept on hand enable foreign manufacturers and government agents to await an opportunity to purchase a large lot at a desirable rate. So Great Britain in one year of this period receives 32,021,570 pounds, and in another more than twice as much, or 67,717,563 pounds. The values of these importations are respectively \$5,508,442 and \$8,758,042, indicating a material reduction in price as the reason for larger imports; yet the prices per pound, 17.2 and 12.9 cents, show that the poorest grades are not taken in Great Britain, and that quality as well as price is always considered.

The respective valuations of the tobacco sent to these principal countries will be more clearly exhibited in the following table, which gives the export values of the quantities which are reported in the foregoing exhibit:

Years.	Total value of exports.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Franco.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Spain.
1870.....	\$21,100,420	\$4,121,888	\$5,508,442	\$2,368,055	\$2,070,353	\$1,865,051	\$905,820
1871.....	19,908,797	4,561,231	6,770,831	1,515,930	970,033	1,582,300	781,044
1872.....	24,136,106	6,060,557	5,767,632	3,527,123	2,893,850	1,515,983	680,201
1873.....	22,680,135	6,470,384	5,087,427	2,440,700	2,065,847	1,357,542	1,334,877
1874.....	30,900,181	7,740,228	8,362,081	3,318,444	3,405,957	1,302,162	707,088
1875.....	25,241,540	5,506,748	7,331,613	1,804,827	4,008,782	1,340,275	1,107,074
1876.....	22,737,383	5,111,418	4,029,288	2,640,530	2,011,067	1,198,502	1,810,760
1877.....	28,825,521	7,037,219	8,758,042	2,491,421	3,784,030	1,595,517	860,650
1878.....	24,803,165	5,761,000	8,200,804	2,283,512	2,230,948	1,304,803	1,258,844
1879.....	25,157,364	8,108,819	7,151,958	2,572,008	2,125,480	1,308,201	406,460
1880.....	16,379,107	4,063,898	3,093,720	1,646,021	1,587,011	1,067,714	513,445
1881.....	18,767,043	3,430,250	5,100,098	2,627,728	1,841,310	1,096,780	806,730
Average.....	23,342,903	5,747,680	6,872,375	2,436,500	2,505,180	1,351,103	904,002

The value of the 85 per cent. of our exports taken by these countries is 83.3 per cent. of the total value. The average value of exports is here shown to be 9.5 cents per pound. Great Britain received the highest quality, of the average value of 12.7 cents. Italy paid 9.8 cents, which is above the average value. France and Germany each averaged 8.3 cents; the Netherlands paid 7 cents; and Spain 6.6 cents. These prices are indications of the comparative quality of American tobacco consumed in these countries.

While these countries represent so large a share of the exportation, they comprise only a small part of the long list of nations contributing to the American tobacco trade. The record entire, by countries, for a series of recent years can only suffice to show the fluctuations, the temporary movement, or the prevalent tendency of this trade. Belgium, for instance, enlarges importation 400 per cent. in a single year, and reduces receipts very heavily the next, yet reveals the fact of rapidly progressive demand in a comparison of a series of years. Austria, on the contrary, has been able of late to dispense with a part of the former supply from this country. For three years past there has been some enlargement of the small shipments to Colombia, Venezuela, and Uruguay, in South America. Brazil has no appreciable demand for our tobacco. The distribution in detail is presented in the accompanying statement, which shows the quantities of leaf tobacco of domestic production exported from the United States, by countries, from 1870 to 1881, inclusive:

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1870 TO 1881, INCLUSIVE, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries to which exported.		1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Total		<i>Pounds.</i> 185, 748, 881	<i>Pounds.</i> 215, 697, 604	<i>Pounds.</i> 234, 036, 802	<i>Pounds.</i> 213, 695, 170
1	Argentine Republic	226, 170	254, 881	323, 507	576, 822
2	Austria	3, 478, 485	2, 313, 150	5, 255, 738	4, 374, 515
3	Belgium	1, 200, 407	6, 815, 372	3, 525, 721	4, 951, 417
4	Brazil	12, 903	85, 030	42, 815	73, 270
5	Central American states	8, 409	17, 861	39, 397	25, 000
6	Chili	778, 901	104, 400	305, 077	280, 140
7	China		114, 360		14, 230
8	Denmark				
9	Danish West Indies	133, 073	136, 701	84, 889	106, 767
10	France	23, 339, 337	15, 230, 177	38, 106, 877	24, 048, 074
11	French West Indies and French Guiana	840, 384	850, 630	1, 106, 052	918, 093
12	Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre islands				2, 900
13	French possessions in Africa				654, 270
14	French possessions, all other	562, 665	423, 485	1, 155, 300	3, 298
15	Germany	43, 310, 309	61, 241, 361	71, 073, 831	66, 602, 296
16	England	30, 663, 240	50, 012, 606	42, 421, 100	85, 886, 666
17	Scotland	1, 358, 330	3, 056, 541	2, 505, 832	3, 611, 048
18	Ireland	210, 220	1, 200, 560	125, 485	269, 780
19	Gibraltar	10, 503, 045	3, 667, 537	2, 250, 407	4, 134, 501
20	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island				555, 267
21	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Northwest Territory	7, 301, 120	6, 175, 603	4, 866, 372	2, 359, 602
22	British Columbia				7, 412
23	Newfoundland and Labrador				200, 230
24	British West Indies and British Honduras	1, 343, 123	1, 603, 112	1, 725, 858	1, 102, 613
25	British Guiana				535, 505
26	British possessions in Africa	2, 204, 441	1, 632, 135	1, 565, 394	1, 302, 042
27	British possessions in Australasia	572, 046	173, 668	143, 257	270, 722
28	British possessions, all other	277, 530		241, 596	231, 105
29	Hawaiian islands				2, 712
30	Haiti	610, 940	466, 719	592, 240	911, 426
31	Italy	27, 620, 871	12, 193, 660	23, 936, 588	18, 245, 491
32	Japan				1, 135
33	Liberia	245, 134	109, 752	352, 845	164, 692
34	Mexico	460, 835	776, 537	427, 080	845, 150
35	Netherlands	14, 901, 388	21, 095, 117	19, 105, 041	17, 068, 169
36	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	95, 488	123, 635	133, 850	151, 299
37	Peru		19, 034	109, 394	
38	Portugal	682, 772	1, 968, 881	3, 203, 551	4, 430, 662
39	Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde islands				167, 532
40	Russia				
41	San Domingo			8, 375	29, 635
42	Spain	11, 379, 342	10, 851, 470	8, 877, 900	15, 403, 361
43	Cuba	196, 501	134, 549	234, 058	90, 673
44	Porto Rico	151, 317	62, 301	23, 522	68, 468
45	Spanish possessions in Africa				131, 405
46	Spanish possessions, all other	134, 674	64, 255	31, 295	
47	Norway and Sweden				11, 508
48	United States of Colombia	372, 485	233, 455	206, 780	210, 440
49	Uruguay	110, 937	20, 241	222, 235	106, 024
50	Venezuela	88, 814	41, 659	23, 554	59, 505
51	All others	176, 625	425, 973	373, 504	

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1870 TO 1881, INCLUSIVE, BY COUNTRIES.

1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
<i>Pounds.</i> 318, 097, 804	<i>Pounds.</i> 223, 901, 913	<i>Pounds.</i> 218, 510, 265	<i>Pounds.</i> 282, 386, 426	<i>Pounds.</i> 283, 973, 193	<i>Pounds.</i> 322, 270, 540	<i>Pounds.</i> 215, 910, 187	<i>Pounds.</i> 227, 020, 605	
627, 813	263, 912	288, 785	436, 610	700, 020	700, 000	759, 201	1, 100, 623	1
5, 478, 318	5, 983, 865	3, 707, 465	3, 510, 415	1, 060, 720	2, 080, 285	689, 041	413, 500	2
11, 804, 407	4, 311, 971	11, 031, 952	10, 400, 018	15, 409, 113	15, 608, 139	17, 584, 204	10, 340, 641	3
37, 035	4, 780	28, 535	27, 573	21, 805	70, 397	71, 305	98, 093	4
16, 229	7, 792	7, 020	27, 573	28, 120	6, 425	11, 072	9, 040	5
413, 200	445, 100	303, 135	572, 005	338, 813	419, 218	504, 079	20, 038	6
56, 868				900, 000		1, 025	33, 593	7
101, 855	74, 541	334, 285	100, 074	171, 003	156, 121	158, 030	182, 120	8
35, 211, 307	21, 215, 370	23, 050, 645	28, 488, 442	30, 388, 775	44, 784, 770	26, 921, 001	37, 088, 725	9
1, 304, 674	472, 376	700, 781	823, 448	1, 011, 712	610, 901	908, 103	485, 116	10
2, 700	20, 227	4, 000	5, 000	6, 200	7, 050	1, 400	5, 800	11
791, 154	386, 089	950, 049	1, 004, 742	814, 709	1, 087, 709	883, 576	704, 409	12
100, 370, 596	56, 833, 604	59, 208, 922	70, 339, 888	70, 104, 768	112, 008, 952	59, 495, 904	48, 012, 107	13
57, 317, 399	48, 800, 222	32, 406, 142	63, 040, 718	58, 840, 861	61, 320, 870	20, 385, 172	40, 300, 202	14
5, 444, 614	5, 370, 953	1, 573, 424	4, 081, 845	4, 576, 635	3, 089, 416	4, 010, 964	4, 245, 053	15
93, 420		2, 189, 500				350	49, 167	16
9, 457, 228	3, 011, 577	4, 556, 529	2, 851, 459	3, 844, 568	2, 441, 906	3, 002, 064	4, 075, 284	17
1, 081, 138	590, 004	449, 865	779, 081	383, 745	661, 441	670, 015	1, 090, 819	18
6, 414, 595	5, 820, 605	4, 742, 699	7, 572, 543	6, 319, 645	7, 430, 020	7, 102, 319	7, 399, 985	19
18, 263	15, 030	46, 629	3, 564	6, 348	12, 105	11, 172	11, 951	20
1, 089, 194	1, 091, 204	1, 217, 931	1, 071, 920	105, 024	108, 916	108, 916	173, 314	21
564, 461	596, 260	639, 195	413, 889	829, 239	700, 804	1, 078, 930	1, 200, 213	22
1, 978, 379	1, 059, 400	1, 444, 118	1, 336, 807	1, 454, 280	929, 480	1, 483, 570	1, 632, 004	23
161, 402	306, 068	333, 659	1, 260, 157	1, 194, 300	444, 935	751, 062	677, 376	24
257, 163	184, 507					263, 728	168, 745	25
590, 526	560, 310	402, 882	280	3, 743	2, 025	347	686	26
36, 521, 799	32, 410, 718	22, 009, 557	33, 824, 379	25, 065, 129	26, 967, 570	23, 046, 527	25, 007, 988	27
326, 859	298, 073	488, 759	318, 110	100, 814	64	516, 092	382, 270	28
400, 935	484, 048	492, 807	901, 828	640, 080	1, 049, 020	1, 014, 558	900, 545	29
19, 220, 439	16, 892, 807	15, 340, 557	23, 378, 745	24, 524, 067	22, 510, 818	18, 504, 190	15, 579, 089	30
163, 137	63, 634	138, 041	153, 231	80, 425	90, 600	108, 601	112, 250	31
6, 148, 041	1, 263, 269	1, 554, 711	1, 562, 931	787, 669	495, 214	555, 521	721, 046	32
484, 650	614, 209	245, 685	541, 387	470, 022	783, 527	428, 604	2, 977, 875	33
28, 895				1, 800	2, 000			34
2, 845			18, 400	800	534	15, 226	61, 417	35
13, 867, 253	13, 738, 205	21, 325, 086	15, 280, 482	24, 483, 021	11, 499, 539	11, 535, 087	16, 593, 003	36
49, 465	45, 543	997		16, 158	128, 005	74, 038	194, 068	37
124, 906	89, 081	41, 131	96, 343	18, 792	78, 977	182, 528	206, 537	38
291, 528	178, 510	370, 541	300, 305	339, 582	593, 830	316, 712	669, 072	39
16, 600		14, 405		21, 490	6, 155		10, 878	40
334, 527	86, 216	76, 712	125, 091	233, 859	364, 046	239, 137	269, 053	41
159, 349	94, 917	146, 532	154, 100	128, 238	453, 396	602, 083	740, 954	42
58, 627	66, 881	81, 412	116, 462	87, 662	139, 780	207, 595	267, 255	43
					235, 176	484, 755	71, 545	44

