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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 23

CONTROL OF PRODUCTION
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY GOVERNMENTS

A Selected Bibliography

Compiled by A. M. Hannay
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
December, 1927

I N T R O D U C T I O N

By control of production is meant, in general, direct limitation of output, although a few instances are given in which limitation of production is the result of monopoly of trade or of price fixing.

Control of quality is not included, as of butter, cheese, eggs and meat in Denmark; of cheese and butter in Norway; of butter, cheese, eggs and meat in Sweden; of butter, cheese, eggs in Finland and Esthonia; of butter and eggs in Latvia; of meat in Lithuania; of butter, cheese, eggs, garden produce in the Netherlands; of butter and eggs in Ireland; of cheese and fruit in Switzerland; of cream, butter, and apples in Hungary; of butter, cheese, meat in New Zealand; of butter and cheese in Australia; of cheese and fruit in the Union of South Africa; and of butter, cheese, eggs, garden produce in Germany. (See Ritter, Kurt. Qualitätskontrolle und Standardisierung landwirtschaftlicher Produkte. 1927)

It has been thought advisable to include a few references to attempts on the part of private organizations in the United States to control acreage or limit production of certain staple commodities, such as tobacco, cotton, raisins, milk.

Much of the material on the Southern States was suggested by Dr. L. C. Gray's manuscript on the history of Southern agriculture up to 1860, which he very kindly placed at the disposal of the compiler. Part 1 of an article by Dr. Gray, entitled The Market Surplus Problems of Colonial Tobacco, published in the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine for October, 1927, has been received too late for inclusion in the main part of the bibliography. It contains an account of various attempts to dispose of the tobacco surplus in the American colonies, including price fixing, restriction of output in Great Britain, and improvement of marketing methods.

The material is arranged alphabetically by commodities.

December, 1927.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Card catalogues of the following libraries:

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

U. S. Library of Congress.

Experiment Station Record, 1889-October, 1927.

Agricultural Index, 1916-July, 1927.

International Institute of Agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1911-1925.

Consolidated statutes of the States of the United States.

Great Britain. Statutes, Magna Carta - date.

Scotland. Acts of Parliament, 1124-1707.

Ireland. Statutes, 1310-1799.

Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of the States of the United States. Prepared for the Department of economics and sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Washington, D. C., Carnegie institution of Washington, 1907-22.

Manufacturers' Record, 1925-August, 1927.

Oklahoma Cotton Grower, 1924-June, 1927.

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BANANAS

AUSTRALIA - Queensland

1. A banana plant prohibition. (In Queensland agricultural journal, v.27, part 4, Apr. 1, 1927, p.370)
A proclamation has been issued prohibiting the introduction of banana plants from any part of Queensland on to Bribie Island.
2. Queensland. Laws, statutes, etc. Acts of the parliament of Queensland... Brisbane, government printer, 1881-1926.
Oct. 4, 1921. 12 Geo. 5, no.3. Banana Industry Preservation Act of 1921. - v.11, pt.3.
Prohibits any one who has not obtained a "certificate of having passed the dictation test" from cultivating bananas in Queensland.

CAMPHOR

CHINA

3. Camphor monopoly in China. (In U. S. Dept. of state. Bureau of foreign commerce. Consular reports, v.70, no.266, Nov. 1902, p.378-9)
Contains a summary of the regulations of the recently established Fukien camphor board which controls the manufacture and marketing of camphor. "All camphor manufactured, as well as the residuum, shall be brought to the board, who will buy them at a reasonable price and then submit them to the expert for examination. Qualified agents will examine trees, settle their prices, and close the deal, but owners of trees can not be forced to sell."

JAPAN

4. Hoar, H. M. Effect of monopoly on camphor industry and trade. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 24, 1923, p.808-811)
Brief account of Japanese camphor monopoly, its provisions and results. Producers of crude camphor and camphor oil must have a license. They must deliver their camphor products to the Japanese government at a rate fixed by it. The government reserves the right to restrict the output of camphor and to regulate its distribution and consumption.

5. Japan. Department of finance. The twenty-sixth financial and economic annual, 1926. Tokyo, Govt. printing office [1927] 228p.
The manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil is permitted only to persons licensed by the government. - p.42.

COFFEE

BRAZIL*

6. Chantland, William T. Valorization of coffee. A detailed report of the transactions and facts relating to the valorization of coffee. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1913. 15p. (U. S. 63d Cong. 1st sess. Senate. Doc. 36)

"The sole intent of the valorization plan ... was to artificially enhance the price of coffee above its natural or market price... Agreements were entered into between the three Brazilian States of Rio, Minas Geraes and São Paulo ... for the curtailment and restriction by law of further coffee planting ... and the additional planting of coffee trees stopped in 1906." The result was that, when this report was prepared in 1911, the world's production had come to be less than its consumption, and half the world's small visible supply of coffee was in the control of the valorization committee composed of the most powerful coffee men and the financiers backing them. Valorization had still more than seven years to run, with continual increase of consumption and no prospect of any large increase in production, as it takes six years for new trees to bear any substantial amount of coffee. "The net results of the valorization appear to be large profits to the financiers, some net profit to the planters, none to the State, rather a loss ... the piling of costs ... on the consumers, restraint in trade ... enhancement of the price of ... coffee."

COTTON

ANTIGUA

7. Leeward Islands. Laws, statutes, etc. Leeward Islands acts, 1922 [London? 1922?] (Various pagings. Binder's title)
Mar. 29, 1922, no.7 of 1922. Cotton Protection Ordinance, 1922.
Grants power to the Governor in Council to prescribe a close season when the planting of cotton is prohibited. All cotton plants to be burned before the first day of close season.

AUSTRALIA - Queensland

8. Queensland. Laws, statutes, etc. Acts of the Parliament of Queensland, 1923. v.12, part 2. Brisbane, government printer, 1924.

*For other references to coffee valorization in Brazil, see Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 12, Government Control of Export and Import in Foreign Countries.

Nov. 12, 1923. 14 Geo. 5, no.28. Cotton Industry Act.

Guaranteed prices to cotton growers for seed cotton acquired by the Crown, provides for the ginning of such cotton and prohibits the growing of ratoon cotton plants or of any cotton plants except for commercial purposes. All cotton plants to be destroyed within six weeks after July 1 of any year. Cotton plants may be inspected at any time.

Amended by 15 Geo. 5, no. 14, 1924, and by 17 Geo. 5, no.8, 1926.

BELGIAN CONGO

9. Décret concernant la culture du coton dans le Congo belge. Aug. 7, 1918. (In Moniteur belge, Sept. 29-Oct. 5, 1918, p.793-796)

Determines the kinds of cotton to be cultivated and lays down rules for harvesting cotton and fighting diseases and noxious insects. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.472-475)

10. Décret sur la culture, l'achat et le commerce du coton, Aug. 1, 1921. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1921, p.332-340)

Empowers the District Commissioners to require cotton planters to use seed of selected varieties, and to destroy each year wild cotton plants growing on their plantations and the waste of the previous year's crop.

EGYPT

11. Egyptian government control of cotton prices. (In U. S. Bureau of Agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, v.12, no.12, Mar. 22, 1926, p.370-376)

An account of the efforts of the Egyptian government from 1914 to 1926 to keep up the price of cotton by means of the purchase and holding of raw cotton and the restriction of acreage planted.

12. Gt. Brit. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt, April, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1923. 56p.

"It is interesting to note that, although the legislative restriction of cotton cultivation to one-third of each man's holding, which was first applied in 1921, was subsequently extended in 1922 and 1923, the total acreage, should, as the result of evasions of the law by means of applications for exemption and in other ways, have proved such a mockery of what a restricted area should be... The Egyptian government are adopting [measures] to ensure and enforce strict observation in 1923 of the law restricting cotton cultivation." - p.9.

13. Gt. Brit. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt. June, 1925. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1925. 6lp.

"Since 1924, prices 100 per cent higher than the average for that year have been attained, owing to the strong statistical position of Sakellarides resulting from extensive curtailment of the area under that variety in the 1924-25 season." - p.7.

"Unfortunately for Egypt, the legislative measures for preventing the mixture ... of any variety of short-staple cotton with Sakel, which should have been enacted in time to apply to the sowing of the 1925-26 crop, were not taken in hand until too late ... Measures are also being investigated with the object of ensuring the purity of 'tagawi' or seed suitable for sowing and to control its distribution," but difficulties are expected in their enforcement. - p.8.

14. Gt. Brit. Foreign office. Egypt. Report for the year 1914 on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Alexandria ... Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty, October, 1915. London, Harrison and sons [printers] 1915. 34p. (Diplomatic and consular reports. Annual series, no.5502)

The government decided to limit the area under cotton cultivation in 1915 "in the belief that it is in the interests of the country to limit the production to the needs of the market, in order to obtain a reasonable price, and thereby encourage the cultivation of cereals in order to prevent the expected increase in price of imported cereals from being felt so severely and perhaps even enable the grower to export his surplus at profitable rates." - p.7.

15. Grégoire, M. De la culture du coton in Égypte. Historique - état actuel - avenir. (In Mémoires ... présentés et lus à l'Institut Égyptien, t.1, 1862, p.437-478)

Contains a brief account of the monopoly of cotton cultivation in Egypt by Mohamed-Ali who also monopolized the cultivation of other products, fixing the area of each to be planted.

16. Journal officiel du gouvernement Égyptien.

Sept. 22, 1914. Décret portant restriction de la superficie à cultiver en coton en 1915.-Sept. 22, 1914.

Prohibits the cultivation of cotton in Upper Egypt in 1915, and limits the area in which it may be grown in other parts of the country to one quarter of the land owned by any proprietor.

Oct. 30, 1914. Décret réduisant au tiers au lieu du quart la superficie à cultiver en coton en 1915.-Oct. 30, 1914.

Prohibits the cultivation of cotton in Upper Egypt during 1915, and limits the area on which it may be grown in other regions to one third of the land owned by any proprietor.

Sept. 8, 1917. Décret portant réduction de l'acréage du coton en 1918.-Sept. 9, 1917.

Prohibits the growing of cotton in Upper Egypt and limits the

area on which it may be grown in other parts of the country to one third of the land possessed by any proprietor. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.619).

Oct. 26, 1920. Loi édictant des mesures en vue d'empêcher le mélange des diverses variétés de semences de coton.-Nov. 1, 1920.

Prohibits the mixing of seeds of different varieties of cotton.

Dec. 7, 1920. Décret portant restriction de la superficie à cultiver en coton en 1921.-Dec. 8, 1920 (num. extr.)

Prohibits the cultivation of cotton in Upper Egypt in 1921 and limits the area to be cultivated in other parts to one third of the land owned.

Sept. 20, 1921. Loi no.24 portant restriction de la superficie à cultiver en coton en 1922 et 1923.-Sept. 29, 1921, suppl.

Limits the area to be planted in cotton in 1922 and 1923 to one third of the total area under cultivation. An exception is made in the case of land unsuited to the cultivation of grain and land on which a building tax is levied.

Amended by law no. 14 of 1922. (Journal officiel, Apr. 6, 1922)

Dec. 16, 1925. Décret-loi portant restriction de la superficie à cultiver en coton en 1926.-Dec. 19, 1925 (num. extr.)

Restricts the area to be planted with cotton in 1926 to one third of the land possessed.

Amended with regard to certain districts by order of the Minister of agriculture of April 6, 1926 (Journal Officiel, Apr. 8, 1926, suppl.)

Sept. 15, 1926. Loi no. 4 de 1926 pour empêcher le mélange des variétés de coton.-Sept. 20, 1926.

Prohibits the mixing of different varieties of cotton either before or during the process of ginning.

Sept. 15, 1926. Loi no. 5 de 1926 sur le contrôle de la graine de coton.-Sept. 20, 1926.

Prohibits the ginning of seed cotton except by authorization of the Minister of Agriculture and under certain conditions.

Regulations for carrying out the provisions of the above law may be found in Journal Officiel, Sept. 30, 1926.

Jan. 10, 1927. Loi no. 1 de 1927 portant restriction de la superficie à cultiver en coton pendant les années 1927, 1928 et 1929.-Jan. 17, 1927.

Limits the area to be planted in cotton to one third of the cultivable land during 1927, 1928, and 1929.

17. Martin, Percy F. Egypt - old and new, a popular account of the land of the Pharaohs from the traveller's and economist's point of view. London, George Allen and Unwin, ltd., 1923. 224p.

In May, 1922, the Egyptian Agricultural Syndicate induced the government to restrict cotton acreage as well as to finance cultivators on the security of the staple. The government, under pres-

sure, also decided to buy up part of the cotton supply of the country in order to force up prices. "In the following summer season, the ineffectiveness of the intervention was clearly proved." A slump in prices resulted, and "Egypt produced the lowest cotton crop on record since official statistics were attainable."

18. Merruau, Paul. L'Égypte sous le gouvernement de Saïd-Pacha. (In Revue des deux mondes, t.11, 1857, p.322-366)

Contains a brief account of Mehemet-Ali's monopoly of agriculture in Egypt in the early part of the nineteenth century. He decided what crops should be planted in certain districts and to what extent.

19. Roux, Francois Charles. La production du coton en Égypte. Paris, Armand Colin, 1908. 410p.

"Bibliographie": p.[401]-405.

Contains an account of the cotton monopoly in Egypt under Mehemet-Ali, its advantages and disadvantages from 1820 to 1840, and of the improvement in production after its abolition by Saïd Pacha. - p.21-73.

20. Schanz, Moritz. Cotton in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Submitted to the 9th International cotton congress, Scheveningen, June 9th to 11th, 1913. Manchester [1913?] 143p.

"Under Mohammed Ali [1805-1848] the profitable cotton traffic was a state monopoly, and was the chief source of income for his great military expenditure. He sold cotton to Europe at the commencement by employing alternately a small number of Alexandrian merchants, among whom all kinds of unscrupulous influences made themselves felt. In 1835 public auction sales were introduced, and the cotton sold to the highest bidder." After the cotton crisis of 1836-37 the Pasha sold his cotton direct to Europe at a fixed minimum price. But this system was abandoned in 1838 in favor of the former method of private settlements. The want of interest taken by the farmers in the cultivation of cotton, owing to the monopoly, hindered its development. "The Pasha had to limit the cultivation of cotton on those acres which he could control through his officials. In 1842 the state monopoly on agricultural products was abolished." - p.10.

INDIA

21. Empire cotton growing corporation. Report of administrative council. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v.118, new series, no. 1591, June 2, 1927, p.632-635)

The work of the Cotton Growing Corporation for the preceding year is reviewed, and a brief summary of conditions in the cotton-growing countries of the Empire is given. The requirements for progress are said to be the maintenance of quality and staple, increased yield per acre and more and better transport facilities. In India, the "Rajpipla State has, by special ordinance, made it illegal to sow short staple cotton in any part of the State. The effects of this legislation are satisfactory."

KENYA

22. Kenya cotton rules, 1923. (In Empire Cotton Growing Review, v.1, no.2, April, 1924, p.153)

"The Kenya Cotton Rules, 1923, give power to the Director of Agriculture to supply or requisition seed for sowing; destroy seed from hand gins; prohibit removal or sowing of seed; destroy infected seed; order all cotton plants, etc., to be destroyed at the end of the season."

MONTSEERRAT

23. Leeward Islands. Laws, statutes, etc. Leeward Islands Acts, 1922. May 4, 1922. No. 1 of 1922. Cotton Protection Ordinance, 1922.

Grants power to the Governor in Council to prescribe a close season when no cotton may be planted. Cotton plants to be burned before preparation of land for new crop and before first day of close season.

MOROCCO

24. Dahir relatif à l'importation au Maroc des graines de coton et au contrôle de la culture du cotonnier. Feb. 6, 1925. (In Bulletin officiel, Feb. 24, 1925, p.347-348)

Prohibits importation of cotton seeds from Egypt and requires all land owners, tenants or settlers, to declare their intention of using their land for cotton cultivation.

NYASALAND

25. Notice no. 6 of January, 1925. (In Empire Cotton Growing Review, v.2, no.3, July, 1925, p.270)

This notice "provides for the uprooting and destruction of all cotton plants of the last preceding planting by a fixed date."

PARAGUAY

26. Ley n. 581 que dispone la defensa agricola y selección del cultivo del algodón. Dec. 3, 1923. (In Diario oficial, no. 864, Dec. 15, 1923)

Authorizes the government to determine what species of cotton seeds may be imported into the country for cultivation. (For English translation see International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1924, p.269)

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS (LEEWARD ISLANDS)

27. St. Christopher and Nevis. Laws, statutes, etc. The New edition of the statutes of the presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis (Leeward Islands) Prepared under and by virtue of "The new edition of the statutes ordinance, 1921" by William Plunket Michelin ... Pub.

for the government of the presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis by the Crown agents for the colonies. London, Printed by Waterlow & Sons, limited, 1922. 640p.

Sept. 19, 1918. No. 8 of 1918. Cotton Ordinance, 1918.

Provides for the establishment of a close season each year when no cotton may be planted, and for the destruction of cotton plants by burning.

Amended by ordinances nos. 12 of 1920, 5 of 1921, and 16 of 1921.

SALVADOR

28. Secretaría de agricultura. Acuerdo. Todo agricultor que pretenda sembrar algodón en la República, deberá obtener la respectiva licencia de la Dirección general de agricultura. June 17, 1925. (In Diario oficial, t.98, no.138, June 18, 1925, p.1309)

Compels all farmers wishing to sow cotton to obtain a license from the Department of Agriculture.

SPAIN

29. Real orden prohibiendo la importación circulación y siembra de semilla alguna de algodón que no sea intervenida por el Comité ejecutivo de la Comisaría algodonera del Estado; limitando la importación de semillas de algodón a las Aduanas de Cádiz y Barcelona, y disponiendo no se proceda al despacho, sin previo informe del repetido Comité algodonero, de las partidas que estuvieren pendientes o hubieren salido del punto de origen antes del día de hoy. Nov. 5, 1923. (In Gaceta de Madrid, Nov. 6, 1923, no.310, p.547-548)

Prohibits the importation, circulation and sowing of any kind of cotton seed not approved by the Executive committee of the State cotton commission. Cotton seed must be sent to the above commission and must enter the country either through Cadiz or Barcelona.

SUDAN

30. The Cotton ordinance, 1925. May 31, 1925. (In Sudan government gazette, June 15, 1925)

No cotton seed to be used unless supplied or approved by the Director of Agriculture, and no cotton to be grown within such limits as may be specified in any district. (International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1925, p.347)

31. International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations. Official report of the visit of the delegation ... to Egypt (October-November, 1912) [Manchester, Taylor, Garnett, Evans & co., ltd., 1913] 347p.

Nov. 11, 1912. The Cotton Ordinance. An ordinance for improving and maintaining the quality of cotton in the Sudan and for other purposes. App. 2, p.263-267.

Regulates the importation of cotton seed and the supply of cotton seed by the Director of Agriculture. Provides for the clean picking of cotton, the sale of clean cotton, and the destruction of cotton plants after the picking of the first year's crop. Ginning factories must have a special license.

SWAZILAND

32. Proclamation no. 63 of 1921. (In Empire Cotton Growing Review, v.1, no.2, April, 1924, p.156)

Empowers the High Commissioner to regulate the planting, cultivation and harvesting of cotton, the importation of cotton plants or seeds, the destruction of all cotton plants after the season's crop has been picked.

Amended by Proclamation no. 19 of July, 1924. (In Empire Cotton Growing Review, v.2, no.3, July, 1925, p.270)

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

33. Regulations of 1923 fix dates for uprooting and burning cotton plants. (In Empire Cotton Growing Review, v.1, no.2, April, 1924, p.156)

34. Tanganyika Territory. Laws, statutes, etc. The cotton ordinance, 1920: [Dar es Salaam, 1922] 8p. At head of title: Government notice no. 287.

Regulates and controls the method of growing, collecting, ginning or otherwise preparing cotton. Passed Dec. 15, 1920. (No. 13 of 1920)

Rules under the Cotton Ordinance, 1920, are superseded by cotton rules, 1922, Dec. 28, 1922.

No cotton seed may be imported without a license from the Director of Agriculture. No native may grow cotton except from seed obtained from the Director of Agriculture. The planting of cotton is prohibited on land upon which cotton has been grown for two consecutive years. All cotton plants must be uprooted after the picking of the first season's crop. The Director of Agriculture has the power to fix a minimum selling price for cotton.

UGANDA

35. Uganda. Governor, 1905 - (Sir Henry H. J. Bell) Uganda protectorate. Report on the introduction and establishment of the cotton industry in the Uganda protectorate. By Sir H. Hesketh Bell ... governor of Uganda. Presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty, November 1909 ... Printed for H. M. Stationery office by Darling & son, ltd., 1909. ([Gt. Brit. Colonial Office] Colonial reports - Miscellaneous, no.62) Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command. Cd. 4910.

The appendix contains a copy of the Uganda Cotton Ordinance, 1908 (No.5 of 1908. March 19, 1908)

Grants power to the Governor to make rules for maintaining or improving the quality of cotton.

The rules made under the above ordinance are also given. They subject the cultivation of cotton "to a very close degree of supervision and control."

