

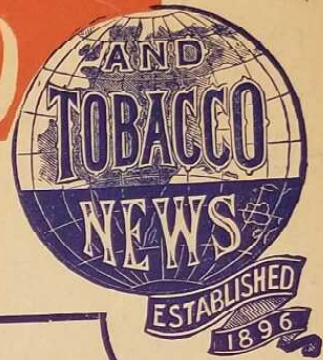
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Published on the 15th of every Month.



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A NEW LINE.

BISHOP'S MOVE.

In 1, 2, and 4 oz. Tins.

This Tobacco, although only recently introduced, is being eagerly taken up by Tobacconists, as it shows a full margin of **PROFIT** and **SELLS** quickly.

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THE NEW BRAND OF

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Richmond Bouquet
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IN PACKETS OF 20's.

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A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTE.

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T. P. & R. GOODBODY,
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The Cigarette World AND TOBACCO NEWS.

DECEMBER 15th, 1905.

All Communications to be addressed to Offices of "Cigarette World," 32, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.

Blocks should be sent direct to
Messrs. Chorley & Pickersgill, Ltd., The Electric Press, Leeds.

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.

"JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE."



APPLY we have no concern with party politics, and are not therefore called upon to pronounce our views as to the present situation, or to join in the present popular pastime of Cabinet making. We need not criticise Mr. Balfour's "great Cabinet trick," nor need we give details as to the programme likely to be put forward by his rival "for a few nights only." We are not going to offer any prizes for the nearest prediction as to the result of the forthcoming election, nor are we going to propound a series of questions which should be put to every Parliamentary candidate. All these points will no doubt be dealt with *ad nauseam* by the daily Press, and those of our readers who intend joining in the fray will have no difficulty in finding suitable opportunities. Nevertheless, entirely from the business point of view, we cry "a plague on both your houses," because trade will now be dislocated just at the time when there seemed a chance of steady progress.

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

TADDY & CO.,

Tobacco, Cigarette, and

Snuff Manufacturers,

and Cigar Importers.

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PACKET SHAGS, PACKET BIRD'S EYE, &C.

ROLL, TWIST, and CAKE TOBACCOS.

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

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A Well-known Fact.

The value of a business is not so much the
actual turn-over as the rate of profit on it.

MORRIS' ALUBIAN CHERROOTS, 2d. =
for 5.

25/- per 1,000 less discount.

The Alubian Cheroots are acknowledged to be the best PAYING,
SALEABLE goods on the Market.

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The French Cigarette Paper Co., 120, CAMBERWELL
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CIGARETTE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.



22 CARAT GUARANTEED GOLD TIPPED PAPERS, CORK TIPPED, AMBER TIPPED,
IMITATION GOLD TIPPED, ALUMINIUM TIPPED PAPERS,
MAIZE TIPS, STRAW TIPS, CORK TIPS, &c., &c. CIGARETTE BOXES AND LABELS.

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TOBACCONISTS' FANCY GOODS and SHOP FITTINGS.

MIXED PARCELS.

Every known brand at manufacturers' own list prices. Endless variety of
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Opening orders a speciality. No shop complete without them!

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Branch Distributing Depots—LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, WOLVERHAMPTON, WALSALL.

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Under
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Our Smoking Mixture.

Under the heading of cigarettes, which weigh up to 2½ lb. per 1,000, the number imported last year into New Zealand was 97,501,839. They had to pay duty amounting to 485,314 2s. 9d. There was also imported 13,788 oz. of cigarettes, which weigh over 2½ lbs. per 1,000.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION MATCHES A DAY.—It is estimated that the United Kingdom manages to consume 500,000,000 of matches a day, which comes out at about twelve for every man, woman, and child. Smokers probably account for the greater number, so that they will be interested to know that about ninety tons of wood are used up in the form of matches every day, or about 35,000 tons a year. If one day's consumption of matches were placed end to end, they would extend for a distance of about 15,000 miles. Sweden and Norway, where matches are made in enormous quantities, export over 25,000 tons of wooden matches every year. In France, where the tax on matches averages fourpence per inhabitant, the consumption is comparatively small.

PIPE-SMOKING RECORD.—The pipe-smoking competition, organised by the "Vlaamsche Pifpenrookers" at Laeken, has been won by M. Kos, whose performance, says the *Petit Bleu*, constitutes a record. He succeeded in keeping alight his pipe, charged with four grammes of tobacco, for three hours and seven minutes. One of the champion smokers, interviewed as to the object of the competition, said that it was constituted in order to combat the use of tobacco. "By smoking slowly," he added, "we get all the pleasure that tobacco can give. Besides, we do not absorb the nicotine, which has time to get lodged in the pores of the pipe before arriving at our lips." There is in Belgium a federation of smoking societies. The Laeken society numbers hundreds of members; but the strongest societies are at Bruges and the Louvière. A contest will shortly take place between three smokers from the Laeken and three from the Bruges society.

HASHISH SMOKING IN EGYPT.—The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"The evils of hashish smoking in Egypt appear, notwithstanding the vigilance of the coastguard supervision, to be on the increase rather than the reverse. The consequences are lamentable as far as lunacy is concerned, for it is found that 75 per cent. of the cases of lunacy among the native population are directly caused by hashish smoking. The growth in insanity among the natives is, indeed, such as to outstrip the accommodation provided by the Government lunatic asylum at Abbassieh, although the latter contains no fewer than 1,500 patients. A portion of the military hospital contiguous to it is being utilised for the purpose of enlarging the asylum, while further measures are deemed necessary for the early erection of a provincial asylum in one of the central towns of the Delta. This work will probably be undertaken upon the return of Sir Horace Pinching, the Director-General of the Sanitary Administration."

