
L'Histoire du tabac.

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Groupe III — FEUILLE N° 23.
MÉDAILLE D'OR: MARSEILLE 1883

L'HISTOIRE DU TABAC

SÉRIE ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE GLUCO
des Leçons de Choses Illustrées
Ouvrage adopté par la VILLE de PARIS
comme Récompense dans ses Ecoles.

Le Tabac est originaire des Antilles. On le récolte aujourd'hui un peu partout, en Amérique comme en Europe. C'est Jean Nicot, ambassadeur de France en Portugal qui, en 1559, importa le Tabac en France, et c'est Richelet qui, le premier, conçut l'idée de le frapper d'un impôt.



Tobacco arrives in bales or in tonneaux in the factories. The leaves are gathered in groups, more or less large. These packages of leaves are called MANOQUES. The first work consists of cutting the stems to keep the leaves from deteriorating.



To separate them without breaking them, the leaves of tobacco which are found joined together are pressed in the bales, then sprayed with water with a spray gun. This humidification facilitates the ÉPOULARDAGE or separation and cleaning of the leaves.



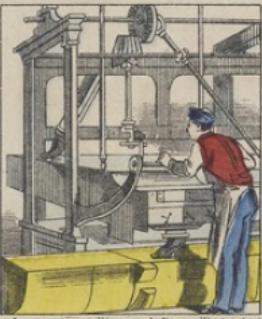
I^e TABAC À PRISER. The tobacco destined for this fabrication is mixed and moistened with additional water in a MOULIN MÉCANIQUE, an operation whose purpose is to increase their taste and aroma. Then, these leaves are cut into small pieces by HACHOIRS.



Once cut, the tobacco is packed in MASSES in enormous chambers which can contain up to 500,000 kilos. The tobacco rests six months in MASSES. It ferments and acquires thus its taste. When they are sufficiently fermented, the MASSES are demolished and the tobacco is taken out of the chamber.



The tobacco is then sent to the MOULINS, where it is ground to a fine powder. However, it is necessary that the powder is not too fine. Therefore, it is sieved. The powder is then sent to the TAMS.



The TAMIS are large horizontal sieves whose bottom is made of metal mesh. The bottom is formed by a metal sheet with many holes. The powder falls through these holes. The powder is then sent to the MOULADE.



The powder of tobacco is then submitted to a MOULADE of water. This mixture is then sent to the MORIA which磨碎 and then poured into the tanks.



The tobacco powder is then stored in large reservoirs called CASES where it remains for a year. There, it achieves its perfume. When the cases are opened, the tobacco powder is sent to the HACHOIRS to be cut into fine pieces.



II^e TABAC À FUMER. The tobacco leaves destined for smoking are first prepared. They are then sent to the ESCAFERIAT, where they undergo several preliminary steps before being sent to the HACHOIRS.



The tobacco leaves are then sent to the TORRÉFACTEURS, large rotating ovens, where they are dried and prepared for smoking. The tobacco is then sent to the APPAREILS DE PAQUETAGE.



As soon as these masses are made, the tobacco to be smoked is sent to the APPAREILS DE PAQUETAGE, which pack it in packages of 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500 g. This operation is done mechanically, so the worker does not have to close the package and seal it with a bandage.



Before being put on sale, each package passes through the MACHINE À PESER, a small and intelligent device invented by the engineer Darquier. Each package weighs TROP or TROP PEU and is rejected by the machine and returned to a new packaging.



III^e CIGARETTES. La MACHINE À FABRIQUER LES CIGARETTES is one of the most charming inventions of the century. Each machine produces 12,000 cigarettes per hour. The first machine was invented by M. Suisse Ruisseau.



IV^e CIGARES. Les cigarettes are made and rolled by hand by the workers called CIGARIERS. The paper or outer covering of the cigarettes is taken from the best leaves. Some are used for the best leaves, others are used for the rest.



The tax on tobacco is 300 million francs per year in Belgium, the country where it is consumed the most. In France, it is the fourth country in consumption. The烟 is not yet prohibited. The pipe or cigarette is still considered a moralizer.

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(Déposé)

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