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The Cigarette World

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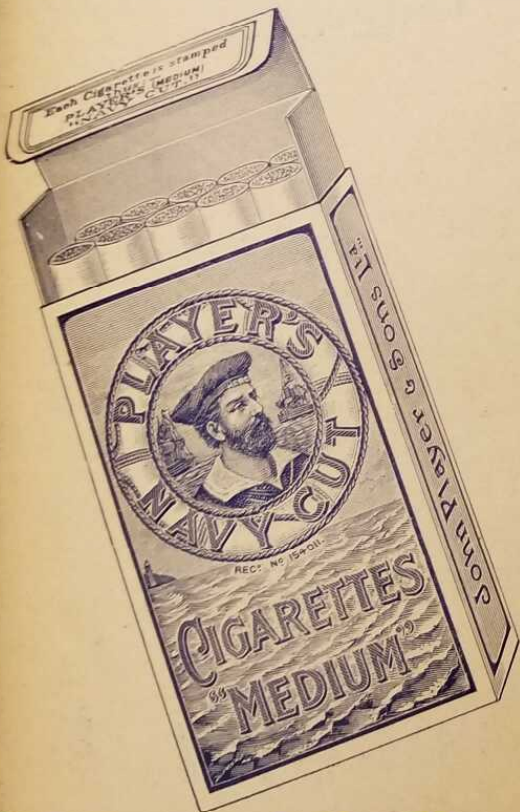
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Price List on application.

**The Cigarette World
AND TOBACCO NEWS.**

APRIL 15th, 1904.

All Communications to be addressed to Offices of "Cigarette World," 2, Ellison Road, Barnes, S.W.

The Editors will be pleased to consider any articles which may be submitted on subjects of interest to the Trade. Prompt payment will be made for those accepted. MSS. must be clearly written on one side of the paper only, and stamps should be enclosed for their return in case of rejection.

THE RED BAND.

WE were only able to report in our last issue the bare result of the very important case of the Imperial Tobacco Co. against Purnell and Co., but this month we print elsewhere the judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce. The learned judge in the course of a lucid judgment gave in strong terms his views as to the action, and we may be pardoned for quoting some of the most salient passages here, as they deserve the special consideration of manufacturers. "A great deal of money had been spent in the contest, but he was of the opinion that the plaintiffs had not and could not have a monopoly in any particular width or length of a narrow red band, the use of such band being common and open to the trade. The red bands of defendant, each of which was plainly stamped with the word 'Purnella,' were well and sufficiently distinguished from all other red bands, including the somewhat narrower

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45, MINORIES, LONDON, E.

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bands of the plaintiffs' which were stamped 'Marcella.' Every cigar manufacturer, or tobacconist, was entitled to make or sell cigars of any size or shape he pleased, and no one could doubt that the practice of applying bands to cigars for sale was common and open to the trade. It was not contended that any manufacturer or dealer was not entitled to apply to his cigar a band of any or every colour he might prefer, just as any grocer might wrap up tea in paper of any colour. No complaint was made of the use of the word 'Purnella,' and if such complaint had been made no ground for it had been established. The claim of the plaintiffs was that none but themselves was entitled to use for cigars a plain, narrow red band like that used by them, whatever might be the legend or letters upon it. This was the first time that he had heard of a claim to a monopoly of any particular width of a common band or anything of the kind. The size or colour of a band, or the particular width, was incapable of registration, and its use could not be protected by any statute in use in this country. The plaintiffs, to succeed, must make out that the use of the narrow red band by the defendant was fraudulent in its origin, or had become so by reason of his having notice of what the plaintiffs were doing. The statement of claim did not allege, nor, in his opinion, was there any ground for suggesting that there had been any actual fraud in the defendant, or that there had been any attempt or intention on his part to steal the plaintiffs' trade. Defendant was a perfectly honest trader. His Lordship was not satisfied that the use of the narrow red band, when adopted by the plaintiffs' predecessors, was novel or peculiar to them. He thought that such a band was probably used quite as early, if not earlier, by other people, if not by Mr. Purnell, who certainly had used it for many years. The bands had also been used by other people, who had been intimidated by the plaintiffs into giving them up. His Lordship said he distrusted the evidence of plaintiffs' witnesses who were sent to try to get some of the defendant's cigars sold to them as and for cigars of the plaintiffs, and in his opinion this was an attempt to acquire a monopoly of what the plaintiffs were not entitled to, and to oppress other people."

In giving judgment in such cases it is rarely that a judge speaks in such severe language, and it is evident that he believed that the plaintiffs were misled when they entered upon such an action. We neither believe nor suggest that the big "combine" deliberately sought to oppress the defendants, as suggested by the learned judge, whose remarks on this point seem to us to be stronger than was justified by the facts, but we are inclined to think that they somehow or other formed a rather exaggerated view as to the damage they had sustained. The plaintiffs have appealed, but we are quite confident that the decision will be upheld, as in the nature of things it is extremely difficult to show a monopoly in any particular kind of band. Law is an expensive luxury, but the Imperial can well afford it; the hardship is that even should defendants win all along the line they will have very heavy costs to meet beyond what they get on taxation. Having brought

their action we think it would be graceful of the Imperial Co. not to put defendants to the great cost of an appeal the success of which is problematical.

The case being *sub judice* we are, of course, unable to comment upon the merits of the various points raised, but we cannot help expressing our regret that the lawyers should have further profits, since in the end, as usual, they will be the only parties benefited.

The news that the shareholders in J. & F. Bell, Ltd., have decided that the concern is to go into voluntary liquidation will occasion widespread regret in trade circles. The company was formed as recently as 1895, and appeared to have the brightest prospects of success. Until 1900 dividends of 5 per cent. were regularly paid, but in 1901 this rate was reduced to 2½ per cent., and since then heavy losses, amounting in all to £27,000, have been incurred. The ruinous competition of the last two years is of course responsible for the failure of a concern which in every way deserved well of the public. The tobaccos and cigarettes sold by the firm were of really exceptional quality, and large sums were spent in advertising them, with the result that they were eagerly demanded everywhere. It is sad to contemplate that despite all efforts the good old firm has had to take such a course, and everybody must sympathise with the shareholders, who might reasonably have expected a long and prosperous career for the company. We feel sure that the able and painstaking directors have left no stone unturned to push the business, and that the present position is not due to any negligence on their part. Circumstances have proved too strong for them, and considering all the facts we believe the shareholders have been well advised in cutting their losses. The misfortune is that there are other large firms still struggling on who, unless a miracle happens, will soon be in the same position, and it would be idle to deny that the financial situation is not healthy; indeed, there are abundant signs that the independent manufacturers are gradually being cornered, and in the end many of them must go to the wall. We can only record these facts without being able to say any word of comfort; but after all there is no use in crying peace when there is no peace, and if the lesson is taken to heart, and manufacturers who are beginning to feel the pinch put their houses in order, they may withstand the storm, and emerge triumphantly out of their difficulties.

The following letter to a well-known wholesale firm in the tobacco trade from an Assam merchant is so excellent a specimen of "English as she is wrote" that we can do no less than give it place in our editorial comments. Our readers will please note the modesty of the demand for samples:

"Dear Sirs,

"Should you honour me with your confidence, I beg to apprise your attention on these few subject with respectful knowledge to say that, dear sirs, may it please to your honours, and have no objection about my saying, having heard your fames that you are the principal

The French Cigarette Paper Co., 120, CAMBERWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.E.



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MIXED PARCELS.

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merchants and manufactures too, wishing you to send me your samples and catalogues, samples of silks, samples of handkerchiefs, samples of socks, samples of soaps, samples of combs, samples of cloth, samples of almanacs for 1904, assorted kind, or any kind of samples which you deem fit to send it to me. I shall be very, very much congratulated of it, furtheron, hoping that, on the receipt of this, you will not take it to be as a verbally statement, and will deem it to your entirely satisfaction, moreover am indeed enquiring the samples and catalogues by first coming steamer, dear old chaps, am urgently wants these samples before sending my special order to you, please have no despondency about my saying, I am expecting you, hoping you will comply my request by next, awaiting your immediate anticipations,

"Yours affectionately."

We hope the "dear old chaps" have not failed to send a cargo of samples; surely they need have "no despondency" about their chance of getting orders and cash.

DARVEL BAY TOBACCO.

THE PROSPECTS CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Darvel Bay (Borneo) Tobacco Plantations, Ltd., was held on March 23rd at Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. Sigmund Sinauer, the chairman of the company. The Secretary (Mr. M. Phillips) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The Chairman said:—The report, which I presume you have studied, gives you a very clear account of the result of our past financial year. I am sorry to say that the tobacco, of which we received a fairly large quantity, did not, in point of quality, come up to that for which our estate and the name of our company is now so well known in the trade; but that, of course, is a matter to which we are subject in the course of planting operations. It was brought about principally by the prolonged drought during the season of planting. It is at that time necessary that the ground should be thoroughly trenched, so as to give opportunity for the young plants to be put in, which is impossible whilst the soil is absolutely dried up by the heat. Besides that, we suffered a little by the depressed state of the market in Amsterdam, which seems to have affected our product as it has many others during the past year. Still, under the circumstances, I think we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that the result has been fairly satisfactory, for besides placing £2,000 to the reserve fund, we are able to distribute altogether 2s. per share in dividend, 1s. per share having already been paid as an interim dividend in August last, and we propose that a similar distribution shall be made on the 26th inst.

THE 1903 CROP.

I do not think I have more to say with regard to the past, but you will no doubt be pleased to hear that the prospect for the planting of 1903 is very satisfactory indeed. We are going to receive considerably over 5,000 bales. Of this new crop, 1,451 bales have arrived at Amsterdam within the last few days, and will be sold next month. We have not been able to examine the quality, but we hope and believe it is better than the last; but even if it should not be, the increased quantity we get—the outlays not having been very much more than the previous year—justifies our telling you that the result is bound to be better. We do not think the tobacco can be worse than last year; in fact, from the report of the manager, we gather that it will be considerably better. We have further advice of another shipment on, the way, and so far

as we have heard up to the present, nothing has happened to prevent the whole of the output being sent over in due time. That deals with the year we are now entering upon. Owing to the time of the year that we are holding our meeting, we are able to take a survey of three periods—the 1902 crop, which has been sold, and the profit of which we are dividing; the 1903 crop, which is completed and almost all on the way; and we know already sufficient of what is being done in regard to the 1904 crop to lead us to anticipate that—nothing having happened to disturb the operations, and the health of the coolies and Europeans being satisfactory—the usual planting, which starts about June or July, will proceed in due course. Thus you may feel satisfied, having before you the particulars as to the past crop, and as to what we are going to do, that our company is now in a state of well being, and in a thoroughly settled condition, and I hope that if we are again favoured by nature, and the quality of the crop is such as we had about two years ago, and the quantities we are now receiving are continued by the further extensions, we shall have very satisfactory results to lay before you. I do not think it necessary to go into details of the accounts, as the figures speak for themselves; but I shall be pleased to give information on any point upon which shareholders may wish to be informed. It now only remains for me to propose the adoption of the report, balance sheet, and profit and loss account, and that a final dividend of 1s. per share, free of income tax, be distributed to the shareholders on the 26th inst.

Baron A. von Stein seconded the motion, which was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman next moved the re-election of Colonel Martindale, C.B., and Mr. Henry Hayman, the retiring directors. He remarked that both these gentlemen had been directors of the company since its inception, and had always given considerable attention to, and taken great interest in, the affairs of the company.

Mr. Faulkner seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Leverson, in proposing the re-election of the auditors (Messrs. Knox, Cropper & Co.), stated that he had studied the accounts carefully, and, in his opinion, everything was very lucid and eminently satisfactory.

Mr. Kahn seconded the motion.

The Chairman remarked that the auditors did everything that was necessary to place the accounts on a satisfactory and safe basis. They were very severe in using the pruning knife, and whenever they were in doubt about any item they simply struck it through and called it depreciation.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Kahn proposed a vote of thanks to Baron von Stein for the services he had rendered on behalf of the company, especially in Amsterdam.

The vote was heartily accorded, and Baron von Stein said that he had always tried to do his best for the company, not only because he was a director, but also on account of the large interest he had in the concern.

On the motion of Mr. H. Archer, seconded by Mr. Kahn, a vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman and the directors.

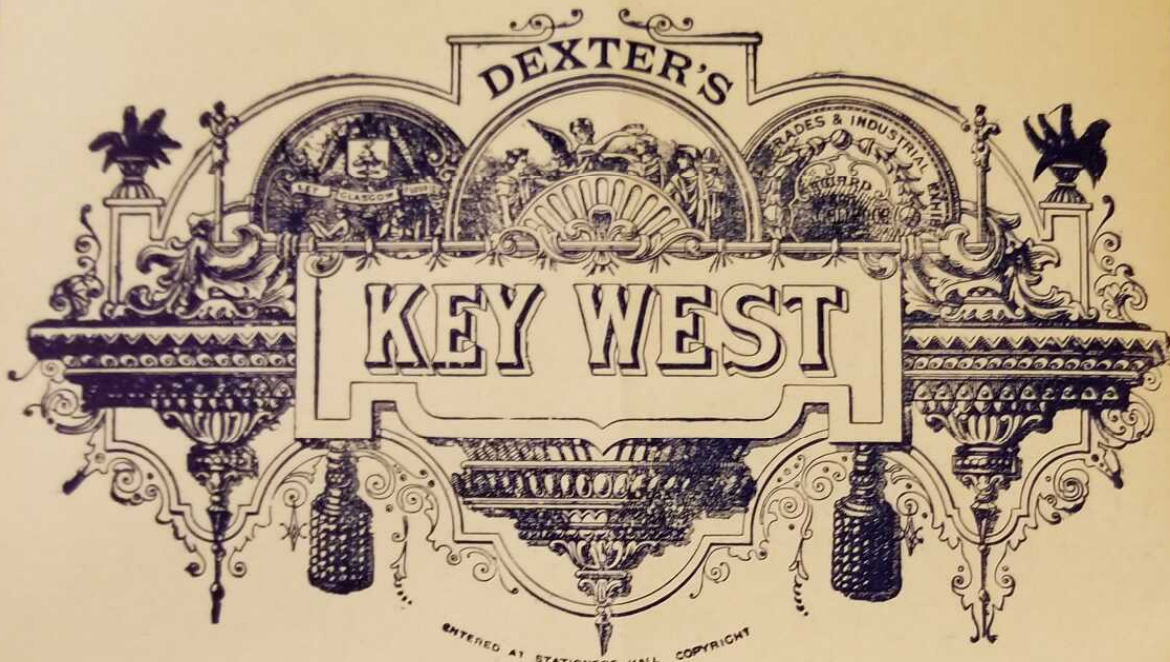
GOOD PROSPECTS.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said that so long as he was connected with the company he would do all in his power to further its interests and promote its success. He thought he might hold out to the shareholders a really good prospect in the future. They had overcome all their difficulties, and the business seemed now to go on very smoothly. They were not going ahead too fast. They considered it prudent to first get the company on a still sounder basis by building up the reserve fund. The object they had in view was to bring that reserve fund up to £30,000 before launching out into further extensions of the plantations. It was better for them to have money in hand, so that if they were not successful in any season the result would not be felt by the shareholders.

The proceedings then terminated.

T. VAFIADIS & CO.'S Cigarettes, packed in neat tins of 25 without extra charge. (MELBOURNE, HART & CO., 19, Basinghall St., E.C.)

All RETAILERS should Stock



THIS IS THE

Genuine Original 2^d. Key West,

and has the Largest Sale of any 2d. Cigar in the United Kingdom.

There are many imitations.

WHY?

Because

DEXTER'S

2^d. KEY WEST

is a GOOD THING and a SUCCESS!