SNUFF FOR WEAK LUNGS.—"Consumption is due to the decline of snuff-taking," said Mr. T. Heslop, at a meeting of the *Lanchester Guardians*. The other guardians present gave vent to a roar of laughter, but, undismayed, Mr. Heslop went on to elaborate this somewhat novel theory. "During the time it was a universal practice to take snuff consumption was an unknown disease," he said. "Consumption is a parasite on the lungs, and it can be killed by ground tobacco. I never knew a person who was in the habit of taking snuff being afflicted with consumption." The *Lanchester Guardians* went on laughing, and they have not finished laughing yet. Perhaps they would not have given vent to such merriment, however, had they

heard the views of a Harley Street specialist, who was interviewed recently by the *Daily Mirror*. "I will not go so far as to say that consumption can actually be prevented by snuff-taking," he said; "but I do not consider the theory one to be jeered at. Tobacco taken in any form is a disinfectant, and, moreover, the taking of snuff causes one to sneeze, and in this way to keep the air-passages perfectly free. If the air-passages are kept free the tendency to consumption is of necessity considerably lessened."

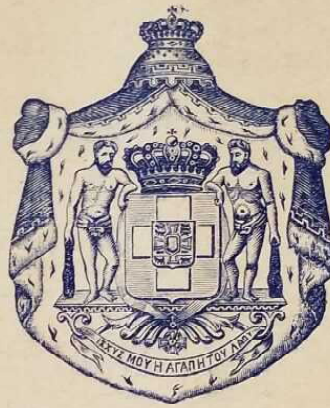
HIS LAST PIPE.—An old joiner, named Adolphe Duquesnes, has just lost his life in a tragic fashion. After dinner of an evening it was his custom to sit before a good fire and smoke his dearly-loved pipe, which he called Josephine. The pipe had an interesting history, and the old man never wearied of relating the story to anyone who cared to hear it. So greatly was he attached to Josephine that he gave his sons and daughters instructions to put his pipe in his coffin when he started on his long journey. The pipe had been given to him on the night of the battle of Gravelotte by his captain, who was mortally wounded by a Prussian shell. "Take my pipe, my brave Duquesnes," said the captain before he died, "and keep it in remembrance of me." Recently the old joiner was comfortably installed in his armchair as usual. His pipe was between his teeth, and he pulled lovingly at it. His work had been arduous that day, and after smoking placidly for a few minutes he fell asleep. A terrible pain awakened him. When he opened his eyes he found himself surrounded by flames. His clothes were on fire. The flames spread to the tablecloth and the curtains, and soon he was blinded by a thick smoke. The poor old fellow shouted for help, and the neighbours hurried to his assistance. They wrapped thick coverings round him and carried him into a chemist's shop. But he was horribly burnt, and a doctor who was summoned could hold out no hope of his life being saved. He was taken to Tenon Hospital in a dying condition, and soon his desire will doubtless be gratified. His pipe will be buried with him.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE LAND OF NICOTINE.—I think every man, woman, and child in Japan smokes, says a writer in a contemporary. This may be an exaggeration, especially as regards the children, but it is no exaggeration to say that smoking is as much a part of the everyday life of the people as eating or drinking, and it is indulged in by women with the same innocent nonchalant enjoyment as is exhibited by the men. It was a bit of a shock to me when I first came to Japan to come face to face with this fact before I had an opportunity to form any sort of impressions of the little woman in whom I was prepared to be so interested. I landed at Nagasaki, and almost immediately took a train for Moji, whence I was to go for a trip through the interior. It was early morning, and, being in the midst of the rainy season, everything was soggy damp. The first-class carriage into which I was shown was anything but first class; it was unclean and badly ventilated, and its only other occupants were two Japanese ladies and a man. The women had evidently just finished breakfasting in the car, and were now sitting on their feet upon the seat, absolutely enwrapped in clouds of the most evil-smelling smoke, which they puffed from long cigarettes. They were beautifully dressed in silk kimonos, and were undoubtedly gentlewomen. I knew that even then, when I had seen so few, and I must confess I was rather annoyed, because their daintiness seemed to be entirely destroyed. But after a residence of months I think I would rather see them smoke than not. They do it so daintily, so innocently, with such frank enjoyment, and so constantly, that it seems a very part of their quaint Jappiness.

Visit of the King of Greece.

B. MURATTI, SONS & CO. LTD.,

PURVEYORS
To the Royal Hellenic Court.



By Special Appointment
of H.M. The King of the Hellenes.

HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

His Excellency THE GREEK AMBASSADOR:

Windsor Castle, 18-11-1905.

Sir,—His Majesty the King has been pleased to grant you the title of Purveyor to the Royal Court. Please accept my congratulations.

(Signed) D. METAXAS, Ambassador.
D. B. Muratti, Esq., Manchester.

Muratti's celebrated ARISTON CIGARETTES have been smoked by His Majesty, who pronounced them "Excellent."

NEW BRAND—

ARISTON QUEENS (Exquisite Turkish Blend)

FOR REFINED TASTES.

100's, 50's, and 25's. To Retail at 5s. 6d. per 100; 3s. 0d. per 50; 1s. 6d. per 25.
Showing a Profit of over 30 per cent. to the Retailer.

