

PEALE (A.C.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
J. W. POWELL, DIRECTOR

MINERAL WATERS

BY

A. C. PEALE

presented by the author

ABSTRACT FROM "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES
CALENDAR YEAR 1891"—DAVID T. DAY, CHIEF OF THE
DIVISION OF MINING STATISTICS AND TECHNOLOGY



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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For the year 1891 our list of commercial mineral springs numbers 288, which is an increase of 15 since 1890. Of these, however, only 227 report, leaving a delinquent list of 61 springs.

As in the report for the previous year, the figures for these delinquent springs are taken at one-half the production they last reported. The springs that do report had increased sales.

The total product for 1891, including the estimate as above for the delinquent springs, is 18,392,732 gallons, at a valuation of \$2,996,259. This is an increase of 5,385,314 gallons and \$416,509 over the figures for 1890.

In the north Atlantic states the total number of springs on the list is 74, instead of 69, as in 1890. This increase is due to the fact that 1 new spring is added and that 4 springs, which for several years had made no report and were taken from the list, have now been placed upon it again. There has also been an increase in production; 681,678 gallons more were sold in 1891 than in 1890, with an increase of \$416,234 in the value of the product.

The south Atlantic states also show an increased number of springs, the number for 1891 being 56, an increase of 5 from 1890. Two of these, the Takoma Park springs of Maryland and the Magnolia springs of Florida, are entirely new to the list. The other three were on the list in 1888, but have not reported since. There is an increase of 148,814 gallons for the section, with an increase in value of \$67,683.

The total number of springs for the north central states is 87 for 1891, an increase of 2 from 1890. As a matter of fact there is an increase of 3, while 1 had been taken from the old list. However, the increase in the number of gallons is 2,960,143, with a decrease of \$255,590 in the value of the production. The increase is due mainly to the increased number of gallons sold from the Michigan springs.

The net increase in the springs of the south central states is 1. One spring each is added for Tennessee and Mississippi and 1 taken from Texas. The increase in production is 24,444 gallons, with an increased value of \$24,596.

In the western division, Montana, for the first time on the list, adds 1 spring, making the total 34 instead of 32 as for 1890. There is an increase of 254,136 gallons and an increase of \$160,986 in value.

PRODUCTION.

Natural mineral waters sold from 1883 to 1891, inclusive.

	Springs report- ing.	Gallons sold.	Value.
1883.			
North Atlantic states	38	2,470,670	\$282,270
South Atlantic states	27	312,090	64,973
Northern central states	37	1,435,809	323,600
Southern central states	21	1,441,042	139,973
Western states and territories	6	109,812	52,787
	129	5,829,423	863,603
Estimated	60	1,700,000	256,000
Total	189	7,529,423	1,119,603
1884.			
North Atlantic states	38	3,345,760	328,125
South Atlantic states	27	464,718	103,191
Northern central states	37	2,070,533	429,515
Southern central states	21	1,526,817	147,112
Western states and territories	6	307,500	85,200
	129	7,715,328	1,084,143
Estimated	60	2,500,000	375,000
Total	189	10,215,328	1,459,143
1885.			
North Atlantic states	51	2,527,310	192,605
South Atlantic states	32	908,692	237,153
Northern central states	45	2,925,288	446,211
Southern central states	31	540,436	74,100
Western states and territories	10	509,675	86,776
	169	7,411,401	1,036,845
Estimated	55	1,737,000	278,000
Total	224	9,148,401	1,312,845
1886.			
North Atlantic states	49	2,715,050	177,969
South Atlantic states	38	720,397	125,517
Northern central states	40	2,048,914	401,861
Southern central states	31	822,016	58,222
Western states and territories	14	781,540	137,796
	172	7,087,917	899,365
Estimated	53	1,862,400	384,705
Total	225	8,950,317	1,284,070
1887.			
North Atlantic states	40	2,571,004	213,210
South Atlantic states	34	614,041	147,149
Northern central states	38	1,480,820	208,217
Southern central states	29	741,080	87,946
Western states and territories	12	1,236,324	288,737
	153	6,643,269	945,259
Estimated	62	1,616,340	316,204
Total	215	8,259,609	1,261,463
1888.			
North Atlantic states	42	2,856,799	247,168
South Atlantic states	32	1,689,387	493,489
Northern central states	38	2,002,373	325,839
Southern central states	19	426,410	71,215
Western states and territories	15	1,853,679	421,651
	146	8,828,648	1,559,362
Estimated	52	750,000	129,000
Total	198	9,578,648	1,679,362