UNITED STATES

36. The American cotton association promulgates its plans and policies for 1927. (In Cotton News, v.5, no.10, Oct. 1, 1926, p.1-2)
A brief outline of the programme of the American Cotton Association for 1927 including endorsement of whatever plan for definite curtailment of cotton acreage may be decided upon at a general conference of farmers, merchants, bankers, etc., to be held in January, 1927.
37. Cotton and the cotton market. (In Commerce and Finance, v.16, no. 5, Feb. 2, 1927, p.279)
"According to Memphis advices, reports reaching the All-South Cotton Conference Committee indicate that the cotton acreage cut will range from 25 to 35 per cent in all the principal producing states except Texas ... A good many of the reports indicate that there will be very little reduction of acreage in the Southwest ... Perhaps it would not be going too far to say that the future markets are not yet disposed to discount an average reduction of more than 10 or 15 per cent in the acreage taking the belt as a whole."
38. Cotton growers at Atlanta meeting urged to cut acreage 25 per cent. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.122, Jan. 30, 1926, p.557)
Representatives of the American Cotton Association decided at a meeting held at Atlanta on Jan. 5, 1926, to advocate a 25 per cent reduction of acreage in the cotton-growing states of the South.
39. Parrish, C. B. The campaign for acreage reduction. (In Commerce and Finance, v.15, no.48, Dec. 1, 1926, p.2445)
Contains a brief account of the plan for reduction of cotton acreage in the South, as formulated at a meeting of cotton growers and those interested in the welfare of the cotton grower, held at Memphis on October 13, 1926. The aim is a 25 per cent reduction in the cotton acreage in the United States. "We believe that we will be able to create public sentiment enough to force this acreage reduction ... Following the campaign of 1904-5, there was a reduction of about 5,000,000 acres in cotton in the United States. Following the campaign of 1914, the reduction was about 5,400,000 acres, and following the campaign of 1920, the reduction was about 5,370,000 acres."
40. Plan to retire 3,000,000 bales of cotton under pledge of reduction in acreage announced at St. Matthews, S. C. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.123, Oct. 2, 1926, p.1709)

Contains provisions of a plan approved by some of the leading cotton growers, bankers, and business men of the South granting loans to cotton growers who pledge a reduction of their acreage in 1927.

41. Proclamations by Governors of Alabama and Mississippi designating current week as cotton acreage reduction week. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.123, Oct. 30, 1926, p.2208)
Copies of proclamations by the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi designating the week beginning Oct. 25, 1926, "as a period to be devoted to efforts for the orderly marketing of the cotton crop, and securing pledges for the reduction of cotton acreage for next year."
42. Southwide cotton acreage reduction convention called to meet at Memphis, Tenn., February 3rd, 1926. Atlanta Cotton conference January 5th attended by delegates from nearly all of leading cotton states. Important action taken. (In Cotton News, v.5, no.3, Jan.15,1926,p.1-2)
At the Atlanta Cotton Conference held on January 5, 1926, it was resolved to urge "a drastic perpendicular reduction of 25 per cent in the cotton acreage for 1926."
43. Steps for formation of Inter-State cotton acreage reduction association taken at Memphis. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.122, Feb. 13, 1926, p.828-9)
Contains resolutions adopted at a conference of planters, bankers and agricultural commissioners, held at Memphis, Tennessee, on Feb. 3, 1926. The creation of an Interstate Cotton Acreage Reduction Association is recommended to bring about a drastic reduction in cotton acreage for 1926.
44. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. The agricultural situation, v.11, Washington, D. C. 1927.
The general agricultural outlook. "Cotton production must be curtailed drastically the coming season to restore the balance between consumption and supply at remunerative prices to growers. With average yields a reduction of about 30 per cent in acreage appears necessary to give growers the best gross returns for the 1927 crop." - Feb. 1927, p.21.
"The South is apparently planning about a 6,000,000 acre increase in feed and food. Presumably this is part of a readjustment in the Cotton Belt." - April, 1927, p.1.
In Texas "evidences are easily visible of decreased acreage." - July, 1927, p:22.
The cotton situation. "The 1927-28 season has been ushered in with a preliminary estimate of area in cultivation of 42,683,000 acres, compared with 48,730,000 acres planted for the 1926 crop." - Sept. 1927, p.15.

45. U. S. President, 1923- (Coolidge) Message of the President of the United States communicated to the two Houses of Congress at the beginning of the second session of the sixty-ninth Congress, 1926. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1926. 20p. (69th Cong. 2d sess. House doc. no.483)

"Acting on the request of the cotton-growing interests, I appointed a committee to assist in carrying out their plans. As a result of this cooperation sufficient funds have been pledged to finance the storage and carrying of 4,000,000 bales of cotton. Whether those who own the cotton are willing to put a part of their stock into this plan depends on themselves. The Federal Government has cooperated in providing ample facilities. No method of meeting the situation would be adequate which does not contemplate a reduction of about one-third in the acreage for the coming year. The responsibility for making the plan effective lies with those who own and finance cotton and cotton lands."

California

46. California, Laws, statutes, etc. Statutes of California ... 1925. Sacramento, California State printing office, 1925.

May 22, 1925. Chap. 299. An act to provide for the growing of one variety or species of cotton, to wit, Acala, in certain prescribed and defined districts in the State of California; to prohibit the picking or harvesting of any variety or species of cotton other than that known as Acala in such districts; to prohibit the possession within such district for the purpose of planting any seeds or plants of any variety of species of cotton other than that known as Acala in such districts; to prohibit the ginning of any variety or species of cotton other than that known as Acala in such district; defining such districts; and fixing the penalty for a violation of this Act.

Should future experiments develop an improved variety of cotton, the act can be amended to designate it, and the districts defined can be altered, restricted, or extended.

See also U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Dept. Circ. 357, Nov. 1925.

Florida

47. Davis, William Watson. The civil war and reconstruction in Florida. New York, Longmans, Green and co., 1913. (Studies in history, economics, and public law. Ed. by the faculty of political science of Columbia University. v.53, whole no. 131)

"Early in 1863 an attempt was made in the legislature to check somehow by law the planting of cotton and tobacco. The attempt failed... By statute of December 3rd, 1863, [the legislature] tried by law to regulate planting. It was enacted that no more than one acre of cotton per laborer employed or one-quarter of an acre of tobacco, should be planted ... The law exempted from its operations those who would manufacture all the cotton which they raised and would sell cloth to the

people of the state at a rate fixed by the commissioners of the Confederate government." - p.210.

48. Florida. Laws, statutes, etc. Acts and resolutions adopted by the General assembly of Florida ... 1863. Pub. by authority of law. Tallahassee, Office of the Floridian & Journal, 1863.

Dec. 3, 1863. Chap. 1422. (no. 39) An act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco during the continuance of the present war.

Restricts the land to be planted in cotton to one acre for each hand employed between the ages of fifteen and sixty or for every two hands between sixty and seventy or between nine and fifteen; only one quarter of an acre of land per hand to be planted in tobacco. Exempt from the provisions of the law are planters manufacturing their own cotton and selling it to the people of the state at a rate fixed by the Commissioners.

49. Rerick, Rowland H. Memoirs of Florida. Atlanta, Ga., Southern historical association, 1902. 2v.

In 1863 a law was passed prescribing how much cotton and tobacco each planter should be allowed to raise, in order to compel more attention to food products - one acre of cotton for each of two hands owned or employed, and one quarter acre of tobacco per hand, "except where the planter manufactured his own cotton or sold the same at the prices fixed by the State or Confederate States laws." - v.1, p.268.

Georgia

50. Georgia cotton acreage reduction committee urges banks to confine credit to farmers reducing cotton acreage. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.123, Nov. 20, 1926, p.2604)

The Committee on November 4, 1926, adopted a "sane farming system" for Georgia, with a recommendation that the banks of the State limit their credit to those farmers who curtail their cotton acreage and who engage in diversified farming. "Conditions in Georgia are such that many of the farmers have already reduced cotton production to a minimum acreage per plow as part of a sane farming program."

Kentucky

51. Kentucky. Laws, statutes, etc. The Statute law of Kentucky ... by William Littell. Frankfort, (Ken.), Printed for William Hunter etc. 1809-1819. 5v.

Dec. 16, 1802. An act for establishing inspections of cotton. - v.3, Chap. 13.

Provides for the inspection of all cotton to be exported.

Mississippi

52. Garner, James Wilford. Reconstruction in Mississippi. New York, The Macmillan company, 1901. 422p.

During the civil war, "in order to turn the attention of the people from the growth of cotton, for which there was no demand, it was enacted that no person should be allowed to plant over three acres for each laborer employed, under a penalty of \$500 per acre." - p.48.

North Carolina

53. Cotton acreage reduction campaign in North Carolina. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.123, Nov. 20, 1926, p.2602-2603)

An account of the organization of the Carolina Cotton Finance Corporation on November 4, 1926. At a meeting called by the governor of North Carolina, and held on November 8, 1926, a resolution was adopted outlining a plan for the reduction of cotton acreage so as to effect at least a 25 per cent State-wide reduction.

Oklahoma

54. Cotton acreage campaign moves forward slowly. (In Oklahoma Cotton Grower, v.7, no.2, Jan. 25, 1927, p.1)

Reports on the cotton acreage reduction campaign show that, while "a number of counties are fully organized and at work ... a number have failed to realize the need for action ... Estimates of probable reduction vary from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

55. Gum reports on cotton acreage reduction work. (In Oklahoma Cotton Grower, v.7, no.3, Feb. 15, 1927, p.1,3)

Reports indicate that more than one million cotton farmers have pledged themselves to reduce their acreage, some 25 per cent and others 50 per cent.

56. Knapp, Bradford. Safe farming for the year 1927. (In Oklahoma Cotton Grower, v.7, no.4, Feb. 25, 1927, p.4)

The President of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College discusses agricultural conditions in the South and outlines a programme for their improvement. He urges that cotton acreage in Oklahoma be reduced at least one third, pointing out the success of similar reductions in past years. "A campaign of education and for acreage reduction was conducted in the winter of 1914-15 ... in every section of the South ... The next year the acreage was reduced by 5,420,000 acres, or a reduction of about 14 per cent." After the large crop of 1920, the acreage was cut in 1921 "by more than fifteen per cent."

57. Less cotton in '27 state slogan. (In Oklahoma Cotton Grower, v.6, no.23, Dec. 10, 1926, p.1,2)
Plans outlined for organizing campaign to reduce cotton acreage in Oklahoma.

South Carolina

58. South Carolina. Laws, statutes, etc. Acts of the General assembly of the State of South Carolina, passed in December, 1862, and February and April, 1863. Printed by order of the legislature. Columbia, S. C., Charles P. Pelham, State printer, 1863.

Feb. 6, 1863. No. 4619. An act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating, in this State, over a certain quantity of cotton during the present year.

Restricts the area to be planted in cotton to 3 acres of short staple or 1-1/2 acres of long staple for each hand employed between 15 and 55 years of age; every two hands between 55 and 65 or between 12 and 15 to be reckoned as one hand.

Amended by law of April 10, 1863, no.4620, which restricts the area to one acre.

Texas

59. McQuade, Oliver C. Texas cotton outlook. (In Manufacturers' Record, v.91, no.26, June 30, 1927, p.73)
"Average estimates of Texas cotton people, bankers and business men is that the acreage reduction in the State this year will be about 10 per cent."

60. Texas Commissioner of agriculture says law to restrict cotton acreage could not be enforced. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.123, Nov. 27, 1926, p.2725)

In November, 1926, the Texas commissioner of agriculture held that the growing of cotton could not be controlled or restricted by law, although the Attorney-General's department had not yet ruled on the subject, in response to a request. The Commissioner held that it would be virtually impossible to enforce a cotton acreage reduction law.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

61. Leeward Islands. Laws, statutes, etc. Leeward Islands acts, 1922.
Mar. 4, 1922. No. 2 of 1922. Cotton Protection Ordinance, 1922.
The Governor in Council may declare any period of the year to be a close season during which no cotton may be planted. All cotton plants to be burned before first day of close season.

WINDWARD ISLANDS (Saint Vincent)

62. Cotton protection ordinance. Mar. 7, 1924, no.6. (In International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1924, p.261-264)

The Governor may declare any period of the year to be a close season during which time no cotton may be planted. All cotton plants must be burned before the first day of the close season. No cotton plant, cotton seed, seed cotton or cotton seed meal may be stored or kept except in accordance with regulations made under this act. Repeals the cotton protection ordinance, 1923.

CURRENTS

GREECE

63. National control of currant trade and new export duty. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 6, 1924, p.52)

"The National Bank of Greece has taken over the functions in connection with the export and valorization of the currant crop of Greece, hitherto exercised by the 'Privileged Co. to protect the production and commerce of currants,' by virtue of a decree of August 19, 1924." A contract, signed on Sept. 25, 1924, allows the bank to purchase and sell large quantities of new crops to stabilize prices.

64. Privileged society of Greece for production of and commerce in currants. Regulations. Convention July 8, 1905, June 2, 1906. Laws. July 17, 1905, July 9, 1906. Athens, P. D. Sakellarios, 1916. (Abstracted by Nicholas Mimopoulos for Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, May 6, 1924)

The Society must accept and store any currants intended for exportation, paying the producer six per cent interest up to seven tenths of the value of the deposit. Should the loan not be refunded by July 15 of the following year, the currants become the property of the Society on payment to the producer of the balance of their full value. This assures storage facilities to the producer, allows him to sell his currants at the most opportune moment and insures a good price for his product.

Certain restrictions are imposed on producers in regard to gathering, drying and cleaning the currants in order to improve their quality, and the Society has full power to accept or reject any currants offered for storage, and to examine the currants shipped abroad. As a result there is a greater demand for currants abroad and higher prices are obtained.

The Society is bound to purchase at fixed prices and at special times the surplus production of currants. The Society has power to control the production and distribution of currants not only for the purpose of their normal consumption abroad, but also in the home markets. The Society is the special agent of the government in an attempt to stabilize production and prices in the interest of the producer and the public.

ESPARTO GRASS

ITALY

65. R. decreto n.23, col quale vengono disciplinati la raccolta ed il commercio dell' alfa nella Tripolitania. Jan. 8, 1914. (In Bollettino ufficiale del Ministero della colonie, n.1, 1914)

The cultivation of esparto grass is authorized in the sections approved by the governor. The governor may prohibit the cultivation of esparto grass for a period not exceeding three years. Its cultivation is absolutely prohibited during a period of four months each year. (For French translation see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1914, p.237)

MOROCCO

66. Arrêté Viziriel réglementant l'exploitation de l'alfa au Maroc. July 12, 1921. (In Bulletin officiel, Aug. 2, 1921)

Regulates production and harvesting of the esparto grass crop. The competent authorities may prohibit its cultivation in certain districts and may limit its production in others. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1921, p.340-342)

FIBERS

FRANCE

67. France. Ministère des colonies. Décret portant interdiction de la culture du chanvre et répression de son emploi comme stupéfiant en Afrique équatoriale française. Aug. 29, 1926. (In Journal officiel, Sept. 5, 1926, p.10017)

Prohibits the cultivation of hemp in French Equatorial Africa on the ground that preparations of hemp are classed as poisonous and their use prohibited under the law of July 12, 1916.

GREAT BRITAIN

68. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. The statutes of the realm. Printed by command of His Majesty, King George the Third ... From original records and authentic manuscripts. 1810-1833. 1lv.

1529. 21 Henry 8, chap. 12. An acte for true makinge of greate cables, halsers, ropes, and all other takelinge for shippers, etc. in the boroughe of Burpporte [Burpporte = Bridport] in the countye of Dorset.

All hemp growing within five miles of Bridport to be sold there; cables, halsers and tackle of hemp to be made within five miles of Bridport only by the inhabitants of the town. - v.3, p.291.

Continued by 28 Henry 8, chap. 8; 31 Henry 8, chap. 7; 33 Henry 8, chap. 17; 37 Henry 8, chap. 23; 3 Charles I, chap. 5; 16 Charles I, chap. 4.

1532-83. 24 Henry 8, chap. 4. An acte concerning sowing of flaxe and hemp. - v.3, p.421.

Every person occupying land fit for tillage must sow yearly for every 60 acres one quarter of an acre of flax or hemp seed, or pay a penalty of three shillings and four pence.

Continued by 28 Henry 8, chap. 9; 31 Henry 8, chap. 7; 33 Henry 8, chap. 17; 37 Henry 8, chap. 23; Revived by 5 Eliz., chap. 5, par.19, when quantity was increased to one acre and penalty to 5 pounds; Repealed by 35 Eliz. chap. 7.

69. Tawney, R. H., and Power, E. Tudor economic documents. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1924. 3v.

Collection by patentees of fines for breach of statutory obligation to grow hemp, 1592. - p.267. A document showing money collected by two men who had received letters patent entitling them for nine years to collect fines from the inhabitants of Norfolk and Suffolk for the non-observance of the acts of 24 Henry 8, c.4, and 5 Eliz., c.5, requiring all owners of 60 acres or more of land to grow hemp. "This is an example of a peculiarly abusive form of monopoly."

IRELAND

70. Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. The Statutes at Large passed in the parliaments held in Ireland from the third year of Edward the Second, A.D. 1310, to the thirty-ninth year of George the Third, A. D. 1799, inclusive. Pub. by authority. Dublin, Printed by George Grierson, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1786-1799. 19v.

1788. 28 Geo. 3, chap. 29. An act for the better ascertaining the tithes of hemp. - v.14, p.661.

All persons planting hemp must pay 5 shillings for each acre to the "parson, vicar or impropiator" of the parish before the hemp is carried from the ground.

LATVIA

71. Flax monopoly. (In Latvian Economist, year 1, no.1, May 1, 1920, p.10-13)

A short account of the flax monopoly in Latvia.

72. Gt. Brit. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1925. 740p.

"The growing and export of flax may be regarded as the one staple industry of the Baltic States ... Government monopolies, enforced from time to time and still existent in Latvia, have, however, tended to curtail production to some extent." - p.162.

73. Laursons, Ed. Trade policy of Latvia. (In Latvian Economist, year 2, no. 2, Feb. 1, 1921, p.25-27)

The author argues that the time has come for the abolition of the flax monopoly which was necessary when the Latvian state was created. It is unjust as it imposes a tax upon the industrious agriculturist. It diminishes the production of flax and the carrying out of the monopoly is a source of expense to the government.

74. Meyer, Percy. Latvia's economic life! East Service edition. Riga, 1925, 220p.

Contains a brief account of the state flax monopoly instituted in 1919. The Latvian flax monopoly allows the flax producer a certain amount of independence, in contrast to the former Esthonian and Lithuanian monopolies which were soon abolished. "The abolition of the flax monopoly ... may be expected sooner or later."

MEXICO - Yucatan*

75. The State of Yucatan. The largest producer of sisal in the world. (In Latin-American year book for investors and merchants, 1919., (New York, Criterion newspaper syndicate, 1919) p.422-448)

A short account of government control of the production and sale of sisal hemp in Yucatan from the organization of the Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequén in January, 1912, to the law of January, 1918, which provided that the producers of sisal should "turn their product over to the Regulating Commission, so that it, acting as their representative, may solicit and obtain the highest possible price in the market."

In 1919 the Comisión Reguladora was liquidated (Latin-American year book for investors and merchants, 1920, p.464)

RUSSIA

76. Zagorsky, Simon. La République des Soviets. Bilan économique. Paris, Payot et Cie., 1921. 348p.

Points out that the cultivation of flax in Russia had diminished by 30 per cent in 1919, due to the establishment of government control of the industry. - p.80-86.

UNITED STATES - Connecticut

77. Connecticut (Colony) Public records of the Colony of Connecticut ... Transcribed and published (in accordance with a resolution of the General assembly) Hartford, Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard company [etc.] 1850-1890. 15v.

An order of the General Court of February 8, 1640, obliges every family to raise half a pound of hemp or flax within the year. - v.1, p.61.

Louisiana

78. Surrey, N. M. Miller. The commerce of Louisiana during the French régime, 1699-1763. New York, 1916. 476p.

After listing the exports of Louisiana in 1726, the author writes:

~~*For other references to the Yucatan henequen monopoly see Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 18, Price Fixing by Governments 424 B. C. - 1926 A.D.~~

"There were other products that might have been included among the exports if France, like other countries of the time, had not prohibited raising in her dominions commodities that competed with similar articles brought forth in the mother country. Thus hemp, flax and wine were not produced in Louisiana." - p.166.

Massachusetts

79. The compact with the charter and laws of the Colony of New Plymouth ... Pub. ... under the supervision of William Brigham. Boston, Dutton and Wentworth, 1836.

June 4, 1639. It is enacted by the Court that every householder within the Government shall sowe one rodd of ground square at least with hemp or flax yearely, and some one in every Towne to be appoynted to see the same donn, and present it to the Court in June yearely.

Sept. 1, 1640. All persons that have sowed hemp required to dress it and preserve the seed.

Virginia

80. Bruce, Philip Alexander. Economic history of Virginia in the seventeenth century. New York, Macmillan and co., 1895. 2v.

"Among the staple commodities which Yeardley was directed by the Company to promote was flax, one of the indigenous products of the Colony; every family was required to cultivate one hundred plants, and the Governor himself five thousand. The Assembly of 1619 passed a law to enforce this provision, and further declared that if flax should be shown to be a ratable commodity, the number of plants which each family was expected to raise would be increased." - v.1, p.239.

81. Sanford, Albert H. The story of agriculture in the United States. New York, D. C. Heath & Co., 1916. 394p.

"A law of 1619 required that each family must have at least one hundred plants of flax." - Chap. 2. The first farmers of Virginia, p. 12-23.