The name "MURATTI" is a guarantee of quality. Purveyors to the French Regie.

B. MURATTI, SONS & CO. LIMITED,

Head Office and Factory—54, WHITWORTH STREET, MANCHESTER.
London Office and Sale Rooms—5, CREED LANE, E.C.
Branches at BERLIN, BRUSSELS, PARIS, and CONSTANTINOPLE.

Trade News and Notes.

At a sale of Napoleon relics at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms last month, the highest price paid was £72 for a snuff-box presented by the Emperor to the Queen of Naples.

TWO GUINEA CIGARS.—At a bazaar at West Ham on December 2nd, cigars, presented by the late Sir Henry Irving, with signature attached, were sold at two guineas each.

Among latest wills is the following:—Mr. ARTHUR JAMES HAMILTON WILLS (37), 51, Westbourne Terrace, W., and Warfield Park, Bracknell, Berks, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited, eldest son of Sir Frederick Wills, Bart.; gross value, £305,271 6s. 7d.

A GOOD MOVE.—Striking matches on shop fronts and shop windows in Accrington is to be stopped. The local Chamber of Trade has called the Town Council's attention to the serious and increasing damage done by the practice, and the latter body has instructed the Town Clerk and Chief Constable to draw up a notice warning the public. The police have been instructed to summon offenders.

SUNDAY TRADER'S 208 SUMMONSES.—Jacob Popp, tobacconist and confectioner, of High Wycombe, has just completed his fourth year of receiving summonses for offending against the Lord's Day Observance Act of Charles II. On December 5th he displayed the following notice in his window:—
"208. Finish of fourth year. J. I. Popp begs to thank all supporters in his struggle for fair play in the past four years, and asks for further support for, perhaps, another 40 years! Bigotry dies hard! All he wants is fair play, even in passive resistance!"

THE DUTY ON STRIPPED TOBACCO.—Mr. N. W. Helme, M.P., Lancaster, has presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a petition, signed by almost every manufacturer of twist tobacco in the kingdom, asking for the differential duty on stripped tobacco to be removed or redressed. Relying on the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on May 30th, and his promise to consider any representation made on the subject, he begs the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abolish the extra duty now charged. In reply the Chancellor of the Exchequer says he will give the subject careful consideration.

CIGARETTE WAR. BRITISH-AMERICAN COMPANY AND MANCHURIA MONOPOLY.—A war of rival cigarette manufacturers is now being carried on in Manchuria, the contending parties being the British-American Tobacco Company and the Japanese Tobacco Monopoly. The natives of Manchuria, both men and women, are inveterate cigarette smokers, and the trade in consequence is an exceedingly valuable one. Both the company and the monopoly are adopting extraordinary methods to push their different brands. The British-

American agents have covered the walls of Niuchwang with blood-red posters decorated with Chinese characters, describing the wonderful quality of the tobacco used. Not to be behindhand, the Japanese agents are giving away sample cigarettes attached to a neat card having Chinese and Japanese flags printed on the top, with real matches for flagstuffs and with miniature pictures of the boxes of their leading brands in pyramid form under the flags. Holes punched in the cards hold the match flagstuffs, and slits, also cut in the card, admit and hold the sample cigarette. At the Niuchwang headquarters of the monopoly the rush of Chinese coolies for these samples has been so great as to block traffic, while many of the Chinamen fought vigorously to obtain them. Among other things the Japanese agents declare that their cigarettes "administer life," "support the spirits," and "will cause the smoker to feel as if in a dream like unto the Mountain Wooshan." The British-American Company have Chinese linguists in charge of their campaign, while a house-to-house canvass, coupled with the giving away of samples and a highly-coloured poster display, constituted their plan of meeting the Japanese competition.—*Daily Mail.*

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



THE KHEDEVE OF EGYPT.

HORS CONCOURS. MEMBRES DU JURY. GRANDS PRIX
GOLD MEDALS, CROIX BIJOUX, CROIX
DIPLOMES D'HONNEURS, &c., &c.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM

TEOFANI & CO., LONDON.

Tel. Address—TEOFANI, LONDON. Tel. No. 2783 AVENUE.

Foreign.

PRICES OF ITALIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The *Bollettino Ufficiale*, of the Minister of Finance for September, contains a notice fixing the prices at which tobacco manufactured in Italy may be sold (a) for export, (b) for ships' stores. The *Bollettino* may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN MOROCCO.

An American citizen living at Tetuan has held a concession for the tobacco monopoly there for the last two years. On his contract expiring recently, the Governor of Tetuan took forcible possession of his house and all its contents, without giving any reason for the action. The American Minister immediately lodged a protest with Sid Mohamed el Torres (the Sultan's Foreign Minister at Tangier), who stated in reply that he would send to Tetuan to verify the charge. The Minister has demanded redress if the complaint proves to be well-founded.

CAPTURED ENGLISHMAN IN MACEDONIA. A VIGOROUS VICE-CONSUL.—Mr. Wills, the English official of the Tobacco Régie, who was captured some months ago by a Bulgarian band, has returned to Monastir. On his arrival a dispute arose between the Vali of Monastir and the agent of the British Consulate, Mr. Young. The Vali, instead of giving up Mr. Wills to the Consulate, ordered him to be brought under strong escort before himself. The Consul's agent, however, freed Mr. Wills by force, and gave the gendarmes who tried to prevent him several blows from his stick. The protest of the Vali, who personally interfered, was not regarded by Mr. Young. The Vali complained to the Inspector-General, Hilmi Pasha, and Mr. Young

reported the affair to the Embassy. Mr. Wills, who really had a piece of the lobe of his ear cut off, was not in a fit state to undergo examination, but Mr. Young wished him to be questioned as soon as possible, in order to prove that he was forcibly kidnapped, which the Vali denies.

