## Chronographical Table for Tobacco in America by Dr. Prof. O. Comes

| 1 | CENTRAL AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA                            |   |  |  |  |  | NORTH AMERICA   |  |  |   |  |   |  |  |  |   |  |                            |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|----------------------------|
|   | =  |   | St. Domingo  | MEXICO<br>Guatemala-Honduras   |  | Venezuela  | Brazil - Guiana   | Peru   | Paraguay   | Argentina<br>Uruguay  | CANADA   | Florida   |  | ITED STA   |  |   | A Remaining States   |                            |
|   | _  | CUBA  | Haiti<br>Porto-Rico  | Nicaragua - Costa-Rica   | Equator  | Curação  |   | Bolivia  | Chile  | Patagony  |  | Louisiana   | Virginia   | Kentucky   | Tennessee  | Carolina  | Remaining States   | 1492.                      |
|   | 556.   | smoking, supposed that<br>the savages adopted these<br>means to perfume them-<br>selves, and more so to be-<br>come drowsily intoxica-<br>ted, and also as solace af-<br>ter their labour. The na-<br>tives rolled up the dried   | mon Pane mentions the use of tob, among the natives.  1531. The Spaniards begin tob, cultivation with seed of the Yucatan, employing the negro African slaves.  The native Caraibi were in the habit of swallowing much tob, smoke, which made   | use of cigarettes is quite common.  1555. Benzoni mentions cigars as also used by the natives.  1559. Doctor Francis Hernandez de To-  | (As in Mexico)  1553. The Dariens produce a strong tob. To smoke it they roll up the leaves forming  | 1535. In Tring dad tob, cultivation was already common, and its quality was considered the best.  It is observed.  | 1555. Friar Andrew Thever first notices the use and cultivation of tob. in Brazil. The Brazilians smoked tob. rolled up in another dried  | cultivation. — The   |  |   | 1534. Jacques<br>Cartier first men-<br>tion tob, as used by<br>the natives. He ob-   |   | (As in Canada)   | (As in Canada)   | (As in Canada)   | (As in Canada)  | (As in Canada)   | 1556.                      |
| 1 | 570.   | leaves (of tob.) in another one of maize so forming a cylinder, which they called tobacco. They lighted this cylinder at one end, and with their lips drew out the smoke at the other. The above named dried leaves destined to become tobacco, were greatly priced by the savages, as also the natives of Guanahani had given them as a present to Columbus, when he landed on their island,             | them faint, 10 do so they used a tube in the shape of Y to inhale it through their nostrils. They cailed this tube tobacco. They considered tob. as sacred, because they used it also in illness.Prescriptions were only made by their priests, who also were given to prophesy. These priests first stupified themselves with tob., when called | to Spain brings with him seed of tob.—The Mexicans (Aztequi) called tob. Yell, and tobacco the tube for smoking it. But also they smoked the leaves rolled up in the shape of cigars. They used tob, as the Cambes in fact their priests first stupified themselves with smoke, when giving their judgment on a future war, or whilst waiting for some oracle from the Gods.—The plant was also employed in medicinal uses especially for calming asthma and rheumatic pains, and also as an antidote for poisonous serpent bites.  Tobacco was generally smoked mixed with aromatic substances, especially with liquidantar resin This custom was also common   | feet in length. When they are in company and wish to smoke, a boy lights one end of the cylinder, and puts in his mouth the other, so blowing the smoke into the nostrils of the assembled company, who are seated in a circle to receive it, and who form a funnel with | used by the natives of Venezuela. They like the Caribes and Aztequi made great use of tob.both in the form of smoking and snuff. They smoked excessively after food, to induce sleep more easily.  | leaf of maize or palm.  They called it <i>Petum</i> , and men, women, children, all (like Caribes and Aztequis) smoked.   | and employed it as<br>a medicine.—They<br>were in the habit  |  |   | healthy.   | 1564. Hawkins observes the nati-  |  |  |  |   |  | 1570.                      |
| 1 | 595.   | vered by him in America 12 oct. 1492).  1580. The Spaniards begin tob, cultivation with seeds from the Yucatan. Tob. cultivation prospered especially at Vuelte Abondo, Rio San Juan, Rio Hondo, Trinidad, St. Espirtu.   | retell the future, especially of warlike enterprises. They used the juice of teb, as an antidote for poisoned arrows.  1595. Raieigh observes tob, cultivated in all the Antille Islands.  The negroes had already habituated themselves to its use, and had cultivated it in  | to the Caribes, and was used by the noblemen after each meal. To offer tob, to a stranger was a guarantee of peace, hospitality, and friendship. Although the ancient Mexicans (Aztequi) were great consumers of tob., they were at the same time large producers. They were careful cultivators, in gathering and drying the leaves, which they prepared for different uses.  Even from that period tob, was cultivated in the Tobasko, Yucatan, Campeche, and Vera-Cruz regions. Excellent soil is also that on Yalisko: its production comes very near that of Vera-Cruz. The province of Tuxlepec is now one of the wealthiest in the State of Ooxaca; it produces the largest quantity                        | ter inhale it. It is observed that tob. is smoked by the natives rolled up also in eigarattes. (As in Mexico)  | 1580. The Spaniards begin tob. cultivation.  Venezuela produced the famous tob. Varinas, which soon was noticed by all smokers, for the superiority of its aroma and the sweetness of its taste. This species was cultivated by  | 1595. It is observed tob. is cultivated in Guiana. The natives wish to exchange it for other goods.  1600. (about). Europeans begin tob. cultivation at Bahia. From Bahia tob. cultivation spreads to the other mation spreads to the other mation.   | rough waves. They thought it miraculous, and in peril, ased it with religious fervour. In times of public caliamity they burnt leaves of it as an offering to the Gods to calm their wrath. They called it after the Mexicans. Piciell and after the Brazilians Petum.               |  |   | 1608. Champlain observes tob. used throughout all the  | lar to that of Cuba,<br>owing to their ha-<br>ving adopted the<br>same process of cul-<br>tivation as was pra-<br>cticed in the island<br>of Cub.   | 1584. Hariot observes the natives using tob. He observed that the natives called uppower the herb (Nicotiana rustica), which he Spaniards called tabaco. The pipe (calumet) was a sacred object, and smoking it was a moral and religious act.  1612. John Rolfe first begins tob, cultivation.  |  |  |   |  | 1595.                      |
|   | tiiis<br>S<br>V<br>to<br>c<br>V<br>V<br>S<br>S<br>S<br>V | dernment orders that all ob, not consumed in the sland must be sent to seville.  Even from that time with the leaves cultivated in Cuba, and especially at Havannah, a snuff was manufactured in Second of the which obtained a great name in Europe. With the same leaves the spaniards made the citars which were considered the best, except those made with the leaves from the island of Martinique, | 1632. Taxes begin to torment it.  1699. The planters irritated suspend its cultivation.  | for the colour and intrinsic value of its leaf. The yearly production is of about 2 mill, ibs. From U. S. A. it imports Baling wrappers, which are heavy leaves, 28 to 30 inches in length, of fair width, very fat and oily, of heavy texture, and of very dark colour, A necessary condition of this class is that it should be neatly tied in small bands, neatly and strongly packed in easks, and moderately pressed. It is used as wrappers in preparing stock for the trade of the several markets named, and is packed in bales weghing from 100 to 200 pounds, and covered with cloth, so that two bales may be balanced across the back of a pack mule for transportation across the mountainous regions | 1625. The good quality of Columbian tob. is already known Those produced in the valley of Ambalena and Carmen are of world fame, and are in very great request among manufacturers.  Columbia not on-  | by the Orinoko, which now by them is called <i>Petum</i> .   | Tob. begins to be cultivated in the States of Minas-Geraes, Borbi, Amazone, Para, Matta-Grosso, Rio Grande, Piauhg, Ceara, Parahyba, Aiagoas, Sergipe, Parana, Goiaz, and St. Paolo.  Bahia produces the greatest quantity, Next come the states of Para, Rio Grande, St. Paolo, Minas.  At Bahia the finest and most aromatic tobs, are obtained in the district of Cruz das-Almas. And to maintain the thinness of the leaf, the cultivators choose the seeds | own Sayri (first a mong herbs).  1712. Tob. has become an article of commerce. Permans there does not  | Weapon; and, when  |   | nada.  | cticut seed-leaf.  With the Perique tob. yearly Were manufactu. red 14 th cheroots, each weighing 4 lbs. Naw this industry is hindered by heavy taxes, imposed by the French government.  | 1619. First exportation to England, Quantity about 10 th. kgs. James the I raises a tax on it of 6 d. a lb.  1621. The Virginia Company prohibits the exchange of tob. for aimentary goods. The planters can cultivate only 100 plants, and on each have 9 leaves instead of 25 or 30.  The English introduced in Virginia the cultivation of two tob., by them called Oromoko and Amazonenpetum, the seeds of which they must have brought from the Orinoko and Amazon regions. At the same time they cultivated there, also, the Sweet scented, which had more perfume and was sweeter than the two above named.  1730. Inspecting magazines are instituted in these magazines the inspectors were obliged to verify the tob. in the barriques, and also | begin tob. cultivation.  Its soil fertile and rich in clay was found fittest for producing dark and heavy tob, for exportation. The tob. was prepared in barriques, which by means of the rivers arrived as far as New-Or-                   |  | 1670. Virginian planters begin tob.cultivation.   | <b>16.40.</b> The colonies of New England and New York begind tob. cultivation, but soon abandon it.  After the civil war, in Connecticut the cultivation of tot for wrapping cigars has largely increased.  The oriental side of Pennsylvania, the central side of the State of New York, the valley of Miami in Ohio, and the southern side of Wisconsin have arrived at producing as much a 100 millions of ibs. of tob. for cigars (seed-leaf).  Ohio gives the kind named Northern-Ohio, which amplicantes the most reflued consumer's taste, both in Americand Europe.  For several years the wrappers of the Connecticut valley though fine and siky in texture, broad in leaf, and well hand | b. ie ii- iis y a 1730.    |
| 1 | h t t c c r v s s  | rom that period began to be cultivated in the An- niles, were 4:  1. Great Petum, name- y Nic. Tabacum, var. ma- crophylla, of Mexican o- igin, was the first which was cultivated in the r- mand of Cuba;  2. Tongue Tobacco, na- nely Nic. Tabacum, var. navanensis, was also cul- ivated at Martinique. Guadeloupe, etc.;  3. Amazon Tobacco, na-  | process of cure, which was there practised.  Nevertheless from Porto-Rico yearly a large quantity of cigars are exported into Spain, France and England, whilst another large quantity of rough leaf is sent to Havam also for the manufa-   | Baling fillers are common riche and heavy leaves and fine logs of heavy supply of oils and fatness, and are used for this purpose. The lowest und commonest grades of logs are often used in the United States of America, especially if air-cured, in manufacture of the cheapest grade of pipe-smoking tob. With this product a large proportion of stems is frequently mixed to increase the bulk and to reduce the cost. Some of this low grade is also used in making sheepwash.  | while lately the last above named has diminished in worth, perhaps owing to the continued impoverishment of the producing soil and the consequent use of others, which were only intended for pasture.  At Tolima women and children are all                             | 1780. Product. for the value of 600 th. piastres (frcs. 5). Tob.is principally produced in the Cumana, Maracabo, and Merida regions. The Venezuelan cultivators, like the Brazilians, wet the dried leaves with poppy juice. They do not use any mannure for tob. When | Generally manufacture of  | pie in the world, a- unong whom the use of tob, is so gene- ralized. Cigarettes are mostly consu- med; common peo- pie instead use pi- pes.  1812. Fermond mentions a special tob, cultivated here named Guar (Leh- mannia tomento- sa).  The cultivation of tob, is limited to the, | face with the enemy, they used to wet the leaves with water, and sprinkle it into their enemy's eyes Its use is generalized. Even children smoke it from infancy. Its consumption per head is enormous; it arrives to 6 kgs. each year.  At present tob, is one of the principal productions of Paraguay. Although the soil is excellent for its growth, the planters have not |   | Calumet. This object is for them sacred, be cause they consider it of celestial origin. The tube was very long; the mouth of the pipe was of red pipe stone.  The calumet was a symbol of friendship, and for this reason, in the circle, it was offered to all as a seal for closed contracts. The enemy who accepted |   | to prove its weight, which was definitively settled must be of 800 lbs, in each barrique.  2786-89. Total exportation to Europe 27 midions lbs. The annual production of tob, in Virginia (1788) was considered to be of the value of 6.7 th. Ls.  | 2810. Tob. was grown in marketable quantity.   | 1810. Virginian pianters introduce tob. cultivation.  1820. Several thousand hogsheads were annually carried out in flatboats to New-  | 1380000   | 1810. In Maryland 83 th. Negros are employed in the tol cultivation. The peculiar characteristics of nearly all Marylan tob. afford it only a limited field of consumption. It is use only by smokers of the pipe, and is consumed chiefly by the peasantry of Germany and Holland.  | id d                       |
|   |  | nely Nic. Tabacum, var. masiliensis × macrophyla.  a. Was also cultivated in Brazil;  4. Tobacco Varinas, namely Nic. Tabacum, var. avanensis × macrophyla, also cultivated in Venezuela:  The best tob. is obtained in the Vuelta Abaio regions, at the extreme west of the island. To the east of Havana are obtained the kinds known as Remedios, Tierra de Alientro, and Gibara. In                   | 1878. Exportation 5,3 million Kgs.   |  | of which the best are sent to Bogota.  | poor, it is abando-<br>ned for a fresh one.<br>At present no go-<br>vernment monopo-<br>ly exists.   | 1848. Tob. cultivation greatly augments. 1860. Exp. 4,608,987 kgs. 1870. Exp.13,275,736 kgs.  | Perú. From 500-600 tops of tob. are sent yearly to Jaén and Lima to be made and consumed in the form of cigarettes.  In Peru men, women, and children  | have planted it in<br>strong so is, therefore<br>the leaves are coarse<br>Paraguay (1881-87) ex-<br>ports 6,925,661 lbs.   | Even among the inhabitants of the extreme southern part of America (Patagonia) smoking is common; but stone pipes with a long tube are used. They sit in a circle and pass the pipe from one to another.  (Argentina) | together was a so-<br>lemm act of federal<br>friendship.   | 1840. Total production for the State of Florida 75 th. ibs., of which Gadsden County produces 66 th. ibs.  1870. Product. of the Gadsden region 110 th. ibs.  1877. Product. 350 th. ibs. | 1840. Entire production 34.2 millions of kgs. The use of commercial fertilizers has largely increased since 1870, and in every neighbourhood of all the Counties of Middle an Predmont Virginia manufactured manures or guanos are purchased annually by tobacco planters, often by those who seem to be utterly careless of the home-made article.  | 2860. Product. 108 mills lbs. Extending the cultivation of the new kind called Burley, the extent of soi employed in tob. cultivation increased with immense rapidity. The famous virgin of the Blue-grass was entirely occupied. Production | tob, market in the world. This market offers a tob., which unites the best qualities for exportation.  | 1852. Two brothers named Slade of the County of Caswell cultivated tob. with excellent results. On the plants the tob. appeared of a light tint, and it retained this bright light tint even after being dried by artificial heat. Its cultivation is |  | nd<br>9.<br>ar<br>p-<br>ts |
