

ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ 15^{ης} ΜΑΪΟΥ 1930

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΑ ΚΩΣΤΗ ΠΑΛΑΜΑ

ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΦΑΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ

Ὁ *Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς* ἀγγέλλει τὸν θάνατον τοῦ Νορβηγοῦ ἐξερευνητοῦ καὶ μεγάλου ἀνθρωπιστοῦ Friedjof Nansen, μέλους τῆς Ἀκαδημίας τῆς Νορβηγίας.

Ἡ Ἀκαδημία ἀποφασίζει τὴν ἀποστολὴν συλλυπητηρίων γραμμάτων.

Ὁ Ἑλληνοαμερικανικὸς σύνδεσμος *ΑΧΕΠΑ* δωρεῖται εἰς τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν δολλάρια 1000, πρὸς ἀπονομὴν βραβείων εἰς Κοινότητα, αἱ ὅποιαι ἐν συνδυασμῷ πρὸς προσωπικὴν ἐργασίαν τῶν κατοίκων, ἤθελον ἐπιδείξει γενικωτέραν ἐξωραϊστικὴν, ἐξυγιαντικὴν, συγχωινωσιακὴν καὶ ἐκπολιτιστικὴν δράσιν.

ΚΑΤΑΘΕΣΙΣ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΩΝ

Ὁ *Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς* καταθέτει τὰ πρὸς τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν ἀποσταλέντα βιβλία.

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΑΪΚΟΥ

ΕΜΠΟΡΕΥΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΑ. — **Greek tobaccos chemically examined**, by *Mr. E. Emmanuel*.

The greatest agricultural product of our country is tobacco, which represents in value more than a half of the exports of Greece. The annual revenue derived from this source is about ten million pounds sterling, and so constitutes a very important financial factor for Greece.

In all the continents different varieties of Nicotian are cultivated, the yearly amount of which cannot be exactly defined. It is estimated that Asia produces 435.000 tons, America 300.000 tons, Europe 246.000 tons, Africa 50.000 tons, and Australia 3.000 tons annually.

Greece is considered to be one of the most important tobacco producing countries, yielding annually not only a great quantity, but also cultivating and preparing the best quality in universal consumption, owing to the increase and improvement in the tobacco cultivation of late years, as well as to the help of the refugees.

During the years 1923-1927, the total yield was 288.000 tons, that is; 57.000 tons annually.

From the 60 different kinds of Nicotian cultivated in different countries, three are the most suitable for trading purposes: *Nicotiana tabacum*, *Nicotiana macrophylla* and *Nicotiana rustica*.

In my opinion there is not yet an exact definition of the botanical kinds of nicotian cultivated in Greece and, up to the present, no scientific definition and detailed terms of the produced kinds have been known.

The botanists and agriculturers have different ideas, not having yet penetrated into the exact question of a scientific solution.

This investigation will be successful, after the rumoured establishment of the Tobacco Institut, whose aim will be the improvement of species, also to form a group of experts for the study of different scientific, technical and financial questions, as well as questions perhaps of an administrative nature, that may arise, relating to tobacco.

In this country there are cultivated, in all probability, four kinds of tobacco (Solananae, Cestreae, Nicotianinae):

Nicotiana tabacum, having oblong leaves, is stalkless and has red flowers.

Nicotiana macrophylla Lehm or *aurialata* Berth, having wide leaves and reddish flowers.

Nicotiana chinensis Fish. having stalked leaves and reddish flowers.

Nicotiana rustica L having oval leaves and yellow or greenish flowers.

The different small varieties, chiefly of Greek tobacco, belong to the varieties *N. macrophylla*, named Tabac de Maryland à feuilles courtes and the most of the Turkish tobacco belongs to the kind *N. chinensis*. Small varieties of the kind *N. macrophylla* cultivated in Greece are:

a *N. macrophylla*, var. *ovata*, stalkless and small leaves.

b *N. macrophylla* var. *alata*, with winged stalks.

c *N. macrophylla* var. *cordata*, bare stalks.

Most types are produced from these, by the crossing of species, geographical conditions, climatic influences, manuring of soil, cultivating for a long time, distribution of crops, etc.