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1870 TO 1881, INCLUSIVE, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries to which exported.		1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Totals		\$21, 100, 420	\$10, 908, 797	\$24, 136, 166	\$22, 689, 135
1	Argentine Republic	25, 086	36, 364	46, 572	79, 714
2	Austria	446, 314	302, 462	658, 189	671, 000
3	Belgium	127, 140	616, 356	332, 986	705, 540
4	Brazil	2, 590	8, 370	5, 374	10, 439
5	Central American states	1, 020	2, 629	5, 799	3, 810
6	Chili	87, 218	12, 051	46, 479	36, 000
7	China		10, 802		3, 214
8	Denmark				
9	Danish West Indies	17, 127	18, 455	10, 665	12, 709
10	France	2, 368, 955	1, 515, 936	3, 527, 123	2, 440, 700
11	French West Indies and French Guiana	68, 769	84, 678	99, 084	114, 663
12	Miquelon, Langley, St. Pierre islands				490
13	French possessions in Africa				100, 542
14	French possessions, all other	93, 632	48, 046	146, 234	692
15	Germany	4, 121, 383	4, 561, 231	6, 900, 557	6, 470, 384
16	England	5, 292, 132	6, 462, 081	5, 435, 309	4, 016, 563
17	Scotland	216, 310	314, 750	332, 233	470, 864
18	Ireland	26, 224	103, 772	11, 484	45, 615
19	Gibraltar	973, 918	728, 745	181, 276	368, 197
20	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward island				58, 855
21	Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Northwest territory	865, 583	698, 296	564, 254	305, 632
22	British Columbia				4, 187
23	Newfoundland and Labrador				25, 896
24	British West Indies and British Honduras	171, 764	220, 215	217, 230	162, 131
25	British Guiana				67, 450
26	British possessions in Africa	306, 228	103, 008	194, 862	280, 805
27	British possessions in Australasia	106, 302	52, 676	36, 343	63, 903
28	British possessions, all other	28, 612		20, 091	25, 929
29	Hawaiian islands				913
30	Haiti	89, 490	67, 613	66, 539	146, 251
31	Italy	2, 979, 353	977, 633	2, 393, 850	2, 005, 847
32	Japan				385
33	Liberia	33, 992	10, 380	41, 213	21, 674
34	Mexico	73, 274	117, 729	66, 105	132, 730
35	Netherlands	1, 365, 051	1, 582, 300	1, 516, 383	1, 357, 542
36	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	12, 869	19, 532	21, 703	21, 510
37	Peru		3, 600	21, 205	
38	Portugal	67, 209	177, 340	301, 845	325, 229
39	Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde islands				22, 710
40	Russia				
41	San Domingo			1, 213	4, 340
42	Spain	965, 820	781, 644	680, 261	1, 334, 877
43	Cuba	27, 188	23, 753	43, 998	17, 040
44	Porto Rico	26, 251	9, 982	3, 734	10, 559
45	Spanish possessions in Africa				17, 247
46	Spanish possessions, all other	19, 034	6, 002	3, 178	
47	Norway and Sweden				1, 114
48	United States of Colombia	40, 108	66, 874	54, 150	48, 728
49	Uruguay	18, 541	3, 433	29, 825	14, 471
50	Venezuela	11, 732	8, 645	4, 540	10, 699
51	All others	24, 881	51, 514	47, 262	

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1870 TO 1881, INCLUSIVE, BY COUNTRIES.

1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
\$80,300,181	\$25,241,540	\$22,737,383	\$28,825,521	\$24,803,105	\$25,137,304	\$16,379,107	\$18,737,043	
75,525	84,412	36,054	42,305	37,439	43,340	46,503	81,072	1
766,780	945,851	706,400	536,751	270,380	255,705	80,900	55,000	2
1,030,307	398,777	1,068,769	885,165	1,061,355	912,354	1,208,045	776,240	3
9,596	815		3,940	2,154	6,367	6,245	8,634	4
2,087	1,406	1,682	3,012	3,908	870	1,439	1,117	5
72,653	53,820	32,201	58,086	28,875	27,250	32,277	1,834	6
8,950				70,000		129	2,400	7
13,414	10,025	35,088	12,577	19,237	14,000	14,203	12,734	8
3,318,444	1,804,827	2,040,530	2,401,421	2,283,512	2,672,008	1,040,021	2,027,728	9
147,518	63,342	100,127	100,318	102,464	53,342	70,588	42,486	10
474	3,442	758	900	795	724	182	766	11
92,523	63,717	152,532	153,507	93,788	100,207	88,853	76,158	12
7,740,228	5,596,748	5,111,418	7,087,240	5,761,000	8,108,819	4,003,898	3,430,250	13
7,607,530	6,513,568	4,385,420	8,072,575	7,540,813	6,071,598	3,154,049	4,639,885	14
755,451	818,045	243,808	685,407	653,901	480,300	539,080	550,813	15
9,880		340,000				70	5,133	16
718,027	391,156	428,870	200,080	206,129	107,720	161,712	207,008	17
122,824	81,808	38,993	55,345	37,022	47,175	60,403	70,621	18
792,942	707,994	590,113	901,020	828,081	985,221	893,967	957,221	19
2,844	2,263	4,022	1,248	1,089	3,299	2,633	3,717	20
144,029	175,024	185,180	4,256	7,080	3,492	0,179	12,797	21
68,447	84,385	98,574	152,271	102,598	65,057	100,514	120,804	22
278,235	190,777	241,108	194,239	174,117	81,125	146,100	152,222	23
22,443	72,263	67,871	222,301	170,096	57,617	112,572	99,743	24
16,783	27,708					16,374	8,557	25
89,332	103,134	78,818	83	850	812	110	201	26
3,495,957	4,008,782	2,011,007	185,114	37,922	41,035	78,448	90,294	27
39,840	53,592	65,336	3,734,030	2,239,943	2,125,480	1,587,011	1,841,310	28
84,797	90,277	106,715			37			29
1,892,162	1,340,275	1,198,502	43,054	13,956	36,993	43,265	35,002	30
24,381	11,886	22,850	143,087	119,462	150,483	140,090	123,998	31
448,435	190,002	171,024	1,595,517	1,364,893	1,808,201	1,087,714	1,096,780	32
60,137	97,016	38,328	23,212	12,138	11,132	21,082	33,055	33
2,600			23,212	12,138	11,132	21,082	40	34
455			83	850	812	110	201	35
767,088	1,197,074	1,816,706	185,114	37,922	41,035	78,448	90,294	36
7,578	7,269	108	3,100	100	69	1,098	4,316	37
18,591	15,917	8,417	806,650	1,253,844	400,409	513,445	806,730	38
30,870	25,787	48,004						39
1,856		1,516					850	40
54,007	6,416	13,159					87,022	41
19,148	10,616	19,972					80,428	42
9,837	15,934	17,293					40,545	43
							5,267	44
								45
								46
								47
								48
								49
								50
								51

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The exportation of manufactured tobacco and snuff commenced at a very early date in a traffic so small as to escape more than casual record, and grew almost imperceptibly with the growth of home manufactures. Down to 1816 the values of tobacco and snuff were not recorded in the official tables of domestic exports, but from that date to 1834 the valuation of both was included in a single annual sum. The growth of this trade has been gradual but constantly progressive, first reaching a million pounds in 1815, two millions in 1824, three in 1830, rising with irregular movement and some fluctuations to ten millions in 1853. In snuff there has been no progress; the quantity has been small from the first, and is apparently threatened with virtual extinction. The fashion of snuff-taking is on the wane in Europe as well as in America. In the exportation records cigars make their appearance in 1864.

The following table shows the quantity of tobacco and snuff of domestic manufacture exported from 1791 to 1882, inclusive, with the value of the same from 1817, and also the quantity of cigars, in thousands, and the value of the same, from 1864 to 1882:

Years.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Years.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Value.	Years.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Value.	Years.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1791	81, 122	15, 060	1807	228, 875	46, 077		1823	1, 987, 507	36, 684	154, 955	1880	4, 214, 943	42, 467	616, 212
1792	117, 874	10, 042	1808	23, 400	12, 836		1824	2, 477, 900	45, 174	203, 780	1840	6, 787, 165	37, 132	813, 071
1793	137, 784	35, 150	1809	314, 880	35, 955		1825	1, 871, 368	53, 920	172, 353	1841	7, 503, 044	68, 553	873, 877
1794	10, 870	37, 415	1810	405, 427	33, 838		1826	2, 179, 774	61, 801	210, 134	1842	4, 434, 214	42, 068	525, 490
1795	20, 263	129, 436	1811	732, 713	10, 840		1827	2, 730, 255	45, 812	230, 024	1843	3, 404, 252	20, 455	278, 310
1796	29, 181	267, 046	1812	533, 258	3, 300		1828	2, 637, 411	36, 655	210, 747	1844	6, 046, 878	28, 068	536, 000
1797	12, 805	65, 703	1813	283, 512			1829	2, 619, 399	10, 509	202, 396	1845	5, 312, 971	44, 309	538, 408
1798	142, 260	114, 151	1814	79, 377			1830	3, 190, 151	29, 425	246, 747	1846	6, 854, 850	52, 458	605, 914
1799	410, 076	109, 082	1815	1, 019, 300	14, 655		1831	3, 630, 856	27, 967	202, 475	1847	7, 844, 592	37, 051	658, 950
1800	457, 713	41, 453	1816	523, 506	52, 650		1832	3, 456, 071	31, 175	295, 771	1848	6, 098, 507	36, 122	568, 435
1801	472, 282	52, 297	1817	1, 115, 874	5, 080	278, 909	1833	3, 790, 310	13, 453	288, 973	1849	7, 150, 307	49, 888	613, 044
1802	233, 591	43, 161	1818	1, 486, 240	5, 513	371, 560	1834	3, 956, 570	57, 820	328, 409	1850	5, 018, 583	44, 000	648, 832
1803	152, 415	17, 534	1819	920, 833	13, 710	237, 107	1835	3, 817, 854	36, 471	357, 611	1851	7, 235, 358	37, 422	1, 143, 547
1804	278, 071	20, 068	1820	593, 358	4, 906	149, 588	1836	3, 240, 675	46, 018	435, 404	1852	3, 436, 153	58, 475	1, 317, 022
1805	404, 029	23, 531	1821	1, 332, 040	44, 552	140, 083	1837	3, 615, 591	40, 883	427, 836	1853	10, 561, 692	39, 041	1, 071, 500
1806	342, 728	30, 005	1822	1, 414, 424	44, 602	157, 182	1838	5, 008, 147	75, 083	577, 420	1854	10, 273, 152	36, 287	1, 550, 327

