

**The common use of tobacco condemned by physicians, experience, reason, common sense, and the Bible; with an infallible cure for the same / by Albert Sims.**

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THE COMMON  
USE OF TOBACCO  
CONDEMNED

—BY—

PHYSICIANS, EXPERIENCE, REASON, COM-  
MON SENSE, AND THE BIBLE ;

WITH AN

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE SAME



2nd Edition, Revised and Enlarged.



BY ALBERT SIMS,  
MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL.



*PRICE:—5 cents each, 50 cents per doz, \$3.00 per 100.*



TO BE HAD OF THE AUTHOR,  
UXBRIDGE, ONT.

1884.

# The Common Use of Tobacco, Condemned.

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## TESTIMONY OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

J. D. Budgett, M.D., L.S.A., says :

“Tobacco is a poison of a most virulent and terrible character ; I do not know one of a more destructive kind in the vegetable kingdom, and I believe that a drachm of deadly nightshade would not be more fatal than the same quantity of tobacco.”

Dr. Prout says : “ Although tobacco is one of the most virulent poisons, mankind resort to it to insure its stupefying and pernicious agency ; surely, if the dictates of reason were allowed to prevail, an article so injurious would speedily be banished from common use.”

Dr. Pidduck says that leeches are killed instantly by the blood of smokers ; and in no instance is the sin of the father more strikingly visited on his children than the sin of tobacco-smoking.

Tyrrell testifies that it is one of those “ pleasant vices ” which the just gods make instruments to scourge us ; and proceeds to show that it destroys the very principle of manhood.

Dr. Paxton says : “ Tobacco is soothing to the nerves—a temporary intoxication ; in plain English, it is a poison.”

“ The sallow complexions, debilitated frames and disordered digestion of the young men of the present day, attest the noxious influence of tobacco ; the plant possesses no salutary qualities ; its use is subversive of all the purely natural functions of life ; impairing the finer sensations of taste, smell and correct feeling.”

Dr. Hassel says it is an acrid narcotic, and that a few grains cause death. It is a source of intemperance—produces drinking—drinking, jaundice—jaundice, death.



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Dr. Pugh mentions cases of amaurosis, softening of the brain, paralysis, arising from the nervous prostration induced by tobacco, and thinks, with Solly, that the happiness of nations may be jeopardized by the practice.

Maurice Jones, a surgeon of Narbeth, says : " A greater curse never befel this country than the introduction of tobacco. Let its advocates flourish under their delusion, and may they never rue the day when they yielded to its charms."

Dr. Stone, of Troy, says it is the truer cause of a large number of fatal cases of heart disease.

Dr. Warren, of Boston, agrees with Dr. Stone in his opinion, and also affirms that " excessive smoking produces cancerous affections of the tongue and lips."

M. Orfila, President of the Medical Academy at Paris, affirms that tobacco is the most subtle poison known to the chemist except the deadly prussic acid.

Dr. Bigelow, in his American Medical Botany, remarks : " In its external and sensible properties, there is no plant which has less to recommend it than the common tobacco."

Dr. Fowler states he has used it with success in a few cases of dropsy and dysentery ; but it should be remembered that not one of his cures was effected by the pipe, the quid, or the snuff-box.

Dr. Trask, the apostle of the anti-tobacco reform, says : " I can specify on sound medical authority more than fifty diseases that sprung from this vile narcotic, or which are greatly intensified by its use."

Dr. H. Gibbons says that tobacco impairs digestion, poisons the blood, depresses the vital powers, causes the limbs to tremble, and weakens and otherwise disorders the heart.

John Rowland Martin, F.R.S., a great living authority on diseases incident to warm countries, states, from his own observation, that the miseries, mental and bodily, produced by cigar smoking, chiefly in young men, far exceed anything detailed in the " Confessions of an Opium-Eater."

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1884

The *Phrenological Journal* says : “ Half the old tobacco-users one meets are in a state of semi-imbecility. Their memory is leaky, moral sense blunted, general disposition impaired and tone of both body and mind let down.”

Dr. Gunn states that “ a few drops of the essential oil will extinguish life in man ;” also, “ it is a mortal poison when applied to the open vessels of a wound.” How can any individual, with the above facts before him, indulge in the use of so deadly a poison ?

Says the venerable Dr. Woods, “ Once, when I was young, and knew nothing of the danger, I was tempted by an old chewer to use it, which I did for a little while ; in consequence, I was suddenly sick and intoxicated, and was taken up as dead. The poison was as nearly fatal as it could be consistently with remaining life.”

Dr. Rush said, in reference to tobacco, “ It produces dyspepsia and imparts to the complexion a disagreeable dusky color.”

The Half-Yearly abstract of the medical sciences for 1854 describes a case of angina pectoris resulting from tobacco using.

Dr. Richardson, in that recent and very able work entitled “ Diseases of Modern Life,” shows at length how its use diseases the blood, the stomach, the mucous membrane of the mouth, the heart, the organs of sense, as the eye the ear and the brain.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, who first in England investigated the merits of Liebrech’s discovery of hydrate of chloral as a narcotic, says that after ten years he almost regrets that he took any part in its introduction, and he ranks the toxicants in the following order as to extent of use or misuse : Alcohol, tobacco, opium, absinthe, chloral, hydrate, chloradyne, ether, and chloroform.

Speaking of the decay of the senses caused by tobacco, the *Scalpel* says : “ If there is a vice more prostrating to the body and mind, and more crucifying to all the sympathies of man’s spiritual nature, we have yet to be convinced of it.”

Dr. James Copland says, “ Smoking tobacco weakens the nervous powers, favors a dreamy, imaginative and imbecile state of mind, produces indolence and incapacity for manly or continuous

exertion, and sinks its votary into a state of careless or maudlin inactivity, and selfish enjoyment of his vice."

