

# "THREE NUNS" TOBACCO.

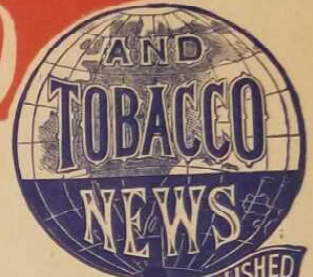
Write to J. & F. BELL, Ltd., GLASGOW, for Illustrated Price List with fixed retail prices.

Published on the 15th of every Month.

Published on the 15th of every Month.



## The Cigarette World



The Retailer's Journal:

ONE PENNY MONTHLY; ONE SHILLING PER ANN. POST FREE.

## "CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT.

Tobacco  
AND Cigarettes

IN THREE DEGREES OF STRENGTH.

- MILD—Yellow and Red Label.
- MEDIUM—Blue Label.
- FULL—Chocolate Label.

Tobacco in 1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. Tins, and Cigarettes in 10's, Cartons, and 50's, Patent Air-tight Tins.

**W. D. & H. O. WILLS,** Branch of the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited, **Bristol & London.**

## Cohen, Weenen & Co.'s

New Premises,



52, Commercial Road, E.

ISHERWOOD'S CHOICEST CAIRO CIGARETTES.

Write for Price List to Sole Importers:—

**BARTLETT & BICKLEY,**  
17, BROOK ST., BOND ST., LONDON, W.



# THE FAVOURITE TOBACCO.

Extra  
Quality  
in  
Foil  
Packets.



Specially  
Suited  
to  
Tobacconists'  
Trade.

## ADKIN & SONS, LONDON.

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

FOR

### ASTHORE CIGARETTES

Apply to J. H. CUSTANCE, PUTNEY, S.W., Sole Agent for the United Kingdom.

TRY

THE NEW BRAND OF

### INDIAN CIGARS

# “ZEMINDAR”

CHOICE. MILD. FRAGRANT.

MANUFACTURED BY

### SPENCER & CO. Ltd., DINDIGUL.

POPULAR PRICES. NO CUTTING.

SOLE AGENTS—

## JARRETT BROTHERS

70/71, Bishopsgate Street Within, LONDON, E.C.



**THE . . .**Telegrams: "CRACKERS," LONDON.  
Telephone 1235, HOLBORN.**LATEST  
T.S.S. PRICE  
LIST. .****JUNE, 1903,****WILL BE SENT POST FREE****ON RECEIPT OF POSTCARD.****ONLY 10,000 OF THIS EDITION PRINTED.****SEE THAT YOU GET YOUR COPY.****ADDRESS:—****Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate,  
55, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.****Factory:—****21, FARRINGDON STREET.****Warehouse:—****1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, PLUM TREE COURT, E.C.****South London Branch:—****115, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.**

**GAINSBOROUGH**  
**CIGARETTES.**

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**Cohen, Weenen & Co.,**

**LONDON.**





To Retail at **4<sup>D.</sup>** 26/-  
Per 1,000.



To Retail at **3<sup>D.</sup>** 19/-  
Per 1,000.  
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

**SWEET CHERRY TIPPED  
CIGARETTES.**

**JACOBI BROTHERS & CO. LTD.,**  
9 & 11, WILSON STREET, LONDON.

*Price List on application.*

## The Cigarette World AND TOBACCO NEWS.

AUGUST 15th, 1903.

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.

PAX VOBISCUM.



OUR contemporary, the *Irish Tobacco World*, has suggested that a conference should be held between the Imperial Tobacco Co. and the Irish manufacturers with a view to the amicable settlement of all differences, and has asked the Earl of Mayo to take the matter in hand. The article in the journal named says:—

"Now, we do not for a moment think that Irish manufacturers are stubborn enough to wish for the continuance of the present position for want of well-tempered diplomacy. It may be contended that it is all an economic question; but Mr. Andrew Carnegie says that in these matters it is the heart that tells. At present the new Carnegie gospel is finding full acceptance amongst us. Through one cause or another we are beginning to live in an atmosphere of give and take. Credit has been given the King for starting or backing this policy—a reasonable and human sort of policy we might call it, and one that in the present

For Price Lists of THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S Imported EGYPTIAN Cigarettes Apply MELBOURNE, HART & CO., 19, Basinghall St., E.C.



**ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.**

**TADDY & CO.,**  
**Tobacco, Cigarette, and**  
**Snuff Manufacturers,**  
**and Cigar Importers.**

**PACKET SHAGS, PACKET BIRD'S EYE, &c.**  
**ROLL, TWIST, and CAKE TOBACCOS.**

Flaked and all Descriptions of Fancy Tobaccos in Embossed  
 Foil Packets and Enamelled Tins.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:

**45, MINORIES, LONDON, E.**

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juncture appeals strongly to the different interests in the tobacco trade. If this is a tide in the affairs of men, not the tobacco trade, like the combatants in other interests, take it at the flood?

"There are three parties whose interests are to be considered—the Imperial Tobacco Company, the Irish manufacturers, and the retailers. A conference such as we suggest could settle the differences between them; but then the question arises—who should convene the conference. On this much depends, and, after considering the matter fully, we have come to the conclusion that it would not do for any of the high contending parties to even propose such a thing. They are great and able men all round, but a silly notion seems to prevail that to settle means to surrender. Nothing could be more absurd, and to our mind it only requires someone, able and willing, to bring about a settlement satisfactory to all concerned. Nor is the issue confined to the contending parties in the trade proper. The factory workers have an interest in the question, and the ratepayers and general public claim a word in anything affecting the continuance or stoppage of wages.

"We accordingly venture, on public grounds—grounds certainly beyond our province in the strict sense of our mission as trade journalists—to profess as we have said, a Round Table Conference. We cannot believe that the Irish manufacturers carry their heads so high in the air as to despise a friendly intervention; and as for the Imperial Company, we can see no reason why it should object to a settlement by the method we have suggested.

"Now, having carefully cast about, we have come to the conclusion that the Earl of Mayo is the one man fitted for undertaking the task of convening a Round Table Conference. We suggest his name entirely off our own bat, without any authority whatever from him. We do so for two reasons—one is, that as he is taking a foremost part in the movement for Ireland's industrial regeneration, he will not object to interest himself in the adjustment of a quarrel of much importance to industrial Ireland; and the other is that he is thoroughly conversant with the situation. The noble Earl lately contributed to an American Monthly Review an appreciation, which has been largely quoted, of Mr. Duke as an organiser of victory. He has been, it clearly appears, a student of the tobacco trade, and herein lies our excuse for venturing to ask him to convene a Round Table Conference in the interests of peace and amity."

The suggestion is an excellent one, and the Irish trade journal deserves great credit for having made it. The Earl of Mayo, we are informed, has made a study of the tobacco war, and is well known to be deeply interested in the promotion of Irish industries; no better selection could be made, and we earnestly hope that he will accept the proposal and endeavour to arrange a meeting between representatives of both sides at an early date. We have long been of opinion that the matter in dispute could be easily adjusted, and we hope that no one will stand in the way of a peaceful settlement of a contest which has awakened much bad feeling, and already done much injury

to Irish trade. The Imperial Company have just announced that their profits have considerably increased, and they can therefore the better afford to make any reasonable concessions, while recent events have disposed Irishmen to be more conciliatory in their attitude.

We notice that our contemporary, the *Tobacco Trade Review*, pours cold water on the notion of a conference, and considers that it will not benefit the retailer. We cannot agree with this view, and our knowledge of trade conditions in Ireland shows us that the retailer there is very much interested in getting the struggle put an end to. He has always been well treated by Irish manufacturers, and does a very large business in the cheaper tobaccos; it is, therefore, to his advantage that trade should resume its normal conditions, for at present he is between the devil and the deep sea. If he buys his twist at the lower prices which the Imperial have introduced he will be denounced as unpatriotic and will lose an amount of business which it may take him a long time to recover, while if he pays the higher prices to his fellow-countrymen he runs the risk of being "cut" by less public-spirited traders. Surely then it is only common sense to say that he eagerly desires peace.

As we go to press we learn that Lord Mayo has expressed his willingness to act, and we sincerely trust that a satisfactory termination to the struggle may soon be announced.

WHEN the Limited Liability Act was introduced it was regarded as a most valuable measure, as relieving the terrible hardships under which shareholders in unsuccessful companies suffered, and there can be no doubt that it proved a useful stimulus to enterprise and attracted capital to many promising schemes which otherwise would never have had a chance of development. Great, indeed we may well say disastrous, consequences have, however, followed, and the sums which have been lost through limited companies are simply appalling. The facilities offered by the law have been utilised by a gang of unscrupulous scoundrels to defraud the public, and it is but rarely that any reparation can be obtained. Bad though the loss is to the investing public through such devices, it is, if anything, worse when we find private concerns turned into companies with the sole object of defeating the claims of creditors. Such is the case of Slobodinsky, which we report fully elsewhere, and we doubt whether a more impudent fraud was ever perpetrated. Mr. Justice Wright expressed his opinion very clearly as to the conduct of Mr. Slobodinsky, and we are sure that everybody must agree with the remark made by one of the learned counsel in the case, that it would have been a public misfortune if the transfer had been allowed to stand. Mr. Slobodinsky originally began business with an insignificant capital, and in December last had liabilities of nearly £14,000. He then transferred his estate to a limited liability company for £32,539, for which sum shares and debentures were issued. No provision whatever was made for the liabilities, and the assets represented merely a few

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



# IMPERIAL PIPES

The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland,) Limited, beg to inform the Trade that they have opened at 58, Holborn Viaduct a Branch for the wholesale supply of Tobacconists' Sundries and Fancy Goods. One of their leading lines is

## THE "IMPERIAL" PIPE.

This is a briar root pipe with hall marked silver mount, and hand-finished vulcanite mouthpiece; it is **GUARANTEED**, and will prove to the public an absolute revelation of value for money, for its retail price is only **ONE SHILLING**. The wholesale terms leave an excellent profit to the retailer, for whom a rapid turnover should be secured (1) by the surprisingly good value of the article, and (2) by the extensive advertising which will bring it before the notice of the public.

## NO CUTTING.

Steps have been taken, and will be continued, to ensure that there shall be no cutting in the price of this article. Showboards, Showcards and Showcases will be supplied to retailers free for exhibiting the **VARIOUS SHAPES** of the "Imperial" Pipe.

All orders and enquires should be directed to

### THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY

(of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.,

**FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.**

58, Holborn Viaduct,  
London, E.C.

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pounds. In the case of Mr. Melinsky, that gentleman sold his business to the company, receiving in return £3,000 of debentures. There was no imputation on his good faith, and accordingly his claim stands good. Various other debenture holders, however, were held to have no charge on the assets, as the judge considered they must be presumed to have had knowledge of the position of matters at the time they purchased. The decision of Mr. Justice Wright is being appealed against, but we are of opinion that at Lloyd's, where legal decisions can be insured, the premium to cover a possible reversal would be very small, and if we were interested we would not trouble to insure, no matter how small the cost. In the result there fortunately appears to be some chance of the creditors getting at least some proportion of what is due, but the costs will be a very formidable item.

The lessons to be derived from the above case are many. One of them is the extraordinary recklessness with which credit is given to anyone who only buys largely enough. The combination of interests in the Imperial will, however, save a good many bad debts previously incurred by individual firms. The process adopted by the enterprising trader is simplicity itself. First he gives a good order to A, then a better one to B; when he has realised enough by sale of B's goods, he pays A partially or wholly and staves off B with promises. In the meanwhile he repeats the process with C, D, and E, and pays B off. In the end he gets to owe as much as each firm will let him, and fails for a heavy sum. It is then generally found that he has no assets which can be sold; the creditors lose their money, and the trader, in nine cases out of ten an alien, temporarily disappears, only to bob up again serenely under another name and play the same old game. When, however, so many big firms are joined together, the process is not so easy. Another feature of such cases is that the men who act in this way never regard conditions of sale, and supply goods at cutting prices, thus unfairly competing with honest traders who are honourably fulfilling their contracts. Moreover, when they supply goods wholesale to retailers, as is often the case, they do not scruple, *for cash*, to sell proprietary articles under the manufacturer's schedule of prices. They can easily afford to do so; their profits are large, since they never intend to pay. London is simply infested with human vermin of this sort; indeed, it is simply a "dumping" ground for the scum of all nations. It seems impossible to remedy this evil by legislation, but the trade should be very closely on their guard, as there are many adopting this ABC system of swindling who to all appearance are doing genuine business.

DEALER: "Here is a cigar that I can conscientiously recommend."

CUSTOMER: "Excuse me, but I'll try some other brand. I was formerly in the business myself."

## American Cigarettes Go Up.

The following circular was posted last month to the trade:—

### ALTERATIONS IN PRICES.

Liverpool, July 20th, 1903.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,—We beg to notify you of the following alterations in prices, which take effect from date of this circular. As several alterations are also made in the minimum retail selling prices, we have noted these in parallel columns.—Yours faithfully, OGDEN BRANCH of the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (of Great Britain and Ireland) LTD.