TAXATION OF BEER AND TOBACCO IN GERMANY.—In an article on "New Imperial Taxes," the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—"In order to meet the Imperial requirement of the additional 220,000,000 marks to 230,000,000 marks (£11,000,000 to £11,500,000) which has to be raised, a series of fresh taxes is proposed, including an increase of the Excise duty on beer, which is estimated to yield over 60,000,000 marks (£3,000,000), and also a corresponding increase in the import duty on beer. Further, an increase is provided in the duties on raw tobacco according to weight, as also a considerably higher taxation of imported manufactured tobacco, particularly cigars. Home-grown tobacco will also be taxed considerably higher. In the case of cigarettes, the taxation of cigarette paper and a large increase of Excise duty are contemplated. The financial result of the increases in the Customs and Excise duties on tobacco and cigarettes is estimated at over 40,000,000 marks (£2,000,000).

RHODESIAN TOBACCO. HOW ITS CULTIVATION IS BEING EXTENDED.—The most interesting reference made by Mr. Edward Flux at a recent meeting of the Tati Concessions, was to the report of the Resident General Manager, who wrote that the Concession had a climate and soil remarkably favourable for the profitable growing of high grade tobacco. South Africa now bought, besides that grown in the country, about 2½ million pounds of tobacco yearly, mostly from England. There were few other articles which could make a better return. To encourage tobacco growing the British South Africa Tobacco Planting Company had been formed with a capital of £100,000 to acquire land in Rhodesia for the cultivation and curing of tobacco on a commercial basis. The estimated cost of tobacco production was £10 per acre, and the crop under proper cultivation should yield from 700 to 800 lbs. of tobacco per acre. The Transvaal Government were working with energy in this matter, and in Rhodesia the Government factories and purchasing depôts were to be arranged for at Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN RHODESIA.—The question of land settlement is occupying the close attention of the directors of the Chartered Company, and they have selected Mr. Charles D. Wise, a well-known agricultural authority and one of the leading estate managers in this country, to study the question locally and submit proposals for some form of land settlement suitable to Rhodesia. Mr. Wise recently sailed for South Africa. In connection with this question the tobacco industry assumes considerable importance, especially as the tobacco grown in Rhodesia from Turkish seed is stated to have already established a good reputation. Indeed, as to the agricultural position, Mr. Ross Townsend, Secretary for Agriculture, states that there has been a steady and marked progress in the agricultural development of the country. Last summer there were 948 holdings in occupation by Europeans, supporting a population of 1,187 Europeans and 5,288 natives and others. The area under cultivation at that date was approximately 32,000 acres. There has been an increase in the number of holdings occupied, and there has been at least 25 per cent. more land brought under cultivation during the present summer.

Law.

TOBACCO ACTION SETTLED.—A case of interest to the tobacco trade came before Mr. Justice Buckley in the Chancery Division on November 23rd, the plaintiffs being Godfrey Phillips & Sons, tobacco manufacturers, and the

defendants Messrs. R. Hodges & Son, tobacco retailers. The principal cause of action was the allegation against the defendants of having sold tobacco under the name of "Grand Cut," and other brands, the property of the plaintiffs, although the goods were not of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The deception was denied when the matter was first brought before the Courts, but ultimately the defendants consented to a perpetual injunction, to pay the costs of the action, to submit to an inquiry as to damages, or to pay £5 in full satisfaction. This offer was confirmed in court, by Mr. Martelli, counsel for the defendants, and was accepted by Mr. Astbury, K.C., on behalf of the plaintiffs.

DUBLIN CHANCERY DIVISION. THE KENNEDY ESTATE.—On November 21st, before the Master of the Rolls, in the Chancery Division, the matter of *Kenny v. Kennedy* came before the Court. Mr. E. A. Collins (instructed by Messrs. Casey & Clay), applied for an order for payment out to Mrs. Mary Corbet, of Spring Farm, Delgany, formerly the wife of James P. Kennedy, deceased, of a sum of £8,313 17s. 4d. and £52 15s. 7d., standing to the credit of the matter. The action was brought by Mrs. Lizzie Kenny, personal representative of Dr. Joseph Kenny, late of Rutland Square, Dublin, who died on the 9th April, 1900, and was trustee and executor of the will of James P. Kennedy, who died on the 6th May, 1888, against the defendant as executor of the will of Edward J. Kennedy. Edward Kennedy and James P. Kennedy carried on business in partnership in the tobacco works in Amiens Street, Dublin. The result of the action was that a sum of £7,500, representing the balance due by the estate of Edward Kennedy to the estate of James P. Kennedy, was paid into Court by the executors of Edward Kennedy. The administration suit was transferred to the Lord Chancellor's Court and consolidated with the minor matter of Edward Kennedy's children; but the fund, the subject matter of the application, remains under the control of the Master of the Rolls.—Mrs. Corbet, in her affidavit, filed in support of the application, stated that in the event of the fund being paid out to her she proposed to pay same to her son, Mr. Walter P. Kennedy, who has recently become qualified as an electrical engineer.—Mr. Philip White (instructed by Messrs. V. B. Dillon & Co.), on behalf of Mrs. Kenny, said he would consent to the fund being paid to Mr. Walter P. Kennedy, and asked that his costs be provided for.—Messrs. Scallan & Co. appeared for the defendant.—The Master of the Rolls said he was disposed to pay the fund to Walter P. Kennedy, but before doing so he would require a certificate that all the debts in connection with Edward Kennedy's estate had been paid.