Each one yields, from a chemical point of view, different products every time. In Greece and the Orient there are names to the commercial types which are derived, either from the manner of the elaboration of their leaves, or from their shape, or from their region of production, or origin of their seed, or from the country of consumption.

These names are:

1. *Basmas* (Turkish-Compressed) This is considered to be the best kind of tobacco in universal production. It has small leaves (5-18) (3-6 cms) thin, soft, elastic and bearing very thin nerves.
2. *Siir Dili* (Turkish-Cow's tongue) or *Sichna* (country). A select type similar to the preceding one.
3. *Basi Balli* (Turkish-Tied on the head). A type yielding a select quality of leaves (10-25) (3-15 cms) hard with small stalks, big nerves and not elastic. It is also known by the name of *Persitsani* or *Prosotsani*, a village near Drama.
4. *Camba Koulac* (Turkish-Ugly shaped ears). This is an inferior type with thick leaves, rough to the touch, size (12-23) (5-16 cms) and with woody and rough nerves.
5. *Kaloup of Smyrna* or *Armathodema*. This is a select type with small leaves (7-18) (3-8 cms) thin and not elastic nerves.
6. *Perfumed*. A very select type with small leaves (6-22) (4-12 cms) thin and soft, with thin and elastic nerves, and has small stalks.
7. *Sari* (Turkish-Yellow) A moderate type with leaves (10-25) (5-12 cms) not elastic or soft and has thin nerves.
8. *Black* or Arabic. This type resembles the *Camba Koulac*.
9. *Tjembel* (Arabic-Hill) A type of rather inferior quality with large leaves (15-40) (7-10 cms) rough to the touch and with big nerves.
10. *Argos*. A type of inferior quality, with large leaves and resembling the preceding one.
11. *Samsoun*. A select type and like the *Basmas* has short leaves (5-20) (3-10 cms) thin and soft, with elastic and thin nerves and small stalks.
12. *Poroia*. A type of inferior quality and of small production.
13. *Dagli* (Turkish- of the mountain) A type of inferior quality with large thick leaves resembling the *Basi Balli*.
14. *Karades*. A type of inferior quality with large thin leaves, and thin elastic nerves.
15. *Kastellia*. A type of inferior quality with large thick leaves and big woody nerves.
16. *Toumbeki*. A type with very large thick leaves and big woody nerves used for narghiles.

The biggest part of the world's production of tobacco is used for

smoking, making cigarettes and cigars, smuff, chewing tobacco and narghiles.

The cultivation of tobacco in Greece is free, the possession and transport of which is permitted by the government.

Tobacco cutting and manufacturing of cigarettes is carried on only in the public tobacco cutting factories, taxed according to the law.

STATISTICS. The production of Oriental tobaccos (Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria) during the years 1885-1911, was as follows:

Turkey	17.370.000	—	69.781.000	kilos
Greece	3.660.000	--	14.021.000	»
Bulgaria	898.000	—	10.642.000	»

And during the years 1912-1928:

Turkey	13.872.000	—	55.306.000	kilos
Greece	11.193.000	-	65.462.000	»
Bulgaria	5.096.000	—	48.903.000	»
Serbia	3.000.000	—	33.669.000	»

The Greek production during 1913 amounted to 24.1 of the whole Oriental production, and during 1927 to 44.3 of the same. Thus it is indicated that by increasing the annual growth, and by making every effort in the tobacco regions to increase the production and to improve the quality, Greece took quantitatively, the first place in the whole Oriental tobacco production, as, during the three years 1923-1925, Greece yielded 171.000 tons, whilst Turkey yielded 132.000 tons, Bulgaria 132.000 tons and Serbia 62.000 tons. During the year 1928 the above lands produced the following quantities of tobacco: Greece 52.726 tons, Turkey 42.983 tons, Serbia 9.600 tons, Bulgaria 15.720 tons.

Official statistics of the tobacco production of Greece were presented only from 1881, but during the first years of our freedom, there were circulated presumed statistics of foreign authors, stating, that during the first decade after our freedom the annual production reached 450.000 okes, and during 1845 reached 1.000.000 okes.

Since 1860 it has surpassed the million, reaching in 1876 3.650.000 okes, while from 1881 when Thessaly was annexed, the tobacco production also multiplied.