	List Price per 1,000.		Minimum Retail Selling Price.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
"RICHMOND GEM"—				
Mild (White Label), in packets of 10	30	6	0	4
do. " " " 20	30	6	0	8
do. fancy metal boxes of 50	30	6	1	9
"RICHMOND GEM"—				
Medium (Green Label), in packets of 10	30	6	0	4
do. " " " 20	30	6	0	8
do. in pocket cases of 20	30	6	0	8
do. in fancy metal boxes of 50	30	6	1	9
do. " " " 100	30	6	3	6
do. in vacuum tins of 50	30	6	1	9
"RICHMOND GEM"—				
Full (Drab Label), in foil packets of 10	30	6	0	4
do. in fancy metal boxes of 50	30	6	1	9
"DIXIE," in packets of 10	30	6	0	4
"RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1"—				
do. in slide boxes of 10	35	0	0	5
do. in boxes of 20	35	0	0	10
do. in flat metal boxes of 50	35	0	2	0
do. " " " 100	35	0	4	0
"PETS," in slide boxes of 10	35	0	0	5
"KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUT"—				
do. in packets of 10	32	6	0	4½
do. " " " 20	32	6	0	9
do. in flat boxes of 50	32	6	1	10
do. " " " 100	32	6	3	8
"KINNEY'S SPECIAL STRAIGHT CUT"—				
do. in slide boxes of 10	35	0	0	5
do. in boxes of 20	35	0	0	10
do. " " " 50	35	0	2	0
do. " " " 100	35	0	4	0
"CAMEO," in slide boxes of 10	25	0	0	4
"OLD GOLD," in slide boxes of 10	25	0	0	4
do. " " " 20	25	0	0	8
"INDIAN GOLD FLAKE," in slide boxes				
of 10	25	0	0	4
"CONSOLS," in slide boxes of 10	25	0	0	4
"OLD JUDGE," in slide boxes of 10	35	0	0	5
"CHANCELLOR," in foil packets of 10				
do. " " " 20	30	6	0	4
do. in flat boxes of 50	30	6	1	8
do. " " " 100	30	6	3	4
"ASSIM" Oval, without mouthpieces, in				
packets of 10	35	0	0	5
do. without mouthpieces, in				
card boxes of 50	35	0	2	0
"DUBEC," without mouthpieces, in				
packets of 10	28	6	0	4½
"SARATOGA WHIFFS," in ½ lbs.	5	10	per lb.	
"LATAKIA," loose	6	0		

"LA CINGARA," finest imported Mexicans.

Sole Importers:

MELBOURNE, HART & CO., 19, Basinghall St., E.C.



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.



# "JUST ONE MINUTE To —"

call your attention to  
**OGDEN'S GUINEA-GOLD CIGARETTES**

## THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.

(Of Great Britain and Ireland) Limited,

OGDEN BRANCH,

Boundary Lane, Liverpool.

### SPECIALITIES

#### CIGARETTES.

- Guinea Gold.
- "Tabs."
- Virginias.
- Robin Redbreast.
- Richmond Gem.
- Dubco.
- Kinney Straight Cut.
- Sweet Caporal.
- Gameo.
- Assim.

#### TOBACCOS.

- Fruit and Honey.
- Coolie Cut Plug.
- Redbreast Flake.
- Bunker Mixture.
- Midnight Flake.
- Pullet Pigtail.
- St. Ino Flake.
- Old Judge.
- Gold Block.
- Irish Roll.

WRITE FOR

"UP-TO-DATE" PRICE LIST.

CIGARETTES now have captured the imagination of the people.

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# Our Smoking Mixture.

**CIGARETTE POLICE.**—In Omaha, Nebraska, they now have special policemen who hunt down juvenile cigarette smokers. The deadly malefactors are seldom captured, but the daily chasing and round-up are said to be quite exciting.

**YET ANOTHER PATENT PIPE.**—Mr. W. Baines, of Ashton-on-Ribble, has invented a pipe by which he claims it is possible to smoke every particle of tobacco to a dry ash. Fully one-fourth of the tobacco placed in the ordinary pipe is wasted through becoming sodden. No nicotine or dust can pass to the mouth by this new pipe. It is always cool, clean, and sweet, and does not require a rest.

**INGENIOUS SMUGGLERS.**—Smuggling tobacco in timber is the latest attempt to cheat the French Customs authorities. Thus a workman at one of the railway stations, who was unloading a wagon full of joists from Belgium, noticed a crack running regularly along one side of the pieces of timber. He opened it, smelt tobacco, and found that a considerable number of the apparent joists were nothing but boxes stuffed with tobacco—amounting to some eighteen tons.

**A FACETIOUS TOBACCONIST.**—In Birmingham there is a facetious tobacconist who evidently realises the value of advertising by means of an odd and striking sign. In front of his place of business is the following startling bulletin:—

Pipes to hit.  
Tobacco to burn.  
Cigars to light.  
Cigarettes to kill.

At prices that will paralyse you.

The sign attracts considerable attention, and people who have the fad for collecting such things pause to copy it.

**A GROTESQUE PIPE.**—His Honour Judge Austin, at the Weston-Super-Mare County Court, had before him last month an action against a gentleman who, in ordering a pipe to be specially manufactured, prepared a sketch embodying his ideas. The result was the delivery of a pipe "the like of which," the Judge remarked, "the world had never seen, and probably never would again." The defendant protested that no self-respecting person could be expected to utilise such a grotesque implement, whereupon his Honour said, "I agree that this is a pipe one would be extremely sorry to be found dead with." But the defendant had to pay, as the pipe was true to the sketch.

**EVERYWHERE THE CIGARETTE.**—A correspondent who recently paid a visit to Madrid was greatly struck by the universal prevalence of cigarette smoking there. "Everywhere I went," he says, "it was the same. Mechanics smoked at their work, clerks in their offices, and shopmen at their counters. People smoked in the tramcars, the railway trains, and most of the theatres. As for the cafés, they were so full of smoke that it was at times impossible to see anything distinctly. The very beggars puffed cigarettes as they begged. I even saw the choir boys come to the door of the cathedral during the service to smoke a cigarette in the intervals between the singing."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*.

**THE PARSON AND THE PIPE.**—Among the company which foregathered in the West Field, Grays, recently, to witness the distribution of prizes to the Shaftesbury

boys, were two brothers of the cloth, who, though differing in denomination, got on well together as clerics should. At length, as the scent of a fine Havana was wafted to his nostrils, one pulled out a well-seasoned pipe and the necessary concomitants to the smoke which he was soon enjoying. "Ah, brother," said his friend, "when shall I cure you of that bad habit of smoking?" With a twinkle in this eye the other replied through a cloud of smoke, "There are two places to smoke, you know. One in this world; the other is the next. I'm going to get mine done in this. You can do as you like."

**A BULL IN A TOBACCONIST'S SHOP.**—An occurrence which has its amusing side is reported from Greenock. It would seem that three young bulls were being driven down a street there when one of them, getting beyond control, rushed into a tobacconist and fancy goods' shop belonging to Mr. David Boyd. The animal's presence caused great consternation to Mrs. Boyd and an assistant, and they screamed and ran towards the back of the premises, their alarm being in no way allayed by the bull putting its fore feet on the counter, and drawing down a shelf containing many fancy articles. Nor was this all, for the beast in turning to get out of the shop knocked down and smashed other shelves, the goods upon them, and smashed as well a plate-glass window. Eventually the animal was got out amid a scene of considerable excitement.

**EFFECTS OF TOBACCO. INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS ON AMERICAN SMOKERS.**—The American Government, through its chemist, Professor Wiley, will begin experiments in the autumn with eighteen men to determine the effects of tobacco on the heart, the lungs, the digestive organs, and the human system generally. During the first month of the experiments the men will not use tobacco in any form. Then they will be divided into three squads—namely, smokers, chewers, and snuffers. They will begin with a gradual use of tobacco and finally be permitted to indulge to the fullest extent. The smokers will have all kinds of cigars, cigarettes, and pipes; the chewers all kinds of chewing tobacco; and the snuffers will be equally well treated. During the last month of the experiments the men will have no tobacco. Professor Wiley has had many applications from persons desiring to be experimental subjects.

The late W. E. Henley, a charming poet, wrote the following lines in a periodical called *London*, now defunct:—

## INTER SODALES.

Over a pipe the Angel of Conversation  
Loosens with glee the tassels of his purse,  
And, in a fine spiritual exaltation,  
Hastens, a very spendthrift, to disburse  
The coins new minted of imagination.

An amiable, a delicate animation  
Informs our thought, and earnest we rehearse  
The sweet old farce of mutual admiration  
Over a pipe.

Heard in this hour's delicious divagation,  
How soft the song! the epigram how terse!  
With what a genius for administration  
We re-arrange the rambling universe,  
And map the course of man's regeneration,  
Over a pipe.

**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.)



# CLARKE'S CARLTON TOBACCO



In Three Strengths, . . .

Mild, Medium, and Full.

PACKED IN 1 oz. FOIL PACKETS, 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. TINS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

## WM. CLARKE & SON,

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

### LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

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# Trade News and Notes.

The Imperial Tobacco Company have sent out a notice to the trade intimating that they are compelled to hold back orders for the Imperial shilling briar pipe in consequence of the overwhelming demand, which has already exhausted the huge stock of these goods. But tobacco-ists are assured that further enormous quantities are in process of immediate manufacture.

**THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY.**—The directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company (Limited) have declared for the half-year ended 30th April last interim dividends at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the preference shares and 6 per cent. upon the preferred ordinary shares, leaving the deferred ordinary shares until the completion of the financial year, as they do not carry dividend until 6 per cent. for the entire year has been paid upon the preferred shares. The directors state that the result of the half-year's trading shows a large increase upon the prospectus profits and also upon those of the corresponding period of last year.

**THE WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LTD.**—The Committee of the above Association have been hard at work during the past month, and have dealt with many important subjects. New members continue to join, and many inquiries are received from others who wish to know more about the Association. The necessity of such an Association as this is every day becoming more apparent, and the friendly relations which exist amongst the members give promise of much advantage to all in the future. The Committee have under consideration the recent important developments in the trade, and are watching every movement closely with the view of protecting wholesalers and especially those connected with the Association. Wholesalers wishing to join can obtain all particulars from the Secretary, Mr. Wm. Foyle, 119, Sebert Road, Forest Gate, Essex.

**A QUESTION OF PRONUNCIATION.**—An action brought by Messrs. McDowell & Co., cigar manufacturers, of Madras, against Messrs. Bewlay & Co. for an injunction to restrain the infringement of their "Indian head" trade mark was concluded before Mr. Justice Joyce on July 31st. The plaintiffs' "Bahadur" cigars had been for some years sold under the trade mark of an Indian chieftain's turbaned head, and the evidence was to the effect that customers were shy of pronouncing such a word as "Bahadur," and were in the habit of asking for the "Indian head" cigar. The defendants had for some years used as their trade mark a black man's head, and since 1893 had issued a showcard portraying the three-quarter figure of a turbaned Indian. A settlement was arrived at, Bewlay & Co. undertaking to discontinue the use of the "Indian head" label, the undertaking, however, not to extend to the showcards.

**UNEEDA CIGARS.**—We have an announcement to make this month which we are sure will be most welcome

to the whole trade, but particularly to those retailers who stock Uneeda cigars. Starting with the 1st August, the manufacturers enter upon a very huge newspaper advertising campaign. The tobacco trade is used to seeing huge sums of money spent upon advertising, but if the manufacturers carry out their intention with regard to Uneeda advertisements it will absolutely overshadow any advertising which has before been undertaken in the trade. Some thousands of pounds per month are to be spent, and the inevitable result will be that the sale of Uneedas will increase beyond all recognition, and the retailers stocking them will benefit greatly. It is very seldom that a largely-advertised article bears such a profit as 50 per cent., and one must accordingly admit that the manufacturers of Uneeda cigars have considered the retailers in every possible degree, and we are sure that their pushfulness and enterprise will bring them the results they anticipate. We are sure they deserve it.

**TOBACCO MONOPOLY AT HAVANA.**—The owners of the undermentioned brands of cigars in Havana have signed a document binding themselves "neither to sell nor to lease their brands."

The brands are:—H. Upmann, Flor de Tabacos de Partagas & Co., Punch, Sol, Luis Marx, Por Larranaga, Romeo y Julieta, La Flor de A. Fernández Garcia, Rey del Mundo, Confederación Suiza, Belinda, Flor el Todo, Figaro, Flor de Juan López, Flor de Tomás Gutiérrez, El Ecuador, La Sabrosa, Parra, La Diligencia, Filoteo, La Lolita, C. G. and C., El Rio Sella, Flor de Bejar, Flor de Un Dia, Incógnito, Washington, Newton, Perla Cubana, Antilla Cubana, La Miel, Nuevo, Mundo, Hija de Vuelta-Abajo, Sultana, Puro Habano,

Flor de Triana, Flor de Ibaseta, Angélica, La Eleccion, Flor de Máximo Alvarez, Benito Suárez, El Brillante, La Verdadera de Manuel Garcia, Crepúsculo, Nene, La Llave de Oro, La Flor Cubana, Pickwick Club, La Sirena, La Venus, and La Sofía. The few brands which are still missing will join the agreement within a short time. The Committee which is to watch the fulfilment of all the conditions consists of Heinr Runken, Manuel López, Carl Behrens, José F. Rocha, José del Real, H. Upmann, Punch, Sol, Crepúsculo, and Filoteo.