WIDENING OF PICCADILLY.—Before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady last month was the case of *Notaras v. Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen of the City of Westminster*. By this action the plaintiff, who carried on business as a cigarette manufacturer at 30, Piccadilly, sought to restrain the defendants from acting upon a Notice to Treat for the whole of his premises, and the question to be determined was whether the defendants were entitled to give Notice to Treat for the whole, when only a portion was required for the actual widening of Piccadilly.—The plaintiff's case was that he held a lease of a portion of the premises 30, Piccadilly, of which there was three years unexpired. His premises were only nine feet wide where they fronted Piccadilly, but widened out towards Regent Street, and comprised a shop, smoking divan, and basement, in which was a cutting machine. In August, 1905, he was served with a notice under Michael Angelo Taylor's Act to Treat for the whole of his premises, but only 22 ft. 6 in. of the land would be thrown into the street. It was alleged that the reason that the defendants required the whole was that they had entered into agreements to sell the whole site to certain syndicates for the erection of an hotel, which it was proposed to erect upon the site of the old St. James's Hall and Restaurant.—The defendants denied that the Notice to Treat had any reference

to any agreements with syndicates or speculators, and alleged that the whole of the plaintiff's premises were required for the execution of the proposed widening works.

Mr. Lush, K.C., and Mr. Ashton Cross appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eric, K.C., and Mr. Methold for the defendant Council.—His Lordship was of opinion that the whole of the plaintiff's property was required for street improvement, though the whole would not be thrown into the street. The action was therefore dismissed, with costs.

LIBEL BY TELEGRAM. STOCKBROKER AND HIS CIGAR ACCOUNT.—In the City of London Court on November 27th, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., an action for libel was brought by Mr. Frank Marchant Miller, outside stockbroker, 17, Castellain Mansions, Maida Vale, against Mr. Lionel D. Benjamin, cigar merchant, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—The plaintiff, if appeared, purchased cigars worth £26 from the defendant. The plaintiff thought he would have three months' credit, but the defendant wanted cash, and as it was not forthcoming, he sent a telegram, saying:—"Take notice that unless your account is paid to-day warrant will be applied for obtaining goods under false pretences." The defendant said he sent the telegram on the spur of the moment. He did it to try to get his money, as he believed he would lose it. The plaintiff was introduced to him as a semi-millionaire. In cross-examination the defendant said he was formerly a foreign banker. His father left him a large legacy, but he lost all his money, and was, in fact, "the moth that singed his wings on the Exchange."—The judge thought the telegram was sent under great provocation, and assessed the damages at £15. The defendant would have judgment for £26 for the cigars. The object of the telegram, he said, was clearly a threat to get payment for the cigars.

A HOUSE-PURCHASE DISPUTE. CLAIM FOR RETURN OF DEPOSIT.—Wm. Howitt, cigar merchant, Leicester, sued Wm. Coulson, builder, Leicester, at the Leicester County Court, last month, for the return of money paid as a deposit on the intended purchase of a house in Wilberforce Road, amounting with interest to £50 19s. 5d.—Mr. C. B. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lawes (instructed by Mr. Harry Keites) for the defendant.—In his opening statement Mr. Marriott pointed out that plaintiff paid the deposit on the strength of an incorrect statement as to the accommodation of the house, and also contended that the cheque for £50, and the receipt given for it, did not constitute a valid contract, and that therefore the plaintiff was entitled to the return of his deposit. If it was held there was a contract, he contended that the bargain was a conditional one, and that the defendant was reasonably unsatisfied; further, he urged that there had been misrepresentation.—The plaintiff stated that he had been on friendly terms with the defendant. He met the defendant's son, Harry Coulson, at the West End Inn, in March or April last, and mentioned to him that he wanted to buy a house, and Coulson said he had one that would suit his requirements. Plaintiff did not see the house himself, but his wife went down with young Coulson to look at it, though she was not able to go inside. On May 22nd plaintiff saw the defendant himself, and he stated that he had a house in Wilberforce Road that would suit him, with the stable and coach-house, bath-room, hot and cold, good kitchen accommodation, and upstairs lavatory, which plaintiff stated he required. Defendant asked him to take his word that the house contained the desired accommodation, and said if it did not he could have his money back. Plaintiff gave defendant a cheque for £50 as a deposit on the £450 which he required for the house, and obtained a receipt for it. The next day plaintiff's wife went down and looked round the house, and in consequence of what she told him he went to see it himself. He found that there was no coach-house, no bath-room, no inside lavatory, and a kitchen and scullery combined. Plaintiff told defendant the house was not what he required, and defendant said he would make it all right for £30, but plaintiff did not agree