| 3 | 880. 0<br>1<br>1<br>8<br>a                               |   | 1888. In Europe the  | 1882. In Costa-Rica no tax on tob. cultivation. Production 147 th. kgs.—From Mexico (1884-90) exports. 969,307 lbs.  1890. In Guatemala product. 674,445 kgs. In Costa-Rica importation 301 th. kgs.  1891. In Guatemala product. 445,310 kgs.—In Mexico prod. 2 million kgs.—In   | 1891. From Columbia export, 3840 tons; value 1480 th.  | 1881. At Venezuela prod. 370 th. kgs.Export.0,2 mill.  1884. Exportation 613 th. kgs. for the value of 524 th. Frcs. Entire consumption 4032 th. kgs. for the value of 4435 th. Frcs. Cultivated soil 6300 Hect.   | 1880-87. British Guiana imports, 715,481 lbs 1882-89. French Guiana imports, 56,369 lbs. 1886. Export, 22,937,980 kgs. from Brazil.   | 1892. From Bo  | poly the cultivation of<br>rob. has been taken up<br>again. 1880-90 imports.<br>318,995 ibs.: exp 15,161<br>ibs.  1888. At Chile im-<br>ports. 91 th. kgs.; pro-<br>duct. 6 mill. kgs.; con-<br>sump. per head kg. 2;<br>cost. Mrk. 1; state re-<br>venue Mrk. 0,50.   | 1881. In Argentina the extent under cuit. is of about 7 th. Heet, of which 1 th. belongs to the Tucuman. (1881-90) imports. 9,955, 510 ibs. — Uruguay (18890) importat. 2,906,670 ibs.                                | Quebec I,1 mil kgs.<br>1881-90. Im-<br>ports 11.929,768<br>Pds.exports 136,042<br>Pds.   | merator's returns<br>show the produc-<br>tion to have failen<br>to 21 th. lbs., grown<br>on 90 acres, with an<br>average yield per-<br>acre of 235 ibs.; the<br>lowest yield repor-       | <b>1880.</b> Entire production 37.3 millions of kgs. North of the James river fresh soils sufficiently fertile to produce one good crop of tob. will produce a second of fair quantity. Old lands planted to tob, are always manured. In Scuth side Virginia the light gray soils, so well adapted to the growing of bright yellow tob., deteriorate vapidly unless fertilized every year. In Piedmont the deterioration of tob lands can be prevented, in great measure, by careful tillage.  | <b>1887.</b> Prod. 200 mill, ibs<br>White Burley grows thicker   | 13,3 milions of kgs. Tennessee has three well defined tob, districts, as recognized by the trade, each producing types:  1. West Tennessee; 2. Clarksville; 3. Upper Cumberland River. | a great impulse to the ex-<br>tension of its cultivation.<br>All free or abandoned<br>lands are to-day cultiva-   | Pennsylvania 14.8; Ohio 15.7; Maryland 11.8; Connecticut 6, Missouri 5.5; Wisconsin 4.8; Indiana 4; New York 3; Massichussets 2.4; Illinois 1.8; West Virginia 1.1; other States 1.0 It is generally conceded, both by dealers and by manufacturers, that the finest tob. for cigar wrappers comes from the  | a-<br>6,<br>u-<br>ne<br>of |
|   | b E  | 1893. Export: leaf 11,3 million Kgs.; eigars 147,3 million; eigarettes 39,5 million packs.  1895. Prod. (Vuelta-A-pajo, Partidos) 10 mill. Kgs. Exports: 30 million ibs.  1896. Prod. 560 th. bases. Exports: 16 million ibs.   | 1895. At St. Domingo exp. 42 bajes. At Porto-Rico product. 2,8 mid. kgs. 1896. From Porto-Rico exports: 1528 tous. 1897. Total production about 8 millious   | Guatemala 9912 Quintal, metr.  1893-94. In Mexico prod. 8 mill, kgs.; in Nicaragua 1 112 mill, lbs.; in Honduras 802 tn. Lbs.—Exp. from Mexico 1306 tn. kgs. State revenue Mark 0.66 per head.  1895. From Mexico export, 2686 th. Lbs.—At Costa-Rica import, 48 th. kgs.; State revenue Marks 7,14 per head.  1896. From Vera-Cruz export, for the value of 146 th. Ls.  1897. At Mexico import, 777 th. kss. value 101 th. pesos (5 fres.), Export, 1770 th. kgs.  | 1895. From Columbia export, 32 th, ibs.  | 1895. From Venez. exp. 11 th. kgs.  1896. From Venez. exp. 70 th. kgs.  1897. From Venez. exp. 110 th. kgs.  | 1893. In Brazil prod. 30 mili, kgs.  1894. Imp. to Surinam in eig., eigaret, and leaf 184 for th. Flor.  1895. Entire export, from Brazil. Peru, Chih is of 26,5 milhon kgs. The actual production of Brazil alone is calculated 32 mill. kgs. Its cultivation is free from tax; but tob. in leaf when exported pays arout 10 ° fo of its value. The State gains by it about 67 th. Mark.  In Dutch Guiana prod.  | 1894. From Bolivia exp. 1518 kgs.—<br>At Peru prod. 50<br>th, kgs.; export. 400<br>th, kgs.; consumpt,<br>per fiead 0.23 kg.;<br>cost Mark0.68; State  | prod. about 5 mill. kgs; consump. per he ad kgs. 9.02; cost Marks 6.29; State revenue Mrk. 0.90.  1897. The Banco Agricola of Paraguay, to ameliorate and aug.   | 1894. From Argent, exp. 8971 kgs. 1895. In Argentina crop.6 mill.kgs. 1896. At Argent, imp. for 4060 th. pesos. 1897. At Argentina import, for the value of 2972 th. pe   | 1897. Export. a-<br>bout 500 th. lbs.<br>The total consum-   | tends.  | 1893. Entire production 34.3 million of kgs. At present Middle region in Virginia possesses the highest cultivation. The tob. for exportation is obtained in rich, clayey, and dark coloured soils, that for local consumption in sandy and light coloured ones. Upon a careful examination of the whole subject, there is observed a kind of periodical fluctuation in the annual shipment of tob. to foreign countries.  | mill. kgs. Probably no part of the United States grows it greater variety of types o tob. than Kentucky.  2895. Product. 216 mill lbs. The constancy of the  | mill. kgs.  7895. Product,34,8 mill. ibs.  | mill. kgs.  | 1893. Entire production in millions of kgs.:  Pennsylvania 13.8; Ohio 9.1; Maryland 5.1; Connecticut 5.3  Missouri 4.5; Wisconsin 11.2; Indiana 2.3; New York 3.7; Masachussets 2.1; Illinois 1.1; West Virginia 1.7.  1895. Entire production in millions of pounds:  Maine 45; Massachussets 4.5; Connecticut 14; New York 7.  Pennsylvania 18.7; Maryland 15; West Virginia 1.7; Ohio 23.  Indiana 4.4; Illinois 2.2; Wisconsin 10; Missouri 2.   | 22,                        |
|   | e b e il g re x y v u u ti                               | tion of the island 220 th,<br>ales (of 110 lbs, each) are<br>imployed at Havana in<br>the manufacturing of ci-<br>ars (300 mill.) and ciga-<br>ettes (366 mill.) ittle no-  | kgs, St. Domingo: product, 50-100 th, bales; exports, 50-100 th, bales (bale = 110 ibs). Porto-Rico: prod. 2750 th, kgs. consumpt. per nead kg. 1,74; cost Mks. 1,65; State revenue Mks. 7,95  | 1898. At Mexico import, 993 th. kgs.; value 147 th. pesos. Export, 3406 th. kgs.; value 4489 th. pesos. Honduras; product, 820 th. 108.; exports, 177 th. lbs.; comsump, per head kg. 0.54; State revenue Mrks. 1.57.—Nicaragua; product, 15 9 th. lbs.; imports 32 th. lbs.; exports 13 th. lbs.; consump, per head kg. 2, cost. Mrks. 2.60; State revenue Mrks, 0.025.—Costa-Rica; consumpt, per head kgs. 1,26; cost Mrks, 12,43; State revenue Mrks, 7,14.   | leat; 359 kgs manufactured. Imports. 41 th. kgs.; export. 110 th. kgs.—Equator: import. 10 th. kgs.; exports.151 th. kgs. State revenue 2 Mrks. 0.022 per  | dad import, 131 th.<br>ths.; varue 25 th. Ls.<br>Exp.18 th. ibs.; prod.<br>2 th. ibs. Consumpt,<br>per head kg. 1.35;<br>cost Mrks. 5; State   | 56 th. kgs; consumpt. per<br>head kg. 1.32; cost Mrks. 7,11;<br>State revenue Mrks. 1.89, In<br>the Englist Guiana cons. per<br>head kg. 1.15; cost Mrks. 5,10;<br>State revenue Mrk-, 3,32.  |  | ment the production, has tried to improve the cultivation, and also the drying and curing process of the leaf by a more rational method, with the scope of increasing exportation.   | sos 545 th. kgs. Sta-<br>terevenue per head<br>is of Mks. 0.78.—At<br>Ur uguay import,<br>value 46 th. l.s.   | ption is of 16 mill.<br>lbs.; per head kg.<br>1.44; cost Mrks 4.76;<br>State revenueMrks.  | 1898. Land cultiv.8 th. acres; yield 4 mill. Pds.   | Consumpt, per head kg. 1,39; e<br>1896: Area 594,749 acres; production<br>1897: Imports. 13,805,227 Pds.; value<br>1898: Imports. 10,477,108 Pds.; value   | ost Mrks. 4.20; State levent<br>403,004,520 Pos.; value 24,22  | ne per head Mrks, 2,08,<br>8 th. Dol.; imports, \$2,53<br>31,691 Pds.; value 24,711<br>\$0,214 Pds.; value 22,171  | 24,006 Pds.; value 16,503,12<br>,446 Doi. — 1897-98. State<br>,580 Doi. — 1898-99. State  | 0 Dol.; exports, 295,539,312 Pds.; value 24,571,372 Dol. revenue 26,530,522 Dol.   | 10104                      |

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|       | SPAIN  |   | HOLLAND   |   | ITALY   |  |  | GERMANY   |  |  | RUSSIA  |  |                |
|-------|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|----------------|
|       | SPAIN<br>Portugal  | FRANCE  | HOLLAND   | Central Italy   | Northern Italy<br>and Sardinia  | Southern Italy and Sicily  | ENGLAND  | and Denmark   | Switzerland  | Austria-Hungary  | Norway-Sweden   | BALCANIC PENINSULA   |                |
| 1492. | 1492.(Tob.obs.in Am.).   |   |   |   |   |  |  |   | 44   |  |   |  | 1492.          |
| 1556. | 4558. Tob first cultiv.  | 1556. Monk Thevet brings tob. seeds from Brazil. It is also called Herbe Al   | 1558. Some Dutch sailors brought tob. seeds   |   |   |  |  |   |  |  |   | Turkey  1605. Under Akmed I tob. is introduced in  | 1556.          |
| 1570. | 1559. Jean Nicot, am-<br>bassador at Lisbon, has it  | gouleme, where it was first planted. 2561. Jean Nicot presents a box of it  | from Florida. 1561. Doctor Dodoneo Rembert mentions lob. as   | 1561. Tob. becomes known in Rome  |   |  | 1565. Tob. first brought to<br>England by Sir J. HawkinsThe  | first known here Conrad Gesner writes two let-  | cone sees some leaves  |  |   | Constantinople.  1616. English seamen teach the Turks to smoke.  1621. Amurat IV forbids smoking.  | 1570.          |
|       | anydone of the town  | 1572. And Gohori named it Medicea.— also the Duke of Guise proposed that it should be called Nicotiana after Nicot (1586).—The govern, raises a light (ax on it     | 1576. Lobel says that<br>sailors on their return  | N. Tornabuoni papal nuncio at Paris.  |   |  | plant becomes known in 1570.  1585. Some soldiers under Sir Richard Grenville learn  | introduce (1570) some seeds in the Palatinate.  | of tob. Benedict Aretius<br>plants some seeds in<br>his garden at Berne.—<br>Smoking is not known, | 77077777   |   | 1633. Transgressors are put to death. 1642. Snuff is used instead of smoking. 1648-87. Under Mahomed IV tob. is allowed to be used. Its cultivation spreads.                             |                |
| 1595. | to Spain some seeds of   | (1626).—Pipes are first introd.(1620).—The use of snuff is common. Richelleu raises a tax of 80 sous a lb, on foreign tob. (629).—It can only be sold in pharmacies | English students intro-<br>duce tob, smoking into   |   | in Venetian provinces.—1627 Mantua rai-   | 1695 In Nanige all taxes on tob are suspended  | smoking from the natives of Virginia. Seeds of tob. are brought (1586) from Virginia by some of                                    | 1616-79. Smoking shops called Tabagies are  | a stranger is seen<br>(1653) smoking in a<br>street of Appenzel. The                               |  | 1600 (about). English sailors<br>maks tob. known in Russia. Swe-<br>den and Norway. — Tob. cultiva-                                       | 1871. In the Drama region production 41 mill. ibs.; exports. 7 mill. ibs. for the value of 37 th. Ls.  |                |
|       | 1642. Pope Urban VIII  | (1635),—Govern, Monop, on tob. is infred.<br>(1674).—Convent, made between Colbert<br>and the first Regin. Revenue of the State                                     | (1598).  Tob cultivation is intro-  | 2635. The Republic of Lucca raises an   | and alcohol. — 1837 Importation of tob. prohibited in Mantua.—First government tax on tob. is raised in Lombardy and gives 200 th. fres.—1638 Government re-              | (Monopoly) of the state is exercised. — Revenue on tob. (1650) is of 50 th. Ducats.  | introduces shoking. Pipes and<br>smoking are known at Court  | opened in the principal towns of Germany, France and England.—Cultivation begins in Alsatia (1620), and in Bavaria (1630). In Bavaria a tax is raised (1640) on the tob., which is imported, and free com-                | ces; raises (1657) a tax<br>of 3 Ptd. for use or sale  | smek, from Bavaria and Saxony.   | diers dur ug the German cam-<br>paign (1631) smoke; but under   | 1886. In the district of Yenidje annual production of the Bassma (quality of tob.) above 3 mill, ibs., which is principally consumed in Constantinople and Russia, From Pravista are ex- |                |
|       | orders that tob. cannot<br>be used in church.<br>As also in Spain the<br>State had raised (1611) a                   | 500 th. res. (1680).  | duced at Amersfort (1610),<br>and extended to Utrechi<br>and Wageningen (1615).<br>Its consumption greatly          | poly on tob. is instituted for annual sum of 10 th. scudi.  | of 213 th. fres. — 1645 Venice allows to be cultivated tob. in the Brenta Canal.—   | 1647. Palermo raises a heavy government tax on tob.—1665 In Sicily tob. is greatly consumed.   | Raleigh. So (1598) the use of tob, is generalizedSeeing the abuse  | merce of it is prohibited.—Smoking is prohibited<br>in Saxony (1653), and in Würtemberg (1656).—Cul-<br>tivation begins in Thuringia (1659), in Baden (1660),<br>in Brandeburg (1676), in Silesia (1681), in Palatina-    | (1661) people, who smo-<br>ke, with the same pe-   |  | Gustave Il smoking is prohibited.<br>In Russia smoking is (1633)<br>common.—The Czar Alexis Mi-<br>challowitch orders(1641)that the       | ported to England above 400 th, Okes (each of 2.23 ibs.). Production in leaf declared to the State 35 mill. kgs.—Tob. is principally cuitivated in the provinces of Macedonia, Andriano- |                |
|       | tax on the entrance of foreign tob.  |   | increases, its commerce<br>becomes important. The<br>principle commercial em-<br>porium of American tobs.           | 1677. The man, of souff at Poggibonsi s noted.  | 1647 Predmont establishes tob. Monopoly. — 1651 The Venetian Senate is very vigorous as to the exportation and importation of the tob. in the State; (1654)               |  | (1603) to the people to suspend<br>it,, and raises (1604) a tax on<br>tob, of 2 s, per lb.—Under Char-                             | te (1697). In Würtemberg tob, is allowed (1689) to be imported and sold by paying a tax of I Flor, on each mintal. — Tob. Monopoly is instituted (1692) and   | In the Canton of Clarus<br>smoking is allowed<br>(1670) by paying a                                | ced in Hungary, Austrian tobs,<br>are taken (1670) in lease for 2 th.<br>Fiors, per year, First tob, manu-                           | transgressors should be sent to<br>Siberia, and should be put (1655)<br>to death, But the Czar Peter the                                  | poli, and Jamina. Annual production about 34<br>mill. kgs., of which about 12 mill. are expor-<br>ted. Annual consumption in European Turkey   |                |