"For one inveterate smoker who will bear testimony favorable to the practice of smoking, ninety-nine are found to declare their belief that this practice is injurious; and I scarcely ever yet met with one habitual smoker who did not, in his candid moments, regret his commencement of the habit." —Dr. Johnson.

He adds the following as local diseases resulting from tobacco using: Ulceration of the lips (not unfrequently of a syphilitic character), ulceration of the gums, cheeks, mucous membrane of the mouth, throat, tonsils, &c.

Dr. Marshall Hall says:—"The smoker cannot escape the poison of tobacco; it gets into his blood, travels the whole round of the system \* \* \* and affects every organ and fibre of the frame."

Dr. Welsh, of Yale College, says: "The tobacco user is giving forth pestilential vapors from all the pores of his skin; he is the embodiment of perpetual miasma—a walking distillery of deadly essence."

Dr. Higgenbottom, of Nottingham, England, after fifty years of extensive practice and observation sums up the result of his long life in these weighty words: "Tobacco has no redeeming property whatever, and at the present time is a main cause of ruining young men, pauperizing working men and rendering useless the best efforts of the ministers of religion."

Said the eminent Brodie, physician to the Queen of England, and president of the Royal Society: "I cannot entertain a doubt that if we could obtain accurate statistics, we should find that the value of life in smokers is considerably below the average. He declares that one of the worst cases of neuralgia he ever saw was caused by tobacco using and ceased with the habit." The same author says that the habit produces amaurosis, and mentioned cases in which the patient recovered upon discontinuing the use of tobacco.

Says Dr. Pratt: "Surely, if the dictates of reason were

allowed to prevail, an article so injurious to the health, and so offensive in all its forms and modes of employment, would speedily be banished from common use."

Professor Lizars, in an excellent work on tobacco, says that its constitutional effects are numerous and varied, consisting of giddiness, sickness, vomiting, dyspepsia, vitiated taste in the mouth, loose bowels, diseased liver, congestion of the brain, apoplexy, palsy, mania, loss of memory, amaurosis, deafness, nervousness, emasculation, and cowardice.

Dr. J. N. Hannaford says: "From long medical practice and observation I am convinced that a large percentage of the lung diseases are caused by the irritation by dust, foreign substances, especially the smoke of tobacco, that being small particles of the "vile weed," etc. The presence of this latter produces a sense of suffocation, followed by a coughing, an effort of nature to throw off an offending substance. This irritation produces a sensitiveness of the coats of the air cells, in consequence of which the walls may adhere, thus closing the cells and diminishing the capacity of the lungs, of course, eventually resulting in disease. Indeed, sensitive lungs are more injured by breathing such smoke than they would be by simply smoking, allowing the smoke to pass off. Those who have weak lungs, in danger of being consumptives, cannot use tobacco with any degree of safety, if indeed any one can. To say the least it does no one any good.

Dr. Dio Lewis was asked which was the worse, chewing or smoking? He answered: "On the whole chewing is the worse mode, principally for the reason that it can be indulged so constantly. The chewer begins on rising, and with the exception of the nine minutes and twenty-eight seconds devoted to breakfast, the fourteen minutes and fifty-nine and a half seconds given to dinner, and the eight minutes, three and a quarter seconds for supper, the man runs his mill every moment until he gets into bed. During the day, with close economy of time, he grinds through twenty-six grists and projects juice six hundred and twelve times. This juice if conscientiously gathered, would measure three pints. Smoking

cannot be carried on with such devoted regularity, and although worse than chewing for a given time, is practically not so mischievous. But in either mode it injures the stomach. It cannot be indulged, even moderately, without effecting prejudicially the function of digestion.

Dr. Twitchell's memoirs, by Dr. Bowditch, published in 1851, reports a case of consumption saved by giving up tobacco ; also, a case of nearly fatal nightmare cured by quitting it.

A New York physician writes : "The universal experience of all mankind will attest, and the intelligent observation of every individual will confirm, the statement that precisely in the ratio that persons indulge in narcotic stimulants, the mental powers are unbalanced, the 'lower propensities' acquiring undue and inordinate activity at the expense, not only of the vital stamina, but also at the expense of the intellectual and moral nature. The whole being is not only perverted, but introverted and retroverted. The association of tobacco and alcohol with gambling, prostitution, and all the disreputable avocations in society is sufficient attestation of this principle. Those who can understand the easy transition from foul blood disturbed circulation, and preternatural excitement of the animal passions, to immoral conduct and general licentiousness, will not wonder at the frequent and otherwise unaccountable eccentricities, debaucheries, or even crimes of men in high positions.

Tobacco using, even more than liquor drinking, disqualifies the mind for exercising its intuitions concerning the right and wrong ; it degrades the moral sense below the intellectual recognitions."

Dr. Mussey says : "From the habitual use of tobacco, in either of its forms of snuff, cud, or cigar, the following symptoms may arise, a sense of weakness, sinking, or pain at the pit of the stomach, dizziness or pain in the head ; occasional dimness or temporary loss of sight ; paleness and sallowness of the countenance, and sometimes swelling of the feet ; an enfeebled state of the voluntary muscles, manifesting itself sometimes by tremors of the hands, sometimes by weakness, tremulousness, squeaking or hoarseness of the voice, rarely a loss of the voice ; disturbed sleep, starting from the



early slumbers with a sense of suffocation or the feeling of alarm ; incubus, or nightmare ; epileptic or convulsion fits ; confusion or weakness of the mental faculties ; peevishness and irritableness of temper ; instability of purpose ; seasons of great depression of the spirits ; long fits of unbroken melancholy and despondency, and in some cases entire and permanent mental derangement.