82. Virginia company of London. A declaration of the state of the colonie and affaires of Virginia ... with the names of the adventurers, and summes adventured in that action. By his Majesties Counseil for Virginia ... London, Printed by T. S., 1620. 44p.

"Direction is given for the planting of silke-grasse ... in great abundance: which is approved to make the best Cordage and Linnen in the world. Of this, every householder is bound to set 100 Plants: and the Governor himselfe hath set five thousand." - p.10.

Silk worm seed and vine plants to be distributed among the colonists. - p.11.

83. Virginia. General assembly. Joint committee on the State library. Colonial records of Virginia. Richmond, Va., R. F. Walker, Supt. public printing, 1874. 106p. (Sen. doc. extra.)

Laws passed by the first assembly.

Aug. 2, 1619. One hundred plants of silk flax to be planted and dressed per head "this next yeare." - p.21.

84. Virginia. Laws, statutes, etc. The statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session of the legislature in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General assembly of Virginia, passed on the fifth day of February one thousand, eight hundred and eight ... By William Waller Hening... Richmond [etc.] 1819-23. 13v.

Mar. 1660-61. Act 23. The act for flax seed prolonged. - v.2, p.26.

An act requiring the production of six pounds of flax yarn per poll suspended until March, 1662, when it is to be strictly observed.

Oct. 1673. Act 4. An act for the advancement of the manufactory of flax and hempe. - v.2, p.306.

County courts to provide and distribute one quart each of flax and hemp seed to each tithable who must make 1 lb. of flax and 1 lb. of hemp or 2 lbs. of either annually.

Apr. 1691. Act 13. An act enjoyning the planting and dressing of flax and hemp. - v.3, p.81.

Each tithable person to provide one pound of dressed flax and one pound of dressed hemp yearly or two pounds of either from plants of his own growing.

GINSENG

CHINA

85. Chen, Huan-Chang. The economic principles of Confucius and his school. New York, Longmans, Green & co., agents, 1911. 2v. (Columbia university, Studies in history, economics and public law, vol. XLIV-XLV, whole no. 112-113)

"Since the best kind of ginseng is found in Manchuria, the present dynasty, from its very beginning, put the ginseng mountains under special governmental control. The ginseng-gatherers must get a license, and the number of licenses is limited. The gatherers are strictly controlled as to where they shall go and when they shall return." - v.2, p.709.

GRAIN

BULGARIA

86. Gt. Brit. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1925. 740p.

In Bulgaria "the granting of a monopoly of the grain export trade to a State-controlled consortium restricted exports and diminished production without achieving the professed object of the control. Upon its abolition, at the instance of the Inter-Allied Commission, a form of governmental control was maintained, which had the same effect in restricting economic growth. The prohibition of the export of timber

has seriously affected the timber industry, while constantly varying export and import restrictions in various forms have interfered in greater or less degree with the normal flow of trade." - p.202-3.

CEYLON

87. Ceylon. Laws, statutes, etc. A revised edition of the legislative enactments of Ceylon. 1656-[1900] By authority. Colombo. G. J. A. Skeen, government printer, Ceylon, 1900. 3v.
Dec. 31, 1889, no. 23. Irrigation and Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1889. - v.2, p.888-908.
Provides for the establishment of rules to govern the cultivation and irrigation of paddy lands.

FRANCE

88. Smith, Adam. An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent & sons, ltd., New York, E. P. Dutton & co. [1910] 2v. (In Everyman's Library. Ed. by Ernest Rhys)
The prohibition [of the exportation of corn] joined to the restraints imposed by the ancient provincial laws of France upon the transportation of corn from one province to another, and to the arbitrary and degrading taxes which were levied upon the cultivators in almost all the provinces, discouraged and kept down the agriculture of that country very much below the state to which it would naturally have risen in so very fertile a soil and so very happy a climate." - v.1, bk. 4, ch. 9, p.157.

GREAT BRITAIN

89. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. Chitty's statutes of practical utility. 6. ed. Ed. by W. H. Aggs. London, Stevens and sons, ltd.
Aug. 21, 1917. 7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 46. Corn Production Act, 1917.
Authorizes the government to enforce adequate and suitable cultivation by prescribing the description of crop to be grown and by requisitioning and itself cultivating specified areas.
Amended by 10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 76. Agriculture Act, 1920.
Repealed by 11 & 12 Geo. 5, c. 48. Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

IRELAND

90. Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. The Statutes at Large passed in the parliaments held in Ireland from the third year of Edward the Second, A.D. 1310, to the thirty-ninth year of George the Third, A. D. 1799, inclusive. Pub. by authority. Dublin, Printed by George Grierson, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1786-1799. 19v.
1727. 1 Geo. 2, chap. 10. An act for regulating the measures made use of in buying and selling of corn, and for promoting husbandry in this Kingdom. - v.5, p.226-228.

Provides for the compulsory tillage and sowing with grain of five out of every hundred acres of arable land, not within five miles of Dublin.

Repealed by 25 Geo. 3, chap. 60. - v.13, p.387.

PORTUGAL

91. Diário do govêrno.

Oct. 18, 1915. No. 1970. Decreto regulando a cultura do arroz.- l. serie, no. 211, Oct. 18, 1915, p.1149.

No rice may be grown without a special license issued by the rice culture commissions appointed in each district. Special regulations for its cultivation are issued by the General Direction of Agriculture.

Feb. 17, 1916. No. 2,223. Decreto aprovando o regulamento para a cultura do arroz no continente.-l. serie, no.29, Feb. 17, 1916, p.158-160.

Regulates the cultivation of rice which can only be undertaken by persons provided with a special license. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1916, p.576-582)

RUSSIA

92. American association for international conciliation. I. Russian documents. II. The Russian constitution. III. The Russian land law. IV. The Franco-Russian alliance. New York city, American association for international conciliation [1919] 125p. (International conciliation, pub. monthly by American association for international conciliation. March, 1919, no.136)

A decree of the Central Executive Committee of all Russia confirms the fixity of the grain monopoly and of prices, and provides that each grain owner be compelled "to declare the surplus above what is needed to sow the fields and for personal use, according to established normal quantities, until the new harvest, and to surrender the same within a week after the publication of this decision in each village." - p.56-59.

SCOTLAND

93. Scotland. Laws, statutes, etc. The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. Vol. I-XI, MCXXIV-MDCCVII. [Edinburgh] 1844, 1814-24. 1lv.

1426. Acta parliamentorum Jacobi I, chap. 6.

Barons to enforce on their husbandmen the laws for sowing corn. - v.2, p.13.

A similar law was passed in 1457, chap. 28. - v.2, p.51.

1587. Acta parliamentorum Jacobi VI, chap. 57, par. 2.

Destroyers of standing corn to be punished as thieves. - v.3, p.460.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

94. An ordinance to promote the cultivation of foodstuffs in the Straits Settlements. (In Government gazette, May 17, 1919)

Establishes the office of Director of Food Production to take over rice fields that are not properly worked and to provide for their cultivation. The Director can require landowners to place their lands at the service of the government for raising food crops in return for a fair compensation and can conscript for farm work all unemployed persons.

95. Straits Settlements. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordinances enacted by the governor of the Straits Settlements with the advice and consent of the legislative council ... 1918. Singapore, Govt. printing office, 1919.

May 17, 1919, no. 19. Food Production Ordinance, 1919.

Provides for the production of wet rice on land alienated for the purpose, the time for commencing to clear rice fields to be prescribed as well as the time for completing such clearing, the time for making rice nurseries and the time for planting out rice. Rice fields not cultivated by the owner may be taken over by the government. Labor may be requisitioned for the cultivation of wet rice. The Food Director may require any owner of land to cultivate other specified foodstuffs. Crown land may be set aside for growing vegetables, bananas and sugar cane or for grazing. The Director may, with the approval of the Governor, fix the selling price of rice in the husk, or padi, and the Governor may prohibit the use of rice for any purpose whatever.

UNITED STATES - Maryland

96. Archives of Maryland ... pub. by authority of the state, under the direction of the Maryland historical society ... v. [1]-44. Baltimore, Maryland historical society, 1883-25.

Feb.-March 1638/9. An act for planting of corne. - v. 1, Proceedings and acts of the General assembly of Maryland, Jan. 1637/8-Sept. 1664, p. 79.

Every person planting tobacco must plant and tend two acres of corn for his own food and two acres for every person in his family planting tobacco, on pain of forfeiting five barrels of corn or of other commodities of equal value.

October, 1640. An act for the planting of corne. - v. 1, Proceedings and acts of the General assembly of Maryland, Jan. 1637/8-Sept. 1664, p. 97.

Every hand planting tobacco must plant and tend two acres of corn or forfeit 200 pounds of tobacco per acre not planted. Act to be in force for two years after the end of the assembly.

August, 1642. An act providing for the planting of corne. - v. 1, Proceedings and acts of the General assembly of Maryland, Jan. 1637/8-Sept. 1664, p. 160.

Every person planting tobacco must plant and tend two acres of corn or forfeit 300 pounds of tobacco per acre not so planted.

April 2-21, 1649. An act for planting of corne. - v. 1, Proceedings and acts of the General assembly of Maryland, Jan. 1637/8-Sept. 1664, p.251.

Every taxable person planting tobacco must plant and tend two acres of corn or forfeit 200 pounds of tobacco and 50 pounds of tobacco for every half acre not so planted.

October, 1654. An act concerning planting corn. - v.1, Proceedings and acts of the General assembly of Maryland, Jan. 1637/8-Sept. 1664, p.349,350.

Every taxable person planting tobacco must plant and tend two acres of corn or forfeit 200 pounds of tobacco and 50 pounds of tobacco for every half acre not so planted.

97. Maryland. Laws, statutes, etc. Laws of Maryland at large, with proper indexes ... by Thomas Bacon. Annapolis, Printed by Jonas Green, 1765.

1637, no. 14. A bill for planting of corn.

1638, no.33. An act for planting of corn.

Not read a third time.

Oct. 23, 1640. Chap. 6. An act for the planting of corn.

To be in force two years.

Aug. 1, 1642. Chap. 27. An act providing for the planting of corn.

Apr. 21, 1649. Chap. 8. An act for planting of corn.

"By this act every taxable person planting tobacco was obliged to plant and tend two acres of corn, on forfeiture of 50 lbs. of tobacco for every half acre he should fall short of that proposition, besides 50 lbs. of tobacco per acre to be paid to the constable and his assistant."

Made perpetual by 1676, chap. 2.

1654. Chap. 32. Concerning planting corn.

Virginia

98. Virginia. General assembly. Joint committee on the State library. Colonial records of Virginia. Richmond, Va., R. F. Walker, Supt. public printing, 1874. 106p. (Sen. doc. extra.)

Laws passed by the first assembly.

Aug. 2, 1619. Every householder must have in store for each member of his household one barrel of corn yearly. - p.21.

99. Virginia. Laws, statutes, etc. The statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session of the legislature in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General assembly of Virginia, passed on the fifth day of February one thousand, eight hundred and eight ... By William Waller Hening. Richmond [etc.] 1819-23. 13v.

Mar. 1623-4. No. 15. - v.1, p.125.

A public granary to be established in every parish to which one bushel of corn must be contributed by each planter over eighteen.

March 1623-4. No. 16, -v.1, p.126. "That three sufficient men of every parish shall be sworne to see that every man shall plant and tende sufficient of corne for his family. Those men that have neglected so to do are to be by the said three men presented to be censured by the governor and counsell."

No. 18. Regulations providing for the planting by every man of vines, herbs, roots and mulberry trees.

March, 1629-30. Act. 6, - v.1, p.152.

Two acres of corn to be planted by every worker in the ground, delinquents to forfeit their tobacco crop for the year.

Feb. 1631-2. Act 27. - v.1, p.166.

Two acres of corne to be planted by every worker in the ground,

Continued by Act 22, Sept. 1632 - (v.1, p.190); act 8, March, 1642-3 (v.1, p.246); act 5, Nov. 1647 (v.1, p.344), law to be more strictly enforced.

Dec. 1656. Act 7. - v.1, p.419.

Two acres of corn to be planted for every tithable person in a family.

Mar. 1661-2. Act 112. - v.2, p.123.

Two acres of corn or pulse to be cultivated for every tithable member of a family; one acre of English wheat to be equivalent to two acres of Indian corn.

HOPS

GREAT BRITAIN

100. Clark, G. Foster. The hop control. (In Royal agricultural society of England. Journal, v.87, 1926, p.1-30)

An interesting account of hop control in Great Britain by the Hop Controller. The historical development of the control movement is outlined and the principles and work of control are discussed. "The Control accomplished everything for which it had been set up... The best testimony to the satisfaction it gave is that all sections of the trade should have asked for the control to be extended for a further period of five years" after 1919.

101. Defence of the realm. Amending regulations of November 16th, 1917. No. 1190. (In Statutory rules and orders ... 1917 ... (Pub. by authority. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1918), p.324)

2nn. "The acreage planted with hops on any holding in England or Wales shall, before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and eighteen, be reduced to one half of the acreage on the holding... planted with hops in the month of June, 1914."

See also Manuals of emergency legislation. Food (Supply and production) Manual ... rev. to Oct. 21st, 1917 ... Pub. by authority. London, H. M. Stationery office, Jan. 1918, p.628.

102. Manuals of emergency legislation. Defence of the realm manual, (4th enlarged) ed., rev. to May 31st, 1917 ... Pub. by authority. London, H. M. Stationery office, May, 1917, 711p.
Defence of the realm regulations consolidated. Reduction of acreage under hops, May 19, 1917. 2nn. Limits the acreage cultivated in hops in England or Wales before June 30, 1917, to one half the acreage cultivated in June, 1914. - p.54.
See also Manuals of emergency legislation. Food (supply and production) Manual ... rev. to Oct. 21st, 1917 ... Pub. by authority. London, H. M. Stationery office, Jan. 1918, p.316.
103. Temporary restriction of hop production. (In Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Journal of the Ministry of agriculture, v.29, no. 12, Mar. 1923, p.1151)
Announces the sending to hop growers of a formal intimation of the amount of 1923 hops which the Hop Controller is prepared to purchase, and urges immediate steps to limit the production of hops during 1923.

MILK

UNITED STATES

104. Controlling production. (In Farmer, v.45, no.41, Oct. 8, 1927, p.8)
A brief account of milk control in Baltimore. "The farmers themselves through their own cooperative have learned how to control production so as to produce exactly what their own community requires for maximum demand."

NITRATE

CHILE

105. Nitrate production and trade of Chile. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. Consular reports, v.74, no.280, Jan. 1904, p.178-182)
"The production and exportation of nitrate, the world's supply of which comes chiefly from Chile, is regulated and controlled by an association with headquarters in Valparaiso."

OLEAGINOUS PLANTS

AUSTRIA

106. Verordnung des Gesamtministeriums betreffend den Anbau ölhältiger Feldfrüchte. Feb. 8, 1917. (In Reichsgesetzblatt, 22 Stück, Feb. 10, 1917, p.125)
Authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to determine for each district the area on which oleaginous plants must be grown, the yield to be requisitioned for the State. (For French translation see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.617)

OPIUM

EGYPT

107. Journal officiel du gouvernement Égyptien.
May 21, 1926. Décret-loi portant interdiction en Egypte de la culture du pavot d'opium. - May 24, 1926 & May 31, 1926.
Prohibits cultivation of the opium poppy in any part of Egypt.

GREECE

108. State monopoly of opium. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., new series, v.116, no.1527, Mar. 4, 1926, p.258)
"By a decree dated 27th October, 1925 ... published in the Official Gazette (no.322), the production, import and sale of opium, preparation of opium in general and coca-tree leaves, becomes a state monopoly. The cultivation of 'papaver somni ferum' is allowed only by license from the financial authorities, and the export abroad is obligatory."

INDIA

109. Davies, A. Emil. The state in business, or the collectivist state in the making. New ed. London, G. Bell & sons, Ltd., 1920. 267p.
"The finest opium is grown in India where the government is most careful to restrict its growth. The Indian government issues annually to farmers in suitable districts licenses for turning out a specified quantity, and buys the whole production for the year at prices fixed by itself. This it subsequently sells at auctions." - p.51-52.

IRAQ

- 109.a. Opium rules. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v.119. n.s. no.1616, Nov. 24, 1927, p.551)
Prohibition of cultivation of poppy for extraction of opium.
110. Strachey, Sir John. India, its administration and progress. 4. ed. rev. by Sir Thomas W. Holderness. London, Macmillan & co., Ltd., 1911. 567p.
In chapter X the author discusses the opium monopoly in India.
"The government yearly regulates the extent of the poppy cultivation.. The cultivator is bound by the law to deliver the whole of the opium produced to the government agents ... It is manufactured ... under the supervision of scientific experts ... and sold for export and auction by monthly instalments."

TUNIS

111. Décret portant interdiction de la culture du pavot. Feb. 4, 1918. (In Journal officiel Tunisien, Feb. 13, 1918)
Prohibits the cultivation of the poppy and orders the destruction of all poppy plants, wild or cultivated. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.477)

OSTRICH FEATHERS

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

112. Organization of ostrich feather growers. (In Union of South Africa. Journal of the dept. of agriculture, v.6, no.3, March, 1923, p.210)

Ostrich feather farmers combine to "control the output of ostrich feathers."

113. South African ostrich-feather control. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 10, 1926, p.349)

"The Senate in the Union of South Africa has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor General by proclamation to declare ostrich feathers to be agricultural produce under the cooperative societies act and to put the ostrich-feather industry under the control of a society of ostrich farmers ... It is reported that financial advances are to be given ostrich farmers through the land bank on a basis above present market prices."

RUBBER*

114. Payen, Édouard. Le caoutchouc. Son marché et ses prix. (In l'Économiste Français, 53^e année, no.22, May 30, 1925, p.678-9)

An account of the working of the Stevenson restriction plan in 1924 and its probable consequences.

115. Rubber production and the Stevenson scheme. (In Economist [London] v.101, no.4283, Sept. 26, 1925, p.487-488)

A brief account of the Stevenson restriction scheme and its results.

116. Rubber restriction. (In Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, Sept. 10, 1924, p.6)

"The Government-controlled restriction scheme is ... confined to British estates in Ceylon, the Malay States and the Straits Settlements, although most of the British-owned estates in the Dutch colonies are said to support the plan by voluntary reductions of output ... Considering the distresses under which the rubber plantations have labored and the limited gains achieved so far there seems to be no reason for fearing that the further restriction of 5 per cent upon exports initiated August 1 will result in any hardship to consumers of the product. And there is always the protection afforded by the competition of the outside plantations ready to take advantage of any opportunity to over-reach the market."

*For other references to rubber control see Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 12, Government Control of Export and Import in Foreign Countries, and No. 18, Price fixing by Governments 424 B.C. - 1926 A.D.

117. Temple, Alan H. The break in rubber. (In Commerce and Finance, v.16, no.25, June 22, 1927, p.1252)

A few reasons for the "failure of restriction to accomplish its purpose."

BELGIAN CONGO

118. Wright, Herbert. Rubber cultivation in the British Empire. London, Maclaren & sons, 1907. 108p.

Contains a very brief summary of state laws since 1899 for the control of rubber cultivation in the Belgian Congo prescribing the number of trees to be planted annually and providing for government supervision of the rubber plantations. - p.32-33.

CEYLON

119. Rubber restriction ordinance. No. [24] of 1922. (In Ceylon, Government Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 19, 1922, part 2, p.1027)

Provision is made for the appointment of a Rubber Controller and a Board to advise and assist him; for assessing the "standard production" of each estate, for a monthly estimate of the "exportable maximum" which is to be an amount equivalent to 60 per cent of one-twelfth of the standard production; for the issuing of licenses for export at the minimum rate of duty.

See also Government Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 23, 1922, part 2, p.1049-1057.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

120. Gt. Brit. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1925, 740p.

The Minister of Colonies having informed the Rubber Growers' Association of the Netherlands East Indies that he did not think sufficient reason existed for restricting the rubber production of the colonies, the general impression is "that the government would never favour any scheme which restricted the output of rubber, and therefore curtailed the development of rubber estates." - p.443.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

121. Straits Settlements. Laws, statutes, etc. Ordinances enacted by the governor of the Straits Settlements with the advice and consent of the Legislative council... 1925. Singapore, Govt. print. office, 1926:

July 3, 1925, no. 10. Rubber Restriction Ordinance 1925.

Repeals Rubber Restriction Ordinance, 1923.

The standard production of every holding to be determined and the percentage which may be exported to be fixed by the governor. No rubber to be exported without a coupon or license.

SILK (INCLUDING MULBERRY TREES)

CHOSEN

122. Ordonnance n.10 sur la sériciculture en Corée. April 24, 1919. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1919. p.438-443)

Special permission must be obtained from the prefecture for the breeding of silkworms, definite rules for which are laid down.

Decrees of April 29 and 30, 1919, of the government of Chosen contain the rules for applying the above decree.

GREECE

123. Loi n. 513 concernant la sériciculture et l'organisation du service séricicole. Dec. 20, 1914/Jan 2, 1915. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1915, p.665-670)

Establishes government control of silkworm breeding. Breeders must obtain a special license and must conform to rules laid down by the ministry of national economy.