Years.	Manufactured tobacco.		Snuff.		Cigars.		Years.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.		Cigars.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1855	9, 624, 282	1, 486, 075	72, 534	14, 038			1869	2, 759, 005	31, 497	20, 252	430	15, 510
1856	10, 008, 600	1, 809, 157	86, 055	20, 050			1870	1, 582, 095	20, 181	12, 226	305	9, 584
1857	7, 456, 666	1, 447, 027	50, 401	11, 526			1871	2, 022, 434	18, 724	11, 083	1, 438	59, 043
1858	11, 210, 574	2, 400, 115	37, 245	10, 109			1872	2, 511, 866	15, 092	5, 241	107	6, 648
1859	14, 912, 811	3, 334, 401	239, 148	68, 090			1873	2, 627, 585	12, 196	7, 462	215	7, 764
1860	17, 697, 369	3, 372, 974	30, 923	11, 354			1874	2, 537, 782	15, 710	7, 092	2, 458	24, 473
1861	14, 783, 363	2, 742, 828	81, 465	17, 703			1875	3, 281, 671	21, 894	7, 570	336	17, 072
1862	4, 071, 963	1, 068, 730	38, 839	7, 914			1876	2, 824, 389	10, 551	4, 793	707	23, 407
1863	7, 025, 248	3, 384, 544	44, 924	13, 633			1877	3, 213, 393	2, 533	1, 968	1, 150	38, 161
1864	8, 586, 494	3, 003, 756	28, 277	16, 813	978	27, 314	1878	3, 627, 322	13, 344	7, 825	2, 082	40, 170
1865	7, 204, 165	3, 439, 979	98, 159	30, 129	3, 713	140, 260	1879	2, 998, 633	13, 522	5, 846	2, 290	53, 397
1866	6, 515, 700	1, 794, 680	18, 920	7, 981	7, 393	179, 740	1880	1, 989, 271	15, 883	6, 074	2, 583	67, 821
1867	9, 601, 142	2, 795, 008	24, 342	12, 576	6, 104	144, 169	1881	2, 038, 572	18, 841	8, 710	3, 540	94, 550
1868	10, 470, 024	3, 100, 084	11, 393	8, 730	1, 870	70, 350	1882	2, 246, 692	6, 468	2, 739	4, 217	113, 717

EXPORTS OF CIGARS.

The foreign trade in domestic cigars is of recent origin, and is yet of small dimensions. The record of cigars exported appears in 1864. It is a trifle, compared with the domestic trade, yet it is increasing, and may ultimately be extensive, the Sandwich islands, Canada, England, Australia, and Colombia, in South America, being usually the principal buyers. Germany, in 1874, took 2,161,000 of 2,458,000 exported, at \$6 per thousand, a price, for a poor article, less than a fourth of the average value of exports of domestic cigars.

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Manufactured tobacco and snuff have been annually imported from the original settlement of the country, but in very small quantities, and with few exceptions the annual aggregate for the colonial period was only a few thousand pounds, sometimes a few hundreds. For a half century after the union of the states the value of manufactures of tobacco was but a few thousand dollars annually, sometimes only hundreds, the largest importation recorded being 851,742 pounds, in 1860, valued at \$125,615.

Cigars were imported in quantities so small as to escape separate record until the present century. In 1804 the entry of an aggregate of 4,001,000 is made. This increase was slow until 1830. The increase since has been comparatively steady, and is thus shown by decades, the values including for some years a small import of cigarettes:

Periods.	Values.	Periods.	Values.
1820-1829.....	\$1,776,055	1850-1859.....	\$33,777,490
1830-1839.....	7,205,703	1860-1869.....	22,762,738
1840-1849.....	10,873,880	1870-1879.....	25,405,183

Since the era of enlarged cigar manufacture came in under the revenue system, the importation has been much reduced, and since 1862 the record has been made in pounds. The revenue officials of the Treasury Department estimate the average weight per thousand at 13½ pounds. The average annual receipts from 1860 to 1880, on this basis, would be 85,554,000 pounds.

The importation of leaf tobacco is of recent origin. Prior to 1847 it was not enumerated in the customs statement, but was an incident of the growing cigar manufacture, a product required for cigars of the better quality intended for the displacement of imported brands. The average importation has of late been about 9,000,000 pounds. Twenty years ago the average value scarcely exceeded 20 cents per pound; now, with the requirement of higher quality, the average is about 50 cents.

A glance at the table of imports will show the controlling prominence of cigars and tobacco for their manufacture. It discloses clearly the general fact that domestic consumption requires no material or manufactures from foreign countries, except Cuban or other leaf of popular characteristics for fillers for cigars of superior quality. Domestic tobacco, grown from Havana seed, is largely used as a substitute for this importation, limiting very materially its introduction. Including foreign cigars with those made from imported tobacco, the use of this class of goods amounts to about one-eighth of the domestic consumption of cigars.

TABLE SHOWING THE IMPORTS OF TOBACCO FOR THE YEARS 1790 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.		Snuff.		Cigars.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
1790.....			3,124		2,383			
1791.....			4,006	921 20	1,880	276 00		
1792.....			8,251		2,563			
1793.....			80,077		7,490			
1794.....			20,082		857			
1795.....			37,761		19,802			
1796.....			40,460		3,031			
1797.....			32,098		1,313			
1798.....			41,585		35,187			
1799.....			82,101		22,000			
1800.....			174,403		11,072			
1801.....			160,815		25,207			
1802.....			236,282		4,852			
1803.....			115,095		2,875			
1804.....			98,215		10,041		4,001	
1805.....			4,393		22,150		22,142	
1806.....			0,840		10,203		28,417	
1807.....			10,201		57,002		25,024	
1808.....			4,233		33,138		19,041	
1809.....			646		1,745		20,024	
1810.....			900		6,542		23,394	
1811.....			18,114		1,347		13,937	
1812.....			2,828		584		12,632	
1813.....			7,762		409		4,300	
1814.....			2,101		246		2,157	
1815.....			216		971		4,703	
1816.....			3,614		1,430		14,300	
1817.....			2,491		14,520		17,020	
1818.....			1,202		41,017		17,212	
1819.....			3,723		56,078		13,403	
1820.....								
1821.....			40		2,310	*047 00	11,000	113,601 00
1822.....			3,135		1,005	*1,207 00	21,213	197,282 00
1823.....			13,805		7,793	*5,053 00	18,310	189,210 00
1824.....			1,937	387 00	5,027	3,557 00	11,751	112,148 80

* Value of snuff and manufactured tobacco.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

TABLE SHOWING THE IMPORTS OF TOBACCO FOR THE YEARS 1790 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Years.	Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.		Snuff.		Cigars.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
1825.....			463	204 00	3,410	1,454 00	10,100	215,819 00
1826.....			34,492	2,496 00	2,022	941 00	22,040	253,542 00
1827.....			870	105 00	21,362	20,232 00	31,016	174,931 00
1828.....			1,833	87 00	1,744	437 00	10,169	209,470 00
1829.....			61	40 00	2,059	308 00	28,887	310,943 00
1830.....			321	224 00	2,509	834 00	23,880	251,818 00
1831.....			75	24 00	4,075	2,365 00	50,212	433,457 00
1832.....			1,401	226 00	1,284	664 00	42,516	473,134 00
1833.....			307	54 00	903	507 00	45,099	484,456 00
1834.....			505	118 00	340	241 00	62,784	671,791 00
1835.....			2,075	382 00	1,281	905 00	76,761	836,743 00
1836.....			948	275 00	6,224	4,080 00	94,907	1,058,857 00
1837.....			2,260	410 00	6,216	4,446 00	110,243	1,217,724 00
1838.....			2,403	660 00	5,384	5,234 00	81,287	841,043 00
1839.....			52,872	3,661 00	3,130	1,870 00	93,217	1,026,740 00
1840.....			645	188 00	445	211 00	73,800	869,434 00
1841.....			2,452	669 00	229	131 00	98,898	1,254,203 00
1842.....			2,937	901 00	1,333	204 00	81,978	860,742 00
1843.....			2,100	476 00	505	230 00	*378,900	403,431 00
1844.....			1,788	533 00	923	311 00	*718,748	974,431 00
1845.....			7,230	1,131 00	477	107 00	*815,172	1,160,044 00
1846.....			3,095	317 00	368	408 00	*830,208	1,232,801 00
1847.....	806,400	126,115 00	5,655	1,245 00	248	194 00	*633,493	1,207,901 00
1848.....	3,600,811	415,727 00	13,300	1,721 00	1,650	320 00	*1,389,507	1,360,403 00
1849.....	3,057,732	276,674 00	26,099	3,509 00	943	358 00	100,392	1,439,765 00
1850.....	2,480,446	272,438 00	32,956	6,075 00	492	131 00	124,303	1,409,097 00
1851.....	4,020,021	555,608 00	42,249	12,550 00	1,408	853 00	218,702	2,529,812 00
1852.....	3,570,685	587,395 00	29,015	5,469 00	4,709	893 00	319,197	2,985,107 00
1853.....	5,008,872	855,803 00	31,217	4,947 00	10,805	2,563 00	282,387	3,311,035 00
1854.....	5,362,043	794,806 00	31,945	11,236 00	10,914	2,780 00	353,518	3,384,038 00
1855.....	4,363,104	614,070 00	130,950	21,807 00	22,359	4,720 00	376,019	3,433,997 00
1856.....	6,844,052	1,000,044 00	302,007	35,902 00	20,303	4,078 00	395,959	3,741,460 00
1857.....	8,574,032	1,358,835 00	156,579	18,898 00	13,933	2,626 00	500,043	4,221,096 00
1858.....	7,490,500	1,255,831 00	223,701	22,898 00	21,713	5,153 00	459,041	4,123,208 00
1859.....	7,791,072	1,080,113 00	309,946	40,712 00	24,711	5,006 00	829,366	4,581,742 00
1860.....	6,940,071	1,305,625 00	851,742	125,615 00	32,067	7,110 00	460,404	4,581,651 00
1861.....	4,829,322	1,104,348 00	153,264	28,400 00	20,917	4,707 00	257,407	2,563,014 00
1862.....	5,316,211	1,306,445 00	80,603	20,573 00	14,612	3,638 00	*† 1,000,115	1,457,678 00
1863.....	6,940,071	1,305,625 00	90,430	20,591 00	32,067	7,110 00	*460,404	4,581,559 00
1864.....	4,205,446	1,060,362 00	504,416	100,393 00	7,904	2,291 00	*† 1,146,725	2,163,761 00
1865.....	2,190,731	480,758 00	192,521	36,076 00	8,312	1,833 00	*497,085	1,013,717 00
1866.....	5,279,981	1,102,923 00	73,433	13,683 00	16,343	4,276 00	*1,558,357	2,890,100 00
1867.....	3,093,900	788,062 00	257,532	33,169 00	16,376	5,082 00	*628,957	1,233,652 00
1868.....	4,080,442	1,287,813 00	98,977	22,120 00	17,573	6,881 00	*322,360	916,904 00
1869.....	5,981,863	1,983,236 00	.....	42,353 00	16,767	6,163 00	*432,193	1,334,046 00
1870.....	6,250,540	2,533,072 00	.....	19,690 00	21,917	6,765 00	*526,592	1,021,000 00
1871.....	8,304,980	3,433,069 00	.....	54,653 00	28,995	8,203 00	*789,902	2,550,670 00
1872.....	9,562,398	4,326,142 00	.....	46,711 00	.....	.....	*380,652	2,338,444 00
1873.....	11,023,400	6,600,603 00	.....	47,441 00	.....	.....	*974,872	3,361,558 00
1874.....	9,090,011	5,537,051 00	.....	42,350 00	.....	.....	*397,524	3,125,664 00
1875.....	6,760,453	3,724,870 00	.....	48,888 00	.....	.....	*856,078	3,087,617 00
1876.....	7,382,974	3,710,490 00	.....	76,301 00	.....	.....	*658,653	2,371,157 00
1877.....	7,551,583	3,723,610 00	.....	81,231 00	.....	.....	*536,524	2,002,347 00
1878.....	7,980,836	4,102,782 00	.....	67,810 00	.....	.....	*622,805	2,209,267 00
1879.....	6,593,460	3,545,515 00	.....	76,451 00	.....	.....	*619,280	2,206,610 00
1880.....	9,750,855	4,911,086 00	.....	86,402 00	.....	.....	*652,402	2,404,812 00
1881.....	7,468,064	3,897,980 00	.....	116,654 00	.....	.....	*618,508	2,257,130 00
1882.....	11,880,823	6,230,865 00	.....	84,850 00	.....	.....	*302,872	3,032,038 00