“ I have recently seen two cases, one caused by the excessive use of snuff, the other by the chewing of tobacco and swallowing the saliva.”

Dr. Cole testifies : “ Tobacco is more deadly to life than alcohol ; the latter is doing a greater evil to the innocent portion of the public, but the former is more deadly on its own victims, while the fire of alcohol burns with a mighty blaze. Tobacco burns long and deep in the fountain of life ; the one soon exhausts itself ; the other stealthily eats away the cords of life by imperceptible degrees to its victim, until in time he dies in his sleep or falls dead in the street.”

Dr. Shaw has specified “ eighty or more diseases which may be traced to this as a cause.”

A distinguished medical student at Brighton, England, has given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis produced by smoking, which came to his own knowledge in six months.

The Rev. T. L. Kephart gives an account of a “ minister who at a tender age became a smoker and chewer, and has been an excessive user of the weed in both these forms. His oldest child has defective vision ; his second child is a cripple—from white swelling ; his third child is a stammerer ; his fourth child died in infancy ; his sixth child is an epileptic and partially idiotic ; his seventh child died at the age of about four years, and a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that death was caused by disease of the heart.— Who doubts that the learned medical authorities would attribute all the physical ailments of these children very largely, and very correctly, too, to the excessive tobacco-habit of the father ? And, if such be the case in fact, what a fearful moral responsibility has that father incurred by so persistently indulging in this pernicious vice.

Dr. Prince, for a long time superintendent of the asylum for the insane at Northampton, Mass., says, "Fully one half of the patients who have come to our asylum for treatment are the victims of tobacco."

Dr. Moiselli, of Turin, gives elaborate statistics to prove that since 1827 suicides have increased in all civilized countries from 48 to 150 per each million of inhabitants; and this increase is much in accordance with the increase in the use of tobacco.

In his recent work, the "Diseases of Modern Life," Dr. B.W. Richardson, F.R.S., the greatest living authority upon narcotics, says of tobacco:—

"Smoking produces disturbances: (a) In the *blood*, causing undue fluidity, and change in the red corpuscles; (b) in the *stomach*, giving rise to debility, nausea, and in extreme cases, vomiting; (c) in the *mucous membrane* of the mouth, causing enlargement and soreness of the tonsils,—smoker's sore throat,—redness, dryness, and occasional peeling off of the membrane, and either unnatural firmness and contraction, or sponginess of the gums; (d) in the *heart*, producing debility of that organ, and irregular action; (e) in the *bronchial surface of the lungs* when that is already irritable, sustaining irritation and increasing cough; (f) in the *organs of sense*, causing, in the extreme degree, dilatation of the pupils of the eye, confusion of vision, bright lines, luminous or cobweb specks, and long retention of images on the retina; with other and analogous symptoms affecting the ear, viz., inability to define sounds clearly, and the occurrence of a sharp ringing sound like a whistle or a bell; (g) in the *brain*, impairing the activity of that organ, oppressing it if it be duly nourished, but soothing it if it be exhausted; (h) in the *volitional* and in the *sympathetic or organic nerves*, leading to paralysis in them, and to over-secretion from the glandular structures—over which the organic nerves exert a controlling force."

I have the personal testimony of four men, J. M—, C. H. P—, J. T—, and N. F. R—, three of whom I know personally, and all residents of the Empire State, who frankly confessed that they had

had delirium tremens from the use of tobacco. I also had the privilege of serving as spiritual advisor to a dying man, Mr. O. B — , of W——, N—— county, N. Y., who died from a stroke of paralysis; his physician, Dr. McF——, said “it was caused by the excessive use of tobacco.”—J. L. BENTON, M.C.

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, once declared before the New England annual Conference that it was his solemn conviction that a large portion of the funds for superannuated preachers is paid to men mentally and physically disqualified by the use of tobacco.

Rev. T. L. Kephart says he “attended a session of court at Doylestown, Penn., at which he witnessed the sad spectacle of a sixteen year-old boy, the only son of a poor widow, arraigned, tried and convicted of having broken in a pane of glass in the window of a cigar store, and filched therefrom a box of cigars. Being a smoker, and having no money with which to buy, he resorted to stealing; and the result was, the widow’s son, at that tender age, was doomed to a term either in the house of correction or in the penitentiary—all through smoking.”

“That is an evil physiologically which destroys or tends to destroy health. That is an evil financially which destroys or tends to destroy wealth, or prevents men from accumulating it. Socially that is an evil which destroys or tends to destroy human society or prevent its improvement. Morally that is an evil which fosters and promotes vice, antagonizes righteousness, blunts the moral sensibilities, and squanders on vicious habits, and lusts that which, if properly applied, might be productive of great good to humanity.”

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## SIXTY OBJECTIONS TO TOBACCO.

- 1.—Tobacco costs the human family one thousand million of dollars every year.
- 2.—Tobacco is the idol of three hundred millions!
- 3.—Tobacco, when first used, deranges the whole system.
- 4.—Tobacco contains an essential oil and nicotin, highly poisonous.

5.—Tobacco exerts an injurious influence on the nerves generally.

6.—Tobacco affects the action of the heart, and the circulation of the blood.

7.—Tobacco prevents the due elaboration of chyle and blood.

8.—Tobacco produces morbid excitability and irritability.

9.—Tobacco arrests the growth, and thereby lowers man's stature.

10.—Tobacco often causes boys to steal, to gratify their taste for it.

11.—Tobacco often weakens the memory, and tends to insanity.

12.—Tobacco loosens the silver cord, and superinduces paralysis.

13.—Tobacco harms the gums and teeth, and injures the mouth.

