

were actually cut off in the seventeenth century; nor did this opposition to its use confine itself to Turkey and Russia alone. We are further informed that King James I. of England was so averse to its use that he issued a "Counterblast to Tobacco," in which he describes its use as a custom "loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black, stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." Among the Chinese, so general has become the use of tobacco that even girls eight or nine years of age are known to wear an appendage or pockets to their dress, lined with silk, for the express purpose of holding a pipe and tobacco for frequent use.

Another form of using tobacco, prevalent in the seventeenth century and early part of the eighteenth, was in the shape of snuff, and as late as the middle of this century, to my own knowledge, snuff was sold by many of the grocers as well as in all the stores to men and women of all classes. Again, in the Southern States of America the fashion of dip, so called, at one time was quite prevalent; this was common among the women and girls, and was practised by using a porous piece of wood or straw, placing one end in the snuff, the other in the mouth, and drawing up the snuff into the mouth, which was allowed to remain a short time, and then the mixture was thrown out by expectoration.

Fashion and habit, no doubt, are responsible for the introduction and use of this weed.

Habit, 'tis said, blunts impressions, while constant use and familiarity to many things increases the desire. Is it not the fact, that the first effect on the boy or man who uses tobacco is far from pleasant, and by the nature of the weed invariably produces a nauseating effect? It is most assuredly repugnant to nature, and to all natural desires, and therefore seems most strange that this poisonous weed should be used in any form. Still we find by constant use the natural, as well as mental impressions, become so familiar to it, that what was first so exceedingly repulsive, slowly and gradually becomes a fixed habit. One would most naturally suppose its first use would tend to breed only contempt for so unnatural a use, as it invariably leaves the most unpleasant recollections in the mind of the beginner. It is thought by some that with habitual smokers the tongue is rendered dry and partly insensible by smoking, and the sense of taste either vitiated or partly destroyed, if not wholly, and from the dryness of the tongue induced by smoking, it is considered by many writers to induce thirst, which leads also to the habit of drinking.

Prof. Thornton, of the Royal College of London, in one of his lectures to his students, remarked, "that in using tobacco in any way, to smoke or chew, nature is being perverted," and when so