Natural mineral waters sold from 1885 to 1891, inclusive—Continued.

	Springs reporting.	Gallons sold.	Value.
1889.			
North Atlantic states.....	60	4,106,464	\$471,575
South Atlantic states.....	47	646,239	198,032
Northern central states.....	86	6,137,776	604,238
Southern central states.....	33	500,000	43,356
Western states and territories.....	32	1,389,992	431,257
Total	258	12,780,471	1,748,458
1890.			
North Atlantic states.....	55	5,043,074	1,175,512
South Atlantic states.....	39	647,625	245,760
Northern central states.....	71	5,050,413	737,672
Southern central states.....	30	604,571	81,426
Western states and territories.....	25	899,504	253,578
Total	220	12,215,187	2,493,948
Estimated.....	52	1,692,231	106,802
Total	272	13,907,418	2,600,750
1891.			
North Atlantic states.....	62	5,724,752	1,591,746
South Atlantic states.....	41	796,439	315,443
Northern central states.....	68	8,010,556	482,082
Southern central states.....	29	629,015	106,022
Western states and territories.....	27	1,123,640	414,564
Total	227	16,284,402	2,907,857
Estimated.....	61	2,108,330	88,402
Total	288	18,392,732	2,996,259

Production of mineral waters for 1891, by States and Territories.

States and territories.	Number of springs reporting.	Product.	Value of product.
		<i>Gallons.</i>	
Alabama.....	3	14,000	\$17,010
Arkansas.....	5	128,905	31,490
California.....	12	334,533	135,959
Colorado.....	8	481,038	133,222
Connecticut.....	4	25,300	15,960
Florida.....	2	25,000	9,250
Georgia.....	3	81,500	27,300
Illinois.....	5	127,500	13,725
Indiana.....	10	689,900	37,450
Iowa.....	2	24,000	2,750
Kansas.....	7	1,402,544	18,201
Kentucky.....	5	90,200	10,230
Maine.....	6	510,518	78,112
Maryland.....	3	25,600	2,590
Massachusetts.....	9	841,062	115,591
Michigan.....	8	2,228,575	149,773
Missouri.....	6	51,000	6,010
Mississippi.....	3	31,500	5,410
New Hampshire.....	3	960,000	502,000
New Mexico.....	3	32,650	9,700
New York.....	23	2,779,472	796,047
North Carolina.....	5	67,146	45,851
Ohio.....	8	99,920	18,374
Pennsylvania.....	11	485,250	73,376
Rhode Island.....	2	79,000	2,335
Tennessee.....	3	93,000	18,750
Texas.....	10	271,410	23,132
Vermont.....	4	44,150	8,325
Virginia.....	24	534,293	215,392
Washington.....	2	125,000	63,500
West Virginia.....	6	31,600	6,800
Wisconsin.....	20	2,882,117	184,133
Other states (a).....	5	686,719	130,109
Total	227	18,392,732	2,996,259

a Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Carolina, South Dakota.

Alabama.—The three springs reporting sales for 1891 give a slight increase over the figures for 1890. These springs are: Bailey Springs, Bailey Springs, Lauderdale county; Healing Springs, Healing Springs, Washington county; Matchless Mineral Water, Greenville, Butler county.

Arkansas.—The list for 1891 remains the same as for the previous year. The following are the springs reporting, and the figures are increased from those of 1890: Arkansas Lithia Springs, Hope, Hempstead county; Fairchild's Potash Sulphur Springs, Hot Springs, Garland county; Mountain Valley Springs, Mountain Valley, Garland county; Dovepark Springs, Dovepark, Hot Spring county; Eureka Springs, Eureka Springs, Carroll county.