**SOUTH AFRICAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY.**—The possibilities of the Transvaal and Swaziland as tobacco growing countries have been referred to on more than one occasion in these columns, and manufacturers of plantation machinery are watching developments with keen interest. The latest development occurred in the shape of the publication of a report by the Committee of the De Kaap Agricultural Society strongly recommending the erection of a factory in the De Kaap Valley for the manufacture, cutting, and general preparation of tobacco, and that the Government should be requested to grant a site in or near Barberton for the erection of such a factory, the necessary capital being provided from private sources,

**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.



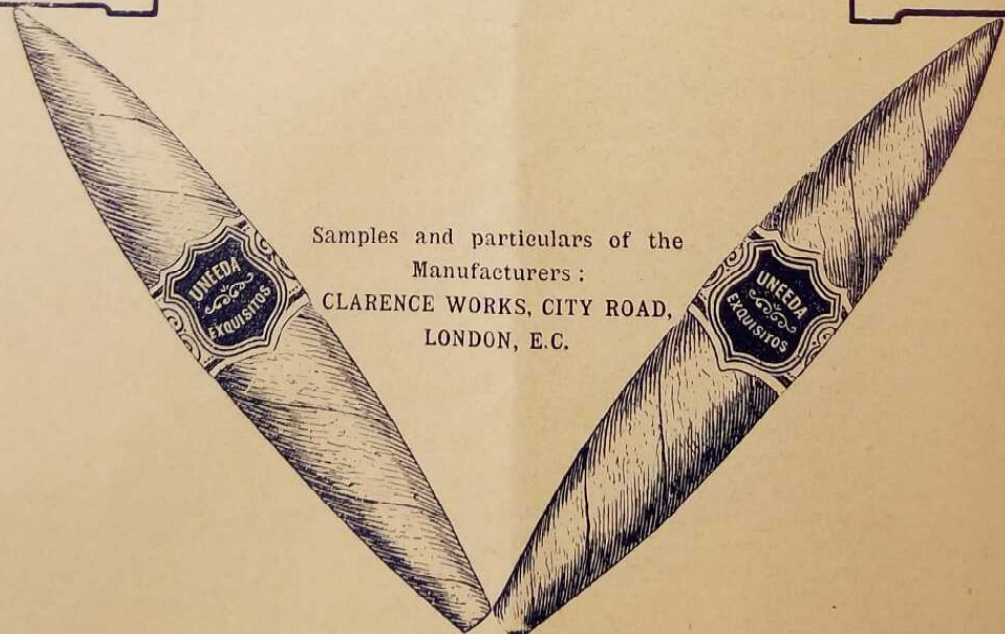


THE  
KING  
OF  
CIGARS

**50 %**  
Profit  
to  
Retailers.

**UNEEDA**  
(EXQUISITOS.)

**FREE**  
Window  
Displays,  
Window  
Tickets,  
AND  
Showcards.



Samples and particulars of the  
Manufacturers :  
CLARENCE WORKS, CITY ROAD,  
LONDON, E.C.

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

with a five years' guarantee from the Government if a return of 8 per cent. be made good; further, if these proposals prove unacceptable that the Government should be requested to offer a bonus on the growth of tobacco to aid the industry. The Committee also recommend the direct importation of special manures by the Government, and the encouragement of similar importation by private enterprise. The erection of a local factory is undoubtedly the one thing needful for the due fostering of the industry, which is calculated to become one of the first magnitude, involving large orders for both machinery and manures. Manufacturers will, therefore, do well to remain on the qui vive if only in anticipation of orders for the equipment of the first factory erected.

## MAJOR DRAPKIN &amp; CO.'S ANNUAL OUTING.—

The staff of the above young and enterprising firm had their annual excursion on Friday, 31st July. Starting at 9 o'clock in the morning in large and well-appointed brakes, with their band playing "I've made up my mind to sail away," they proceeded to the Rose and Crown Hotel at Riddlesdown, which was reached about 1 o'clock, all being in high spirits and with good appetites sat down to dinner to which they did ample justice. After the usual loyal toast, Mr. A. A. Lutchford (chair) proposed the health and prosperity of the firm, which was received with great enthusiasm and musical honours. Mr. Major Drapkin, midst a volley of cheers, then thanked all for their good wishes and expressed his sincere pleasure at being with them on such a happy occasion, and regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. S. Barnett, his partner. With a toast for Mr E. Blucher (foreman of cigarette department) and another for Mr. B. Kaplan (tobacco department), Mr. Woss (office) proposed the health of the visitors, which toast was responded to by Mr. Percy Nix. The weather being tempting a move was made for the grounds, where dancing and sports, organised by Mr. Major Drapkin, were indulged in midst much fun and laughter. At the finish of a good tea Mr. Percy Nix presented the prizes to the fortunate winners, and at 8 o'clock a start was made for home which was safely reached about 11 o'clock, all having spent a most enjoyable day.

A quantity of cigars and cigarettes and £2 in money has been stolen from the shop of MESSRS. R. J. ELLIOT & CO. LTD., tobacconists, in King Street, Leeds. The premises were entered by a skylight at the back of the shop.

MESSRS. PARRY, CROSBIE & CO., of Liverpool, in their monthly tobacco circular, state that the stock in the warehouses, July 1st, 1903, equalled 115,531 hogsheads, against 89,795 in 1902; July importation amounted to 4,633 hogsheads in 1903, against 8,410 in 1902. Exports (in hogsheads) to Africa 127, Rotterdam 160, Isle of Man 6, Christiania 2, Guernsey 1, and Cape Town 1, giving a total of 297 hogsheads. Imports (in hogsheads) from Boston 1,747, Baltimore 816, New York 776, Newport News 755, Pensacola 374, New Orleans 139, Philadelphia 25, and Hamburg 1, or a total of 4,633 hogsheads. The home consumption, according to the Board of Trade returns for the six months ending 30th June, was—Unmanufactured

(in lbs.), 49,376,612 in 1901, 39,156,975 in 1902, and 39,767,164 in 1903; manufactured and snuff (in lbs.), 1,593,232 in 1901, 1,452,963 in 1902, and 1,369,718 in 1903 respectively. The business of the month has been mainly of a retail character, with more inquiry towards the close.

**BRAVO, MILE END!**—At a meeting of the Mile End Guardians recently, the committee appointed to visit the Mile End inmates at Risbridge Workhouse reported that their only complaint was that they could not communicate with their friends and could not smoke. The Board decided to allow each inmate a stamp per month and voted an allowance of tobacco. If the auditor objects to the Board providing pipes, Alderman Hirst will send a case down himself.

## Fires.

A fire broke out on July 30th on the premises of Mr. J. THOMAS, tobacconist, 248, Evelyn Street, Deptford. The fire originated in the cellar, and was discovered by the occupier, who informed the police. The building was not insured.

Damage to the extent of £600 was done by the fire at MRS. E. NELSON'S tobacco factory in Trade St., Cardiff. The building was insured but not the stock. A good deal of tobacco, fixtures, &c., was destroyed, and machinery was damaged, and the net loss is probably about £300. The fire brigade are quite at a loss to assign a cause for the outbreak.

**A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.**—The danger of carelessly throwing down an unextinguished match or burning cigar end was exemplified last month at the Music Hall Sports, at Herne Hill. Just before the start for the four miles' motor-cycle race, a smell of smouldering was noticed in the grand stand, and it was observed that a lady's clothing was just bursting into flame. Some persons present proceeded to beat out the flames, and succeeded in so doing after tearing part of the dress away. Two gentlemen were very severely burned on the

hands, and had to be surgically treated, and the lady was removed in a cab in a state of collapse.

**FIRE AT CARDIFF. AN OUTBREAK IN A TOBACCO FACTORY.**—Mr. Richards, chief waterworks inspector at Cardiff, gave information at the fire brigade station early on Sunday morning, July 26th, that an outbreak of fire had occurred in Trade Street, Penarth Road. Superintendent Green at once turned out the steamer "William McKenzie," and proceeded with all speed to the scene. It was found that the top floor and roof of Mr. R. Nelson's tobacco and cigarette factory were well alight. The building is a two-storey erection, and contained valuable machinery and a gas stove used for the making of cigarettes, &c. The steamer got to work from a hydrant near, and a line of hose was also laid to a water-post. The blaze was prevented from spreading to the adjoining premises, and the fire was extinguished in about half an hour, but not before the contents and the top storey and roof of the building had been considerably damaged. The roof was burned right through in several places.

# ISHERWOOD'S Choicest Cairo Cigarettes.

As supplied by Royal Appointment to  
**H.I.M. THE CZAR.**

Price List from the Sole Importers—  
**BARTLETT & BICKLEY,**  
17, BROOK STREET,  
BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

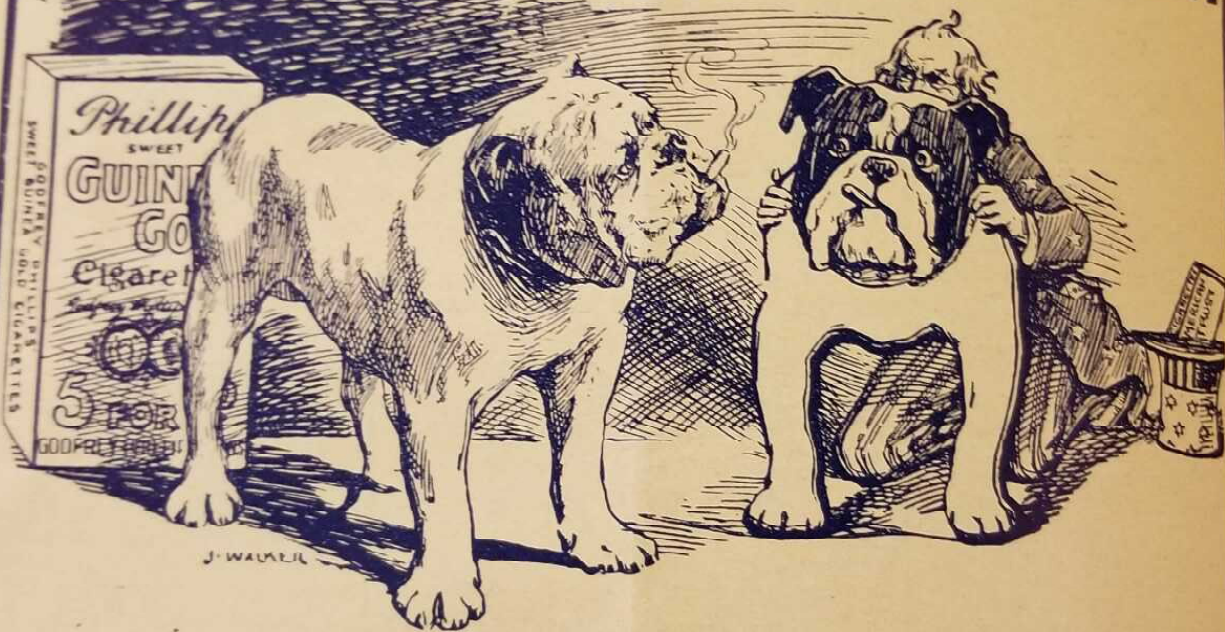
**"LUMLEY" MIXTURE.** Sole Manufacturers: **BARTLETT & BICKLEY, 17, Brook Street, LONDON, W.**



"WAKE UP, ENGLAND!"  
The Prince of Wales  
at the Guildhall.

The Real English Bulldog,

**NOT THE SHAM**



**5 A 1d.**

The Real Godfrey Phillips'  
**GUINEA GOLDS,**

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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

**Foreign.**

**TONS OF CIGARETTES.**—Egypt exported last year 536 tons of cigarettes manufactured from imported tobacco. Of 231 tons which went from Port Said the United Kingdom received 48, India 53, and Germany 107.

**MONTENEGRIN TOBACCO MONOPOLY.**—An Italian limited liability company has just been formed at Venice with the object of working the tobacco monopoly in Montenegro. This monopoly is chiefly based on the export, as the production greatly exceeds the home consumption. It is for this reason that the Montenegrin State could undertake the monopoly in its own Régie. The new company is endowed with a capital of 1,500,000 lire, and the concession has been granted for a period of fifteen years. In exchange the Government receives a cash payment of 200,000 lire, and 80 per cent. of the annual net profits, whilst 15 per cent. go to the company, and 5 per cent. will be swallowed up in the expenditure of managing the Régie.—*Financial News.*

**TOBACCO CULTURE IN GREECE.**—Tobacco culture according to our Athens correspondent, is rapidly extending in Greece, and this year's crop promises to be twice as large as that of last year. Prices are also very remunerative, and growers are quite jubilant. The presence of American buyers in the East sent prices up last year, and the fear of another American invasion this year has troubled British, Dutch, and other European tobacco merchants, many of whom have hastened to negotiate for large quantities of the produce of Trichonia, Makrinia, and Xiromeri, offering double the rates ruling in 1902. The experiments carried out of late years have proved that many districts in Greece are eminently suited for the growth of tobacco, and that the best Turkish brands can be cultivated with perfect success there, and not be distinguishable from those produced at Xanthi and Kavalla. If the Greek peasant could be persuaded that his land can produce something besides currants, and were to turn his attention to tobacco, he would confer a benefit both upon himself and upon the country at large.—*Financial Times.*

**U.S. TOBACCO IN GERMANY.**—The endeavours of the American Tobacco Trust to obtain a firm footing in Germany continue to attract the attention of Teutonic manufacturers. So far as is known the only undertaking acquired by the Trust is that of the Jasmatzi Company, of Dresden, and as an illustration of the sentiments entertained by some members of the trade towards the American Trust, it may be mentioned that representatives of the Dresden Company were actually refused admission to a recent conference held to consider general trade affairs. Whatever may be thought of this action on the part of one section of the trade, another section has apparently done justice to the American monopoly. This body is the tobacco trade section of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, which, in the course of a report issued about three months ago concerning the American Trust, stated that the quality of the cigarettes introduced by the Jasmatzi Company throughout was good, but that the success of American efforts in Germany was not probable in the immediate future. This opinion attracted the attention of the Association of Saxon Producers, which in the interest of its numerous members approached the Berlin Chamber in the matter. The Berlin Chamber has now forwarded a reply to the Saxon association, repeating its opinion, and somewhat naively remarking that the judgment passed refers to the past, and does not justify further conclusions.