YOU WANT THE BEST? Then avoid imitations and purchase only the GENUINE BRAND.

ALSO

DEXTER'S PENNY KEY WEST,

the Sales of which have reached Enormous Proportions.

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tolerated. But
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SMOKING AT CHURCH MEETINGS.—There are still some churches in Switzerland in which smoking is tolerated. But the authorities of Lauterbrunnen are desirous of putting an end to the custom. The worshippers, it should be stated, did not smoke during the religious services, but in the meetings which are held in the church. In future smoking will be absolutely forbidden at these meetings.

TOBACCO IN A MISSION ROOM.—The holding of a smoking concert in a new mission room, which the Rev. C. C. Ellison, of Bracebridge, Lincoln, has given to the parish, has aroused some criticism. "I consider," says Mr. Ellison, "that I can say my prayers in any place where I can smoke my pipe." He would not, however, allow people to puff in pews, nor would he have them smoke in churchyards. A mission room is different, he says, because it is not consecrated.

CIGARETTES IN CAKES.—Captain Deverell, the superintendent of the training ship Empress, explained at the annual meeting of the Clyde Training Ship Association in Glasgow that the boys received parcels from their parents with layers of tobacco sandwiched between the food. Cakes were scooped out and cigarettes inserted. If, said the captain, parents would help the officers to stop smoking instead of directly encouraging it, it would be a good deal better for the boys and the Navy.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEATLY WRAPPED PARCELS.—There are lots of little things that count in building up a profitable box trade. Let no dealer imagine that it makes no difference how he wraps up his parcels. See that your clerks know how to wrap up goods in such a way as will do credit to your establishment. There is a right and a wrong way about this, and the right way always pays. There is art in doing up parcels, and a well-made and securely-tied parcel gives as much pleasure as being courteously waited upon.

SMOKING BACKWARDS.—Smoking backwards is the style employed by the native miners in the Cape Colony diamond mines in South Africa. They are extremely fond of cigars, and although they have seen white men smoke them in the usual way for years, the majority of the natives persist in smoking with the lighted or fire end in the mouth, holding the cigar between the teeth and shifting it about so that it does not burn the tongue or lips. There is one good point about smoking in this manner, and that is, the ashes fall into the mouth and around the teeth, and dentists say cigar ashes are good for cleaning a person's teeth.

CAUGHT HIM ON THE FLY.—A crank who carries his typewriter with him sends an account of a curious cigar shop he ran across in Colombia. It was plastered all over with religious signs, such as "Fear God—Do Right—Buy Here," and "Any man who says we don't sell cheap is not a true servant of the Lord." The proprietor was of a class common enough in the country—low, dirty, and depraved. The crank, pushed by quixotic desire to crush out evil wherever he saw it, bought several hundred cigars, and, taking up his stand opposite the shop, started to hand them out to the passers by. Soon the shopkeeper came rushing out, demanding in great wrath why the man was giving away cigars in front of his store, declaring that his trade would be ruined, &c., finally asking, "Who are you that you do such a thing?" "I am the owner of the American Tobacco Trust," replied the crank. "I have a hundred thousand cigars that are now being unloaded from the steamer, and I intend to advertise our goods by giving them away right here." "But why do you select

me for ruin?" questioned the shopkeeper. "Because," replied the crank, "you are a cheat. You have the Scriptures all over your house, and you are really a bad man. You are taking the Lord's name in vain." "If I take away the signs will you go away?" inquired the dealer. "Certainly," replied the freak. In less than half an hour a painter had obliterated the offending signs, and the "American Tobacco Trust" went out of business.—*Tobacco Leaf.*

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AND THE EMPRESS CATHERINE.—Among the collection of snuff-boxes, miniatures, &c., formed by Mr. C. H. T. Hawkins, which recently came under the hammer, was a circular snuff-box of gold, enamelled lavender colour, and with a cameo of the Empress Catherine on the lid. The box was presented by the Empress Catherine of Russia to Sir Joshua Reynolds, to whom she sent with her own hand a letter from which the following is an extract:—"I have read, and I may say with the greatest avidity, those discourses pronounced at the Royal Academy of London by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which that illustrious artist sent me with his picture. In both productions one may easily trace a most educated genius. I recommend to you to give my thanks to Sir Joshua, and to remit him the box I send as a testimony of the great satisfaction which the perusal of his discourses has given me, and which I look upon as perhaps the best work that was ever written on the subject."

CIGARETTE BATTLE. DIVIDED CAMPS IN THE NEW WOMEN'S CLUBS.—Of the making of Women's clubs in the West End of London there seems to be no end. There are now in course of formation, or just launching, the following new clubs for well-to-do women:—The Ladies' Athenæum, the Ladies' Military and Naval, the Ladies' Park, and the Lyceum, while quite a number of the flourishing women's clubs are of recent foundation. Two great problems are dividing the women just now. These are silence and cigarettes. This desire for quietness and calm is to be met soon, according to the prospectus of the Ladies' Athenæum Club, which has its organising offices at the Hyde Park Hotel, and is hoping to secure a fine mansion in Piccadilly as its club-house. The Ladies' Athenæum Club aims at exclusiveness, and is being established for women of culture associated with art, literature, politics, or music. Placid existence in well-appointed rooms is to be kept in view, and several members of Her Majesty's Household, some political hostesses, and numerous women of distinction in art and literature have joined for that purpose. The cigarette reigns in dainty lips in most of the best modern women's clubs, but, on the other hand, there is a dead set against it on the part of the Ladies' Park Club. "No smoking allowed except for gentlemen guests, and no bridge playing for money" runs the club's most prominent announcement, and the management hope to rally to their standard a strong body of women who are against the cigarette. The secretary of one of the other new clubs said recently, with some scorn in her voice:—"The woman of any position or culture at all who objects to women smoking is nowadays a very rare person indeed. I could name a dozen or so of very decent women who don't smoke, of course, but the women who object are few and far between." The scorn in this, however, was as nothing compared with the scorn with which a prominent member of a ladies' club sent back a box of mild ladies' cigarettes to her tradesman, saying:—"Ladies' cigarettes, indeed! The idea! I want something with some taste in it. Tell them to send a box of Egyptians—men's Egyptians."

T. VAFIADIS & CO'S EGYPTIANS

leave a good margin of profit to the Retailer, and are not cut.

(MELBOURNE, HART & Co., 19, Basinghall St., E.C.)

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who desire an Absolutely Reliable

Counter 3d. Cigar

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FLOR DE VARZES.

THIS magnificent Cigar is manufactured by the old-established cigar experts, **R. I. DEXTER & SONS, Limited**, from the finest Havana Fillers, and has a reputation for "uniform excellence" extending over a period of more than twenty-five years.

Made in Three Sizes:

LORDS OF ENGLAND, 100's, 50's,
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PRINCESSAS, 100's, 50's.

Attractive Window Show-cases, containing 450 Cigars (Cigars charged only), supplied without extra charge.

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Cigar Manufacturers,

Queen's Bridge Road, NOTTINGHAM.

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Trade News and Notes.

THE TOBACCO DUTY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a memorial from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce pressing for reduction in the tobacco duty, writes that he is unable to hold out any hopes of remission of taxation on tobacco in his next Budget.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN RHODESIA.—At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Salisbury Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the prize list for the show to be held on May 20th and 21st next was finally decided upon. The show will consist of fourteen sections, which will comprise a total of over 250 different classes, the prizes for which will amount to about £350. In addition to the usual sections for cattle, horses, sheep, goats, produce, fruits, flowers, &c., a special feature of the show will be the tobacco section, which will consist of four classes, viz. cigar leaf tobacco, pipe leaf, cigarette leaf, and cut tobacco. The first prize for the first three classes will each be the sum of £10. The grading, handling, and packing of tobacco exhibits must be in accordance with rules laid down by the Government tobacco expert. These rules will shortly be published by the Government for the information of all interested in tobacco culture.

WIDOW'S CIGARS. NEW WAY OF INCREASING TOBACCO SALES.

An example of how to take advantage of the opportunities which fate presents was recently afforded at West Bromwich by Mrs. Jane Whetstone, the widow who appeared as the plaintiff at the Birmingham Assizes in a breach of promise action, and was awarded a farthing damages. In the window of her tobacco shop was displayed the victorious farthing, with the "Mizpah" ring presented by the widower, and by way of warning were the words, "Ladies, beware. 'Mizpah' is an unlucky name for engagement rings." On the window was a large poster with the injunction, "Try our breach of promise cigars, three pence." The police had to clear the pavement of the amused crowd, and there was a great run on the breach of promise cigars. Mrs. Whetstone, at the instigation of the police, removed the articles and papers from her window and closed the shop at an early hour. Next morning, when the place was opened, it presented its ordinary appearance.

SUCCESSFUL STRIKE OF CIGARETTE GIRLS.—Fifteen hundred girls employed at the State tobacco factory at Laibach struck work on March 31st, and adopted vigorous measures to enforce their demands. The strike was organised owing to the fact that it had become known that the authorities intended to introduce labour-saving appliances in the shape of cigarette machines into the establishment. Thereupon the girls, under their leaders, instead of starting work, collected in the courtyard of the factory and held an indignation meeting, at which it was decided to demand higher wages. An official appeared on the scene, and ordered the girls back to work. But they immediately fell upon him in overwhelming numbers

and rolled him in the mud. Things began to look serious, and consequently the police were ordered out. But the girls, now thoroughly enraged, received them with such well-directed showers of stones that the men were obliged to beat a hasty retreat, leaving the field to their opponents. Ultimately the manager of the factory was obliged to promise the girls that their demands should be favourably considered, and they then resumed work, flushed and elated by their great victory over the tyrant man.

JAPANESE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.—It appears that the Japanese Government is now definitely committed to the establishment of a tobacco monopoly. It is certainly to be hoped that the matter is not to be settled on the basis of the scheme put forward last year. To purchase the existing businesses on the basis of one year's profits after much capital has been sunk and much loss probably encountered in lean times, is by no means a fair arrangement, and we expect that in recent months the Japanese Government has determined upon such modifications in the plan as will secure much better treatment to traders. Whatever the issue of the present war, the time will come

when Japan will feel the need for the influx of foreign capital on an important scale. Her railways, tramways, mines, and other enterprises are now being largely run with English and other foreign money, and if the Land of the Chrysanthemum is to make steady and continuous progress industrially, over-sea capitalists will have to be encouraged, not to limit their investments, but to extend them. Such an influx of capital as will be necessary at a later stage will not be stimulated by any arrangement with the British and American tobacco traders which appears to be of so unjust a character as that foreshadowed in 1903.—*The Globe*.

TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS

CIGARETTES

AWARDED THE

GOLD MEDAL

AT

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900

(HIGHEST AWARD).

TEOFANI & CO., 18, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "TEOFANI, LONDON." Telephone No. 2783 Avenue.

R. BELL & CO.—The ordinary general meeting of R. Bell & Co. Ltd. was held on March 28th at Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. J. Browne-Martin presiding. The report states that after writing off £864 for depreciation of plant, &c., the outcome of the year's trading leaves a balance of £1,381, which, added to the amount brought forward from last year, £2,076, makes a total of £3,457. Out of this it is proposed to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the year. This will absorb £2,077, leaving a balance of £1,380 to be carried forward to next account. The Chairman said that competition and the high prices of raw material had unfortunately prevented the result of the year's trading being as good as had been wished. Not only had the company suffered from the free importation of foreign matches, but cotton had been terribly high in price during the greater part of last year. It had cost the company £2,000 more for its cotton than if the price had been at a normal level. There had also been another drawback in the falling off in orders in Melbourne, owing to the alterations in the tariff, but matters had now righted themselves, and the company had secured contracts for the present year in "excess" of what it had hitherto done.

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

So far as raw materials were concerned, there had not been much reduction; but owing to an arrangement between all the match manufacturers of the United Kingdom the company had been enabled to somewhat raise the price of matches more in accordance with the increased cost, and that should give better results. A considerable sum had been expended in fitting out the Melbourne factory with complete box plant. There was an item of £1,864 in the balance sheet as amount expended in 1903. That was for increased machinery in Melbourne and also in England. The company had increased its wood match trade, and had consequently added to the machinery, but having no capital available to pay for it, the directors had been obliged to charge it to revenue. The report was adopted.

HENRY CLAY AND BOCK AND CO.—In their annual report the directors recommend a further dividend of 4 per cent. on the preference shares, making 8 per cent. for the year, and leaving a balance of £20,988, which it is proposed to carry forward "in view of the large expenditure on leaf which it will be necessary to incur during the current year, in order to secure an adequate proportion of the unusually plentiful crop."

SOUTHERN CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.—Registered 29th February. Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares (1,500 5½ per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To acquire the business of cigarette manufacturers and dealers, now carried on by W. J. Brooks at Blenheim Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton, as the Southern Cigarette Manufacturing Company, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, boxes, pipes, walking sticks, cigar and cigarette holders, tobacco pouches, matches and smokers' requisites. No initial public issue. Registered office, 24, High Street, Eastleigh, Hants.

J. & F. BELL, LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of J. & F. Bell, Ltd., tobacco manufacturers, was held on March 28th, in the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions recommended by the directors of the company:—(1) "That the directors of the company be authorised to enter into a contract for the sale of (a) the goodwill of the business of the company and the exclusive right to use the name of J. & F. Bell, Ltd., or any part of the said name, either alone or in conjunction with some other name; (b) all registered designs, trade marks and trade names, and all other rights, if any, to the use of any trade name or brand belonging to or used by the company in connection with its business; and (c) all or any of the company's tins, labels, and cardboard boxes; and that as at such date or dates to such company or companies, or person or persons, at such price or prices, and on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be fixed by the directors of J. & F. Bell, Ltd., but at not less than the sum of £7,500 for the said goodwill, designs, trade marks, trade names and rights, and at not less than the net cost price to J. & F. Bell, Ltd., for the tins, labels, and cardboard boxes that may be sold"; and (2) "That the company be wound up voluntarily." Each of the shareholders had received the following letter from Mr. James Murphy, the secretary:—"Dear Sir or Madam,—With reference to the enclosed notice, I am desired by the directors to inform you that, while they regret the necessity of selling the goodwill and part of the assets of the company, and of passing a resolution for the voluntary liquidation of the company, that course has been rendered necessary owing to continued heavy losses since the last general meeting of shareholders. At the meeting called for the 28th current the directors will fully explain the position of matters to the shareholders. If you are unable to be present at the meeting, I shall be obliged if you will sign the enclosed proxy and return it

to me not later than 24th inst." Mr. McJanet presided over the meeting, which was held in private. There was a large attendance of shareholders. We are informed that last year there was a loss of £12,000 and this year £15,000. The company was formed in 1895, and the dividends to 1901 on the ordinary shares were 5 per cent., 6 per cent., 5 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent. respectively. We understand further that an offer of £10,000 has been received for the goodwill of the business.