The production from 1881 till 1911 fluctuated between 2.245.701 okes annually and 10.954.486 okes.

The Greek exports from 1858 till 1911 fluctuated between 335.163 okes annually (value 464.182 drs) and 6.584.822 okes annually (value 17.698.731 drs). After the victorious war which liberated Eastern Macedonia and Western Thrace, Greece appears in the world's market as a very considerable tobacco growing country.

In Greece during 1912, 130, 342 acres were employed in the production of tobacco, and in 1927, 863, 300 acres, that is of 1, 500,000 acres, the total area under general cultivation, more than half is used for tobacco, and has multiplied by six during the years 1912-1927.

At the same time the production of tobacco increased from 8.744.838 okes in 1912, to 51.142.195 okes in 1925, while the amount in 1926 was 42.750.729 okes, in 1927, 48.338.273 okes and in 1928, 44.700.000. okes.

An acre renders annually about 65 okes of tobacco.

During the period 1913-1928, that is 15 years, the annual production of tobacco in Greece fluctuated between 14.448.865 okes and 51.142.195 okes.

The exports during these years varied from 9.667.512 to 55.324.172 kilograms, at a value of 17.368.679 drachmes to 3.975.000.000 drachmes.

Regarding the quantity of tobacco produced in the various regions, Macedonia comes *first* (Drama, Cavalla, Serres, Salonica, Halkidiki, Pelli, Cosani, Florina), *second* the Greek Mainland (Aitolokarnania, Phthiotidophokis, Atticaboeotia), *third* Thrace (Rodopi, Evros), *fourth* the Aegean Islands (Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Cyclades), *fifth* Thessaly (Larissa, Tricala), *sixth* Morea (Argolicorinth, Achaioilis, Arcadia, Messenia, Laconia), *seventh* Candia (Canea, Heraclion, Rethymnon, Lassithion) *eighth* Epirus, *ninth* Euboea and *tenth* the Ionian Islands (Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante).

The most important foreign markets that consume Greek tobacco are first, Germany, who absorbed in 1927 18.713.866 kilos, second, Italy, with 14.202.155 kilos, third, The United States, with 11.169.156 kilos, fourth, Egypt with 2.284.125 kilos and fifth, Jugo-Slavia, with 2.243.805 kilos. The total exports for the year 1927 were 53.460.304 kilos¹.

The money got from the exported tobacco of 1927 on the 53.460.304 kilos, amounted to 3.970.000.000 drs. that is: £ 11.000.000.

There must be added to this sum 1) Value of tobacco consumed in Greece, 2) the revenue collected from the tobacco produced (Land tax), 3) the revenue also collected from the tax on Greek consumed tobacco,

¹ A. MANTZARIS, Our Tobaccos, 1929.

4) the wages of the tobacco workers, the merchants from their trading, and the manufacturers from the making and exporting of cigarettes, as, 70 tons of cigarettes are exported yearly, valued at more than 10.000.000 drs.

The State collected from the tax on consumed tobacco:

791.298.174	drs	in	the	year	1925	1926
1.182.479.226	»	»	»	»	1926	1927
1.255.869.827	»	»	»	»	1927	1928

Also about as much was collected from the Custom taxes during 1928, the amount being 1.992.551.761 drs. The State also collected from the unique tobacco tax 300.000.000 drs. Consequently if we count the 6.000.000 kilos that were consumed here, at the rate of 75 drs per kilo (the price of the exported tobacco of 1927) we have the sum of 450.000.000 drs. If wages paid in the manufacture and packing of cigarettes are added, the whole of the financial sum involved in the tobacco industry is over 6.000.000.000 drachmes.

Tobacco provides the means of life to 150.000 families of tobacco growers, that is: about 750.000 agriculturiers, also as workmen about 40.000 belonging to 15.000 working families which maintain about 75.000 persons, thus maintaining altogether 850.000 persons, about $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the total population of Greece being employed in the tobacco industry.

From the capital represented by the tobacco cultivation, the producer takes 50%, workmen 14%, different taxes 9%, the trade 11% and general expenses 16%.