**AMSTERDAM TOBACCO SALES.**—The eighth sale of the season for Sumatra and Borneo tobacco was held on Friday, the 10th ult., concluding the first and more important part of the 1903 campaign. The Sumatra leaf offered amounted to 19,837 bales, and the Borneo to 427 bales; but about 3,300 bales were sold in anticipation of the

general tender. The market was firm, and prices fair, and the outlook for the autumn season is moderately good. Upon the present occasion very little high-class leaf was forthcoming, the lots being mostly medium and low grade. Prices, considering the quality of the tobacco for sale, were good, and about 3,400 bales fetched from 100c. to 110c., or 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d., the highest price of the sale, which was obtained by two parcels aggregating 1,067 bales, belonging to the Deli Maatschappij, brand Deli-Maatschij/K.B./Lankat 4 and 5. Second place was taken by the British Deli and Langkat Tobacco Company, Limited, which sold 332 bales at 108c., or 1s. 9½d. The United Lankat Plantations sold three end lots from their Tjermin estate, amounting to 853 bales, at 55c., or 11d. The Serdang Tabak Maatschappij sold two end lots, totalling 567 bales, at 35c., or 7d., and the New London Borneo Tobacco Company, Limited, 215 bales of low-class leaf at 30c., or 6d. Up to date there has been sold in Amsterdam 160,515 bales of Sumatra and 9,774 bales of Borneo tobacco, while 33,809 bales of the former and 2,108 of the latter are lying in stock for the autumn sales. Very little more of the present season's crop remains to arrive. In all, there will be enough leaf to make up three autumn sales.

**CIGARS IN AUSTRIA.**—The Government of Austria is about to add two new kinds of cigars to its list, both of which are to be weak in nicotine. In Austria the State carries on the entire industry of tobacco and its products, including cigar and cigarette manufacturing. To a stranger entering the Austrian domain, the severe restrictions laid on his tastes for the weed are extremely irksome. In cigars (except in a few imported, which retail at absurdly high figures) his choice is limited to eight varieties. These differ in quality according to the price. Reducing the conditions down to the individual selection, he is restricted to one kind of cigar all his life, unless the price-range of his purse permits him to purchase a higher grade, or his taste changes, and he places his preference on a weaker or stronger grade than heretofore. In other words, the conditions are about the same as if an American were restricted to eight brands at eight different prices and qualities, and in each brand he can select from several strengths. The individual of small means, therefore, can only suit his palate on the question of strength. Unfortunately the Austrian smoking public will gain but slightly from the additional two brands to be added to the Imperial category, for those who have tried these two new varieties—claimed to contain a minimum of nicotine—declare them to be as void of flavour as of nicotine. During the last year the consumption of Austrian cigars, especially those of the more expensive grade, has fallen off considerably. On the other hand, the number of cigarettes smoked has increased. Despite the highly unsatisfactory conditions that stare the Austrian smoker in the face, 1,218 million cigars and 3,187½ million cigarettes were consumed in the year 1902. This volume was distributed among about 24,000,000 people, the population of Austria at the last census.

**Law.**

**THE TAKINGS OF A TOBACCO BUSINESS.** BAILEY V. FINLAY & CO.—This was an action heard at the Liverpool August Assizes in which the plaintiff, a Bolton tobacconist, sought to recover from the defendants, Finlay & Co., Newcastle, a sum of £501 15s. 4d., the agreed price of the stock-in-trade, fixtures, and goodwill of the business of a retail tobacco and cigar shop situated at 41, Bradshawgate, Bolton, which was sold to the defendants in May last. The defendants did not admit the agreement, denied that the business was given over to them, and said that the plaintiff represented that the average retail weekly takings of the business were £25 a week. In the alternative

**"B.B. SPECIAL" MIXTURE.** Sole Manufacturers: BARTLETT & BICKLEY, 17, Brook St., LONDON, W.



## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

defendants said that the agreement of sale between the parties was rescinded, and they counterclaimed for damages because they said plaintiff misrepresented the average retail weekly takings. Mr. Shee, K.C., and Mr. Cuthbert Smith appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants were represented by Mr. Taylor, K.C., and Mr. Crawford. The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded him £400. Judgment was given accordingly.

**A CLERK'S COSTLY MISTAKE.**—In the Salford Hundred Court of Record on August 4th, before Mr. T. Shepherd Little (sitting for Mr. Shee, K.C.), a jury was empanelled to assess the damage suffered by Mrs. G. Readhead in consequence of an illegal execution. The defendant was Mr. M. Drapkin, tobacconist, Cheetham Hill Road. The plaintiff, it was stated, is the licensee of a beerhouse in Carnarvon Street, Cheetham, and her husband is a master builder. Some time ago the husband lent a small sum of money to a man named Gordon, a servant of the defendant (but without knowing him to be such), and when pressed for payment Gordon offered some cigars in satisfaction, which Mr. Readhead accepted, believing that the offer was made in good faith. Subsequently Mr. Drapkin demanded payment for the cigars, which he said were his. To avoid litigation Mr. Readhead admitted the claim, and agreed to satisfy it by two instalments to be paid on fixed dates. The instalments were duly paid. Afterwards, through a mistake on the part of a solicitor's clerk, a fresh demand was made, and in spite of the plaintiff's assurance that the claim had been already satisfied a bailiff was put in possession at her house. Mr. Drapkin on hearing of this, and upon the receipts being shown to him, took immediate steps, by communicating with the solicitor, to have the bailiff removed. The solicitor wrote to Mrs. Redhead apologising for his clerk's error and offering £2 as a solatium. The plaintiff, however, alleged that her business had suffered, and now sought damages for the wrong done. The Deputy Judge, in summing up, pointed out that the damages, whatever they might be, would fall upon the solicitor. The jury assessed the damages at £20. Another action arising out of the same circumstances was tried in which the husband of Mrs. Readhead claimed damages for the injury he alleged his business had suffered by reason of the illegal execution. The jury, after a long deliberation, awarded him one farthing damages. Mr. Ambrose Jones appeared for the plaintiffs in each case, and Mr. Ray for the defendant.

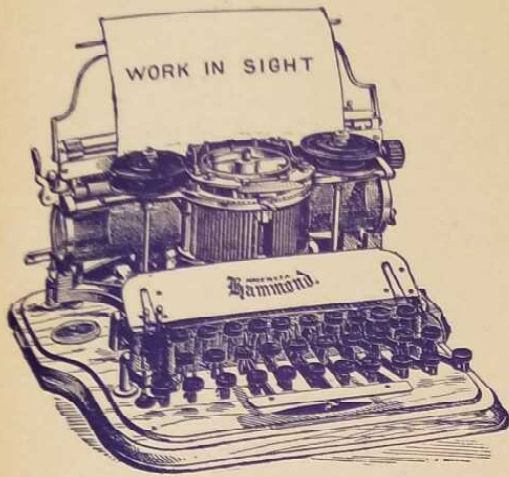
**CLAIM FOR THE BALANCE OF AN ACCOUNT.**—At Bristol County Court, on July 13th, before His Honour, Judge Austin, Messrs. Hudden & Co. Ltd., of Bristol, sued Mr. W. S. Jones, tobacconist, of Chester, for a balance of account. The plaintiffs are tobacco manufacturers, and were represented by Mr. Douglas Metcalfe (instructed by Messrs. Press & Press). The defendant is a tobacconist, and for him Mr. W. A. Roberts appeared. The claim was admitted, but there was a counter claim. The case had been partly heard on June 25th.—Mr. Roberts said he admitted that there was a balance of £37 18s. 2d. due, but defendant alleged that credit should be given him for articles of furniture and a discount, which brought the sum due down to £4 6s. 8d., which defendant had paid into Court.—The defendant went into the witness box, and said he agreed to sell to Mr. Rowland, plaintiffs' traveller, £45 worth of furniture—a piano and a bedroom suite. Mr. Rowland agreed to pay the money to the plaintiffs in reduction of defendant's account, and to allow full discount. This deal was in October. Nothing more transpired until March, when plaintiffs sent in an account, which he disputed.—John Rowland, the traveller, said when he called on defendant he told him that the firm would supply nothing more until something was paid off the account, which was about £50. Defendant then asked him to pay £10 off the account for him, as he was short of money, and wanted goods. Witness agreed, on the understanding that the £10 would be repaid on the following Monday. Further goods

were then supplied. Defendant suggested that the firm should take the furniture, and witness received authority from the plaintiffs to accept the furniture, to be sold in an auction room at Chester, and the amount realised to be credited to the account. Defendant wanted to sell witness the piano for £20, and the furniture for £25, but witness declined. The piano he sold at Carnarvon, through his son, for £16, and he agreed to take the furniture for the £10 defendant owed him, subject to the consent of the plaintiffs. To this plaintiffs agreed. At this point the case was adjourned. When the case was resumed at a special Court, Mr. Rowland was again examined. He said he told Mr. Hudden £16 was the utmost he could get for the piano; and Mr. Hudden said he was to do the best he could. He did not then mention the furniture to Mr. Hudden. The defendant refused to have the furniture sold by auction, as was suggested. After seeing Mr. Hudden, witness wrote telling defendant to send the piano to Carnarvon. He never allowed defendant to have discount after the time. He had no authority to allow discount, except as it appeared on the price list.—In answer to Mr. Roberts, the witness said he wrote to his firm that Jones seemed to want to do what was right, but he had been hardly hit. He had a piano for which he gave £34 14s., and two suites of furniture. The plaintiffs wrote back on the 16th of September to have the goods sold by auction at Chester. Jones told witness that he preferred a private sale, and suggested witness should get a purchaser. On the 26th September he told Mr. Hudden that he saw Jones, and all he could get for the piano was £16. He first knew Jones in March, and lent him £10 to reduce his account with the firm, as Jones told him of a sum he was to receive. Jones was pressed for "stuff," and wanted the plaintiffs to send him some.—Mr. H. L. Hudden, one of the plaintiffs, said in effect Mr. Rowland was left to do the best he could for the firm. The transaction with regard to the furniture was quite out of the ordinary course.—The Judge held that the only authority Mr. Rowland had was to sell the goods by auction, or do something better for the plaintiffs. He believed the story of £10 being advanced by Mr. Rowland on behalf of the defendant, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs on both claim and counter claim, with costs.

**ENDANGERING A TRAIN. IMPORTANT CASE AT PENRYN.**—A heavy fine was inflicted last month by the Penryn magistrates on William John Easom, Quay Hill, for, on May 29th, unlawfully sending by a railway train two packages containing lucifer matches without distinctly marking the nature of the packages on the outside or giving notice in writing to the company. Mr. Plummer, London, prosecuted for the Great Western Railway Company, and the magistrates present were the Mayor (Mr. R. A. Newcombe), Messrs. G. G. Powell, T. H. Dunstan, J. M. Thomas, and B. W. Curgenvin.—Defendant said he was guilty of sending the matches, but they were contained in a parcel of tobacco.—The Clerk: The charge is that you did not disclose the nature of the goods.—Defendant: No, we did not. The goods were a small part of the parcel.—The Clerk: You had better plead not guilty.—Mr. Plummer said at the first blush the Bench might think this was a trivial offence, but it was by no means so, for it was a great danger to other goods and passengers on the line. Defendant sent three parcels labelled as tobacco to Penzance by the 11.10 a.m. train on the 29th May. In being transferred at Truro, one of the parcels caught fire. It was, of course, opened at once, and found to contain two gross of lucifer matches. The other parcels were detained and searched, and one of them was found to contain a considerable quantity of matches, which were most dangerous things sent in that way, and should be properly packed and declared, so as to be kept separate. If the fire had occurred in the truck while the train was in motion, the whole train might have been burnt. This was an offence very commonly committed, no doubt, and when it was detected it



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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

was necessary for the company to take these steps so as to prevent other cases occurring, for, with petrol and other things being smuggled into the train, a very serious conflagration might occur.—William Ball, railway carrier, Penryn, spoke to receiving three parcels from defendant on the 29th May addressed to three people at Penzance.—Sidney Herbert Hoskin, parcel porter, at Truro, said he transferred the parcels from the Falmouth train to that for Penzance. He took one of the parcels mentioned across the platform, and was returning for the other two when he saw the corner of the first parcel smoking. He at once put out the fire and reported the matter.—Defendant: Don't you think the cause of that parcel taking fire was through your carelessness in throwing it on the platform?—Witness: No, they were handled carefully.—I could throw that parcel of matches down and it would not take fire.—I don't think so.—You men at Truro are very careless, and I have called the attention of the inspector to it.—On the contrary, these matches were handled very carefully.—It is not very serious as far as the damage goes, and it occurred on the platform. If you had not pitched them out it would not have mattered.—The Clerk: Then you would not have been found out, eh?—Defendant: These porters at Truro are very careless of parcels.—James Gale, stationmaster, Truro, stated that he detained the packages and sent for defendant. He told him he had violated the regulations of the company, and Eason said it was the first time he had done it. The parcels were opened, and two of them were found to contain two gross of matches.—Defendant: Don't you think the damage was brought about by your careless porters?—I decline to answer that question.—The Clerk: It would not matter if it was. The charge is of sending matches without giving notice. It is not a question of damages.—Eason: I admit that.—Mr. Gale: I decline to admit that parcels are roughly handled by my men. From my observation they are handled the same as at other stations—as carefully as they can possibly be.—Frederick Benton, detective-inspector, in the employ of the company, said the matter was put into his hands, and he came to Penryn to make inquiries. Defendant told him he was sorry he sent the goods contrary to the regulations. He made nothing out of it, but sent the goods to oblige his customers. He had done it before, but never would again, and he thought a caution from the company was all that was necessary.—Defendant said he was very sorry this had occurred. It should not happen again.—The Bench considered the case in private, and the Mayor said the charge was a serious one, and defendant had made himself liable to a fine of £20. But he was glad to say that the solicitor for the company had consented to a lower amount, and defendant would be fined £5, with 11s. 6d. costs. They hoped this would be a warning to him, because if a similar charge was brought against him in the future it would not be dealt with in this lenient manner.