JOHN HUNTER, WILTSHIRE & CO. A SATISFACTORY YEAR'S TRADING, DESPITE GENERAL DEPRESSION AND COMPETITION.—The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of John Hunter, Wiltshire & Co., Ltd., was held on March 16th, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, E.C., Mr. John Hunter (chairman of the company) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. G. A. Teverson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:—"When I had the pleasure of addressing you, upon the occasion of our last general meeting, I ventured to suggest that the year 1903, which was then young, showed signs of improvement, and that if the improvement continued we hoped to place before you a report more nearly approaching those of previous years. Well, the year has passed away, and, although I regret my anticipation has not been realised to any appreciable extent, and that we are unable to recommend a larger dividend than the previous year, we may congratulate ourselves that there has been no falling off in the returns. Having regard to the general depression of trade which has unfavourably affected the earnings of many industrial concerns, necessitating in some instances the passing of dividends entirely, I venture to think we may consider ourselves fortunate in having held our own during the year under review. After all, in these days of keen competition, a six per cent. dividend is not to be despised. You will be glad to learn that the volume of the company's business has been more than maintained, and that the gross profits show an increase of £691 15s. 7d., which arises not from any increase in the percentage of profit, but from an extension of the company's business, the preliminary cost of which extension has been entirely written off. This, of course, has helped to make our expenses correspondingly heavy. You will see that we have been able to transfer from marine insurance account £514 18s. 8d., being £71 5s. 2d. less than last year, leaving £500 still standing to the credit of that account—a similar amount to that of the previous year—and our net profit for the year £4,969 17s. 3d., or £202 5s. 9d. less than the previous year; so that, instead of transferring £700 to reserve account, your directors recommend that £500 be added to that account on this occasion. With regard to our liabilities, we had, under the heading of creditors and sundry accounts, £17,621 11s. 4d., which was £3,712 4s. more than the previous year, arising from the fact that our imports during the last two months of 1903 exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1902. The greater portion of these liabilities have now matured and been paid. Advance by bankers against part bonded stock, £12,925, was £1,914 in excess as compared with the last occasion. It will be noticed that our stock, £53,928 14s. 4d., was £4,786 3s. 3d. more than on December 31st, 1902, the trend of business in recent years involving the holding of a larger and more varied stock, in order to meet the requirements of the trade. It has, as usual, been carefully valued by your managing director, and in it we have undoubtedly a very valuable asset. The remaining most important asset is debtors' and sundry accounts, £35,730 15s. 9d., as against £32,927 11s. 4d. in 1902, or an increase of £2,803 4s. 5d. Full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts, which, I am happy to tell you, are very small indeed, every possible care being exercised in the giving of credit. Our balance at bankers' was £6,034 19s. 2d., as compared with £7,257 19s. 3d. You will

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TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

notice we have written the usual amount off fixtures, fittings, &c., and £100 off building account. Business purchase account remains at £23,000, and our reserve account is now £11,500, which we propose, with your approval, to increase to £12,000. Well, what we have now to consider is the amount available for distribution. To arrive at that, we take the amount of our net profit for the year, £4,069 17s. 3d., to which must be added £1,135 11s. 10d., the amount brought forward from 1902, making a total of £6,105 9s. 1d., of which £1,859 2s. 6d. was paid as an interim dividend, leaving a balance of £4,246 6s. 7d. This amount we recommend be dealt with as follows:—The payment of a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share, free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend, 6 per cent. for the year, which will absorb £2,002 15s. 6d., to add £500 to reserve account, and to carry forward to next account £1,143 11s. 1d. Before, however, asking you to adopt the report and accounts, there is another matter mentioned in the report to which I must refer—that is, the alteration in the date of making up the company's accounts. You are aware that it has been the custom for the financial year to end on December 31st; but it has been felt by the management for some years past that this date is a most inconvenient one, the increasing pressure of work during that month leaving insufficient time for the preparation of accounts and taking of stock by the end of the year. Your directors, therefore, propose to alter the ending of the company's financial year from December 31st to March 31st. We feel that this new departure will facilitate the working of the company's business, and, by reason of the work being more evenly distributed over the year, the pressure on the staff will be somewhat relieved. The change will, of course, alter the dates of the payment of dividends from March and August to June and November. The next interim dividend will therefore fall due in November next, instead of August as formerly. The resolution I now have to move is, "That the report and accounts now submitted be received and adopted, and that a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share (free of income tax) be declared and paid out of the profits of the company, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the six months ended December 31st, 1903, making, with the interim dividend paid August 21st last, 6 per cent. for the year; to place £500 to reserve account, and to carry forward £1,143 11s. 1d." Before putting the resolution, however, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.—Mr. W. Hughes (a shareholder), in seconding the motion, congratulated the directors on the successful manner in which the business had been conducted. He regarded the company as a sound one, and, considering the bad times they had gone through, the profits were very good, and he thought they must all be satisfied with the dividend.—In reply to a question asked by Mr. Hornblower, the Chairman said that the item in the balance sheet, "stock in bond and duty paid, £53,928," represented cost price, less adequate reserve for depreciation. The resolution was unanimously carried. On the motion of Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. C. J. Palmer, the retiring director (Mr. John Hunter) was unanimously re-elected. The Chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the auditors (Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co.) were reappointed, and a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, secretary, and staff of the company brought the proceedings to a close.

Festive.

BEWLAY'S CONCERT.—The fifth grand Bohemian concert given by the staff of Messrs. Bewlay & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Tobacco Trade Benevolent Association, on Thursday, March 17th, at the Grand Hall, Freemasons' Tavern, proved a great success. Among the successful artistes who appeared were Messrs. John Macauley (late of Daly's Co.), Johnson Clark, Ambrose Thorne (by kind

permission of Frank Glenister, Esq., of the London Pavilion), Harry Hall, Harry Huntley, Sid Crossley, Messrs. Graham and Russell, Hubert Elrington, Felix Hotchkiss, &c., &c., and Messrs. Percy Tarling and Albert Chantrell, of the staff of Messrs. Bewlay. Each turn was highly successful, judging by the appreciation of the large audience. Every branch of the trade was well represented, nearly all the heads of the large firms being present. Baron Elkan, Esq., Managing Director of Messrs. Bewlay & Co. Ltd., occupied the chair, and in a few apt remarks thanked the audience for their attendance, and stated that the support they had given would enable the staff, through their hardworking treasurer, Mr. W. G. Stephenson, to hand over, he thought, a substantial sum to that most deserving charity, the Tobacco Trade Benevolent Association. The Chairman's health was proposed and drunk with musical honours, and so, amid cheers and the singing of the National Anthem, a highly successful evening was brought to a close. Messrs. Albert Bessie and Percy Tarling ably managed the stage.

Foreign.

TOBACCO IN SPAIN.—The Spanish Minister of Finance, says Reuter, is considering means for the encouragement of tobacco growing in Spain. Also it is stated that the Chamber in its entirety has adopted a Bill reducing the duties on coal.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN DALMATIA.—Referring to the notice on p. 659 of the *Board of Trade Journal*, of 31st December, H.M. Consul at Trieste in a recent despatch states that the cultivation of tobacco in Dalmatia during 1903 has been carried on within an area of 1,253 hectares (3,095 acres) by 19,393 cultivators. From 62,800,191 plants 1,730,873 kilogrammes (3,807,943 lbs.) of tobacco were produced, all of which were handed over to the Regie, who paid the cultivators the sum of £103,402.

ATTACKING THE CIGARETTE IN CANADA.—The House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa, gravely and otherwise debated the social utility of the popular cigarette the other day, when an anti-cigarette reformer moved that it was expedient to bring in a Bill "to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of cigarettes." Both the Premier (Sir W. Laurier) and the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) opposed the resolution. Evidence against the cigarette was produced from Principal Palmer, Mount Albion University, who stated that cigarette smoking retarded mental growth; also from the Principal of Iowa State Normal School, in whose opinion the cigarette weakens the will power; and from several medical experts, who are convinced that it is harmful to the human physique. It was reported that five United States railways had prohibited the use of the cigarette by employees, and the same prohibition had been enforced in the Post Office of Chicago. Investigation showed that 92 per cent. of the inmates of one American reformatory were addicted to the cigarette when admitted. In 1899 the number of cigarettes manufactured in Canada was 106,000,000; in 1900 it rose to 123,000,000, in 1901 to 125,000,000, in 1902 to 138,000,000, and in 1903 to 178,000,000, or an increase of 40,000,000 in one year. The cigarette had for friends a majority of the House. Some members declared it was good for their health, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier at length put a period to the curious and irregular debate by means of an epigram, "The noxious part of the cigarette," said Sir Wilfrid, "is its cheapness."

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANIES ATTACKED.—United States Consul H. W. Harris, Arnheim, writes to the Department of State, at Washington:—"A decision recently rendered by a court at Berlin has attracted somewhat wide attention in this part of Germany. Suit was

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

some months ago brought by the George A. Jasmitzi Company, of Dresden, extensive cigarette manufacturers, against Joseph Schlossmacher (member of the Chamber of Commerce of Frankfurt and editor of the *Deutsche Tabakszeitung* of that city) for injury to the business of the Jasmitzi Company, in conducting the crusade against the company. The announcement within the past year that American capital has been put into the Jasmitzi Company and the Ed. Barkhausen Company, of Bremen, led to vigorous opposition on the part of various associations and individuals interested in German tobacco. It was urged, and has been somewhat generally believed, that this was the entering wedge on the part of the American Tobacco Company in an attempt to get control of the large tobacco trade of Germany. A widespread effort was made to boycott the Dresden product, and it was to stop this that the suit just decided was brought. The decision, as reported, was to the effect that such warfare is a violation of law, and a fine of 5,000 marks (\$1,190) was assessed, with provision for an increase of the fine on proof of the repetition of the offence. In a circular issued by the general manager of the Jasmitzi Company since the decision was rendered it is stated, among other things, that not more than 5 per cent. of the total capital of the company is owned by American citizens. In a counter circular, issued by a German association of tobacco manufacturers, the chief ground of their opposition to the Dresden Company is stated to be the permitting of the American Tobacco Company to acquire any interest in the company, and the adoption, on the part of the latter, of the coupon system used so largely in this trade in England and elsewhere."

AMSTERDAM TOBACCO SALES.—The opening sale of the season for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco took place recently, when 14,878 bales of the former and 210 bales of the latter, or a total of 15,088 bales, were offered to tender. Brokers' valuations in anticipation of the sale had been more than usually tentative; for although it is known that the crop coming forward for sale is a very large one, the subsequent crop, which is now being planted, is likely to be considerably smaller, owing to reduced cultivation; so that the market has to face a large present supply, with probabilities of a future shortage. The leaf offered at this sale was very varied in quality, sellers, apparently, being anxious to test the market, and ascertain its particular fancy this year. The run proved to be upon the fallow-coloured variety, and for this there was a keen demand, the American contingent buying freely, while the Germans, who were in such numbers as to require extra train accommodation, accounted for the medium grades of tobacco, for which they competed keenly. For low class leaf, however, the demand was not good; but this is usually the case at the opening sales of the season, as buyers seldom trouble to keenly compete for inferior stuff at this early stage of the campaign. The top price of the sale was 236 cents, or 3s. 11d., a pound, which was secured by the Deli Maatschappij for a lot of 327 bales, brand Deli-Maatschij/A.B./2. Second place was taken by the United Lankat Plantations Company, Ltd., which sold 567 bales, brand L.P.C./Padang Tjermin/1 at 197 cents, or 3s. 3½d. The same company sold a further parcel of 254 bales, brand L.P.C. Songei Gerpa/III. at 92c., or 1s. 7d. Third place was secured by the Deli-Maatschappij for two parcels, sold together, brand Deli-Maatschij/Deli Toewa/I. and 6, which aggregated 1,053 bales, and realised 194 c., or 3s. 3d. The British Deli and Langkat Tobacco Company, Ltd., sold a parcel of 392 bales, brand W. and vS./Deli Langkat/A/3 at 183c., or 2s. 4d.; and the Serdang Tabak Maatschappij 347 bales, brand S.M./Sumatra/A/1 at 114c., or 1s. 11d. The following is a rough analysis of the result of the sale:—Sold at 236c., 327 bales; at or over 150c., 6,272 bales; at or over 100c., 4,596 bales; below 100c., 4,596 bales; total, 15,088 bales.—The second sale

of the season for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco showed a great advance on its predecessor, the market evincing wonderful strength. A total of 14,989 bales was offered to tender, of which 291 bales was Borneo leaf. This was marketed by the New London Borneo Tobacco Company, Ltd., and realised 145 cents, or 2s. 5d., a pound. The run, before, was on fallow-coloured leaf, most of which went to Germany at extraordinarily high prices. When made up this leaf is said in appearance to greatly resemble Havana. American buyers held more aloof than the Germans, but were keen competitors of lots suitable for the American market. The highest price of the sale was 312 cents, or 5s. 2d., a pound, obtained by the Deli Maatschappij for two parcels aggregating 950 bales, brand Deli Maatschij, Nos. 5 and 6. Second place was taken by the Medan Tabak Maatschappij, with 213 cents, or 3s. 6½d., for two lots, amounting to 1,068 bales, and sold together. The Deli Maatschappij secured third place, with 200 cents, or 3s. 4d., average for five parcels sold in a line of 1,220 bales. The United Lankat Plantations, Ltd., was almost the only concern which had the courage to offer any low-class leaf, putting up in one line of 1,063 bales a parcel of fine, one of medium, and one of low-grade leaf from their Doerian Moelua Estate. The average realised was 114 cents, or 1s. 11d. The British Deli and Langkat Tobacco Company, Ltd., sold 361 bales of medium grade at 96 cents, or 1s. 7d., and the Serdang Tabak Maatschappij two parcels, of 247 bales each, at an average of 82 cents, or 1s. 4½d. A large amount of tobacco was sold in advance of the tender, and an analysis of results gives the following figures:—Sold at 312 cents, 950 bales; sold at or over 200 cents, 2,294 bales; sold at or over 100 cents, 10,055 bales; sold below 100 cents, 1,690 bales. The most striking feature is the remarkably high average of the sale. Including Borneo leaf, just over 30,000 bales of tobacco have now been sold this year, and about 42,000 more are in Amsterdam awaiting sale.

Law.

A CIGARETTE-MAKER'S ACTION.—Greenblatt v. Bennett. In this action, heard at the Liverpool Court of Passage on March 16th, Benjamin Greenblatt, a cigarette-maker and tailor, sued Richard Bennett, a warehouseman, for damages for personal injuries. Mr. Layton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rigby Swift represented the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that on August 1st of last year he was standing in the street, when the defendant approached him, and, without provocation, assaulted him and knocked him down. He was bruised, and his wrist was injured. He had suffered great pain, and he was still unable to follow his employment. Plaintiff's claim was for £50 damages, which included £10 for four weeks' wages and £1 5s. for medical examinations. The defendant denied the unprovoked assault and the injuries complained of. He said that on August 1st he and the plaintiff were engaged in a political discussion, in the course of which plaintiff spat in his eye. He closed with the plaintiff. The latter tried to trip him, but defendant anticipated him and he fell to the ground. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, £5 damages.