14.—Tobacco weakens every function and fibre of the human frame.

15.—Tobacco is a cause of enfeeblement to the posterity of the consumer.

16.—Tobacco demoralizes the young of all classes.

17.—Tobacco deceives, by causing delusive imaginations.

18.—Tobacco is expensive, and is a sinful waste of property.

19.—Tobacco smoking occasions great waste of time.

20.—Tobacco is a great promoter of drinking customs.

21.—Tobacco, by its exhausting power, renders strong drink desirable.

22.—Tobacco keeps many of its victims in a state of semi-intoxication.

23.—Tobacco is the admitted cause of multitudes breaking the temperance pledge.

24.—Tobacco, therefore, is a great hindrance to temperance.

25.—Tobacco defiles the breath, and unfits its user for refined society.

26.—Tobacco leads its victims into bad associations.

27.—Tobacco often induces habits of indolence, apathy and inactivity.

28.—Tobacco consumers suffer under increased liability to disease.

29.—Tobacco is said by Dr. Shaw, to be the cause of eighty diseases.

30.—Tobacco causes the death of 20,000 in our land every year.

31.—Tobacco renders recovery from disease a greater difficulty.

32.—Tobacco leaves its apathetic victims an easy prey to temptation.

33.—Tobacco injures the complexion, and dims the brilliancy of the eye.

34.—Tobacco using habits are opposed to the politeness of a gentleman.

35.—Tobacco, as James I. said, "bewitches him that useth it."

36.—Tobacco, by enfeebling the will, becomes a great cause of irresolution.

37.—Tobacco circumscribes the qualifications and acceptability of smoking ministers.

38.—Tobacco, being much in demand, induces many to keep their stores open on Sundays.

39.—Tobacco keeps many away from the Church and Sabbath school.

40.—Tobacco is the cause of many fires and accidents.

41.—Tobacco is at variance with the dictates which Christianity inspires in the soul.

42.—Tobacco impoverishes the soil.

43.—Tobacco-users sin against society.

44.—Tobacco enslaves its deluded victims.

45.—Tobacco is a curse to body and soul.

46.—Tobacco impares the senses of smelling and tasting, and often of seeing and hearing.

47.—Tobacco, when freely used, depresses the energies of the mind, and leads to despondency.

48.—Tobacco begets strife in the railway car, and temperance house.

49.—Tobacco clothes many poor men's children with rags.

50.—Tobacco in confined rooms is injurious to women and children.

51.—Tobacco leads to forgetfulness of God, and the duty of self-denial.

52.—Tobacco has done much to fill poorhouses and lunatic asylums.

53.—Tobacco and liquors cost enough to evangelize the world.

54.—Tobacco and liquors are the most fruitful sources of debt.

55.—Tobacco frustrates the designs of benevolence and philanthropy.

56.—Tobacco consumers set a most pernicious example.

57.—Tobacco-using does not promote God's glory.

58.—Tobacco-users have not the holiest examples on their side.

59.—Tobacco devotees, in large numbers, doubt the innocence of their habits.

60.—Finally, we say to all, "Touch not tobacco, for a curse is in it."

A higher authority commands us to "cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness of the flesh* and spirit ; perfecting holiness in the fear of God." —2 Cor., 7 : 1.

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### STATEMENT OF WORK DONE.

In September, 1878, we commenced active operations against the pernicious habits of tobacco-using, by writing and publishing a small pamphlet entitled "The Sin of Tobacco Smoking and Chewing, together with an Effective Cure for these Habits." An edition of nearly 2,000 copies of this book was got out and disposed of. The book circulated in England, France, Switzerland, Denmark, and extensively in Canada, and in the United States. From evidence received, we gratefully learn that God has graciously blessed the reading of this book, to the emancipation of many a tobacco slave ; and, in some cases, prepared the way for a more complete deliverance from other forms of evil. Being greatly encouraged in this most needy reform, and wishing to reach a larger number of devotees to the weed, we next published over thirty tracts, bearing on the various aspects of the tobacco curse. At the time of writing this, Feb. 1884, we have sent out over 364,400 pages of these and other tracts ; 12,000 pages of Canadian, English, and French Anti-Tobacco Literature, and have devoted three months of editorial work to the same. We next prepared and had published a large quantity of Anti-Tobacco Envelopes, with useful matter printed on them. We have also contributed, to various papers and magazines, over one hundred articles on the various aspects of this evil ; and have written some hundreds of letters and cards to persons interested in this reform. Numerous extracts from the above have been printed in various publications. We subjoin a few letters, showing a little of the good, done under the blessing of God, by the circulation of these books and tracts.

## INTERESTING LETTERS.

DEAR BRO.—I have been for some time combating the use of tobacco, as the tap root of intemperance, and one of the most deceiving of sins, for O! how hard it is for a tobacco devotee to see himself as others see him, and how can he see himself as God sees him! Away here in the south, where I am trying to preach the Gospel, the whole atmosphere is filled with the disgusting stench of tobacco fumes.

French, Mexicans, and Negroes, are ready to cry out against the man who opposes the use of tobacco, as one who is either insane, puritanical, or enthusiastic. Nothing has afforded us so glad a surprise, and such efficient service, as the sudden appearance of your Anti-Tobacco Books and Tracts. Within fifty feet of where I now write, there lives a poor young man, with a broken leg, a free born man! an object slave! enthralled by his despotic master, the pipe! Thus has he lain for fifty-three days, and no visible sign of the re-union of the severed bones, unless he can be persuaded to throw away the deadly poison, which has already reached and diseased his very bone and marrow. There he lies, an object of pity, clinging constantly to his idol, while his mother, (a professed christian), goes about the house with a pipe, almost perpetually fumigating at her mouth. O! may the God of heaven purify this filthy nation. My prayer is, that he may crown with success every effort you may make in this great work. I shall do all in my power to help you. Your humble brother in Christ. REV. A. F. GALLAWAY.