California.—There is no change in the list so far as the number and names of the springs are concerned. The following of the total of 14 report sales for 1891: Azule Seltzer Springs, San Jose, Santa Clara county; Bartlett Springs, Bartlett Springs, Lake county; Castalian Mineral Water, Inyo county; Coronado Natural Mineral Water, Coronado, San Diego county; El Toro Springs, Nevada, Marin county; Geyser Soda and Litton Seltzer Springs, Litton Springs, Sonoma county; Napa Soda Springs, Napa Soda Springs, Napa county; Ojai Hot Springs, Ventura, Ventura county; Pacific Congress Springs, Saratoga, Santa Clara county; Paraiso Springs, Monterey county; Tuscan Springs, Red Bluff, Tehama county; Witter Springs, Upper Lake, Lake county.

Colorado.—Eight of Colorado's commercial springs report as follows: Boulder Springs, Boulder Springs, Boulder county; Cañon City Vichy and Iron Duke Springs, Cañon City, Fremont county; Clark Magnetic Mineral Spring, Pueblo, Pueblo county; Colorado Carlsbad Mineral Water, Denver, Arapahoe county; Idaho Mineral Springs, Central City, Gilpin county; Manitou, Navajo, and Shoshone Springs, Manitou, El Paso county; Seltzer Springs, Boulder, Boulder county; Ute and Little Chief Iron Springs, Manitou, El Paso county.

Connecticut.—Four springs report for 1891, two more than were on the list for 1890. The springs reporting are: Aspinoack Springs, Putnam Heights, Windham county; Highland Rock Spring, Manchester, Hartford county; Highland Tonica Spring, Manchester, Hartford county; Stafford Mineral Spring, Stafford Springs, Tolland county.

Florida.—The two springs in Florida reporting sales are: Cantonment Spring, Pensacola, Escambia county; Magnolia Springs, Magnolia Springs, Clay county.

Georgia.—Only three of the four springs on the list report for 1891. They are: Bowden Lithia Springs, Lithia Springs, Douglas county; Hughes Springs, Rome, Floyd county; Ponce de Leon Spring, Atlanta, Fulton county.

Idaho.—This state is still represented on the list by the Idanha Springs, of Soda Springs, in Bingham county.

Illinois.—Five of the nine springs on the list report sales. They are the following: Black Hawk Springs, Rock Island, Rock Island county; Diamond Mineral Springs, Grahtfork, Madison county; Peoria Magnetic Artesian Spring, Peoria, Peoria county; Perry Springs, Perry Springs, Pike county; Sanicula Springs, Ottawa, La Salle county.

Indiana.—All of Indiana's springs report sales. They are: Abbott Magnetic and Mineral Water, East Wayne, Allen county; Ash Iron Springs, Muddy Fork, Clark county; Elliot's Mineral Spring, Shoals, Martin county; French Lick Springs, French Lick, Orange county; Indiana Mineral Springs, Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren county; Kickapoo Magnetic Springs, Kickapoo, Warren county; King's Mineral Spring, Muddy Fork, Clark county; Lodi Artesian Well, Silverwood, Fountain county; Magnetic Mineral Springs, Terre Haute, Vigo county; West Baden Springs, West Baden, Orange county.

Iowa.—One spring is taken from the list, leaving the total number five, of which only two report as follows: Black Hawk Springs, Eldon, Davis county; Ottumwa Mineral Springs, Ottumwa, Wapello county.

Kansas.—No change is made in the total number of springs, which remains at eight, of which seven report. They are: Blazing's Artesian Mineral Springs, Manhattan, Riley county; Geuda Mineral Spring, Geuda Springs, Cowley county; Great Spirit Springs, Cawker City, Mitchell county; Iola Mineral Well, Iola, Allen county; Providence Mineral Wells, Providence, Butler county; Topeka Mineral Wells, Topeka, Shawnee county; Wichita Mineral Springs, Wichita, Sedgwick county.