ITALY

124. Decreto-legge luogotenenziale n.1382 che stabilisce norme per la produzione ed il commercio del seme dei bachi da seta. May 9, 1918. (In Gazzetta ufficiale, Oct. 5, 1918, p.2863)

Anyone wishing to prepare to sell or to sell silk cocoons must obtain special authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture. (For French translation see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.632-634)

JAPAN

125. Gt. Brit. Department of overseas trade. Report on the commercial, industrial and financial condition in Japan ... in 1920 and up to June 30, 1921. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1921. 80p.

In 1920 the price of raw silk fell so low that it was decided to curtail production by fifty per cent and to form a silk syndicate, the Imperial Silk Company, which, with assistance from the government in the shape of funds lent at a low rate of interest, would buy up silk so as to maintain a certain minimum price. These measures only applied to silk for exportation. The advantage was not marked to begin with; but since "the market is once more free of restrictions, the price is maintained round about 1500 yen, and ... even the severest critics of the government measure admit that it saved the trade from possible ruin." - p.32-33.

126. Loi no.47 sur la sériciculture. March 28, 1911. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1911, p.314-321)

Silk worm breeders must have a government license and must conduct their operations according to established rules and regulations. Amended by law no. 16 of July 20, 1917.

RUMANIA

127. Law on the protection and encouragement of sericulture. Apr. 6, 1924. (In International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1924, p.471-474)

Silk-worm seeds may only be produced by persons or establishments licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The only method permitted is the Pasteur cell method. Every producer must submit to state supervision.

UNITED STATES - Georgia

128. The colonial records of the State of Georgia. Compiled under authority of the legislature by Allen D. Candler ... rev. and pub. by Lucian Lamar Knight. Atlanta, Ga., C. P. Byrd, 1904-1916. 27v.

July 21, 1740. Minutes of Common Council.

Owners of fifty acres of land in Georgia not to be obliged to plant more than fifty white mulberry trees in ten years from the date of their grants; owners of 500 acres of land not to be obliged to plant more than one thousand white mulberry trees during the first term of ten years and one thousand during the second term. - v.2, p.340.

March 19, 1749/50. Minutes of Common Council.

After June 24, 1751, no one to be made a deputy who has not planted one hundred mulberry trees on fifty acres of land; after June 24, 1753, no one to be chosen a deputy who does not produce fifteen pounds of silk annually upon fifty acres of land. - v.2, p.499-500.

Aug. 8, 1750. An act for repealing an act intituled (An Act for rendering the colony of Georgia more defensible by prohibiting the importation and use of black slaves or negroes into the same) and for permitting the importation and use of them in the colony under proper restrictions and regulations, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Enacts that every planter must plant five hundred mulberry trees on every five hundred acres of land. - v.1, p.60.

Virginia

129. Bruce, Philip Alexander. Economic history of Virginia in the seventeenth century. New York, Macmillan and co., 1895. 2v.

"In 1619 it was enacted that every man should plant annually six mulberry trees during a period of seven years." - v.1, p.241.

130. Sanford, Albert H. The story of agriculture in the United States. New York, D. C. Heath & co., 1916. 394p.
"The law obliged every man to plant six mulberry trees annually for seven years."
131. Virginia. General assembly. Joint committee on the State library. Colonial records of Virginia. Richmond, Va., R. F. Walker, Supt. public printing, 1874. 106p. (Sen. doc. extra.)
Laws passed by the first assembly.
August 2, 1619: Every man must plant at least six mulberry trees a year for a period of seven years. - p.21.
132. Virginia. Laws, statutes, etc. The statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session of the legislature in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General assembly of Virginia, passed on the fifth day of February one thousand, eight hundred and eight ... By William Waller Hening... Richmond [etc.] 1819-23. 13v.
Dec. 1656. Act 8. Concerning planting of mulberry trees. - v.1, p.420.
Every proprietor of land must plant, fence and tend ten mulberry trees for every hundred acres of land before the last of December 1658.
Repealed by act 9 of March, 1658-9. - v.1, p.520.
Revived by act 40 of March 1660-61. - v.2, p.32.
Mar. 1660-61. Act 109. Act for mulberry trees.-v.2, p.121.
Ten mulberry trees twelve feet apart to be planted for every hundred acres of land held in fee simple, and sufficiently fenced and tended.
Sept. 1665. Act 13. An act respitcing the time for planting mulberry trees. - v.2, p.191.
Time for planting mulberry trees extended three years.
Oct. 1666. Act 13. An act repealing encouragements, and not planting mulberry trees. - v.2, p.241-242.
Act imposing fine for not planting mulberry trees repealed.

YUGOSLAVIA

133. Loi concernant le service sérícicole et l'encouragement de la séríciculture. Nov. 30, 1921. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1922, p.381-383)
Limits the production, sale, and importation of silkworm seeds to persons holding a special government license. The production is under the control of state inspectors, and the method of production is prescribed.
134. Silkworm raising in 1925. (In Belgrade Economic and Financial Review, year 2, no.4, Apr. 1925, p.27)
"At present this [South Serbia] is the only province of the Kingdom where this industry, both the raising and the trade in silkworms, are a state monopoly."

SPICES

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

135. Barker, J. Ellis. The rise and decline of The Netherlands. A political and economic history and a study in practical statesmanship. London, Smith, Elder & co., 1906. 478p.

The directors of the East India Company endeavored to carry on a limited trade with a very large profit. In order to retain the monopoly of the spice trade, "they began to destroy the clove trees everywhere, except in Amboyna, the seat of their power. Furthermore, they bribed the surrounding princes by annual subsidies into acting likewise ... This plan was begun about the year 1631, and was steadfastly pursued during more than a century. Dutch squadrons yearly visited the Spice Islands to suppress the growth of cloves... the spice country was converted into a petty farm."

"The same system was followed with regard to the production of nutmegs, and of all those spices which were peculiar to the Moluccas... The whole object of the company was to hinder competition, and to obtain the monopoly of particular products. When they had obtained that monopoly they took care to limit the supply brought to market, and to raise its price to many times its real value. They succeeded for a short time in obtaining the monopoly of the pepper trade, and they immediately raised the price of pepper by about 100 per cent to eight shillings a pound." - p.200.

136. Keller, A. G. Colonization; a study of the founding of new societies. Boston, London, Ginn & co., 1908. 630p.

Bibliography: p.599-611.

On March 29, 1602, the East India Company was formed and granted a trade monopoly for twenty-one years, under the nominal control of the States-General. It controlled all the products in which it wished to trade, such as pepper, coffee, indigo, sugar, either by forcing individuals out of the field or by uprooting the plants.

The West India Company, formed in 1621, monopolized the fur trade in the New Netherlands, and hindered the agricultural development of the country. - p.392-462.

SUGAR

CUBA

137. Cuban crop regulation now established by law. (In Facts About Sugar, v.21, no.19, May 8, 1926, p.433)

A law restricting the output of Cuban sugar companies to 90 per cent of their estimated crops was signed by the president on May 3, 1926. An abstract of the principal provisions of the law appears on p.437.

The law is published in Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Cuba, Edición extraordinaria, no.5, May 3, 1926.

138. Dependence on sugar. (In Gr. Brit. Board of Trade Jour., v.118, new series, no. 1574, Feb. 3, 1927, p.120)

A very brief summary of the results of the ten per cent compulsory reduction in last year's sugar crop. "The continued rise in price... would appear to justify the policy of the Government... It is expected that the restriction of the crop will be more drastic this year than last ... It is expected that a Decree will shortly be promulgated which will limit the national output to 4,500,000 tons to ensure that intensive working between 1st January and the intervention of the rainy season shall not afford an opportunity for excessive production."

139. Text of the Cuban law for the defense of sugar. (In Facts About Sugar, Oct. 8, 1927, p.980-981,985)

A law of October 4, 1927, authorizes the President of Cuba to appoint a special commission of five members "to inform and advise the President regarding all the problems affecting the sugar industry." The President is to determine "the amount of the authorized Cuban crop for the ensuing year and its proportionate distribution" in accordance with an estimate made by the commission of the amount of sugar that will be required in Cuba, and in the United States on the one hand, and in the rest of the world on the other.

Provides for the organization of a Cuban Sugar Exporting Company to be the sole outlet for sugar other than that exported to the United States or consumed at home. The law is to remain in force until May 30, 1933.

The law is published in the Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Cuba, año 25, no.83, Oct. 5, 1927. p.5897-5901.

ECUADOR

140. Gt. Brit. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic situation of the Republic of Ecuador. September, 1922. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1923. 24p.

Acting under the authorization of the Congress of 1920, the president of the Republic established in the early part of 1922 a government monopoly of alcohol; "aguardiente" (native rum), tobacco, explosives, cigarette paper and matches (salt being already a government monopoly), and ceded to groups of native capitalists the sole right to deal in these articles throughout the country. The concessionnaires were given the right to limit the cultivation of sugar cane and thus hamper the development of the sugar industry. As a result, hostile feeling was aroused among the sugar planters throughout the country. The monopoly law came into force on July 1, 1922. - p.12-13.

141. Ley de aguardientes ... Oct. 9, 1916. (In Registro Oficial, no.34, Oct. 11, 1916)

Regulates the production of cane sugar to be utilized in the manufacture of brandy. (For French translation see International institute

of agriculture. *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, 1916, p.648-651)

For regulations under this law see *Reglamento de lalley de aguardientes*. Nov. 28, 1916. (In *Registro oficial*, n.74, Nov.29, 1916)

EGYPT

142. About the Daira Sanieh. (In *Chambers's Journal* ...v.10, no.479, Mar. 4, 1893, p.137-140)

A description of one of the factories of the Daira Sanieh, "a financial organisation which was originated in 1863 by the Khedive Ismail with the object of monopolizing the sugar production of Egypt for his personal profit ... The land on which the cane is grown belongs chiefly if not entirely to the Khedive's domain; the growers hire it under stringent conditions of keeping it fallow every third year... As the cane is cut at times which are practically fixed by the mafetishes, and is sold to the Daira Samieh at its own price, no private mills being allowed, the growers are at the mercy of the comptrollers."

FRANCE

143. Overproduction of sugar in France. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. *Consular reports*, v.75, no.283, April, 1904, p.294)

"As a result of the Brussels conference, as far as France is concerned, the situation grows gradually worse ... Many French journals assert that the only course to save the situation is for France, Austria and Germany to reduce their production 50 per cent ... In France the acreage for the coming harvest will be greatly reduced."

144. Scheme to increase prices by decreasing acreage. (In U. S. Dept. of commerce and labor. *Monthly consular and trade reports*, Apr. 1906, no.307, p.190-191)

"In order to advance the price of sugar, weakened by general overproduction, a systematic reduction of the cultivated area has been encouraged in France. Figures are given showing the decreased area sown in beets in 1903 and 1904, the consequent decreased production of sugar and its increase in price."

GERMANY

145. *Zuckersteuergesetz*. May 27, 1896. (In *Reichsgesetzblatt*, 1896, no.12, p.117-144)

Provides for an increase of the sugar tax, a new export bounty on sugar and a limitation of the production of sugar. On the first four million kilogrammes of sugar produced in one factory an extra tax is levied of .10 mark per 100 kilogrammes. On the next million it becomes .125 mark, on the ^{next} .15 mark. After that the rate increases by .025 mark for each additional million. Production on a large scale suffers an increasing handicap.

RUSSIA

146. Miller, Margaret S. The economic development of Russia 1905-1914. London, P. S. King & son, Ltd., 1926. 311 p.

"The Government ... in 1895 took the regulation of the [sugar] industry into its own hands. The Government regulated each year, in accordance with the amount produced, (1) the quantity of sugar which the factories were authorized to put on the home market, and the maximum price at which it might be sold, (2) the amount of the annual production which was to be put aside as a reserve, and (3) the amount of surplus which might be exported abroad or kept as a special reserve."

147. Noel-Paton, Frederick. Notes on sugar in India. 3.ed. Calcutta, Superintendent government printing, India, 1911, 63p.

"The regulations of the sugar industry in Russia were introduced for the first time in 1895 and were based on the principle of fixing a fancy price for home consumption and prescribing the share which each factory should enjoy in supplying that consumption." An excessive supply of sugar caused the Russian government to fix a "normal production" for each factory in 1903. - p.8.

SPAIN

148. Cane-sugar crop in Spain. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign commerce. Consular reports, v.69, no.260, May, 1902, p.141)

"The loss of the sugar-cane crop [in Malaga] has resulted in the refusal of the manufacturers to take any part in the proposed organization of Spanish sugar makers, with the view of limiting production."

149. Spanish sugar syndicate. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign commerce. Consular reports, v.69, no.260, May, 1902, p.141)

"The French trade journals report the following as the points formally accepted by the assembly of sugar manufacturers recently held in Madrid: (1) Limitation of the production in proportion to domestic needs, estimated at 80,000 tons, (2) Division of this quantity among the refineries in proportion to their respective capacity ... This convention is concluded for three years."

TOBACCO

AUSTRIA

150. Austria. Laws, statutes, etc. Vollständige sammlung aller seit dem glorreichsten regierungsantritt. Joseph des Zweiten für die K. K. Erbländer ergangenen höchsten verordnungen und Gesetze durch privat Fleiss gesammelt, und in chronologische ordnung gebracht. Wien, Johann Thomas Edlen von Trattner, 1788-1791. 9v.

April 22, 1784, no.263. Tabakgefälls-Verwaltungs-Ordnung. -v.4, p.235-247.

Prohibits the cultivation, importation, manufacture or sale of tobacco without a license from the State.

151. Madsen, A. W. The State as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.273-6.

"Government monopoly in the production and sale of tobacco in Austria was originally instituted in 1670, and has continued in one form or another ever since, except for the period 1703-23, when it was suspended... Direct control by the state was definitely established in 1784. The present management and the various regulations governing production, importation, manufacture and sale are based on the Customs and State Monopolies Ordinance of 1835." - p.128.

The author calls attention to the fact that planters must obtain a special licence to cultivate tobacco, and are bound to obey all regulations governing cultivation, fiscal surveillance, and the delivery of the whole crop to the administration.

BERMUDA

152. Gt. Brit. Privy council. Acts of the Privy council of England, Colonial series ... vol. I-VI. A.D. 1613-1783. Hereford, Printed for H. M. Stationery office by Anthony Brothers, limited [etc.] 1908-12. 6v.

July 7, 1628. A petition from tobacco planters in the Bermudas asks for the restoration of tobacco retained in the customs house. The tobacco is restored at a reduced rate of duty, and the planters are "required to forebare the planting of so much tobacco hereafter as formerly they have done, in regarde the lande which is almost worn out, may be employed to more profitable and necessarie uses." - v.1, no.208.

CHOSSEN

153. Chosen. Government general. Annual report on administration of Chosen 1923-24. Keijo, December, 1925. 189p.

A brief account of the tobacco monopoly law of 1921 and of the ginseng monopoly law of 1920 which superseded that of 1908. - p.48-50.

154. New tobacco monopoly. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 7, 1921, p.609)

"A tobacco monopoly was promulgated in Chosen, April 1, 1921" by which the government controls the production, manufacture, sale and importation of tobacco. The government "will control the kinds of tobacco to be grown, designating the districts to be devoted to tobacco culture, and directing the most minute details of its cultivation and sale."

155. Ordonnance n.5 du gouvernement général de la Corée concernant le monopole du tabac. April 1, 1921. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire internationale de législation agricole. 1921, p.346-350)

Tobacco may only be grown by persons duly authorized by the government and in certain designated districts. The government regulates the system of cultivation and the harvesting of the crop.

DENMARK

156. The tobacco monopoly question in Denmark. (In Danish Foreign Office Jour. Sept. 1921, p.138)

On December 20, 1917, a ministerial commission was appointed to consider the question of introducing a state monopoly of tobacco into Denmark. It advised against the measure, chiefly for financial reasons. Three of the members of the commission argued that in countries where such a monopoly existed the consumer had to put up with an unsatisfactory product.

ECUADOR

157. Registro oficial.

Dec. 28, 1915. Decreto. Reglamento del estanco del tabaco. - Dec. 30, 1915.

No tobacco may be grown without a special license from the government. The grower must indicate the quantity of seed used and the area of land under cultivation. (For French translation see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1915, p.193-196)

Oct. 6, 1916. Ley de tabaco. - Oct. 11, 1916.

Regulates the culture, manufacture and trade in tobacco, the grower being obliged to inform the authorities of all land sown with tobacco and the number of plants cultivated. (For French translation, see International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1916, p.264-266)

For regulations under this law see Reglamento de la ley de tabaco Nov. 29, 1916. (In Registro oficial, Dec. 16, 1916)

July 31, 1925. Decreto. Se ordena que cese toda restricción previa a la siembra y cultivo del tabaco. - No. 22, Aug. 5, 1925. p.170.

Abolishes all restrictions on the sowing and cultivation of tobacco.

FRANCE

158. Caillaux, J. Les impôts en France. Paris, Plon-Nourrit et cie, 1904. 2v.

Contains a detailed account of the regulations governing the cultivation of tobacco in France. - v.2, p.149-162.

159. Fermond, Charles. Monographie du tabac. Paris, Impr. centrale de Napoléon Chaix et cie, 1857. 352p.

Contains a summary of tobacco legislation in France, including the laws restricting production. - p.273-295.

160. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Arrest, édits-lois. June 1578-May, 1793. Paris, Imprimerie royale. (Binder's title of volumes at Library of Congress)

Mar. 27, 1791. no.690. Loi relative à la liberté de cultiver, fabriquer et débiter le tabac dans toute l'étendue du royaume.

Grants freedom to grow, manufacture, and sell tobacco in any part of France.

161. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Bulletin des lois. An 2 [1793] -1925.

Paris, Imprimerie nationale.

June 16, 1808. Décret impérial relatif à la culture, à la fabrication et à la vente du tabac. - sér. 4, t.8, bull. 195, p.353-356.

Decree of Napoleon providing that private persons cultivating more than 20 feet of tobacco declare the same between March 1 and May 31 and that an annual inventory of tobacco leaves be made.

Dec. 29, 1810. Décret qui attribue à la régie des droits réunis exclusivement, l'achat des tabacs en feuille, la fabrication et la vente des tabacs fabriqués. - sér. 4, t.13, bull. 339, p.706-712.

Reestablishes the State monopoly of tobacco.

Minister of Finance to determine yearly the number of hectares of tobacco to be planted in each department.

Dec. 24, 1814. Loi sur les tabacs. - sér. 5, t.2, bull. 65, p.569-579.

Tobacco monopoly to be continued. Number of acres to be planted in tobacco to be decided by the Minister of Finance.

Apr. 28, 1816. Loi sur les finances. - sér. 7, t.2, bull. 81, p.489-660.

No one may grow tobacco without a license or on less than 20 acres. The prefect will decide all questions relative to the cultivation and sale of domestic tobacco. Tobacco may be grown for export under certain conditions - p.592-603.

Continued by law of Apr. 28, 1819, until Jan. 1, 1826 (sér.7, t. 8, bull. 275, p.377); by law of June 17, 1824, until Jan. 1, 1831 (sér. 7, t.18, bull. 675, p.346); by law of Apr. 19, 1829, until Jan 1, 1837 (sér. 8, t.10, bull. 287, p.257); amended and continued by law of Feb. 12, 1835, until Jan. 1, 1842 (sér. 9, t.7, bull. 133, p.5); continued by law of Apr. 23, 1840, until Jan. 1, 1852 (sér. 9, t.20, bull. 723, p. 159); by decree of Dec. 11, 1851, until Jan. 1, 1853 (sér. 10, t.8, bull. 468, p.1041); by law of July 3, 1852, until Jan. 1, 1863 (sér. 10, t.10, bull. 550, p.4); by law of June 22, 1862, until Jan. 1, 1872 (ser. 11, ptie. princ., t.19, bull. 1032, p.933); by law of Dec. 21, 1872, until Jan. 1, 1883 (sér. 12, ptie. princ. t.5, bull. 115, p.657); by budget law of Dec. 29, 1882, art. 17, until Jan. 1, 1893 (sér. 12, ptie. princ. t.25, bull. 747, p.1512); continued sine die by law of Dec. 26, 1892, art. 25 (sér. 12, ptie. princ., t.45, bull. 1515, p. 1045)

Oct. 6, 1916. Loi sur la mise en culture des terres abandonnées et l'organisation du travail agricole pendant la guerre. - n.s. 1916, ptie. princ. t.8, bull. 187, p.1671.

Authorizes mayors of communes to insist on the cultivation of waste land by the owners, or to requisition it for cultivation. If the cultivation prove profitable, the profits must be divided according to definite rules which depend upon whether the owner or holder is under arms or not.

162. France. Laws, statutes, etc. Recueil général des anciennes lois française depuis l'an 420 jusqu'à la révolution de 1789 ... par MM. Jourdan, Decrusy, Isambert. Paris, Librairie de Plon frères [n.d.] 28v.

Sept. 27, 1674. Déclaration pour la vente et distribution du tabac dans le royaume. - v.19, p.145-146.

Establishes a state monopoly of the sale of tobacco.

July, 1681. Ordonnances contenant règlement sur les droits des fermes sur le tabac, les droits de marque sur l'or et l'argent, sur les octrois, etc. - v.19, p.274-281.

Restricts sale of tobacco and prohibits its cultivation on pain of confiscation of the crop and a fine of a thousand pounds, except in certain enumerated districts.