to that. Defendant also offered to build witness another house on the Narborough Road, and ignore the Wilberforce Road house entirely.—Cross-examined, plaintiff said he had been negotiating for the purchase of the house since February but had not seen it, though he knew whereabouts it was.—His Honour: I suppose the next house you buy will be in the moon.—Mrs. Howitt, corroborated and said defendant said he was willing to take the £50 paid on the Wilberforce Road house as part payment for the proposed new house on the Narborough Road, which, however, had not been started upon.—Mrs. Crossland, William Creasey, and Uriah G. Bennett, an architect, also gave corroborative evidence, the latter stating that Mr. Coulson told him he had agreed to build a house on the Narborough Road instead of the Wilberforce Road house.—For the defence Harry Coulson, son of the defendant, said he showed plaintiff the outside of the house on a day towards the end of March. In April plaintiff and his wife looked round the house, and nothing was said at that time as to what the house contained. Nothing was then said about buying the house, and it was about a month later when he was told the deposit had been paid. Plaintiff and his wife then visited the house again, and Mrs. Howitt said she must have a bath-room, and asked witness's father how much it would cost. He replied, "About £30." Other alterations were also agreed to for that sum.—Wm. Henry Walker, a land agent, stated that he went to visit the house on one occasion previous to the payment of the deposit with the plaintiff, and after looking over it he said he thought it would just suit him, and that he should buy it. This witness was severely cross-examined as to his career and qualification as a land agent and debt collector, and answered several questions very reluctantly. He was asked whether he had received any commission in respect to this transaction, and answered in the affirmative.—Mr. Marriott: How much?—Witness: I shall not tell you that.—Mr. Marriott put the question again, and the witness asked, "Am I obliged to answer that question?"—His Honour: It is a question which has to do entirely with this business.—Witness said he did not see why he should answer the question, but eventually admitted that he had had £3.—The defendant was called, and stated that plaintiff never asked whether there was a bath-room, lavatory upstairs, or coach-house.—Mr. Lawes: Did you say: "If you are not satisfied you can have your money back?"—Defendant: Not likely. I should not give it back if I once got it. Proceeding, defendant said plaintiff and his wife never made any complaints when they looked over the house; they only said they would like some alterations made. Nothing was said about taking one house in exchange for another.—Mr. Lawes, in addressing the Court for the defence, remarked that if what the plaintiff said was correct, he should think this was the first time in the history of the world a man had bought a house without seeing it. He thought the plaintiff had not made out a case, which really constituted a serious charge against a respectable tradesman.—His Honour reserved his decision.

OGDEN'S BONUS.—Last month, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Romer and Mathew, was heard the case of "Weinberg v. Ogden's (Limited)." It was an appeal of the plaintiff from an order of Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence at Chambers.—Mr. Lush, K.C. (with whom was Mr. Dunlop) said that this was one of many actions brought by tobaccoists who, as customers of Ogden's (Limited), had accepted the bonus scheme under which they were to receive a distribution of a fixed sum in proportion to their dealings with that company over a period of four years. Their Lordships would remember that the question had been decided in another case—"Nelson v. Ogden's (Limited)"—as to the continuing liability of the defendant company, who had sold their business and had pleaded that from the date of the sale their liability to make this distribution ceased. In the present case the plaintiff Weinberg had not himself signed the defendant company's circular letter that constituted the memorandum of agreement. A Mr. Slobodinsky, who carried on business as a retail

tobacconist, had duly signed, however, and there would have been no doubt that he would have been entitled to sue. He, however, had become bankrupt, and the whole of his business passed to the trustee in his bankruptcy. The business, which was carried on by the trustee as a going concern, was disposed of to the present plaintiff, and he claimed that as the ultimate assignee he was entitled to maintain the action.—Mr. Asquith, K.C., and Mr. F. E. Smith having submitted that under the assignment of the business the right to sue did not pass to the plaintiff, the Master of the Rolls gave judgment. Having stated the facts, His Lordship said the parties had chosen to raise a question of law which stood outside these facts altogether, and the Court had to deal with the case on the hypothesis that there was a good contract existing between Slobodinsky and the defendant company that would give him a right to sue for his unpaid share in the distribution of the sum agreed to be distributed, and damages for breach of that contract. The question, therefore, was narrowed down to this: Was the assignment to the plaintiff Weinberg such an assignment in law as enabled him to sue in place of Slobodinsky?—His Lordship then read the assignment by which shortly the trustee in the bankruptcy assigned to Weinberg the business, the business premises, and all the assets invested in the vendor as trustee, belonging to or appertaining to the business formerly carried on by Slobodinsky. In His Lordship's opinion it was absolutely clear that the purchaser was entitled to bring the action under the contract made between Slobodinsky and the company as the right to do so passed under the terms of the assignment to him as "belonging or appertaining to the business" he had purchased. The appeal would, therefore, be allowed.—The Lords Justices gave judgment to the same effect.—It was arranged that a second case in list, "Nathan and others v. Ogden's (Limited)," should be taken after Weinberg's case had been heard, and it was specially advanced and now came on for argument.—Mr. Asquith, K.C., who, with Mr. F. E. Smith, again represented the company, said this was an appeal by the defendant company, and the point was a very short one. It was this—whether certain cheques which had been given in payment of the second and final instalment were evidence of accord and satisfaction of the customer's claim. The circumstances in which the cheques were given were that the defendant company paid the first quarterly bonus of £50,000, and before the time for the second distribution arrived, they sold their business and went into voluntary liquidation. They paid the second bonus to each customer by means of a cheque upon a banker, which was signed by the defendants and the liquidator, the cheque being stated as sent as the customer's share of the second and final distribution.—The cheque was payable to the customer or order, and at the foot were these words:—"Received from Mr. Joseph Hood (liquidator of Ogden's, Limited) this cheque for 'the amount specified,' being my share of the second and final bonus distribution of the company." It had been decided against the company that the sale of their business did not get rid of their liability under the contract, but in the cases where customers had accepted cheques in this form and had signed and returned them, his submission was they had waived any right they might have for breach of the contract against the company.—Lord Justice Romer: Your contention is that this cheque was accepted as final payment of all claims.—Counsel: Yes. This preliminary point had been raised before a master, and he had ordered it to be tried by a judge in court. It came on for decision before Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, who held that the acceptance of the cheque did not preclude the customer bringing his action for damages. The company submitted that the view of the learned judge was wrong, and that the signing of the receipt by the customer ought to be treated as a waiver by him of any further claim against the company.—Without hearing Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Mr. Lush, K.C., and Mr. Dunlop for the plaintiff, the Master of the Rolls said he saw no reason for interfering with the decision of Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, who had