Kentucky.—All of the springs on the list for this state report. They are: Anita Springs, La Grange, Oldham county; Bedford Springs, Bedford, Trimble county; Blue Lick Springs, Blue Lick Springs, Nicholas county; Crab Orchard Springs, Crab Orchard, Lincoln county; St. Patrick's Well, Louisville, Jefferson County.

Maine.—Four springs send no report for 1891. The following report sales: Barker Mill Spring, Auburn, Androscoggin county; Crystal springs, Auburn, Androscoggin county; Keystone Spring, East Poland, Androscoggin county; Poland Spring, South Poland, Androscoggin county; Underwood Springs, Falmouth Foreside, Cumberland county; Wilson Springs, North Raymond, Cumberland county.

Maryland.—One new spring is added to the list, viz, the Tacoma Park Springs, making a total of four for the state. Of the others only the two following report: Chatoolanee Mineral Spring, Chatoolanee, Baltimore county; Flintstone Mineral Springs, Flintstone, Allegany county.

Massachusetts.—All of the springs on the list report for 1891. They are: Allandale Springs, West Roxbury, Suffolk county; Belmont Hill Spring, Everett, Middlesex county; Belmont Natural Spring, Belmont, Middlesex county; Commonwealth Mineral Spring, Waltham, Middlesex county; Echo Grove Springs, Lynn, Essex county; Everett Crystal

Spring, Everett, Middlesex county; Sheep Rock Spring, Lowell, Middlesex county; Simpson Spring, South Easton, Bristol county; Undine Spring, Brighton, Suffolk county.

Michigan.—Two springs are added to the list which were not on the list for 1890. They are: The Moorman Well, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, and Mount Clemens Sprudel Water, Mount Clemens, Macomb county. One spring is delinquent, and in addition to the two new springs the following report: Americanus Well, Lansing, Ingham county; Eastman Springs, Benton Harbor, Berrien county; Magnetic Mineral Springs, Spring Lake, Ottawa county; Mount Clemens Original Mineral Springs, Mount Clemens, Macomb county; Salutaris Springs, Saint Clair Springs, Saint Clair county; Zauber Wasser Spring, Hudson, Lenawee county.

Minnesota.—One spring, the Inglewood Springs, Minneapolis, Hennepin county, still constitutes the representation of this state upon the list.

Missouri.—One more spring is delinquent for 1891 than for 1890. Of the ten springs on the list six report as follows: B. B. Spring, Bowling Green, Pike county; Blue Lick Spring, Sedalia, Saline county; Eldorado Springs, Cedar county; Paris Springs, Paris Springs, Lawrence county; Randolph Springs, Randolph Springs, Randolph county; Reiger Springs, Lineville, Mercer county.

Mississippi.—Godbold Mineral Well, Summit, Pike county, is added to the list. In addition to this the following report: Brown's Wells, Brown's Wells, Copiah county; Castalian Springs, Durant, Holmes county.

Montana.—For the first time Montana is represented on our list. The only commercial spring so far as known is Pipestone Springs, Jefferson county.

Nebraska.—The Victoria Mineral Spring, of New Helena, Custer county, is still the only spring on the list for Nebraska.

New Hampshire.—There is no change in the list for New Hampshire. The following springs report: Conway Springs, Conway, Carroll county; Londonderry Lithia Springs, Londonderry, Rockingham county; Ponemah Spring, Amherst Station, Hillsboro county.

New Jersey.—No report has been received from the one spring of New Jersey.

New Mexico.—Three of the four springs credited to the territory report sales. They are: Aztec Springs, Santa Fe, Santa Fe county; Ojo Caliente Springs, Ojo Caliente, Taos county; Soda Springs, Coyote Canon, Bernalillo county.

