

THE DEATH OF A CIGAR.

Has been attributed indirectly to the ex reading. We quote

cessive use of Tobacco and NICOTINE from the AMERICAN ANALYST, pub study of chemistry of com

POISONING. Any reliable information lished in New York City, a paper which mon life, the following article :

on this vital subject must be interesting is devoted to the

CHEMICAL REPORT.

Dr. Johnson informs us that the chemical ingredients of tobacco are three in number, a volatile oil, a volatile alkaloid in the leaf, and the third is the product of combustion, an em pyreumatic oil. The first of these, a volatile oil, is a fatty substance and is readily disengaged by distillation, and is freed partially when tobacco is smoked. It possesses the odor of tobacco, and has a bitter taste. It is very irritating to the nostrils, as well as to the mucous membrane of the mouth, and if taken internally, even in the minutest quantity, gives rise to giddiness and nausea. This, however, is not the nicotine, which is a volatile, alkaloid, oily, colorless liquid, heavier than water, having the odor of tobacco, an acrid, burning, long continuing tobacco taste, and possesses narcotic and very poisonous qualities. It is scarcely inferior to prussic acid in its toxic effect, a single drop being sufficient to kill a dog. Its vapor is so irritating that it is difficult to breathe the air of a room in which a single drop has been evaporated. From 2 to 8 per cent. of this nicotine are contained in the dry leaf of tobacco. Experiments have shown that tobaccos raised in different localities vary in the quantity they contain. For instance, while tobacco grown in Cuba and Maryland contains only 2 per cent., that from Kentucky contains 6 and Virginia as much as 7 per cent. Some tobacco raised in Pennsylvania and Ohio holds as high as 8 per cent. The amount obtained from 100 pounds of tobacco is not generally over 7 pounds. In smoking one quarter of an ounce of tobacco, then, we may draw into the

month two grains or more of this most subtle of all known poisons. As it boils at 282° Fahr., and rises into vapor at a temperature considerably below that of burning tobacco, this poisonous substance is constantly present in the smoke. Meissner reports that from the smoke of 100 grains of slowly burning Virginia tobacco he has extracted as much as three-quarters of a grain of nicotine. These proportions will vary with the variety of the tobacco, the rapidity of burning, the form and length of the pipe, cigar, or cigarette, and with many other circumstances. The third substance referred to is produced when tobacco is distilled or burned, as we do it when smoking. This oil resembles that which is obtained in a similar way from the leaf of the poisonous foxglove (digitalis). It is acrid and disagreeable to the taste, narcotic and poisonous. One drop put on the tongue of a cat brought on convulsions and death. This substance is supposed to be the "juice of cured hebenon," described by Shakespeare in the first act of Hamlet. These three chemical substances unite their influences to produce the sensible effects which are experienced during the smoking of tobacco. The quantity thus obtained varies, as already stated, with the mode of smoking, the cigar and cigarette being most dangerous. But it is not only the direct effect of the nicotine on the stomach and nerves which should be avoided, but the powerful irritant effect on the delicate mucous membranes which are exposed to it in smoking tobacco. Upon these it will act with more violence than a Spanish fly blister, because it is absorbed. The chemical nature of these three ingredients being established, it would seem an easy matter to provide some chemical agent which, possess-

ing affinity for these three substances, would arrest and hold them, preventing their being taken in the mouth, at the same time being itself harmless and unobjectionable to the taste. Such an agent it seems has been found, and is placed on an absorbent in the head of the cigars made under this patent. Actual experiments made with these cigars resulted as follows: Three cigars made of the same tobacco in the same manner, with the difference that No. 1 contained plain absorbent cotton, No. 2 absorbent cotton, saturated with the chemicals, and No. 3 contained nothing but the tobacco. All three were smoked by the same person, taking 20 minutes to each. The cigars, which were 3 1/2 inches in the length, were smoked down to 1 1/2 inches each—then allowed to go out. Upon opening the stub the cotton was removed from Nos. 1 and 2, and, as well as the remaining tobacco of all three, separately distilled, with the following result:

No. of Tobacco	Contents of Nicotine, Oil, and Pyrogenous Matter in grains.
No. 1 Tobacco	0.04
No. 2 Tobacco	0.04
No. 3 Tobacco	0.04

Which conclusively shows that in the cigar which contained the prepared cotton the quantity of nicotine and other injurious products of combustion left in the unconsumed portion was infinitesimal, and was confined to that portion which was contained in the part of the cigar above the cotton. The cotton from No. 1 was not discolored and only smelled of smoke.