DEAR SIR,—Your valued favor just received. You may send me \$1 worth of the new Tracts. I met a Baptist minister last fall whose story is well worth repeating:—He used tobacco some twenty-five or thirty years, and although he always felt morally restrained from farther indulgence, yet the flesh [?] was too weak, until the flesh began to suffer for it in the shape of a large tumor under the arm. Imagine this reverend gentleman's surprise, and fright too, when the surgeon opened the tumor and found it nothing more or less than a tobacco tumor!! Its contents smelled as strongly of tobacco as any old pipe, or anything else ever could, not excepting even those of some who smoke the pipe their great grandfather smoked.

May God assist you mightily in your war against a greater evil than alcoholic intemperance. Yours as per 2 Cor. vii, 1.

L. G. CULVER.

What a striking illustration are the above incidents of these oft-forgotten words, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for,

whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption, etc.;" Gal. 6 : 7, 8, and again, "If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy." 1 Cor. 3 : 17.

DEAR BROTHER,—I am glad that you have taken a stand against one of the worst and filthiest of habits. It ought to be driven out of the church ; our God forbids all these abominations. I pray God to bless you in your good work. You will have my hearty co-operation in battling against the foe. The books you sent me have not been lost : they are doing good, bless God. Several men, after having read your pamphlet, quit their weed. One of them had used it for fifty years, and others are under conviction on this point.

Yours,

J. HAGLE.

Mill, Fayette Co., Iowa,

March 4, 1880.

Bro. Sims,—The tract entitled, "The Use of Tobacco a curse to Boys and Young Men," is, I think, the best of anything of the kind I have ever seen ; it contains so many medical testimonies none can gainsay. I wish this tract should be circulated in stores, in Sunday Schools, and Churches. I will pin mine up in my sitting room. Please send me a few more, praying that I may place them just where they will glorify God.

At a quarterly meeting, held at Mill, Fayette Co., Iowa, the Rev. J. W. Clinton said that most of the elders of Upper Iowa Conference used tobacco. How can the church tolerate this? Your parcel of tracts has renewed my courage to work. I think perhaps I am losing friends by this, but, I am trusting in the promise.

At a Sunday School Convention held here last summer, a Supt. related his experience, and said he had had delirium tremens from the use of tobacco. Then an old lady arose and said she had left off smoking after having used it for thirty years ! If young ladies would exert their influence against the use of tobacco and alcohol, young men would very soon leave off using them.

MRS. L. C. DUDLEY.

Portland, Mich., Jan 12, 1881.

Dear Bro. Sims,—When God came and undertook my case, I was an inveterate tobacco-user ; I chewed and smoked, and also was addicted to spirituous drink ; also a tea sot ; and God came in and cleansed the temple out, and made me perfectly clean inside and out, from head to foot, and from side to shoulder ; glory to his



great and matchless name. When God spoke, I did not stop to confer with flesh and blood ; bless his name.

I received your tracts which are opposed to this ungodliness in man ; I made the best use of them I could to destroy this awful death from off our land. I distributed some of them in Portland, and set the people in trouble. They said I was crazy. Then I went to Baltimore, to the conference the Church of God was holding and I scattered some there, and it was the means under God, of causing them to adopt it as one of their laws not to receive any more Ministers in their church that use tobacco.

Glory to God ! I am on my way to Glory. Hallelujah !

DANIEL HOFMAN.

Brother Bowers, of Winfield, Ohio, thus writes us—

“ Hallelujah ! The days of miracles are not past with them that are in perfect love to God. I have great faith in God. God saved me from the appetite for tobacco in one minute. Glory to His holy name.” Again he writes, “ I have treated over one hundred cases of cancer this year. (1880), and out of that number were eighteen tobacco cancers in the mouth. Three out of the eighteen were cured, and fifteen died. One man had his tongue cut off.

DEAR BRO.,—It is inexpressible how devoted some people are to the quid, the pipe, and the vile stuff they call snuff. Never did a child eat poundcake or candy with a greater relish than they manifest in masticating their filthy quids, smoking their miserable black pipes, or shovelling up their noses that nasty snuff, that renders their utterances so thick and indistinct, that no one can understand a word they say, until, after having buried their faces in their handkerchiefs, and, by repeated blasts as loud as any horn, they clear their heads, in order to be able to hold intelligent conversation. O, that men would be persuaded to throw away their tobacco boxes, break their pipes, and forswear the nauseous weed forever !

In a place where we were stationed some few years ago, we had a local preacher who was an ardent tobacco devotee. One evening, being late home from work, he hurriedly washed, took his supper and started out to meeting. In starting out however, he placed in his mouth the inevi'able quid. When he arrived at the meeting, he found there was no one to take charge. The hymnbook was immediately placed in his hand, with the request that he would open the meeting. He announced a hymn, which was spiritedly sung by the congregation. The influence of the Spirit was present, and was soon manifested in the responses of the congregation. The man felt happy, and, forgetting the miserable black intruder he had in his mouth, he prayed with all his might, his

throat distended like "an open sepulchre," and the black occupant of his mouth slid down to its tomb. Then, O! gulp, heave, cough, spit—bringing his prayer to an abrupt termination. The thought passed through his mind as swift as lightning "serve the Lord with clean lips," his conscience stung him to the quick, and he resolved never to use tobacco again.

We believe this book; "The sin of Tobacco Smoking and Chewing, etc.," is calculated to do great good. That it has done good we are already assured. One person, to whom we gave a copy, told us that his brother-in-law, to whom he had lent the book, (and who was an inveterate user of tobacco), had been so thoroughly convinced of the evil, by a perusal of the pamphlet, that he had given up the practice altogether.