New York.—Twenty-three of the twenty-nine springs on the list report for 1891. Of these, four were not on the list for the preceding year. They are: Kadawisda Spring, Star Spring, Victor Spring, and Verona Springs. All the springs reporting are: Artesian Lithia Springs, Ballston Spa, Saratoga county; Avon Spring, Avon, Cayuga county; Cayuga Water, Cayuga, Cayuga county; Deep Rock Springs, Oswego,

Oswego county; Kadawisda Spring, Clinton, Oneida county; Massena Springs, Massena, St. Lawrence county; Miller's Geneva Mineral Spring, Geneva, Ontario county; Oak Orchard Acid Springs, Alabama, Genesee county.

Star Springs, Verona Springs, Verona Springs, Oneida county; Victor Springs, Darien, Genesee county; White Sulphur Springs, Sharon Springs, Schoharie county; White Sulphur Springs, Richfield Springs, Otsego county.

Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, county.—Champion Springs, Empire Springs, Excelsior Springs, Hathorn Springs, High Rock Springs, Imperial Springs, Royal or New Putnam Spring, Saratoga Carlsbad Spring, Saratoga Vichy Springs, Saratoga Kissengen Spring.

North Carolina.—Only five of the springs for the state report instead of six as in the previous year. They are: Ashley's Bromine and Arsenic Spring, Ashe county; Barium Springs, Barium, Iredell county; Lemon Springs, Lemon Springs, Moore county; Lincoln Lithia Springs, Lincoln, Lincoln county; Thompson's Bromine Arsenic Spring, Crumpler, Ashe county.

Ohio.—There is no change from the statistics of 1890. The following springs report for 1891: Adams County Mineral Spring, Mineral Springs, Adams county; Crystal Mineral Spring, Urban, Champaign county; Electro-Magnetic Springs, Fountain Park, Champaign county; Devonian Mineral Spring, Lorain, Lorain county; Magnetic and Saline Spring, Marysville, Union county; Rex Mineral Water, New Richmond, Clermont county; Ripley Bromo-Lithia Spring, Ripley, Brown county; Sulphur Lick Spring, Frankfort, Ross county.

Oregon.—No reports have been received for Oregon's two springs.

Pennsylvania.—All of the commercial springs of Pennsylvania, so far as they are known, have reported. They are: Bedford Springs, Bedford, Bedford county; Black Barren Mineral Spring, Pleasant Grove, Lancaster county; Corry Artesian Mineral Water, Corry, Erie county; Cresson Springs, Cresson, Cambria county; Eureka Mineral Springs, Saegertown, Crawford county; Parker Magnetic Mineral Spring, Gardeau, McKean county; Pavilion Springs, Reading, Berks county; Pulaski Mineral Spring, Pulaski, Lawrence county; Ross-Common Springs, Ross-Common, Monroe county; Sizerville Magnetic Mineral Spring, Sizerville, Cameron county; Susquehanna Springs and Kingland Spring, Rush, Susquehanna county.

Rhode Island.—Both of the springs on our list report. They are: Holly Springs, Woonsocket, Providence county; Ochee Mineral and Medical Springs, Johnston, Providence county.

South Carolina.—The only spring reporting for the state was not upon the list for 1890. It is Garrett Springs, Spartanburg, Spartanburg county.

South Dakota.—South Dakota is still represented only by the Dakota Hot Springs of Hot Springs, Fall River county.

Tennessee.—One new spring is added to the list, viz: Hurricane Springs reports for the first time. The springs reporting are: Hurricane Springs, Tullahoma, Franklin county; Idaho Springs, St. Bethlehem, Montgomery county; Tate Spring, Tate Spring, Grainger county.

Texas.—One spring is dropped from the list for 1891 and of the thirteen remaining the following ten report: Capp's Well, Longview, Gregg county; Elkhart Mineral Well, Elkhart, Anderson county; Hynson's Iron Mountain Spring, Marshall, Harrison county; Mineral Wells, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county; Montvale Springs, Marshall, Harrison county; Overall Mineral Well, Franklin, Robertson county; Slack's Well, Walder Depot, Gonzales county; Texas Sour Springs, Luling, Caldwell county; Tioga Mineral Well, Grayson county; Wooten Wells, Wooten Wells, Robertson county.