THE HERBAL CIGARETTE CASE.—Before Lord Coleridge (chairman) and other justices, at Devon Quarter Sessions on April 6th, the trial was resumed of Isaac da Costa (58), charged with stealing £4 1s., belonging to Herbert W. Power, landlord of the White Lion, Bradnich, on January 6th, and with stealing £2 5s., belonging to Henry Woodley, at Cullompton, on the same date. Mr. J. A. Hawke prosecuted; Mr. Cleave defended. The prosecution alleged that prisoner represented himself as the agent of a firm which sold herbal cigarettes, and promised the prosecutors, on their taking up an agency for the sale of the cigarettes, to send on a penny-in-the-slot-machine,

which would but play was alleged but after a point.—Mr. who peddled had never the police in Green a private a large fare were hung On the day buying went to cousin. I cigarettes His cigar for the packed in said he alleged o mings at traveller St. Paul the pris the pris date. A heard of this mat Street, and gov away be paying (identifie driving prisoner that thi scale in position denied, Sessions and fir Tadcas prisone Mark the qu the pri hard la MAN Court a jury partne and c City commanuf £1,000 for so On 3re to the longer in the pursu a sta showr and n after 7th in wh conta woul

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

which would not only supply the customer with a cigarette, but play a tune. The machines did not arrive, and it was alleged that the cigarettes were worthless. The defence was an alibi.—Mr. Cleave submitted there was no case, but after a good deal of argument the Court overruled the point.—Mr. Cleave, addressing the jury, said the accused was one of a common type of man of the Jewish persuasion, who peddled about the country. Prisoner swore that he had never been in Devonshire until he was brought by the police. He was a general dealer, carrying on business in Green Street, Bethnal Green Road, London, and having a private address at Ely Terrace, London. There was a large family of da Costas, a Portuguese race, and there were hundreds of people of that name carrying on business. On the day in question he was at Mr. Christy's, in London, buying drapery. He left London with his nephew, and went to Cardiff, where he was apprehended. He had a cousin, Isaac da Costa, living at Plymouth. He sold cigarettes at times. He went to Cardiff to sell jewellery. His cigarettes were herbal cigarettes, filled with stremonium, for the cure of coughs, colds, and asthma. They were packed in fancy boxes.—Aaron da Costa, son of prisoner, said he was with his father in London on the day of the alleged offence, helping him in the purchase of some trimmings at Mr. Christy's.—Leon Curly, manager and assistant traveller to Mr. A. M. Christy, 15, Knighttrider Street, St. Paul's, said on the 6th January he sold trimmings to the prisoner at the London warehouse. The receipt of the prisoner and the entry in witness's journal showed the date. After the case had closed, Mr. Cleave said he had heard of a person in Court who could throw some light upon this matter.—Frank Shooter, jun., horse dealer, 19, Clinton Street, St. Thomas, Exeter, said he lent a pony, harness, and governess cart to a man on January 6th. He took it away between eight and nine, and returned at five o'clock, paying 6s. for it. He also hired it next day. The cart was identified by the police as the cart in which the man was driving who perpetrated the swindle. The jury found the prisoner guilty.—Mr. Hawke said the *Police Gazette* showed that this was a fraud which had been perpetrated on a large scale in many parts of the country. He was not in a position to say that the prisoner was the man.—Prisoner denied, in reply to the Bench, that at the Riding of York Sessions in 1895 he was convicted of felony by a trick and fined 20s.—Ralph Ambler, ex-police detective, of Tadcaster, was thereupon called, and said he apprehended prisoner on the charge. He was convicted in the name of Mark Adams.—Prisoner adhered to his statement, and the question was left to the jury, who found in favour of the prisoner. Prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

MANUFACTURER SUED FOR SLANDER.—In the Court of Session, on March 30th, the Lord President and a jury tried the action in which Richard Lockyer, sole partner of the firm of R. Lockyer & Co., tobacco importers and cigarette manufacturers, 12 and 14, Bath Street, City Road, London, against Walter James Pritchard, commercial traveller, and carrying on business as a cigarette manufacturer at No. 33, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, for £1,000 damages for alleged slander. The defender was for some time in the employment of the pursuer's firm. On 3rd November, 1903, the pursuer's firm issued a circular to their trade customers stating that the defender was no longer in their service, and requesting their customers in the meantime to send orders and remittances to the pursuer's firm direct. The circular further mentioned that a statement was enclosed of the customer's account as shown in their books, which he was requested to check and notify by return whether he found it in order. Thereafter the defender prepared and issued a circular, dated 7th November, 1903, to the pursuer's trade customers, in which he stated that the pursuer's circular "distinctly contains an innuendo that he suspects my honesty, and would lead you to believe that I have not duly accounted

for all cash collected on his behalf. Such insinuations, I can only assure you, are entirely without any foundation whatsoever. . . . Now I think you will agree with me that this action on the part of Mr. Lockyer, to say the least of it, was a very uncalled-for proceeding, and can only be instigated by malice. . . . I take this opportunity of thanking you for past favours, and to inform you that I have commenced manufacturing high-class cigarettes on my own behalf, and any orders you may place with me I shall be pleased to give you quotations and submit samples on receipt of sample boxes and a few sample cigarettes from you. I have made arrangements to supply only hand-cut high-class Virginia leaf; hitherto I have only been able to supply you with machine-cut tobacco." The pursuer explained that there is a great and important difference between machine-cut tobacco and hand-cut tobacco. Machine-cut tobacco is inferior and cheaper, hand-cut tobacco is superior and dearer. The pursuer complained that the first part of the defender's circular represented that the pursuer had deliberately and maliciously impugned the honesty of the defender in a public manner, well knowing that his imputations were entirely unfounded. The latter part of the circular, the pursuer averred, falsely and calumniously represented that while the defender was in the service of the pursuer, the pursuer had supplied to his customers through the defender only cigarettes made of machine-cut tobacco, representing them to be made of hand-cut tobacco, and thus deceiving his customers.—The defender denied that he had slandered the pursuer, and maintained that the statements in his circular having been made in good faith and on probable grounds, and having been addressed exclusively to persons who had a right and interest in the matters referred to, were privileged. The defender said that he represented the pursuer's firm as commission agent. He felt much aggrieved by the terms of the pursuer's circular, and thought it was important that he should remove any misapprehension regarding his honesty which might be drawn from the circular issued by the pursuer, especially with the view of retaining his connection for the other firms he represented. It was not his intention to represent the pursuer as a person of vile and spiteful disposition, or as a dishonourable and disreputable person. If anything in the defender's circular was capable of being construed as involving any imputation upon the pursuer's character and reputation, the defender on record retracted and apologised, and declared the imputation to be unfounded.—In the result the jury found a verdict for plaintiff, with £100 damages.

THE RIVAL CIGARS CASE. IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND), LTD., v. PURNELL & CO. IMPORTANT DECISION.—Mr. Justice JOYCE, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on March 14th, delivered judgment in this action, which raised a novel point of great interest to the tobacco trade. The plaintiff company, which carried on business at Bristol, Nottingham, Liverpool, and other important centres in the United Kingdom, sought an injunction to restrain the defendant, a cigar merchant, of Shoreham, from affixing to cigars a narrow red band, so as to lead to the belief that defendant's cigars were those of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs' case was that for many years they and their predecessors in business have sold cigars in increasing quantities with a narrow red band on which was printed the word "Marcella" in white letters, and they contended that the adoption of a similar label, with the word "Purnella," by the defendants would lead to confusion. Defendant urged that he had used the label for twenty years, and that a narrow red band had been adopted by several cigar manufacturers for a considerable time past. Mr. Neville, K.C., Mr. Astbury, K.C., Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendant was represented by Mr. A. J. Walter and Mr. St. John Morrow. Mr. Justice Joyce, in giving judgment, said a great deal of money had been spent in

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

the contest, but he was of the opinion that the plaintiffs had not and could not have a monopoly in any particular width or length of a narrow red band, the use of such band being common and open to the trade. The red bands of defendant, each of which was plainly stamped with the word "Purnella," were well and sufficiently distinguished from all other red bands, including the somewhat narrower bands of the plaintiffs' which were stamped "Marcella." Every cigar manufacturer, or tobacconist, was entitled to make or sell cigars of any size or shape he pleased, and no one could doubt that the practice of applying bands to cigars for sale was common and open to the trade. It was not contended that any manufacturer or dealer was not entitled to apply to his cigar a band of any or every colour he might prefer, just as any grocer might wrap up tea in paper of any colour. No complaint was made of the use of the word "Purnella," and if such complaint had been made no ground for it had been established. The claim of the plaintiffs was that none but themselves was entitled to use for cigars a plain, narrow red band like that used by them, whatever might be the legend or letters upon it. This was the first time that he had heard of a claim to a monopoly of any particular width of a common band or anything of the kind. The size or colour of a band, or the particular width, was incapable of registration, and its use could not be protected by any statute in use in this country. The plaintiffs, to succeed, must make out that the use of the narrow red band by the defendant was fraudulent in its origin, or had become so by reason of his having notice of what the plaintiffs were doing. The statement of claim did not allege, nor, in his opinion, was there any ground for suggesting that there had been any actual fraud in the defendant, or that there had been any attempt or intention on his part to steal the plaintiffs' trade. Defendant was a perfectly honest trader. His Lordship was not satisfied that the use of the narrow red band, when adopted by the plaintiffs' predecessors, was novel or peculiar to them. He thought that such a band was probably used quite as early, if not earlier, by other people, if not by Mr. Purnell, who certainly had used it for many years. The bands had also been used by other people, who had been intimidated by the plaintiffs into giving them up. No doubt the plaintiffs had used the narrow red band to a greater extent than any other manufacturer, but that did not confer an exclusive right to it. The only shadow of foundation for the plaintiffs' claim was that plaintiffs' cigars had been occasionally asked for as cigars with narrow red bands. The extent to which that had been done had been much exaggerated by some of the plaintiffs' witnesses, and the fact that an article was occasionally asked for by a characteristic which was open to others gave no right to the monopoly of that characteristic. It had not been proved that the words "narrow red band" in connection with cigars had acquired a secondary or special meaning as to denote only the goods of the plaintiffs. There had been no real instance of mistake or deception by reason of there being a similarity in the band used by the plaintiffs and defendant, although both kinds of cigars had been sold for years. Moreover, he distrusted the evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses, who were sent to endeavour to get some of the defendant's cigars sold to them as and for cigars of the plaintiffs. There was no evidence that the defendant's bands had done the plaintiffs the slightest harm. He did not believe that the plaintiffs had sustained one farthing damages by what had happened, and, in his Lordship's opinion, this was an attempt to acquire a monopoly of that which the plaintiffs were not entitled to, and to oppress other people. He could not come to any other conclusion than that the action failed, and must be dismissed with costs.—Mr. Neville asked that the solicitors of defendant should give a personal undertaking to refund the costs if, on appeal, his Lordship's judgment should be reversed.—Mr. Walter gave the undertaking asked for.

New Companies.

CASTANEDA (HAVANA) CIGAR FACTORIES, LTD.
—Registered 29th March by Norton Rose Norton & Co., 57½, Old Broad Street, E.C. Capital £50,000, in £10 shares (2,500 preference). Objects: To carry on in the United Kingdom, Cuba, or elsewhere the business of curers and manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, cultivators, planters, winners, and buyers of tobacco, manufacturers of all kinds of smokers' requisites and articles usually dealt in by tobacconists, &c. The signatories are:—

W. H. Fay, 14, Seymour Place, Fulham Road, S.W.	Ord. Shares.
E. Jackson, 25, Mimosa Road, Fulham, S.W.	I
F. S. Davis, 20, Colenso Road, Seven Kings	I
J. C. Fay, 3, Effie Place, Fulham, S.W.	I
F. C. Booker, 47, Princess Road, Kilburn, N.W.	I
J. W. Paget, 48, Arbour Square, Stepney, E.	I
J. F. Cooke, 140, Ardgowah Road, Catford	I

Minimum cash subscription, 7 shares. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are T. Castañeda (managing director), and two others, to be appointed by the signatories. Qualification, 10 ordinary shares. Remuneration, so long as T. Castañeda is managing director, quarter of the surplus profits after paying a dividend of 10 per cent. on the preference shares, divisible.

Obituary.

The funeral of the late Mr. HERBERTSON, tobacconist, of Clayton Street, Newcastle, took place at St. Andrew's Cemetery, on April 7th. Many gathered to show respect to one who had been so much esteemed. These included not only gentlemen in the same business as deceased had been, but many old friends besides. The service in the church and at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Scott. A number of wreaths were sent, which were placed upon the grave.

Police.

GAMBLING AT A TOBACCONIST'S.—At the Southminster Petty Sessions, on March 19th, before T. H. Solly (in the chair), E. J. Smith, A. B. Croxon, W. Rome, and J. Hawkins, Esqrs., Mary Jane Dillon, who has a shop in Station Road, Southminster, for the sale of tobacco, sweets, &c., was charged with keeping such shop as a common gaming-house. Mr. Fisher, for the prosecution, said P.C. Rixon found about nine lads in the shop playing a game known as "tip-it." It was played for a penny a game, and the winnings were spent in sweets, oranges, cigarettes, &c. Not only were the boys allowed to gamble, but if they lost they were permitted to have goods to the extent of the loss, which was marked up against them, and it was paid on the following Saturday.—Mrs. Dillon said the lads only played for a little amusement. She did not know it was punishable, or she would not have allowed it.—Supt. Gibbons said he had previously cautioned the defendant about another game.—The defendant was fined £1 and 4s. costs.

A CARDIFF TOBACCONIST AND HIS WIFE.—At Cardiff Police Court on April 6th (before Messrs. T. H. Stephens and Joseph Howard), Thomas Davies, aged 67, newsagent and tobacconist and dealer in cutlery, in business at 160, Portmanmoor Road, was summoned by Esther Davies, his wife, who charged him with persistent cruelty,

such cruelty had and apart. M defendant's tal cruelty was al extraordinary. The h had been marr until twelve a introduced, a used to com and there c conduct took written confe and in which with a certain said she now l when he pull also. The fo and he said. Defendant wa he said he di to offer it to her, and had complained t for walks to eccentric cha wandering fr complainant Singleton Ro Sarah Ann E acts of viole Court to bell were not mo now they did cruelty, but wife in a squa Is the signe the truth i separation, d including ad cohabit.—De I can fly. I amount revic

MESSRS. CONSTABL March 22nd First Divisi engineer, res Glasgow, a Eastern Div for paymen (34) said he tobacco ma On Monday ing till sho on his way the attentio Mackay to above their the cabmat Bennett, w is crying a defendant's The pursue and then t said that if and Bennet truncheon, the jury. Sergeant M what Benn then kicke the pursue

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

such cruelty having caused her to leave and live separately and apart. Mr. Harold Lloyd, for the complainant, said defendant's takings came to £10 or £12 a week. Persistent cruelty was alleged, and the facts were very painful and extraordinary in character. Mrs. Davies was an old lady of 73. The husband was some years younger, and they had been married 47 years. Everything went on smoothly until twelve months ago, when another woman was introduced, and within the last six months the lady used to come to the house early in the morning, and there could be no doubt (he said) that misconduct took place. Defendant had, in fact, made a written confession to his wife, which Mr. Lloyd put in, and in which he referred to various acts of misconduct with a certain woman. The complainant, in her evidence, said she now lived at 20, Singleton Road. On one occasion, when he pulled the clothes off the bed, he pulled her out also. The following morning she said she was leaving, and he said, "Go," or he would kill her before she went. Defendant was often drunk, and when she offered him food he said he didn't want it, and it was like her impudence to offer it to him. Defendant had threatened to do for her, and had squeezed her against the door. She also complained that her husband had taken the other lady for walks to St. Fagan's. Defendant was a somewhat eccentric character, and was repeatedly pulled up for wandering from the points at issue. Evidence for the complainant was given by Frederick Dunn, mason, 20, Singleton Road, who is married to the daughter; also by Sarah Ann Evans, a grand-daughter, who spoke to specific acts of violence.—Defendant, a one-armed man, asked the Court to believe that his earnings, after paying expenses, were not more than £1 a week in the "good times," and now they did not exceed half that amount. He denied the cruelty, but admitted the bed incident and squeezing his wife in a squabble over a bundle of sticks.—Mr. Nash (clerk): Is the signed confession true?—Quite true. I will tell the truth if the heavens fall.—The Bench ordered a separation, defendant to pay his wife 15s. a week, with costs, including advocate's fee, and she to be no longer bound to cohabit.—Defendant (excitedly): I can no more pay it than I can fly. I will bring my books to the Court and have the amount reviewed.