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

TABLE SHOWING THE EXPORTS OF FOREIGN TOBACCO (OR RE-EXPORTS) FOR THE YEARS 1790 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.		Snuff.		Cigars.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
1790								
1791								
1792								
1793								
1794								
1795								
1796								
1797								
1898								
1799								
1800								
1801								
1802								
1803					804		* 9,300	
1804					610		* 3,040	
1805			127,382		9,590		988	
1806			42,000		13,207		2,758	
1807			7,120		13,001		2,393	
1808			8,100		13,000		691	
1809							2,069	
1810					12,182		5,535	
1811					04		2,373	
1812							871	
1813							30	
1814							71	
1815							695	
1816			81,951		428		2,419	
1817			80,750		9,848		2,255	
1818			25,070		14,085		2,515	
1819			289,458		170		1,078	
1820					81,820		1,058	
1821					2,338	782 00	1,065	13,035 00
1822					206	103 00	2,345	26,286 00
1823			1,201		6,287	† 3,665 00	3,967	80,482 00
1824			4,778		1,058	† 1,987 00	4,463	41,366 00
1825			884	176 00	5,082	1,960 00	3,362	33,175 00
1826			20,030	1,951 00	2,489	357 00	3,399	41,400 00
1827			14,000	1,400 00	20,863	20,562 00	4,452	49,977 00
1828			3,455	458 00			3,575	39,045 00
1829			11,378	1,861 00	2,611	1,403 00	4,712	48,518 00
1830					350	67 00	7,335	86,121 00
1831					8,231	3,303 00	8,015	99,230 00
1832			1,078	235 00	62	19 00	9,979	120,991 00
1833			12,000	1,600 00	1,891	296 00	8,776	108,009 00
1834					4,728	1,230 00	11,784	129,625 00
1835			2,845	316 00			9,621	119,728 00
1836			94,033	21,868 00	5,590	4,288 00	5,353	67,122 00
1837			78,618	11,407 00	60	53 00	9,092	117,110 00
1838			8,048	323 00	5,147	4,538 00	8,129	98,200 00
1839					2,800	594 00	5,371	60,263 00
1840			1,976	287 00	545	143 00	4,692	57,346 00
1841							7,474	86,829 00
1842							6,959	92,687 00
1843					366	62 00	α 51,764	59,154 00
1844					390	148 00	α 50,128	60,850 00
1845			14,474	2,093 00			α 50,093	73,756 00
1846							α 79,033	114,080 00
1847	76,500	7,483 00					α 56,299	78,710 00
1848	560,225	77,742 00						86,025 00
1849	701,550	73,517 00	1,540	246 00			5,075	80,316 00

* Stated in pounds.

† Value of snuff and manufactured tobacco.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

TABLE SHOWING THE EXPORTS OF FOREIGN TOBACCO, ETC.—Continued.

Years.	Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.		Snuff.		Cigars.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.
1850.....	563,726	76,457 00					5,773	86,423 00
1851.....	275,288	50,545 00	211	211 00	8	8 00	8,445	167,300 00
1852.....	993,578	161,500 00					10,329	191,889 00
1853.....	501,447	84,364 00	1,083	282 00			12,499	228,087 00
1854.....	677,009	95,938 00	473,198	47,237 00	7,755	1,558 00	8,385	151,673 00
1855.....	131,279	14,116 00	1,065,681	141,943 00	585	120 00	585	120 00
1856.....	129,190	22,215 00	533,687	93,791 00	3,481	828 00	11,275	180,742 00
1857.....	77,763	14,763 00	1,250,161	241,385 00	1,280	356 00	11,168	227,143 00
1858.....	1,702,622	411,588 00	74,026	11,818 00	153	20 00	8,700	166,002 00
1859.....	3,161,235	595,986 00	36,447	12,446 00	182	38 00	12,225	226,234 00
1860.....	2,795,927	507,604 00	23,859	4,140 00	377	74 00	16,772	273,093 00
1861.....	2,081,026	468,533 00	26,441	6,283 00			10,240	146,297 00
1862.....	856,775	168,530 00	* 704,370	232,522 00				138,869 00
1863.....	2,467,219	691,651 00	* 379,414	192,347 00			50,813	146,219 00
1864.....	1,582,470	593,510 00	* 516,505	176,310 00			Pounds. 472,559	267,703 00
1865.....	1,278,060	620,481 00	* 311,541	110,556 00			307,986	416,011 00
1866.....	1,210,173	250,658 00	* 156,453	47,403 00			454,154	708,071 00
1867.....	809,024	197,025 00	* 162,012	48,154 00			521,612	690,133 00
1868.....	1,392,115	466,370 00	112,616	24,819 00	8,176	3,591 00	201,724	297,714 00
1869.....	616,810	162,270 00		8,811 00	3,533	700 00	60,604	129,591 00
1870.....	522,476	153,171 00		7,687 00	110	67 00	55,685	96,427 00
1871.....	671,202	133,874 00		35,205 00	54	25 00	52,286	106,720 00
1872.....	801,484	190,278 00		9,853 00			56,221	102,194 00
1873.....	1,078,769	221,117 00		19,007 00			37,951	94,242 00
1874.....	1,434,549	538,331 00		6,018 00			64,958	156,663 00
1875.....	870,215	289,146 00		11,043 00			110,159	258,132 00
1876.....	742,098	228,937 00		30,950 00			61,702	168,301 00
1877.....	204,860	97,945 00		39,891 00			61,319	155,070 00
1878.....	408,689	152,522 00		26,048 00			55,792	134,221 00
1879.....	371,604	160,381 00		30,422 00			70,282	154,308 00
1880.....	882,840	302,926 00		33,707 00			41,329	74,873 00
1881.....	704,134	353,058 00		27,525 00			77,252	118,181 00
1882.....	786,930	327,596 00		20,090 00			71,295	113,287 00

* Snuff included.

CHAPTER V.—THE COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

In the commercial distribution of tobacco there is a distinct line of separation, as in its manufacture, between the northern and southern crops, the types used for manufactured products and those used for cigars. Not only do their uses differ, but there is a difference in their culture, curing, packing, and modes of marketing. The heavy leaf for shipping and the various tobaccos required for smoking and chewing manufactures are put up in hogsheads of large size; and the various descriptions of cigar leaf are packed in boxes and bales, one package of the former being equivalent in weight to about four of the latter, the hogsheads generally ranging from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, and the cases and bales from 300 to 400. The hogsheads represent much the larger portion of the product, and until recently comprised the whole of the export trade. This principal branch of the commercial movement must therefore be separately treated.

Tobacco is, for several reasons, held longer in stock than the raw material of most manufactures, its production fluctuating more than that of corn and wheat. Prices are therefore variable, stimulating heavy movement when low, and causing inequalities in the quantities held. The government monopolies of several countries buy irregularly, in large quantities, as the required types are found in sufficient abundance and of desirable prices, and the trade is liable to sudden and marked disturbance by the meteoric incursions of these *régis* buyers. With a necessity for a much larger "visible supply", for these reasons, than the current requirement for the year's manufacture, the record of stocks and probable crop at the close of each year is examined with great care by dealers and manufacturers; and the subject is invested with additional interest from the mystery of the

regie surplus, which it fails to penetrate. The probable crop is also a somewhat uncertain element, because the curing is not complete, and if the quantity could be precisely determined, the quality and available value could not be so early as the close of December. It is proper, therefore, in order to precede the discussion of the actual distribution, to present a statement showing the stocks of each year in the principal markets of the world, including the commercial expectation as to the new crop supply for the trade and consumption of the succeeding year:

	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Stock:	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Hogsheads.</i>
Liverpool, December 1.....	30,400	41,288	50,913	38,672	37,401	27,480	33,444	23,826	19,074	28,083
London, December 1.....	32,227	29,557	31,610	24,134	18,800	14,980	18,481	16,308	14,833	19,348
Bremen, December 1.....	11,770	9,745	10,772	6,810	5,384	2,580	2,020	0,782	2,238	3,764
Antwerp, December 1.....	3,636	2,278	4,852	2,520	2,807	555	339	1,463	308	967
New York, December 31.....	48,748	41,936	56,020	20,619	27,192	22,063	40,445	11,885	6,569	12,659
New Orleans, December 25.....	520	314	2,326	3,541	10,776	2,614	4,822	3,607	7,382	1,778
Baltimore, December 26.....	20,011	23,055	10,370	23,788	13,678	11,987	14,627	15,149	8,067	5,943
Virginia, October 1.....	19,570	20,055	17,842	12,243	15,983	5,444	10,560	10,538	9,374	8,511
Louisville, December 31.....	7,639	13,591	13,361	5,785	5,792	5,936	9,519	5,741	4,187	9,112
Cincinnati, December 31.....	3,885	4,324	2,935	7,388	5,405	4,700	8,184	4,871	5,000	
Other western, December 31.....	9,444	11,215	8,054	3,700	5,002	1,420	5,400	1,888	578	
Visible supply (stock).....	197,540	197,358	198,061	149,209	148,220	99,282	154,780	118,148	76,098	90,162
Estimated crop:										
Western.....	150,000	155,000	150,000	225,000	163,000	190,000	75,000	205,000	200,000	140,000
Virginia.....	43,000	50,000	45,000	70,000	40,000	75,000	40,000	75,000	60,000	50,000
Maryland.....	25,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	25,000	35,000	36,000
Ohio.....	15,000	8,000	15,000	12,000	20,000	15,000	5,000	25,000	25,000	14,000
Total December 31.....	430,540	440,858	448,064	406,209	408,220	414,282	394,780	443,148	396,698	330,165

THE WESTERN CROP.

During the past ten years the "western crop", in hogsheads, as indicated by receipts in the western markets, has averaged about 150,000 hogsheads annually. The annual receipts of these markets are mainly the growth respectively of the preceding year. The largest was 191,712 hogsheads in 1878, the smallest 68,640 in 1875, following the year of unprecedented failure of the crop. The receipts of the principal markets are thus given, on the authority of Mr. William G. Meier:

RECEIPTS OF WESTERN CROP AT THE SEABOARD.