In 1928, of the 6.282.075.000 drs which was the total value of Greek exports, the $\frac{2}{3}$ ^{rds} were from agriculture, 3.222.000.000 drs being from tobacco alone. The year 1927 was a better one in respect of tobacco, as the exports of that year were valued at 6.037.411.000 drs, of which tobacco represented 3.417.655.884 drs.

Also during the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, the same proportion prevailed, the half and more (57%) being represented by tobacco.

From the exportation of Corinth raisins we collected in 1927, 785.751.015 drs and in 1928, 959.725.000 drs, that is: less than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of that got from tobacco, also from the exportation of wine we got only 500.000.000 drs, and from olive oil 250.000.000 drs.

In the Greek provinces the annual production of tobacco is as follows:

		(=1.280 grm)			(=1.280 grm)
1 Macedonia	15.933.393	Okes	6 Morea	3.128.799	Okes
2 Greek Mainland	9.585.123	»	7 Crete	1.562.414	»
3 Thessaly	8.562.415	»	8 Epirus	449.210	»
4 Aegean Islands	6.233.416	»	9 Euboea	152.646	»
5 Thrace	5.011.411	»	10 Ionian Islands	48.934	»

It will be seen that Macedonia predominates, and is followed by Greek Mainland, Thessaly, Aegean Islands, Thrace, and so on.

The smallest tobacco producing regions of Greece are Zante and the district of Lassithion, after which comes Cephalonia, Laconia and Messinia.

Serres surpasses all in production, after which, comes Rodopi, to which region Xanthi belongs, Aitolokarnania, Salonica, Cavalla and then the others follow.

During the last Greek Commercial Federation Exhibition, the tobacco cultivated area of Greece in 1929 was estimated at 1.100.000 acres, while in 1928, it was 925.000 acres, that is: the tobacco cultivated area of this year was 175.000 acres more than the preceding one.

Of this tobacco cultivated area, 120.000 are in Western Thrace, 280.000 acres in Eastern Macedonia, 290.000 in Central and Western Macedonia, 110.000 in Thessaly and Phtiotis, 120.000 in Epirus and Aitolokarnania, 120.000 in Attica and the Islands and 30.000 in Morea.

The production amounted to 75-77 million Kilos, against 43-45 million Kilos of Turkey and 30 million Kilos of Bulgaria. This crop is more than the average required for interior consumption and usual annual exports.

The undisposed tobacco remaining on the hands of the Greek producers is calculated at 1.500.000 okes, distributed thus. Xanthi 200.000 okes, Thessaly and Lamia 500.000 okes, Agrinion 300.000 okes. The Islands 250.000 okes and Argos 250.000 okes.

About one third is produced in Eastern Macedonia, one third in other parts of Macedonia and Thessaly, and the remaining third in Western Thrace and other parts of Greece.

Twenty five samples of tobacco and five of toumbeki from Old Greece were examined in 1894 by the late Mr. A. Dambergi.

I have already made an analysis of 74 samples of tobacco which the tobacco firm of Papastratou Bros, kindly allowed me and to whom I publicly express my best thanks. These tobaccos were from the Old and the

New Greece. I took all the statistics and other particulars from the work «Our Tobaccos» of Mr. Ach. Mantzaris: a work praised by the Athens Academy. This work, up to the present, has appeared to be invaluable in point of view of Greek National Economy.

In the leaves of the tobacco are to be found: Alkaloids: Nicotine $C_{10}.H_{14}.N_2$, Nicotine $C_{10}.H_{12}.N_2$, Nicoteline $C_{10}.H_8.N_2$, Nicotimine $C_{10}.H_{14}.N_2$, also Pyrolidine $C_4.H_9.N$, and n. Methylpyroline $C_5.H_9.N$. The alkaloids are found combined with resinic acids and also with Malic, Oxalic, Coffetannic, Gallic, Quinic, Succinic and Melilotic acids. Also are found some sugar and asparagine, and the fermented leaves have Gallic, Butyric and Acetic acids, in a very small quantity there is also a volatile oil.

The tobacco wax is constituted of esters of the above oily acids, and of Hydrocarbons, entriakontan, icosiheptan, also having enzyme in proportion Diastase and Peroxydase Chromogen, Amides, Salts of Ammonia and Saltpetre.