MESSRS. BELL'S HEAD ENGINEER SUES A CONSTABLE FOR ASSAULT.—Evidence was led on March 22nd before the Lord President and a jury in the First Division in an action by George Albert Wilson, engineer, residing at Livingston Buildings, 604, Gallowgate, Glasgow, against Alexander Bennett, constable in the Eastern Division of the Police, residing at 440, Gallowgate, for payment of £100 damages for assault. The pursuer (34) said he was head engineer with Messrs. J. & F. Bell, tobacco manufacturers, where he had been for six years. On Monday night, 8th December, 1902, pursuer was working till shortly before one o'clock. In Claythorn Street, on his way home, he heard a cabman endeavouring to call the attention of the defender and another constable named Mackay to the fact that there was a chimney on fire just above their heads. As the constables did not seem to hear the cabman, the pursuer went towards them and said to Bennett, who was advancing, "There is what the cabman is crying about, a vent on fire above your head." The defendant's answer was, "Are you not on fire, ye —?" The pursuer replied that that was a nice answer to give, and then the defender kicked him. On that the pursuer said that if he met a civilian he would report the defender, and Bennett then struck the pursuer on the head with his truncheon, leaving a mark which the witness showed to the jury. All the time the defender used very bad language. Sergeant M'Donald came up, and the pursuer told him what Bennett had done and claimed his protection. Bennett then kicked him again, and once more used his baton on the pursuer's head. Sergeant M'Donald said to Bennett

that that would do, and advised the pursuer to go away home. Dissatisfied with the view the sergeant took of the matter, the pursuer said he would report Bennett himself. Bennett then caught him by the throat, and to save himself he clutched at the constable's face and caught his helmet strap, which came away in his hand. He then said he would go to the police-station and report the defender, and the strap would serve to identify the man who assaulted him. As he started to walk down the street Bennett said, "Just take him down," and then the sergeant took hold of one arm and Mackay the other, while the defender walked behind, and all the way to the police-office kicked the pursuer and struck him with his baton. When they got to the Eastern Police Office Bennett was ordered by the lieutenant to leave the pursuer, and at first refused to do so. Neither Mackay nor the sergeant charged the pursuer, but Bennett preferred a charge of assault against the pursuer, stating that he was in the habit of keeping company with prostitutes. The pursuer was half-dazed and was bleeding from the wounds in his head, which were dressed by one of the officials. His throat was badly marked, and he was suffering intense pain both on the throat and the legs. He was put into a cell, and the turnkey said to him, "Go in there, and do penance." Next morning he was brought before Bailie Hugh Alexander in the Eastern Police Court, and after evidence given by three constables he was convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct, and of assaulting Bennett to the effusion of blood. He was fined one guinea, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment. The defender denied having assaulted the pursuer. He maintained that the pursuer kept company with prostitutes. Defender had been 15 years in the Glasgow Police Force. He was on duty on the night in question along with another constable, and while standing at the corner of the Gallowgate and Claythorn Street he saw the pursuer and a woman coming eastwards along the Gallowgate. When opposite Hunter Street the woman, on seeing the police, turned back, and the pursuer continued along the Gallowgate. Opposite the place where the defender and the other constable were standing the pursuer shouted "There's a lum on fire." The defender went out to the middle of the street, but could see no fire, and Constable Mackay said so to the pursuer. The pursuer thereupon, without any provocation, swore at the defender, struck him on the face, and caught and broke the chin strap of his helmet. Sergeant M'Donald was knocked down by the pursuer, who again attacked the defender, and knocked him down twice in succession, and then ran off, but was apprehended. On the way to the station he was very violent, and struggled and kicked. Any injuries sustained by the pursuer were the result of his violently resisting the constables, and no more force was used that was absolutely necessary. The defender informed the lieutenant that the only reason the pursuer could have for assaulting him was that he had interfered with the pursuer when he was in company of prostitutes.—The Lord President, in the course of his charge to the jury, said he thought this was a case which really depended almost wholly upon the view they took of the evidence, because he did not think there were any important questions of law raised. The question of fact was whether, on or about 9th December, 1902, at the place specified, the defender assaulted the pursuer to his loss, injury, and damage? That something happened that night there was no doubt. There was a meeting, and something which looked exceedingly like an assault, but it was for them to judge. What were the circumstances under which the pursuer was found that night? What kind of man was he? How had he been spending that day before he started to go home? A great many things, perhaps they would think some hard things, had been said about him, and an attempt had been made to show that he was a sort of habitual night-hawk, who went about at nights and kept bad company. But, whatever he might have done on other occasions, they had it

TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

from the manager of J. & F. Bell, tobacco manufacturers, that the pursuer was a first-class man, and often worked overtime. The manager said the pursuer had worked 18 hours that day, and one would be inclined to think that a person who had been engaged in laborious and apparently almost continuous work for 18 hours would have desired to get peacefully to his home, that he would have been pretty tired, and he would not be the kind of man to set up a quarrel or a riot on his way home. The jury were absent from court ten minutes, and returned with a unanimous verdict for the pursuer. They assessed the damages at £50.

TOBACCONIST'S MISTAKE. PENARTH LADY AND GENTLEMAN CHARGED WITH THEFT. THE MAGISTRATES DISMISS THE CASE.—Before Mr. D. Davies and Mr. W. Jones, at Penarth Police Court on March 16th, Griffith Greenway (25), insurance agent, 8, Bradenham Place, Penarth, and his wife, Catherine Parry Greenway, were charged with stealing a pipe, value 2s. 6d., the property of John Rees Lewis Williams, tobacconist, Glebe Street, Penarth. Both defendants were very smartly attired, and the woman seemed much affected by her position. Mr. George David, solicitor, Cardiff, prosecuted, and Mr. Harold Lloyd, solicitor, Cardiff, defended.—In opening the case, Mr. David stated that he proposed detailing the circumstances which led up to this unfortunate position. The prosecutor, Mr. Williams, was a tobacconist at 17, Glebe Street, Penarth, and made it a rule not to carry on any Sunday business. On the previous Sunday, about 6.15 p.m., the two defendants came to his shop, opened the door, and asked to be served. The prosecutor stated that it was not his habit to serve on Sunday. Mr. Williams then asked what they wanted, when the male defendant preferred the somewhat unusual demand for a pipe, and of a particular brand, asking for a "B.B.B." brand. Mr. Williams turned around and got several boxes down. There were three boxes containing 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. pipes. In the 2s. 6d. box there were four pipes, one pipe was in the 2s. 9d. box, and two in the 3s. box. Each defendant picked up a pipe from the half-crown boxes. The male defendant looked at one pipe, and said he wanted something like that, and the lady said the pipe she had was a nice one. They asked to see some others. Prosecutor turned around and got another box, and when he again turned around he found that the defendants had not got the pipes in their hands. He then found that a 2s. 6d. pipe was missing, and said, "I see you have chosen a pipe." The male defendant then said, "Oh, no; what do you mean?" Mr. Williams then told them that there were four pipes in the 2s. 6d. box when they were examining them, and now there were only three. Mr. Williams was equally satisfied that the pipe was there, and they were the only persons who had been in the shop. He called a constable in, and the male defendant was willing, but the female defendant declined to be searched, and insisted on being searched by an independent person. They were taken to the police-station and searched. It was only fair to say that no pipe was found, and the pipe, although every effort had been made, had not been found up to that day. There were very curious circumstances connected with the case. There was simply the word of Mr. Williams against that of the two defendants. When the police came back to the shop they discovered something on the counter which had a very material bearing on the case. When Mr. Williams went out of the shop to call a constable he was out some time. The defendants were in the shop, and, therefore, had a chance to dispose of the pipe if they had it. All these "B.B.B." pipes which cost over 1s. 6d. had in the bowl a little book containing a warranty, which was rolled up. Each of the pipes in the boxes was over the price, and each of them would contain, in the ordinary course, one of these warranties. Each of the other pipes had a warranty in the bowl. The

question was "Where did this warranty come from?" That was a very, very strong piece of corroboration of the evidence of Mr. Williams that there was a seventh pipe on the counter, and that this warranty fell out of the pipe in the course of examination. Mr. Williams had no desire to press the charge, but he deemed it his duty to place the facts before the court. He submitted, however, that this corroboration could not be disregarded.—John Rees Lewis Williams, the prosecutor, said he did not as a rule carry on Sunday trade, and things were cleared away on a Sunday. About 6.15 on the previous Sunday the defendants came to his shop. He said he did not serve on Sundays. The male defendant said, "You may let me have something." and he (witness) replied that he did not like to see them going out as they came in. It being dusk he turned the incandescent light on. The male defendant then remarked that he wanted a pipe of the "Three B" brand. Witness placed three boxes on the glass counter-case. There were four pipes in the 2s. 6d. box, two in the 3s. box, and one in the 2s. 9d. box. Both took a pipe from the 2s. 6d. box, and the lady said, "This is a nice pipe," and the gentleman said, "Yes, but haven't you some others?" Witness replied, "Yes, I have; but only in cases and silver-mounted." He turned around and got two more boxes, and laid them on the counter. He noticed that they had not the pipes in their hands then, and seeing only three pipes in the 2s. 6d. box, and the correct number in the other boxes, he said, "I see you have selected a pipe." The male defendant said, "What do you mean?" Witness replied, "Well, there is one missing from this box." Greenway then said, "Do you mean to imply that I have stolen it?" Witness then said, "It amounts to that, and unless you pay me the price of the pipe or return it I shall have to call in a police officer." The male defendant asked witness to search him. Witness declined, as, the defendant having a suit of clothes of light texture, he thought he could see whether he had a pipe or not without searching him. He went to look for a police officer, and left them alone in the shop. He went back into the shop and back to the street. The police arrived; then in a private room the woman was willing to be searched by an independent person. Ultimately they were taken to the police station.—Mr. Lloyd: Do you say that you do not carry on Sunday business? Yes.—Have you ever served me, Mr. Williams?—Mr. David (interposing): If you are prepared to act as a witness, Mr. Lloyd, I will cross-examine you.—Mr. Lloyd: I am perfectly willing. (To defendant): I suggest that you have served Mr. Greenway twice before on a Sunday? I have never seen him before.—I suggest that when Mr. Greenway asked for a pipe you immediately got the pipes, and lit the gas afterwards? That is not true.—When had you seen these three boxes before? On Saturday night.—Was anyone else serving at your shop on Saturday? Yes.—Were you perfectly certain that there were four pipes in this box? Yes.—Can you tell us how many pipes were in the box on Saturday night? Four.—Do you swear that? Well, there were four on Sunday. (Laughter.)—It is not a laughing matter. It is serious to me, if it is not to you. Did Mrs. Greenway get up from a chair and walk to the counter? No, she was standing up all the time.—I suggest that Mr. Greenway never had a pipe at all, and that it was Mrs. Greenway. Did she get up out of a chair, walk to the counter, and put the pipe in her mouth? (Laughter.) That is wrong.—I suggest that you did not ask Mr. Greenway for the pipe because he never had it in his hands? He did have a pipe in his hands.—Did Mr. Greenway say, "Good God, man, I have never stolen a pipe in my life"? He said some words to that effect.—You are asking the magistrates to-day to convict Mr. Greenway of felony? No, sir.—But you are. I did not think it was him.—You had this man dragged through the streets, with a crowd of people following him, and knew all the time it was not him? I thought they were as one.—And you will find they are two before we have

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From the "London Gazette."

Receiving Orders.

BENNEY, ARTHUR JAMES, tobacconist, &c., 73, London Road North, Lowestoft, Suffolk. Date of order, March 14th, 1904.

RAYNER, THOMAS, tobacco and cigar merchant, 138, High Street, Poole, Dorset. Date of order, March 21st, 1904.

THOMPSON, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., Fishergate, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire. Date of order, March 7th, 1904.

RENDLE, WILLIAM SKINNER, tobacconist, 5, Portland Road, London. Date of order, March 26th, 1904.

THORPE, J., tobacconist, address unascertained. Date of order, April 6th, 1904.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

HOLLOWAY, HENRY JOSEPH (trading as H. J. Holloway & Co.), clay pipe manufacturer, &c., 13, Co-operation Road, Easton, 45, West Street, and 14 and 15, Lamb Street, St. Philip's, Bristol. First meeting, at the Official Receiver's, in bankruptcy, Bristol, April 8th, 1904, at 12. Public examination, Guildhall, Bristol, April 15th, 1904, at 12.

RAYNER, THOMAS, tobacco and cigar merchant, 138, High Street, Poole, Dorset. First meeting, April 19th, 1904, at 12.30 p.m., at Official Receiver's offices, Salisbury. Public examination, May 17th, 1904, at 11.30 a.m., at Town Hall, Poole.

THOMPSON, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., Fishergate, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire. Public examination, Court-house, Wood Street, Wakefield, April 7th, 1904, at 11.

Adjudications.

BENNEY, ARTHUR JAMES, tobacconist, &c., 73, London Road North, Lowestoft, Suffolk. Date of order, March 14th, 1904.

HUNTER, WILLIAM HYLAND, tobacconist, &c., Hazledene, Totteridge Lane, 2, The Parade, High Road, Whetstone, Middlesex. Date of order, March 5th, 1904.

RENDLE, WM. SKINNER, tobacconist, 5, Portland Road, London. Date of order, March 26th, 1904.

THOMPSON, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., Fishergate, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire. Date of order, March 7th, 1904.

Notice of Intended Dividend.

HALSON, HARRY ALEXANDER, tobacconist, 2, De Lunn Buildings, Winchester, Hants. Last day for proofs, April 12th, 1904. Trustee, W. F. J. Hunt, Official Receiver, Midland Bank Chambers, Southampton.

Notice of Dividend.

HORTON, JOHN, tobacco merchant, &c., 71, Mortimer Street, and 15, Clifton Villas, Herne Bay, Kent. First and final, of 1s. 7¹/₁₀d., at the Official Receiver's, 68, Castle Street, Canterbury.

Applications for Debtor's Discharge.

BOARD, EDGAR, tobacconist, 76, Regent Street, and 67, Curtis Street, New Swindon, Wiltshire. At County Court, Town Hall, Regent Circus, Swindon, April 27th, 1904, at 10.30.

SILVER, SOLOMON (trading as Ashton Brothers), tobacconist, 330, Hackney Road, N.E. At Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., April 12th, 1904, at 11.

Dissolution of Partnership.

COX & DOBSON, tobacco and cigar merchants and manufacturers, 102 and 104, Crowther Street, Bradford; William Dobson will carry on the business.

In the Matter of—

Re HENRY SAMUEL TOWNSHEND, 80, Mornington Road, Unthank Road, lately carrying on business at 15, St. Giles's Street, Norwich, tobacconist. Gross liabilities, £762 11s. 5d.; expected to rank, £673 11s. 5d.; deficiency, £578 4s. 11d. In reply to the Official Receiver, debtor stated that for some time prior to June, 1887, he was assistant to his father, who carried

on a tobacconist's business. At that time he took over the business, and had no capital beyond about £3. The premises belonged to the late Mr. Samuel Newman. Debtor went through the stock, which he put down at cost price, and also put the cost price on fixtures. The whole came out at £478 1s. 1d., and debtor's father undertook to clear his own liabilities. The business was transferred to debtor on the undertaking that he was to pay his father £1 a week, but no length of time was mentioned. Debtor could not say what the stock and fixtures were worth. For six years debtor paid his father £1 a week, and then for several years 10s., and in all had paid him £598. He dropped the amount to 10s. because he could not afford £1, and later on dropped the 10s., because he could not afford that. The takings varied from £1,000 to £1,100 a year, but from 1896 to 1903 they gradually decreased, until they fell to £670. In December, 1893, debtor took stock, which showed a surplus of £293. He had known of his insolvency

for three years, and his position had gradually got worse. He had repeatedly tried to dispose of his business, which had been in the market for three years. A meeting of creditors was held last October, and it was afterwards suggested he should make a deed of assignment. The matter remained in abeyance, and in the meantime debtor sold his house, which was in mortgage to a building society. The mortgage was paid off, and the surplus came into the hands of the solicitor, who paid off the rates on the shop and dwelling-house, and also back rent for the shop. In January last distress was put in for rent, and the stock, &c., was sold in the Corn Hall. Three years' rent was then owing—£150. Asked how he came to put in his statement last October that his liabilities for rent, taxes, and wages came to £43, debtor replied that he did not know. All the stock and some of the fixtures were sold under the distress, the amount realised being £72 7s. Debtor attributed his insolvency to the profits not equalling his expenses, and he estimated that he lost £60 a year. The examination was closed.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Adolph Elkin & Co.,

Wholesale Tobacconists,
140 and 140a, Houndsditch,
LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES.