Vermont.—There is no change in the list for Vermont. The following are the springs that report: Alburgh Springs, Alburgh Springs, Grand Isle county; Brunswick White Sulphur Spring, Brunswick, Essex county; Clarendon Springs, Clarendon, Rutland county; Missisquoi Springs, Sheldon, Franklin county.

Virginia.—Two springs not on the list for 1890 report. They are: Chase City and Healing Springs. The following twenty-one of the twenty-five springs report: Blue Ridge Springs, Blue Ridge Springs, Botetourt county; Buffalo Lithia Springs, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg county; Chase City Chlorine Spring, Chase City, Mecklenburg county; Cove Lithia Springs, Wytheville, Wythe county; Elk Lithia Springs, Elkton, Rockingham county; Farmville Lithia Springs, Farmville, Cumberland county; Healing Springs, Healing Springs, Bath county; Hunter's Pulaski Alum Springs, Walkers Creek, Pulaski county; Massanetta Springs, Harrisonburg, Rockingham county; Otterburn Lithia and Magnetic Spring, Amelia, Amelia county; Osceola Springs, Harrisonburg, Rockingham county; Pæonian Spring, Clarks Gap, Loudoun county; Roanoke Red Sulphur Spring, Catawba, Roanoke county; Rockbridge Alum Springs, Goshen, Rockbridge county; Rockingham Springs, McGaheysville, Rockingham county; Seven Springs, Abingdon, Washington county; Stribling Springs, Stribling Springs, Augusta county; Shenandoah Alum Springs, Mount Jackson, Shenandoah county; Virginia Arsenic, Bromine, and Lithia Spring, Christiansburg, Montgomery county; Wallawhatoola Alum Springs, Richmond, Bath county; Wolf Trap Lithia Springs, Wolf Trap Station, Halifax county.

Washington.—There is no change in the list for the state of Washington. The springs reporting are: Medical Lake Springs, Medical Lake, Spokane county; Yakima Soda Springs, North Yakima, Yakima county.

West Virginia.—The list for 1891 shows no change from that of 1890 for West Virginia. The springs reporting are: Capon Springs, Capon Springs, Hampshire county; Irondale Springs, Independence, Preston county; Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe county; Salt Sulphur Springs, Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe county; Triplet Springs, Grant district,

Pleasants county; White Sulphur Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county.

Wisconsin.—Twenty of the twenty-three springs credited to Wisconsin report sales in 1891. They are: Allouez Magnesia Spring, Green Bay, Brown county; Bethania Mineral Spring, Osceola Mills, Polk county; Darlington Mineral Water, Darlington, Lafayette county; Fort Crawford Spring Prairie du Chien, Crawford county; Lebens Wasser Spring, Green Bay, Brown county; Nee-Ska-Ra Springs, Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county; Palmyra Springs, Palmyra, Jefferson county; Rainbow Mineral Springs, Wautoma, Waushara county; Salvator Mineral Spring, Green Bay, Brown county; Sheboygan Springs, Sheboygan, Sheboygan county; Silver Sand Spring, Milwaukee, Milwaukee county; Vita Mineral Spring, Beaver Dam, Dodge county.

Waukesha Springs, Waukesha county.—Almanaris Springs, Arcadian Springs, Bethesda Springs, Henk Mineral Spring, Horeb Mineral Spring, Mineral Rock Spring, Hygeia Mineral Spring, White Rock Mineral Spring.