During the drying, maturing and fermenting of tobacco, many changes of the components occur. After fermentation it becomes darker in colour, on account of the intercellular action of the enzyme. During the drying the starch disappears.

The average composition of the components of tobacco, are, according to König, the following:

Total Nitrogen	3.68%	Raw fibre	11.16%
Nicotine	1.96%	Ash	20.73%
Ammonia	0.42%	Malic Acid	8.83%
Nitric Acid	0.86%	Citric »	3.68%
Proteins	6.65%	Oxalic »	2.38%
Ether extract	4.50%	Tannic »	1.04%
Extract without		Acetic »	0.37%
Nitrogen	53.72%	Pectinic »	12.79%

The tobacco when smoked produce Nicotine, Pyridine and Homologues, a poisonous Pyroloil, a Monoxide of Carbon, Carbon dioxide, Butyric Acid, Hydrogen sulphide, Thiocyanate, combinations of Formaldeyde, Hydrocyanic Acid and Ammonia.

Every smoker absorbs from each gram of a cigar 0.0017-0.0025 nicotine. The Greek tobaccos vary in colour and size of leaves, according to types and varieties. The 74 examined varied between samples 3.5-16 cms

(Text continued in the p. 203)

Regions	Towns and villages	Species	Moisture %	Residue %	Nicotine %	Nitrogen %	Ammonia %	Nitric Acid	Ash %	
DISTRICTS OF ATTIC, ISLANDS AND SALONICA										
1	<i>Marathon</i>	Marathon	Seed-Smyrna	12,24	87,76	1,00	2,981	0,119	0,955	14,48
2	<i>Thebes</i>	Thebes	Seed-Smyrna	13,81	86,19	1,06	4,002	0,201	0,815	16,12
3	<i>Samos</i>	Vathy Mytilinoi Tigani	Seed-Smyrna	10,14	89,86	1,02	2,192	0,099	0,234	12,38
4	<i>Lesbos</i>	Mitylene	Seed-Smyrna	14,06	85,94	1,36	2,481	0,201	1,018	13,11
5	<i>Chios</i>	Chios	Seed-Smyrna	13,82	86,18	1,12	4,112	0,118	1,118	14,10
6	<i>Lemnos</i>	Lemnos	Seed-Smyrna	10,08	89,92	1,06	3,331	0,121	1,298	12,38
7	<i>Cyclades</i>	Paros Naxos Myconos	Seed-Smyrna	9,26	90,74	1,68	2,766	0,098	0,831	11,79
DISTRICT OF MOREA										
8	<i>Tripolis</i>	Tripolis	Basma	10,15	89,85	1,24	3,775	0,201	2,108	16,14
9	<i>Calavryta</i>	Calavryta	Basma	9,48	90,52	1,25	3,852	0,115	1,988	15,87
10	<i>Argos</i>	Merbaka Manesi	Basma	10,28	89,72	1,09	3,126	0,214	0,862	16,53
11	<i>Nauplion</i>	Catsigri Cofini	Basma	9,86	90,14	2,10	3,712	0,124	1,815	17,65
DISTRICT OF AGRINION										
12	<i>Zapanti</i>		Zembelia	9,82	90,18	2,27	3,121	0,101	2,276	15,14
13	<i>Agrinion</i>	Agrinion	Zembelia	10,55	89,45	2,85	2,988	0,123	2,172	18,12
14	<i>Xeromeron</i>	Catuna Papadatos Cunopina	Zembelia	10,88	89,22	1,48	2,286	0,129	0,214	15,89
15	<i>Amphilochia</i>	Amphilochia Stanou Spartou	Zembelia	9,66	90,34	1,22	3,461	0,115	0,627	16,84
16	<i>Lepenou</i>	Lepenou	Zembelia	11,14	88,86	2,15	4,002	0,118	0,988	18,15
17	<i>Jannina</i>	Bisdouni Rapsista Catsica	Zembelia	9,16	90,84	1,79	2,751	0,101	1,124	14,21
18	<i>Paravola</i>	Paravola Tragana Demi	Zembelia	8,95	91,05	1,81	4,134	0,182	0,767	16,02
19	<i>Arta</i>	Grammenitsa Peta Limini	Zembelia	10,61	89,39	1,96	3,752	0,195	0,678	14,21
20	<i>Docimiou</i>	Docimiou	Xerica	10,11	89,89	2,13	2,844	0,099	0,985	15,28