## New Companies.

J. F. ASHTON, LTD.—Registered 15th July. Capital, £5,000, in £10 shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by J. F. Ashton and T. Ashton, at Wigan, as J. F. Ashton, and to carry on the business of tobacconists, wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and smokers' requisites, &c. No initial public issue.

## Obituary.

MR. JAMES GRAY, DYCE.—Mr. James Gray, Hillview, Dyce, died at Aberdeen, on July 17th, after a brief illness. To commercial men all over the north of Scotland he was well known as traveller for Messrs. Stephen Mitchell and Son, tobacco manufacturers, Glasgow, his general

intelligence, genial manner, and his pawky humour gaining for him many friends. In the affairs of Dyce he took a very keen interest, and became generally known in the district for many years as Provost of the place, resigning his leadership of the more public-spirited inhabitants only a few years ago. He was a member of the Dyce Parish Council. In the affairs of Dyce United Free Church he took a good deal of interest. Mr. Gray, who was 63 years of age, is survived by a widow and by a grown-up family of five sons and three daughters. One of the sons is a medical doctor, and one of the daughters, Miss Alice Gray, has made a name for herself in the musical world.

## Police.

GREAT THEFT OF CIGARS IN LIVERPOOL.—For about a month the Liverpool police have been anxious as to the whereabouts of a father and son, who, whilst in this city carried on a long firm swindle. Their special line of business appears to have been cigars, and it is stated that by a clever dodge they have succeeded in handling nearly 30,000 of such. Recently the Liverpool police received information from Dublin that the father was discovered, whereupon a police officer was despatched from the city to bring the man back.

"POPP-ED UP AGAIN."—Although a fortnight ago two summonses against Jacob Popp, tobacconist, for Sunday trading at High Wycombe contrary to the statute of Charles II., were dismissed at the local police court owing to the Bench being unable to agree as to the penalty to be imposed, two other summonses were issued, and these were made returnable for Saturday, July 25th. Defendant pleaded guilty, and a constable as usual detailed the number of customers he saw making purchases at different times during the two previous Sundays. It worked out at about one per minute all day. The Bench considered the case in private, and on their return, the Chairman (Alderman Vernon) said that as they had been unable to agree the prosecution must fail. Defendant: Thank you, gentlemen. Mr. Deacon (a magistrate): Ah, you may well say that. It is not English law, when a man pleads guilty, that he should get off because the magistrates cannot agree on his penalty.

PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT GAMING. THE LEEDS STIPENDIARY'S JUDGMENT.—Mr. C. M. Atkinson (the Leeds Stipendiary Magistrate) gave judgment on August 6th, in the case of Wm. Thompson, tobacconist, of 113, Park Lane, Leeds, who is charged with having used his shop for the purpose of unlawful gaming. Mr. Atter appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. S. Peckover for the defence. During a lengthy judgment the magistrate said that on the defendant's premises was an automatic machine which worked on the penny-in-the-slot system. Having placed a penny in the slot the operator pulled down a spring by means of a knob, and then suddenly released the knob. Thereupon the spring flew up and the penny was projected into one of five compartments. If in the course of its flight it found its way into either of two compartments the penny was returned to the sender; if it went into either of two other compartments it was retained in the machine, and was lost to the sender. If it fell into the centre compartment the operator received a ticket, for which he was entitled to receive 3d., either in goods or cash, at his option.—Mr. Atkinson held that the game as played on the defendant's premises amounted to unlawful gaming, and he imposed a fine of 10s. and costs. His Worship consented to state a case.

"CHEWING" PROVED EXPENSIVE.—For improperly importing some "Negro Head" tobacco in May last, C. Heiligenstein, tobacconist, of Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, was recently summoned to Marlborough





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"ARISTON," No. 6	- -	100's	50's	20's	
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## TRADE NEWS AND NOTES—continued.

Street.—Mr. Theodore H. Ward, solicitor, who prosecuted, said that the defendant imported from Germany a parcel of 9 lb. 9 oz. of "Negro Head" tobacco, a very strong black twist tobacco containing liquorice, and sometimes salt, which he at first declared was for his own private use. The records being searched, it was found that from the amount sent him over a certain period he would have to consume a pound a day of "this horrible stuff"—an impossibility. When he was told that he could not have the tobacco he asked that it should be sent on as merchandise, and "declared" it as such. He had thus, in making a false declaration at first, made himself liable to a penalty of £100.—The defendant, on oath, said the tobacco was for his own private use, and for two friends, who shared the cost. They chewed it.—Mr. Kennedy: Would three of you chew a pound a day?—The defendant: No, sir.—Mr. Kennedy: In February you and your friends had 18 lbs., and you would have to chew all night and all day to get rid of it.—Mr. Ward pointed out that the defendant had sold it to his friends, though he may not have made a profit.—Mr. Kennedy: As indulgence is allowed by the Customs there seems to be nothing but a mere technical offence. Pay 5s., with 21s. costs; and in future you must chew your own tobacco.

## Public Companies.

BRYANT & MAY.—The report of Bryant & May, Ltd., for the year ended 30th June last, to be submitted at the meeting on the 6th prox., states that net profits during the year, added to the balance brought forward from last account, after providing for interest on debentures, directors' remuneration, expenses of management, maintenance of premises, plant and machinery, and all other expenses, amount to £100,617. From this has to be deducted interim dividends on preferred shares at the rate of 7s. per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1902, and on deferred shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the same period, leaving available for distribution £57,017. The directors recommend a dividend on deferred shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; to write off balance of expenses of issue of debentures, after crediting amount of premiums received, £2,000; and to carry forward to next account £12,318. The issue of £100,000 debentures, part of £250,000 authorised at the last annual meeting was made in February last, the issue price being £102 and the rate of interest 4 per cent. The balance of £150,000 will be issued as and when the company may require the money. The development of the Californian pine lands and works in connection therewith is being pushed forward, considerable progress having already been made with the railroad. It is expected the mills will be erected and running in the spring of next year. The amount expended by this company up to 30th June last was £86,369, the same amount having also been expended by the Diamond Match Company, of Illinois, U.S.A., who are joint (half) partners with this company in the venture.

## DEXTER'S NEW FACTORY.

MESSRS. R. I. DEXTER & SONS, Ltd., Nottingham, have issued the following circular to the trade:—

July 13th, 1903.

"Dear Sir,—We have pleasure in informing you that we have moved the Nottingham branch of our business into the handsome and spacious new factory we have

recently built fronting on the Queen's Bridge Road in this city.

"The building has been specially designed for the purpose of carrying on the business of cigar manufacturing, and is in all respects a model factory, combining as it does the ample spacing so necessary to the efficient working of every department, with the most up-to-date working sanitary arrangements, thereby ensuring the production of our goods under absolutely hygienic conditions.

"We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for the kind patronage with which we have been favoured in the past, and trust that the very pleasant and cordial relations that have characterised our business transactions together may long continue. It will always be our endeavour to give you the greatest possible satisfaction with the goods we have the pleasure of supplying to you, and we confidently hope that our account with you will be a large and increasing one.

"It will afford us the greatest pleasure to show you round our new premises any time you find it convenient to pay us a visit, and trusting to see you soon, we are, yours very truly,

"R. I. DEXTER & SONS, LTD."

ANTI-FLAG ADVERTISING LAW.—We congratulate the New York Legislature on the recent statute, of which the text is as follows:—"Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement, of any nature, upon any flag, standard, colour or ensign of the United States, or State flag of this State or ensign, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, colour, or ensign, upon which shall be printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature, or who shall expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in possession for sale, or to give away, or for use for any other purpose, any article, or substance being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle of merchandise upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, colour, or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish, the article or substance on which so placed, or who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, colour, or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The words flag, standard, colour, or ensign as used in this subdivision or section shall include any flag, standard, colour, ensign, or any picture or representation of either thereof made of any substance, or represented on any substance, and of any size, evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colour, or ensign of the United States of America, or a picture or a representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colours, the stars, and the stripes in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same, without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colours, standard, or ensign of the United States of America. This subdivision and section shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States of America or by the United States army and navy regulations, nor shall it be construed to apply to a newspaper, periodical, book, pamphlet, circular, certificate, diploma, warrant, book, mission of appointment to office, ornamental picture, article of jewelry, or stationery for use in correspondence, on any of which shall be printed, painted, or placed, said flag, disconnected from any advertisement."



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98, Leith Street, and 102, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, wrote  
July 10th, 1903, a few days after placing first order:—

“I am pleased to say the **MARSŪMAS** I got from you last month have gone splendidly. I have not had a Brand of Cigars for over 10 years that have done so well in the same time. Kindly send on at your earliest another lot of 10,000 **MARSŪMAS** as follows. . . . .”

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## From the "London Gazette."

### Receiving Orders.

ASHWORTH, THOMAS, tobacconist, late 20, Henshaw Street, Oldham. Date of order, July 2nd, 1903.

HARDY, ERNEST WILLIAM, tobacconist, &c., 58, Goose Gate, Nottingham. Date of order, July 17th, 1903.

HORNER, MILES, tobacconist, &c., 166, Ber Street, Norwich. Date of order, July 1st, 1903.

JARVIS, JOHN HERBERT, tobacconist, &c., 45, Carr Street, Ipswich. Date of order, July 2nd, 1903.

LEE, REUBEN, tobacconist, &c., 79, Bath Street, Ilkeston. Date of order, July 7th, 1903.

MARTIN, CHARLES WILLIAM, tobacconist, &c., 104, Marmion Road, Southsea. Date of order, July 4th, 1903.

NADEL, ALEXANDER, tobacconist, 1, Adelaide Street Strand, W.C. Date of order, July 13th, 1903.

REYNOLDS, HENRY, tobacconist, 12, Bedminster Causeway, Bristol. Date of order, July 2nd, 1903.

SAMUELSON, BERTHA (trading as H. Samuelson and Co.), tobacconist, &c., 41, Nevill Street, Southport. Date of order, July 13th, 1903.

SILVER, SOLOMON (trading as Ashton Brothers), tobacconist, 330, Hackney Road, N.E. Date of order, July 2nd, 1903.

TAYLOR, JOHN, tobacconist, &c., 392, Moseley Road, Birmingham. Date of order, June 29th, 1903.

BURT, HARRY, tobacconist and carpenter, 146, Queen's Road, Hastings. Date of order, August 6th, 1903.

MELMER, CHARLES EDWARD, tobacconist, 196, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. Date of order, August 5th, 1903.

RATHMELL, TOM, tobacconist and newsagent, 9, New Street, Honley, Huddersfield. Date of order, August 8th, 1903.

THOMAS, HENRY WM., stationer and tobacconist, 30, Hannah Street, Porth, Glamorganshire. Date of order, August 6th, 1903.

### Appointment of Trustee.

SAMUELSON, BERTHA (trading as H. Samuelson and Co.), cigar importer and tobacconist, 41, Nevill Street, Southport. Trustee, Thomas Henry Crane, 211, Lord Street, Southport. Date of appointment, July 31st, 1903.

### Notices of Release of Trustees.

PALMER, ALBERT EDWARD (trading as A. E. Palmer & Co.), tobacco, &c., merchant, late 28, Tamworth Street, Hulme, Manchester. Trustee, C. J. Dibb, Official Receiver, Byrom Street, Manchester. June 29th, 1903.

STERN, HENRY LEO, cigar importer, &c., 128, Princes Road, late 1 and 2, Brockley Buildings, and 55, South John Street, Liverpool. Trustee, T. Tranter, May Buildings, 51, North John Street, Liverpool. June 25th, 1903.

TOTTEN, WILLIAM ALFRED, tobacconist, &c., Market Street, Llanelly, Carmarthen. Trustee, J. F. Harvey, 4 and 5, Goat Street, Swansea. June 25th, 1903.

VANSTONE, DOUGLAS HENRY, tobacconist, &c., 16 and 17, Glebe Street, Penarth, Glam. Trustee, G. David, Official Receiver, 117, St. Mary Street, Cardiff. June 12th, 1903.

### Adjudications.

ASHWORTH, THOMAS, tobacconist, late 20, Henshaw Street, Oldham. Date of order, July 2nd, 1903.

CASSEY, JOHN, tobacconist, &c., 1, Chichester Terrace, Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W. Date of order, June 29th, 1903.

HARDY, ERNEST WILLIAM, tobacconist, &c., 58, Goose Gate, Nottingham. Date of order, July 17th, 1903.

HORNER, MILES, tobacconist, &c., 166, Ber Street, Norwich. Date of order, July 1st, 1903.

JARVIS, JOHN HERBERT, tobacconist, &c., 45, Carr Street, Ipswich. Date of order, July 2nd, 1903.

LEE, REUBEN, tobacconist, &c., 79, Bath Street, Ilkeston. Date of order, July 7th, 1903.

MARTIN, CHARLES WM, tobacconist, &c., 104, Marmion Road, Southsea. Date of order, July 4th, 1903.

NADEL, ALEXANDER, tobacconist, 1, Adelaide Street, Strand, W.C. Date of order, July 13th, 1903.

REYNOLDS, HENRY, tobacconist, 12, Bedminster Causeway, Bristol. Date of order, July 9th, 1903.

SAMUELSON, BERTHA (trading as H. Samuelson and Co.), tobacconist, &c., 41, Nevill Street, Southport. Date of order, July 13th, 1903.

SILVER, SOLOMON (trading as Ashton Brothers),

tobacconist, 330, Hackney Road, N.E. Date of order, July 17th, 1903.

TAYLOR, JOHN, tobacconist, &c., 392, Moseley Road, Birmingham. Date of order, July 3rd, 1903.

BURT, HARRY, tobacconist and carpenter, 146, Queen's Road, Hastings. Date of order, August 6th, 1903.