June 28, 1689. Arrêt du conseil portant défenses d'ensemencer du tabac sous le nom de nicotiane ou autres, sous peine de confiscation des dits tabacs et de 1000 liv. d'amende. - v.20, p.78.

Tobacco cultivation prohibited.

Dec. 13, 1704. Déclaration portant défenses de planter des herbes à la Reine, Sainte-Catherine, et nicotiane (tabac)

The planting of certain herbs prohibited, including tobacco.

Dec. 29, 1719. Arrêt du conseil qui permet à tous les Français de faire le commerce en gros et en détail du tabac, même de le faire fabriquer; fait défenses à toutes personnes, même aux habitants des crus, d'ensemencer et cultiver aucuns tabacs dans leurs terres, jardins, vergers et autres lieux, sous quelque prétexte ou dénomination que ce puisse être, à peine de dix mille livres d'amende. - v.21, p.175.

Prohibits the cultivation of tobacco in France, on penalty of a fine of ten thousand pounds; but permits its manufacture and sale.

Aug. 1, 1721. Déclaration portant règlement général pour le tabac.- v.21, p.194-201.

Privilege of importation, manufacture and sale of tobacco restricted; cultivation prohibited.

Sept. 16, 1777. Arrêt du conseil, suivi de lettres patentes qui renouvellent les défenses de planter du tabac dans les bois qui sont situés dans l'étendue de la vente exclusive ou dans les trois lieues de ses limites. - v.25, p.131.

Renews prohibition of planting tobacco within the jurisdiction of the monopoly.

163. Gayvallet, Prosper. Le monopole du tabac en France. Tonneins, Impr. Georges Ferrier & Cie, 1905. 450p.

A detailed account of the tobacco monopoly in France.

The regulations governing tobacco cultivation, and the relative parts played by the state and the planters are exhaustively discussed.- p.3-153.

Brief historical outline of the tobacco monopoly. - p.385-420.

164. Guyot, Yves. Where and why public ownership has failed. Translated by H. F. Baker. N. Y., The Macmillan co., 1915, 459p.

In a chapter on fiscal monopolies the author states that the tobacco monopoly has occasioned losses to French agriculture and industry. Only 27 districts are permitted to cultivate tobacco, and the concessions granted are wholly dependent upon politics. Were the cultivation and sale of tobacco free, there would be tens of thousands of hectares under cultivation where the soil is best adapted to it, and sales would increase. - p.194-202.

165. Madsen, A. W. The State as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.

Contains a sketch of the history and organization of the state tobacco monopoly in France, its financial and industrial results; the attitude of the consumer, etc. "Tobacco-growing, despite departmental efforts to encourage it in the areas where cultivation is permitted, makes little progress; it entails heavy costs on the state, and the leaf produced is of inferior description. There is restriction of freedom in every direction; and opportunity for personal interest and personal initiative is stifled with results that point to no compensating social or economic advantage."

Appendix II: The regulation and supervision of tobacco growing under the French State tobacco monopoly, translated from Les Impôts en France, 1911, by J. Caillaux. "The growing of tobacco in France is governed by an annual decree of the Minister of Finance [which]... declares in which districts cultivation is authorized, the area that may be planted in each district, the number of plants to be grown on each plantation, and the prices to be paid for the crop."

166. Tiedemann, Friedrich. Geschichte des tabaks und anderer ähnlicher Genussmittel. Frankfurt a. M., Ludwig Brönnner, 1854. 440p.

In 1674 Colbert introduced a tobacco regie which was abolished in 1789 and reintroduced in 1811. The cultivation of tobacco was limited to six departments: Nord, Pas de Calais, Haut et Bas Rhin, Isle et Vilaine, Lot, Lot et Garonne. - p.164.

GREAT BRITAIN

167. Beer, George Louis. The commercial policy of England toward the American colonies. New York, Columbia college, 1893. 167p.
(Studies in history, economics and public laws, edited by the University faculty of political science of Columbia college, v.3, no.2
The policy of prohibiting the planting of tobacco in England, in Virginia, and in Maryland is briefly discussed. - p.45-48.

168. Beer, George Louis. The old colonial system, 1660-1754. New York, The Macmillan company, 1912. 2v.

"In 1620 ... James I issued a proclamation prohibiting the growing of tobacco in England. Subsequently, a number of other proclamations of like tenor, and extending the prohibition to Ireland, were published ... In 1660, Parliament passed an Act prohibiting under severe penalties the growing of tobacco in England and Ireland, except only in very small quantities for scientific and medicinal purposes. It was found extremely difficult to enforce this law." An outline of the measures taken to control the situation is given, including increased penalties, the use of troops, and the destruction of the crops. It was not till 1690 that tobacco production in England was finally extinguished. - v.1, p.138-145.

169. Beer, George Louis. The origins of the British colonial system, 1578-1660. New York, The Macmillan company, 1908. 438p.

The Stuart regulation of the tobacco industry, including control of production, is discussed at length in Chap. 6, p.117-175.

Prohibition of tobacco cultivation was revived during the Commonwealth.- p.403-408.

170. Channing, Edward. The navigation laws. (In American antiquarian society. Proceedings, n.s., v.6, 1829-1890, p.160-179)

In the course of his description of the "commercial policy of England, so far as it affected the English North American Colonies before 1760", the author gives a brief account of the restriction of tobacco planting in England.

171. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. 1649-1660 (Commonwealth)

Acts and ordinances of the interregnum, 1642-1660. Collected and ed. by C. H. Firth and R. S. Rait for the Statute law committee. London, Pub. by H. M. Stationery off., printed by Wyman and sons, limited, 1911. 3v.

Apr. 1, 1652. An act prohibiting the planting of tobacco in England. - v.2, p.580.

Prohibits the planting of any tobacco after May 1, 1652, under penalty of twenty shillings for each pole planted. Power given to "any person or persons whatsoever" to destroy any tobacco found growing anywhere.

Sept. 3, 1653. An act concerning the planters of tobacco. - v.2, p.718-19.

Provides that tobacco planters may enjoy the tobacco planted by them in 1653.

172. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. The Statutes of the realm. Printed by command of His majesty, King George the Third ... From original records and authentic manuscripts. 1810-1833. 11v

1660. 12 Charles II, chap. 34. An act for prohibiting the planting, setting or sowing of tobacco in England and Ireland. - v.5, p.297.

No person after Jan. 1, 1660, shall set or plant any tobacco in England, Wales, Jersey, Guernsey and the town of Berwick on Tweed. Penalty 40 shillings for every rod or pole. Sheriffs and other officers are authorized to destroy tobacco planted contrary to this Act.

1663. 15 Charles II, chap. 7. An Act for the encouragement of trade. - v.5, p.449-452.

Increases the penalties imposed by the Act of 12 Charles II, c.34, for planting tobacco by an additional sum of 10 pounds per rod or pole. - par. 18.

Repealed as to Ireland by 19 Geo. 3, chap. 35, par. 1; Extended to Scotland by 22 Geo. 3, Chap. 73, par. 1.

1670 & 1671. 22 & 23 Charles II, chap. 26. An Act to prevent the planting of tobacco in England and for regulating the plantation trade. v.5, p.747-749.

Grants power to public officers to pull up and destroy all tobacco seeds or plants sowed or growing in any field for a period of nine years. This act does not apply to tobacco planted for medicinal pur-

poses, provided the quantity do not exceed one half of one pole in any one place.

Extended for seven years by 1 James II, chap. 17, pag. 13 .

Continued by 5 Geo. 1, chap. 11, par. 19 for the same length of time as the Act of Tonnage and Poundage, 12 Charles 2, chap. 4.

173. Gt. Brit. Privy council. Acts of the Privy council of England. Colonial series ... vol. I-VI, A. D. 1613-1783. Hereford, Printed for H. M. Stationery office by Anthony Brothers, limited [etc.] 1908-1912. 6v.

Sept. 28, 1619. Prohibits the planting of tobacco near London or Westminster. - v.1, no.40.

Aug. 6, 1621. All tobacco planted "within the city and the liberties thereof" to be sequestered. - v.1, no.71.

May 24, 1625. No tobacco to be planted in England. No tobacco, not of the growth of the English plantations, to be imported. - v.1, no.148.

Aug. 17, 1626. A certain Michael Bland having planted a quantity of English tobacco, "he is therefore to give two good sureties not to dispose of it otherwise than as the Board or the Court of Star Chamber shall direct. If he refuses, the tobacco is to be seized." - v.1, no.172.

July 10, 1627. "An open warrant to William King, authorising him to root up and destroy all English-grown tobacco in the Counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Wilts. All Justices of the Peace are required to assist him. 17 places in Worcestershire, 40 in Gloucestershire, and Wotton Bassett in Wiltshire are named as especially guilty." - v.1, no.188.

Dec. 21, 1627. For the preservation and encouragement of the English plantations abroad, no tobacco to be planted in England, Ireland or any island belonging thereto. - v.1, no.197.

July 24, 1631. Two letters sent to Justices of the Peace in Gloucester and Worcester ordering them to take more strict precautions against the planting of tobacco. - v.1, no.278.

June 7, 1634. An open warrant to all Justices of the Peace to aid William King "to cause to be rooted up and utterly destroyed" all English tobacco. - v.1, no.331.

July 24, 1634. A warrant to the Justices of the Peace of the County of Gloucester. A number of people have large quantities of English tobacco growing "who by reason of their povertie thinke to be excused. It is to be at once destroyed." - v.1, no.337.

Apr. 30, 1635. "A warrant with general directions states that much English tobacco is grown in several places, and orders it to be destroyed." - v.1, no.345.

July 10, 1635. Certain inhabitants of Gloucestershire having threatened not to suffer their tobacco to be destroyed, the constables of certain towns "are therefore to take sufficient aid, and to root out the said tobacco." - v.1, no.347.

A similar order was issued on June 19, 1636. - v.1, no.358.

Feb. 24, 1637. A warrant for the seizure of English tobacco taken to London from the County of Gloucester. - v.1, no.361.

June 27, 1638. "Resistance having been made in the County of Gloucester in a riotous and tumultuous manner to the destruction of English tobacco, the Justices of the Peace of the County are sharply reprimanded, and urged not again to be remiss." - v.1, no.392.

July 31, 1639. Evasions and resistance to order for destroying tobacco having been reported, Justices of the Peace in the counties of Worcester, Gloucester and Monmouth are authorized to destroy it immediately. - v.1, no.433.

Dec. 21, 1660-61. An Act for prohibiting the planting, setting, or sowing of tobacco in England and Ireland was read in council. -v.1, no.503.

On Feb. 28, 1661, an order was issued for the drawing up of a proclamation ordering this act to be put into execution. On March 20, 1661, the draft of the proclamation was read and approved. - note, p.303.

Apr. 30, 1662. Order to the High Sheriff of Gloucestershire to burn English tobacco in accordance with the Act of 12 Ch. II, chap. 34. - v.1, no.563.

May 26, 1662. Rejection of petition of planters and traders to Virginia that the planting of tobacco be prohibited within the Capes of Virginia after June 10, 1663, and yearly thereafter. - v.1, no.564.

July 1, 1663. Letter to the Sheriffs of the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth and Oxford requiring their assistance in the destruction of tobacco planted there. - v.1, no.602.

Apr. 13, 1664. All tobacco found growing in or near the town of Winchcombe to be at once destroyed. - v.1, no.616.

June 10, 1664. Letter to Duke of Albemarle asking that a troop of horse be used to enforce orders for destruction of tobacco. - v.1, no.623.

Letter to Duke of Albemarle repeated on June 7, 1665.

Mar. 6, 1666. All tobacco "set or sown" in the county of Gloucester to be ruthlessly destroyed. - v.1, no.670.

Mar. 30, 1666. Order to use troops to quell riots due to destruction of tobacco in Gloucestershire. - v.1, no.673.

June 20, 1666. All tobacco "set, sown, curing or cured" in certain counties to be destroyed. - v.1, no.682.

Aug. 14, 16, 1667. Orders for destroying tobacco enforced. - v.1, nos. 712-715.

June 26, 1668. Letters of sheriffs and justices of the peace of ten counties ordering the utter destruction of all English-grown tobacco. - v.1, no.781.

Aug. 16, 1672. Great preparations having been made in the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Hereford and Worcester to grow tobacco, orders are given that it be utterly destroyed. - v.1, no.946.

July 31, 1673. The use of troops authorized to aid in destroying tobacco in Gloucestershire. - v.1, no.966.

July 17, 1674. Use of troops authorized "to destroy the great quantities of tobacco now ready to be gathered in the Counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Hereford, and Worcester." - v.1, no.1003.

For use of troops, see also July 7, 1675. - v.1, no.1032; June

14, 1676, - v.1, no.1085; July 20, 1677. - v.1, no.1161; June 26, 1678. - v.1, no.1220; July 7, 1680. - v.2, no.7; June 30, 1681. - v.2, no.38; June 27, 1689. - v.2, no.299.

June 17, 1682. A commission ... to destroy tobacco in Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford and other places. - v.2, no.81.

Commission renewed: June 23, 1683; June 13, 1684; Dec. 18, 1685; Feb. 20, 1690.

174. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Colonial series ... Preserved in the Public record office ... [v.1-27] London, 1860-1926. 27v.

July (?) 1624. "The King will prohibit the import of foreign tobacco as requested, and the planting of any considerable quantity in England ..." - 1574-1660, p.63.

Aug. 9, 1627. "The growth of tobacco in England is strictly prohibited, as well as the importation of any Spanish or foreign without the King's special commission." - 1574-1660, p.86.

175. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1619-1623.

Dec. 30, 1619. Proclamation forbidding the planting of tobacco in England and Wales, as being more unwholesome than that imported, and as causing the use of it to spread into the country parts of the Kingdom. Printed. - p.107.

176. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1623-1625.

[April 8] 1623. Petition of John Stradford, of London, "to the Council, for protection for 12 months, "being much hindered ... by planting tobacco, the sale of which, when grown in England, is forbidden by proclamation." - p.562.

177. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1625-1626.

[May] 1625. Petition of Henry Somerscales whose whole estate had been expended in planting and curing tobacco, recently prohibited. He asks for half of the tobacco seized by him for the King's use, under a warrant from the Council, and a further warrant to seize all forbidden tobacco. - p.32.

178. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1627-1628.

Aug. 9, 1627. Proclamation for the ordering of tobacco. The growth of tobacco in England and the importation of Spanish tobacco are strictly prohibited. - p.289.

179. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1629-1631.

Jan. 6, 1631. Proclamation concerning tobacco. "All persons are forbidden to plant, or, save with the King's licence, to import tobacco." - p.475.

180. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1631-1633.
 1631? Petition for a warrant to seize English tobacco. "The offenders, having gathered their tobacco, daily bring it to London by secret ways, and sell it for Virginia and Bermudas tobacco." - p.224.
181. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1635-1636.
 June 19, 1636. Constables of certain towns to be granted warrants to destroy tobacco, large quantities having been planted in defiance of the law. - p.568-569.
182. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1654.
 June 14, 1654. Account of opposition to troops sent to Winchcombe to destroy tobacco. The people "buy up all the tobacco plants, and declare they will plant again for all that is destroyed." - p.211-212.
 June 30, 1654. Petition of poor people in and near Winchcombe to be allowed to save their crop for that year, promising for the future not to plant without license. The petition was granted. - p.229-230.
183. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1655.
 June 7 1655. Reasons offered to the Commissioners appointed to execute the Act against the planting of tobacco; why no tobacco should be planted in England. - p.201.
 June 7, 1655. Order to enforce in certain counties act of Apr. 1, 1652, prohibiting the planting of tobacco. - p.201.
 Mar. 27, 1655. Tobacco prohibition to be enforced after reasonable warning. - p.100-101.
184. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Domestic series. 1658-1659.
 June 8, 1658. Act of April 5, 1652, ordering that no tobacco be grown in England, to be enforced. - p.55.
 July 31, 1658. Account of resistance offered to armed force sent to destroy tobacco. "Ten men could not in 4 days destroy the good tobacco about Cheltenham." - p.105.
185. Mac Innes, C. M. The early English tobacco trade. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., 1926. 195p.
 Contains a detailed history of the prohibition of tobacco planting in England and the struggle against it, and an account of its limitation in Virginia. - Chap. 4-6.
186. Stock, Leo Francis, ed. Proceedings and debates of the British Parliaments respecting North America. Washington, D. C., Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, March 1924. 2v.
 Prohibition of tobacco planting in England and Ireland, bills and debates: v.1, 1621, p.30,31,39; 1650, p.215; 1652, p.228,229; 1660,

p.282-286; 1661, confirmatory, p.290,291; 1663, enforcement, p.312n., 318; 1671 in Commons, p.370-372,374,376,377,380; 1671 in Lords and conference, p.380,384,386,391,395,397; 1680, continuation, p.421,422; 1685, reviving, p.423,426,428,432. - v.2, 1693, continuation, p.67, 71,76,78,80,81; 1700, p.363,369-372.

IRELAND

187. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Ireland. 1625-1632.

[Jan.6] 1631. The proclamation of Jan. 6, 1631, against the planting of tobacco to be rigidly enforced. "The plant is to be destroyed wherever it is found and the planters are to be punished." - p.597.

ITALY

188. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del regno d'Italia. 1861-1925. Roma, Libreria dello stato [1861]-1925.

July 13, 1862. No. 710. Legge sulla privativa dei sali e tabacchi. - v.4, p.1543-1557.

Establishes a government monopoly of tobacco and grants to the Minister of Finance for a period of five years power to determine the number of plants to be cultivated.

Amended by law of June 15, 1865, no.2396,-v.12, p.1657-1663.

Nov. 9, 1862. No.980. Regio decreto che approva il regolamento per l'esecuzione della legge 13 luglio 1862 sulla privativa dei sali e tabacchi. - v.5, p.3048-3088.

Contains regulations for putting into effect the government tobacco monopoly established by law of July 13, 1862. Tobacco may only be grown by licensed planters in certain provinces, under certain conditions.

Amended by Feb. 28, 1864, no.1717.-v.9, p.351-367.

June 15, 1865. No.2398. Regio decreto que approva il regolamento per l'esecuzione della legge sulla privativa dei sali e tabacchi. - v.12, p.1681-1746.

Establishes a state tobacco monopoly. Prohibits tobacco cultivation except by authorization of the state. Limits it to certain provinces and, as a rule, to a minimum quantity of two thousand plants and a maximum of twenty thousand.

July 7, 1868. No.4472. Legge sulla coltivazione del tabacco in Sicilia. - v.22, p.936-939.

Permits tobacco cultivation in Sicily under the jurisdiction of the state.

July 19, 1866. No. 4489. Regio decreto col quale è approvato il regolamento per la coltivazione del tabacco in Sicilia. - v.22, p.1025.

Contains regulations for tobacco cultivation in Sicily and for the obtaining of a license.

Aug. 24, 1868. No.4544. Legge che approva la convenzione per la costituzione di una Regia cointeressata per l'esercizio della privativa dei tabacchi, e l'anticipazione di 180 milioni di lire alla Finanza dello stato. - v.22, p.1223-1245.

Makes legal an agreement made on July 25, 1868, whereby the tobacco monopoly is leased to a private company for a period of fifteen years. The terms of the agreement are given.

Dec.23, 1883. No. 1769 (3. series) Regio decreto concernante alcune disposizioni riguardanti il monopolio dei tabacchi. - v.70, p.4098-4099.

Government resumes direct control of the tobacco monopoly.

March 16, 1884. No.2555 (3. series) Regio decreto que istituisce un consiglio tecnico per l'amministrazione dei tabacchi. - v.71, p.663-666.

Establishes a Tobacco Council for the administration of the monopoly.

Repealed by Act of Feb. 11, 1886, no. 2676 (3.series) which re-organizes the Tobacco Council; modified by subsequent decrees.

189.Madsen, A. W. The state as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.

An account of the State tobacco monopoly in Italy, its organization, financial results, factory conditions, export trade and prices, etc. The selling price is fixed by parliament. Consumption is limited, the treasury receipts are moderate; the quality of the leaf is poor; wages are low and labor conditions unsatisfactory. - p.105-127.

JAPAN

190. Japan. Department of finance. A short account of the tobacco monopoly in Japan. [Tokio, Government printing office, 1905] 46p.

Contains the text of the tobacco monopoly law and detailed regulations for its operation. The government annually fixes the kinds of tobacco to be cultivated, the area of land to be placed under cultivation and the purchase prices of leaf tobacco.

191. Japan. Department of finance. The twenty-sixth financial and economic annual 1926. Tokyo, Govt. printing office [1927] 228p.

" In 1898 ... the Leaf-Tobacco Monopoly Law was put into operation. In 1904 with a view to enforcing stricter control ...the Leaf-Tobacco Monopoly Law was replaced by the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly Law, which is the law still in force. According to the provisions of this law, the cultivation of leaf tobacco is permitted to private individuals who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the leaf-tobacco gathered by them is taken over by the

Government, suitable compensation being paid for it according to its quality, and is manufactured at Government factories; and the manufactured article is sold at fixed prices by dealers licensed by the Government." - p.42.

192. Madsen, A. W. The state as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.

Origin and development of the tobacco monopoly in Japan. The growers must obtain special licenses, and under the license are subject to stringent rules and regulations. The retail price list is established and published by the government. - p.149-167.