|       |  | 1714. State revenue on tob. 2 mill. fres.   | are Amsterdam and Rot-<br>terdam (1637).<br>As in the rest of Eu-   | tes whosoever makes use of tob.  1694. Government of Modena revenue on tob. c. asumption 16170 fres.  | raises a tax on tob. Prohibits cultivation<br>and private commerce of it; and decla-<br>res all privileges abolished except for<br>the Brenta Canal.—In the Venetian Sta- | 1690. In Sicily government revenue on tob, is of 50 th, sendi.   | is instituted.—The English par-<br>nament aborishes (1643) tob. Mo-<br>nopoly, raising instead a light                             | suspended (1717), in Bavaria; introduced (1719),<br>suspended (1724), re-established (1765) in Prussia;<br>instituted (1700), suspended (1770) in Würtemberg;<br>aboushed (1787) in Prussia. William H (Prus-             | Senate of Berne insti-<br>tutes (1675) a tribunal,<br>called Chambre du Ta-                        | 1723. la Austria government  | ment Monopoly on tob., and its<br>cultivation spreads,—Catherine<br>Il allows (1762) German planters                                      | about 20 mill, kgs.; in Asiatic Turkey about 13 mill, kgs.  1894. From the port of Cavaia and Salonica are exported 146 th. cwts.  |                |
| 1730. | 1757. In Spain govern-   | 1718 State rev. on tob. 4020 th. frcs 1719 Tob. cultiv. forbidden. Govern. Mo-  | rope, in Holland tobacco<br>was first used exclusively<br>as a medicinal herb. Al-<br>terwards, the use of smo-     | 1724. Pape Benedict XIII revokes all papal excomm, on the use of tob.   | tes tob, cultivation augments (1702) al-<br>though under severe government Mono-<br>poly.—1738 In Piedmont all concessions  | 1728-36. In Sicily gov.rev.on tob.is of 63 th. scudi.  | tax on 11; and suppresses (1652) tob, cultivation in the kingdom.  | sia) also forbids (1787) importation of foleign tob. causing in stead of Monopoly a light tax on tob. In Denmark tax on importation of tob. gives (1769) to the State 40 th. Thirs, Government Mo-                        | bac, — The Consistory<br>heid at Wolfenbürel<br>prohibits (1683) the u-                            | revenue of tob. is of 126 th. Flors.<br>1728. In Austria revenue of  | to cultivate tob. in Podolia, Cri-<br>mea and Ukrania,—The Turkish<br>kind of tob. begins to be (1773)<br>cultivated in Transcaucasus.    | 1898. Export, from Cavala 7500 th. kgs. value 22 mill. fres. from Salonic 400 th. kgs.   | 1730.          |
|       | ment revenue on tob. tax<br>7 1/2 million thalers; and<br>in Portugal 3 1/2 million                                  | tablished.—State rev. 29 mill, fres.  | king it spread so widely.   | 1760. In the prov. of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla gov. rev. on tob. 1157 th, old  |   | 1752. At Lecce a new manuf, of tob. is opened. 1762. Napl. re-establ. in its prov. all the laws tob.   | George III allows (1780) tob.<br>to be cultivated in Ireland; but<br>tob, cultivation still prohibited                             | hopoly is abolished (1779).   | shes sospensio ab of-<br>ficio to the infringers.<br>But tob. has been cul-                        | 1770. In Austria revenue of  | The importation of the tob. is submitted (1773) to a tax of 7 Rubles a pud (kgs. 16 about).   |  |                |
|       | thal. Under Ferdinand IV a large snuff manufactory is opened at Seville (1757).                                      |   | and importers of tob. in<br>Europe.<br>Dodoneo. Lobel, Eveh-  | 1782. In Tuscany government revenue on tob. is 110 th, scudi.   | venue in the Venetian States on import, 787 th. ducats; on export, 36 th. ducats.   | 1774. Tob. is already cult. in Calabria.—1779 Naples abol. taxes on tob. Gov. rev. 517 th. Ducats. 1781. Sicily abolishes all tax on tob. But government taxes were mantained on tob. leaves | ted increase in the price of   |   | tivated at Basel (sin-<br>ce 1660).  | 1783. In Austria revenue or  | In the region of Samara, among<br>the Cossacks the women princi-<br>pally are occupied in tob. cul-<br>tivation.                          | Greece 1880. Land cultivated 4411 Hect.; product.  |                |
|       | Government Monopoly<br>on its cultivation is insti-<br>tuted throughout all Spa                                      | 1787. State revenue 29 million fres.<br>Exports. 4188 th. fres.   | rard. Neander contribu-<br>ted by their writings to<br>make known to Euro-<br>peans the marvellous pro-             | 1789. In Tuscany the Grand-duke abo-  | ceeds Girol. Manfrin; obliges (1770) the<br>planters to sell their tob. to government<br>officers at a fixed price; and allows (1776)                                     | imported from foreign countries, and also on ma-<br>nufactured tobacco.  | gions of England. Although the<br>experiments succeeded, the pro-  |   | mon, that the mountai-<br>neers, when they have<br>no, tob. substitute it                          | cob. 1800 th. Fiors., and 3450 th.<br>Fiors. at 1787.<br>Government taxes on tob. im-  | From the end of the eighteen-   | 3500 th, kgs. not including that of Thessaly, which is known under the name of tob, or Voic.  1884. Exports, in leaf 2 mill, kgs.; value about 2 mill, fres.                             |                |
|       | Spain imported from its  | cultivate, manufacture, and sell tob.—<br>Tob. merchants are obliged (1793) to pay  | perties that tob. leaves<br>possessed. They described<br>the different kinds then                                   | 1791. In Tuscany Ferdinand the III re-establishes the said taxes. 1797. After the treaty of Tolentino   | only Venetian ships to import tob. to Venice.   | 1797. Tob. is cultivated at Benevento. Con-<br>cordat (1815) between the Bourbon and Papal go-   | vations of Virginia and Mary-  |   | ca montana, a poiso-<br>nous plant, which has<br>narcotic power.                                   | in Austria (as in all other states)<br>are protected by edicts, decrees,<br>and laws sometimes very severe.                          | tivate tob., which they sold to the<br>Kalmuki, when in summer they<br>massed over their plains. The                                      | 1893. Production 2848 th. Okes. Cigarettes manufacture is a Monopoly of the State; revenue about 2 mill, drachmes.   |                |
|       | colonies, the most prized<br>then was the Varinas.<br>which was largely cultiva-<br>ted in Venezuela, and in         |   | which answered to those afterwards known by the names of N. macrophylla.  | tob. Mor. is inst. in the Romagna. — In Tuscany and in the papal States three kinds of tob. are cult.: N. Tabacum, var. bras. Shav. (Spadone); N. Tab. var. lanc. |   | vernment.  First was cultivated a kind of tob. called ce- fonese, which was used for smoking and snuff. But during French domination another kind of   | white men and 80 th. Negroes.  About the year 1700 the pra-  |   | ted largely in the Can-  | wina, Tyrol, and Dalmatia.  An the production is consigned to the Austrian Regia of  | yield is good; but the insects<br>and halistones thwart it conti-<br>nually.  Perhaps no other region in Eu-                              | 1894. Consumption of tob. 1092 th. Okes, of ubeki (Persian tob.) 34 th. Okes; state revenue 558 th. Drms; export. 1910 th. Okes.  1895. Consumption of tob. 1142 th. Okes,               |                |
|       | commerce was known un-<br>der the name of Kana-<br>ster, because its leaves  |   | N. brasiliensis, N. fruti-<br>cosa, and N. rustica. They<br>described the uses made<br>of them by the Americans,    |   |   | tob. was cultivated, destined for snuff, which auswered to the Nicotiana rustica, var. brasiliensis (namely Holy Herb).  | refy confined to foreigners re-  | periment on a tob. machine, which has been in-<br>vented by him.  | tle in the remaining Cantons.  | the Government, which consu-<br>mes it in the kingdom, and does<br>not export any of it.   | rope employs such great care as<br>Russia for the produce of tob.<br>For its cultivation are yearly                                       | f tubeki 40 th. Okes; state revenue 6857 th. Drms.; exports. 1472 th. Okes.  1896. Consumption of tob. 1087 th. Okes. of tubeki 37 th. Okes; state revenue 6529 th.                      |                |
|       | (for commerce) were put<br>in special canasta (bas-<br>kets).  Even then the snuff                                   | 1809. Exports. 4883 th. fres.   | and the successive histo-<br>ry of their introduction<br>in Europe. Finally they                                    | re of Lucca revenue in tob. is of 101 th. fres.   |   | 1810. Tob. monopoly re-established in Naples, but not in Abruzzi, where its cultivation gives  |  | 1808. Tob. Monopoly re-established in Würtemberg. Beside in Prussia and Bavaria, tob. cultivation is largely practised in the Palatinate and in Franconia, it is very limited in Saxony and                               | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000  |  | introduced the seeds of American, Turkish, and German tob. The tobs, of the Crimea, Bessarabia, and Caucasian regions                     | Drms.; exports. 2428 th. Okes.  1897. Consumption of tob. 1063 th. Okes, of tubeki 36 th. Okes; State revenue 6374 th.   |                |
| 14    | manufactured in Seville<br>was famous, and its su<br>periority was the rea-  | becomes an exclusive right of the State. From this time in France tob. manufa-  | rable medicinal uses, be-   | 1813. At Lucca free cultivation is abolished. 2814. Papal Gov. exerc. Mon. on tob.  |   | rather good results.  Tob. was also cultivated at Pontecorvo according to the Concordat made between the Papal   |  | Würtemberg, aithough these regions are very fit for it. It is practised in the Grand-Duchy of Baden. This country takes the first place in the produce of the best German tobs., which are greatly valued.                | ALT CONTRACTOR   | 1815-19. Mosco Benacchio   | may rival with any other crop<br>of the west of Europe, Its flo-<br>your is usually sweet.  | Drms.; export. 1798 th. Okes.  All cultivation of tob. is free from tax; on exportation there exists a tax of fres. 5,30 for 100 kgs. Production about 3 mill. Okes. Con-                |                |
|       | most highly civilized classes in Europe.  Then, to have snuff al-  | and a transfer of the brane   | sidered god an all the ses. Whe   | giving it by private contract to Count Cardelli.  1816. In Parma, Piacenza and Gua-   | 1816. Piedmont continues Monopoly<br>on tob, allowing its cultivation only in   | and Borbonic government.   |  | Finally tob. cultivation is largely practised in Al-<br>satia and Lorraine, and very limited in the other<br>regions.   | -  | spreads tob, cultivation in Dai-<br>matia with good results.   | neralized. The tob preferred is<br>the Turkish, so that cigarettes<br>are smoked more than cigars   | sumption per head kg. 1.09; cost Mrks. 3.41;<br>State revenue per head Mrks. 2,40.   |                |
|       | ways handy, snuff-boxes<br>were invented, which in<br>shape and price differed,<br>according to the social           |   | In Holland tob. is cul-<br>tivated in Maas-en-Waal.   | 1826. At Cesa and other localities in   | the valley of Ossola and in Sardinia.   | 1821. At Lecce prd. 447 th. lbs., 370 th. lbs. exp.<br>1822. Tob.is cuit.only in the prov. Salerno (Cava).<br>1828. Francis I of Naples established tob. Mo-                                 |  | 1821. In Würtemberg tob. Monopoly is suspen dea. A tax is raised on its manufacture and commerce.  In Prussia 12374 Hect. of land are (1824) culti-   |  | soil cultivated in tob. varies<br>from 47 to 60 th. Hect.<br>The Government does not ma-<br>nufacture all the local produc-          |   |  |                |
| 1830. | classes, which made use of them.   | <b>1830.</b> Revenue on tob. 44742 th. frcs.  | sfort. 1800 Hect. of land<br>are cultivated in tob. But   | Tuscany tob. cultivation is prohibited.  1839. Nearly in all Tuscany the cultiv. and manuf. of tob. is prohibited.  1831. A private Soc. gives 2600 th.           |   | nopoly in Sicily.  1831. Ferdinand II abolishes tob. Monopoly  | 1830. William. IV prohibits tob. cuitivation in Ireland.   | vated on tob. Relatively to the divers provinces-<br>of Prussia, tob. production is scarce on the eastern-<br>side of the region of Tilsit, whilst it is very im-<br>portant in the western side; but here tob. is of in- |  | tion, because it is much supe-<br>rior to the consumption. It gi-<br>ves more than half of it to the<br>Austrian Government. The re- |   | Bosnia-Hercegovina  1893-98. In Hercegovina land cultivated  |                |
|       | Bill Par   | 1835. Production 11226 th. kgs.   | wation is practised in the<br>Maas-en-Waai region.<br>In Beigium tob. is cui-                                       | fres. to the papal gov, to obtain the sait and tob. Regia, which under Pr. Torlonia   | in come measure increased in the Vene.  | Being allowed its free cultivation, the manufacture of tob. greatly increased, so that the product of manufactories was also exported.   |  | ferior quality. It is also principally cultivated in<br>the provinces of Posen and Pomerania (the last<br>is the most productive), in Silesia, in the Bran-   |  | mainder (deducting that for<br>local manufacture) is sold to fo-<br>reign marchants for exporta-                                     |   | in tob. 2700 Hect.; production 4.5 mill. kgs. Exports, in tob. and eigarettes for the value of 75 th. Ls. about.  In Bosnia tob, production is scarce and of                             |                |
|       |  | 1842. State revenue 74 million fres.  | lebeke, Comines, and Wer-   | 1836. Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla   | riod about 1835; but afterwards Austria-<br>an laws allowed its increase.   | 1840. At Benevento a kind of tob. called Bra-<br>sile beneventano (N. Tabacum, var. lanc. > bras. >  | 1843. Government revenue   | deburg and Frankfort a/O regions, in the west of<br>Hanover, in Hessen-Nassau, and in Rhenish Prussia.  |  | tion. In some years the quantity<br>of tob. exported is much supe-<br>rior to that consigned to the<br>Austrian Government.          |   | inferior quality.  The Austrian Monopoly, which exists here helps to encourage the planters.   |                |
|       |  | At present tob. cultivation extends to<br>15 departments, and 12 th. Hect. of land<br>are employed in it.   |   | 1850. In Tuscany government revenue on tob is of 2286 th. frcs. 1851. The Tuscan gov. prohibits all   |   | hav.) began to be cultivated.  | of foreign tob. is of 3,5 mill. Ls.<br>To-day in the United Kingdom<br>the laws on tob. are:                                       |   |  |  |   |  |                |
|       |  | 1. Alpes maritimes; 2. Bouches du Rhône;<br>3. Dordogne; 4. Gironde;<br>5. lie et Vilaine; 6. Lot;<br>7. Lot et Garonne; 8. Meurthe et Moselle;                     |   | cultiv., manuf., commerce of tob.  1855. The papal government assumes the direct Monopoly on tob.   | ARKE Comment resume to Died   | 1858. In Naples government revenue on tob.   | Absolute prohib. of its cuitiv. A tax on its importation; A tax on its manufand trade. Numerous precautions are ta-                |   |  |  |   | Roumania 1884. State Monopoly exists. Production 3,5   | 5              |
|       |  | 9. Nord; 10. Pas de Calais;<br>11. Haut Rhin; 12. Haute Saône;<br>13. Savoie; 14. Haute Savoie;<br>15. Var.   |   | na 1763 th. fres.; in Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla 1517 th. fres.; in Romagna and Marche 5061 th. fres.; in Tuscany 2287   | 10000   | 11870 th. fres. In Sicily on tob. imported a tax is raised, which gives to the State 314 th. fres.; and tob. Monopoly re-established (1859).   | ken by the government agents<br>to protect this interesting reve-<br>nue of the State; but nevertheless<br>smuggling is practised. | 1871. In Prussia 5925 Hect, of land are cultiv.  1878. The total area of land engaged in growing  |  | 1876. Prd. Austr. empire. 46<br>mid. kgs.<br>1878. Prod. in the Austrian   | 1877. In Transcaucasus on   | mill. kgs. Import. from Greece and Turkey tob. for cigars 100 th, kgs. in leaf 500 th, kgs.  1891. Land cuitivated 10 th. acres; produ-  |                |