RATHMELL, TOM, tobacconist and newsagent, 9, New Street, Honley, Huddersfield. Date of order, August 8th, 1903.

THOMAS, HENRY WILLIAM, stationer and tobacconist, 30, Hannah Street, Porth, Glamorganshire. Date of order, August 6th, 1903.

### First Meetings and Public Examinations.

HARDY, ERNEST WILLIAM, tobacconist, 58, Goose Gate, Nottingham. Public examination, County Court-house, St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham, August 7th, 1903, at 10.30 a.m.

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"La Nikle," 1d. Rothschild Cigar.

"Zealandia," 2d. " "

"British Pluck," Dark Flaked Virginia.

"Sportsman," " " "

"Glossy," Gold Flake Honey Dew.

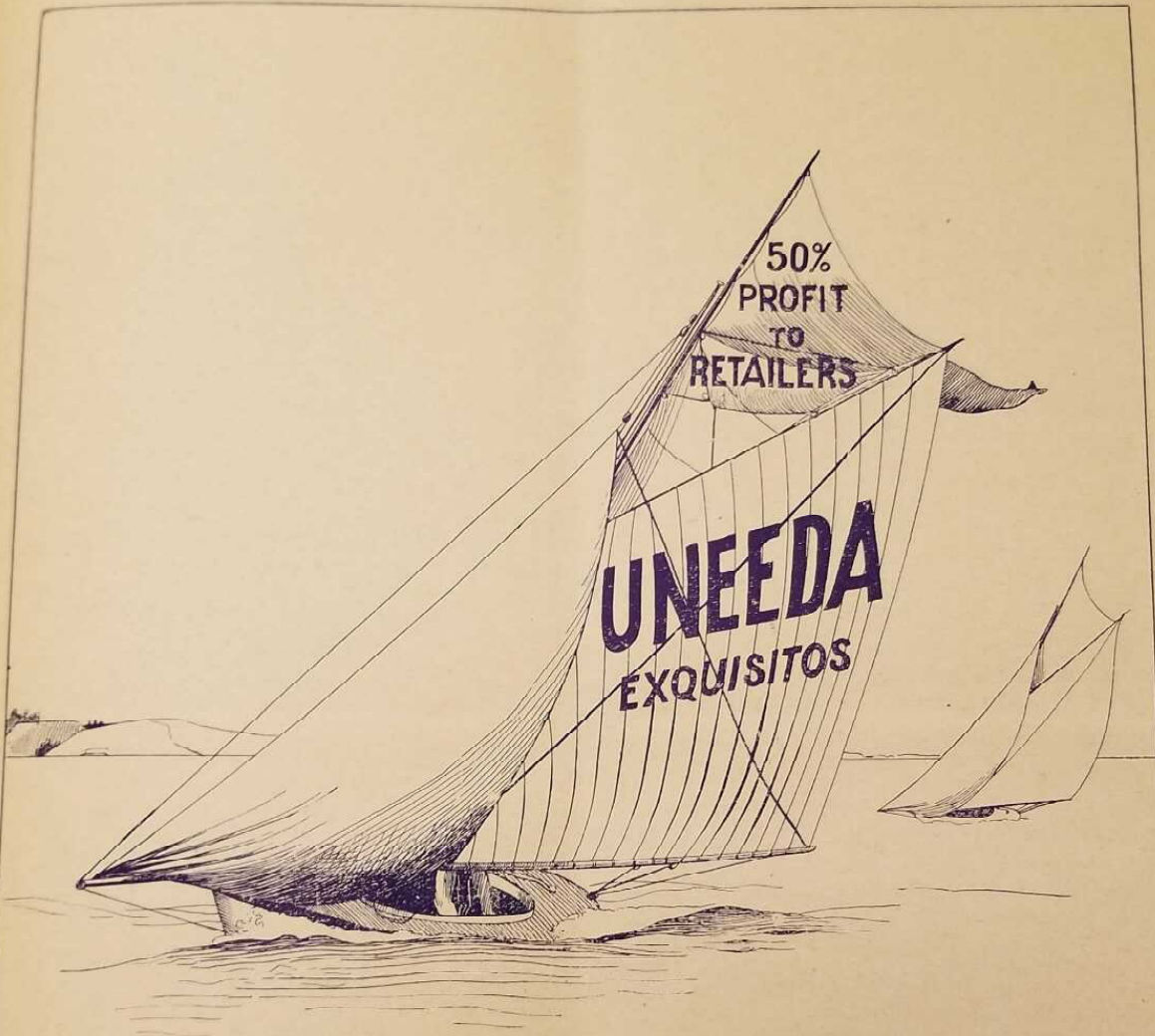
"My Sweet," Mixture.

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HORNER, MILES, tobacconist, 166, Ber Street, Norwich. Public examination, Shire Hall, Norwich, July 22nd, 1903, at 11 a.m.

JARVIS, JOHN HERBERT, tobacconist, 45, Carr Street, Ipswich. Public examination, Shire Hall, St. Helens, Ipswich, August 7th, 1903, at 10.30 a.m.

LEE, REUBEN, tobacconist, 79, Bath Street, Ilkeston. Public examination, Court-house, 20, St. Peter's Church-yard, Derby, August 11th, 1903, at 11 a.m.

MARTIN, CHARLES WILLIAM, tobacconist, &c., 104, Marmion Road, Southsea, Hants. Public examination, Court-house, St. Thomas's Street, Portsmouth, July 27th, 1903, at 11.30 a.m.

NADEL, ALEXANDER, tobacconist, late 1, Adelaide Street, Strand, W.C. Public examination, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., September 8th, 1903, at 11 a.m.

REYNOLDS, HENRY, tobacconist, 12, Bedminster Causeway, Bristol. Public examination, Guildhall, Bristol, August 7th, 1903, at 12 noon.

SAMUELSON, BERTHA (trading as H. Samuelson and Co.), tobacconist, &c., 41, Nevill Street, Southport. Public examination, Court-house, Government Buildings, Victoria Street, Liverpool, August 5th, 1903, at 11 a.m.

SILVER, SOLOMON (trading as Ashton Brothers), tobacconist, 330, Hackney Road, N.E. Public examination, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., August 25th, 1903, at 12 noon.

TAYLOR, JOHN, tobacconist, &c., 392, Moseley Road, Birmingham. Public examination, County Court, Birmingham, September 7th, 1903, at 2 p.m.

#### Order made on Application for Discharge.

HODGSON, GEORGE WILLIAM JAMES, cigarette manufacturer, 6, Shepherd's Place, Upper Brook Street, W. Discharge suspended for two years. June 11th, 1903.

#### Notices of Intended Dividends.

SEAMAN, JOHN, tobacconist, late 564, Fulham Road, S.W. Last day for proofs, August 5th, 1903. Trustee, E. S. Grey, Official Receiver, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

TAYLOR, JOSHUA, tobacconist, &c., Buckle Lane, Normanton. Last day for proofs, July 25th, 1903. Trustee, J. B. Ottley, Official Receiver, 6, Bond Terrace, Wakefield.

#### Notices of Dividends.

MORRISON, JOSEPH, tobacconist, &c., 61, Corporation Road, Middlesbrough. First and final, of 7s. 6d., at the Official Receiver's, 8, Albert Road, Middlesbrough, on July 21st, 1903.

NICHOLS, DAVID, tobacconist, &c., 131A, Yorkshire Street, and 11, The Walk, Rochdale. First and final, of 3s. 4d., at William Denton's, 7, Sweeting Street, Liverpool, on August 7th, 1903.

PAULTON, ALBERT HENRY, late tobacconist, 103, Stafford Road, and 7, Princess Street, Wolverhampton. First and final, of 1s. 5d., at the Official Receiver's, Wolverhampton, on July 13th, 1903.

SCHOTEL, GERARD ADRIANUS JACOB, cigar importer, 93, Aldersgate Street, E.C. Supplemental, of  $\frac{1}{3}$ d., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., on any day (except Saturday), between 11 and 2.

HOLDEN, THOMAS, tobacconist, 9, Princess Street, Bury, Lancashire. First and final of 5s. 1d. in the pound payable at the Official Receiver's Office, 19, Exchange Street, Bolton, on August 6th, 1903.

MCCAULEY, JAMES, tobacconist, 70, Scotch Street, Carlisle. First and final of 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound payable at Official Receiver's Office, 34, Fisher Street, Carlisle, on August 17th, 1903.

GREGORY, JOHN HENRY, Uppingham, Rutland, hairdresser and tobacconist. First and final of 1s. 6d. in the pound payable at Official Receiver's Office, 1, Berridge Street, Leicester.

#### Partnerships Dissolved.

EVANS & WARREN, tobacconists, 79, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, so far as regards Walter John Evans, who retires; Adelaide Evans and Frank Warren will continue the business.

FRUMIN & Co., wholesale and retail tobacconists, 16, Longmore Street, Birmingham.

HIRSCH, JOSEPH, ECK & Co., cigarette merchants, &c., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; Joseph Hirsch will carry on the business alone.

KERR, ROBERT & SON, tobacco merchants, 19, Hanover Street, Liverpool; Thomas Clark Bewsher and George Egerton Pearch will carry on the business.

NOPS & HOWARD, cigar importers, Corporation Street, Birmingham; Heber Edwin Howard and George Henry Dale will carry on the business under the name of the Princeba Cigar Company.

MESSRS. J. DURDIN, tobacconists, 31, Church Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.

## In the Matter of—

E. T. POLLARD, late cigarette manufacturer.—The bankrupt, Edward Thomas Pollard, who failed in February, 1900, had carried on business in Fetter Lane. He last month applied to Mr. Registrar Brougham for an order of discharge. It was reported that the liabilities amounted to £600 16s. 3d., and that the assets, estimated to produce £21,452 8s., had realised £750 only. Dividends amounting to 17s. in the pound had been paid to the creditors. The bankrupt, who was an American subject, and an engineer by profession, stated that he came to this country in 1894 in order to sell and exploit a patent for the manufacture of certain cigarette-making machines. In about September, 1897, he began business as a cigarette manufacturer at 4 and 5, Gough Square, with a capital of £3,516, and at Christmas, 1898, he removed to Fetter Lane. The business, however, in consequence of large losses on trading, contracts, and experiments, was a failure, and it was sold in 1899 to a limited company. The bankrupt's failure was partly brought about by litigation, in which he was unsuccessful. The only offence reported by the Official Receiver was that the bankrupt had omitted to keep proper books of account. Mr. Dowse appeared in support of the application, and Mr. Egerton S. Grey attended as the Official Receiver. His Honour granted the bankrupt his immediate order of discharge, subject to a judgment for £5 being entered up against him with his consent.

BERTHA SAMUELSON.—A meeting of the creditors of Bertha Samuelson, who carried on business as a cigar importer and tobacconist at 41, Nevill Street, Southport, was held on July 27th at the offices of the Official Receiver, Victoria Street, Liverpool. Mr. W. G. Williams, the Deputy Official Receiver, reported that the gross liabilities amounted to £3,741 17s., of which £3,564 6s. 6d. was expected to rank for dividend. There were 51 unsecured creditors. After deducting preferential claims amounting to £61, the available assets were returned at £1,975 15s. 10d., the deficiency thus being £1,588 10s. 8d. Mr. Williams added that the debtor took over the business on the death of her husband fourteen years ago, and at that time it was said to be only solvent and nothing more. During the last two years the debtor's turnover had been about £4,000 per annum. He understood the debtor had no offer to make to the creditors. Mr. Thos. Henry Crane, chartered accountant, Lord Street, Southport, was appointed trustee of the estate, with a committee of inspection.



# SINGLETON & COLE, Ltd., v. THE TOBACCO TRADE.

What is the chief cause of non-success and failures in the Tobacco Trade?

Over-buying and consequent bad stock.

Over-buying and loss of discounts through not being able to pay promptly. Loss of discounts means shrinkage of profits, and this, combined with oftentimes increasing expenses, means **FAILURE**.

## Our "MIXED PARCEL SYSTEM"

is the great remedy for the above-mentioned. We supply "everything" a Tobacconist requires, whether in Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., also **every known make** of Proprietary Goods. Customers can buy small quantities and often, thus being able to stock almost an endless variety of Goods, and which is of the utmost importance, to hand it to the smoker, fresh, sweet, and in perfect smoking condition.

With the special facilities we possess, as the result of long experience, we know exactly what is required, and how to supply it upon the best possible terms to the Trade.

## Our £5 MIXED PARCELS

carry with them the best discounts and are "free delivered."

**Our NEW PRICE LIST** will soon be ready. It will contain upwards of 500 pages of all trade matter (and no advertisements). It will be a unique production, far out-shining anything we have previously issued. Send early for a copy, and mark the application "NEW PRICE LIST," and it will be sent as soon as possible.

We have just completed very extensive additions to our warehouse, which was rendered imperative by the progress of our increasing business.

We wish to draw your special attention to our

## FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Owing to our large purchasing powers, we are able to offer the pick of the market, and at prices, combined with quality, which simply defy competition.

We employ highly-skilled pipemakers, and supply at the shortest notice any Specialities required, also all trade repairs receive special and prompt attention. We do all our own silver-mounting and engraving. Inscription Plates for presentation purposes promptly attended to. Shop and window fittings stocked, and we always have a large variety to select from.

In addition to being General Distributors, we possess a model factory, replete with the most modern machinery in all departments. We are therefore in an exceptional position for manufacturing every class of loose and hard Tobaccos, also Cigars and Cigarettes, which, for quality, workmanship, finish, and price are unequalled.

We import Cigars from all Cigar producing countries, and always keep a very large duty-paid stock of all the leading lines in Havanas, Mexicans, &c., &c., in good condition and ready for immediate use.

To assist our customers where required, we are prepared to produce "Special Brands," with reserved labels, either in Tobaccos, Cigars, or Cigarettes.