Yours truly,

REV. J. H. ACORNLEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

"We have just finished the reading of a little book entitled; 'The Sin of Tobacco Smoking and Chewing, by Rev. Albert Sims. The brother is an avowed enemy of the 'weed,' and a genuine hater of the habit of using it. Seemingly, for years he has been gathering testimony to secure its conviction, and perpetual banishment. We doubt not, but the perusal of it will induce many to give up the filthy habit; at the same time many will read it, and do as they have done. The clamorings of appetite will drown the voice of reason and argument. Reason's voice may be heard for a moment, and the victim half awakened, realizing for a moment, his awful condition—may shudder, tremble,—draw back—but inclination, like the horseman's spurs, will goad more deeply the halting wretch, and drive him deeper into the morass of ruinous appetite. This little work has given us a disgust for tobacco we have never had before. While we do not charge *sin* upon every smoker, we at the same time, do believe that the use of tobacco is a physical evil, and a moral wrong. No man can use it without injuring his influence less or more, especially with some people. No prayer-leader, class-leader, steward, local preacher, or travelling preacher, can use it and not mar his usefulness. If those in our ministry could only see how much they are the butt of ridicule, and objects of contempt by very many of our people, they would certainly quit it. As I read the book, I felt thankful I was free from

the bondage of tobacco. For years I used it less or more, but always felt a little ashamed of it. About a year and a half ago, one of the members of my congregation in Dodgeville, kindly rebuked me for it, and I said then, no one shall ever rebuke me again for using tobacco, and no one ever shall. I have done with the nauseous, filthy thing. One question, as we were reading, like Banquo's Ghost, kept continually rising—If the *use* of tobacco is such an evil, what of the *selling* of it? We argue that it is wrong to sell intoxicating drinks because of their injurious effects.

### IS IT RIGHT TO SELL TOBACCO

When its use is so great an injury?

“Most temperance speakers tell us, that the seller of whiskey is a worse man than he who drinks; for the seller sells for the love of gain, while the other is impelled by a tyrannical appetite. This is to be pitied, that to be execrated. Now, will the same arguments apply to the *seller*, and to the *user* of *tobacco*? We confess we are puzzled. Will our worthy Publisher, or some shrewd casuist, wade through these difficulties, and relieve *Perplexed*.”—*Our Messenger*, Mineral Point, Wis.

In answer to the above question, “Is it right to sell tobacco, when its use is so great an injury?” We emphatically answer, No; and that, for the same reason which makes it wrong to sell intoxicating drinks. Further, we would say to every vendor of the weed, your traffic in tobacco does no real good. This article is neither food, nor aliment of any sort. You take money for that which is not bread. Is this in keeping with the Golden Rule? By the sale of this narcotic you contribute to a common nuisance. The fumes and stench of this foul weed polutes the very air, and renders many public buildings well nigh insufferable. Your very store is permeated with its poison. In the name of all that is pure and Christ-like, you ought to abandon the sale of this nauseous abomination.

The tobacco you sell *poisons* your customers. Any educated physician will tell you that tobacco is a most deadly poison. Men

of all grades and stations in life ; boys and young men by hundreds are killed by this weed. Sudden deaths by heart complaints, so called, are generally death, by tobacco. Hundreds of well authenticated facts might be given to show the awful number who are poisoned, directly, or indirectly by the use of this drug. *Can* you aid men and boys in poisoning themselves, and be clear in the matter? Never! The tobacco you sell creates a craving for strong drink, and thus it hinders the temperance reform, and manufactures drunkards. "Chewing and smoking tobacco," says Dr. Stephenson, "exhaust the salivary glands of their secretions, thus producing dryness and thirst. Hence it is, that, after the use of a cigar and the quid, brandy, whiskey, or some other spirit is called for." The use of this weed is, we think, one of the great attractions to the tavern and parlor of the gin-palace; hence tavern-keepers are always glad to serve their customers with tobacco, and willingly *give* pipes! Will you be found helping the Devil?

It is not, it cannot be right to encourage a custom, which occasions a sinful waste of so much money and time; and is the fruitful source of so many frightful evils both to soul and body.

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### IS IT RIGHT TO SUPPORT TOBACCO-USING PREACHERS?

A brother whose eyes God has opened to see the difference between a clean salvation and an unclean profession, recently sent us the following question:—"Would it be right to take what money I give to the support of a tobacco-using preacher, and buy those tracts and books? (referring to our publications.)"

#### ANSWER:

1. The common use of tobacco is a most filthy practice to mouth, lungs and clothes. It wastes an enormous sum of money; is one of the rankest poisons man can take; and it destroys health and life to an awful extent. It contains no nourishment, does no

real good, but positive injury to the human frame. It enslaves its victims and brings them into bondage of the most galling kind. It is forbidden by conscience, common sense, and the Bible. "Let us cleanse ourselves from *all filthiness of the flesh* and spirit." "If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy." Hence the habit is both physically and morally a sin.

2. To support preachers who indulge in this sinful habit, is in fact supporting the devil's works, or supplying money to help on the ruin of soul and body. It is encouraging that which is wrong, and placing ourselves on the side of filth, disease, sin, death, and a whole train of frightful evils.

3. God holds us responsible for the right expenditure of every cent he intrusts us with, and he will hold no man guiltless who spends his means for anything that will not promote the glory of his Creator. No excuse whatever will free us from condemnation if we give our means to support what is wrong. It is in vain to plead, "I don't believe it is right for my preacher to use the weed, but I want to be kind to him, and see if I cannot win him around to what is pure and right, so meanwhile I support him." You can never do good by committing sin, and God forbids any man "doing evil that good may come." It is further enjoined on all "Be not partaker of other men's sins." "Keep thyself pure."