|       | the colonies 4777 th. kgs.;<br>from the Un. St. Am. 305  | But the most extensive cultivation is<br>practised in the Rhône, Garonne, and   |   | th. fres.   | **  |  | 1886. Im. 60 mill. lbs.; exp.8   | tob. 10 Germany was about 44 th. acres; nearly two-thirds of this total was distributed among Rhe-  |  | empire 41 mill. kgs.; 66 mill. kgs.<br>in 1880; 43 mill. kgs. in 1884.<br>1880. In Hungary, in the go-                               | of 14 Rubles per pound, its cul-<br>tivation spreads.   | ted 7 th. Hect.  1896. Production 4 mill. kgs. Land cultivated 7 th. Hect.  1896. Production 4.4 mill. kgs.; export. 12  | 1880           |
| 1580. | th. kgs. Exp. to France 213<br>th. kgs.; to Germ.15 th. kgs.<br>1884. The Port.govern.                               | 1882. Production 17 million kgs.  |   | Now tob, is cultivated at Chiaravalle,<br>San Sepoicro, Foiano della Chiana, and<br>Cori,   | to and at Saccari (Cardinia)  | Now tob. is cultivated at Benevento, S. Giorgio la Montagna, Pontecorvo, Cava dei Tirreni, Lecce, also at Palermo, Milazzo, and Comiso.  | 1883. imports. 56 mm. ibs.;<br>exports. 9 mill. ibs.   | The total consumption of tob. in the German empire is 2196 th. cwt. The home prod. is 597 th. cwt.; the remainder being imported.   | 1883. Imports. 11<br>mil. ibs.;exp. 340 th. ibs.   | In Austria land employed 1215  | 1883. Russia imp. 3096 th.fbs.  | th. kgs.; import, from Bulgaria and Macedonia<br>1888 th. kgs. Consumption per head kg. 0.85;<br>cost Mrks. 5.94; State revenue per head Mrks.<br>3.86.                                  | 3              |
|       | allows it to be custivated<br>in ten localities,-Spanish<br>export from Corogne 58 th.<br>kgs.:from Cadiz615 th kgs. |   |   |   |   |  |  |   | 100  |  | duction 300 th. Pud. Price from<br>4.9 Rbs. per Pud. for the inferior<br>qualities of the crop, and ac-<br>cording to the season, and the |  |                |
|       | 1887. The Spanish<br>Bank obtains the mono-  |   |   |   |   |  | 1888. Imports, 47 mill. lbs. exports, 6 mill. lbs.   | 1888. In Denmark imports, 3520 th. kgs.; annual production 100 th. kgsTob. cultivation has  | mill. ibs.: exports, 334   |  | different phases of the harvest.<br>The principal centres of tob. cul-<br>tivation are: Signac, Zakatai,                                  | Bulgaria   |                |
|       | poly of tob. for 12 years.   | <b>1890.</b> Imports 389 million lbs.; ex-  | 1889. In Beigium product, 7 mill. Ibs.; imports. 20 mill. Ibs.; exports. 85   |   |   |  | 1890. Imports, 66 mill. lbs. exports, 6 mill. lbs.   | never become extensive owing to the unfavo-<br>rable condition of the soil and climate.  1890. In Germany land employed 50 th. acres,<br>prod. 93 mill. ibs.; imports. 105 mill. ibs.; exports.                           | 1890. Imports, 19<br>mid. ibs.; exports, 290   |  | Gurie, Algech, Khram, Artive,<br>Sukhum and Tiflis.<br>1890. Sweden prod. 3 mill.<br>lbs.; imports. 8 mill. ibs.                          | 1882. imports, 734 th. ibs.; exports, 11 th. ibs.<br>1890. imports, 28 th. ics.; exports, 871 th. ibs.<br>1891. Land cuitivated 4376 Hect.; product.<br>3077 th. kgs.                    | S.             |
|       |  | ports 9 million lbs.  | th. ibs.; in Holland imp. 35 mill. ibs.; exports 4 mill. ibs.   |   |   |  | 1891. Imports. 60 mill. lbs. exports, 7 mili. lbs. 1893. Tob. cultivation stil   | 4 mill. ibs. — In Denmark imports, 7,5 mill. ibs., exports, 3 mill. ibs.  | th. lbs.   | 1892. In Hung. prd. 58 mill<br>kgs.; and employed 54 th. Hect<br>1893. In Austria state rev  |   | 1892. Production 2 mill. kgs.<br>1894. Export. to London 380 th, lbs. in ci-   |                |
|       | 7001 0   | 1893. Product. 23 million kgs.; State revenue 375 million fres.   |   |   | evenue 192,8 million frcs.; production al   | bout 4 million kgs.; imports, about 16 million kgs.  | prohibited. Imports, 76 million<br>ibs.; exports, 9 million ibs. Ta<br>xes exist on the importation and                            | 1894. In Germany total production 38,3 mill   |  | 182 mm. fres.; cons. per bead kg<br>1,2In Hungary state rev. 02mm  | 2522 th. kgs.—in Russia product<br>81 mil. kgs. Exports, 3 mil. kgs<br>1894.Finiandimp.2526th.kgs   | 1896-98. Production above 3 mill. kgs.—Consumption per head kg. 0,54; cost Mrks. 3 state revenue per head Mrks. 2,52.  |                |
|       | 1894. Spanish prd. for<br>158 min. tres.; expense 60<br>mili. fres. Consp. per head<br>kg. 1,49; cost Mrks. 4,95;    | 1894. State revenue 377 million fres.; consumption kg. 0,935 per head.  | 1895. Holland markets   |   | rodo a sapense do m   |  | sumption 67 million ibs. Per head<br>consumption kg 0,78; cost Marks   | kgs.—Land cultivated 17,5 th. Hect.—Imports 48,7 mill. kgs.  1895. In Denmark prod. 200 th. kgs.; imports 4140 th. kgs.; exports. 271 th. kgs.; consumption   |  | 1895. In Austria local production 33 th. Quintals; imports   |   |  |                |
|       | State revenue Mrks. 4,50.  1896. The Spanish Bank obtains the exten-   |   | sold tob.of Sumatra I5 mill.<br>kgs.; of Java 12 mill. kgs.<br>1896. Holland prod.3,8<br>mill.kgsBelg. indig. crop. |   |   |  |  | per head kg, 1,76; cost Marks, 3,29; State revenue<br>Marks 0,59.   | 1896. Production in  | 325 th. Q.; exports 16 th. Q.; ical cons. 342 th. Q.; cons. per head kg. 0.70, cost Mrks. 8,08                                       | 1896. in Sweden-Norway tob  | 1888. Imports. 2 mill. ibs.; exports. 29 ibs   | 8.             |
|       | sion of the Monopoly on<br>tob. for other 25 years.  |   | 5634 th. kgs.; imports.<br>8378 th. kgs.; exports. 143<br>th. kgs. Consump. per head<br>kgs. 2.21; cost Mrks. 2.82  |   |   |  |  | in the manufacture of about 50 millions of cigars.<br>Prod. 38 mill. kgs.; imports, 55 mill. kgs.; exports<br>1555 th. kgs. State revenue per head Mrks. 1,18;<br>cost per head Marks, 3,34.                              | the remaining cantons  | th. Q.; mports 48 th. Q.; exports 173 th. Q.; locar cons. 218 th. Q.   | In Frulana consumption per<br>head kg. 1,15; cost Mrks. 1,23  | 1890. Imports, 177 th. ibs.; exports, 214 lbs 1894-98. Land cultivated 2 th. Hect.; production 1,7 mill. kgs.; import, tob. in leaf for  | s.<br>o-<br>or |
|       | 1897. Portugal indigenous pra. 130 th, kgs.; imports, 2 mili, kgs.; consum-  |   | State rev. Mrks, 0,91, En-<br>tire cons. 13869 th, kgs.   | 1997.   | » 188 » » » 40  | * *  | 1897. Government revenue<br>on import.11,4 mill. Lst.Import.<br>85 mill. ibs.; export. 12 mill. ibs.                               |   | 100000   | In Austria manufacture of ci   | In Russia indigenous tob. can<br>not be sold without govern<br>ment permission. Consumption   | the value of 35 th. Ls.; in cigars 7 th. Ls. Al tob, in leaf is imported from Turkey, Consum ption per head kg. 0,40; cost Mrks, 3,76; State avenue, per head Mrks, 2,08                 | 11<br>n-       |
|       | ption per head kg. 0,4;<br>State revenue Mrks. 2,86,<br>1898. Spanish consum-  | 1898. State revenue 405 million fres.;  | nous production (200 th.  | 1898-9. > *   | > 195 > >; cons. per head   | i kgs. 0,54; cost 6 fres.; state rev. per her il 4,60 fres.  | 1898. Imports. 83 mill. ibs.;<br>exports. 15 mill. ibs.  | 1898. In Germany consump, per head kg. 1,9  | per head kgs. 2.13; cos  | bitants; in Hungary 478 mili, fo<br>17 mili, inhabitants.<br>In Austria pipes are used by  | per head kg. 0,55; State revenue<br>Mrks. 0,85.<br>In Russia and Transcaucas  |  |                |
|       | ption per head 32 ounces.  |   | kgs.; imports 17458 th,<br>kgs.; exports 2995 th, kgs.<br>Entire consumption 15842                                  |   |   |  |  |   | Mrks. 2,78; State revenue Mrk. 0,44.   | the working classes; eigarette<br>by the noblemen.   | th. Pud.; consumpt. per head kg<br>0,57; State revenue per head   |  |                |
|       |  |   | th. kgs.; per head kg. 3,3;<br>State revenue Mrks 0,05,   |   |   |  |  |   |  |  | Mrks 0,97.  |  | -              |

# Chronographical Table for Tobacco in Africa by Dr. Prof. O. Comes

|  | LWEST  | AFRICA  |  | EA   | STERN AFRI  | CA  | NORTH  | AFRICA   | CENTRA   | AFRICA   |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| -  | Guinea   | Senegambia  | SOUTH AFRICA   | Madagascar and other islands   | Mozambique-Zanguibar<br>Ethiopia  | Nubia   | Egypt  | Barbary States   | Congo Equatorial<br>Countries  | Sahara-Sudan   |
| The state of the s | Portuguese at Sierra-Leone and in some other regions.  1607. The natives of Guinea cultivate tob. near their huts. Tob. would be excellent if better prepared. Cigars and cigarettes are unknown. The natives prefer foreign pipes, and specially the Dutch ones. They are very and specially the Dutch ones. They are very top the second specially the second special specia |   | tob, known here.   | 1642. Some authors say the English introduce tob. culture in Madagascar. 1644. Others say the French introduce tob culturation here. The tob. is cultiv. (1661)  |   |   | 1601-3. Et is Hakee says that smoking is introduced in Egypt.  1650. Perhaps smoking or tob, is introduced from Syria.   |  | 1630. In a picture the Queen of Angola is smoking.   |  |
|  | 1680. Tob.is cultiv. on the coast of Guinea and in Prince island by Portuguese.  1686. At Angola tob. is introduced by the Portuguese.  1688. In the kingdom of Loango tob. is extensively cultivated.  1694. Phillips makes a present of tob. to the Queen of Anamabo.  1701. At Issini tob. would grow splendidly if better care were taken of it. The natives have the custom of putting a pipe and   | 1670. Every four days a market of tob, is held at Geroep.  1686. Although tob, grows abundantly, the Negroes take little care in its cultivation. On the banks of the Niger River tob, grows splendidly; but the Senegal Company takes little trouble in its cultivated also by the Fulis, tribe on the banks of the Senegal with good results. They are noted for the good   | 1665. The Dutch, in establishing the first colony at the Cape of Good Hope, buy with tob. from the chiefs of the natives some land as a sea port.—Van Riebeeck makes (1659) friends with the natives by giving them some tob. And the natives exchange (1662) their goods with the Dutch for tob. The Dutch exchange tob. for cattle with the natives, who will do anything to have a little of it.  1687. Van Riebeeck begins too, cuitivation. The Dutch extend their dominion always buying land with   | with good results throughout Madagascar.  1654. The French take possession of the isle of Bourbon and introduce (1665) tob. cultivation with good results.  1686. The best tob. of Madagascar is produced in Antongil Bay.—The natives mix grey amber with their tob.  1690. Tob. is cultivated with good results in Mauritius. In this island tob, has been imported together with other plants which are here cultivated, and which white men have successively brought not only from Europe, but also from the Cape of Good | 1686. It is supposed that the Hindus later on bring some seed of tob. in Zanguibar.  1699. Perhaps the Portuguese who are still in Ethiopia have made tob. known here.  |   | 1678. At Cairo tob, is sold in the shops. The lazy life led by the Egyptians found a pleasant amusement in smoking tob, and drinking coffee. They only abstained from smoking during the hour of the Ramazan. This custom  | The Arabs smoke continually. The natives of Barbary have the habit, in the morning, of meeting together in the principal streets, where are the merchants, and so they pass their time smoking and drinking coffee, Like all Mahometans, when receiving a  | a great quantity of tob. from Brazil to Africa.  The natives of Congo knew tob. by the Portuguese name of Fumu, which they also adopted.  Although tob. became for them a necessity, they at first neglected its cultivation.  In the vast regions of Congo the great evenness of the climate allowed ittle by little the introduction and ac-   | (see also Equatorial Countries)  |
| 1734   | 1721. Atkins makes a present of pipes and tob. to the king of Rio Sestos.  1733. In the Angola regions the Portuguese exchange tob. for slaves.  1746. In the kingdom of Mesurado tob. is excellent but badly prepared. — At the Gold Coast a lb. of tob. cost 5 s. The crop is abundant, but badly prepared. —The natives will only buy Portuguese tob. although it is very dear.  Whilst the Negroes make their own pipes, they prefer the foreign ones, and especially the Dutch; but they dearns now they they dearns common ones.   | 1715. The Negroes of the Sahara, who inhabit the territory from Cape Blanco to the Senegal, all smoke. Smoking is very common. No Negro can abstain from snioking. Mollien on being recieved (1718) by the king of Trarsas observes that he smokes in the pipe of his courtiers. Brüpe says (1715) that a Sultana of the Senegal in visiting him also smoked.  At Senegal the women cultivate tob. The tob. cultivated near the rivers is very strong; that of the inland territories instead is very weak.  The Whites were the first, who made tob. known to the inhabitants of the coasts of Senegal, and these in their turn spread the use of tob. in the interior; so that the Negroes of these localities have known tob. even before having any intercourse with white men. | a minute particle of it: they would rather lose a tooth, than a little tob. They usually mix hemp with it, to augment its effect.  17.42. The Hottentots are considered the best connoisseurs of tob. They mix hemp leaves with tob., to make it stronger. Also their women are very fond of smoking. Any stranger, who comes among them, is given a pipe.  17.92. The Kaffirs also have learnt from the Dutch to cultivate tob. But Adams observes (17.99) that the onality of Kaffrarian tob, is lighter than the foreign  | 1733. In the isle of Bourbon tob, gives a good produce.  1768. In the Bourbon island tob. is one of the principal crops.  1799. The natives of Madagascar learn from the Europeans the art of making cheroots. Tob. so prepared is greatly appreciated by the French colony.   | 1728. The natives of Tacazze are fond of tob., but Lobo does not mention it as cultivated in Abyssinia and Egypt.—Also the Ascari Dankali, Somnli, Bedemi, are fond of tob. With the natives of Tigre tob, is good for exchange. The Mahometans only smoke; the Christians are forbidden by their religion, and take snuff instead. The Somali chew tob, and take snuff. To the Masai tribe in the heart of Zanguibar smoking is forbidden.—In the Haussa region tob, is sold.  1806. Tob, is cultivated on the banks of the Zambese, and in large quantities at Quilimany. The best is at Senah, where it is sold. The tob, is cultivated also in Zibak valley and in the Kabrabasa region.— |   | 1737. Much tob. is consumed. From Syria is sent to Damietta the produce of Latakia. In Egypt is cultivated the Nic. fruticosa. The tob. cultivated at Ceresia is bad.  1781. Imports 5 th. bales of tob. from Salonica and Cavala, and 4 th. from Syria.  1790. All the natives of Egypt smoke. They are very fond of tob. and never forget their pipe. Even the Arabs of the desert and their | 1733. The Bey of Tunis forbids smoking in his palace. The Moors continue to cultivate tob. They pass many hours in their kloscos smoking, mixing tob. with rose leaves, and make the smoke pass through perfumed water (nargily).  1789. The Moors cultivate tob. nearly everywhere.  At Tunis the Bey makes the slaves attend to it. At Tripoli rich people make their slaves (who accompany them everywhere) hand them their pipe and coffee. They use both the Turkish pipe and the Persian nargily. It is very seldom seen that in a reunion a man of distinction has not  | The use and cultivation of tob. by necessity spread through all the equatorial regions.  The Scilinks to use it have invented a pipe of a particular shape, of which the bowl is very large.  The natives of Djur cultivate it together with maize.  In the Bongo regions tob. is cultivated and large use is made of it. The natives use the maschir (Nicotiana rustica), which is very strong. According to the method followed in all Central Africa, its small leaves are dried and pressed in the shape of a sailor's biscuit. The natives have also the habit of mixing tob, with cinders and then chewing it.  The Dinkas people use colossel pipes | 1787. At Timbuctoo the natives obtain tob. from the caravans coming from Marocco and Egypt. The Europeans introduce tob. among the tribes inhabiting the banks of the Gambia (See Senegambia). Mungo Park, to pass through the regions of Wuili, is obliged to pay a tribute of tob. to the king.—At Kajacago tob. is extensively cultivated.—The natives of Nigritia all smoke.—The Sudan tob. is ve-   |