	Regions	Towns and villages	Species	Moisture %	Residue %	Nicotine %	Nitrogen %	Ammonia ⁰ / ₁₀	Nitric Acid	Ash %
21	<i>Macryneia</i>	Papadates Cerasovon Zevgaraci	Aromatics Cephalo- demena	12,08	87,92	2,44	2,760	0,112	1,412	14,05
22	<i>Macryneia</i>	Gavalou Ano-Botinou Macrynou	Aromatics Cephalo- demena	11,14	88,56	2,98	2,325	0,181	2,814	14,88
23	<i>Pamfia</i>	Chrissovitsa Petrochori Cefalovryso	Aromatics Cephalo- demena	9,98	90,02	2,43	2,616	0,143	1,117	14,32
24	<i>Macryneia</i>	Differents Villages	Aromatics (Chorafisia)	10,78	89,22	2,14	2,125	0,167	1,322	15,08
25	<i>Thestia</i>	Paravola Demi Zaconina	Aromatics Cephalo- demena	10,42	89,58	2,43	2,114	0,127	0,918	13,10
26	<i>Agriniou</i>	Agrinion	Aromatics Cephalo- demena	11,38	88,62	1,74	4,68	0,145	0,156	15,05
27	<i>Olenia</i>	Stammas Chrysovergio	Aromatics Cephalo- demena	10,12	89,88	2,54	3,241	0,098	3,055	16,17
28	<i>Paracheloitis</i>	Gourgia	Aromatics Cephalo- demena	10,88	89,12	2,21	2,102	0,124	1,325	14,48
29	<i>Olenia</i>	Angelocastro	Basmas	11,07	88,93	1,54	2,645	0,171	2,010	17,12
30	<i>Xeromeron</i>	Bambini Machera	Basmas	9,80	90,20	1,94	1,874	0,109	1,112	16,15
31	<i>Xeromeron</i>	Scourtou Prodromos Chrysovitsa	Arnatho- dema Cavalla	9,62	90,38	1,61	3,014	0,114	0,918	16,89
32	<i>Missologhi</i>	Missologhi Aitolicon	Aromatics Cephalo- demena	10,02	89,98	3,67	3,580	0,142	1,501	17,88

DISTRICT OF THESSALY

33	<i>Almyros</i>	Almyros	Saria	9,11	90,89	2,30	3,465	0,171	1,002	17,81
34	<i>Pharsala</i>	Pharsala	Saria	10,24	89,76	1,53	3,104	0,119	1,243	19,05
35	<i>Domocos</i>	Domocos	Saria	9,98	90,02	0,95	2,405	0,094	2,212	15,41
36	<i>Carditsa</i>	Carditsa	Saria	11,01	88,99	0,96	1,854	0,117	1,088	13,18
37	<i>Carditsa</i>	Couvanades Zarchanades Fanari Caliphoni	Saria Revenia	10,55	89,45	1,22	4,112	0,210	1,587	14,44
38	<i>Lamia</i>	Mexates Lalaj Vasilici Platystomon	Saria Revenia	11,75	88,25	1,76	3,055	0,108	1,354	18,47

Regions	Towns and villages	Species	Moisture %	Residue %	Nicotine %	Nitrogen %	Ammonia %	Nitric-Acid	Ash %	
39	<i>Palaiocastron</i>	Palaiocastron	Aromatics Basma	10,55	89,45	1,60	2,650	0,118	0,887	14,11
40	<i>Carditsa</i>	Differents	Seed Zychnis East. Macedonia	12,00	88,00	1,07	3,112	0,111	1,530	17,64
41	<i>Triccala</i>	Ardani	Maura	11,12	88,88	0,80	2,388	0,101	1,110	15,34
42	<i>Tyrnavos</i>	Tyrnavos	Maura	10,27	89,73	1,29	3,462	0,115	0,875	16,11
43	<i>Elasson</i>	Elasson	Maura	10,29	89,71	1,17	2,875	0,098	1,874	15,45