In conclusion, we study neither time nor trouble, and our very best endeavours are always used to try and benefit our clients and put them upon a sound and healthy basis, which cannot help but bring success, and your prosperity leads to ours.

# SINGLETON & COLE, Ltd., 11-16, Cannon St., BIRMINGHAM.

Telegrams:—Singleton, Birmingham.

Telephone:—1144.

Distributing Depots:—Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, and Walsall.

Factory:—Shrewsbury.



WM. MOORE, lodging-house keeper, tobacconist and newsagent, 300, London Road, South Lowestoft. Liabilities £490, assets £21 8s. 7d., deficiency £469 5s. According to the Official Receiver's report the bankrupt attributed his failure to heavy rent, bad trade, and bad seasons, and being unable to obtain a further overdraft from his bankers these proceedings were instituted by the debtor on his own behalf. The debtor commenced trading as a tobacconist, newsagent, and lodging-house keeper at Lowestoft in Christmas, 1898, with about £50 of borrowed capital from his father. The household furniture, which was removed to 54, Regent Road, Yarmouth, on 27th ult., was claimed by his wife, as it is stated she purchased it with money left her by her mother about eight years ago. No books or accounts had been kept. Of the unsecured liabilities £200 was in respect of money borrowed by the debtor from his father, and £150 bank overdraft. Debtor, cross-examined by the Official Receiver, said his father was a creditor to the extent of £290, and he owed the bank £150 odd, for which his father was guarantee. The money had been advanced by his father in loans of about £50 at a time, for which I.O.U.'s were given. In 1901 he took a lease of his place at £70 per year for 21 years, although he knew he was insolvent at that time. He thought he would be able the following year to make things right, but instead of that Lowestoft had gone back. He filed his petition on the advice of his solicitor because he found it would be impossible to go on. Before the petition was filed the furniture had been removed by his wife, who bought it for herself after her mother died.—By the Receiver—He was told to remove by the solicitor he consulted. The furniture was insured in his name, and the stock for £357, but he could not say how that amount was divided. His failure was due to bad trade and bad seasons, and the heavy rent on the house. Although the house was carried on by his wife, he discharged the liabilities on it.—By Mr. Blake—His wife only took 9s. for the whole season last year, and it was because of the lease the petition had been filed.

IN RE SLOBODINSKY EX PARTE E. C. MOORE.—Mr. Justice Wright heard the above case, which was an application by the trustee in bankruptcy of J. L. Slobodinsky for a declaration that the transfer to the J.L.S. Tobacco Company (Limited) of the leaseholds, businesses, contract, book debts, and other effects comprised in two agreements dated December 22nd, 1902, one made between the bankrupt of the one part and Mark Nevill of the other part, and the other made between Mark Nevill of the one part and the said company of the other part, was a device to defeat creditors, and was fraudulent, either under the Statute 13 of Eliz., cap. 5, or under Section 4 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883; and that the trustee was entitled to the said properties, businesses, and premises, as part of the property of the bankrupt, free from any incumbrance under or by virtue of the debentures issued by the said company. Mr. Reed, K.C., and Mr. Wace appeared for the trustee; Mr. E. C. Macnaghten, K.C., and Mr. Kenyon Parker appeared for the company; Mr. Montagu Lush, K.C., and Mr. Carrington appeared for Melinsky; Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., and Mr. Ward Coldridge appeared for Mark Nevill; Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Mr. E. Clayton appeared for debenture holders. The facts in this case have already been reported, but they may be summarised as follows:—Some ten years ago Mr. J. L. Slobodinsky started business with a very small capital under his own and in other names, and opened transactions with various wholesalers. In December last (up to which date his creditors had no idea of his intentions) the following letter, signed by Messrs. Raphael & Co., Mr. Slobodinsky's solicitors, was sent out:—"Gentlemen,—Mr. Slobodinsky, of 68, High Street, Whitechapel, who traded as the J.L.S. Tobacco Company, has requested us to place ourselves in communication with you and his other creditors. Mr. Slobodinsky has disposed of his business to a limited company, which has now been incorporated as the J.L.S. Tobacco Company, Ltd. This arrangement has for the moment somewhat

disorganised Mr. Slobodinsky's financial engagements, and we are compelled to ask your kind indulgence on behalf of our client for the time being. We understand that some rumours have been circulated as to Mr. Slobodinsky's financial position, but we hasten to assure you that Mr. Slobodinsky is perfectly solvent—in fact, the balance sheet taken out on December 16th, on the basis of which the business has been taken over by the limited company, shows a balance of £7,000. We think it right to give you this information in order to allay any alarm that might be felt. We have advised Mr. Slobodinsky that he ought to take his creditors into his confidence, and for this purpose we invite your attendance at a meeting on Friday, January 2nd, at Armfield's Hotel, when we will place the exact position before you." It appears that at this time the debtor owed £1,300, and practically no assets except some debentures and shares already mortgaged. The creditors proceeded to file a petition, and the matter was investigated, and it was then found that Mr. Slobodinsky had in October of 1902 arranged with a Mr. Mark Nevill to form his business into a company, Mr. Nevill agreeing to buy the various businesses controlled by the debtor and resell them to the company, for which service he was to receive £3,000 in debentures. In the meantime Mr. Slobodinsky proceeded to buy very largely, and during the last half of December, 1902, incurred liabilities of £7,000 for the purchase of stock. After various transactions with the shares and debentures, Mr. Slobodinsky remained the owner of £1,800 debentures and £22,000 in shares. He owed money to the bank, but this liability was taken over by the new company, and as security he pledged the whole of his shares and debentures, and also gave his solicitors a charge for their costs, thus practically leaving himself without assets to satisfy the creditors. Mr. Slobodinsky subsequently bought for £4,400, payable in cash or bills, a business carried on at 24, Minories, by Mr. Abraham Melinsky, and that gentleman got from the company £400 in cash and £4,000 debentures. The debtor continued to manage the businesses, and owed £13,000 eventually, to meet which he had an insurance policy value £20 and furniture worth a few pounds. In the result the learned Judge held that the debtor had clearly made the transfer with the intention of defrauding his creditors, and that the company must be held to have had notice of the fraud, subject to the rights of the debenture holders. Subsequently his Lordship decided that no imputation attached to Melinsky and that the £3,000 of debentures which he had received in exchange for his own business, which was included in the transfer to the company, constituted a valid charge upon the assets; but with regard to the debentures held by the other parties he was of opinion that their validity had not been established.

## THE OGDEN BONUS.

On July 25th the Lord Chief Justice gave his reserved judgment as to amount of damages awarded to the plaintiffs, Messrs. Telford and Nelson, in their successful action which was recently fully reported. His Lordship acted £70 to Nelson and £200 to Telford, and gave judgment for plaintiffs on claim with costs, and for defendants on counter-claim with costs. Stay of execution was granted.

## MARSŪMA CIGARS.

MR. TULLY, of 93, Leadenhall Street, E.C., has been appointed by the Havana Cigar Company, of Congleton, their sole representative for London and south of England for Marsūma cigars.

Our readers are referred to our advertising pages for an important announcement from MESSRS. SINGLETON AND COLE'S. The big Birmingham firm have largely increased their factories, and will shortly issue a new price list. Retailers should communicate with them for particulars of their "Mixed Parcel System."



# To all Retailers,

*whom it may concern,  
be it known, that*

## Unneedal

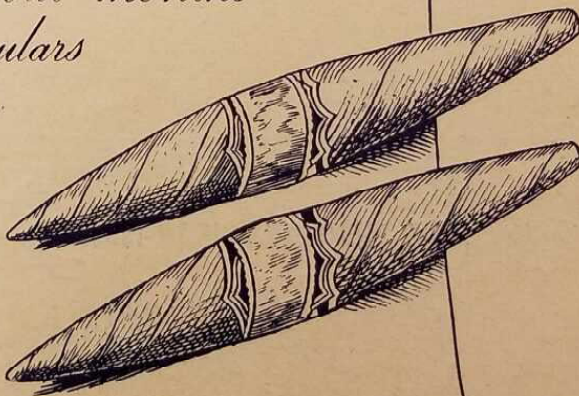
*bears the*

# Seal of Public Approval

*The output of Unneedals has increased twofold  
within the last four months*

*Samples and full particulars  
of the Manufacturers*

**Clarence Works**  
City Road, London & C.





## OPIUM SMOKING AT HOME.

THE *Lancet* is certainly an alarmist journal, valuable though it may be in many respects. The following, which we extract from *The Daily Express*, shows the latest sensational discovery our medical contemporary has made. We are inclined to think that great injustice has been done to Messrs. Gamble & Co.:—"What the *Lancet* terms 'a dangerous pamphlet' is being circulated freely by a firm of dispensing druggists—Messrs. Gamble & Co. The pamphlet contains a detailed description of a pipe supplied by the firm for opium smoking, together with minute directions for its use. The list of ailments for which the pipe is suggested comprises, among others, neuralgia, asthma, pneumonia, peritonitis, fatigue, and sleeplessness. The *Lancet* declares that the avowed object of the document is to encourage the use of opium by patients without any medical supervision, and in a seductive form, in which they are liable to lose sight of the fact that they are drugging themselves. When shown the indictment in the *Lancet* by an *Express* representative recently, Mr. Gamble indignantly denied the suggestion that people were encouraged in a vicious habit without any medical supervision. 'In a leaflet which we send out with each pipe,' said he, 'we strongly advise the patient to obtain the advice of a medical man specially conversant with the use of the opium pipe. The pipes were made by me,' added Mr. Gamble, 'under the direction of Dr. Thewdicome, formerly a well-known Kensington physician, who is now dead, and people recommended them to each other as "inhalers" for various complaints. I never recommended them personally, but merely sold the pipes when they were asked for. An authority on cancer has ordered them for his patients, but it is only quite recently that the demand for the pipes, which are three guineas each, has been great. This was due to the fact that a Mr. Elliot, of Kelso, discovered opium-smoking to be a preventive of sea-sickness, and in a letter to the *Scotsman* a few weeks ago he recommended my pipes. No one can get drunk or stupefied with these pipes. They are merely inhalers, and a well-known vocalist told me that he had smoked six pipes with no ill-effect. I shall pay no attention whatever to the demand of the *Lancet* to withdraw my pamphlets, and I will welcome a thorough investigation of the pipes from any medical man.'"

## CONDITION OF GERMAN CIGAR-MAKERS.

At the present day there are between 120,000 and 150,000 operatives engaged in the tobacco industry of Germany. In 1879 the duty that prevailed was 24 marks per 100 kilos of tobacco, against 85 marks as at present, for imported goods, regardless of quality. The home-grown tobacco in 1879 paid a duty of 4 marks, whereas 45 marks per kilo is paid at this date. Prominent political economists of the Fatherland are now proclaiming these enormously increased tariffs as being the cause of the present demoralisation as well as degradation of the cigar manufacturing industry of Germany, and attempting the further increase of duty in this direction that is just now threatening.

Hamburg and Bremen a few years ago were the busy marts where almost the entire cigar industry was concentrated. How changed the scene of later years! In his book entitled "The Condition of the Cigarmakers," Dr. Woerishoffer, Chief of Labour Inspection, informs his readers that the principal centre of this industry is at present located in the south of Germany. Speaking of Baden, he declares that these operatives earn so little as to be insufficient to purchase the barest living necessities. The work there is mostly done by the daughters of the petty

farmer, who attempt thereby to pay their parents for the meagrest board. The wages paid are 4.50 marks per 1,000, as compared with 6 marks paid in Altona (near Hamburg) for prison labour. Formerly 24 marks used to be paid per 1,000 in other localities where now the rate of 12 or even 9 marks prevails. For the most part, the Doctor declares, the active workers now consist of invalids, and a large percentage of cripples.

## POPULAR POPP.

UNDER the above heading *The People* for July 19th gives the following interesting account of Mr. Jacob Popp, who has been so frequently fined for Sunday trading:—High Wycombe, situated amongst some of the most picturesque scenery in Buckinghamshire, was once famous for its chairs; these have, metaphorically speaking, been sat upon by Popp. If the curious were to ask at the present time the man who pretends to know where most of the chairs were made, it's a bottle of gingerbeer to a cheap packet of cigarettes he would give a vacant sort of stare at his questioner, and reply, "He didn't know." But mention the effervescing Popp, who will keep his shop open on Sundays, and that name would at once suggest High Wycombe.

All the High Wycombeites enjoy Popp, with one solitary exception—gentle reader, let us speak of him with bated breath. It is the high constable. But—let the high constable be grateful—we of the greater world would never have heard of him if it had not been for Popp. If there is one thing that Popp enjoys it is being summoned, and the high constable, assisted by the Sabbatarian Act of that most facetious of monarchs, Charles II., has given Popp large doses of his particular enjoyment.

Mr. Jacob Popp has been summoned no less than 88 times—the 89th arrived last Saturday—but, as Mr. Popp was due in Switzerland, he sent his brother-in-law to answer for him. The hearing was somewhat farcical. The lynx-eyed P.C., who quoted the times of his observance with a wealth of figures worthy of an ABC Railway Guide, is much to be commended on the breadth of his answers. He was asked the age of the customers that resorted to the dreadful rendezvous of Popp. He looked at the toes of his boots, gazed at the ceiling, and then answered, "From nine to sixty." Oh, Popp, how could you tempt the young with your ice creams and the aged with your "bacca?" Well might your friend remark, in a voice chastened with sadness, that suggests the shade of the immortal Mr. Bumble, "There is no popp-ularity about it, I think it is a disgrace." But Popp had a fell design in mind. He told his brother-in-law to plead "guilty." This so astounded the bench that they promptly discharged him without any option.

