

terms of the treaty are agreed upon, as the means of solemnising it, which is done by passing the sacred stem to each chief, who draws one breath of smoke only through it, thereby passing the most inviolable pledge they can give for keeping the peace." He says further:—

"There is no custom more uniformly in common use amongst the poor Indians than that of smoking, nor more highly valued. His pipe is his constant companion through life, his messenger of peace; he pledges his friends through its stem and its bowl; and when its care-drowning fumes cease to flow, it takes a place with him in his solitary grave, with his tomahawk and war-club, companions to his long-fancied mild and beautiful hunting-grounds."

The Chinese claim the privilege of being the first nation who made use of this all-prevailing habit, and, strange to say, many of the old pipes dug up in America are so carved as to bear a strong resemblance to the Mongolian cast of feature. But for this, little attention would have been paid to the Chinaman's assertion, as every one who knows anything of them or their literature, must be conversant with the fact that whatever is good or excellent they claim as their own, and it is well-nigh impossible to get one to allow that there is anything new under the sun.

Tobacco was not the name the plant was first made known by, but that of *nicotiana*, from the name of the Lord of Villemain, who presented Catherine de Medici with several plants, calling it, in compliment to her majesty, *Herbe Medicée*. The name soon gave place to his own, which is kept up in that of nicotine, the scientific designation of the oil extracted from the tobacco; finally, the name given by the Spaniards, and brought by them from America, superseded all others, and is now used all over the world, each nation, through varying the orthography, adhering to the same sound.

It was to its medicinal qualities that its first popularity in our realm is due; all bowed to a decree of science, and tobacco began to be estimated as the sovereign cure for almost every complaint known. Doctors lectured, old women gossiped, and Europe consumed fabulous quantities of *herba santa*, most of which was cultivated in France and England.

Poets of that date vie with each other in singing the praise of tobacco, and the stage steemed with witty discussions, always resulting in the triumph of the weed. So rapid was its progress in favour, that, in a curious old book, published in 1614, called "The Honesty of this Age," we find recorded:—"There is not so base a groome that comes into an alehouse to call for his ot, but he must have his pipe of tobacco."

Year after year served to increase the habit, until it grew to such an excess as to be considered a general evil, and a crusade against all growers, user, or sellers of the pernicious leaf was commenced. Pope Urbain the Eighth, issued an edict of excommunication against every one who made use of it in churches. James the First—King Jamie—wrote his famous Counterblast, and not content with that, farther wrote in "A Collection of Witty Apothegms," that "Tobacco was a lively image and pattern of hell, for that it had, by allusion, in it all the parts and vices of the world whereby hell may be gained, to wit: First, *It has a smoke*, so are all the vanities of this world: secondly, *he delighteth them who take it*, so do the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world: thirdly *it maketh men drunken and light in the head*, so do the vanities of the world, men are drunken therewith; fourthly, *he that taketh tobacco saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him*, even so the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them: and farther, besides all this, *it is like hell* in the very substance of it, for it is a stinking, loathsome thing, and so is hell."

Thus wrote the King—the gentleman who, according to the clever author of the "Ingoldsby Legends"

"In quilted doublet and great trunk breeches,
Held in abhorrence, tobacco and witches."

Not satisfied with writing against the obnoxious weed, the King put a heavy tax upon it, which Charles the First found very useful in replenishing the exchequer. Nor did Noll Cromwell him-

self object to it, but rather agreeing with King James, that the plant injured the soil, he sent his soldiers to beat and tread down all the tobacco-fields they could find; yet, in spite of their pretended zeal and the Protector's good example, the soldiery smoked at their great general's funeral, which Evelyn records as, "The joyfullest funeral he ever saw, for there were none that cried but dogs which the soldiers hooted away, drinking and taking tobacco in the streets as they went." Yet still there was no doubt that a strict Puritan held it in abhorrence, and it was truly said or sung, he

"Abhorres a satin suit and velvet cloak,
And says tobacco is the devil's smoke."

When Charles II ascended the throne he confirmed the laws for the suppression of its culture, extending the prohibition to Ireland; and it is historically asserted, that among other edicts pronounced at the University of Cambridge was one against smoking. Yet, in despite of the royal disapproval, the habit continued to be general. Authors, and particularly poets, asserted that it brightened their imagination, and under its exhilarating influence, their verse, whether in praise of beauty, valour, or wealth, flowed more freely, and with a more even cadence, while at the same time, it had the power to awaken the soul, and excite the imagination. East, west, north, and south, tobacco held undisputed sway, until at last royalty itself accorded its sanction.

Now, in the nineteenth century, a boy is scarcely out of the nursery, when you catch him with a pipe in his mouth, or picking up the ends of Tom's cigars; and shortly enough, having gone through the usual probationary term of sickness incidental to acquiring the habit, he blinks his watery eyes and struts along, trying to remember all his cousin said, and thinking in his poor, innocent heart, what a jolly thing it must be to be grown up, and have a horse, besides being able to smoke without feeling queer. Ah! he little knows what a change a few years will work, and how often that same chattering, chaffing cousin, wishes he was a boy again.