That from No. 2 was dirty yellow, and gave the odor of an old and very filthy pipe bowl.
H. LASSING, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

New York, December 18, 1885.
The samples of cigars submitted to me for chemical examination, marked respectively A, B, and C, were found to contain as follows:
Sample A—Plain absorbent cotton.
Sample B—Absorbent cotton saturated with a solution.
Sample C—No cotton.
All three samples were of the same size, 3 1/2 inches in length, and averaged 100 grains in weight. The solution contained in the absorbent cotton in sample B was separately examined, and found to consist of substances which are non-poisonous and perfectly harmless to the smoker. All three samples were smoked as slowly as possible until the cotton was reached and then extinguished. The amount of nicotine, C, H, H, N, found was as follows, in grains:

Sample	On Cotton	On Remnant of Tobacco
A	0.04	0.04
B	0.04	0.04
C	0.04	0.04

I therefore conclude that this device for arresting the nicotine and other poisonous results of burning moist tobacco completely fulfills its office.
WILBUR G. HALL, Analytical Chemist.

ANTI-NICOTINE 5c. CIGAR.

If you want to be sure that by smoking

these Cigars you will have a pleasant, satisfy

ing smoke, without any injury to health, read

in addition the following professional opinions

To the Editors of THE AMERICAN ANALYST, NEW YORK:—Gentlemen: I have carefully read an article on Nicotine and its Neutralization, by a process adopted in the manufacture of cigars by the firm of Monies & Co., contained in your valuable paper. The chemical facts, as set forth in your article, strictly conform to scientific analysis made by the most eminent chemists of modern times, and the pathological effects of the alkaloid and empyreumatic oil of tobacco, as described in the same articles, are

unfortunately, only too well known to every practitioner of more than ordinary experience. I have examined the modern operandi of Monies & Co., adopted for the production of cigars, rendered harmless by a neutralization of the nicotine and other offensive ingredients, and I can say, in the most emphatic sense of the word, that their discovery will prove a blessing to every man using tobacco; that it will be the source of lasting

benefit to millions, and save from sickness and an untimely end hundreds of thousands who succumb heretofore to the terrible effects of nicotine. DR. AUG. FROELICH.
New York, Dec. 30, 1885.—A thorough trial of the Anti-Nicotine Cigars and an investigation of their method of manufacture has satisfied me that, while they are harmless in the materials, they will prevent the injurious effects of smoking cigars not so prepared.
FRANK C. FOOTE, M. D.

New York, Dec. 30, 1885.—I have tried the Anti-Nicotine Cigars, and from the explanation to me of the materials and methods used in their manufacture believe there is nothing about them injurious, and that they do arrest the absorption of nicotine by the smoker.
F. A. BALDWIN, M. D.
New York, Dec. 30, 1885.—I fully concur in the above.
J. H. SMITH, M. D.

Sole Agents at Island of Cuba. LUCHS & B RO., 525 7th St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

FIFTY DRAFTS DISHONORED.

"REFORM" PRACTICES BY WHICH OUR CREDIT ABROAD IS INJURED.

Official Account of Certain Mortifying Inconveniences to Which United States Consuls Are Subjected—Democratic Cause—Tearing Exemplified.

In explanation of the request just sent to Congress by the State Department for an additional appropriation of \$40,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for contingent expenses of United States consuls during the current fiscal year, the department states facts which ought to attract even the present partisan Democratic House into a recognition of a disgraceful state of affairs which its policy of nigardliness has produced.

For the contingent fund named the Congress appropriated, in 1884, \$110,000, and at a later period had to make up a deficiency of \$41,000. Again, in 1885, there was appropriated for the same fund \$110,000, and afterward a deficiency of \$64,000 had to be supplied. And again, for the current fiscal year (1886), \$110,000 was appropriated. Now there is a deficiency of \$40,000. The expenditures from the contingent fund for the first six months of this year were: Rent, \$8,269.76; postage, \$12,012.42; stationery, \$1,824.32; furniture, \$1,000.00; traveling expenses, messenger services, and miscellaneous, \$12,000.77; total, \$37,117.27. Added to these items are amounts incurred by the disbursing clerk of the department for stationery, postage, flag, seals, arms, etc., amounting to \$24,250.00. Added to these items are amounts made an appropriation of \$80,000 for the first six months last year from the proceeds of \$100,000. Comparing the two, it is seen that the department's letter sent to Congress says:

It will be noticed that the expenditure for rent is nearly one-half of the entire aggregate of the expenditures, and being \$21,962.76 for the first six months of the year, it is evident that the department for the entire year will be \$43,925.52 out of the appropriation for \$100,000. This rent alone is \$100,000 more than the amount which was appropriated for the first six months of the year, and it is evident that the department's letter sent to Congress says:

The amount of the other main items of contingent expense are almost as exorbitantly extravagant as that of rent, though not so conspicuously established by law. A comparison of the books shows that every year it is about the same as any other in these respects. The expenditures for the contingent fund for the first six months of the year are \$37,117.27, and it is apparent from the above statement of expenditures already made that it will fall far short of the most ordinary needs of the consular service. There can be no doubt, however, that the consular service is being maintained in a manner which is not only wasteful, but also a disgrace to the country. The department's letter sent to Congress says:

Then, as a "climber" to the indictment

A RELIGIOUS FETE IN JAPAN.

The Matsuri of Oouwa as Observed at Nagasaki—An Interesting Event.

The Matsuri, or the religious fete of the god Suwa, the patron deity of Nagasaki, which is held in the month of October of every year, is one of the most interesting of Japanese festivals. While other cities of Japan have also their Matsuri, the festival of Suwa is local, or peculiar to Nagasaki, and is the most brilliant in the whole of the empire.

Preparations for this festival, in which the whole city and surrounding towns participate, are begun several months in advance of the actual day. In Japan, this celebration is more marked by joyousness than the solemnity of the devotees. It is, in fact, a very carnival of gaiety, into which these pleasure-loving, lotus-eating children of the sun enter with all their passionate nature. There is through it all in marked degree an air of good will, forbearance, peace, and perfect good order which impresses the foreign spectator most pleasantly.

The expense is defrayed by districts, and the different wards of the city, and sometimes by the various religious sects and wards very spirited in regard to the cost. The Matsuri is a religious festival in the spirit of the Matsuri. The city puts on its gayest holiday attire. The streets are clean, swept, and bright. The houses are clean, and the people are clean. The Matsuri is a religious festival in the spirit of the Matsuri.

Each district and each ward on these occasions sends forth its train, which is a most brilliant and many-colored display. The Matsuri is a religious festival in the spirit of the Matsuri. The Matsuri is a religious festival in the spirit of the Matsuri.

EDUCATION IN A DAKOTA TOWN.

(Dissolving Bell.)

A member of a Lawrence county (Dakota) school board was speaking of the school at Lawrence, Kan., and said:

"That fellow ain't givin' no satisfaction at all," he said.

"Why, I thought he came from the east highly recommended."

"Oh, I'm 'fraid he was, but he don't seem to suit. Let me tell you."

"But he has a good education."

"Yes, I guess he's got a straight flush on education all right, but the trouble is, he can't play no cards."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I guess he's got a straight flush on education all right, but the trouble is, he can't play no cards."

MY MEERSCHAUM.

How of rare staining, so curiously carved, resembling the creature's head of a bird, who has a good education.

Drinking to someone's increase from their property.

Mystical center, what victory of pleasure.

Rap with the spell which they've turned the round him like mist from the crest of the hills.

Rising the smokeclouds in graceful, veiled, veils.

But high on wadded in fairy-like drape.

Some time, perchance, in his visions high.

Rise in their bloom the divine Aphrodite.

Keenly, in their bloom the divine Aphrodite.

Keenly, in their bloom the divine Aphrodite.

As the one rose from the coral-dotted ocean. Pleasure-reverencing her radiant smile.

O'er the waves wafted by soft-breathing zephyrus.

To the bright shores of her beautiful island.

As the sea met by the gold-dotted sea.

Faithful of flowers springing up 'neath her feet.

And as the lips touch the mouth-peak of amber.

Golden-hued amber, with sunshine glow.

Drinking to someone's increase from their property.

Keenly, in their bloom the divine Aphrodite.

Keenly, in their bloom the divine Aphrodite.

Does not a vision arise of the Heliods. Daughters of Olympus, sun-loving nymphs, bright in armor upon the green margin of the old Heliods' soft-sounding lyre?

Faithful of flowers, lamenting the lot one—Phaethon, hurled from the cars of their sire, changed into poplar and weeping driver.

Years of bright amber, like dew-drops of fire.

Ah, my old meerschaum, how thick the bright moments.

Rise in the smoke-wreaths that hover o'er thee.

Flash in vision, and chasing each other.

Like the white waves in their native sea!

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There was once, it seems, in this remote age, a famous warrior by the name of Suwa Yabusu who, it appears by the old chronicles, succeeded in slaying a dragon. He was a powerful enemy, and in honor of whom the city was at that time named. At his death, according to immemorial custom, his spirit became one of the deities of the country—a war god—and over his grave

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