193. Payen, M. E. Les monopoles. Paris, Octave Doin et fils, 1920. 417p.

In 1898 a law was passed in Japan establishing a state monopoly on tobacco leaves. In 1904 it was replaced by a complete monopoly of tobacco cultivation, manufacture and sale. No tobacco may be planted without the authorization of the State. The total crop is purchased by the State. The results of the monopoly, according to the author, have been very satisfactory. - p.357.

MONTENEGRO

194. State control of tobacco growing in Montenegro. (In International institute of agriculture. International review of the science and practice of agriculture, year 7, no. 1, Jan. 1916, p.78-79)

A State department for the control of the tobacco industry in Montenegro was created by a law of 1903, and a monopoly was granted to an Italian company for a period of 25 years. "The department has the right to determine "the area to be planted in tobacco each year ... and the quality to be cultivated in each particular locality."

NYASALAND

195. The growing and purchase of manufactured tobacco. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v.116, new series, no.1533, Apr. 15, 1926, p.437)

The tobacco ordinance, no. 5 of 1926, provides for the appointment of a native Tobacco Board to supervise and assist native tobacco growers, and prohibits any native from growing tobacco for sale, unless he is registered in accordance with the ordinance.

PALESTINE

196. Gt. Brit. Colonial office. Report of the High commissioner on administration of Palestine, 1920-1925. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1925. 59p.

Under the Turks a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco was vested in the tobacco regie, and the cultivation of tobacco was

prohibited in several parts of the Turkish Empire, including Palestine, except in a few villages in the north. This monopoly was abolished in 1921, with the approval of the British government. Two years of experimenting with the help of the Department of Agriculture brought very satisfactory results. In 1924 thousands of acres were devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, and it is probable that it will become one of the chief sources of agricultural wealth in Palestine. "When account is taken of ... the advantage to agriculturists, the employment offered in industry, the revenue accruing to the state, and the cheapening of the commodity to the people, what has occurred in Palestine may furnish to political economists yet another example of the evils of monopoly."

197. Tobacco ordinance, 1925. (In Official Gazette of the government of Palestine, extra., April 18, 1925, p.190-201)

The Tobacco Ordinance, no. 8 of 1925, which was published in the Official Gazette Extraordinary of January 6, 1925, is promulgated in revised form in this issue. It amends and consolidates the law with regard to the regulation of the growing, manufacture, sale and taxation of tobacco. Every grower must declare before June 1 of each year the area planted in tobacco, and must uproot and destroy all tobacco stalks not later than November first. All tobacco must be registered and inspected and may be sold only to a licensed dealer or manufacturer and in prescribed quantities. A license is required for the import or export of tobacco.

POLAND

198. Order of the Minister of Finance with respect to the cultivation of tobacco during the year 1925. Dec. 6, 1924. (In International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural legislation, 1925, p.358-363)

This order regulates tobacco growing in Poland in accordance with articles 6 and 7 of the law of June 1, 1922. "Premiums will at the time of delivery of the crop to the Treasury be awarded to the planters of the best tobacco cultivations."

199. Regulations governing tobacco growing in Poland. (In U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 20, 1923, p.473)

"Previous rulings whereby farmers in Poland were authorized to grow tobacco if they would secure their seedlings from the government only, and would sell their entire crop to the state at a price fixed by the latter, have been modified. The Ministry of Finance now provides that tobacco grown under permits, while it may not be sold or given away to private consumers, may be retained by the grower for his own personal use, and is not subject to compulsory purchase by the government. The area for this purpose is not to exceed 10 square meters for each planter."

200. Tobacco growing regulations. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. v.108, new series, no. 1321, Mar. 23, 1922, p.313)

The growing of tobacco in former Congress Poland and in Galicia for personal use is prohibited. Permits for growing tobacco in the districts fixed by the Minister of Finance will be issued only to persons planting an area of not less than 500 square meters. The whole tobacco crop must be handed over to the monopoly at a fixed price.

201. Ustawa z dnia 1 czerwca 1922 r. o monopolu tytoniowym. (In Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, 29 czerwca, 1922, no.47 [Item]409, p.740-745)

Establishes a government monopoly of tobacco in Poland, which controls production.

RUMANIA

202. Busuiocescu, Demeter. Das tabakmonopol in Rumänien. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1905. 144p.

A short account of the development and of the financial and economic importance of the tobacco monopoly in Rumania. Production and prices are controlled. The author concludes that the establishment of the monopoly has increased the quantity and improved the quality of the tobacco produced in Rumania at the same time as it has added to the government revenue.

SALVADOR

203. Martin, Percy F. Salvador of the twentieth century. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 328p.

"Under the old régime a general system was subscribed, and scrupulously adhered to, which precluded people from raising tobacco, except when they should obtain a licence to do so from the authorities; and the growers ... were bound to deliver the entire crop, after it had been dried and prepared, into the Government factories at a stipulated rate per pound; it was then retailed to the community at a fixed price ... The Government of Salvador of recent years had adopted quite different methods, and has done much to encourage the industry."- p.236-237.

SWITZERLAND

204. Culture du tabac et autres cultures dont les produits ne servent pas à l'alimentation. Décision du département suisse de l'économie publique du mars 1918. (In Recueil officiel des lois et ordonnances de la Confédération Suisse, n.s., v.34, no.16, Mar. 13, 1918, p.359)

The amount of tobacco planted in 1917 is not to be exceeded in following years as long as there is a dearth of food products. Culture of tobacco or of any other non-food-producing plants may be further reduced, if necessary.

205. Décision du département suisse de l'économie publique relative à la culture du tabac et autres cultures dont les produits ne servent pas à l'alimentation. Mar. 29, 1917. (In Recueil officiel des lois et ordonnances de la Confédération Suisse, n.s., v.33, no.15, Apr. 4, 1917, p.167)
No more tobacco to be planted in 1917 than in 1916. The cantons are authorized to order a reduction in acreage of all crops not used for provisioning the country.

TUNIS

206. Décret relatif à l'extension de la culture du tabac en Tunisie. Apr. 5, 1922. (In International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1922, p.211-219)
Prohibits the cultivation of tobacco without the authorization of the government, and on less than 10 ares of land.

UNITED STATES

207. Beer, George Louis. The old colonial system 1669-1754. New York, The Macmillan company, 1912. 32v.

Chap. 7, Virginia and Maryland, contains a summary of the attempts to control tobacco cultivation from 1661 to 1666. - v.2, p.117-124.

208. Gt. Brit. Privy council. Acts of the Privy council of England. Colonial series ... vol. I-VI. A.D. 1613-1783. Hereford, Printed for H. M. Stationery office by Anthony Brothers, limited etc. 1908-12. 6v.
July 31, 1640. Account of stinting of tobacco in Virginia in 1639 and request that arrearages of quit rents be remitted because of it. Maryland asked to restrict production but it was decided that it would not adopt that policy for two years. - "I, no.473.
June 29, 1662. Authorizes a conference of representatives of Virginia and Maryland to consider a cessation in tobacco planting. - v.1, no.566.

See also Oct. 5, 1664. - v.1, no.636.

Nov. 25, 1664. The Committee of Plantations report "That the proposal touching a cessation, stint or limitation of planting tobacco in the said Plantations [Virginia and Maryland] is inconvenient both to the planters and his Majesties customes." - v.1, no.639.

See also Oct. 16, 1667. (v.1, no.729), and Oct. 25, 1667 (v.1, no.733)

209. Kerr, Charles, ed. History of Kentucky by William Elsey Connelley ... and E. M. Coulter. Chicago, New York, American Historical Society, 1922. 5v.

The romance of tobacco and its early introduction in Kentucky by Samuel H. Halley. - v.2, p.1162-1176.

After 1620 there was a general downward trend of prices of tobacco, particularly in Virginia and Maryland. "Unsuccessful attempts were made from time to time, particularly in the years 1666 and 1667,

through the colonial assemblies, to get the planters of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina to cease planting altogether for a single season, but mutual jealousy and suspicion frustrated the plan. Another method resorted to was to limit by statute, not the acres but the maximum number of plants each planter might cultivate", but without result in bringing about higher prices. "There was continuous legislation designated to regulate the size and weight of casks or hogsheads, the places of storage, the manner of inspection, and the methods of packing and shipping abroad."

An account is given of the destruction of tobacco plants in Virginia in 1682 and in Maryland in 1732, and of the state inspection regulations in Kentucky.

Connecticut.

210. Davis, I. G., and Manchester, Allen. A discussion of tobacco acreage reduction in the Connecticut Valley. Storrs, Conn., 1926. 7p. (Conn. Agricultural college. Extension service. Bul. 94)

Recommends a permanent acreage reduction of twenty per cent as well as temporary reductions, but urges caution in the carrying out of both schemes.

Florida

211. Davis, William Watson. The civil war and reconstruction in Florida. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1913. (Studies in history, economics and public law. Ed. by the faculty of political science of Columbia university. v.53, whole no. 131)

"Early in 1863 an attempt was made in the legislature to check somehow by law the planting of cotton and tobacco. The attempt failed ... By statute of December 3rd, 1863, [the legislature] tried by law to regulate planting. It was enacted that no more than one acre of cotton per laborer employed or one-quarter of an acre of tobacco, should be planted ... The law exempted from its operations those who would manufacture all the cotton which they raised and would sell both to the people of the state at a rate fixed by the commissioners of the Confederate government." - p.210.

212. Florida. Laws, statutes, etc. Acts and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Florida ... 1863. Pub. by authority of law. Tallahassee, Office of the Floridian & Journal, 1863.

Dec. 3, 1863. Chap. 1422 (no.39) An act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco during the continuance of the present war.

Restricts the land to be planted in cotton to one acre for each hand employed between the ages of fifteen and sixty or for every two hands between sixty and seventy or between nine and fifteen; only one quarter of an acre of land per hand to be planted in tobacco. Exempt from the provisions of the law are planters manufacturing their own cotton and selling it to the people of the state at a rate fixed by the commissioners.

213. Rerick, Rowland H. Memoirs of Florida. Atlanta, Ga., Southern Historical Association, 1902. 2v.

In 1863 a law was passed prescribing how much cotton and tobacco each planter should be allowed to raise, in order to compel more attention to food products - one-acre of cotton for each of two hands owned or employed, and one quarter acre of tobacco per hand, "except where the planter manufactured his own cotton or sold the same at the prices fixed by the State or Confederate States laws." - v.1, p.268.

Kentucky

214. Kentucky. Laws, statutes, etc. The Statute law of Kentucky ... by William Littell. Frankfort, (Ken.) Printed for William Hunter [etc.] 1809-1819. 5v.

Dec. 18, 1792. An act prescribing the mode of appointing inspectors of tobacco, hemp and flour. - v.1, chap. 58.

A note enumerates the various inspection acts passed in Kentucky from 1792 to 1807, inclusive, including those dealing with the inspection of cotton and of beef and pork.

Feb. 24, 1808. An act to repeal the law authorizing the classing of tobacco in this Commonwealth. - v.3, chap. 527.

No tobacco refused by inspectors may be burnt, but must be returned to owner to be disposed of as he may deem fit.

Louisiana

215. Martin, François-Xavier. A general digest of the acts of the legislatures of the late territory of Orleans and of the State of Louisiana ... Published under a resolve of the legislature. New Orleans, Printed by Peter K. Wagner, 1816. 2v.

Mar. 20, 1816. No. 44. Provides for the inspection of tobacco and grants to inspectors the right to burn unmerchantable tobacco.- v.2, p.470-474.

Maryland

216. Archives of Maryland. Baltimore, Maryland historical society.

July 4, 1641. Instructions to sheriff of St. Maries to see that every hand planting tobacco shall plant and tend two acres of corn. - v.3, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1636-1667, p.98.

September 1657. Concerning ground leaves. - v.1, Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Jan. 1637/8-Sept. 1664, p.360.

Establishes a fine of one thousand pounds of tobacco and cask for every hogshhead or cask of tobacco packed with ground leaves or seconds.

April, 1658. An act prohibiting ground leaves and seconds.-v.1, Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, January 1637/8-Sept. 1664, p.372.

No person to make or cause to be made any ground leaves or seconds upon any pretence whatsoever.

Revived in September, 1664. - p.536-7.

Nov. 16, 1664. A representation of the necessitie of lessening the quantity of tobacco and proposalls most humbly offered for the effecting it.-v.3, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1636-1667, p.503,506.

Nov. 19, 1664. Answer of Lord Baltimore objecting to the restriction of the planting of tobacco in Maryland. - v.3, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1636-1667, p.506-510.

Nov. 25, 1664. No cessation or limitation to be imposed on the planting of tobacco.-v.3, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1636-1667, p.510-512.

April-May 1666. An act for encouragement of trade.- v.2, Proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, April 1666-June 1676; p.143.

No tobacco to be planted in Maryland between Feb. 1, 1666, and Feb. 1, 1667.

Oct. 17, 1666. No tobacco to be planted between Feb. 1, 1666, and Feb. 1, 1667.-v.3, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1636-1667, p.558-560.

1667. An account of the agreement entered into by the province of Maryland, Virginia and Carolina to prohibit the planting of tobacco during the year 1667, and the complaint made by the governor and council of Virginia against Lord Baltimore who refused to allow the curtailment to be carried out in Maryland.-v.5, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland 1667-1687/8, p.5-9.

Lord Baltimore's answer to the above complaint, giving reasons for his decision. - v.5, p.15-19.

A memorial signed by Maryland traders asks that the law limiting the number of tobacco plants to be tended by any one person in one year to seven thousand be continued, and asserts that a similar law had been in existence in Virginia for many years.-v.38, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1694-1729, p.441.

((July 28?) 1721. Bill for preventing the making of trashy tobacco and for bettering the staple of this province. Passed.-v.34, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1720-23, p.149.

See also p.157,161,212,217,235,242; amended, pp.276,281,288,290, 292,300,311,317,319,327,329; bill to repeal act passed by Lower House, p.415,416; rejected by Upper House, p.343,417; supplementary act proposed by Lower House, p.369,439,444,448,450; rejected by Upper House, p.375,454; new bill proposed by Upper House, p.384,462; rejected by Lower House, p.387,462,464; bad tobacco destroyed in England, p.485, 488,601.

August, 1721. Chap. 8. An act for preventing the making of trashy tobacco and for the bettering the staple of this province.- v.38, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1694-1728 p.290-294.

Prohibits the tending and curing of seconds, suckers and ground leaves and the packing of trashy tobacco.

Explanatory act passed Feb. 1721/2, chap. 17, p.300-305.

May 21, 1726. Letter sent to the assembly of Virginia asking what legislation is proposed with regard to restricting the planting of tobacco.-v.25, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1698-1731, p.454.

July 20, 1726: Reply of Virginia, enclosing a copy of the bill proposing restriction of tobacco planting. - v.25, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1698-1731, p.458.

July 20, 1726. Bill for advancing the staple of tobacco reread in Lower House. It was decided that all tobacco in excess of eight thousand plants be destroyed. - v.35, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1724-1726, p.548.

July 23, 1726. Bill amended by Upper House and clause directing the destruction of tobacco plants in excess of eight thousand deleted. Deduction thereafter to be made reduced to ten per cent instead of one third part. - v.35, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1724-1726, p.560.

For stages of bill see p.453,481,483,485,507,510,517,532,551, 559.

1726. Chap. 11. An act for the further encouragement of tillage and husbandry. - v.36, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, July 1727-Aug,1729, p.597 (not previously printed)

Exempts from taxation for ten years settlers from Wales and their servants provided that during that period they do not plant or tend tobacco; the act to be in force from March 25, 1727, to March 25, 1737.

October 10-30, 1727. Chap. 7. An act concerning tobacco.- v.36, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, July 1727-Aug. 1729, p.86-89.

No ground leaves or other unmerchantable tobacco to be used as legal tender; all tobacco must be ready for shipment on the last day of May each year; number of provisions for improving the quality of tobacco; act to be in force three years.

Repealed in part by Chap. 10, 1728.

Expired Oct. 30, 1730.

Oct. 2-Nov. 2, 1728. Chap. 2. An act for improving the staple of tobacco. - v.36, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1727-29, p.266-275.

Limits the production of tobacco to seven thousand plants for each taxable adult labourer and to three thousand five hundred plants for labourers between the ages of twelve and sixteen. Special provisions are made for unmarried women and men employing no help. The act is to be in force until May 31, 1732.

July 11-Aug. 8, 1732. Chap. 8. An act to prevent cutting up tobacco plants, destroying of tobacco and tobacco houses; and for ascertaining the punishment of criminals guilty of the said offences.- v.37, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, May 1730-Aug. 1732, p.530.

Provides a penalty for the wanton destruction of tobacco plants during a period of three years.

Continued by chap. 5 of 1736; chap. 5 of 1740; chap. 11 of 1747; and made perpetual by chap. 7, 1751.

217. Maryland, Laws, statutes, etc. Laws of Maryland at large, with proper indexes ... by Thomas Bacon. Annapolis, Printed by Jonas Green, 1765. Oct. 23, 1640. Chap. 10. An act touching tobaccos.

The first inspection law. It provides for the inspection of all tobacco to be exported and for the burning of bad tobacco, ground leaves, second crop leaves, etc.

May 1, 1666. Chap. 21. An act for the encouragement of trade.

Prohibits the planting of tobacco from Feb. 1, 1666, till Feb. 1, 1667. Dissented to by Lord Baltimore.

Repealed by Act of June 15, 1676, chap. 2.

June 16, 1730. Chap. 7. An act for improving the staple of tobacco, and for continuing part of an act ascertaining the guage and tare of tobacco hogsheads; and to prevent cropping, cutting and defacing tobacco taken on board ships or vessels upon freight; and for laying impositions on tobacco per the hogshead, for the support of government, and for the encouraging settlements in this province, by ascertaining the manner of paying his Lordship's alienation fines and quit-rents for the term therein proposed; and for the taking off the three-pence per hogshead formerly raised for the public charge.

"Such parts of this Act as related to the restraining the number of tobacco plants to be planted, etc., was to continue in force 'til the 29th September 1731."

Aug. 8, 1732. Chap. 8. An act to prevent cutting up tobacco plants, destroying of tobacco and tobacco houses, and for ascertaining the punishment of criminals guilty of the said offences. To be in force for 3 years.

Continued by 1736, ch. 5; 1740 Ch. 5; Expired in 1744.

June 4, 1744. Chap. 5. An act to prevent the cutting up tobacco plants, destroying of tobacco and tobacco houses; and for ascertaining the punishment of criminals guilty of the said offences. Provides a penalty for destroying tobacco plants. Law to remain in force for three years.

Continued for three years by 1747 chap. 11; made perpetual by 1751, chap. 7.

April 27, 1658. Chap. 4. An act prohibiting ground-leaves and seconds.

To be in force three years. Continued by various acts until repealed by 1676, chap. 2.

May 6, 1736. Chap. 20. An act to prevent the making of seconds.

To be in force three years. Expired in 1740.

218. Mereness, Newton D. Maryland as a proprietary province. New York, The Macmillan company, 1901. 530p.

Chap. 4, The Industrial Development, contains an account of the tobacco industry in Maryland and the various attempts made to limit the production of tobacco in the province. - p.104-117.

219. Sioussat, St. George Leakin. Economics and politics in Maryland, 1720-1750, and the public services of Daniel Dulany the elder. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, June-July, 1903. 84p. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in historical and political science. Series XXI, nos. 6-7)

"In Maryland ... at the time of the Revolution of 1689, all laws to control the production and export of tobacco had expired, failed to pass, or proved ineffective ... The most feasible remedies which lay within the power of the Colonial legislatures were thought to be these: The establishment of a limited number of ports, to which all tobacco intended for export must be brought for inspection; the prohibition of adulteration by mixing 'trash' or poor leaves with the good; and a reduction in the amount of tobacco produced. These seem simple measures, but it was not until 1747 that a thoroughly successful law was passed by the Maryland Assembly." - p.12.

In 1729 the London tobacco merchants advised the planters of Maryland to reduce the quantity of tobacco produced "by planting less every year, by destroying every year all the trash and mean tobacco, by forbearing to plant every fourth or fifth year." - p.31-32.

In 1733 a law relating to bills of credit was passed in which it was provided that: "Through the County Clerks the Commissioners were to issue to each master of a family 30 shillings in bills for each 'taxable'. In return, every such master was to burn, in the presence of tobacco burners appointed by this act, 150 pounds of tobacco for each taxable to them belonging in the year 1734, and the like quantity in the year 1735, on penalty of 20s. currency for every 150 pounds of tobacco omitted; the result obviously aimed at by this remarkable provision was the destruction of trashy tobacco." - p.44.

Pages 68-75 contain a brief outline of the gradual transference of the tobacco trade from Maryland to Virginia, due in part to "the lack of restraint and the unwillingness of the people at large to submit to any," and an outline of the preliminaries that led up to the law of 1747 for amending the staple of tobacco which was amended and continued in 1753 and 1763, as well as a brief resumé of the last-mentioned law.

Massachusetts

220. Massachusetts (Colony) Records of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Printed by order of the legislature. Ed. by N. A. Shurtleff. Boston, W. White, printer to the Commonwealth, 1853-54.

May 28, 1629. No tobacco to be planted except a little for cases of necessity and that only to be used by old men. - p.403.