What a desperate sensation that same smoking sickness is? Talk of sea-sickness, it is nothing to the other; and having once experienced it, I have wondered ever since at the pluck and determination of boys in conquering this enemy to smoking. If they worked half as hard, and with a quarter as good will, at any one branch of their studies, what clever sons we should have! How mothers dread the first cigar, and look upon the cutty pipe as the stretch of depravity!

I am no smoker myself, and never was, yet I can, and do, understand that it may be a solace and luxury to thousands, whether overworked or underworked; both need comfort at times, and, of the two, I verily believe the last are most to be pitied. An overworked man may grow a little and look with some sort of envy upon his idle *confères*, but he has small cause; for could he take one glance behind the curtain, he would return with gladness to the weariness of head or hand, rather than the terrible self-debasing weariness of heart and feeling.

Our greatest as well as wisest men have acknowledged the soothing companionship of a pipe. As for poets, have not Byron, Moore, Scott, Campbell, and, in our own days, Tennyson, sung its praises? Dr. Parr, the great authority on pills and longevity, smoked, it is written, as many as twenty pipes in one evening, and yet nobody can deny that his state of nerves and health bore up to the last. Sir Isaac Newton smoked and worked until his death at an old age; and our own great novelist and satirist says, in his "Fitzboodle Papers":—"What is smoking that it should be considered a crime? I believe in my heart the women are jealous of it as a rival. The fact is, the cigar is a rival to the ladies, and their conqueror, too. Do you suppose you will conquer? Look over the wide world and see; your adversary has overcome it."

LONDON DAILIES.—The circulation of the "Daily Telegraph" is stated now to be 138,704 per diem—about double that of "The Times."

PASTIMES.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A Greek Island.
A celebrated public school.
A river in France.
An Asiatic Isle.
A river in Prussia.
A town in England.

The initials will give the name of a celebrated Admiral, and the initials loss he sustained, PHIZ.

DECAPITATIONS.

1. My *whole* is meant to be a guide;
Behold, and I am large and wide.
2. When beheaded I often look in my *whole*; behead me again, and I am a stupid animal; transpose my head and body, and I am a light.

CEPHAS.

FLORAL ANAGRAM.

Leave run for

FERAMORZ.

SQUARE WORDS.

A mark of honour.
An allowance in weight.
Space.
A past participle.

FERAMORZ.

ENIGMA.

A tiny creature, shortly named,
In lay and legend I was famed;
I dwelt amid the field or flood,
Or in the floweret's opening bud;
A fairy sprite, my home I found
In earth, or air, or underground.
But if you crown me with an S,
Great is the metamorphosis:
I am an essence half divine,
That clings to you, but still is mine;
That lives in action or in ease,
That all men ever strive to please;
That every living creature loves
More than aught else that round him moves.

C. T. C.

CHARADES.

1. A word of letters two,
A proposition reckon'd
My first is: and you'll find
Men always near my second;
My third stands for myself,
My fourth prevents an entrance,
My whole the judges does to a case
Before he passes sentence.
2. Je suis composé de vingt lettres.
Mes 6, 6, 12, 12, 20, est un fruit.
Mes 8, 13, 3, 8, 17, est une relation.
Mes 14, 2, 19, 4, 19, est le nom d'un homme.
Mes 9, 10, 7, 14, 14, 20, est une partie d'un vaisseau.
Mes 5, 2, 11, est un pronom.
Mes 1, 15, 12, 13, 17, est une chanson religieuse.
Ma toute est la devise d'un ordre de chevalerie.

BERICUS.

PROBLEM.

A speculator invested all his capital in grain: 10 per cent. in rye, 30 per cent. in wheat, 25 per cent. in barley, and 35 per cent. in corn. He sold his rye at 8 per cent. gain, his wheat at 10 per cent. gain, his barley at 5 per cent. gain, but he lost 12½ per cent. on his corn. He nett gain was \$405.00. What was the amount of his original capital.

CEPHAS.

ANSWERS TO ARITHMOREN, &c.

No. 86.

- Arithmoren.*—Herschel—1. Howard; 2. Evil; 3. Rutland; 4. Spurious; 5. Catrine; 6. Hector; 7. Eternal; 8. Lifford.
Logograph.—Chair-Hair-Air-I.
Anagrams.—1. The Scarlet Letter. 2. Charles O'Malley; 3. Roland Cashel; 4. The greatest plague of life.
Charades.—1. Arrow-root; 2. Cowslip; 3. Pageant; 4. China; 5. Bridegroom.
Enigma.—Looking-glass.
Problems.—1. In 2 h. 30 m. 2. The numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

ANSWERS RECEIVED.

- Arithmoren.*—Bericus, Polly, Feramorz, B. N. C., Argus, Ellen B., H. H. V., Violet.
Logograph.—Polly, Feramorz, Bericus, Argus, Ellen B., Niagara, B. N. C.
Anagrams.—Argus, H. H. V., Niagara.
Charades.—All—H. H. V., Argus, Ellen B. 1st and 2nd—Feramorz, Polly. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th—B. N. C., Bericus, Niagara, Violet.
Enigma.—B. N. C., Polly, Bericus, Feramorz, Argus, Violet, Niagara.
Problems.—Cephas, B. N. C., Argus, H. H. V., Niagara.
Received too late to be acknowledged in our last—B. N. C., and J. Stuart.