- "La Nikle," 1d. Rothschild Cigar.
- "Zealandia," 2d. " "
- "British Pluck," Dark Flaked Virginia.
- "Sportsman," " " "
- "Glossy," Gold Flake Honey Dew.
- "My Sweet," Mixture.

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Should Women Smoke?

BY SARAH GRAND.



THE great trouble with man is that he will think; he bristles with opinions, and hotly disapproves of experiments which might tend to shake his conclusions. Opinions are only valuable, as a rule, to the people who hold them; and generalisations wreck our judgment; it is facts that are stubborn things. In any social matter an intelligent woman sets thought aside, looks out on life, and learns what she wants to know. Or, if the matter has not been put to the test of experience, she experiments, and so obtains the practical results which settle the question.

The test of this assertion may be found in the letters *The Daily Chronicle* has published on the question, "Should Women Smoke?" Among the mass of opinion, conjecture, foreboding, and prophecy, I find no single fact for our guidance—no single example of the effect of smoking on a woman's constitution and character. In such a question an ounce of information is worth an acre of argument. Let me give you an ounce from my personal experience of smoking and women smokers. I, personally, entered by accident upon the experiment of smoking. I was lunching with a friend at her father's house. Ourselves, her father, and two other gentlemen composed the party. After luncheon my friend suggested that we should go to the library and have cigarettes with our coffee. In the library she said to me: "Do smoke." "But I don't smoke," I answered. "Well, but just to keep me in countenance!" Of course I took a cigarette and lighted it. This was between 1893-4, just after I had published "The Heavenly Twins." Our companions were all three distinguished men; their talk was delightful, and as I listened I smoked without much consciousness of what I was doing. The cigarette had no effect upon me whatever at the moment, either pleasurable or the contrary. But a few days later, while I was talking to one of my stepsons—who, by the way, was not smoking at the time—I was seized with an importunate craving for tobacco. "I should like to smoke," I said. "Well, smoke, then," he answered, and handed me his cigarette-case. And from that time I have smoked, more or less—generally less, my average being from two to four cigarettes a day. I smoked at first, not because I cared particularly for the act, but in order to be sociable. It became my custom to have cigarettes brought in with the coffee at dessert, and to sit and chat instead of breaking up the party and separating, the ladies to yawn in the drawing-room, leaving the men to such ideas as more wine might engender. Thus, in my mind, smoking became associated with pretty still-life pictures of dessert on the dark polish of a Chippendale table, with shaded lights and flowers, with many a brilliant mind that gave of its best, and with the close sympathy of many a loyal heart that expanded under the gentle, genial influence.

At first my cigarette was the toy of the dinner-table, but soon it began to creep in at other times, and insensibly, as I came more and more under its influence, the old occupations natural to women lost their charm for me, and were set aside. I lost my taste for needlework. I began to shirk that stitch in time which is so all-important in a woman's dress, and spent on a cigarette many an unprofitable moment which might have been more satisfactorily devoted to the house linen, the buttons, or the socks. I had been accustomed to sit and sew when inspiration ran dry or a difficult point had to be considered;

"the sad mechanic exercise" released the tension as a rule, and thoughts came crowding. The effect of the cigarette was just the reverse. It was pleasanter—probably because of its association with ease and idleness; but it was no help. On the contrary, it dulled my faculties and left me as it found me, but with the addition of dissatisfaction to my discomfort, the latent consciousness of precious time squandered in trifling, idle, useless self-indulgence. Still, I was not dependent upon cigarettes. If I could not have one I did not miss it. I had not become a slave to the habit.

There came a moment, however, a time of trouble, when I had to sit alone day after day, looking out upon fields and hedgerows, which became horrible to me in the monotony of their greenness. I was too exhausted to read or write, or do anything much for myself; and then it was that I turned to the hitherto harmless cigarette for solace. I began to inhale, and very soon the number I consumed rose from four to fourteen and more a day. I had been doing both the man's and the woman's work of the family under pressure and without relaxation for six years, and was suffering acutely from the prolonged strain as well as from a knock-down blow which had been treacherously dealt me by two people whom I entirely loved and trusted, when I discovered the pernicious trick, and its first effect was to ease the brain-fag and sooth my sorrow. Only for a little while, however; and each time the trouble returned it was worse, until at last it culminated in an attack of what our doctors facetiously call *Americanitis*, i.e., that form of neurasthenia which a New York doctor has declared to be due to the anxiety and trouble which his high-strung lady patients go through in their efforts to match the candle-shades with the table decorations for their luncheon parties.

On the subject of cigarette smoking doctors certainly differ. The first one I consulted did not object to a little, so I smoked a little. The next one advised me to give it up altogether, so I gave it up altogether for several months. Then I had occasion to consult a third, and he said, "Oh, smoke if you like." As Annie Besant says, "Our pleasures are so few, we should make the most of them." So I smoked again. But I found, also, that I could no longer smoke without inhaling, and soon also I had begun to crave for cigarettes, and to smoke more and more, until at last it occurred to me that inhaling had made smoking a pernicious habit to which I should become a slave if I did not break myself of it at once. So I gave it up. And it was as if I had cast out an evil spirit which had been keeping all the better influences of my life at a distance. Plain sewing became a solace to me again. I delighted in my neglected embroideries. After work, it was rest and refreshment to see that my house was spick and span, my household comfortable and happy. And, best of all, my music, which had left me, came back—"the sounds that cannot lie for all their sweet beguiling, the language we need fathom not, but only hear and feel."

The result of my observation of women who smoke has been very much the same as my own experience of the habit. So long as the cigarette is treated as a plaything, taken up only at odd moments, and not missed when cast aside, it does no harm; but when it becomes a necessity it is dangerous. From the social point of view much might be said in favour of it. Sitting with feet on fender, smoking with a congenial friend, one's heart does expand, one's

sympathetic insight is quickened, one becomes more human. The women of my acquaintance who smoke are for the most part kindlier and more charitable than the women who object to smoke; and that I attribute to the relaxation of the strained nerves caused by the attitude of mind induced by the practice. I do not think the tobacco has much to do with it; the effect lies in the idea of something soothing and pleasant which is associated with the act.

Alcohol has come to be associated with tobacco in the mind of men, but in all my experience I have never observed that such is the case with women. My own club, the Pioneer, the first women's club, I think, to have a smoking-room, is a temperance club. I know all the old-established women's clubs, and have intimate friends in them, with whom I lunch and dine; and never, as a rule, have I seen anything stronger than black coffee in the smoking-rooms. There has been an occasional liqueur, but that has usually been when a gentleman was one of the party. And all the women of my acquaintance say the same thing. Not one of us has ever seen anything stronger than soda-water drunk by a woman in the smoking-room of a good club. Indeed, I think it would be an offence to most women to have alcohol associated with her cigarette. I shall never forget my own mortification one day at a luncheon party at the Haweis's. Mrs. Haw is said to me, "Do smoke, or pretend to, just to set them going." I did not smoke at the time, but I lit a cigarette to oblige my hostess. A gentleman who was sitting near immediately pushed a decanter of wine towards me. The effect of the suggestion upon me was as of something intolerably coarse.

I think you will agree with me that a woman should be allowed to do anything honourable that she can do in a womanly way; and no fair-minded person can call the act of smoking a cigarette either unwomanly or ungraceful. But the argument is altered when smoking takes the place of all those little womanly accomplishments which distinguish the woman from the man, and make for the adornment of life. I am glad to say I only know one woman who smokes like a man, continually, dirtily, everywhere; and she is not a nice woman—nor are any of the women I know nice who despise needlework and such occupations as are essentially womanly; but such women would be objectionable if cigarettes had never been heard of.

There is no doubt that cigarette smoking is on the increase among women. It is said that Queen Victoria tolerated it latterly, and several ladies of the Royal Family smoke—not to mention the ladies of the Court. (I should call them ladies, shouldn't you? I think, by the way, that the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, who will not allow that a woman who smokes can be a lady, must be of the same family as that irate old gentleman on a passenger steamer, who, coming across a passage which displeased him in a book of mine, jumped up, and, in my unavoidable absence, pitched his deck-chair into the sea.)

Conservatism is the curse of the country; it has tainted us all; and the feeling about women smoking is, for the most part, the outcome of conservative prejudices. I have my own prejudice on the subject of cigars. Only once have I seen a woman smoking a cigar. It was in the smoking-room of her club, and the sight was such an offence that I exclaimed, "If I thought my cigarette was as objectionable to other people as that woman's cigar is to me, I would never smoke again."—*Daily Chronicle*.

WHAT LITTLE JOHNNIE MOST WANTED.

Rev. Dr. Primrose: "If you throw away that nasty cigarette butt I'll give you a cent."

Little Johnnie: "All right, mister."

Rev. Dr. Primrose: "Now, what are you going to do with the cent?"

Little Johnnie: "Buy a whole one,"

MY LADY OF THE NICOTINE.

("Smoking is on the increase among women.")

In days not long departed,
In very recent years,
Crusades the ladies started
Against the weed that cheers,
And men would in the blues be,
When, like some tragic "star,"
She ordered them "to choose be-
tween me and your cigar."

But now the matter gaily
They're treating as a joke.
My wife, for instance, daily
Enjoys a thoughtful smoke.
The proceeding isn't graceful,
Beauty it tends to mar;
But still she keeps her case full—
She likes a sound cigar.

And on my natal morn I
Approve these curious deeds;
No longer with forlorn eye
I scan her birthday weeds;
Nor need I now destroy them;
We've "change tout sela."
I find I can enjoy them;
She buys a good cigar.

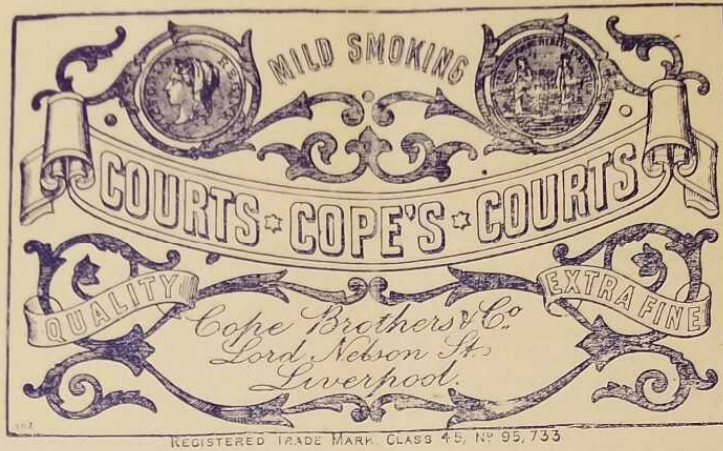
And so, contented, happy,
Through life we jog along;
We're never cross and snappy,
Things don't keep going wrong.
Our life is one of pleasure,
Quite free from tiff and jar.
That wite's indeed a treasure
Who knows a good cigar.

Daily Chronicle.

"THE KING'S PIPE."—The quantity of tobacco and cigars seized by Customs officers during the past five years was 39,331 lbs. The bulk of this was disposed of as follows:

	lbs.
Sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew and Edinburgh)	15,000
Sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylums (Broadmoor, Dunderum, and Perth)	9,800
Stalks destroyed	7,800
Natural loss by drying	3,800
Cigars, &c., sold at Customs sales	2,500
	38,900

The balance is still in the hands of the authorities. At one time all contraband tobacco was burned in the "King's Pipe," an oven at Victoria Docks for destroying refuse and worthless tobacco. Now, apparently, a good portion of the Customs seizures is put to some useful purpose. At Kew the tobacco is used in the fumigation of plants. The question has been often raised whether a portion of this contraband tobacco could not be issued to the pensioners at Chelsea Hospital, and a high official there was asked his views on the subject. "It seems to me uncommonly hard," he said, "that gallant old soldiers who have done good service to their King and country should not share in a boon given to criminal lunatics and exotic plants. The Chelsea pensioner has a meagre pittance of twopence a day to meet all his personal luxuries. The price of a screw of tobacco and a glass of beer exhausts his allowance. Why should he not have a pinch or two out of the 'King's pipe?' I believe the pensioners' claims have been already brought before the House of Commons, but military members would earn the gratitude of deserving comrades in arms if they would revive the question."



The above is a Copy of

COPE'S REGISTERED TRADE MARK

FOR

COPE'S COURTS.

COPE BROS. & CO., Ltd. have recently obtained PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS WITH COSTS against several firms of Manufacturers and Importers restraining them from selling Cigars or Cheroots not manufactured by Cope Bros. & Co., Ltd., in wrappers or with labels being imitations of, or only colourably differing from the above Trade Mark.

For Price List and Terms of Cope's Courts apply to
COPE BROS. & CO., Ltd., Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool

OR

Richard Lloyd & Sons (Branch of COPE BROS. & CO., Ltd.)
Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

IN TOBACCO LAND.

The long street stretches up from where the ugly iron bridge spans the shallow river. There is in it one undecided turn (proving D—to belong to an early generation of American cities) before it leads, tree-lined, straight up the hillside. In the upper town the national fetish of the parallelogramatic "block" holds undivided sway.

Just at the bend another street turns at right angles, taking its course along the brown rock-tortured bed of the river. Creaking painfully among the boulders and deep, muddied holes that form the roadway, comes a lumbering country cart. It is covered and coloured by the red dust of many journeys, from wheels to tilt-hoops, and drawn by two thin mules whose vertebræ stand out like scales on mediæval dragons. A negro, his body limp in the sunshine, lies half asleep upon the neatly bundled heaps of golden tobacco leaf that form the load. The ungreased wheels give one last agonising shriek as the mules turn sharply through the entrance of the great frame building opposite. On the nearer wall is painted "Planters' Warehouse" in long white letters, and a flag is hoisted above the roof, a sign that an auction sale is taking place.

Within, the whole building forms one lofty chamber. At the further end stand many wagons, waiting for the time when the farmers, their produce sold and its proceeds safely banked, can travel to their outlying homes again. By far the greater part of the floor space is covered with little hillocks of tobacco leaf, laid in neat rows, with just room to walk between them. The bundled leaves are tied together at the butts, and vary in length and colour, from one to three feet and from light gold through many intermediate stages to dull reddish brown. Some of the farmers lounge impatiently about, waiting the coming of the auctioneer. Occasionally a buyer, easily distinguishable by his greater cleanliness (for the farmers are dirty and unkempt as tramps and mired from heel to hair), approaches one of them, and button-holes him. He is a "pin-hooker," one who buys in the load of some planter who is eager to be gone before the sale is finished. It is a precarious livelihood is the pin-hooker's, for the farmers are keen bargainers and will abate little of the price they know their produce to be worth, even for the convenience of reaching their distant homes that night. And it is the difference between what he can buy it for direct and what it will fetch subsequently under the hammer on which the pin-hooker must live.