| 1830   | of Ashanti, at Into and Degumba.  1833. Tob. of Senegambia is imported to Gold Coast.  | 1818. Tob. is cultivated on the left side of the Senegal, in the vast region of the Fumatore, on the west side of the Gambia It is  | The Zulus of South Africa use also tob. in powder (snuff), which they carry in a small gourd in the shape of a bottle, from which they take it out with a small ivory spoon.  The Hotten ots smoke in common clay pipes with state of the common clay pipes with state of the common the cape many are broken, so they have made themselves a special pipe with the stem of Antilope horn, which they also fill with water, making the smoke pass through it like in the nargily of Persians. When they smoke, they sit in a circle, and the pipe passes from one to another. They swallow a portion of the smoke, and the rest they eject through their nostriis and mouth. | 1820. In the Mauritius the tob. culti-   | Pipes and the best tob. come from Sennaar to Berber.  1841. The tob. is cultivated in the valley of Aussa by Gailas.  | ber. In the Taka region foreign merchants principally sell tob. At Deir and Damer the tob. is bad.  Tob. is the supremest joy of the Nubians The Nubians are capable of killing a neighbour for a pipe of tob. The Doraboas chew it. It is cultivated every where. The Nubians call it Toulyga, and the Arabs Dakkang. At Berber the slaves to obtain tob. become even insolent. If they see a foreigner with a pipe in his mouth they immediately wrench it from him, and do not give it back before having smoked all the tob. in it. In all the parts of Shendy one meets with small sellers of tob. | 1829. The kind of tob, most in request is the Latakia, which is sold at 70 parats the rotl. Common tob. costs 50 parats the rotl. Tob. cultivation extends from Lower to Upper Egypt; and here smoking was very common.  | 1824. At Marocco, although forbidden, some natives smoke,—The Tibbus of the Sanara chew and smoke continually.   | the Negroes are very fond of tob., they are careless in cultivating it.  1816. In all the Congo tob. is cultivated.  The Monbuttu people do not make use of the pipe. They roll up the leaves of tob. in another one of the banana (Musa), and so smoke it.  The Nyam-Nyam people smoke in a stone pipe, to which they have given a particular shape.  The Baris put in their enormous pipes a small quantity of tob., and a great deal of fire, thus to become more easily stupefied.   | ted also at Zangica and Gadania. In the<br>Kano region tob. grows spiendidly, also<br>in Singer (near Borau) and in Sokoto, whe-<br>re the natives are very fond of it.  |
|  | ported 20 th. Quint, of Virginian tob, for the value of 60 th. Lst. The Virginian tob, costs from 16-20 colonnades every 100 lbs; the Brazilian from 5-6 colonn, every 64 Portug, lbs. The tob, of Guinea would be excellent, if the natives knew how to cultivate and prepare it. The kind of tob, cultivated by them is the Nic. Tabacum, var. brasiliensis, the same which was the first introduced in Europe, and afterwards by the Portuguese brought to Guinea.  The use of tob, rapidly spread in all the regions of Guinea. The Negroes became very fond of it. Men, women, and children, king and slaves living in idleness have made smoking their most serious occupation.  | (although the plant is not expressly sown); and good crop is obtained in the localities from which the Senegal periodically retires.  The Phulis cultivate a quantity of tob. of superior quality. Prepared for smoking their tob. has a sweet smell, whilst the others are umpleasant. They transplant the tob. at the end of November in the mud of the river, left dry by the subsiding flood.  Also in the localities washed by the Niger River more or less tob. is cultivated, and  |  | also tob, in powder (snuff), which they put<br>in their mouth by the handful.  The natives are in the habit of wearing<br>in their belt a snuff box of rose wood ex-<br>guistely worked. They put in their mouth   | 1866. In the Schirch region an active commerce of tob. is held. The Ma-Ganya tribe in the region between the Zambese and the Schirch cuitivate tob. At Outlimane tob. is sold 6 d. each roll of 5 lbs. Much   | with too, before chewing it (the natron is imported from Kordofan and Darfur).  They use cocoa nuts or small gourds for snuff boxes, and all the natives, men, wo man and children, have them.  The Barraboas are in the habit of chewing tob., which they consider a luxury.  The Amarers buy it at Suakim, and exchange it for cattle among the Bishareins tribes.  The Arabs of Nubia, in the region which extends itself to the Red Sea, live nearly in the barbarous state; for them a pipe of tob. is a luxury.   | 1868. Tob. cuitivation is on the increase. Nearly all the pipes are imported from Turkey. Turkish tob. is used, and it is the sweetest known. The tob. pouches of the Egyptians are richly embroidered.  | ke. Production is scarce owing to the dryness of the climate. A Hectare of land gives usually 400 kgs. of tob. If favourable, it arrives to 1300 kgs., but the quality is bad. Generally tob. is not of good quality.  1863. Although forbidden, at Wadi Nun (South-West of Marocco) much tob. is cultivated.—Among the Arabs the religious and scientific men do not smoke; the poor cannot, because tob. costs much. At Marocco its use and  | Nyanza lake. He says that niso the mother of the king of Uganda smokes. The Scili people smoke. At Bongo in Dyur region (near Darfur) tob. is cultivated. The Nic. rustica is cultivated at Bongo, Dyur and Dinka.  1868. In the Monbuttu region the Nic. Tabacum only is known.  1870. In the Unyoro region Baker buys a large quantity of tob. The natives of Uganda exchange their tob. for iron, cotton and linen with the Sudanese. — In the Latuko territory, and in the red soil of Bornos good tob. is cultivated.—Navabi possesses extensive plantations of tob. At Indessura, Agaranza, Usiri, and Manbanga tob.                                 | of Obbo smoke earthen pipes; tob. is sold in all their markets. Among the Fulans tob. is prohibited.  1866. At Sennaar tob. is sold at a high price; four times what it cost at Cairo—la the Bambara region tob. is good in quality, but badly prepared.—In the market of Jamina tob. and snuff are sold; of the last the Negroes are very fond.—The wells of Kita are surrounded by fields of tob.—Also in the Ghemu and Daanghir regions, and by the Takrur and Metam meh peoples tob. is cultivated.  At Bamba (near Timbuctoo), along the Niger River, tob. is the only article freely sold by the natives. Te Bamba's tob. is cultivated by the inhabitants of the Niger  |
| 1550   | 1884. To Gold Coast imports, 506 th. ibs.  1886. To Gabon imports, 142 th. ibs.  1887. To Gold Coast imports, 468 th. ibs.  The trade is in unmanufactured tob.—To Sierra Leone imports, 1151 th. ibs.; exports 627 th. ibs. The imports entered for domestic consumption, during the period 1880 87 averaged 1319 th. ibs., while there was an exportation of 442 th. ibs.  1893. At Calabar, Benin and Opobo import, 3 mill. ibs.; export, 45 th. ibs.—At Kalmerun area, 6500 kgs, at Togo 110 centur.   | 1887. The natives of Senegal put tob. in alcohol to make this last stronger. To Senegal imports, 2426 th. ibs.; exports, 574 th. ibs. Generally the Negroes of Senegambia prepare tob. very badly. In the regions of Phulis the natives, after having amassed the leaves, compress them in the shape of small tablets or cylinders, which they tie up very tightly, and leave to dry slowly in the shade.  Tob. cultivation is still very backward in the Walo region, where the plants are al-   | 1892. Crop 5.5 mill. lbs. in the Cape colony, all consumed by natives; 155 th. kgs. in the Natal colony. Tob. is little cultivated in the Orange State.  | At Nossi-Bé about 10 th. lbs.  1888. To Reunion imports 82 th. lbs., exports. 49 th. lbs. In tob, the average value appears to be nearly 40 cents per pound in imports, and more than 30 cents in exports.  1893. From the Reunion islands are exported 111 tons, of tob, for the value of 12 th. lst.  1894. From the Reunion islands are ex-   | ibs. of cigars, and 1679 ibs. of tob.; in the south, reg. 842 ibs. of cigars, and 2582 ibs. of tob.  1887. At Mozambique imprt. 12 th. ibs. of tob., and 2 th. ibs. of cigars,—in Natal yield 137 th. ibs.  1891. To Mozambique imprt. 17th. ibs. of tob. cigars.  1892. To Mozambique imprt. 20 th. ibs. of tob. and cigars.—in Natal production 155 tb. kgs.  | 1890. Tob. cultivation extends to the region unhabited by the Hababs.  Tob. keeps the green tint even after dried it is so strong, that Europeans before using it are obliged to wash it again in water, and press it,  | in few localities of Upper Egypt. The crop area was 12 th. acres. Tob. is not produced in sufficient supply for domestic requirements in Egypt. Imports 10969 th. ibs.  1893. Imports 3827 th. kgs. of tob. in leaf; 252 th. kgs. of Persian Tambaku; 46 th. kgs. of cigars; 20 th. kgs. of spuff. Exports 206 th. kgs.  | ropeans 2278 Heet.; crop 2250 th kgs.; by the natives 6416 Heet.; crop 3 mill. kgs.  1886. At Algiers export, to France 2 1/2 mill. kgs.; imports. 2 mill. kgs.  1890. At Tripoli Monopoly exists. Moreover the Turkish Government fixes that the loca tob, must be sold at a given price, thus rendering its cultivation scarce—At Tunis tob. consumption per kead kg. 0.836; cost fres. 3,27; State revenue per head fres. 1,36.  1893. In Algiers land cultivated by the Europeans 1794 Hect.; crop 2 mill. kgs.; by the patives. 6416 Hect.; crop 4 mill. kgs.  1894. Importation of tob. to Tripoli for the value of 30 th. Lst.; to Tangeri 3722 Cwts. for | is largely cultivated.  1878. The region of Lukolela in the higher Congo is famous for its tob.—On the market of Ujnji tob. is sold. The best is that of Usanzi.—In the equatorial region tob. is consumed even by the pigmy people.  1887. Stanley obtains some tob. from the natives of the banks of the Aruwini.  1891. At Uganda tob. is good, in the Gaha region tob. has great flavour and aroma. In the Congo State production it millions of kgs.; imports 10 th. kgs State revenue 5 th. francs.  | river-bank, and greatly sought after by them. One rarely sees a native, man or woman, without a pipe in their mouth. To the market of Timbuctoo tob, arriver principally from Tuat. Also at Timbuctoo are sold some wooden pipes with silver rings round them, and some leather pour ches, which are divided in 4 or 5 little bags, to contain the tob., the steel, the lighting stone, and the tinder.  In Sudan, when the plant is arrived a maturity the natives gather the leave and dry them; after this they wet and compress them in shape of a satior's be scut. To use these said biscuits, they break a piece of it, and crumble it up it their hands. This tob. Is so strong, that Europeans to use it must first wash a again in water. When the leaves are still green some people gather them, and it a mortar pound them in the shape of small globes, which they put to dry it |
|  | crop. in Togo 60 centur. Total exp. 10300 kgs.  1895-96. Crop in Togo 80 centur. (of 50 kgs. each). tob. of Bidundi (Kamerun) is considered equal to the best of Sumatra.  1896-97. Imports. 15 th. kgs. to Loanda;  | Generally the Negroes of Senegambia use potter's clay, silver, or gold pines, which are carefully worked by them. The bowl of the pipe is large; sometimes it will contain even half a pint of tob. The stem is usually of rose wood. The handsomest pipes are those worked by the Moors.   | 1895. In Natal crop 360 th. lbs.; impt. 94 th. lbs.; consumpt. per head kg. 0.454; cost Mrks 1,38; State revenue per head Mrks. 0,31.  | vely cultivated.  Tob. might be a source of great riches for them. If the Monopoly instituted by the French government did not impose such heavy taxes on its cultivation and commerce.  But the aroma of the tob. here cultivated being very strong, the natives alone like it. Consumption per head kg. i.   | 1895. To Zanzibar imports, 407 th. lbs. of tob. for the value of 10 th. Lst.; imports, to the German colonies for the value of 5 th. Lst.—At Mahorro 158 th. plants of tob. are cultivated.  1896. To Zanzibar imports, 396 th. lbs. of tob. for the value of 11 th. Lst. In the German colonies tob. cultivation augments, Expr. 280 th. lbs. for the value of 11 th. Lst. In the German colonies tob.   | 1895. Imports. from India by the Suakim road 605 Cwts. for the value of :0 th. Lst.  1897. Importation from Suakim diminishes; but tob. continues to be imported from Caro in exchange for Durrah and cotton.   | <b>1897.</b> Imports 456; th. kgs. of tob.; 247 th.  | the value of 7 th. Lst.  1895. Imprt. to Tripoli, value 29 th. Lst. The State sells 23 th. kgs., value 723 th. piastres Imprt. to Tangeri 1385 Cwts.—Annual consump in Algiers 4 mill. kgs. (in which are included 2 mill. of leaf of the colony, and 1 mill. imprt.) exprt. principally to Belgium 465 th. kgs.; to France 2,8 mill. kgs.  1897. To Tripoli imprt. 920 th. kgs.; consump, per head kg. 0.836; cost Mrks. 2.61; States.  | Blantyr and Zomba, where they have raised a vast building for the selling of cigars and cut tob. of excellent quality. This tob. in London has a very high price, because it is good for the manufacture of cigars, but the greatest portion of the crop is locally consumed.  1897. Like the tribes that inhabit the ueighbourhood of the lake Nyanza the Schulis obtain now excellent tob. which has also been introduced by the Europeans. The English have every tried a more careful cultivation of tob., aiready imported by the Arabs. With present yield is obtained very good tob, for the manufacture of cigars.                                 | The use and cultivation of tob. hav penetrated to the most central localitie of Africa, where other cultivation is us known. One of the most certain signs of the exotic origin of tob. is that all the African people, comprising those from the Niger to the Nile have adopted its freign name of Tobacco, more or less multiplier.  |

#### Chronographical Table for Tobacco in Asia by Dr. Prof. O. Comes

| -     |  |  |  |  |  |   |  |  |       |
|-------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|-------|
|       | INDIA-CEYLON   | INDO-CHINA   | PERSIA   | ASIATIC TURKEY  Mesopotamia-Kurdistan-Arabia-Syria Armenia-Anatolia  | JAPAN  | CHINA   | TURKISTAN  | SIBERIA  |       |
| 1492. | 1492. (Tobacco is observed in America).  |  |  | at we as a start of the  |  | A TO A PORT AND A STREET AND A |  |  | 1495  |
| 1556. | 1556. (Tobacco is cultivated in Europe).   |  |  |  |  |   |  |  | 2550  |