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## PERSECUTION.

We may add that considerable opposition has been aroused by the circulation of these Anti-Tobacco publications. Ministers, editors, and hundreds of smoking and chewing professors have written and said strong things against us and our work. Abuse, scorn, and slander have been heaped upon us, and diligent efforts made to frustrate our labors.

In Nov., 1882, we received an anonymous letter from some person who, it seems, had been presented through the mail with a vari-

ety of tracts, including some of our own, on Masonry, Tobacco, Popery, and other popular sins. These tracts so stirred up his wrath, that he returned two of the tracts to us, and wrote us a letter, which, for bitter, foul language, falsehoods, and insinuations, of gross immorality, we have seldom seen equalled. From the language of his letter, it is evident he must have been boiling with rage. But, instead of feeling any resentment towards him, we deeply pitied the poor slave to sin, and rejoiced that we were counted worthy to suffer reproach and slander for Christ's sake. We did, indeed, find that, "*Blessed* are they that are persecuted for righteousness sake," etc., for we were made wonderfully happy in God, and came from the post office singing and praising the Lord. We frequently hear the devotees of these popular idols plead, that there is no harm in them; yea, they would have us believe they are even scriptural; but look! just as soon as one gives a little light on these things, they are full of indignation and revenge. They thus give the plainest proof of their guilt; for, if their practices were as good and pure, as they would have the public believe, they would not hate the light, and be so enraged when they are exposed. But, says the Bible: "*Men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil.*"

An earnest worker, and tract distributor in the State of Missouri, informs us that, at a certain camp-meeting, which she attended, she placed some of our tracts on holiness, worldly conformity, and tobacco, on the seats, previous to the commencement of the Sunday morning service, and in a short time after she was surprised by seeing two women gathering the scattered tracts, and tearing them to pieces with a vengeance! This daring wickedness is somewhat accounted for by the following statement—"The people had been warned by the preachers against our tracts,—M. E. preachers too—and the ignorant masses believed them." It is sad to see the very people who were raised up to spread Scriptural holiness throughout the land, now fighting this doctrine and experience. But such is the case.

However, as God has been pleased to give us his blessing, and to crown our efforts with success, we are devoutly thankful; and in

the name of Immanuel will push this battle on. We must, we will, scatter the truth, and reach souls if we can.

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### OTHER NOTES OF PROGRESS.

Anti-Tobacco Societies have recently been formed in France, England, Russia, Montreal, and some in the United States. Most of these societies are gaining ground. Some Anti-Tobacco Book and Tract Societies have of late been opened on this Continent. The Board of Public Instruction in Paris has issued a circular forbidding the use of tobacco by students in the public schools of that city. In Germany the police in several States have been instructed to stop all smoking by lads and young men. This action is based on the testimony of the medical faculty that tobacco-using is so injurious to the health as to impair the fitness of boys and young men for the military service, in which, in Germany, all young men must bear a part.

In England the use of tobacco has been prohibited within the precincts of Windsor Castle by the express command of her Majesty, the Queen. Many leading English newspapers and other prominent publications are now frequently denouncing the common use of this poison. Eminent physicians all over Europe and America are raising their united testimony against the vile weed. Bishops, ministers of all denominations, lawyers, school teachers and others in public position are making earnest efforts in their respective spheres to battle this giant foe. Railway companies not a few, are prosecuting offenders for smoking in non-smoking carriages, heavy fines being inflicted in nearly every case. Coal-miners are also taught that smoking in their pits cannot be allowed—some having been imprisoned for so doing. Several cases of this kind have recently been reported by the English papers. School teachers are finding out that non-smoking pupils succeed best. A wedding in Rome, N. Y., was indefinitely postponed because the young man in the case declined to give up the use of tobacco.

In Seville, O., the young ladies formed an anti-tobacco society.

They have pledged themselves to have nothing to do with any young gentleman so lost to decency as to use the vile drug ! Other signs of progress have developed more fully of late :

1. Many ecclesiastical bodies have discussed the *morality* of using tobacco, and taken action upon it as *immoral* and *sinful*. Nearly every section of the Christian church has recently voted against their ministers using the weed. Even the Mormons have a rule against it.

2. Many churches consider the use of tobacco and strong drink alike *immoral*, and, in the admittance of members, act accordingly.

3. Many parishes think this habit in pulpit candidates an objection of magnitude, and committees have decided to discharge youthful aspirants, the devotees of smoke—wishing less smoke and more fire.

4. Rich men, in legacies to colleges and schools, begin to restrict their benefactions to students who have nothing to do with this and similar vices— not wishing their money should evaporate in smoke.

5. Merchants in advertising for clerks, announce that smokers and striplings of this stripe “need not apply;” “Havanas ” are costly.

6. Store-keepers, who *have consciences*, begin to think it *dishonorable* to sell this nuisance, and to take money from ragged youth and paupers for “that which is not bread.”

7. Bands of hope, pledged against strong drink, tobacco and profaneness, are rapidly spreading. A flourishing Band of Hope has recently been organized in Calcutta, India, whose pledge is against tobacco and strong drink. In many temperance organizations vigorous onslaughts are now being made against this great ally of old Alcohol.

A gentleman in Russia, of high rank, some time ago informed us that 13,000,000 of Orthodox Dissenters in Russia believe that smoking tobacco is a sin.