Coming rapidly across the floor among the hillocks is a group of some twenty dealers, their hats pushed back from their brows, their faces moist with heat, examining the tobacco at their feet in furious haste. Out from among them comes a strange sound, as if one sang a weird, unearthly song. It is the auctioneer crying the bids, given by imperceptible noddings of the head. No one but by long experience can distinguish any of his words. This unintelligible chant is said to lay the least strain upon the voice, a grave consideration where bids have to be cried for hours together. At each "warehouse," and there are several in the city, the salesman has his characteristic note, all equally unexpected. The voice stops only for an instant as the highest bid is registered, and the group moves on to the next heap. A bright lance of sunlight from some crevice overhead catches the tense faces of the bidders and throws a finer radiance on the yellow leaves. The heavy, titillating tobacco smell, which is so unlike that recognisable by a smoker, catches at the nostril of a newcomer, and the echoes of a sneeze rattle among the rafters. Two clerks follow close behind the salesman, noting down the prices. A white ticket is stuck upon each purchase with the buyer's name, and the negro porters carry it away in flat rush-baskets to the factories.

When it reaches the factories of the dealers the leaf has still many processes to go through, heating and drying

and "casing" into wooden hogsheads and tierces, and, if for England, having the centre vein stripped from it by fast-working dusky fingers, ere it goes lumbering through the town towards the railroad depot and so into the outer world. This tobacco dealing is the staff of life to D—as to many a township throughout Virginia and the Carolinas, and as such it merits special notice. Lining the river bank are the long buildings of the cotton mills, and there are other—lesser—industries, but tobacco is easily chief among them all.

A dozen steps retraced and Main Street is reached again. Half-way up the hill is the municipal centre of the town, just as by the bridge is the business centre. Close here are to be found the Grecian Court-house, the Oriental Masonic Temple, the Early Victorian Post Office, and the entirely American and altogether execrable hotel. Here also is the shopping district. From this point one has a good view of the lower town and the further side of the river. Over there is the chief coloured suburb, though indeed their dwellings form an outer ring round the whole town, they being discouraged as much as possible from living within the city limits, for reasons connected with the franchise. Among them you will find coloured doctors, coloured clergy, coloured store-keepers, and, indeed, a selection of all the items, in various stages of colour, which go to form a community. They are extraordinarily religious these coloured folk, as one may best judge by attending service at a coloured church. As the coloured doctor of divinity from Oberlin works himself into white-hot enthusiasm, merging the carefully set phrases of his opening sentences into a hoarse, ever-quickening gabble of ecstatic fervour, the eyes of his disciples flash rounder and larger in the dim lamplight, their features work spasmodically first one and then another flings himself upon his knees, and groans of "Oh! Amen! Amen!" "Poo' misible sinnah!" "Oh, my Jesus! I done found my Jesus!" vibrate on every side. One feels kindly towards the coloured folk in walking through their cemetery. On the graves of the little children are placed their toys, that they may not want for amusement in the long dark waiting for the Judgment Day. Upon the adult tombs are ranged the medicine bottles used in the last illness, and there is a sorrowful rivalry among those left behind which grave shall be the most heavily bottled—sign that the departed lacked nothing of medical assistance during his last struggle.

Down Main Street come a striking couple, the lady resplendent in white satin, or what passes for such, and a bridal wreath, her ebony skin gaining in lustre by the contrast, her cheeks a trifle rosy, a yellow parasol in one hand, the other lying genteelly on the arm of her squire. He, in worthy rivalry, wears a silk hat oddly reminiscent of the "last of the dandies," a long-tailed frock-coat waisted up to his shoulder-blades, and white spats that seem to cover the side-walk, even as his cheeks are covered by the white mountain peaks of his shirt collar. Together they promenade slowly down the street, gazing with well-bred ennui into the shop windows as they pass, rather to catch a glimpse of their own reflections than from any interest in the wares exposed for sale. After them come, two by two, a section of the coloured fashionables of D—, and all around surge the admiring loungers of the city. It is a bridal party, not on their way to or from the ceremony—for that purpose carriages are a *sine qua non*—but for the happiness of admiration cheerfully conceded.

Five or six blocks further up, just past the Episcopal church, the residential quarter begins. The side-walk on either hand is edged with trees, set in a grass border. A mile or so the houses line the roadway, and where they cease it ceases as a made road, to become a wilderness of scarlet soil, impassable in winter for the mud and in summer choked with stifling dust. At long intervals rows of necessary stepping-stones, twelve inches high, lead over it, and up the centre go the rails whereon the trolley cars whiz furiously towards the City Park, set three miles out, so that the city may have room to spread towards it in that glorious future in which every true American lives.

O. M. H.—Manchester Guardian.



We publish this further success of the Marsuma with every diffidence and ample apologies to rival "Segar" Manufacturers to whom the success of this Cigar seems to give such offence.

The Havana Cigar Manufacturing Co.

HAVANNA, near Congleton, ENGLAND,

AND AT

London, Macclesfield, and Manchester.

LONDON OFFICE—22, MINORIES, E.C.

"SCIENCE SIFTINGS,"

JANUARY 23RD, 1904.

The object of this column is to show the public what to buy and what to avoid among proprietary and other articles. We invite our readers to suggest desirable matters for analysis, and, whenever practicable, these will be dealt with. We shall continue to award certificates for excellence, and unequivocally to condemn all fraudulent pretensions.

CCLXXXII.—Marsuma Cigars.

The cigar, the cigarette, and the pipe have all their votaries, and each has its peculiar pleasure and benefits for the moderate, but while we have dealt specifically with brands of loose tobacco and cigarettes, we have never as yet selected any particular cigar for like treatment. We have been deterred to a large extent by the varying quality of cigars bearing the same impress, and the futility of advice, governed by samples which might possibly be capable of duplication.

It is evident, therefore, that the care of the dried leaf, before and during manufacture, and the storage and treatment of the finished article, must greatly affect the nature of the latter, as we know that bacteria are susceptible to the least variations of temperature, climate, &c. It will now be seen what great labour and thought are essential in preparing cigars for the market; and how by proper exercise of these contributories brands of stable quality and character may be arrived at. We believe we have found such a desideratum in the "Marsuma" cigars, and we venture to touch on a subject which, as we said in our opening paragraph, we have hitherto carefully avoided.

An analysis of a sample of these cigars gave the following percentage results:—

Moisture	12.60
Fat (ether extract)	5.25
Ash	22.55
Alkalinity of ash (calculated as potassium carbonate)	3.73
Carbonic acid in ash	1.18
Nitrogen	2.96

The moisture shown is well below the limit, which is evidence that the cigars are in fit smoking condition, and the fat is satisfactorily low. The ash is decidedly high. This may be an advantage in tobacco intended for cigars, as it causes the ash to hang together better during the process of smoking, and thus obviates the distressing falling of particles on to clothing and carpets, which often results when the ash is less and loose. It would not be so desirable in a pipe, as choking of the bowl and extinguishing of the light would follow. The alkalinity of the ash is rather less than in the generality of well-burning tobaccos, but we do not complain on this score, since the cigars we smoked burned with just that freedom which makes for economy and pleasure.

In fact, we found the Marsuma cigars highly pleasing in every way. They are carefully made, as is evidenced by the firmness and compactness which extend throughout the length of each one, but this does not, as we have already mentioned, interfere with their free smoking. On cutting open a cigar the skill with which the filler had been prepared was equally obvious. The outer wrapper has a nice, silky appearance, and shows no tendency to break or unravel, a fault which characterises so many cigars and makes it almost impossible to carry them about except in a very substantial case.

The chief considerations are, however, flavour and aroma, and we think these features in the Marsuma cigars sampled by us equal those of some of the best Havana brands. The Marsuma cigars are, however, composed, according to the information before us, of a blend of East Indies and other tobacco. They show every sign of being made in a cleanly fashion, under hygienic conditions. We think the manufacturers, Messrs. H. Andiamo & Company, of Havanna, near Congleton, are to be highly congratulated on the results, and it affords us pleasure to award them the "SCIENCE SIFTINGS" CERTIFICATE OF MERIT. It is the first of the year, following a year during the whole course of which we were only able to award sixteen certificates.

AN AMBER MOUNT.



HIDDEN away among a mass of prosaic information in a report recently received from the British Consul at Dantzic, there is one small paragraph that well deserves to be rescued from obscurity, since it tells of the decline of one of the world's most picturesque industries—an industry in which emperors of by-gone days have interested themselves, in praise of which poets have sung and austere philosophers written in enthusiastic strain. The amber trade in his district, says the British representative, is seriously suffering from the growing popularity of imitations, popularity due to the cheapness of the artificial article and to the close resemblance it bears to the real. The disciples of "My Lady Nicotine" it would appear are degenerating; they are becoming less aesthetic in their tastes, and for the sake of a few pence are content to shut themselves outside the pale of those who, with Byron, can honestly sing—

"Divine in hookah, glorious in a pipe,
When tipped with amber mellow, rich, and ripe,"

or who can lay legitimate claim to be like Sir Plume in Pope's "Rape of the Lock,"

"... of amber snuffbox justly vain."

The story of the amber industry is one of absorbing interest. In all probability England's foreign commerce, about which so much is being said at the present time, found its inception in amber, for when the Phœnicians came to the "Cassiterides," or "Tin Islands" (the name by which they knew Cornwall in the early days) to trade, it was probably amber and amber articles that they brought with them as a means of bartering, and certain it is that amber was the means of the opening up of trade between the ancient Greeks, Etruscans, and Phœnicians, and the people of Northern Europe. Amber, too, played a pre-eminent part in the discovery of electricity. Thales, one of the Greek sages who lived about 600 B.C., found that when the substance was rubbed with silk it acquired the property of attracting light bodies, such as feathers, pieces of straw, &c., and from the Greek electron the term electricity has been derived; the discovery, however, led to no further progress until Elizabeth's time, when Dr. Gilbert, her physician, called attention to the fact that other articles, such as sulphur, wax, glass, &c., also possessed the property of attracting light bodies when rubbed or struck. From time immemorial amber has been held in high repute. Pliny tells us that a small article made of it would realise, in the day of which he wrote, more than would a healthy living slave, and Homer in his writings makes no mention of any gem but an amber mount. Nero himself passionately admired amber, and sent one of his knights to gather full particulars of the trade, and among ladies of the Roman aristocracy it was the fashion to carry a ball of amber in the hand on account of the delicate balsamic odour the warmth of the hand caused it to give off. Even to-day the poorest Turk will do his utmost to secure an amber mouthpiece for his hookah or pipe, for with him it is a mark of friendship to pass the pipe around in company, and he firmly believes that an amber mount gives immunity from infection.

The origin of amber was for centuries a matter of dispute. Ovid records the legend that it was believed to be the tear-drops from the eyes of birds, the sisters of Meleager, who never ceased weeping for the death of their brother, and the legend no doubt prompted Tom Moore to write in his "Fire Worshipers" the lines:—

"Around thee shall gather the loveliest amber,
That ever the sorrowing sea-bird hath wept."

But even amongst scientists it was asserted in turn at different times that the substance belonged to the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. The fact that it was found at the foot of pine trees in forests led some to allege that it was a solidified natural exudation from the tree, while others attributed its manufacture to an insect at work inside the tree. Then came a third set of naturalists, who put the date of its origin in antediluvian times, and declared it to be a fossil. It must be admitted that the fact that pieces of amber were found with insects and other fragments within them (for who has not heard of the "fly in the amber?") lent colour to the twin theories that it belonged to the vegetable or animal kingdoms, since it was plain that at one time the substance had been of a liquid character. Pope, in his epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, sings:—

"Pretty! in amber to observe the forms
Of hairs or straws or dirt or grubs or worms!"

On the other hand, the circumstance of amber having been found by digging, strongly corroborated the proposition that its proper place was the realm of mineralogy; but, as is often the case, truth was found in a middle course, and it is now clearly established that amber is a kind of fossil resin of semi-mineral origin, the exudation from certain trees of the Tertiary epoch, when the bed of the Baltic was dry land, and Central Europe an archipelago, and when Northern Europe had a sub-tropical climate, with magnolias and dates growing in Greenland, vines in Iceland, and the Californian sequoia in Spitzbergen. The trees apparently grew in various parts of the world, for amber deposits have been found under the icy plains of Greenland, in dreary Siberia, in different districts of Germany, and also in Poland and Sicily. But the deposits along the East Prussian coasts of the Baltic constitute the only known extensive bed of the substance, and there it is that its gathering is chiefly pursued systematically nowadays for commercial purposes. The main part of the trade there is in the hands of a few contractors, who employ many hundreds of men to explore scientifically the strata by means, for the most part, of submarine tunnelling. On the Samland Peninsula the work is done by diving and fishing with nets, and in this the whole inhabitants of an entire district participate, the women-folk standing on the water's edge disentangling the amber nodules from the weeds and shells. It is after a storm that the best results are obtained, for the violence of the waves breaks up the deposits in the bed of the sea, and so facilitates the netting. But the work is perilous, and the living made by it precarious, for often, when the weather is fine, the "catch" is a very poor one. Even in London amber deposits have been found to a small extent, notably in the clay-pits that existed in the old days near St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner, where the specimens discovered were of excellent quality. On the Yorkshire coast, too, nodules have been washed up, and only a few years ago large pieces were picked up on the beach at Felixstowe.

The task of working amber up into ornaments, cigar-holders, pipe mounts, &c., is a very delicate one, requiring great skill. The nodules are worked on a lathe, smoothed into shape by whetstones, polished with chalk and water or oil, and finally polished by vigorous rubbing. At one time it frequently happened that the friction used in the process generated so much electricity that the nodule suddenly fell to pieces; but now a number of nodules are worked alternately, and the risk obviated. The workmen engaged in the industry sometimes become subject to nervous tremors, by reason of the electric properties of

SMOKE

B. D. V.

THE KING

. OF .

TOBACCOES.

the substance. So much, then, for the real article. The sham is far less interesting; no poets have sung its praises or persons boasted its possession. The imitation is generally a product of copal, and, if well made, it is very difficult to tell it. The surest method of testing is to warm it, when the true article will emit that delicate balsamic odour which led the fashionable ladies of ancient Rome to carry a ball of amber in the hand. But from the important standpoint of health, smokers would be unwise to forsake the real for the imitation, for medical authorities assert that deleterious ingredients in the sham frequently give rise to lip disease. In this matter, as in most, the cheapest article proves often the dearest in the long run.—*The Globe*.

The Tobacco Industry of Cape Colony.

THE tobacco industry has come to be so intimately associated with South Africa since the war revealed to so many hundreds of thousands the soothing influences of the Transvaal product that there seems every probability of this particular section of our rural occupations receiving much more attention in the future than it has in the past. On every side I hear of steady development in this industry, and not the least remarkable feature of the movement is the fact that the development is not only in the direction of producing larger quantities, but of improving the quality.

A VISIT TO POPLAR GROVE.

This side of the question was forced upon my notice more particularly during a recent visit I paid to the now famous Poplar Grove Estate in the Whittlesea section of the Queenstown Division. It is scarcely necessary to mention to smokers of Transvaal tobaccos the name of Poplar Grove, for when the supplies of the original article fell short during the war period and Transvaal—that is, the genuine article—was practically unobtainable, Poplar Grove made its name as equal to the best and better than the bulk. In fact, so firmly did these tobaccos establish themselves in the estimation of the smoking public on this side that many have forsaken the Transvaal brands altogether in favour of Poplar Grove. Those who know how excellent an article is produced in the Transvaal, and how closely people cling to it once they acquire the taste, will admit that no higher compliment could be paid to any tobacco than for such a change to be acknowledged. But this by the way—for, after all, it is only the natural outcome of intelligence and energy well directed—and to realise how very well it is directed in this particular case one has only to make a call on the Leach's and see their methods for himself. I must admit that I was pleasurably surprised—and I went prepared to see a good deal.

FIFTY YEARS' WORK.