Cities.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Total.....	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 97,754	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 112,265	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 91,959	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 171,473	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 112,844	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 137,861	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 46,302	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 140,894	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 140,975
New York.....	61,956	84,896	70,521	114,882	79,430	92,119	39,471	100,227	96,230
New Orleans.....	12,698	5,270	3,182	13,310	8,802	27,608	4,066	17,335	39,535
Baltimore.....	2,993	3,314	4,700	15,446	8,469	11,292	1,175	6,672	7,510
Philadelphia.....	2,134	3,809	2,700	7,740	3,545	3,157	1,240	7,310	3,000
Richmond.....	12,500	11,000	8,250	8,100	4,500				
Boston.....	6,073	4,036	2,600	12,000	8,092	3,565	350	3,350	3,700

RECEIPTS OF WESTERN CROP IN WESTERN MARKETS.

Cities.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Total.....	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 165,484	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 162,087	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 139,152	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 191,712	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 144,742	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 164,246	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 68,640	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 181,433	<i>Hogsheads.</i> 144,246
Louisville.....	54,266	52,536	48,832	68,064	50,561	54,515	23,534	69,007	59,061
Cincinnati.....	57,197	49,402	34,393	35,231	37,046	32,176	10,787	43,145	35,065
Saint Louis.....	14,492	14,020	15,004	16,230	10,188	16,092	10,019	22,881	12,718
Paducah.....	9,388	10,444	8,377	18,465	12,638	20,884	7,914	13,804	12,960
Clarksville.....	12,677	10,500	14,434	22,554	11,233	16,737	4,245	15,161	15,007
Hopkinsville.....	9,408	10,352	8,219	18,049	4,197	10,904	3,035	18,024	8,760
Nashville.....	2,707	4,167	4,368	7,333	5,793	9,093	1,003	5,451	
Evansville.....	5,340	4,550	4,005	5,196	4,086	3,895	2,153	4,000	5,475

LOUISVILLE.

This city, the principal market of Tennessee and Kentucky tobacco, has still a growing trade in the raw material, though not a large share in its manufacture. It is now the center of the shipping interest, as it was in former years, though the receipts of bright and mottled leaf for consumption in the United States have much increased of late. The tobacco sold in this market may be comprised mainly in five classes, viz:

CLASS 1.—Dark, heavy, firm in texture, elastic, of oily consistency and smoothness of structure—the Clarksville style. It is very uniform in quality, and its practical value is enhanced by this permanence of its leading characteristics. The fine-fibered leaf is very desirable for wrappers. It is in great demand by foreign buyers. For types A and B, of both French and Italian *régie*, Clarksville products are largely drawn upon; and they are taken also for specific uses in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. In Germany they are used for fillers and as spinners; in France, Italy, and Spain, as fillers and binders for cigars. The oiliest is ground into snuff in Europe and in this country. The lighter grades are sometimes granulated for cigarettes.

CLASS 2.—Similar to the above, but lighter, with a larger proportion of the nondescript grade. Spain and France take a large portion of this class.

CLASS 3.—Green River and lower Ohio: a heavy grade, but lighter in color and generally coarser in texture than classes 1 and 2. It is very absorbent of moisture, and is sought by English buyers on that account, to offset, by increased weight of moisture imbibed, the disadvantage of the excessive customs duty. This grade also goes to France and Canada.

CLASS 4.—Bright and mottled, of fine texture, and of good wrapping qualities. This is used mainly in the United States.

CLASS 5.—White Burley, the popular variety which has nearly monopolized the fields of Ohio River countries on both sides, from Louisville to Maysville. It is of fine texture and porous in structure, curing in several shades of yellow and red. A large portion of the domestic manufacture of plug is of this variety, and it is popular for cutting purposes, bearing a high price even when shipping grades of tobacco are greatly depressed in the market. While used almost exclusively in this country, it is highly esteemed in Europe, and could be extensively exported but for the comparatively high price. The crop of 1879, harvested in 1880, was somewhat below the average quality, with an unusual proportion of nondescript and mixed grades. Early in the autumn the leaf was damaged in the barns in a spell of warm weather, which caused "house-burn" in a portion of the crop.

The "western crop" is perhaps more generally appreciated than the eastern, and is used for a wider range of manufactures in all parts of the world. It constitutes also much the larger proportion of the product of the country. The manufacturers of this country have the choice, and are willing to pay well for its exercise, and the foreign market takes off the remainder in considerable quantity every year, but much more largely if prices are sufficiently low. The following statement shows the annual receipts, sales, deliveries, and stocks of the Louisville market:

	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>
Sales for the year.....	67,408	65,001	58,000	71,080	56,210	60,886	27,875	71,483	55,300	33,416
Receipts for the year.....	54,266	52,536	48,852	68,004	50,501	54,515	23,534	63,007	53,001	35,704
Deliveries for the year.....	57,023	58,488	48,622	61,088	50,568	51,650	26,313	60,923	50,600	30,000
Stocks December 31.....	4,882	7,630	13,591	13,301	5,785	5,702	5,936	8,716	5,741	3,346

CINCINNATI.

The trade in Cincinnati is nearly as old as the city itself. Tobacco was second only to corn in priority of production of the contiguous country. Maize was the staff of life in the early days of the settlement of Kentucky, and commanded the first attention; but the pioneers brought over the mountains from Virginia the seed of tobacco, the skill in its culture, the taste for its use, and the habit of traffic in it. The trade of Cincinnati naturally received tribute from a belt of country on the south shore of the Ohio. The tobacco industry crossed the river, established itself between the Scioto and the Miami, and pushed its way 60 miles up the Miami valley to the heart of Montgomery county. Thus Cincinnati became a convenient center of a growing tobacco trade.

The industry had a beginning in Kentucky before the city was founded, but in Ohio it had slower and later development. As early as 1840 it had become a commercial product in Brown and Clermont, and had made a bare beginning in Adams county. At that date, too, its experimental stage had been initiated in the Miami valley by immigrants from Connecticut, who naturally essayed a trial of the famous eastern seed-leaf. In ten years more the business began to extend beyond Montgomery county, in southwestern Ohio, and thence in scattered patches through a large portion of the state. The Miami product fluctuated from 3,000 to 9,000 cases up to 1858, when a larger demand was met, except in the first two years of the war, and afterward the product ranged from 15,000 to 40,000 cases, the price fluctuating, in a manner peculiar to tobacco, from 5 to 12 cents per pound, though higher

than 8 cents only from 1868 to 1870, inclusive. Nor does the price fluctuate with changes of quantity, the value being fixed, not by the seed-leaf of Ohio, but according to the grand aggregate of production of all the seed-leaf sections, the quality, and other causes.

Eastern Ohio, with earlier settlements, commenced the production of leaf early in the present century in advance of the South and West, but its trade was tributary to Baltimore rather than to Cincinnati.

The prominence of the White Burley, also called Burley, and White tobacco in the Cincinnati market is a striking fact in the commercial history of this product. The dark and heavy leaf, so characteristic of the Ohio valley in former days, has almost disappeared from the Cincinnati market, and the growth from an accidental stock has monopolized the trade. Cincinnati is foremost in the distribution of this new and popular product, and in this trade knows no competitor except Louisville. In five days of the week a visitor to the "breaks", or auction sales of inspected tobacco in the Cincinnati warehouses, may not witness the sale of a pound of any tobacco except the Burley. On Saturday Ohio cigar leaf from the Miami valley, or products of other Ohio districts, may be sold at certain warehouses. The monthly receipts, offerings, rejections, and sales of white leaf tobacco, as recorded by Mr. F. A. Prague, make the following exhibit of the growth of this trade in Cincinnati:

MOVEMENT OF THE WHITE BURLEY TOBACCO.

Years.	Receipts.	Offerings.	Rejections.	Sales.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>
1871-'72	24, 108	24, 000	5, 232	.....
1872-'73	35, 482	41, 600	7, 061	34, 548
1873-'74	38, 043	40, 000	6, 633	34, 030
1874-'75	23, 663	20, 300	6, 427	24, 242
1875-'76	30, 430	34, 002	7, 610	27, 573
1876-'77	34, 133	41, 936	8, 522	34, 743
1877-'78	30, 022	51, 142	11, 102	40, 140
1878-'79	35, 511	38, 000	6, 721	33, 140
1879-'80	43, 002	51, 050	14, 241	37, 403
1880-'81	50, 904	60, 520	17, 071	50, 681

A large portion of this leaf is taken to New York, to Saint Louis, and elsewhere for manufacture. Cincinnati was the center of the production of fine-cut, and her manufacturers were proud of their distinction in that branch of the industry; and while they were engaged in a spirited competition for that trade, as the growers enlarged their production of the Burley leaf, the plug manufacturers of other cities, discovering the extraordinary value for their purposes of the new favorite, assumed the leading position in working up the crop that Cincinnati should have occupied.

The records of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce make the following exhibit of the movement of all kinds of tobacco in hogsheads, leaf tobacco in boxes and bales, and packages of manufactured tobacco:

Years.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		Years.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		Years.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Hogs-heads.	Boxes and bales.	Hogs-heads.	Boxes and bales.		Hogs-heads.	Boxes and bales.	Hogs-heads.	Boxes and bales.		Hogs-heads.	Boxes and bales.	Hogs-heads.	Boxes and bales.
1845-'46	6, 078	655	3, 803	.....	1857-'58	4, 476	4, 003	4, 588	5, 708	1869-'70	40, 563	9, 901	42, 538	6, 100
1846-'47	6, 200	822	6, 011	273	1858-'59	5, 328	6, 871	4, 403	5, 508	1870-'71	56, 283	9, 083	60, 541	2, 403
1847-'48	4, 051	1, 223	3, 812	123	1859-'60	6, 261	7, 230	6, 124	4, 074	1871-'72	45, 877	11, 176	39, 500	1, 738
1848-'49	3, 471	1, 311	3, 300	120	1860-'61	14, 148	7, 001	14, 232	3, 971	1872-'73	61, 376	5, 278	59, 160	4, 897
1849-'50	2, 213	877	4, 847	77	1861-'62	31, 014	13, 147	27, 955	7, 028	1873-'74	73, 093	4, 253	66, 004	4, 305
1850-'51	3, 701	1, 697	2, 865	106	1862-'63	33, 261	6, 981	20, 736	6, 402	1874-'75	45, 234	*10, 015	43, 249	8, 776
1851-'52	11, 460	1, 006	10, 821	629	1863-'64	53, 769	14, 609	48, 277	22, 263	1875-'76	61, 338	*13, 230	59, 103	12, 245
1852-'53	7, 881	2, 478	6, 902	1, 341	1864-'65	64, 850	7, 447	51, 800	12, 971	1876-'77	71, 217	*17, 423	63, 750	*11, 700
1853-'54	8, 744	3, 118	9, 353	3, 370	1865-'66	43, 943	7, 764	40, 065	10, 776	1877-'78	88, 280	*16, 070	85, 049	*9, 084
1854-'55	5, 209	2, 312	4, 968	3, 307	1866-'67	64, 350	424	57, 069	13, 493	1878-'79	78, 137	*15, 932	69, 220	*8, 477
1855-'56	5, 702	2, 129	5, 005	3, 075	1867-'68	42, 802	3, 606	37, 502	9, 008	1879-'80	88, 065	*17, 813	79, 101	*12, 363
1856-'57	4, 827	2, 663	4, 054	5, 823	1868-'69	30, 978	4, 753	36, 810	6, 143	1880-'81	100, 026	20, 770	91, 413	12, 974

* According to corrected returns.

SAINT LOUIS.