North Carolina

221. The State records of North Carolina. Published under the supervision of the trustees of the public libraries, by order of the General assembly. Goldsboro, N. C., Nash brothers, printers; [etc., etc.] 1886-1907. 26v. (Title varies: v.1-10, The colonial records ... collected and ed. by William L. Saunders; v.11-26, The state records ... collected and ed. by Walter Clark)

1774. Chap. 4. An act to amend the staple of tobacco, and prevent frauds in his Majesty's customs. - v.23, p.948-952.

Provides for the annual inspection of tobacco to be exported and for the destruction of all that is unmerchantable.

1777. Chap. 12. An act to amend the staple of tobacco, and prevent frauds. - v.24, p.104-109.

Tobacco to be inspected and poor tobacco to be destroyed. No slaves in certain specified counties to cultivate any tobacco under penalty of five pounds for every five hills cultivated.

Amended by law of 1779, chap. 9; Repealed by act of Dec. 22, 1787, chap. 3, and replaced by an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco in this state.

Virginia

222. Bruce, Philip Alexander. Economic history of Virginia in the seventeenth century. New York, Macmillan and co., 1895. 2v.

A law of 1619 provided for the burning of all tobacco of inferior grade. "This was the institution of the first general inspection law in Virginia." -v.1, p.254.

The history of tobacco cultivation and of the numerous attempts made to control and regulate its production is to be found in volume 1, p.160-566.

223. Cabell, N. F. Early history of agriculture in Virginia. Printed by Lemuel Towers, Washington, D. C. [n.d] 4lp.

"It was in the time of Sir Thomas Dale (1610-1616) that its [tobacco] cultivation began to creep in and to obstruct their crops of corn, whence he made a law that no tobacco should be set till such a proportion of corn-ground for the master and each servant had been first prepared and planted. And this was the first beginning and essay towards making tobacco here ..." - p.16.

"By limiting the quantity raised, the authorities hoped not only to direct the attention of planters to the growth of other commodities, but to the improvement of the quality of this, which had become not only their principal staple, but was used as the very currency of the country. Thus, in 1621, it was ordered 'that for every head they should plant but 1,000 plants of tobacco, and upon each plant 9 leaves, which will be about 100 lbs. weight.' This restriction must have been badly observed; for in 1628 it was permitted to take 12 leaves instead of 25 or 30, as heretofore; and 1629, to raise 3,000 plants per poll, and 1,000 each for women and children. The next year this was reduced to 2,000 and in 1631 'no seconds were to be tended.' ... In 1632 the above figure was further reduced to 1500 ... In 1640 it was ordered that all which on inspection proved bad, and one-half the good should be burnt. And in 1666, when all markets were glutted, it was determined that, for one year planting should be wholly suspended. At length the evil of over-production was left to cure itself." - p.19.

224. Doyle, J. A. English colonies in America ... New York, Henry Holt & co., 1882-1907. 5v.

V.1, Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas. "To check the over-production of tobacco a clause was inserted in all fresh patents of land, binding the holder to cultivate a certain quantity of other commodities." - p.162.

In 1619 a dispute arose about the tobacco duty and was settled by a compromise. "The Company paid the increased duty in consideration of all tobacco culture being forbidden in the Kingdom. Two years later a monopoly of the tobacco trade was granted to certain private persons, and by their request a proclamation was issued limiting the importation of tobacco from Virginia and the Somers Islands to fifty-five thousand pounds." When the Company decided that the whole amount should be exported from the Somers Islands and that the Virginian tobacco should be sent to the Netherlands, the sending of any tobacco to foreign markets was prohibited. In 1621, though the monopoly and the prohibition of exportation to a foreign country were maintained, the quantity of tobacco that could be exported was no longer limited. - p.166.

In 1622 a contract was made between the Virginia Company and the crown in accordance with which it was agreed: "1) That no tobacco should be grown in England or imported by any person except the Virginia and Somers Island Companies; 2) That ... the Company should grant the King a third of the proceeds of all their tobacco; 3) That they should also import not more than sixty, nor less than forty, thousand pounds of Spanish tobacco." - p.174-175.

"The legislature of Virginia made constant efforts to limit the production of tobacco ... In 1623 it had become an established custom among the planters to make their contracts and to keep their accounts in tobacco instead of money." In spite of a law of 1633 enforcing cash payment, "tobacco became ultimately the recognized currency of Virginia." In 1629 an act was passed forbidding newcomers to plant tobacco and limiting the planters to two thousand plants. Four years later they were limited to fifteen hundred plants. In 1631 the Virginian legislature fixed the price of tobacco at sixpence a pound. This was raised to ninepence two years later. "In 1639 a still further limitation was introduced, and it was resolved to copy the policy of the Dutch spice growers and to enhance the value of the crop by destroying half of it." - p.193-194.

In the early sixties the above system of restriction of production failed, "as it was impossible to induce Maryland to act in cooperation. Attempts were made to persuade the Commissioners for Plantations to forbid all exportation for a year except during a limited period, but they refused to do so. And the Virginia tobacco planter was once more exposed to the evils of over-production and competition. - p.234.

In 1682(?)* a bill was introduced into the assembly providing for the temporary suspension of tobacco-planting, but it was not passed. The advocates of suspension assembled and cut down the tobacco crop on several plantations. - p.261.

*See Virginia. Laws, statutes, etc. The statutes at large ... by William Waller Hening, v.2, p.562.

225. Fiske, John. Old Virginia and her neighbors. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and company, 1898. 2v.

A very brief summary of the attempts made to control tobacco cultivation in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina between 1662 and 1666. - v.2, p.51-52.

226. Gt. Brit. Privy council. Acts of the Privy council of England. Colonial series ... vol. I-VI. A.D. 1613-1783. Hereford, Printed for H.M. Stationery office by Anthony brothers, limited [etc.]. 1908-12. 6v.

Aug. 6, 1628. Instructions to Governor Harvie of Virginia: "And whereas your Tobacco falleth everie day more and more to a baser price, we require you to use your best endeavour to cause the people there to apply themselves to the raiseing of more Staple Commodities, as Hemp and fflax, and rape seed and madder ... Lykewise everie Plantation to plant a proportion of vines, answerable to their numbers, and to plant mulburry trees, and to attend silke wormes." - v.1, no.211.

227. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of State papers. Colonial series. Preserved in the Public record office ... [v.1-27] London, 1860-1926. 27v.

July 6, 1654. A petition of merchants, traders and planters in Barbadoes and Virginia begged that a day be appointed for them to offer some reasons against the sale of tobacco planted in England. "Commissioners were appointed to put in force the Act of Parliament of 1652, prohibiting the planting of tobacco in England and some 1,100 acres of land intended for tobacco was converted into tillage. Are informed that some malicious spirits have opposed the act and addressed his Highness to suspend the power of the Commissioners, the evil effects of which are set forth." - 1574-1660, p.417.

March 6, 1655. Petition of Samuel Mathews, on behalf of the inhabitants of Virginia, to the Lord Protector. "Notwithstanding the planting of tobacco in England has been prohibited by several acts of Parliament, and by a late ordinance of his Highness, far greater quantities of ground are being prepared in England for that purpose than ever. Prejudice to trade, customs, and excise." Asks for consideration for Virginia. - 1574-1660, p.422.

Mar. 6, 1655. Another petition asking for total suppression of tobacco planting in England. - 1574-1660, p.422.

Mar. 24, 1655. Reasons for prohibiting tobacco planting in England. - 1574-1660, p.423.

May 20, 1658. Order of the Council of State. Act of April 1, 1652, to be put into effectual execution in answer to the petition from Virginia asking for the prohibition of tobacco planting in England. - 1574-1660, p.465-466.

Aug. 3, 1658. Order of the Council of State. Similar to above, with special reference to Gloucestershire. - 1574-1660, p.467.

228. Gt. Brit. Public record office. Calendar of state papers. Colonial series. America and West Indies.

Articles of agreement were signed at a conference held on May 12, 1663, by the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, not to plant any

tobacco in either colony for one year after June 20, 1664. - 1661-1668, p.132.

"Cessation from planting tobacco in 1667 granted by Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina. - 1661-1668, p.400.

A letter of July 9, 1680, from Colonel Nicholas Spencer to Mr. Secretary Coventry contains an address to the King, imploring a cessation of planting tobacco in the year 1681 in order to raise the price of tobacco and to encourage the planting other crops. - 1677-1680, p.569.

Account of tobacco riots in Gloucester County, Virginia, and in the county of New Kent in 1682, in an attempt "to force a law of their own wills that no tobacco should be planted this year." In an hour's time as many plants were destroyed as would have kept twenty men employed for a whole summer. - 1681-1685, p.226-229, 231-232, 237-238.

In May, 1683, it was reported that the riots were over and the country quiet. - 1681-1685, p.434.

A letter from the Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Nott, dated March 1, 1706, instructs him to do all he can to discourage the planting of cotton and flax in Virginia "by all lawful ways and means, and particularly not to pass any law or do any act in council to promote the same." - 1706-1708, p.63.

229. Neill, Edward D. History of the Virginia Company of London, with letters to and from the first colony never before printed. Albany, N. Y., Joel Munsell, 1869. 432p.

Tobacco planting restricted by the Assembly to one hundred plants per head, nine leaves only to be left on each plant. A merchantable rate for corn and the keeping of every man to his own trade also used as measures for preventing excessive tobacco planting. - p.282.

230. Neill, Edward D. Virginia Carolorum: the colony under the rule of Charles the First and Second, A.D. 1625 - A.D. 1635. Albany, N. Y., Joel Munsell's Sons, 1886. 446p.

"In view of the fact that the Colony was threatened with ruin by the excessive planting of a single staple, tobacco, ... the Assembly enacted that a quantity of flax seed should be brought from England, and distributed in the several counties, to agents, who were authorized to sell it on time to planters, and a premium of three pounds of tobacco was offered to every one who would spin the flax raised, and weave the yarn into cloth, a yard wide; and for every yard of woollen cloth made of yarn spun in the colony, a promise of five pounds of tobacco was offered." - p.227.

The proposition to cease planting tobacco in Virginia during the months of May and June was discussed in 1662, but was not approved. - p.291.

A brief account of the conference between Maryland and Virginia commissioners in the spring of 1663 to discuss the cessation of tobacco planting in 1664 after the 20th of June. "After the discussion it was not considered expedient to take any action upon the subject." - p.304-305.

In 1666 another conference was held at Jamestown of commissioners from Maryland, Virginia and Carolina. "It was agreed that it would be beneficial to trade to suspend the planting of tobacco from the first of February, 1666-7, for one year. - p.316-317.

In April, 1682, an Assembly adjourned, after much debate, without providing any remedy for the excessive production of tobacco. "Early in May a number of persons banded together, and after destroying their own tobacco plants, went to the plantations of their neighbors and cut up their plantings." A brief account is given of the measures taken to punish rioting. - p.394-398.

231. Neill, Edward D. Virginia Vetusta, during the reign of James the First. Albany, N. Y., Joel Munsell's sons, 1885. 216p.

Sir Francis Wyatt arrived at Jamestown as governor of Virginia in October, 1621. "During the first year of his term of office the Colony increased in prosperity ... Steps were taken to reduce the excessive planting of tobacco and improve its quality; an order was given for the raising of corn." - p.118.

232. Northampton county records in seventeenth century. (In Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, v.4, no.4, Apr. 1897, p.405)

A proclamation of Governor Wyatt "dated June 25th, 1641, forbids the planting of more than 1000 plants, by each planter."

233. Osgood, Herbert L. The American colonies in the seventeenth century. New York, The Macmillan company, 1904-1907. 3v.

An account is given of the regulation of the cultivation of tobacco for the purpose of limiting its production and of the laws passed to promote the raising of corn and wheat. - v.3, scattering references.

234. Sanford, Albert H. The story of agriculture in the United States. New York, D. C. Heath & Co., 1916. 394p.

"In 1612, John Rolfe began the cultivation of tobacco." This began to take the place of grain and "Governor Dale made a rule that no one should plant tobacco until he had sowed two acres of grain ... After the great massacre of 1622 ... a law was made requiring each parish or group of farms to support a public granary, to which every person over eighteen years of age must contribute a bushel of grain yearly." The fall in the price of tobacco led to the passing of a number of laws involving inspection and the destruction of tobacco of poor grade, even, later, of half of the good tobacco, or the limiting of the number of leaves that might be gathered from each plant.

235. Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. History of Virginia. Chicago & New York, The American historical society, 1924. 6v.

Bibliography: v.1, p.375-382.

Contents. - I. Colonial period, 1607-1763 by P. A. Bruce. - II. The federal period, 1763-1861, by L. G. Tyler. - III. Virginia since 1861, by R. L. Morton. - IV-VI. Virginia biography, by special staff of writers

In 1613 John Rolfe sent to England the first Virginia tobacco to be exported. This experiment was carried so far by others that after a

few seasons the governor was forced to limit the amount of tobacco to be planted, in order to leave more room for maize. - v.1, p.103.

In May, 1662, the Virginian tobacco planters petitioned the English government for permission to cease the cultivation of tobacco in order to increase its value and purchasing power. The petition was rejected, but two years later, the General Assembly was instructed "to enter into negotiations with Maryland, not for a complete cessation of tobacco tillage in both colonies for a definite period, but for a material reduction in its extent." But the negotiations fell through. - v.1, p.185.

236. Virginia. Laws, statutes, etc. Acts of the general assembly of the State of Virginia, passed at adjourned session, 1863. Richmond, Wm.F. Ritchie, public printer, 1863.

Mar. 12, 1863. Chap. 34. An act to limit the production of tobacco and increase the production of grain. - p.70.

Makes it unlawful for anyone to plant more than twenty-five hundred tobacco plants in one year for each hand employed between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five with the proviso that any planter may plant a crop of ten thousand plants and that no planter may plant more than eight thousand plants. Act to be in force during the war.

237. Virginia. Laws, statutes, etc. The statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session of the legislature in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General assembly of Virginia, passed on the fifth day of February one thousand, eight hundred and eight ... By William Waller Hening ... Richmond [etc] 1819-23. 13v.

Apr. 30, 1628. Concerning the plantinge of tobacco and corn. - v.1, p.130.

A proclamation of the governor directs that only as much tobacco be planted as will not interfere with the production of corn, that plants be set at least four and a half feet apart, and that not more than twelve leaves be gathered from a plant.

Oct. 1629. Act 4. - v.1, p.141.

New comers not to be restrained from planting tobacco the first year.

Oct. 1629. Act 5. - v.1, p.141-142.

Planting of tobacco to be limited to 3000 plants per head, workers in the ground alone considered, 1000 additional plants per poll being allowed for women and children.

Mar. 1629-30. Act 7. - v.1, p.152.

No one to plant or tend more than two thousand tobacco plants for each member of his family, including women and children. Any bad tobacco used as legal tender may be burned and the offender forbidden to plant any more until authorized to do so by the General Assembly.

Feb. 1631-2. Act 16. - v.1, p.161.

Forbids Frenchmen, sent to cultivate vines and who have failed to do so, to cultivate tobacco.

Feb. 1631-2. Act 17. - v.1, p.161

All workers in corn and tobacco to plant five vines per head before March 25 and twenty before the first day of March of the next year.

Feb. 1631-2. Act 21. - v.1, p.164.

No one to plant more than two thousand tobacco plants per member of his household under pain of having his whole crop cut down if he exceed the stipulated amount; every man's crop to be counted by a neighbor or "some sufficient man."

Feb. 1631-2. Act 22. - v.1, p.164.

No one to tend or cause to be tended more than fourteen leaves on any tobacco plant, nor to gather or cause to be gathered more than nine leaves.

Feb. 1631-2. Act 23. - v.1, p.164.

No seconds to be tended, under pain of forfeiture of the whole crop.

Feb. 1631-2. Act 24. - v.1, p.165.

All tobacco to be "taken downe before the end of November, or else not to be adjudged or accounted marchantable."

Feb. 1631-2. Act 25. - v.1, p.165.

Assembly to be called to regulate the planting of tobacco, if the foregoing laws be found defective.

Feb. 1631-2. Act 66. - v.1, p.177.

"All former acts and orders made heretofore by any assembly to be held and accounted repealed and of none effect."

Sept. 1632. Act 20. - v.1, p.188-190.

Tobacco planting limited to 2000 plants per head; planters not to tend more than 14 leaves on one plant nor to gather more than 9 leaves; no seconds or slips to be tended.

Repealed by act 1 of August, 1633. - v.1, p.209-213.

Sept. 1632. Act 21. - v.1, p.190.

Non-merchantable tobacco, used as legal tender, to be burned.

Repealed by act 1 of August, 1633. - v.1, p.209-213.

Sept. 1632. Act 22. - v.1, p.190

Every man working in the ground to plant at least two acres of corn per poll on penalty of forfeiture of his whole tobacco crop.

Feb. 1632-3. Act 1. - v.1, p.203-207.

Bad tobacco to be burned and the planter prevented from planting any more; number of plants per head limited to 1500.

Feb. 1632-3. Act 5. An act for tradesmen to worke on their trades. - v.1, p.208.

Mechanics must work at their trade and are forbidden to plant tobacco or corn.

Aug. 1633. Act 1. An act concerninge the orders about tobacco. - v.1, p.209-213.

Repeals acts 20 and 21 of September 1632; limits number of tobacco plants to 1500 per head.

Aug. 1633. Act 8. - v.1, p.218.

Orders every planter to cultivate hemp and flax.

Jan. 1639-40. Act 1. - v.1, p.224-225.

Enacts that all the bad tobacco of that year and half the good be destroyed; quantity produced to be limited during the next two years to 170 lbs. per poll.

Mar. 1655-6. Act 8. - v.1, p.399.

Penalty of 2000 lbs. of tobacco to be imposed for tneding seconds or slips of tobacco.

Mar. 1657-8. Act 100. - v.1, p.478.

Fine for tending seconds or slips of tobacco increased to 10,000 lbs. of tobacco.

Mar. 1657-8. Act 122. What tobacco is merchantable. - v.1, p.487.

Tobacco mixed with ground leaves no longer merchantable. For the payment of old debts 300 lbs. of tobacco without ground leaves shall be equal to 400 lbs. of tobacco with ground leaves.

Mar. 1657-8. Act 123. None to plant tobaccoe after 10th Julie. - v.1, p.488.

No. tobacco to be planted or replanted after July 10.

Mar. 1658-9. Act 22. Concerning ground leaves. - v.1, p.524.

Provides a penalty for the use of ground leaves as merchantable tobacco.

Mar. 1660-61. Act 39. - v.2, p.32.

Enacts that no tobacco be planted after the last of June, provided that Maryland agree.

Mar. 1661-2. Act 106. Noe tobacco to be planted after the tenth of July. - v.2, p.119.

Mar. 1661-2. Act 107. - v.2, p.119.

Penalty for tending tobacco seconds or slips to be 10,000 lbs. of tobacco; no ground leaves to be sold.

Sept. 1663. Act 12. An act concerning a stint. - v.2, p.190.

Proposes to prohibit the planting of tobacco after June 20, provided that Maryland agree; if not, inhabitants of Virginia to plant when they please, and to tend seconds and slips.

Sept. 1663. - v.2, p.201

At a conference held on May 2, 1663, by commissioners from Virginia and Maryland, it was agreed to prohibit the planting of tobacco after June 20, subject to confirmation by the respective legislatures. Recommended to the consideration of the Assembly on September, 1663. Ordered to be enacted in case Maryland should agree.

Sept. 1664. Act 3. Liberty to plant. - v.2, p.209.

All acts restraining the planting of tobacco repealed in default of any agreement on the subject with the government of Maryland.

Oct. 1665. Act 11. - v.2, p.222.

No seconds or slips to be reckoned as merchantable tobacco.

June 1666. Act 1. An act for a cessation. - v.2, p.224-226.

Maryland having agreed to a suspension of the planting of tobacco for one year on condition that Virginia and Carolina accede to it, it is enacted that no tobacco be planted between February 1, 1666, and February 1, 1667.

Confirmed by act 1 of June, 1666, the colonies of Maryland and Carolina having passed similar laws. - v.2, p.229.

May 10, 1683. Report of the council as to the state of the country from 1680 to 1683. - v.2, p.561-563.

In response to a petition a meeting of the assembly was summoned without order from council in April, 1682, to arrange for a suspension of tobacco planting, but adjourned without action. The inhabitants of certain counties began to cut up tobacco plants, but were stopped by proclamations issued by the deputy governor.

Apr. 1684. Act 2. An act for the better preservation of the peace of Virginia, and preventing unlawfull and treasonable associations. - v.3, p.10-12.

Makes the forcible destruction of tobacco plants an act of treason.

Oct. 1686. Act 7. An act declareing the 107th act of Assembly, made the 23d day of March, 1681-2, to be in force. - v.3, p.33-35.

Act prohibiting the tending of slips or seconds revived; no tobacco to be planted or replanted after the last of June.

Repealed by act 4 of Sept. 1696.

Sept. 1696. Act 4. An act for repealing the prohibition of planting tobacco after the last day of June, annually. - v.3, p.142.

Liberty given to plant tobacco at any time.

Oct. 1705. Chap. 46. An act for improving the staple of tobacco; and for regulating the size and tare of tobacco hogsheads. - v.3, p.435-440.

Tending of tobacco seconds prohibited; any one tending seconds to pay five hundred pounds of tobacco for every tithable person he employs on the plantation.

Nov. 1720. Chap. 5. An act for the more effectual preventing the tending of seconds. - v.4, p.87-89.

A penalty is provided for tending seconds of tobacco; stalks from which tobacco has been cut, to be destroyed within twenty days.