| 1570. | 1570. (Tobacco is introduced in Africa).  1595. The Portuguese make tob. known in west-regions of Hindostan.   |  |  |  | Transcription in the second second   |   |  |  | 159   |
|       | 1600. Tob. is introduced in the Court of the Great Mogol by the Portuguese   | 1600. About this time tob, was in-   | 1690. (about). The Portuguese import tob. to Persia. Its use was so generali-  |  | 1596. Some seeds of tob. are imported from foreign parts and cultivated at Ebusuki.  | 1598. At the Japanese invasion of Corea perhaps tob. became known there. From Corea the use of tob. spread among the Tatars of Mandchouria.   |  |  |       |
|       | Missionaries.  1605. Tob. hegins to be cultivated in the west regions through tob. seed of Brazil.   | lacea, and begins to be cultivated here  | zed, that Persians of all classes smo-<br>ked every where even in the mosques,<br>so that Abbas the Great was obliged to                             |  | 1605. Tob. seeds are brought by the crew of<br>Nanban (Holland), and planted near Nagasaki.<br>1609. Two smoking clubs are opened at Yeddo.  | 1638. The Jap, teach the Coreans to cult. tobThe seeds are imported from Holland. 1609. In the South Chinese commercial expedition to the Philippine islands, the   |  |  |       |
|       | 1610. Tob. begins to be cultivated in Ceylon; and in the regions of the North East of Hindostan, and of Ganges River.—Smoking begins to be common.  1614. Floris in a sketch of Masulipatan reproduces a Hindoo woman smoking a pipe.  | The of angles continues  | forbid it to his soldiers, threatening them with severe punishments.   |  | 1612. The emperor Jyeyasu forbids the use  | Europeans teach the natives the use of tob.   |  |  |       |
|       | 1615. Sir Thomas Rhoe observes that the Hindoos of North regions smoke.  1622. The quality of the tob. cultivated in North regions is weak. It is expor-   | 1619. Tob. is introduced at Arraeau and Pegu. Its use rapidly spreads.   |  |  |  | kept their pipe and tob. Following the Japanese custom, they always offered tob. to their guests. And like them they began to cultivate tob. in their southern regions, and especially on the banks of the Amoor River. These people in their turn in-  |  |  |       |
|       | ted to Moke and Arracan.   | so generalized, that men, women and children all smoked cigars. They also  | 1626. Herbert is the first to observe tob, used here.  |  | 1624. Smoking is also common among the Daimis. Tob. cultivation alone is prohibited.   | troduced the use of tob. in the Chinese Empire when they conquered it.  |  |  | -     |
|       | 1638. Tob. is cultivated in Guzurate with good success by a tribe of Persians.   | used a small pipe, which they always had<br>in their mouth.  | tob. cultivation here.  1638. Tob. is extensively cultivated   | 1637. Tob. is cultivated at Bagdad, in the Mesopotamia and Kurdistan regions. Some of it is exported to Persia.  |  |   |  |  |       |
|       | 1645. All tob. introduced to Golgonda pays a tax.  |  | in the provinces of Khilan, Erivan, Ko-<br>rizan, Susiana, in the neighbourhood of<br>Mehrussan (1660), and in region of the<br>Persian Gulf (1665). |  | 1639. Tob. is offered to guests. 1643. The Japanese import tob. to Yesso. The town of Hokubu, in the province of O-  |   |  |  |       |
|       |  |  | rersian our (1005).  | of Kurdistan instead of money are content to receive tob. All Arabs smoke; and they call tob. Boortugal.   | the merchants called the tob, that they went   | 1650. Use and cultivation of tob, extends to the Formosa island.  The Jesuits taught the Mandarins to take snuff, which was imported here by Portuguese ships. After which at Canton small recipients in glass began to be made.  |  | 74   |       |
|       | 1660. European travellers refurnish themselves with tob. at Bengal.  |  |  | 1664. In Palestina tob. begins to be known.  | selling from place to place.   | on patterns imported by the Europeans.  | 1655. Tavernier says tob, is used here. The new custom must have been in-  |  | 1     |
|       | 1666. Tob. is produced in great quantity at Brampur, between Surate and Agra.  | -33-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-   | 1675. Tob. cultivation is introduced   |  |  | 1668. In China both men and women smoke. Tob. is largely cultivated. 1675. Tob. cultivation begins in Mongolia, where its use spreads rapidly. The  | troduced in these immense regions by caravans, which trafficked with Persia.   |  |       |
|       | 1675. Tob. is also cultivated in the far regions of Pendjab.   | of Purcelone and Camburi on the fron-  | in the Ispahan regions.—Even in 1660 in<br>the city of Mehrusson (Behbehon) was<br>sold a great quantity of yellow tob, leaf.                        | ced at Latakia.  |  | price of tob. is very low; one half penny a lb. Tob. is also cultivated in the northern and in the western provinces.  Tob. is one of the greatest crops of Corea, It is cultivated on the hills for export. It is  |  | 1692. Isbrand Lies observes that the Ostiaks   |       |
|       |  | tier of PeguThe Hindoos from the islands<br>of Singapore come on board the ships,<br>offering fish in exchange for tob.  | which was greatly sought after from e-<br>very region of Persia.   | 1695. At Latakia tob. is largely cultivated.—The French merchants pay a tax of 6 scudi on each quintal of tob. they buy.—At Aleppo all smoke, even women, and the tob. is widely cultivated; but the   |  | known by the name of the localities which produce it namely Nansó, Kosó, Seiső.   |  | are fond of smoking. Among the Ostiaks tob<br>is of greatest value.— Siberian priests (called<br>Dona) before pronouncing an oracle rub their  |       |
|       |  | 1700. Tob. begins to be known at Tonkin, Cochin-China, and other regions. But whilst the Chinese smoke tob, in the   | gins. Although in Persia divers kinds of<br>tob, are cultivated, that obtained at Shi-   | tob. of Latakia is considered the best by merchants, 1702. Tob. is cultiv. in Armenia, All Turkish people make use of it.  | 1700. Snuff is used, but it is imported.  1703. A small quantity of tob. is allowed  |   | tob. which the latter bring from Peking<br>All Tatars smoke from the age of ten<br>years old. They prefer Chinese tob; that  | hands with tob.—Tatars prefer the Chinese tob.<br>the Circassian is used only by the poor.   |       |
| 1730. |  | pipe and in the form of cigars, the An-<br>namites prefer the cigarettes made with<br>paper.   | raz is different from <i>Nic. Tabacum</i> , being instead the <i>Nic. persica</i> (Tumbeki); but this also has been imported from Brazil.            |  | to be cultivated.—A good name was acquired by<br>the tob, which began to be cultivated succes-<br>sively at Satzuma, Higo and Bungo.   | 1720. Bell observes near Peking large tob. plantations. 1721. The Coreans bring to Peking a fluely cut tob., appreciated by the Chinese; but it has a bad flavour, because its drying process is not perfect.   | of Circassia is used only by the poor.   | 1720. All Siberian women smoke. The Ta-<br>tars of the Oby region accept willing any tob<br>offered them.—The Tounguze receive tob. exclu  | 9736  |
| 1.00  |  | The tob. produced in the country has a special smell (disliked by the Europeans), which is obtained by manuring it with  |  | 1737. Tob. cult. has been introduced at Saphet (on the east of Acri). Except at Latakia, the Milasse territory produces the best Turkish tob.  | not another people among whom the use is so  | 1726. Snuff begins to be used in China.   | 1746. The Tatars of the West receive   | sively from China.—At Kamtschatka Ukranian<br>tob, barely worth ten sous a lb, is sold at 9 fracs  |       |
|       | <b>1760.</b> Near Jaffna (Ceylon) tob. production augments: the exportation is considerable.—The natives of Ceylon called tob. <i>Kapada</i> ; and, as from the time the Europeans first introduced it here, its use spread widely; so also gradually the culti-   | The natives often mix with their tob, be-  |  | 1764. Tob. is cultivated in the territory of Aia soluck (Anatolia). 1769. Tob. is cultiv. near Bethlehem.—The Arabs use Perstan pipes.   | generalized. In Japan one does not see a youth,<br>who has not his pouch of tob. about him. All<br>the women smoke but only in the house.  |   | tob. from the Chinese merchants. — The people of Nasanderan region are very fond of tob. — Tob. is cultivated every-   |  |       |
|       | vation of the piant became common in many regions of the island. The Dutch never took any pains that the said cultivation should augment, fearing by so doing to damage their colonies of the Sunda islands.   | tel, of which they are large consumers. The cultivation of tob. is expanding in Cochin-China; it improves little in quality.   | 1783. Forster employ Darsing tob   | 1781. Tob. is cultivated near the Euphrates River by a tribe of Fantal.—The tob. produced at Kapse and Suwedia (the ancient Se-  | The Japanese make use of a pipe, the bowl of which is as small as a thimble. Being so small, it quickly consumes itself, and they impediately fill the again and continue to make                    | 1774. At Peking some pots are made to contain a Portuguese tob. used here.  | where.   | 1772. The Cossacks largely cultivate tob. in<br>the Eastern regions; but it is badly prepared<br>Price from 15 to 20 kopeks a lb.; that of Tscher  |       |
|       | 1791. Bilsah in the very heart of India produces the best tob. Its aroma may compete with the finest HavanaIn India the European emigrants and the Machael Barbara and Alexandra and |  | out prefers that of Tubbus.  | leucia Pieria) is the best in Syria, and it is exported in all the markets of Turkey.—Kinds cultivated in the district of Latakia: Abu-Riha or Dgebli, which possesses a peculiar aroma, derived from its  | The too, they use is cut up very fine, and while burning gives a delicate and exhibitra-   | 1792. Tob. is imported to Nepaul, and afterwards cultivated there.  |  | kask cost 40 kopeks a ib , and that of Oudinsk<br>60 kopeks a ib.  The Siberiaus exchange furs for bad tob. and  |       |
|       | hometans principally smoked. Also the women, and especially the creois born from European father and Hindostanee mother. These occupied their time in adorning themselves, in chewing betel, drinking tea, and smoking tob. Smoking here became a necessity, so much so, that some of the native women dedicated themselves.   |  | Great success has attended the culti-  | being exposed to the smoke of three of ozer (Q. Har, or Q. Cerris);  | the Turkish tob., but more delicate.   | 1798. The Tatars of Mandehouria, conquerors of China, first introduced tob, cultivation in the northern regions of the Empire, and from these gradually it spread   | TSOS. Releboi finds tob cultivated by  | tea with the Chinese. They also buy yellow<br>tob. from them at 16 kopeks a Batschtscha.—<br>A lb. of tob. in leaf, which at Kajan costs frues<br>1 25 at Kantschatka, is said 3 rubbes          |       |
|       | stand near the pagodas to offer lighted pipes to passers by who had none.  1808. Tob. production is abundant in the territory of Udipore, Ajalander, Rang-   | The state of the s | nidje seed has been tried, and some par-<br>cels attained the standard of the best<br>Turkish tob.   |  |  | to the western ones. The crop was not only consumed by the Chapese, but was also exported to Mongolia and Tartary. The principal centres of projection were the provinces of Pekin, Shansi, Chensi, Sutchuen and Kau-su.—The tob, cultivated in Mongolia was considered the best in China, and from it was taken the annual   | on the banks of the Syr-Deria the Khiva kind; it gives good crop.  | The Ostiaks prefer the tob. of Tcherkarsk they put near their dead a norn full of tob Russians and natives swallow the smoke, and  |       |
|       | pur; on the river banks of the Bramaputra; and in the province of Matwa.  1812. State Monopoly is instituted in Ceylon.  | The second   | 1816. At Shiraz there is a famous tob.,  | 1814. At Mecca Syrian tob. is sold 6 piastre a lb.; common tob.  |  | provision for the Emperor.  In the southern and eastern regions the tob, cultivated in the countries of Tchapu, of Hang-Tschen, and Chih ma became famous, In the provinces of Nan-chian.   |  | thus become intoxicated. The Cossacks were the<br>first to attempt tob. cultivation in Siberia. Ta-<br>tars use copper pipes. The pipes of Kamschatka  |       |
|       | The tak grown at Kendahas is selabrated in all the naighbouring States for its   | tity from Siam. It is cultivated in the  | costs barely I piastra. But the Shiraz   | At Dieddah there are 31 tob. shops.  1826. Tob. grows at Trebizont. The yield is sent to Constantinople.   | 1826. Tob. is cultivated in the Lieu-Kieu islands with good results.   | and Fo-kien it is the basis of an important commerce.  The people of Thibet, after having been taught by the Chinese the use of tob., at first imported the leaves from China. Bengal and Butan, afterwards cultivated it in  | 1826. Large deposits of tob, are ope-  | are like the Chinese, very small, but of bone<br>Chewing and smoking are very common a-<br>mong the natives of the extreme East of Siberia.  |       |
| 1830. | mild and agreeable flavour, and is largely exported to Hindustan and Bokhara. The tob. cultivated in Afganistan is exported from the Afgan Khoressan. Three kinds are grown, viz: Kandahari, Batkhi, and Mansurabadi; the last is the most   | of tob. of Birman Empire is good, but<br>the quantity is insufficient. Here men  | quality fr m 5 $d$ , to 2 $s$ , every 7 $\lg 2 \lg bs$ . The leaf is valued for being thick, tough.  | 26.90 Tab to sultimated at Name at   | The best tob. is that of Satzuma and Naga-<br>ki, as also that of Minco in Niphon. The tob.<br>of Satzuma has coarse leaves, that of Hysen and   | The kind of tob. more cultivated in China was the Nic. chinensis (N. Tab. var. fruticosa).  | ned at Buchara.—At Carchi exportation begins.  1841. In Bucharia tob, is largely cul-  | in the Coriaks and Tschutski regions tob, is<br>very much liked.<br>The Tschutski for each sack of tob, weighing   | 1830  |
|       | esteemed   | also largely cultivated in Cochin-China.—<br>The production of Kambodje is exported  | and of a uniform fight yellow colour, and  | 1855. In the Liber region the heat tab is obtained in the Cha-   | Higo fine ones. It burns well, when the leaves are cut very fine.  | 1848. The tob. consumed at Canton are the Chang-hin, which comes from Namon fu, and costs Frues. 1,39 a kg.—The Chuhin, which comes from Chiu-hang fu-  | wards Bucharia immense fields of tob.  | 16 kgs. (which is worth only 75 rubles paper money) give in exchange furs for the value of   |       |
|       |  | (1864) even to Bangkok. This tob. does<br>not meet the European taste. The Nico<br>tiana fruticosa (N. chinensis) is called<br>Tram  | 1862-78. State revenue on tob.; at   | kif territory. The best quality of Abu Riha is yielded by the plant called Karn-el-Gazel.  1862. In the town of Laarty-Hadji (Syria) there are 78 tob. and   | 2 to 3 dollars.  | mes from Scu-hoe, costs Frucs. 1,50 a kg.—The Chinese Government on exportation raises a tax of Frucs 2,40 each 100 kgs.—Production 8 to 9 million of kgs.  | this region, all tob. is made into snuff.  | Russia and America, and have the same habits as<br>the natives of the Aleutian Islands, and North<br>America. When they have no more tob. they sub   |       |