This market has been in a transition state during the past two years. The growers in this case were conservative, hesitating to change the character of their crop, believing the Burley excitement would prove a short-lived craze, and so the product of the census year was almost entirely of the Pryor, Oronoko, and other heavy-bodied types. The quality was good when put into the barn, but the warm, damp weather of autumn caused it to mold to some extent. The manufacturers, more prompt to respond to the demand for change which fashion

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

had decreed, sought and worked up large quantities of the milder leaf of the Ohio River region, and as a result the cultivation of Burley became very extensive in 1880, threatening to monopolize at an early day the tobacco area of Missouri.

The receipts, shipments, and offerings of the Saint Louis market are thus reported:

	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>
Receipts.....	22,042	18,813	20,278	25,870	28,064	20,204	13,110	22,881	10,082	12,676	16,523	11,193
Shipments.....	10,737	8,870	10,766	10,701	22,100	24,221	11,574	17,772	14,648	9,137	11,243	7,042
Inspections.....	10,457	11,470	14,870	16,322	18,913	17,466	10,980	18,174	13,048	10,087	14,077	10,480

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore market receives the Maryland tobacco, that of eastern Ohio, and very little else. The Maryland crop of 1879 was abundant in yield and excellent in quality. Of 45,367 hogsheads inspected at Baltimore in 1880, Maryland supplied 36,871 and Ohio 8,285. Only 211 came from other states: 135 from Kentucky and 76 from Virginia. For the past ten years, five-sixths of the receipts have been exported, nearly two-thirds of the shipments going to Germany, most of the remainder to France, with small quantities to England, Italy, and Spain. The sources of inspected tobacco and its distribution at Baltimore are given in the following table:

Years.	INSPECTIONS.				Stocks.
	Maryland.	Ohio.	Kentucky and others.	Total.	
	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>
1869.....	27,782	15,716	1,050	44,548	4,023
1870.....	25,604	13,614	2,200	41,508	7,345
1871.....	30,956	14,432	4,183	49,571	5,945
1872.....	33,254	16,547	1,608	51,209	6,908
1873.....	33,743	24,126	2,193	60,067	14,749
1874.....	27,754	28,599	1,612	57,965	14,027
1875.....	33,523	6,036	708	40,267	11,010
1876.....	42,111	17,800	987	60,898	12,811
1877.....	33,905	22,914	444	62,263	23,340
1878.....	46,521	16,055	715	64,191	18,833
1879.....	37,830	16,440	455	54,725	24,677
1880.....	36,871	8,285	211	45,367	21,636

The following table shows the foreign distribution from Baltimore:

Years.	Bremen.	Rotterdam.	Amsterdam.	England.	Franco.	Spain, Italy, etc.	Total.
	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>
1866.....	15,005	15,198	4,192	682	6,320	818	42,215
1867.....	22,190	21,137	5,467	2,358	9,059	.....	61,111
1868.....	9,381	5,632	7,910	2,109	5,766	1,669	32,467
1869.....	17,358	7,763	6,902	1,192	9,072	.....	42,077
1870.....	9,607	8,014	5,893	1,903	4,872	248	30,632
1871.....	15,984	12,309	5,719	2,209	8,940	.....	45,161
1872.....	14,103	10,475	6,042	2,367	8,515	834	42,336
1873.....	12,673	10,516	5,913	1,393	17,495	2,657	50,652
1874.....	14,910	10,889	4,191	2,021	9,094	6,336	40,241
1875.....	8,485	7,200	2,601	1,237	8,976	4,481	33,070
1876.....	10,933	14,024	4,938	1,822	11,397	.....	52,714
1877.....	14,371	13,888	1,840	611	12,886	2,726	46,322
1878.....	18,808	18,367	3,578	301	15,476	1,400	58,020
1879.....	9,953	10,219	2,635	1,237	12,975	241	37,260
1880.....	6,762	11,007	1,970	1,829	18,048	.....	39,616

VIRGINIA.

The total inspections of tobacco in Virginia, according to the reports of D. Tidemann & Co., of Richmond, are presented in the following table, with the shipments of inspected tobacco and remaining stocks at the close of each business year.

There is a considerable trade in uninspected leaf, and large receipts of western tobacco for manufacture in Virginia. The bright types of southern Virginia and North Carolina are largely sold loose in local markets for immediate manufacture. The receipts in hogsheads do not therefore constitute, by a large margin, the tobacco trade of Virginia.

Years.	Inspections.	SHIPMENTS.		Stock.
		Leaf.	Stems.	
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>
1872-'73	63, 110	29, 799	4, 853	8, 864
1873-'74	62, 821	30, 880	6, 037	9, 225
1874-'75	88, 066	17, 727	4, 733	4, 947
1875-'76	63, 194	32, 309	5, 314	10, 810
1876-'77	50, 826	28, 016	6, 801	9, 902
1877-'78	60, 215	30, 089	4, 098	14, 921
1878-'79	56, 797	31, 688	4, 593	16, 279
1879-'80	48, 206	31, 067	5, 107	14, 013
1880-'81	41, 039	20, 332	3, 566	13, 373
1881-'82	38, 401	19, 206	2, 188	18, 096

CHAPTER VI.—PRICES.

There has been wide fluctuation in prices from the earliest record of commercial transactions in tobacco. It has been due to differences in quality, to peculiarities adapting a type to certain uses, and to comparative quantity produced. In 1619 tobacco of good quality was worth 3s. per pound in London. The following year, with enlarged shipments, prices ranged from 8d. to 2s., according to quality. In the years following, up to 1640, when both supply and demand were greatly enlarged, there was violent fluctuation; the poorer qualities sometimes as low as 3d. per pound, the best samples occasionally reaching 20d. During this period the Virginia crop advanced from 20,000 to 60,000 pounds in 1622; to 500,000 in 1628; to 1,500,000 in 1639, reaching probably 20,000,000 by the close of the seventeenth century; worth usually about 2d. per pound in the later years of this period.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century up to the time of the revolutionary war, rarely reaching 50,000,000 pounds prior to 1760, but afterwards ranging from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds, valued at 18s. to 25s. per cwt., averaging nearly 2½d. per pound.

Later records of Mr. John Watkins, merchant, in King William county, Virginia, show the appreciation just prior to the war, and the inflation of currency during the war. Between February and June, 1774, the price advanced from 10s. to 16s., and to 20s. per cwt. in December of the same year. With some fluctuation, there was no material advance for two years, but in May of that year the price advanced to 35s. to 42s. in October, and to £5 in August, 1778. In September of 1780 it had reached £60; in November, £65; and in 1781 it reached £80 per cwt. In 1782 currency quotations appear to have ceased, and the specie price was 28s., which dropped the following year to 20s. per cwt.

Without regard to exceptional prices in times of scarcity, the annual averages through a large portion of the colonial period would come within 2d. to 2½d. per pound, or between four and five cents.

Coming down to the national period, the exports, 1789 to 1792, were very heavy, and prices low, averaging for the fiscal year 1790 \$36 71 per hogshead, and for 1791, \$34 25. During the war with Great Britain the exports were reduced to 5,314 hogsheads in 1813, and 3,125 hogsheads in 1814. Before the close of the following year the bar to exportation was removed, and more than usual shipments were made at high prices. The state papers fail to give the value of exports of tobacco at this date, but for the year 1816-'17 the average is \$148 per hogshead. Unless the hogshead averaged more than 1,000 pounds, the price was not less than 14.8 cents at this time. It fell rapidly, however, and in five years was only \$74 82 per hogshead, a reduction of one-half.

The tobacco exported constituted a large proportion of the production of America, and at the present time it is not less than half of the crop. But the remainder, which is consumed in this country, is more valuable, being

selected from the better grades, and in part the seed-leaf or cigar tobacco, which sells at much higher rates than the coarse and heavy shipping types, strong in nicotine, dark and gummy, which is preferred by the foreign trade for its strength no less than for its cheapness.

The average price of export tobacco per hogshead from 1817 to 1854, inclusive, is thus presented:

1817.....	\$148 00	1836.....	\$92 25
1818.....	117 00	1837.....	57 82
1819.....	110 00	1838.....	73 48
1820.....	94 93	1839.....	124 48
1821.....	84 49	1840.....	82 72
1822.....	74 82	1841.....	85 08
1823.....	63 46	1842.....	60 11
1824.....	62 34	1843.....	49 24
1825.....	80 49	1844.....	51 50
1826.....	83 42	1845.....	50 76
1827.....	65 75	1846.....	57 29
1828.....	54 74	1847.....	53 34
1829.....	64 60	1848.....	57 79
1830.....	66 66	1849.....	57 17
1831.....	56 42	1850.....	68 28
1832.....	56 17	1851.....	96 09
1833.....	69 22	1852.....	73 17
1834.....	74 96	1853.....	70 81
1835.....	87 44	1854.....	79 42

From 1855 to 1865, inclusive, a period of eleven years, there were exported 1,556,527 hogsheads, 157,021 cases, and 192,322 bales, which constituted the whole volume of exportation, valued at \$211,485,651. Estimating the hogsheads at 1,400 pounds, and the seed-leaf packages at 400 pounds (possibly somewhat high for the latter), the average annual export was 210,806,818 pounds, and the annual value \$19,225,968, making the average value of exported tobacco for this period 9.1 cents per pound.

For seventeen years thereafter, 1866 to 1882, inclusive, the average value of all exports of leaf-tobacco was 10 cents per pound, though still fluctuating yearly, less perhaps than in former years, and tending downwards after the war, partly on account of the difference in the currency value of gold.

With careful examination of these prices the reason becomes apparent for the continuous, heavy, and increasing stream of exportation. For two hundred years 4 to 5 cents per pound would generally buy all the stocks required in Europe and elsewhere to mix with native products of less strength, and for current manufacture in countries producing little or no tobacco. With prices so low, governments monopolizing or controlling the trade preferred to restrict cultivation and leave the soil for the production of bread crops. When prices rose abnormally, cultivation increased, and the commercial world searched for substitutes for American tobacco.

The averages of these recent years for all tobacco of exportation are as follow:

	Cents.		Cents.
1866.....	15.4	1875.....	11.3
1867.....	10.6	1876.....	10.4
1868.....	11.1	1877.....	10.2
1869.....	11.3	1878.....	8.7
1870.....	11.4	1879.....	7.8
1871.....	9.2	1880.....	7.6
1872.....	10.3	1881.....	8.3
1873.....	10.6	1882.....	8.5
1874.....	9.6		

The fluctuations in price are the effect of fluctuating production of good and poor crops. The gradual tendency to lower prices, operative in less degree through most of this period, is caused by the appreciation of currency to a gold basis.

The status of this trade, old as civilization in America, and growing with the progress of settlement and increase of population, is firmly established, apparently beyond the power of contingencies in commerce or agriculture to unsettle or injure. As with wheat and meat and other products, the tendency of the past thirty years has been strongly towards higher prices; hence we see average values almost double those of a generation ago. It is not probable that former prices will again prevail.

While the average of value of the exports of the fiscal year 1880 was 7.6 cents, the average for the shipment to each country had a very wide range, from 33.4 cents for the Hawaiian islands to 4.5 cents for Spain, representing different kinds and qualities of leaf.