Feb. 1727. Chap. 4. An act for the better and more effectual improving the staple of tobacco. - v.4, p.197.

No provisions given.

Repealed by chap. 1, 1730. - v.4, p.241.

May, 1730. Chap. 1. An act for repealing the act for the better and more effectual improving the staple of tobacco: And for the better execution of the laws now in force against tending seconds: And for the further prevention thereof. - v.4, p.241-244.

Slips and suckers more than nine inches high to be cut up and destroyed by constables annually between July 31 and August 10, and between August 20 and September 10.

Amended by chap. 9 of August 1736. - v.4, p.507.

Oct. 1748. Act 24. An act to prevent the tending of seconds. - v.6, p.51-53.

Penalty provided for tending seconds unless plant has been destroyed before being housed.

Oct. 1748. Chap. 46. An act for encouraging adventurers in iron-works. - v.6, p.137-140.

Tithable persons employed in iron works to be exempt from taxation on condition that they do not plant tobacco.

238. Virginia Assembly of 1641. (In Virginia magazine of history and biography, v.9, no. 1, July, 1901, p.50-59)

Concerninge acts repealed. - p.56-58.

Acts passed since 1632, providing for limitation of production, price-fixing and inspection, repealed in 1641.

239. Virginia company of London. Orders and constitutions, partly collected out of his Majesties Letters Patents ... 1619-1620. [London, 1620] 26p. (Force's collection of historical tracts, v.3, no.6)

"In all Patents or Indentures of Grants of Lands, the Grantees shall covenant to employ their people in great part in Staple Commodities, as Corne, Wine, Silke, Silke grasse, Hempe, Flax, Pitch and Tar, Pot-ashes and Sopc-ashes, Iron, Clap-board, and other Materialls: and not wholly or chiefly about Tobacco, and Sassaphras." - p.21, no.114.

240. Virginia company of London ... The records of the Virginia Company of London [1619-1624] The court book from the manuscript in the Library of Congress. Ed. ... by Susan Myra Kingsbury. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1906. 2v.

March 15, 1619. English tobacco privately planted in spite of a Royal proclamation prohibiting it. - v.1, p.321.

January 1619/20. Pressure brought to bear on the Virginia Company to accept the 12d. customs rate for tobacco; this rate accepted on condition that the King prohibit the production of English tobacco for a period of five years. This was agreed to. - v.1, p.290-291.

June 11, 1621. At a meeting of the Virginia court the question of decreasing or restraining the planting of tobacco was discussed and of how to proportion the amount to be raised per poll. - v.1, p.480-481.

241. Wise, Jennings Cropper. Ye Kingdome of Accawmacke or the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the seventeenth century. Richmond, Va., The Bell book and stationery co., 1911. 406p.

"In 1641, all other crops had been so sadly neglected in favor of tobacco that, on June 25th of that year, in order to encourage more attention to grain and other products, a proclamation was issued forbidding the setting out of more than 1,000 tobacco plants by any one planter; and the commission merchants, buying on foreign accounts, as well as the masters of ships, were prohibited from taking tobacco except from the established warehouses. Such a restriction not only discouraged the planting of tobacco but enabled the customs officers to collect the revenue with ease." - p.237.

YUGOSLAVIA

242. Gt. Brit. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and industrial conditions of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, April, 1921. London, H.M. Stationery office, 1921. 36p.

"A special license must be obtained from the Government to cultivate tobacco, which is sold by the State monopoly only through its own shops or authorised retail sellers, at fixed prices." - p.28.

243. Tobacco and fruit. (In Belgrade Economic and Financial Review, year 1, no.5, Feb, 1924, p.15-19)

"Although the State Monopoly limits the production of tobacco to the amount necessary for home consumption, it is nevertheless on the increase ... it steadily grew until 1923, and in spite of the limited number of permits for growing, the amount of tobacco reached twice that which is necessary to satisfy the needs of the country ... It is probable that free production will come when a reliable group is found to undertake the purchase of the tobacco from the producer and the sale of it abroad."

244. The tobacco monopoly. (In Belgrade Economic and Financial Review, year 1, no. 8-9, May-June, 1924, p.11-17)

An account of the tobacco monopoly in Yugoslavia established by act of March 14, 1890, amended on January 26, 1900, April 11, 1902, and March 23, 1904. "In October each year the Ministry of Finance fixes.. the amount of tobacco necessary for the next year and determines with reference to this figure the acreage which shall be planted with tobacco ... The planter who receives permission to raise tobacco must agree to plant at least one quarter of a hectare and no more than one hectare. The Co-operative Societies can cultivate up to three hectares of tobacco. Preference is given in granting permission to those who have been engaged in growing tobacco for some time and to those who raise tobacco of good quality." Producers must construct within five years a stove for drying tobacco or forfeit their license. Surplus seedlings must be destroyed each year before July first in the presence of an inspector. Tobacco must be planted in regular rows from 40,000 to 90,000 plants per hectare and must be planted out by June 20 each year.

TREES

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

245. Bunge, Alejandro E. La "Tala del olivo", norma de política económica argentina. (In Revista de Economía Argentina, t.19, no. 109, July, 1927, p.13-18)

Reference is made to the prosperity of the province of La Rioja in colonial days, which was due to her magnificent olive trees. These were cut down by a Royal order from Spain, and the province became poor.

GREECE

246. Mahaffy, J. P. Social life in Greece from Homer to Menander. London, Macmillan and co., Ltd., 1925. 495p.

"It was forbidden that any man should cut down more than two olive trees each year because the State of Athens required much olive oil and could produce it of the best quality." - p.403.

IRELAND

247. Ireland. Laws, statutes, etc. The Statutes at Large passed in the parliaments held in Ireland from the third year of Edward the Second, A.D. 1310, to the thirty-ninth year of George the Third, A.D. 1799, inclusive. Pub. by authority. Dublin, Printed by George Grierson, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1786-1799. 19v.

1698. 10 Will. 3. Chap. 12. An act for planting and preserving timber trees and woods. - v.3, p.505-12.

Requires that proprietors and tenants plant a certain number of trees annually, to amount to 260,600 in 31 years; owners of iron works to plant 500 each year.

Amended by 2 Anne, chap. 2.

Explained by 4 Anne, chap. 9, and by 9 Anne, chap. 5.

Repealed in part by 8 Geo. 1, chap. 8.

Repealed by 15 & 16 Geo. 3, chap. 26.

VANILLA

DOMINICA

248. Acts and ordinances of the Colony of the Leeward Islands and of the several presidencies included in the colony ... 1925. Antigua, Govt. print. office, 1926.

Nov. 16, 1925. No. 23 of 1925. The Vanilla Ordinance, 1925.

A close season for reaping, selling or purchasing vanilla may be proclaimed by the Governor. Dealings in immature vanilla are illegal. Vanilla beans or vines not to be transported by road or coastwise except under certain conditions. No vanilla to be bought or sold except at a police station.

MAURITIUS

249. An ordinance n.27 to amend and consolidate the laws on vanilla. Dec. 14, 1915. (In Mauritius Government Gazette, extraordinary, Dec. 14, 1915)

Amends and consolidates previous measures connected with vanilla cultivation. Every vanilla grower must declare to the local police authorities, fifteen days before the harvest, the area of his land under vanilla and the approximate crop he expects.

VINES

SPAIN

250. Recopilacion de leyes de los Reynos de las Indias Mandadas imprimir y publicar por la magestad católica del Rey Don Carlos II. 4. impresion. Hecha de orden del Real y Supremo consejo de las Indias. Madrid, por la Viuda de D. Joaquin Ibarra, 1791. 3v.

1595; Aug. 14, 1620; 1628; May 27, 1631. que los dueños de Viñas paguen á dos por ciento de los frutos. - v.2, p.50.

No license to be granted in Indias Occidentales for planting

vines or for cultivating those already planted. Lib. 4, tit. 17, ley 18.

Ratified by an order to the Viceroy of Mexico, July 21, 1802. (In Biblioteca de legislacion ultramarina, Madrid, Imprenta de J. Martin Algeria, 1846. 6v. - v.6, p.210)

UNITED STATES - Virginia

251. Bruce, Philip Alexander. Economic history of Virginia in the seventeenth century. New York, Macmillan and co., 1895. 2v.

The Assembly of 1619 compelled every householder to plant ten cuttings from vines and to learn to dress a vineyard. - v.1, p.244.

In 1623 a law was passed "that for every four men in the Colony a garden should be laid off to be planted in part in vines." - v.1, p.246.

252. Sanford, Albert H. The story of agriculture in the United States. New York, D. C. Heath & Co., 1916. 394p.

"Frenchmen were brought over to begin grape raising, with a view to the making of wine, and a law was passed compelling every family to raise ten vines and to learn vine-dressing."

253. Virginia. General assembly. Joint committee on the State library. Colonial records of Virginia. Richmond, Va., R. F. Walker, Supt. public printing, 1874. 106p. (Sen. doc. extra.)

Laws passed by the first assembly.

Aug. 2, 1619. Every householder to plant and maintain ten vines yearly. - p.22.

254. Virginia. Laws, statutes, etc. The statutes at large; being a collection of all the laws of Virginia from the first session of the legislature in the year 1619. Published pursuant to an act of the General assembly of Virginia, passed on the fifth day of February one thousand, eight hundred and eight ... By William Waller Hening... Richmond [etc.] 1819-23. 13v.

Sept. 1632. Act 25. - v.1, p.192.

The number of vines to be planted to be twenty per head before March first.

YUGOSLAVIA

255. Gt. Brit. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and industrial conditions in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Jugo-Slavia), dated April, 1924. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1924. 60p.

"On account of the surplus of wine it has been decided not to encourage the planting of vineyards in districts where other crops can be successfully cultivated, in order that the purely wine-growing districts, where the best wines are produced, may have greater encouragement ... An order has been made in accordance with which the poorer qualities of vines are to be eliminated and replaced by good ones within a period of five years." - p.19.

WOOL

AUSTRALIA*

256. The story of "Bawra". (In Commerce and Finance, v.15, no.25, June 23, 1926, p.1228)

A brief outline of the method adopted in Australia to control the surplus production of wool from 1921 to 1924 and to stabilize the market. "By means of artificial control, the wool market was saved from the demoralization that confronted the other great commodity markets after the war."

SPAIN

257. Klein, Julius. The mesta: a study in Spanish economic history 1273-1836. Cambridge, Harvard university press, 1920. 444p. (Harvard economic studies, v.21)

"Spanish merino wool was for generations one of the great staples of commerce during the period when modern Europe was in the making. The history of 'The Honorable Assembly of the Mesta', the Castilian sheep raisers' guild, presents a vivid picture of some six hundred years of laborious effort on the part of one of the great European powers to dominate the production and marketing of that essential raw material." - Author's preface.

GENERAL

258. Culbertson, William S. Raw materials and foodstuffs in the commercial policies of nations. (In American academy of political and social science. Annals, v.112, no.201, March, 1924, p.1-145)

Chapter VI, Government Aid to Producers Affecting International Commerce, contains a few examples of government aid to producers involving price control and control of production: sisal in Yucatan, citrate of lime in Italy, coffee in Brazil, cocoa in Ecuador and currants in Greece. - p.58-66.

9. Hibbard, B. H. The agricultural surplus. (In National association of marketing officials. Seventh annual meeting, 1925. Proceedings, p.60-67)

Industry may control output in order to avoid a surplus, but "agriculture cannot hope to save itself by similar means ... That a surplus of agricultural products is bound to occur at least half the time, and probably much more than half the time, during the next twenty-five years, is so patent as hardly to need demonstration or explanation." The author discusses various suggested methods of dealing with that surplus.

*For other references to the British-Australian Wool Realisation Association see Agricultural Economics Bibliography, no. 12, Government Control of Export and Import in Foreign Countries.

260. Jesness, O. B. The cooperative marketing of farm products, Philadelphia, London & Chicago, J. B. Lippincott company, 1923. 292p.

"No effective way has yet been discovered for limiting production by a farmers' organization except in a very temporary sense ... Farmers may get together ... and resolve to curtail the production of a certain product, but such action if it has any effect at all, is merely temporary in its influence." - p.242-243.

As an example of control of production, the author cites the case of the Burley Tobacco Society which, in 1908, organized a movement "for a cut-out of the crop for that year." It was effective for the time being, but was not attempted again. - p.121.

The tobacco agreement form used in the Burley tobacco district is reproduced on p.265-274.

As a result of an investigation of the California Associated Raisin Company made by the Federal Trade Commission in 1919, "the company was prohibited from limiting the supply of raisins or curtailing the production of raisin grapes," by a court decree rendered on January 18, 1922. - p.246-249.

261. Keynes, J. M. The control of raw materials by governments. (In The Nation and the Athenaeum, v.39, no.10, June 12, 1926, p.267-269)

With the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme as a background, the author supports government curtailment of production in order to protect staple industry "from bankruptcy and the consumer from violent oscillations of price below and above the normal selling price ... The consumer is benefited in the long run ... and the world as a whole is richer."

262. Meredith, Edwin T. Let Government care for surplus. (In Swine World, v.13, no.5, Dec. 1925, p.9-11)

"The great need is that agriculture should be put on a business basis, on the same basis as any other and all other businesses ... I am not in favor of reducing production. I am heartily in favor of maximum production ... but we should have a balanced production; and if the world will not absorb, at the cost of production, plus a profit, our cotton, our wheat, our wool or our corn, then we should most certainly produce enough of these crops to meet our domestic needs, absorbing it at a price that brings to the producer the cost of production plus a profit, and then devote the balance of our time and our energies to producing other crops or articles that the world will absorb, or that this country may absorb to the advantage of its citizens ... The farmers are widely scattered and cannot make proper decisions ... Since the whole people are directly interested, why should not the whole people make the decisions?"

"Decisions for the whole people can be made only through our government, and I urge that we can influence a balanced production by our government fixing one year in advance, for the following year's crops, the minimum price it will guarantee on five fundamental crops, wheat, which is bread, wool and cotton which are clothing, corn which is meat, and sugar, of which we import a very large quantity, and which can be produced in any corn, wool or wheat state and absorb much labor ...

"Suppose after two or three years' experience under the operation of the plan we were faced with a surplus of wheat. We reduce wheat 10 cents per bushel and because we were not producing our needs in wool, raise wool 5 cents per pound. Does anybody doubt that with these positive figures to rely upon many farmers would not switch wheat fields to sheep pastures? That is diversification and they would be doing just what was desired - reducing the production of wheat and increasing the production of wool ...

"No committee would raise prices in the face of a surplus; on the contrary they would cut the price and the actual surplus sold at a loss would justify them to the farmers and all others for having done so. No committee would cut prices in the face of demand and would have the fact of the demand in the premium to which the crop went the previous year to justify an advance in the price offered for its production.

"The prices offered by the government would, after two or three years' experience, be the prices the farmers would have received in any event, as the prices would be fixed in accordance with the law of supply and demand, but the great advantage to the farmer and through him, to business, of such a plan, is that the prices would be fixed in advance of planting and the farmer given a business basis upon which to plan his year's work, instead of planning it as now, against a hope of a high price, which too often is not realized.

GIUM

7. Arrêté portant réglementation de la production agricole dans la partie non occupée du pays. Jan. 25, 1918. (In Moniteur Belge, Jan. 27-31, Feb. 1-2, 1918, p.124)

Determines the proportion in which farmers should use their land for growing wheat, potatoes, forage and industrial crops. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1918, p.407)

264. Règlementation de la production agricole dans la partie non occupée du pays. Jan. 15, 1917. (In Moniteur Belge, Jan. 21-27, 1917, p.87)

Provides for the kind of crops to be grown in the part of the country not occupied. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1917, p.547)

DENMARK

265. Westergaard, Harald. Economic development in Denmark before and during the world war. Oxford, Clarendon press; New York [etc] Humphrey Milford, 1922. 106p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history)

An outline of wartime legislation establishing government control of cereal products, potatoes, sugar and sugar beets is given. - p.84.

ECUADOR

266. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the trade and commerce of Ecuador, Feb. 1921. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1921. 27p.

"The only way in which the government has exercised any practical control of trade is by prohibition of the export of agricultural products ... As a natural consequence, no stimulus is given to production."

GREAT BRITAIN

267. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc. The Statutes of the realm. Printed by command of His Majesty, King George the Third ... From original records and authentic manuscripts. 1810-1833. 11v. 1833

1533-34. 25 Henry 8, Chap. 13. An acte concerning fermes and shepe. - v.3, p.451-454.

No one allowed to keep more than 2,000 sheep or to own more than 2 farms. Penalty for keeping too many sheep 3 shillings and fourpence a sheep.

ISRAEL

268. Cooke, G. A. Old Testament economics. (In Economic Review [Oxford Univ.] v.19, no.4, Oct. 15, 1909, p.388-399)

"In the Book of the Covenant, one of the oldest codes, it is laid down that the land is to lie fallow every seventh year; there is to be an entire cessation of field work, that the poor may eat, and the beast of the field may eat what the poor leave behind. (Exod. XXIII, 10, 11)"

In later times, "we find that the same law is maintained, but with additional emphasis; there is to be an absolute and universal fallow; in the seventh year no storing, no harvesting is allowed; only 'that which groweth of itself' is available for food. (Lev. XXV, 1-7)"

JAPAN

269. Japan. Laws and regulations relating to the government monopolies [n.p.] 1910. 209p.

Tobacco, salt, crude camphor and camphor oil.

RUSSIA

270. Mavor, James. An economic history of Russia. 2 ed., rev. & enlarged. London & Toronto, J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., New York, E. P. Dutton & co., 1925. 2v.

"Peter [the Great] increased the number of the state monopolies; resin, potash, rhubarb, glue, as well as salt, tobacco, vodka, chalk, tar, fish, oil, playing cards, dice, and oak coffins now made the long

list of the commodities the production and sale of which the state absolutely controlled. The Treasury prices for these monopolized commodities were from two to four times as much as they had been before." - v.1. p.134.

271. State control in Russia. (In Economist, London, March.1, 1924, p.465-466)

A resolution on the current problems of economic policy, passed by the Political Executive of the Russian Communist party on December 24, 1923, tends to consolidate state capitalism. Nationalization is to be adhered to at all costs in spite of the commercial failure of the last two years. With regard to internal trade, the resolution advocates the support of State and cooperative trading as against private trade. With regard to foreign trade, the system of State monopoly is emphatically endorsed as "one of the principal elements of the party's economic policy," and a means "to protect the wealth of the country from spoliation by native and foreign capital." The author of the article points out that this arrangement is a gold mine for the government as long as there is agricultural produce to export, but that it deprives the peasant of all incentive to increase the area under cultivation.

The concluding portion of the resolution deals with the necessity for stricter government control of economic activities.

SPAIN - Colonies

272. Moses, Bernard. Spain's declining power in South America 1730-1806. Berkeley, University of California press, 1919. 440p.

"The Spanish Government prohibited the introduction of material for the equipment of sugar mills, and prohibited also the construction of sugar refineries in Peru. The prohibition of making brandy from cane was designed as a direct discouragement to the cultivation of cane ... By a series of decrees extending over many decades, the cultivation of the grape and the making of wine were prohibited By Philip IV, the prohibition concerning the cultivation of the grape had already been made to apply generally, when it was 'prohibited to plant vines in the Indias Occidentales, and ordered that the viceroys should give no license for new planting or for cultivating the vines already planted.' ... The government early assumed an attitude of opposition to the cultivation of the coca plant. By an ordinance issued by Viceroy Toledo under royal authority, it was provided that no person might plant coca. As a penalty for violation of this ordinance, it was ordered that the plants should be pulled up and burned, the culprit should pay a fine of two thousand dollars, and he should be banished for four years." - p.401-404.

273. Robertson, William Spence. History of the Latin-American nations. New York, London, D. Appleton and company, 1925. 630p.

"In the end of the sixteenth century the Spanish government prohibited the extension of grape culture in the Indies. Early in the

following century Peruvian viniculturists were further harassed by a prohibition upon the export of their wines... Another illustration of Spain's restrictive policy may be found in a decree of 1614 which provided that tobacco might be freely grown in Spanish America only upon the condition that that portion of the product which was not consumed in the colonies should be transported to Seville. - p.126-127.

274. James, Herman G., and Martin, Percy A. The Republics of Latin America; their history, governments and economic conditions. New York and London, Harper & Brothers, 1923. 533p.

"In dealing with colonial industries other than mining, the Spanish crown followed a policy of blind and stupid opportunism. Only spasmodically were such industries encouraged; usually they were tolerated only when they did not conflict with similar industries in Spain. The production of wine is a good example. For a time it was encouraged.. But Philip II in 1569 ordered that no more vines be planted and later in the century it was proposed that production of Peruvian wine cease entirely, lest it compete with wine carried by the fleet. But this order was not carried out, the Spanish authorities merely insisting that no new areas be planted... As late as 1803, orders were received in Spanish America from Spain to root up all vines in certain provinces, because the Cadiz merchants complained of a diminution in the consumption of Spanish wines.' Construction of sugar mills in Peru was discouraged and on several occasions forbidden. The textile industry had a precarious existence, sometimes fostered, again hampered by the government... In 1607 the cultivation of tobacco in Venezuela was entirely forbidden for ten years, because the Dutch were accustomed to purchase part of the crop. While the raising of cattle was subject to no legal prohibition on the fertile plains in the present Argentina, the closing of the ports deprived these regions of most of their value." - p.56-57.

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