DISTRICTS OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN MACEDONIA

44	<i>Cozani</i>	Selitsa Siatista Lipsista Vratini Driamovo	Basma	11,15	88,85	1,49	2,796	0,116	1,235	15,44
45	<i>Lagada</i>	Zarova Maslar Sochos	Basma	10,81	89,19	0,76	3,126	0,110	0,698	17,35
46	<i>Kilkis</i>	Theodoraci Boughioueli	Basma	11,29	88,71	0,91	2,005	0,097	1,012	18,08
47	<i>Chalcidici</i>	Zagliveri Doumbia Sopotnicia	Basma	10,87	89,13	1,14	4,123	0,128	1,529	15,79
48	<i>Salonica</i>	Caramamoutli Geni-Machalé Sourlovo Acinzali	Camba- coulacia	11,33	88,67	1,05	3,110	0,140	1,147	13,58
49	<i>Western Macedonia</i>	Veria Diavornitsa	Camba- coulacia	10,32	89,68	0,77	2,102	0,112	0,989	13,77
50	<i>Kilkis</i>	Giachlali Dereli	Seed Sampsoon	10,12	89,88	0,84	3,124	0,212	1,445	16,11
51	<i>Salonica</i>	Evangelismo Coumanito	Basibagli	11,89	88,11	1,02	1,848	0,155	1,243	14,88
52	<i>Cailaria</i>	Cailaria	Seed Smyrna	12,08	87,92	0,68	3,713	0,201	0,878	13,11
53	<i>Vathylicos</i>	Vathylicos	Seed Smyrna	11,77	88,23	1,34	4,121	0,168	1,555	15,09

DISTRICTS OF EASTERN MACEDONIA

54	<i>Serrai</i>	Soumbascioi Vesmicos	Basma	12,10	87,90	1,50	4,102	0,108	3,152	17,32
55	<i>Zichni</i>	Rodolivos Mandili	Basma	12,13	87,87	1,85	4,318	0,132	1,018	14,44
56	<i>Machalades</i>	Nosretli Semserli	Basma	11,22	88,78	1,03	2,315	0,122	1,133	13,08
57	<i>Pravion</i>	Palaeochori Osmanli Devecira	Basma	10,78	89,22	1,16	1,887	0,128	2,018	15,45

	Regions	Towns and villages	Species	Moisture %	Residue %	Nicotine %	Nitrogen %	Ammonia %	Nitric-Acid	Ash %
58	<i>Nigrita</i>	Nigrita Zinzos	Basmas	12,88	87,12	1,63	3,967	0,108	2,101	14,88
59	<i>Drama (Circia)</i>	Bouzani	Basmas	10,62	89,38	1,31	2,147	0,111	1,243	13,12
60	<i>Cavalla</i>	Zari	Basmas	11,70	88,30	1,30	1,129	0,098	2,357	13,24
61	<i>Neurocopi</i>	Papazkiōi Borova Doupliani	Mixed (Basmas) Coumba- coulacia	10,21	89,79	0,77	1,020	0,112	1,108	14,11
62	<i>Drama</i>	Drama and Tsiflicia	Bassibagli	10,74	89,26	2,57	3,148	0,151	1,387	14,42
63	<i>Neurocopi</i>	Startista Zyrnovο Voulcovo	Bassibagli	11,51	88,49	0,74	3,085	0,114	2,107	15,45
64	<i>Prosotsani</i>	Prosotsani Egridere Seritzova	Bassibagli	12,01	87,99	1,76	3,778	0,215	2,763	16,71