PRICE PER POUND, IN CENTS, OF SHIPMENTS OF LEAF-TOBACCO IN 1880 TO THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

	Cents.		Cents.
Hawaiian islands.....	33.4	Dutch West Indies and Guiana.....	9.0
British Columbia.....	23.6	British Guiana.....	9.0
Ireland.....	20.0	All countries not specially named.....	8.4
Venezuela.....	15.9	Brazil.....	8.8
British possessions in Australia.....	15.0	Liberia.....	8.4
Mexico.....	13.9	Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde islands.....	8.4
United States of Colombia.....	13.9	Uruguay.....	8.2
Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre.....	13.0	Spanish possessions in Africa.....	7.9
Central America.....	13.0	French West Indies and Guiana.....	7.7
Danish West Indies and Guiana.....	12.9	Belgium.....	7.4
Quebec, Manitoba, and Northwest territory.....	12.6	Italy.....	6.9
Austria.....	11.8	Portugal.....	6.8
Scotland.....	11.7	Germany.....	6.8
Cuba.....	11.0	Denmark.....	6.7
San Domingo.....	10.9	Chili.....	6.4
England.....	10.7	France.....	6.1
Hayti.....	10.3	Argentine republic.....	6.1
Porto Rico.....	10.3	Newfoundland and Labrador.....	5.9
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward island.....	10.2	Netherlands.....	5.8
British West Indies.....	10.2	Gibraltar.....	5.4
French possessions in Africa.....	10.1	All other British possessions.....	6.2
British possessions in Africa.....	9.8	Spain.....	4.5

The prices here given are those at the ports of shipment. The average price for all tobacco in the prominent markets is somewhat higher, as the tobacco of manufacture for home consumption is worth more than export goods. The Seed-Leaf especially, used in cigar manufacture, commands much higher prices. It is probable, however, that the average for exports of a given year would not differ greatly from the average farm value of all tobacco—i. e., the value received by producers in the place of production, which is, of course, materially less than its value in the cities of its commercial distribution. For instance, the above record of export prices shows that the average value of tobacco exported in the year ended June 30, 1880, was 7.6 cents. Professor Killebrew, in his *Report on the Culture and Curing of Tobacco*, gives figures for the several states which average nearly 7.8 cents as the farm value for the entire crop of 1879. The special agent in charge of this investigation obtained substantially the same results from independent investigation.

PRICES AS AFFECTED BY TYPE AND GRADE.

Having considered leaf-tobacco as an entire crop, and obtained a fair view of the average value during the long years of its commercial history, we are prepared to observe the wide, variable, confusing range of prices current for samples prepared from different plants grown in diverse soils, cured by various methods, and used for different purposes. Unless the tyro in tobacco lore should hold his judgment in the tether of such averages, he will be liable to wander aimlessly in the mazes of almost endless variation. Besides these different types, there are grades of quality in each of them, which comes from sorting the leaves growing upon the same plant, the lower leaves or "lugs" (which are divided into "common" and "good"), the "common" leaf, the "medium", the "good and fine" leaf, etc., according to length, texture, color, and other qualities. This makes variety more various, and when we add the results of meteorological influences out of doors, and various accidents of manipulation within shed or barn, the confusion of variation becomes worse confounded. Before considering these wide differences in price of type and grade, let the farm value of the crop of the census year be 7.8 cents, as heretofore stated, and note the average prices (per 100 pounds) of the crop of each principal tobacco state for the same year, as follows:

Connecticut.....	\$13 74	Maryland.....	\$7 00
Massachusetts.....	12 73	Virginia.....	6 75
Pennsylvania.....	12 55	Kentucky.....	6 48
New York.....	11 12	Tennessee.....	5 24
Wisconsin.....	8 48	Illinois.....	5 15
North Carolina.....	14 10	Missouri.....	5 00
Ohio.....	7 69	Indiana.....	5 00

The high price of the cigar tobacco in the first list, nearly double that of the manufacturing and shipping goods, is a marked feature of this exhibit. The North Carolina valuation may seem anomalous; it is made by the high price of the "colory" leaf, the exclusive product of the Piedmont counties (in North Carolina, and a small adjoining district in southern Virginia), which is used universally as wrappers for plug chewing. Fine samples have sold at \$50 per hundred by the hoghead. It is growing in appreciation, not only in this country but in Great Britain, where rapidly increasing demand for it promises large extension in the future. The Virginia average is also somewhat higher for the small amount of bright wrappers similar to the popular product of North Carolina.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

The price in Ohio is raised by the prominence of Burley Leaf; that of Kentucky would also be lower but for the Burley of the blue-grass district and Ohio River counties. The home prices obtained for the crop of the census year, in the Burley district of Kentucky, is thus reported by Mr. Killebrew:

Counties.	Trash.	Lugs.	Red.	Bright.	Average.
Boone.....	\$4 00	\$7 00	\$10 00	\$12 00	\$10 00
Bracken.....	5 00	9 00	15 00	19 00	12 00
Carroll.....	3 00 to 4 50	5 00 to 7 50	12 00	16 00	10 00
Fleming.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	14 00	10 50
Henry.....	5 00	6 50	9 00	12 00	10 00
Kenton.....	3 50 to 5 00	6 00 to 8 00	10 00	18 00	11 00
Lewis.....					7 00
Mason.....	3 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	12 00
Owen.....	3 00	7 00	12 00	20 00	12 00
Pendleton.....					10 00
Robertson.....	3 00 to 4 00	6 50	10 00	12 00	9 00

COMMERCIAL PRICES IN PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville market is the center of the shipping trade in southern and western Kentucky and Tennessee tobacco. It has recently developed a large trade in the Burley type, used for manufacturing in this country, and included in the designation of "colory cutting". The quotations of January 1, 1880 and 1881, as representing the prices received for the growth of the census year, though the crop had not actually gone into market at the earlier date, exercised a modifying influence on prices. It will be seen that prices were materially higher at the close of 1880, especially for medium grades of "heavy" and "colory cutting". It was from a tendency to rebound from the low prices caused by the large crops immediately preceding that of the census year. The quotations are (per 100 pounds) as follows:

JANUARY 1, 1880.				JANUARY 1, 1881.			
Grades.	Light.	Heavy.	Colory cutting.	Grades.	Light.	Heavy.	Colory cutting.
Common lugs.....	\$3 25 to \$3 75	\$3 50 to \$4 00	\$7 00 to \$9 00	Common lugs.....	\$3 75 to \$4 25	\$4 25 to \$5 00	\$9 50 to \$7 50
Good lugs.....	3 75 to 4 50	4 00 to 5 00	10 00 to 12 00	Good lugs.....	4 25 to 5 00	5 00 to 6 00	8 00 to 10 00
Common leaf.....	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 00	12 00 to 14 00	Common leaf.....	5 00 to 6 00	6 50 to 7 50	10 00 to 12 00
Medium leaf.....	6 50 to 7 50	7 00 to 8 00	14 00 to 16 00	Medium leaf.....	6 50 to 7 50	7 50 to 8 50	12 00 to 15 00
Good leaf.....	8 00 to 9 00	8 00 to 9 00	18 00 to 20 00	Good leaf.....	8 00 to 10 00	9 00 to 11 00	16 00 to 19 00
Fine leaf.....	9 00 to 10 00	9 00 to 10 00	20 00 to 24 00	Fine leaf.....	10 00 to 12 00	11 00 to 13 00	20 00 to 24 00

The appreciation of prices during the year 1879, when the census crop was growing and the fact became apparent that a product only sufficient for the current wants of the trade had been obtained, is plainly exhibited in the following statement, which shows the extreme range of Louisville prices on the first day of each month:

Months.	Common lugs.	Good lugs.	Common leaf.	Medium leaf.	Good and fine leaf.
January.....	\$2 25 to \$5 00	\$3 50 to \$7 50	\$4 00 to \$7 50	\$5 00 to \$10 00	\$9 50 to \$35 00
February.....	2 00 to 5 50	3 50 to 6 00	4 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 10 00	9 50 to 35 00
March.....	2 00 to 6 00	3 50 to 6 00	4 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 9 00	9 50 to 35 00
April.....	2 50 to 8 00	3 50 to 10 00	3 50 to 10 00	4 25 to 11 00	9 25 to 30 00
May.....	2 50 to 8 00	3 50 to 10 00	3 25 to 10 00	4 25 to 11 00	5 75 to 25 00
June.....	3 25 to 9 00	3 50 to 11 00	4 00 to 11 00	5 25 to 13 50	6 00 to 25 00
July.....	3 75 to 9 00	5 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 14 00	8 00 to 25 00
August.....	4 25 to 9 00	5 25 to 12 00	5 25 to 12 00	6 25 to 14 00	8 00 to 25 00
September.....	3 25 to 9 00	5 00 to 12 00	5 25 to 12 00	6 25 to 14 00	7 00 to 25 00
October.....	3 00 to 9 00	4 75 to 12 00	5 00 to 14 00	6 25 to 16 00	8 00 to 25 00
November.....	2 50 to 9 00	4 75 to 12 00	5 00 to 14 00	6 25 to 16 00	8 00 to 25 00
December.....	2 75 to 9 00	4 50 to 12 00	4 75 to 14 00	6 25 to 16 00	8 00 to 25 00

PADUCAH.

Mr. T. H. Puryear, of Paducah, Kentucky, communicates the following estimates of quantity and value of tobacco sold in that market (value per 100 pounds), as follows :

Year.	PRICES.		Hogsheds sold.	VALUE.	
	Lugs.	Good leaf.		Per Hhd.	Total.
1876.....	\$0 00	\$11 00	20,593	\$150 00	\$3,083,050 00
1877.....	4 00	8 00	13,070	130 00	1,699,100 00
1878.....	3 00	5 50	18,465	80 00	1,477,200 00
1879.....	3 50	6 00	8,377	100 00	887,700 00
1880.....	4 00	6 00	10,444	90 00	920,960 00

SAINT LOUIS.

A marked change in the manufacture of tobacco in Saint Louis has occurred since 1879, and is now progressive, causing changes in classification and price in the market. The heavy leaf of the past has largely given place to the Burley type, and prices therefore average higher. To indicate more fairly the present status of the market the prices of the various grades of the crop of 1880 are given, as reported at the close of 1881, by J. N. Crouch :

Common to good dark factory lugs.....	\$5 50 to \$6 00
Common to good red or Burley lugs.....	5 50 to 7 50
Inferior to common dark leaf.....	5 75 to 6 50
Medium to good dark leaf.....	6 75 to 8 50
Medium to good red leaf.....	7 00 to 9 00
Medium to good red fillery leaf.....	8 00 to 10 00
Common to medium dark Burley leaf.....	9 00 to 13 00
Medium to good, red to bright Burley leaf.....	15 00 to 18 00
Fine to fancy colory Burley leaf.....	20 00 to 25 00
Common to medium Virginia wrappery leaf.....	20 00 to 40 00
Medium to good bright.....	45 00 to 60 00
Fine to fancy.....	70 00 to 85 00

CINCINNATI.

The records of Mr. F. A. Prague make the average prices of the market, based on sales of all kinds, as follows :

	Cents.		Cents.
1870.....	12½	1876.....	10½
1871.....	13½	1877.....	8½
1872.....	13	1878.....	8
1873.....	10½	1879.....	12½
1874.....	15½	1880.....	13½
1875.....	16½		

RICHMOND.

The comparatively low prices of the census year continued with gradual improvement during the marketing of the crop grown in 1879, until the product of 1880 came into market in 1881, when it became evident that the crop then growing would be very short. The effect upon the market, as seen in July and August, was very decisive, as seen in the advance of July to September, in the following quotations of prevailing grades of Virginia tobacco :

[In cents per pound.]