|       | 1869. The English cultivate tob. with excellent results in the far Cashmere. 1876. Tob. is mostly cultivated in the Presidency of Bombay and Madras, also  | chew tob., but they prefer cigarettes with   | Ispahan 40 th. Tomans, at Tauris 20 th.; at Shiraz 12 th.; in the rest of the Empire in proportion to the population.                                | 43 pipe manufactories.   | 1868. Principal tob. emporium is Nagasaki<br>Exportation 2406 picuis.  | in the province of Chang-tung is the principal tob. market of Mandchouria.  The growers cultivate it so well, that the leaves are now a light colour, and of silky texture, being the admiration of Europeans.  | Tatars cultivate it also everywhere.   | stitute it by indigenous equivalents. To sweeten the tob, they mix it with molasses or powdered sugar.  The tob is first chawad by them and then   |       |
|       | 1876. 10b. is mostly cuttivated in the Presidency of Bombay and Madras, also in the delta of Goduvery and Bengal.  1872. All India's immense production of tob. is consumed in India itself. Land cuttivated acres about: 300 th. at Bengal; 90 th. at Punjab; 65 th. at Oudh;   |  | Annual yield: Tumbeki (Nic. persica)<br>12 mil. kgs. (of which 5 mill, are expor-<br>ted); tūttūn (tob.) 5 mill, kgs. (not expor-                    | The inhabitants of Aleppo occupy themselves a great deal with  | 1872. Exportation of tob. in leaf for England for the value of 1666 th. Lst.   |   | 1870. Generally tob. is used unpre-<br>pared; that of Karscey is excellent.  | The tob. is first chewed by them, and then<br>put behind their ears to dry; after which it is<br>shut up in small boxes (which they hang round<br>their necks) ready to be smoked. Boys and ever |       |
|       | 60 th. at Rungpore; 55 th. in central provinces; 43 th. at Bombay; 40 th. at Tirhoot; 24 th. at Cooch Behar; 20 th. at Mysore; 20 th. at Dinagepore; 20 th. at Purheah; 18 th. at Behar; 13 th. at Burma; 10 th. at Moneghir; 10 th. at Nuddea etc.  |  | ported to Russia).  Jehrum (Southern Persia) is the princi-  | in neighbouring villages (ten . fifteen miles distant from the town) immense fields are occupied by it. All the hills of Chogré and Lata-  | of a dark colour, and bad taste. — That of Satzuma is sweet pleasant although strong, and of a beautiful light yellow that, whilst   |   |  | girls of 10 years old chew big pieces of tob<br>The women grant favours to foreigners in ex-<br>change for coloured glass or tob.  |       |
|       | 1877. Imports tob. leaf 261 th. kgs.; manufactured 481 th. kgs. Exports tob. leaf 4760 th. kgs.; manufactured 186 th. kgs.   | mented in the Empire of An-nam. It is<br>sold on the market of Thudue: 4.0 fres.   | pal tob. market. Here is sold the famous<br>Shiraz tob.; but that of Tubbus is consi-<br>dered the best.   | kia produce tob. in such quantity, that it is the basis of an impor-<br>tant commerce, especially with Egypt.  1879. From Alexandretta to Egypt are exported 91 Tans. of tob.  | that of Dagasaki is sweet and even better than<br>the above named in point of flavour, and of<br>dark colour. The tob. of Sinday is excellent. Tob.  | 1878. In Corea tob. cultivation is free from taxes. State revenue on tob. per head 0,005 Mark. — The modern Chinaman would deprive himself more willingly   | Wards Bucharia do not smoke tob. The   | The Tchutski use pipes similar to those of   |       |
| 1880. | 1881. Imports 537 th. pounds, value 21 th. Lst. Exports 13 millions of pounds; value 476 th. Lst.—At Ceving production; acres 11 th.; pounds 6429 th.  | and coffee 2361 acres. A portion of pro-   | the region between 30° and 34° parallels of latitude, and especially in the provin-  | ports from Sowakili (Arabia) 5 th. bales, for the value of 50 th, plastre.   | Is now cultivated throughout all the Empire,<br>The Japanese prefer sweet tob., and refuse the<br>strong let it come from where it may. They culti-  | pipe in his mouth. And as their bowls are as large as a thimble (like the Japa-<br>uese) so they pass their time and amuse themselves by continually filling them.  | crop is made into snuff.  1881. The best tob, is cultivated in Bucharia, and principally in the valley   | their dead. They (having the same origin, lan-   | 1886  |
|       | 1883-84. Imports tob. leaf 259 th. kgs.; manufactured 323 th. kgs. Exports tob. leaf 9289 th. kgs.; manufactured 254 th. kgs.  | the valley at the North of Burman Em   | It is exported to Turkey, to Syria, to E-  | 1884. From Damas are imported to Bagdad 1313 sacks of tom-<br>bekt for the value of 1474 Lst.  | vate the American and European kinds in hope<br>of obtaining, in the increase of the crop, also an<br>augmented exportation. For this reason great   | also the use of the ludian hooka is not a rarny, and by means of it the Chinese tob. now cultivated being light and sweet acquires a dencious flavour. For this   | of Katchka.  The tob. obtained at Karscey is really excellent, and large deposits of it are  | much before the Europeans, smoking from time<br>immemorial. But this use was united only to<br>their case they not having had ever any traffi-   |       |
|       | that it is sold also in the other Presidencies of India.—A small portion of the best<br>tob. of Guzarate is consumed in the North-West provinces.—At Cevion production:  | the best of ladia. But tob. here is un-  | gypt, to Arabia, Aiganistan and India; and   | it is scarce, but abundant at Samsun and Barra.  | pain, are taken with it in the province of Ozu-<br>mi; at Tate in the prov. of Kadzuke; at Idzum<br>and Isukubu in the prov. of Satzuma; at Ising-<br>zuba in the prov. of Setzu; at Chichibu in the | its virtues.—Exports from Hankow, 65 th. piculs of leaf, 45 th. pcis. of prepared;  | made at Buchara. A large quantity of it is<br>exported from the town of Carchi, which<br>is one of the principal stations of the ca-   | or contact with the other people of Siberia.   |       |
|       | 1888-89. Imports tob. leaf 241 th. kgs.; manufactured 659 th. kgs. Exports tob. leaf 34 0 th. kgs.; manufactured 223 th. kgs.—At Ceylon exports 6475 th. pounds.;  | 1887. At Penaug imports 7237 th.<br>pounts; exports 3726 th. pds.—At Malacca   | Finaly the tob, for cigarettes (Turkish tob.) is only limitedly cultivated in the  | all consumed in Turkey, in preference to that of Magnesia, because<br>this last is the first for quantity, but not for quality.  To get in the harvest of tob. consists in gathering each leaf when  | zuba in the prov. of Setzu; at Chichibu in the<br>prov. of Musashi; at lamamoko in the prov. of<br>Tamba; at Kyot. in the prov. of Kadzusa, etc.   | Kiu-Kiang 28 th. pels.; from Shanghai 31 th. pels of leaf, 30 th. of tob. prepared; from Amoy 3994 pels.; from Tieptsin 1047 pels.; from Wenenow 27 3/4 pels.   | cand. Generally the tob, produced in Turki-  |  |       |
|       | teaf 34 0 th. kgs.; manufactured 223 th. kgs.—At Ceylon exports 6475 th. pounds.; value 452 th. Lst.  1889-90. Land cultivated 160 th. Hect. Imports tob. leaf 225 th. kgs.; manufactured 522 th. kgs. Exports tob. leaf 3156 th. kgs.; manufactured 274 th. kgs.—   |  | towards the Caspian sea. At Khilan (1878)  | of normal size and maturity. These leaves are bound up by fours and fives, and are bung to a cord to make them dry in the sun; after which they are formed into packs or bales.  |  | 1889. Exportation from China nearly 4 million of kgs.  The kinds of cut tob, the Chinese use for their pipes are numerous, Of these so-   | stan is not prepared, and so is consu-<br>med by the natives. For this reason they<br>prefer the Chinese tob. Only by the poor<br>is used that of Circassia, which they even |  |       |
|       | At Ceylon exports pounds 5867 th; value 399 th. Lst.  2800. Yield on tob. in the Engish possessions 160 million of kgs. Productionacres 393 th.; imports 450 th. pounds, value 37 th. Lst.; exports 6328 th. pounds,   | 1890. At Tonkin the 90 010 of the tob.   |  | The territory of Milasse produces the very best Turkish tob., with the exception of Latakia.   | yeas. Export, of the same for 135 th, yeas. Crop   | me are coloured, others full of opium, and others are toasted. Now the colour of the tob. cultivated in China varies from light yellow to choosite and brown. The tasts varies from plansent to strong according to the different colours.  | mix with the bark of birch-trees for eco-  |  |       |
|       | value 250 th. Lst.  1891. Exportation from Ceylon 2,8 millions of kgs. Production abundant and good in quality.  | The Chinese tob. arrives already cut up to be smoked in the nooka. It is the principal article of commerce in the pro-   | Tob. equivation was introduced in Lu-  |  | The Japanese tob is nearly all consumed in<br>the Empire, the little that remains is mostly  | 1892. Exportation of tob. in leaf 5572 th. kgs.   | sian nargily. They smoke in company,   |  |       |
|       | Beside in the neighbourhood of Jaffna, tob. is cultivated in the districts of Ne-<br>combo, Chilaw, and Matara. The crop is not only abundant, but is also of good<br>quality, and for this reason it is exported to all the Indian provinces.   | vinces of Yuu-nam, In the empire of An-nam the only kind of tob. cuitivated is the Nicoliana chi-  | ran by the Russians, but it only succe-<br>ded in the oasis, and along the banks of<br>the rivers.   | 1893. Importation to Djeddah (Arabia) 2500 Cwts, for the value of 37 th. Lst.; at 1895 import, 1000 Cwts, for the value of 30 th. Lst.   | exported to England, where it is classified and<br>paid, according to the Japanese provinces from<br>whence it is produced, it is in request for the   | 1893. Exportation of tob. in lear 6683 th. kgs.— The tob. of Mongolia is considered the best. The Europeans use it.   | ke use of the nacha, a mixture of the extract of tob. and hemp seeds, with which they like to become intoxicated.  |  |       |
|       | The cultivation of the kinds of tob. recently introduced in India have given good results in point of quality, but not in quantity. The seeds are imported from Shiraz, Latakia, Havannah, and Maryland.   | exports 2 minions of pounds.   | When it is cultivated with wheat, this tob. gives two different crops, one good for smoking, and the other for smull. This                           | 1804 Vancatation of the Control of t | property Japanese leaves have of absorbing much water. But it is often in a soft condition, and then scarcely saleable.  |   | The Kirgees Hordes, following the cu-<br>stom of the people of Mandchouria, carry  | The second second second   |       |
|       |  |  | iast is also chewed by many inhabitants of Turkestan.  | 1894. Exportation from Samsun 5 mill. kgs.; from Trebizont 2 mill. kgs.—in Syria 630 th. kgs. of crop are declared.—Government Monopoly extends to Latakia, where the cultivation diminishes.  | the value of 12 th. Lst.—Exports 2156 th. ibs. for the value of 21 th. Lst.  1894. importation of cigarettes for 80 th.  | 1894. Exportation from Swatow 24 th. piculs; from Kiou kiang 63 th. piculs; from Han-kow 63 th. piculs; from Amoi (of prepared tob.) 2 th. piculs.  | their pipe and tob. They do not cultivate<br>tob., but receive it from the caravans<br>coming from Bucharia, China and Russia.   |  |       |
| 100   |  | kgs.; yiena 335 th. kgs.; cons. per head<br>kg. 0,17; cost Mrks. 0,34.—At Cochin-Cama  | 1895. Of the Tumbeki and Tuttûn best quality are exported 2,6 mill. kgs., for the value of 3 mill. Ircs.   | owing to the heavy government taxes.   | Lst. Best tob. is obtained at Higo and other<br>southern provinces.—Per head consumpt. kgs.<br>2,17; cost 1.00 Marks; State revenue 0,13 Marks.  | 1895. Exportation from Swatow 28 th. piculs; from Kiou-kiang 47 th. piculs; from Han-kow 110 th. piculs; from Amot (of prepared 10b.) 13 th. piculs.—Importation to Chemulpo from Japan 32 million of cigarettes.   | strument very like the Persian nargily, the bowl of which in metal or glass is   |  |       |
|       | Arways great difficulties are met with in the drying and preparation of the leaves. This cultivation extends itself also to the far off lands of Fenojab, where numeous rahells were used to irrigate it in the fields.  | tation 125 th. kgs.  |  | Annual crop in Anatolia 13 millions of kgs. (in the province of  | 1896. Exports of tob. in leaf 1617 th. ibs. for<br>the value of 16 th. Lst.—Imports of manufactu-<br>red tob. 843 th. yens; exports 254 th. yens.  | 1896. Exportation from China 114 th. picuis for the value of 1336 th. taels.  A portion of the tob. exported is prepared, according to the Chinese custom, being  |  |  |       |
| l t   | est tcb, is obtained in the districts of Kaira, Khandech, Belgaum, Sattara, Scha-  | Production greatly augments in the<br>Birman Empire.<br>No tob. is exported from Siam and Ma-<br>lacca: the production is barely sufficient  | Total yield 45 millions of kgs. Expor-<br>tation about 5 mill kgs., of which half  | 1897. From Baydad are exported 5213 bales of tcb, for the value of 26 th, is.—From Latakia are exported to Maita and Great Britain corn and tob, for the value of 30 th, Lst, From Aleppo to Ale   | 1897. Grop 22,7 min. kgs. nearly air con-<br>sumed locally.—Government Monopoly institu-<br>ted. Exports 987 th. ibs. for the value of 10 th. Lst  |   | use of the tob, of Bucharia and Russia.  | 1897. Tob. grows well in the region superior to the Oxus, and also in the eastern re-  |       |
| e     | opur, and Punah.  Tob. is also cultivated in the most elevated regions, as far as Cashmere, and the rop obtained is all united in the magazines of the Maharadja, whilst the labou-  | racea: the production is parely sumcient   | is sent to furkey.   | xandretta aione exports 55 Tons of tob, of tob for the value 4 th.   | ASON. Crop 91 mil. ibs.— Exports 1237 th. kgs.; consumpt. per head kgs. 2,17; cost Mrks  | In the port of Swatow the tob. destined for exportat, undergoes a special preparation.  The preparation of the leaves might be better. The chief tobacco-growing provinces of China are Chihi, Hopin, Hoonon, Szechuen, and Shing-king. The use of tob. is widespread and common, and considerable local trade is carried on in it.   |  | gions.   |       |
|       | er only recieves a low salary.  In British India imports 2 mill, of pounds; exports 10 mill, of pounds; State reenue 104 th, Rupees,   | balanced between imports and exports. At Annam total consumption 242 th. kgs.;   |  | value 66 th. Lst.; tombeki from Persia for the value 20 th. Lst. Imports of cut tob. 33.60 Cwts. for the value of 20 th. Lst. Crop of all Asiatic Turkey 32 mill. kg.  | rally diminuished after the Govern. Monopoly,  | trace is carried on in it.  |  |  |       |
|       |  | State revenue 28 th. fres.   |  |  |  |   |  |  | 1     |
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### Chronographical Table for Tobacco in Oceania by Dr. Prof. O. Comes

|                                  |   | SU   | INDA ISLANDS  |   |   |  |   |  | AUSTRALIA  |  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
|                                  | PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  | Java   | Sumatra   | Borneo  | MOLUCCA ISLANDS   | NEW GUINEA   | POLYNESIA   | New-South Wales<br>Western Australia   | Victoria-Tasmania  | South Australia<br>Queensland  |                                  |
| 1492.<br>1556.<br>1570.<br>1595. | 1570. (Tob. is introduced in Africa).   | 1601. The Dutch import tob. here.  1602-5. The natives are fond of smoking.  1609. The cultivation of tob. is scarce. The Nic. fruticosa kind is cultivated.   |   |   |   |  |   |  |  |  | 1492.<br>1556.<br>1570.<br>1595. |