decided that the customer in such a case as the present was not estopped from bringing an action for damages if so advised.—The Lord Justices concurred, and the appeal of the company was dismissed with costs.

Police.

AN "E.T." BOX.—Alfred Galliers was charged at the Thames Police Court, before Mr. Dickinson, on Nov. 23rd, with stealing an automatic machine, belonging to Mrs. Ann Bradley, tobacconist and newsagent, of Ida Street, Poplar. The prosecutrix had in her shop an "electric tipster" box, and recently the prisoner was seen by the entrance. Soon afterwards he was stopped by Constable 132 K, who saw him carrying the box, which was covered with an overcoat. Another man was with the accused, and after the latter threw away the box both ran off. When Galliers was arrested he said the other man asked him to carry the box. Detective Weddon having given the accused an indifferent character, Mr. Dickinson said the only thing in prisoner's favour was he had stolen such a rubbishy thing. He would be sentenced to 21 days' hard labour.

OBTAINING CREDIT.—William Henry Brocklehurst, described as a manufacturer, living in Croxsted Road, Dulwich, was brought up on remand at the South Western Police Court, charged with obtaining credit without disclosing the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt. Mr. Leycester, instructed by Messrs. Lewis & Lewis, prosecuted, while Mr. Appleyard defended. Accused was adjudicated a bankrupt some months since, when his liabilities were returned at several hundred pounds, but this circumstance did not prevent him, it is alleged, from taking a shop at Chestnut Grove, Balham, stocking it as a tobacconist with goods obtained by him from the Imperial Tobacco Company, Bristol, and Messrs. Rutter & Co., Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on credit, and then selling the business as a going concern. He was originally arrested by the tipstaff of the Bankruptcy Court for failing to surrender to undergo his public examination, and was handed over to Detective Phipp, to whom he said the whole thing was a conspiracy.—Mr. Charles Bernard Nichols, managing clerk to a firm of solicitors, spoke to serving the bankruptcy petition on the defendant. After a diligent search, witness traced him to a confectioner's shop at High Street, Peckham, and, after telling him his business, the man answered, "Oh, you won't get nothing here; the shop is my wife's." He accepted the petition with one hand, and struck him (witness) a blow with the other. Witness warded off the attack with his arm, and the man was dragged into an inner room by his wife. He, nevertheless, followed witness out of the shop, and, having torn the petition into fragments, threw the pieces into the road, uttering expressions of contempt.—Charles Henry Willis, who was employed by the defendant to manage his Balham shop, said he discussed with him the question of his liability and indebtedness with the wholesale firms. "Oh, that won't matter," he said. "I've paid them thousands of pounds." The business having been sold for £120, witness applied for his salary, which was in arrear. Brocklehurst invited him down to Margate, saying he would arrange with him there. He went down, but defendant did not keep his appointment. Meeting him by accident at Balham, witness repeated his request for payment, and received 2s. only.—Defendant was committed for trial, the magistrate offering to accept bail for his appearance.

THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS JOKELET.

Tom: "Too bad that poor Jones's wife should have made him give up smoking, isn't it?"
 Billy: "Oh, well, it might be much worse. For instance, she could insist upon his smoking the cigars she would otherwise have bought him for Christmas."

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Receiving Orders.

BLEWITT, ALBERT, tobacconist, late 74, Queen Street, Newton Abbot, Devonshire. Date of order, Oct. 31st, 1905.

GROVES, CHARLES, tobacconist, &c., 256, Fratton Road, Portsmouth, Hants. Date of order, Oct. 30th, 1905.

FORTH, GEORGE, tobacco dealer, 5, The Parade, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey. Date of order, November 25th, 1905.

HARRIS, FRANKFORT & CO., cigar and cigarette importers, 9, St. Phillip Road, Dalston. Date of order, December 1st, 1905.

SANDERS, ARTHUR ERNEST (trading as Sanders and Son), tobacconist, &c., 39, Fore Street, Ilfracombe, Devonshire. Date of order, November 23rd, 1905.

PROCTER, ROBERT JOHN (lately trading as Procter Brothers), late tobacconist, 6, Murray Street, West Hartlepool, co. Durham. Date of order, November 17th, 1905.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

MAY, JOHN J., tobacconist, 8, Commercial Buildings, and No. 3, Roseville, North Circular Road, Phibsborough, Dublin. First meeting at the Bankruptcy Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, December 1st, 1905; public examination, December 19th, at 11.