The progress of smoking in South Australia has been so great



within recent years that it has been thought advisable to attempt to check its growth among the youth. A measure has therefore been introduced into the House of Assembly to the effect that any person under the age of eighteen who shall smoke any pipe, cigar, or cigarette, shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than 5s., nor more than £5; and in default of payment, may be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month. Whenever any person shall be charged, the onus of proving the age shall in all cases lie on the person so charged. One-half of every penalty imposed is to be paid to the informer, the remainder to the treasurer for the public uses of the province.

The Senate of New Jersey has recently imposed a fine of twenty dollars on any person convicted of selling tobacco to minors; this because of the prevalence of smoking among small boys.

Vermont has also commenced to legislate against tobacco.

At the West Point Military School, U. S., the Superintendent, Gen. O. Howard, has forbidden the use of tobacco to the Cadets for the same reason that Germany has forbidden it.

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From the beginning of our labors in this reform we have prescribed to all, who are enslaved by the despotic power of the weed, the following

#### INFALLIBLE CURE.

1. Do not trifle with the habit.
2. Do not imagine that you can drop this drug by degrees. Use little as you please, and you nourish an appetite which never dies so long as fed with one morsel of aliment.
3. Use no substitutes.
4. Do not merely try to abandon tobacco. Trying and doing are two different things.
5. Abandon it now—now and forever.
6. Go to God in prayer; cry mightily to him for the appetite to be destroyed, as well as for grace to enable you to carry out your resolution. Fully trust him to do this for you, and it shall be done; yes, effectually done. *But if we walk in the light, as he is in the*

*light, we have fellowship one with another ; and the blood of Jesus Christ His Son, cleanses us from all sin.*—1 John 1 : 7. Hallelujah!

We have seen the effectual working of this remedy. In our pastoral labors, we have been privileged to witness a great many cases of salvation from the tobacco appetite. Their united testimony is, that they have a cleaner body, purer breath, improved health, a quicker conscience, more money, a better appetite, steadier nerves, a clearer intellect ; and, best of all, great peace with God. One old man in particular testifies, that he had used it for *seventy* years, but God has completely taken from him all desire for the weed ! Thank God for a *clean* salvation. “ *If the Son, therefore, shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.* ”

Tobacco using, though a dreadful evil, is only one of the many popular “ works of the flesh,” and though a man may give up his weed, unless he renounces all other sins, he is still in danger of Hell. Reform, then, that is not based on a surer foundation than the mere cutting down of one of the branches of the tree of depravity, is not, and cannot be effectual. Something more radical than this must be done, before the victim of the pipe or of the cup can be a truly reformed man. The axe must be laid at the root of the tree :—See Matthew 3 : 10. There must be a mighty change wrought in his soul by the power of the Holy Ghost, saving him from the bondage of *all* depraved appetites and habits, and making him “ a new creature.” When this work of salvation has been wrought, the emancipated soul will neither want tobacco, strong drink, opium, snuff, cards, billiards, or any other sensual indulgence. Most assuredly he will not need to join a temperance society to keep him from drink and tobacco. *Every* chain is broken, and he has victory over the world, the flesh, and the devil.

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#### SALVATION AND ANTI-TOBACCO TRACTS.

**Can a Christian Smoke or Chew Tobacco to the Glory of God?**—Just the tract for tobacco-using professors of religion. 2 pages. 25 cents per 100.

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### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

These tracts are "orthodox," forcibly and attractively written. Lovers of holiness and purity, get some of these "leaves" and scatter them.—*Herald of Purity*.

They are very cheap, and should be widely circulated. The following is a specimen \* \* \* We hope every boy who reads his paper, will sign an anti-tobacco pledge.—*Pleasant Hours*, Toronto, Ont.

The ones we have had time to read are sound to the core, and we cordially recommend the whole series.—*Olive Branch*, Polo, Ill.

They are excellent in matter.—*Christian Cynosure*, Chicago, Ill.

So far as we have been able to examine them, we pronounce them excellent. He treats his subjects in a sensible style. One has already been benefitted by reading them. If you will send this brother 25c., you will get a supply of his reform literature that will be of much benefit to you personally, and will enable you to do good to others.—*Christian Radical*, Polo, Ill.

The subject is ably treated. Bro. Sims is supported by strong witnesses in the case.—*Highway of Holiness*, Chambersburg, Pa.

He handles the subject of tobacco-using from various stand-points—financial, hygienic, and moral. God is owning these tracts in the emancipation of many of those in bondage to the weed, and every Christian should help to scatter them far and wide.—*Temperance Bugle*, St. Joseph, Mo.

Rev. A. Sims' tracts against tobacco using are good.—*Banner of Holiness*.

Excellent and convincing.—*Earnest Christian*, Rochester, N.Y.

So far as we have had time to examine them, we think they are just what is needed to awaken in the minds of sensible men an abhorrence to the vile and noxious weed. We think the time is fast approaching, when whisky and tobacco—twin demons—will be a thing of the past.—*Pure Religion*, Shellsburg, Iowa.

Very effective anti-tobacco tracts.—*Montreal Witness*, Montreal, Que.

They can be widely circulated to great advantage.—*New York Witness*.

Mr. Sims is doing a similar work to that of the late Mr Trask, of Fitchburg, Mass. We wish him abundant success in his praiseworthy undertaking, and trust that the Lord will put it into the hearts of many of his people to circulate these tracts, and aid Mr. Sims by their means, as it takes money to print them. One of these tracts :—“Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Unclean Habits,” will be found in this week's *Signs*, and others will be used in like manner.—*Signs of the Times*, Oakland, California.

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**Wanted—500,000 earnest, deeply devoted agents, who will co-operate with us in the distribution of our salvation, anti-tobacco and reform books and tracts. If you want to save souls, glorify God and lay up treasure in heaven, we invite your co-operation. Time is short. Let there be no delay. Write at once.**