| 1730.                            | 1686. A packet of 40 to 50 leaves of tob. of Manila costs I reale, whilst for the same price may be had 10 to 12 lbs. of Mindanao tob.  2715. The production of tob, at Mindanao is great. The Dutch come and buy it.   | 1685. Its cultivation has increased.  1700. The natives offer tob. to Dampier. Commercial exchanges are made with it.  |   | 1748. The Dutch begin a regular   | 1613. The Dutch establish themselves at Timor and introduce tob. culture.  The quality of tob. cultivated in the Molucca Islands is inferior to that of the West Indiens. Europeans cultivate here tob. by their Negroes slaves.  The Dutch establish themselves in the Celebes island, and introduce (1660) tob. culture.  All the natives of Savu smoke (1700), and tob. is cultivated here and at Timor Laut. They swallow smoke to augment its effects.   | 1615. Le Maire says that the natives of the Moa, Irsu, and Arminoa islands, also those of  | 1695. The natives of the Caroline Islands for the first time see Europeans smoking, and are much astonished.  |  |  |  | 1730.                            |
|                                  | 1787. The government Monopoly on tob. is instituted by Jose Basco.  | 1792. All the natives of Java are fond of che-   | coast were taught to smoke by the natives of  | 1780. Tob. is largely consumed. A serious effort has been made to bring into cultivation a portion of the vast dominions, which the Dutch hold in Borneo. They hold the southern, a portion of the western, and   |   | 1770. Bank and Solander travelling with Cook are the first to mention pipes as used by the natives.  The tob. is cultivated on mount Aríak, also at Amberbaki, and along the Mai-Kassa River.  The natives of the North regions cultivate tob., and are very fond of it, but prefer that given to them by strangers.               | 1767. Tob. begins to be known and cultivated at the Marianne Islands. Tob. is consumed by natives.  1789. Europeans introduce tob. culture at Tahiti. — The natives begin to smoke and like it.   | 1770. Some friends of Cook observe that the natives chew a herb, (which was the indigenous Nic. suaveolens).  1788. The English begin teaching   |  |  |                                  |
|                                  | 1797. A rebelion against tob. Monopoly takes place, but is soon repressed.  1816. Tob. and alcohol Monopoly are the principal revenues of the State.—185 million of cigars are consumed.  | wing tob. The qualities of Java tob. are more and more prized in the European markets, but the preparation and assortment is not yet all that could be desired.  | Chinese importation continues.  In the heart of Sumatra some savages, cal-  |   |   |  | 1796. Tob. begins to be known in the Sandwich Islands, perhaps introduced by the Russians. It is called here <i>Paca</i> . Also during their receptions the King and Queen smoke. The natives all smoke. Abuse of tob. being made, the Missionaries protest (1834) against smoking. Europeans introduce (1862) here tob. culture, but the tob. is bad (1874).   | 1798. Consump. 1 th. lbs.; price 24 s. a lb.   | 1803. In Tasmania first English colony is established. By it tob. is introduced.  Pipes are manufactured, but no culture of tob. is attemped, owing to the coldness of the climate.  A tax is raised (1820) on imported tob.   |  |                                  |
| 1830.                            | 1829. Even the Negroes are fond of tob.   | 1821. In the neighbouring islands tob. is cultivated.—From Bali it is also exported.  1841. Tob.is one of the principal crops of Sumbava.  |   | China and Japan.  Now that it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that Borneo can grow tob. equal to Sumatra, all other cultivations are likely to give place to this.   | Tob. is cultivated in Celebes, but merely in sufficient quantity for local consumption. It is exclusively grown by the Bantik population, the mode of preparation is the same as in Java. It is chopped very fine and mostly flavored with arrack. When bought in large quantities, it may be had for thirty cents the pound; but in smaller quantities it costs duble that price.  | 1824. Duperrey observes that the natives of the North-East regions cultivate tob. 1827. The crew of the Astrolabe mention tob. being cultivated by the Arfakis in the North West regions.  | 1828. The natives of Marianne all use very large cigars. 1829. In the Caroline Islands men smoke; women abstain from it.  1840. Tob. begins to be used and cultivated in the Fiji Islands, perhaps imported by the Papuas; but the yield is not sufficient.  1845. Tob. has been introd, in New Zealand by the Europeans.   | 1822. Tob. is manufactured by an American house. Tob. culture extends.  1841. Revenue on tob. tax 36 th.Lst. 1844. 8711 acres are planted in tob.  |  | 1845. Some Germans initiate  | 1830                             |
|                                  | 1848. Smoking has greatly increased.—36 kinds of cigars are manufactured at Manila.  1857. Local consumption is five times superior to the exportation.   | 1847. The best tob. of the island grows in the districts of Dyokjakarta, Soerakarta and Bezoeki, Pekalongan is the centre of manufacture.—Total exportation 5 millions of lbs.   |   |   | plants, united to that of tob. Toves that this last plant has been introducing the Timor island directly by Europeans, other with the other plants that are now the cultivated.  Usually the islanders swallow smoke to augment its effect.   |  | 1848. Great abuse of tob. is made in the Society Islands.  1853. The natives of New Caledonia exchange with French their goods for tob.   | <b>1849.</b> There are 15 manufactories of tob.  | 1857. In Victoria tob. culture begins. The crop is principally employed in washing wool. After, du-  | a small culture of tob. in South Australia. The produce is employed in washing wool.  1857. In Queensland tob culture begins; it is principally used for washing wool. | th<br>n-                         |
|                                  | 1863. About 1100 to 1200 millions of cigars and cigarettes are manufactured.  1867. Government Monopoly revenue 4 mill. doli.—Consumption of cigars alone 185 millions.  1871. The Spanish Government allows free cultivation, but it alone can buy the crop, and this at a given price.  | numax. Quanty very sweet.  | (each bale weighing 80 kgs.) from Deli. — Produce of the entire island for 185 th. Fres. At 1866 Nienhuys sent to Holland 189 bales of tob.—The Deli Maats-Chappy Company is founded (1869) with a capital of 600 th. Fres.                               | <b>1865.</b> From China, Sumatra and Java tob, is imported to Sarawak for the value of 33 th. dollars, and exported for the value of 1 th. dollars.   |   | 1865. The Malays have taught the Papuas to smoke digarettes, and the Spaniards of the Philippine islands enormous eigars.  The natives of the South-West are fond of tob. They also cultivate it.  The Arfakis have always between their lips a small digar, made with little pieces of tob. rolled in a leaf of Pandanus or Musa. | 1864. The French begin tob. culture at New Caledonia. 1865. 200 Hects, of land are cultiv, in tob. in Society Islands.  1868. Tob. culture is taken up in Society Islands by an Anglo-French Society. 2162 Hects, of land are cultivated in tob.  1872. Tob. is largely consumed in the Marquesas Islands. It   | war the cost of a lb. of good American tob. rises to 10 Lst.—The natives of the localities near the English colonies prefer tob. to all things.  | ring the American war, tob. commerce<br>begins to be taken in to consideration.<br>The English sometimes pay also with<br>tob. the Gippsland natives for their<br>work.  | The natives (like the Papuas smoked in bamboo pipes the Nic. suaveolens, which is indi   | ne di-                           |
| 1880.                            | 1872. About 2:5 of the crop goes to Spain; of the remainder a great quantity goes to China. Japan. India, and other Asiatic Kingdoms.  1882. All Monopoly abolished. 1883. Experts of tob. in leaf 9885 th, kgs. for value 11875 th. Fracs.; of cigars 146 mill. for value 8500   | 1880. Exportation from Java and Sumatra 3197 th. kgs. Holland receives it, and sends more than half to Germany.  1883. Exp rtation from Java and Sumatra 12468 th. kgs.  |   | 1875. Tob. begins to be cultivated in the heart of the island. Labony gives a good produce. The Dyaks and Bruni people cultivate tob., but do not know how to prepare it.  1883. The Chinese-Sabak-Company for tob. culture is founded.   |   | 1880. The natives of the localities near the Fly River smoke and cultivate tob. Only at the mouth of the River it is not cultivated. Tob. is cultivated also on the hills of Cape Croissiles.  | has been introduced here by foreigners, and especially by Americans. Pipes are used here.  The Fiji Islands are well adapted to tob, culture. The native product is rolled, which prevents its being made into cigars.  1883. Tob. continues to be greatly consumed in New Zealand. Tob, is also cultivated. The seeds have been introduced   | vated, each acre yields 1300 lbs. of tob.  1875. Imported tob, is used in the manufacture of cigars. Great efforts are made to ameliorate local production.  1879. Acres under tob. 835; crop 8 th, cwt.  1880. On imported manufactured tob, a tax of 3 s. a lb,  The natives of the Everard Range and South Range still chew leaves of |  | led the Fly River, There are a manufactories of tob.   |                                  |
|                                  | th, irnes.—In making cheroots women only are employed, the number of those so engaged in the factories of Manila being about 4 th.  1888. The total crop is of 46 millions of kgs.  | The acreage under tob. in the Dutch possessions shows a considerable, but not regular, increase from year to year, the average for the period 1882-1889 being 178 th. acres.  1889. Exports from Java and Sumatra 29686 th.kgs.  | for the value of 68 millions of Frcs.  1888. From Sumatra (including a small  | 1884. Exports from Sarawak for the value of 36 th. dollars; from North-Berneo for 2 th. doll. from Sandakan for 1537 doll. Total yield for the value of 50 th. doll.  1887. The London-Borneo-TobCompany is founded.  Tob. is the principal yield at Sandakan-bay, and in the island of Branzuez. The Bruni crop is greatly appreciated by Europeans. |   | Tob. culture gives good results in the bay of Astrolabe (German colony).  1890. Tob. is cultivated in the regions of   | 1886. The tob. produced at Fiji Islands is very like the American; but it has a different aroma. If better prepared it might be sent to England. The natives consume tob. in the form of cigarettes rolled up in a leaf of Musa. Crop of tob. 10 th ibs.; land cultivated 28 acres.  1889. Imports of tob. to New Caledonia 24 th. lbs.; to Tahiti II th. lbs.—In New Zealand land under tob. 10 Hect.;                               | 1888. A tax of 3 s, a lb. on imported tob.; and of l s, a lb. on local produce destined to be manufactured.  The production of tob. is assuming some prominence in the colony, the acreage devoted to that crop having increased from 592 acres in 1880 to   | 1886. In Upper Murray and in the countries of Dalatite, Bogong, and Benambra 1500 acres of land are employed on tob. culture. The Chinese principally work on them.  1888. In Victoria a tax of 1 s. a ib. on tob. in leaf; of 6 s. a lb. on all manufactured tob. The importance of tob. in the agriculture of the colony is decliming, the acreage having fallen from a little less than 2 th. in 1881, to only about 600 in 1891. |  | eb.                              |
|                                  | 1890. Exports of tob. 8200 th. kgs.; of cigars 110 millions.  | 1896. Exports from Java and Stimatra 20000th.kgs. 1896. Exports from Java and Stimatra 34400 th. kgs.; importation of eigars for 5670 th. Frues. Crop at Java 21 millions of ibs.  |   |   | 1890. The inhabitants of the eastern part of Flores sell their tob. in low laskets. The produce is better than that of Endeh.  In the Timor Island all smoke, nien and women. It is also chewed mixed with betel. Here tob. is called sbaut, and it is usually cultivated in the plains in damp soils.  The islanders have invented a special instrument, called Aisali, to cut up the leaves. They fix its point in the soil, and cut with a sharp knife (which is in the superior part of the Aisali) the tob. leaves, which are placed in a round hole just under the knife. | Port Moresby.  The natives exchange tob, with Europeans for knives or glass beads.  But they always prefer imported tob., especially the cheroots.   | erop 13 th. kgs.  | 4833 acres in 1889, production increa-   | To Tasmania imports about 300 th. lbs.Consumption per head kg.0.88; cost Mrks. 9.23; State revenue Marks 6,05.   | amounted to 268 th. ibs., and  | nd bs. 70 nn-sst ute is e-nd tte |
|                                  | 1891. Exports of tob. 9 mill. kgs.; of cigars 92 mill. The flavour of Manila cheroots is peculiar to them, being quite different from that of any other sort of tob.; the greatest characteristic probably being their slightly soporitic tendency.  1895. Total exportation of tob. 12 millions of kgs. 1896. Exportation of tob. 120 th. piculs; of cigars 183 millions.  1897. Exports of cigars 157 millions.—In Luçon island the districts of Cagayan and Bisaya give the greatest crop of tob. which is of 180 th. quintals.—80 | 1893. Crop 17597 th. kgs.  1894. Crop 37 millions of lbs. The residencies of Rembang, Sourabaya, Samarang. Chindou. and Tagai, present districts suited for its culture; it has been carried on with success in other residencies.  1896. Exports 28217 tonus of which 197 bales are sent to Holland for the value of 13 millions of Fracs.  1897. Crop 29,4 millions of kgs. Efforts are made to ameliorate tob. production with seeds from Sumaira, But, before the Java tobs. | 1896. Exports to Holland 194 th. bales, for the value of 32 millions of Frcs. In order to show the direction of the tob. trade of Sumatra a statement has been prepared, which presents the annual shipments of tob. from that Colony to the Netherlands. | 1894. Crop of the regions of Darrel-bay, Marundu-bay, and Sandakan-bay 812 th. kgs. 1895. Exports to Holland 13 th.bales. 1896. Exports to Holland 18 th.bales for the value about 2 mill. Fres. The general conditions of tob. planting in North Borneo are undoubtedly excellent. The Gavernment of the country adopts a liberal and wise policy    | The Nic. Tabacum is the kind here cultivated.  Statistics are wanting concerning the crop and trade of tob. in the Molucca islands.   | mentation. They smoke tob. with a bamboo stick, called bau-bau, or in the form of ciga-  | 1895. Imports of tob. to the Hawaii Islands for 39 th. Lst. 1896. At New Caledonia crop 12 th. kgs.; imports 30 th. kgs. consum per head kg. 0.81; cost Mrks. 5,24; State revenue Mrks 2,16. 1897. In New Zealand importations of alcohol and tob. for nearly 400 th. Lst. Import. of tob. 634 th. kgs. Consumption per head kg. 0.81; cost Mrks 10,98; State revenue Mrks 7,25. Assuming that only one crop was grown in New Zealand | nies tob. is cultivated with advantage. Western Australia has no local production, Imports 474 lbs.; consumption per head kgs. 2.06; cost Marks 25,09; State revenue Marks 14.18.  | ATTRICATION OF THE STATE OF  | crop 433 th. Ibs.; exports 207 ti<br>Ibs.; imports 363 th. Ibs.  |                                  |
|                                  | in quintais are sent to spain, and the test is locally  | can find an assured opening in the European mar-<br>kets, it is necessary that the planters should make<br>use of seed also from Havana or Manila.   |   | in respect to this particular industry.  1898. The largest portion of the crop is sent to Holland.  |   | 1898. From Astrolabe Bay exported to Bremen 123 bales of tob., weighing about 20 th. lbs.  | in one year, of 2420 lb. to an acre, at 3 d. per pound, it would amount to 30 Lst. per acre.  1898. Importation of tob. and opium to New Caledonia for  | 1898. In New South Waies crop 910<br>th. ibs.; imports 2207 lbs.; exports 600 th.  | bs.; exports 782 th. ibs.; consumption t per head kgs. 1.01; State revenue   |  |                                  |