DISTRICT OF WESTERN THRACE

65	<i>Ghiacades Xanthi</i>	Cirtsiler Dzelepi	Basmas	11,11	88,89	1,49	3,140	0,272	0,874	13,68
66	<i>Soughialesi</i>	Stavroupolis Mimatli Chouseincioi	Basmas	10,78	89,22	1,60	4,244	0,144	1,123	15,41
67	<i>Derecolo</i>	Cetseli Atmazali Isitza	Basmas	10,12	89,88	1,75	3,578	0,089	2,011	12,89
68	<i>Dzembel Xanthis</i>	Moustaf- tsiova	Basmas	11,34	88,66	1,87	4,621	0,202	1,444	14,59
69	<i>Ortacolo</i>	Mezanli Chemetli	Basmas	10,68	89,32	1,58	2,111	0,123	0,871	15,05
70	<i>Comotini</i>	Sousourkioi Tsepeli Mouselim	Basmas	11,18	88,82	1,42	3,370	0,085	0,711	16,11
71	<i>Souvan- Ghiaca</i>	Dicler Sacarca	Basmas	10,47	89,53	2,62	3,642	0,150	0,818	17,18
72	<i>Ovas Xanthi</i>	Becioi	Basmas	11,08	88,92	1,50	1,787	0,162	2,114	16,32
73	<i>I and II Carsi-Ghiacas</i>	Caghiabounar Bectemis Caratzilar Boinou - Kujil	Basmas	10,47	89,53	1,45	4,005	0,119	1,335	14,14
74	<i>Dzembel- (Sari-Samban)</i>	Oujoun- coughiou	Basmas	12,21	87,79	1,31	4,113	0,138	1,674	16,17

in width, 5-39 cms in length and 0.06-0.15 millimeters in thickness. Their colours varied from light to dark wax (yellow), their smell had the characteristic of honey, their taste sharp. All the examined kinds were of the 1926 crop.

The ash of tobacco consists of:

Silica SiO_2	1.040-16.11%	Sodium oxide Na_2O	5.48-12.13%
Carbon dioxide CO_2	8.52-26.08%	Chalk CaO	22.57-31.08%
Phosphor pentoxide P_2O_5	1.24 - 4.78%	Magnesia MgO	1.85 - 9.67%
Sulphuric Acid SO_3	3.62- 5.95%	Aluminium oxide Al_2O_3	0.15 - 2.01%
Chlorine Cl	1.15 - 8.88%	Iron oxide Fe_2O_3	0.28 - 1.27%
Potassium oxide K_2O	11.62-22.15%	Lithium	Traces
		Iodine, Caesium and Rubidium	None.

The commercial factors of the tobacco quality are: a) The entire and without extinction combustion of the cigarette (and without addition of saltpetre), b) the taste when it is smoked, c) the colour of the leaves, d) the elasticity of the sheet, the quantity of nerves and the size of the stalk, that must not be wooden, e) the production of tobacco in cigarettes, depended from its density. These conditions can be precisely determined by the experts. But as for hygienic reasons is considered that the quantity of nicotine has influence on the smokers' health. I mention only the maximum and the minimum of it on each circumference. At all events for the tobacco merchants the good quality of tobacco is not depended from the quantity of nicotine.

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΕΔΡΟΥ ΜΕΛΟΥΣ

ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ. — 'Αρχιϋρέων 'Ηρακλείας άσύστατα προνόμια, ύπό κ. Μ. Ω. Γεδεών.

'Από αίωνων έπεκράτησεν έν τή τής Κωνσταντινοπόλεως 'Εκκλησία ή συνήθεια να χειροτονή ό μητροπολίτης τής Θρακικής 'Ηρακλείας τόν πατριάρχη τής ύπερκειμένης τών πόλεων, εΐπερ ήν πρεσβύτερος· ει δέ μετετίθετο από μητροπόλεως έτέρας εις τόν πατριαρχικόν θρόνον, να διδη εις αυτόν, ιστάμενον επί του θρόνου, κατά την έν τῷ πατριαρχικῷ ναῶ τελετην τής ένθρονίσεως, την ποιμαντικην ράβδον, άσπαζόμενος την χείρα του πατριάρχου, άσπαζομένου, την χείρα του 'Ηρακλείας, εις ανάμνησιν τής δῆθεν ύποταγής του επισκόπου του Βυζαντίου εις τόν μητροπολίτην τής 'Ηρακλείας. Το κανονικῶς και ιστορικῶς άδικαιολόγητον έθος τουτο δυστυχῶς έτελεϊτο πολλάκις επί τῷ αὐτῷ προσώπῳ, έπαναλαμβανόμενον, εΐπερ έκαλεϊτο το δεύτερον, το τρίτον, το τέταρτον, το πέμπτον επί την τής 'Εκκλησίας, — άκριβέστερον επί την τών 'Εκκλησιῶν — προεδρείαν. Του έθους τουτου του άσυστάτου καταμεμφόμενος