Summary of reports of mineral springs for 1891 by States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Springs reporting.	Springs not reporting.	Total use commercially.	States and Territories.	Springs reporting.	Springs not reporting.	Total use commercially.
NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.				NORTH CENTRAL STATES.			
Maine.....	6	4	10	Ohio.....	8	2	10
New Hampshire.....	3	0	3	Indiana.....	10	0	10
Vermont.....	4	0	4	Illinois.....	5	4	9
Massachusetts.....	9	0	9	Michigan.....	3	1	9
Rhode Island.....	2	0	2	Wisconsin.....	20	3	23
Connecticut.....	4	1	5	Minnesota.....	0	1	1
New York.....	23	6	29	Iowa.....	2	3	5
New Jersey.....	0	1	1	Missouri.....	6	4	10
Pennsylvania.....	11	0	11	North Dakota.....	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.				South Dakota.....	1	0	1
Delaware.....	0	0	0	Nebraska.....	1	0	1
Maryland.....	3	2	5	Kansas.....	7	1	8
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0	WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.			
Virginia.....	21	4	25	Alaska.....	0	0	0
West Virginia.....	6	0	6	Wyoming.....	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	5	6	11	Montana.....	1	0	1
South Carolina.....	1	2	3	Colorado.....	8	1	9
Georgia.....	3	1	4	New Mexico.....	3	1	4
Florida.....	2	0	2	Arizona.....	0	0	0
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.				Utah.....	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	5	0	5	Nevada.....	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	3	3	6	Idaho.....	1	0	1
Alabama.....	3	2	5	Washington.....	2	1	3
Mississippi.....	3	0	3	Oregon.....	0	2	2
Louisiana.....	0	0	0	California.....	12	2	14
Texas.....	10	3	13	Total.....			
Indian Territory.....	0	0	0		227	61	288
Arkansas.....	5	0	5				
Oklahoma.....	0	0	0				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports.—Prior to 1884 natural mineral waters were not distinguished from artificial mineral waters, but since 1883 the distinction has been made, but the latter have not been classified according to the receptacles in which they were imported. The following tables give the importation of mineral waters, showing an increase in the importation of artificial waters, and a decrease in natural waters:

Mineral waters imported and entered for consumption in the United States, 1867 to 1883, inclusive.

Fiscal years ending June 30—	In bottles of 1 quart or less.		In bottles in excess of 1 quart.		Not in bottles.		All, not artificial.		Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	<i>Bottles.</i>		<i>Quarts.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>		
1867	370,610	\$24,913	3,792	\$360		\$137			\$25,410
1868	241,702	18,438	22,819	2,052	554	104			20,594
1869	344,691	25,635	9,739	802	1,042	245			26,682
1870	433,212	30,680	18,025	1,743	2,063	508			32,931
1871	470,947	34,604	2,320	174	1,336	141			34,919
1872	892,913	67,951			639	116			68,067
1873	35,508	2,326			355	75	394,423	\$98,151	100,552
1874	7,238	691			95	16	190,035	79,789	80,496
1875	4,174	471			5	2	305,956	101,640	102,113
1876	25,758	1,899					447,646	134,889	136,788
1877	12,965	1,328				22	520,751	167,458	168,808
1878	8,229	815					883,674	359,912	351,727
1879	28,440	2,352			3	4	798,107	282,153	284,509
1880	207,554	19,731					927,759	285,798	305,529
1881	150,326	11,850			55	26	1,225,462	383,616	395,492
1882	152,277	17,010					1,542,905	410,105	427,115
1883	88,497	7,654					1,714,085	441,439	448,493

Imports for years 1884 to 1891.

Years ended—	Artificial mineral waters.		Natural mineral waters.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
June 30, 1884	29,366	\$4,591	1,505,298	\$362,651
1885	7,072	2,157	1,660,072	397,375
Dec. 31, 1886	62,464	16,815	1,618,960	354,242
1887	13,885	4,851	1,915,511	385,966
1888	12,752	4,411	1,716,461	341,695
1889	36,494	8,771	1,558,968	368,661
1890	22,328	7,133	2,322,008	433,281
1891	26,700	8,700	2,019,833	392,394

Exports.—The exports of natural mineral waters from the United States from 1875 to 1884 varied in value from a minimum of \$80 in 1876 to a maximum of \$1,529 in 1879. Since 1884 there have been no exports of natural mineral waters reported.

The exports of artificial mineral waters are trifling.