We had a little talk with brother-in-law over the mild dissipation of two twopenny ice creams. Mr. Jacob Popp was "awa." "You see what we sell, papers, ice creams, gingerbeer, and tobacco. Mr. Jacob Ivanovitch Popp, who is now in Paris, is a Slavonian, who has seen some thirty summers. He is a courier, and speaks six languages." "Does he speak a seventh when he sees the High —?" "I cannot say. He might feel inspired. He has been eight years in High Wycombe, and, prior to coming here, was some two-and-a-half in Newmarket. He is married to a charming young Englishwoman, I am married to her sister. This business is a secondary matter with Mr. Popp. As to his career, it has been an adventurous one, especially since he arrived at High Wycombe, and he is firmly convinced of that saying in the Book of Truth, that 'The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.'"





FABRICANTES DE TABACOS

THIS CELEBRATED BRAND IS MADE IN THREE SIZES, viz. :—

Lords of England

*In 100's, 50's  
and 25's.*

*In 100's, 50's  
and 25's.*

Regalia Britannica

Princessas

*In 100's and  
50's.*

WHOLESALE ONLY, FROM THE MANUFACTURERS:—

**R. I. DEXTER & SONS, LTD.,**

**NOTTINGHAM.**



# THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Messrs. FRISHER BROS., of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., report as follows under date of 1st August, 1903—

We have to report a quiet business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month, mostly of a retail character.

The July Imports were—337 Hhds.; Deliveries 1,860 Hhds.; the present Stock being 32,690 Hhds., against 31,933 Hhds. in 1902; 36,201 Hhds. in 1901; 34,663 Hhds. in 1900; 25,445 Hhds. in 1899; 26,088 Hhds. in 1898, and 24,220 Hhds. in 1897.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—Have been dealt in to a moderate extent.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Generally the demand has been slack, but colony Strips have been inquired for. Some fair-sized parcels of Leafy have arrived.

OHIO.—Little on offer.  
CHINA.—Fair business doing.  
JAPAN.—Quiet.  
TURKEY.—In good demand. JAVA.—Some good parcels on offer.  
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	4d. @ 7d.
colony, and good to fine	8½d. ,, 1/2
Strips, common, middling and semi-bright	5d. ,, 10d.
colony, and good to fine	11d. ,, 1/4
Kentucky Leaf, common, middling	3¾d. ,, 5½d.
good and fine	7½d. ,, 9½d.
Strips, common, middling	4¾d. ,, 6½d.
good and fine	7d. ,, 11d.
Maryland and Ohio	,, 10d.
Negrohead and Cavendish—common and heated, middling	6d. ,, 1/6
to good, fine, bright and soft pressed	3d. ,, 6d.
Colombian	4d. ,, 10d.
Java	nominal
Turkey	5d. @ 9d.
Japan	4d. ,, 7d.
China	6d. ,, 5/-
Sumatra	10d. ,, 1/6
Latakia	3d. nom.
Paraguay	@ 5½d.
Greek	4d. ,, 1/3
German and Dutch	5d. ,, 2/6
Manilla	1/- ,, 5/-
Havana	1/3 ,, 3/6
Yara and Cuba	2/- ,, 40/-
Esmeralda	2/- ,, 4/-
Cigars	
Cheroots and Cigars, Manilla	

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended 30th June.

TOBACCO.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	—	3,321,774	1,937,934
Stemmed l „ other Countries	—	186,917	126,962
Total Imports	—	3,508,691	2,064,896
„ Home Consumption	—	4,597,251	5,098,022
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	—	1,483,997	1,601,954
Unstemmed l „ other Countries	—	618,582	621,703
Total Imports	—	2,102,579	1,623,657
„ Home Consumption	—	1,128,528	1,523,763
Total f from U.S.A.	1,802,636	4,805,771	2,938,988
Unmanufactured l „ other Countries	505,662	805,499	748,665
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,308,298	5,611,270	3,687,653
„ HOME CONSUMPTION	3,557,494	5,725,779	6,621,785

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, six months ended 30th June.

TOBACCO.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	—	20,302,910	18,721,108
Stemmed l „ other Countries	—	1,438,415	1,087,446
Total Imports	—	21,741,325	19,810,554
„ Home Consumption	—	31,423,874	30,424,086
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	—	7,807,500	9,489,284
Unstemmed l „ other Countries	—	3,724,664	3,230,605
Total Imports	—	11,532,164	12,719,889
„ Home Consumption	—	7,733,101	9,343,078
Total f from U.S.A.	24,451,054	28,110,410	28,210,392
Unmanufactured l „ other Countries	3,496,460	5,163,079	4,320,051
TOTAL IMPORTS	27,947,514	33,273,489	32,530,443
„ HOME CONSUMPTION	40,276,612	39,156,975	39,767,164

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, month ended 31st July.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	157,909,000	157,013,000	190,376,000
Manufactured and Snuff	1,862,000	2,460,000	3,282,000

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS FOR JULY, 1903:—

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negrohead and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba, and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Colombian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Algerian.	Porto Rico.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Various and South American.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	Cigars.	other sorts.
Stock, 23rd June, 1903	12198	5810	15886	284	44	1310	2066	2558	18699	530	306	14001	1010	225	21	4693	2367	4050	—	—	4331	1737	266	1990	101	408	2734	3571	
Landed since	169	3	106	—	59	147	63	41	2155	—	—	1101	53	—	—	1241	56	261	—	—	75	380	—	53	17	44	151	112	
Total Stock	12367	5813	15992	284	103	1457	2129	2599	20854	530	306	15102	1072	225	21	5934	2423	4311	—	—	4406	2117	266	2043	118	452	2885	3683	
Exported	21	5	104	—	—	197	—	—	5	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	1	12	—	0	—	10	33	
Bonded	277	98	336	1	7	3	131	90	910	40	—	596	47	8	—	98	96	560	—	—	161	466	—	31	5	24	84	148	
Duty Paid	685	155	156	13	2	63	—	2	185	5	—	166	32	1	—	73	25	78	—	—	77	14	—	8	—	1	26	14	
Deliveries	983	238	596	14	9	263	131	92	1100	34	—	931	79	9	—	171	249	638	—	—	239	492	—	48	5	25	120	195	
1903	11324	5555	15396	270	94	1194	1998	2507	19754	496	396	14771	1893	216	21	5761	2174	3673	—	—	4167	1625	266	1995	113	427	2765	3488	
1902	12250	3588	15606	370	86	1544	2793	2834	19576	708	406	13818	1935	231	8	4830	1770	5362	—	—	740	1821	267	2281	127	161	2622	3178	
1901	16162	6524	12282	1211	82	917	1658	2318	18853	37	394	11913	971	271	385	5103	654	5600	—	—	1263	1318	265	1773	281	100	1427	2754	
1900	16826	6327	10023	1284	223	1898	2179	1438	20241	100	418	11994	1029	350	403	697	2621	6501	—	—	1691	1457	265	1626	608	38	1100	2793	
1899	11917	6670	5267	1267	324	1006	2314	1037	19240	223	460	9475	1525	322	393	3138	4941	5025	—	—	6	2537	1554	265	1828	502	96	1407	2572
Imports from Jan. 1st to July 25th, 1903	2281	1343	134	8	80	1365	531	435	7283	125	—	7411	607	5	10	3473	812	2275	—	—	1448	3172	—	94	72	397	1031	1040	
„ „ „ „ 1902	2789	1038	1825	30	10	2796	637	808	6091	608	23	3943	1321	28	—	1363	2002	3989	—	—	89	4347	3	1027	85	196	1819	1664	
Increase 1903	—	305	—	—	70	—	—	—	292	—	—	3568	—	—	—	19	2110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	
Decrease	508	—	1691	22	—	1431	126	373	—	483	23	—	714	23	—	—	—	1190	1714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to July 24th, 1903	4115	1657	3475	45	44	1706	832	736	6954	253	11	6143	612	42	14	2750	852	4263	—	—	1499	3021	—	246	47	182	866	1142	
„ „ „ „ 1902	5217	1513	3558	28	58	2621	1034	630	6407	262	2	5775	480	32	6	984	765	3988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Increase 1903	—	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	457	—	9	368	132	10	8	1775	87	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Decrease	1092	—	83	—	14	815	202	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Entries have been received for — Hhds. — Cases, — Bales Tobacco, — Packages Manufactured Tobacco, and — Cases Cigars and Cigarettes.



# HIGHEST CLASS MIXTURE

(Medium Strength).

# "EXMOOR HUNT."

## EDWARDS, RINGER & BIGG,

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

### BRISTOL.

### RESULT OF JULY COMPETITION.

The Winner of last month's competition, in which the word "Application" was mis-spelt on page 211, was—

Miss Amelia Rapstone, Temple Gate, Bristol,

to whom a parcel of the Ardath Tobacco Co.'s Goods to the value of 20/- has been forwarded.

## Our Mis-spelt Advertisement Competition.

ALL SOLUTIONS MUST REACH US BY SEPTEMBER 6th, 1903.

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 September, 1903.

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:

Addressed as follows: {

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

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.

<b>ANASTASSIADIS</b> <i>Highest Class Turkish Cigarettes.</i> The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate.	<b>EXMOOR HUNT</b> <i>Highest Class Medium Strength Mixture.</i> Edwards, Ringer & Bigg, Ltd., Bristol.	<b>ISHERWOOD'S</b> <i>Choicest Egyptian Cigarettes.</i> Bartlett & Bickley, 17, Brook Street, London.	<b>STARRY QUEEN</b> R. I. Dexter & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.
<b>ARISTON</b> <i>Turkish Cigarettes, &amp;c.</i> B. Murattl, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitworth St., Manchester.	<b>FLOR DE MUNSHEE</b> <i>Indian Cigars.</i> John Caridi & Co., 5 & 6, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.	<b>KEY WEST</b> <i>(The Original &amp;c.)</i> R. I. Dexter & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.	<b>TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES</b> Adolph Elkin & Co., London.
<b>ASTHORE</b> <i>Cigarettes and Cigars.</i> J. H. Custance, Putney, S.W.	<b>FLOR DE SUMATRA</b> <i>Indian Cigars.</i> Jarrett Bros., 70 & 71, Bishopsgate St., London, E.C.	<b>LLOYD'S TOBACOS</b> <i>and Cigarettes.</i> R. Lloyd & Sons, London.	<b>TURKISH CIGARETTES</b> Teofani & Co., London. <i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i>
<b>BANDMASTER</b> <i>Special &amp;c. Packet Line.</i> Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	<b>FLOR DE VARZES</b> <i>Cigars.</i> R. I. Dexter, Nottingham.	<b>MARSUMA CIGARS</b> The Havanna Cigar Manufacturing Co., Havanna, near Congleton, England.	<b>TWO ROSES</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> J. Biggs & Son, Commercial St., London.
<b>CARLTON</b> <i>Tobacco.</i> Wm. Clarke & Son, Liverpool.	<b>GAINSBOROUGH</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	<b>MIXED PARCELS</b> Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate, London. <i>See special advt.</i>	<b>"UNEEDA CIGAR"</b> 50% Profit. SALMON & GLUCKSTEIN, LONDON.
<b>CARROLL'S FAR FAMED</b> <i>"Premier Coil."</i> P. J. Carroll & Co., Dundalk, Ireland.	<b>GENERAL SUPPLIES</b> Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham.	<b>MONASTERY</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Adkin & Sons, London.	<b>VAFIADIS</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Melbourne, Hart & Co., 19, Basinghall St., London, E.C.
<b>CHERRY-TIPPED</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Jacobi Bros. Ltd., 9 to 11, Wilson St., London.	<b>CODIVA</b> <i>Cigars and Cigarettes.</i> Avisss Bros. Ltd., London.	<b>MYRTLE GROVE</b> <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i> Taddy & Co., 45, Minories, London, E.	<b>VIKING</b> <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes</i> Lambert & Butler Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. Britain and Ireland) Ltd., Drury Lane, London, W.C.
<b>CIGARS</b> James Steel & Co., 78, Duke St., Liverpool.	<b>GOLD FLAKE</b> <i>Cigarettes and Tobacco.</i> W. D. & H. O. Wills, Ltd., London and Bristol.	<b>NAVY CUT</b> <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes.</i> John Player & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.	<b>WEST INDIAN PLANTERS</b> PLANTORES CIGARS IN PACKETS OF 8 EACH. A. Scheuch & Co., 103, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.
<b>COMMODORE</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> Adkin & Sons, London.	<b>GRAND CUT VIRGINIA</b> Godfrey Phillips & Co., London.	<b>PALM BRAND</b> <i>Cigarettes.</i> R. Lockyer & Co., 12, Bath Street, City Road, E.C.	<b>ZEMINDAR</b> <i>Mild Indian Cigars.</i> Jarrett Bros., 70 & 71, Bishopsgate St. Within, London.

## OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

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**FLOR DE MUNSHÉE**

(CIGARS and WHIFFS),

**The Perfection of Mild Indian Cigars.**

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5 & 6, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

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OF QUALITY.



**THE TWO FINEST LINES OF 2D. CIGARS**

ARE

**GODIVAS and PINKS OF PERFECTION.**

.....

WE SOLICIT your Orders for Samples.





# 'VIKING' NAVY CUT TOBACCO.

In three strengths—Mild, Medium, Full.

In 1-oz. decorated Tins and  
2-oz. and 4-oz. air-tight  
Tins.

# 'VIKING' NAVY CUT CIGARETTES.

Medium Strength.

In Packets of 10, air-tight  
Tins of 50, and decorated  
Tins of 100.



PRICES AND SHOW CARDS ON APPLICATION TO

# LAMBERT & BUTLER

BRANCH OF

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (Of Great Britain and Ireland) LTD.,

DRURY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

VOL. VIII., NO. 9, SEP  
"THE  
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