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
LIGHT LEAF.									
Common lugs.....	3½ to 4	3½ to 4	3½ to 4	3½ to 4	3½ to 4	3½ to 4	4 to 4½	5 to 5½	6 to 6½
Good lugs.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	5½ to 6	7 to 7½
Low leaf.....	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5½ to 6	6 to 7	8 to 9
Medium leaf.....	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7	6½ to 7½	7½ to 8½	10 to 11
Good leaf.....	7½ to 8½	7½ to 8½	7½ to 8½	7½ to 8½	7½ to 8½	7½ to 8½	8 to 9	9 to 11	12 to 13
Fine leaf.....							10 to 12	12 to 14	14 to 15
HEAVY LEAF.									
Common lugs.....	4 to 4½	4 to 4½	4 to 4½	4 to 4½	4 to 4½	4 to 4½	4½ to 4¾	5½ to 5¾	6½ to 7
Good lugs.....	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	6 to 6½	7½ to 8
Low leaf.....	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	6½ to 7½	8½ to 9½
Medium leaf.....	6½ to 7½	6½ to 7½	6½ to 7½	6½ to 7½	6½ to 7½	6½ to 7½	7 to 8	8 to 9	10 to 11
Good leaf.....	8½ to 9½	8½ to 9½	8½ to 9½	8½ to 9½	8½ to 9½	8½ to 9½	9 to 10	10 to 12	12 to 14
Fine leaf.....							11 to 14	13 to 15	15 to 16

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore market handles mainly the Maryland crop, with supplementary receipts for the requirements of home manufacture and foreign shipment from Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky. The quotations for these various products for 1880 show a wide range of prices for Maryland and Ohio, owing to the great scarcity of types produced and the low prices of the poorer grades.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	January 15.	March 15.	May 15.	July 15.	September 15.	November 15.	December 31.
Maryland:							
Frosted.....	\$2 00 to \$2 50	\$2 50 to \$3 00	\$2 50 to \$3 00	\$2 50 to \$3 00	\$2 50 to \$3 00	\$2 00 to \$3 50	\$2 00 to \$3 50
Sound common.....	3 00 to 3 50	3 50 to —	3 50 to —	3 50 to 4 50	3 50 to 4 50	4 00 to 5 00	4 00 to 5 00
Good common.....	3 50 to 5 00	4 00 to 5 00	4 00 to 5 00	5 00 to 5 50	5 00 to 5 50	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 6 00
Middling.....	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 50 to 8 00	6 50 to 8 00
Good to fine red.....	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00
Fancy.....	11 00 to 15 00	11 00 to 15 00	11 00 to 15 00	11 00 to 15 00	11 00 to 15 00	10 00 to 14 00	10 00 to 14 00
Upper country.....		4 00 to 16 00	4 00 to 16 00	4 00 to 16 00	4 00 to 16 00	4 00 to 16 00	4 00 to 16 00
Ground leaves.....	2 50 to 8 00	2 50 to 8 00	2 50 to 8 00	2 50 to 8 00	2 50 to 8 00	3 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 8 00
Ohio:							
Inferior to good common.....	3 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 5 50	3 00 to 4 50	3 00 to 4 50
Greenish and brown.....	5 50 to 7 00	5 50 to 7 00	5 50 to 7 00	5 50 to 7 00	5 50 to 7 00	4 50 to 6 00	4 50 to 6 00
Medium to fine red.....	7 00 to 10 00	7 00 to 10 00	7 00 to 10 00	7 00 to 10 00	7 00 to 10 00	6 50 to 9 00	6 50 to 9 00
Common to medium spangled.....	6 50 to 9 50	6 50 to 9 00	6 50 to 9 00	6 50 to 9 00	6 50 to 9 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00
Fine spangled and yellow.....	10 00 to 18 00	10 00 to 18 00	10 00 to 18 00	10 00 to 18 00	10 00 to 18 00	9 00 to 5 00	9 00 to 15 00
Kentucky:							
Common to good lugs.....	4 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 4 50	3 50 to 4 50	3 50 to 4 50	3 50 to 4 50	4 00 to 5 00	4 00 to 5 00
Heavy styles lugs.....	5 50 to 6 50	4 50 to 5 50	4 50 to 5 50	4 50 to 5 50	4 50 to 5 50	5 50 to 6 00	5 50 to 6 00
Medium leaf.....	7 50 to 8 50	6 50 to 8 50	6 50 to 8 50	6 50 to 8 50	6 50 to 8 50	7 00 to 8 50	7 00 to 8 50
Fair to good.....	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	8 50 to 10 00	9 00 to 11 00	9 00 to 11 00
Fine and selections.....	10 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 12 00	11 50 to 13 00	11 50 to 13 00
Virginia:							
Common and good lugs.....	3 00 to 5 50	3 00 to 5 50	3 00 to 5 50	3 00 to 5 50	3 00 to 5 50	3 00 to 5 50	3 00 to 5 50
Common to medium leaf.....	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00
Fair to good medium leaf.....	8 00 to 10 00	8 00 to 10 00	8 00 to 10 00	8 00 to 10 00	8 00 to 10 00	8 00 to 10 00	8 00 to 10 00
Selections (shipping).....	12 00 to 16 00	12 00 to 16 00	12 00 to 16 00	12 00 to 16 00	12 00 to 16 00	12 00 to 16 00	12 00 to 16 00
Stems, good to fine.....	1 50 to 2 00	1 50 to 2 00	1 50 to 2 00	1 50 to 2 00	1 50 to 2 00	1 00 to 2 00	1 00 to 2 00

NEW YORK.

The prices of shipping and manufacturing tobacco, which is mainly of Kentucky and other western growths, with a small proportion from Virginia, are indicated in the following statement for the 1st of June in each of the past ten years:

[Cents per pound.]

Years.	Lugs.	Common.	Medium.	Good.	Fine.	Selections.
1872.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 to 11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14
1873.....	6 to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1874.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18	18 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16
1877.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 13	15
1879.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12	12
1880.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
1881.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 12		
Average 10 years.....	12	12	12	12	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$

The high prices of 1875 require no explanation. The shortest crop known in recent years, that of 1874, is a fact too fresh in the recollection of all to escape notice. A small shortage may fail to excite the fears of buyers who trust to a possible surplus the next season; but a reduction far below the current requirements of the year presses sorely upon immediate consumption and compels a strong advance in price.

MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.

PRICES OF TOBACCO IN NEW YORK IN 1880.

[Cents per pound.]

Months.	LUGS.		COMMON.		MEDIUM.		GOOD.		FINE.		SELECTIONS.	
	Light.	Heavy.	Light.	Heavy.	Light.	Heavy.	Light.	Heavy.	Light.	Heavy.	Light.	Heavy.
January.....	3 to 5½	4 to 5½	5 to 7	6 to 7	6½ to 9	7 to 8½	8 to 10	8½ to 10½	8½ to 12	None..	12 to 15	None.
February.....	3½ to 5½	4 to 5½	5 to 7	6 to 7	6½ to 9	7 to 8½	8 to 10	8½ to 10½	8½ to 12	...do...	12 to 15	Do.
March.....	3½ to 5½	4 to 5½	5 to 7	6 to 7	6½ to 9	7 to 8½	8 to 10	8½ to 10½	8½ to 12	...do...	12 to 15	Do.
April.....	3½ to 5½	4 to 5½	5 to 7	6 to 7	6½ to 9	7 to 8½	8 to 10	8½ to 10½	8½ to 12	...do...	12 to 15	Do.
May.....	3½ to 5½	4 to 5½	5 to 7	6 to 6½	6½ to 9	7 to 8½	8 to 10	8½ to 10½	8½ to 12	...do...	12 to 15	Do.
June.....	3½ to 5½	4 to 5½	5 to 7	6 to 6½	6½ to 9	7 to 8½	8 to 10	8½ to 10½	8½ to 12	...do...	12 to 15	Do.
July.....	3½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	5 to 7	6 to 6½	6½ to 9	7 to 8½	8 to 10	8½ to 10½	8½ to 12	...do...	12 to 15	Do.
August.....	3½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	5 to 7	6 to 6½	6½ to 9	7 to 8½	8 to 10	8½ to 10½	8½ to 12	...do...	12 to 15	Do.
September.....												
October.....	4¼ to 6	5 to 6	6 to 7	6½ to 7½	7½ to 9	8 to 10	8½ to 10	10 to 12	9½ to 12	11 to 13	12 to 15	13 to 15
November.....	4¼ to 6	5 to 6	6 to 7	6½ to 7½	7½ to 9	8 to 10	8½ to 10	10 to 12	9½ to 12	11 to 13	12 to 15	13 to 15
December.....	4¼ to 6	5 to 6	6 to 7	6½ to 7½	7½ to 9	8 to 10	8½ to 10	10 to 12	9½ to 12	11 to 13	12 to 15	13 to 15

PRICES OF SEED-LEAF.

The relative prices of the different growths of seed-leaf, or cigar tobacco, are shown in the following quotations, made on the authority of Edward Burke, editor of the *Tobacco Leaf*:

[Cents per pound.]

Grades.	Crop of 1877.	Crop of 1878.	Crop of 1879.		Crop of 1880.	
	January 1, 1880.		January 1, 1881.	August 1, 1881.	August, 1881.	January, 1882.
NEW ENGLAND:						
Wrappers:						
Common.....	13½ to 15	13 to 15	13 to 15	13 to 15	14 to 16	15 to 17
Medium.....	16 to 17	16 to 18	16 to 20	16 to 20	18 to 20	18 to 20
Fine.....	18 to 25	20 to 27½	25 to 35	25 to 35	22 to 30	25 to 35
Selections.....	27½ to 35	30 to 40	37½ to 45	37½ to 45	.....	40 to 50
Seconds.....		10 to 14	10½ to 13	10½ to 13	10 to 12½	11 to 12½
Fillers.....		6 to 7½	5½ to 7	.....	.....	.....
Havana seed.....		22 to 30	18 to 25	18 to 25	16 to 25	20 to 25
PENNSYLVANIA:						
Assorted:						
Common.....		10 to 12	10 to 12	11 to 13	10 to 12	10 to 12
Fair.....	15 to 20	12½ to 15	13 to 16	14 to 18	13 to 15	13 to 15
Fine.....		16 to 20	18 to 22	21 to 25	17 to 20	18 to 22
Wrappers.....	22½ to 35	16 to 35	18 to 45	18 to 45	18 to 50	18 to 50
Fillers.....	10 to 12	8½ to 9½	6 to 7½	6 to 7½	6 to 7	6 to 7
NEW YORK:						
Assorted lots:						
Common.....			8 to 9	8 to 9	8 to 10	8 to 10
Medium.....		10 to 11	9 to 11	9 to 11	12 to 14	12 to 14
Good.....		12½ to 15	12½ to 16	12½ to 16	15 to 18	15 to 18
OHIO:						
Assorted lots.....						
Wrappers.....	12½ to 16	15 to 25	15 to 25	12 to 16	14 to 25	11 to 20
WISCONSIN:						
Assorted lots.....						
Wrappers.....	8½ to 10	8 to 12	7 to 10	6 to 9	7 to 10	6½ to 10
Havana seed.....	11 to 15	12 to 18	12 to 18	10 to 15	12 to 20	12 to 20
Havana seed.....		15 to 20	14 to 18	14 to 18	12½ to 16	12½ to 16

These figures show the wide range of values of the different grades, and also the great difference in average value between the cigar types and the shipping and export tobaccos reported in the preceding pages. They show that New England tobacco, up to 1880 at least, has maintained its position as first in average prices. The average for the Connecticut crop was somewhat above \$13 per hundred; for the Massachusetts crop, and also for that of Pennsylvania, a little less than \$13, with lower prices for the products of New York, Wisconsin, and Ohio, respectively. The average for all seed-leaf tobacco was at this time fully fifty per cent. higher than the average of all other kinds of American tobacco.

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