The secret of the success which has attended tobacco cultivation on this farm is one that is seldom owned to in this colony. The natural conditions are all favourable, and the present generation is now reaping where the older one toiled to sow. In a word, it is all owing in the first place to the policy of the elder Mr. Leach—now a veteran well on towards the serene and yellow of life—who in the early days of half a century ago went out to this spot and set to work to develop a water supply and conserve the natural pastures and the soil. The work done on this estate during the past fifty years may be judged partly by the growth of timber, but this is as nothing compared with the value of the water on the estate now, whereas it was practically a dry farm when the elder Mr. Leach took it over away back in the fifties.

It is the younger generation, of course, that has developed the tobacco industry, but it would have been impossible

without the pioneer work of the early days, for it all depends upon irrigation, and the irrigation in turn depends upon the flow of bore-holes and springs and the storm waters conserved in the huge dams on the estate. It is a liberal education in the possibilities of colonial farming to spend a few days on this estate and see what has been done, and at the same time let one's imagination run a little loose in contemplation of what might be done in the future. Let me take this one industry of tobacco growing, which is, after all, but a side-show, as it were, on a property like this. It was started only three years ago by Mr. C. W. Leach, and at present the output of all grades is something like 150,000 lbs. per annum, all marketed in excellent condition and commanding a ready sale in every part of the country.

THE ANNUAL OUTPUT.

The cause of this success is the care and attention devoted to the preparation of the finished article, and I feel safe in saying that never in the history of the industry, in this colony at least, has so much success attended the effort put forward. Tobacco growing is not a new industry in the Queenstown district, and it was this fact which induced Mr. C. W. Leach to set it up on a large scale. They had the land, which had been proved to be highly suitable; they had the water, a most important consideration in tobacco cultivation; they knew the conditions generally to be favourable to the industry, and they had, above all, other advantages, that of an excellent labour supply right at their doors. And it is just here, as the Americans would say, that I believe the Leaches will ultimately gain their great advantage over all competitors. Cheap and effective labour is a very necessary adjunct to a tobacco plantation, especially at certain seasons, if the industry is to be conducted on anything like a large scale. And as Poplar Grove has done so well so far that the output now runs into thousands sterling per annum—with only thirty-five acres under cultivation—it is safe to anticipate a much bigger future. The labour phase is the factor that is going to make the success not only possible, but actually assured.

EXPANSION OF THE INDUSTRY.

Right alongside of the estate lies the enormously populous native reserves known as Khamastone and Ox-Kraal. The native is accused of many things, but he has never been accused of refusing to take advantage of good opportunities of congenial and profitable occupation when it is near at hand, and in this case it is fully anticipated that the gradual extension of the tobacco industry will be fully appreciated by these people, for it will give employment to an enormous number of the men in the heavier work necessitated by the cultivation, and of an even greater number of women, boys, and girls in the congenial occupation of harvesting. There are slight difficulties in the way yet, but none that cannot be overcome by men who have succeeded in establishing their industry in the face of such competition as has been experienced from the Transvaal, and the belief so deeply ingrained among smokers a few years ago that no tobacco was fit to smoke that was grown in this colony. Of course, much of this was prejudice, but it takes a good deal of time to break such prejudices down. The Poplar Grove tobaccos have not only made their way into the public favour, but are highly spoken of by the experts. So far as I can judge, as an old smoker, I prefer them to any in the country. They have been made into cigarettes with excellent results, and it is hinted that cigars and the cake tobaccos hitherto considered specialities not within our reach are in contemplation in the near future. The only thing likely to stand in the way of these developments is the demand in this country, which is growing very fast. But as I understand that the business is to be taken over shortly by a big company we may expect soon to hear that things are going on on a very much larger scale. To those who know anything of tobacco growing in this colony it will appeal as a safer and better investment than many gold mines—*The African World*.

MURATTI'S

WORLD-RENOWNED

HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LEADING BRANDS . . .

"ARISTON," Gold Tipped	-	100's, 50's and 20's
"ARISTON," No. 10	- - -	100's, 50's and 25's
"ARISTON," No. 6	- - -	100's, 50's and 20's
"NEB-KA," No. 2	- - -	100's, 50's, 20's and 10's
"NEB-KA," No. 3	- - -	100's, 50's and 25's

B. MURATTI, SONS & CO. Ltd., PURVEYORS to the FRENCH GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

OUR LEADING BRANDS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM ANY FIRST-CLASS TOBACCONISTS THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

Head Office and Factory: 54, Whitworth Street, Manchester; London Office and Sale Rooms: 5, Creed Lane, E.C.; Branches at Berlin, Brussels, and Constantinople.

HIGHEST CLASS MIXTURE

(Medium Strength).

"EXMOOR HUNT."

EDWARDS, RINGER & BIGG,

BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY (OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND), LIMITED,

BRISTOL.

THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Messrs. PRINGLE BROS., of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., report as follows under date of April 2nd, 1904:—

There has been a fair business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCOS during the past month.

The March Imports were:—679 Hhds.; Deliveries 998 Hhds.; the present Stock being 29,537 Hhds., against 36,400 Hhds. in 1903; 34,752 Hhds. in 1902; 37,607 Hhds. in 1901; 35,274 Hhds. in 1900; 25,837 Hhds. in 1899, and 26,904 Hhds. in 1898.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—Fair business principally in Bright and Semi-Bright Strips.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Moderate business.

OHIO.—Little on offer.

CHINA.—Good selection.

JAPAN.—Some good parcels on offer.

JAVA.—Some good parcels on offer.

LATAKIA.—Some good parcels on offer. TURKEY.—In fair demand.

DUTCH.—Quiet. CAVENDISH.—As usual.

THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS MAY BE TAKEN AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MONTH'S PRICES.

	Per lb.
Virginia Leaf, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	4d. @ 6d.
Strips, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	7½d. ,, 1/2.
Kentucky Leaf, common, middling good and fine	4½d. ,, 10d.
Strips, common, middling good and fine	8d. ,, 1/3.
Maryland and Ohio	3½d. ,, 5d.
Negrohead and Cavendish—common and heated, middling to good, fine, bright and soft pressed	5½d. ,, 9d.
Columbian	4½d. ,, 6d.
Java	6½d. ,, 9d.
Turkey	10d.
Japan	6d. ,, 1/6.
China	3d. ,, 6d.
Sumatra	4d. ,, 10d.
Latakia	5d. ,, 8d.
Paraguay	5d. ,, 9d.
Greek	4d. ,, 7d.
German and Dutch	6d. ,, 5/-.
Manilla	nominal.
Havana	3d. nom.
Yara and Cuba	@ 5½d.
Esmeralda	4d. ,, 1/3.
Cigars	5d. ,, 2/6.
Cheroots and Cigars, Manilla	1/- ,, 5/-.
	1/3 ,, 3/6.
	2/- ,, —.
	2/- ,, 4/-.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended February 29th.

TOBACCO.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	3,237,952	2,628,528	2,081,640
Stemmed l ,, other Countries	204,143	177,051	211,897
Total Imports	3,442,095	2,805,579	2,293,537
Home Consumption	4,980,796	4,721,536	5,021,322
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	1,262,402	1,227,612	1,762,248
Unstemmed l ,, other Countries	805,822	448,351	609,188
Total Imports	2,068,224	1,674,963	2,371,436
Home Consumption	1,285,179	1,470,116	1,420,799
Total f from U.S.A.	4,500,354	3,856,140	3,843,888
Unmanufactured l ,, other Countries	1,009,965	625,402	821,085
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,510,319	4,481,542	4,664,973
HOME CONSUMPTION	6,265,975	6,191,652	6,442,121

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, two months ended February 29th.

TOBACCO.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	6,175,435	7,908,301	7,717,082
Stemmed l ,, other Countries	569,197	305,040	454,073
Total Imports	6,744,632	8,213,341	8,171,155
Home Consumption	10,770,387	9,969,262	10,271,659
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	3,455,526	3,822,289	3,708,216
Unstemmed l ,, other Countries	1,281,510	955,072	1,249,716
Total Imports	4,737,036	4,777,361	4,957,932
Home Consumption	2,659,721	3,083,421	2,908,564
Total f from U.S.A.	9,630,961	11,730,590	11,425,298
Unmanufactured l ,, other Countries	1,850,707	1,260,112	1,703,789
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,481,668	12,990,702	13,129,087
HOME CONSUMPTION	13,430,108	13,052,683	13,180,223

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, month ended February 29th.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	165,815,000	200,448,000	191,356,000
Manufactured and Snuff	2,017,000	2,266,000	2,977,000

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS FOR MARCH, 1904:—

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negrohead and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba, and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Columbian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Australian.	Hungarian.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Various and South American.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	other sorts.	
Stock, 23rd February, 1904	11408	5032	12974	208	234	1923	1641	2775	20775	394	388	17783	1791	214	76252	1771	2837	19	552	7642	1522	266	1828	89	391	2588	3211		
Landed since	556	123	—	—	—	2776	123	633	191	5	3	941	—	10	266	1	368	—	74	801	430	—	7	15	23	76	81		
Total Stock	11964	5155	12974	208	234	4699	1764	3408	20966	399	391	18724	1791	224	96318	1772	3205	19	626	8443	1952	266	1835	104	414	2634	3292		
Exported	20	—	—	—	3	102	—	48	—	—	—	261	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	10	10	—	—	3	—	20	13		
Bonded	107	44	99	4	2	59	3	28	147	11	—	178	21	—	64	50	52	—	27	213	9	—	—	2	17	4	—		
Duty Paid	251	79	379	3	7	10	93	86	845	24	1	544	35	—	101	47	469	—	50	219	320	—	35	8	17	49	104		
Deliveries	378	123	478	7	12	171	96	114	1040	35	1	983	56	—	169	97	529	—	77	442	339	—	35	11	19	86	121		
Stock, 24th March	1904	11586	5032	12406	201	222	4528	1668	3294	19926	364	390	17741	1735	224	86149	1675	2676	19	549	8001	1613	266	1800	93	395	2542	3171	
	1903	12786	6062	17199	397	46	1288	2120	2631	19517	587	396	13072	1783	242	294293	2478	4494	31	551	5065	1520	266	2061	99	231	2774	3339	
	1902	14588	6546	12386	1205	27	1495	3014	2692	18308	758	384	15440	1987	221	84475	433	5419	122	940	959	1330	265	1717	98	185	2251	2692	
	1901	16612	6822	12878	1230	125	971	1745	2298	17999	46	446	13783	1004	309	384	5525	1320	5434	111	432	1161	856	265	1663	455	31	1314	2692
	1900	16544	6692	10536	1257	245	1166	2529	1244	17320	133	425	12265	1167	382	395	6153	3015	5570	79	439	2005	1388	265	1598	440	55	1024	2849
Imports from Jan. 1st to March 24th, 1904	1904	1930	471	—	—	11	3070	336	1131	1974	70	11	2309	156	13	2803	145	1388	—	74	3094	1679	—	17	35	100	245	263	
" " " 1903	1263	841	3	6	—	565	178	152	3108	36	—	2709	157	6	13	988	459	780	—	—	1255	1355	—	16	38	112	500	302	
Increase 1904	667	—	—	—	—	11	2505	158	979	—	34	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	608	—	74	1839	324	—	1	—	—	—	
Decrease	—	370	3	6	—	—	—	—	1134	—	—	340	1	—	11	185	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	261	129	
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to Mar. 24th, 1904	1904	1306	421	1423	16	32	546	303	318	3181	83	4	2526	179	10	1	458	283	1563	3	232	1048	1197	—	133	26	67	266	383
" " " 1903	1695	648	1541	6	12	812	357	329	2996	73	11	2540	272	16	—	1344	270	1947	6	148	443	1309	—	92	27	96	331	443	
Increase 1904	—	—	—	10	20	—	—	—	185	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	84	605	—	—	41	—	—	—	
Decrease	389	227	118	—	—	266	54	11	—	—	7	14	93	6	—	886	—	384	3	—	—	112	—	—	1	29	65	60	

New Line.

LLOYDS'

'Golden Melon' Mixture



An entirely new blend of **rich** full-flavoured tobaccos, highly concentrated, and of delightful aroma.

Packed in 2 oz. foils and 4 oz. tins, and showing a profit of 33% to Retailer.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

RICHARD LLOYD & SONS, LONDON.

RESULT OF MARCH COMPETITION.

The Winner of last month's competition, in which the word "obtained" was mis-spelt on page 93, was—
Mr. John Stringer, 24, Egerton Street, Withington, Manchester,
to whom a parcel of Messrs. Muratti's Specialities to the value of 20/- has been forwarded.

Our Mis-spelt Advertisement Competition.

ALL SOLUTIONS MUST REACH US BY MAY 6th, 1904.

In one of the *Advertisements* in this issue can be found a word, not a proper name, that is purposely mis-spelt. We offer a Prize of the particular goods referred to in the advertisement in which the word appears to the value of

TWENTY SHILLINGS

to the person whose letter pointing out the word is first opened on the 6th of May, 1904.

This Competition is open to Retail Tobacconists and their Employés only.
The Editor's decision is final.

CUT OUT AND FORWARD THIS COUPON

SPELLING BEE:

Cigarette World,
2, Ellison Road, Barnes,
London, S.W.

Addressed as follows: {

Word Mis-spelt _____

In Advert. of Messrs. _____

Signature of Competitor _____

If a Retailer, state so _____

If a Retailer's employé }
state who employed by } _____

Postal Address _____

STANDARD LINES.

... FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

ANASTASSIADIS <i>Highest Class Turkish Cigarettes.</i> The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate.	FLOR DE SUMATRA <i>Indian Cigars.</i> Jarrett Bros., 70 & 71, Bishopsgate St., London, E.C.	LLOYD'S TOBACCO <i>and Cigarettes.</i> R. Lloyd & Sons, London.	TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES Adolph Elkin & Co., London.
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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adkin & Sons, London, "Nutbrown Tobacco" ...	Cover ii.	Lambert & Butler, "Viking Tobacco and Cigarettes" ...	Cover iv.
Bell, J. & F., Ltd., Glasgow, "Three Nuns Tobacco" ...	Cover i.	Lloyd, Richard & Sons, London, "Cope's Courts" ...	119
Caridi, John & Co., London, "Flor de Munsee" ...	Cover iii.	Lloyd, Richard & Sons, London, "Golden Melon Mixture" ...	127
Cohen, Weenen & Co., London, "Bishop's Move" ...	Cover i.	Melbourne, Hart & Co., London, "Vafiadis Cigarettes" ...	99, et seq.
Cohen, Weenen & Co., London, "Gainsborough Cigarettes" ...	98	Muratti, B. Sons & Co. Ltd., Manchester, "High-Class Cigarettes" ...	125
Custance, J. H., Putney, "Asthore Cigarettes" ...	Cover ii.	Phillips, Godfrey & Sons, "B.D.V. Tobacco" ...	99
Dexter, R. I. & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham, "Key West" ...	104	Player, John & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham, "Cigarettes" ...	100
Dexter, R. I. & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham, "Flor de Varzes" ...	106	Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham, "Mixed Parcels" ...	126
Edwards, Ringer & Bigg, Ltd., Bristol, "Exmoor Hunt Mixture" ...	125	Standard Lines ...	100
Elkin, Adolph & Co., London, "Price List" ...	116	Taddy & Co., "Specialties" ...	107
Hammond Typewriter Co. ...	Cover iii.	Teofani & Co., London, "High-class Cigarettes" ...	102
Havanna Cigar Manufacturing Co., "Science Siftings" ...	121	The French Cigarette Paper Co., "Cigarette Paper" ...	97
Jacobi, Bros. & Co. Ltd., London, "Cherry Tipped Cigarettes" ...	99	The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate, London ...	Cover i.
Jarrett Brothers, London, "Indian Cigars" ...	Cover ii.	Wills, W. D. & H. O., "Capstan Navy Cut" ...	

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