PROCTER, ROBERT JOHN (lately trading as Procter Bros.), late tobacconist, 6, Murray Street, West Hartlepool, co. Durham. First meeting at Official Receiver's Office, 3, Manor Place, Sunderland, December 6th, 1905, at 3. Public examination at Court House, John Street, Sunderland, December 14th, at 2.15.

Adjudications.

WOLFF, JACOB, cigar merchant, 11, Gibson Square, Islington, London, N. Date of order, October 26th, 1905.

GROVES, CHARLES, tobacconist, &c., 256, Fratton Road, Portsmouth, Hants. Date of order, October 30th, 1905.

BLEWITT, ALBERT, tobacconist, late of 74, Queen Street, Newton Abbot, Devonshire. Date of order, November 20th, 1905.

MAY, JOHN J., tobacconist, 8, Commercial Buildings, and No. 3, Roseville, North Circular Road, Dublin. Date of order, November 15th, 1905.

PROCTER, ROBERT JOHN (lately trading as Procter Brothers), late tobacconist, 6, Murray Street, West Hartlepool, co. Durham. Date of order, November 17th, 1905.

Order on Application to approve Composition or Scheme.

FIPPARD, BENJAMIN, tobacconist, 7, Regents Parade, North Finchley, Middlesex. Composition of 10s. in the £ to be paid on all provable debts, preferential claims and costs of the bankruptcy to be paid in full. Adjudication annulled, and receiving order discharged. Date of order, November 9th, 1905.

Notices of Intended Dividends.

GOSLIN, DANIEL GEORGE, hairdresser, formerly hairdresser and tobacconist, 84, High Street, Willington, co. Durham, formerly 4, Westgate, Guisborough, Yorks. Proofs by December 9th, 1905. Trustee, W. A. Ellis, 3, Manor Place, Sunderland.

HOSKINS, FRED WATHEN, tobacconist, 74, Commercial Road, Newport. Proofs by November 29th, 1905. Trustee, E. F. Gardner, Westgate Chambers, Newport.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., 34, late 71, Lower Lichfield Street, Willenhall, Staffs. Proofs by December 11th, 1905. Trustee, S. W. Page, 30, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton.

DAVIS, CHARLES HENRY, wholesale and retail tobacco, cigar, and snuff merchant, 1, Radford Street, Coundon Road, Coventry. Last day for proofs, December 23rd, 1905. Trustee, C. G. Bland, Official Receiver, 8, High Street, Coventry.

Notices of Dividends.

ROBINSON, JOHN FREDERICK, tobacconist, 84, Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. First and final of 2½d., at Official Receiver's Offices, 47, Full Street, Derby. December 2nd, 1905.

THEODORIDES, LEONIDAS (carrying on business as L. Theodore & Co.), cigar dealer, 26, Corporation Street, Manchester. First and final of 2s. 8½d., at Official Receiver's Offices, Byrom Street, Manchester.

HALL, FRANK, printer, late tobacconist and stationer, 42, Broomfield Street, Halliwell Lane, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, late 211, Longmoor Lane, Fazakerley, Liverpool. First and final of 18s. 6d., at offices of Official Receiver, 35, Victoria Street, Liverpool.

PEACOCK, FREDERICK GEORGE, and DAVID GEORGE ADAMS (trading together in co-partnership as Peacock & Adams), tobacconists, &c., 43, Westgate Street, Ipswich. First and final of 2s. 1d., at 36, Princes Street, Ipswich.

Application for Debtor's Discharge.

SIMONS, ELKAN (trading as Elkan Simons & Co.), cigar merchant, 1 and 3, Newhall Street, Birmingham. At County Court, Birmingham, December 14th, 1905, at 10.30.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

HARRISON, THOMAS HENRY, tobacconist, &c., 375, High Road, Leyton, London, E. Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from October 26th, 1907.

Appointment of Trustee.

EISISKI, SIMON NEHEMIAH (carrying on business as S. Eisiski), tobacconist, &c., 175, Wellington Road, Rhyl, 15, High Street, Queen's Parade; 15, Bodfor Street; 30a, Queen Street; and 31, Queen Street, Rhyl; 18, Station

Important Notice.

The "Cigarette World"
Offices are now at
32, BROADWAY,
WIMBLEDON, S.W.

Correspondents are requested
to address all communications
there.

Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbigh, and 15, Eastgate Street, Chester. Trustee, W. F. Small, 3, Hunter Street, Chester. Date of order, October 30th, 1905.

Notices of Release of Trustees.

WINHALL, JAMES, tobacconist, High Street, Stamford. Trustee, H. W. Cox, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge. Date of order, October 23rd, 1905.

ROWLINSON, C., tobacconist, Blackfriars Street, King's Lynn. Trustee, H. P. Gould, 8, King Street, Norwich. Date of order, October 30th, 1905.

SETTLE, TOM, tobacconist, &c., 222, St. George's Road, Bolton, Lancs. Trustee, T. H. Winder, 19, Exchange Street, Bolton. Date of order, November 8th, 1905.

AMOS, CHARLES, tobacconist, &c., late High Street, Pontypool, Mon. Trustee, E. F. Gardner, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon. Date of order, November 6th, 1905.

HAWORTH, GEORGE RICHARD, tobacconist, &c., 35, Regent Street, and 10, Union Street, Bacup, Lancs. Trustee, H. Booth, Greaves Street, Oldham. Date of order, November 6th, 1905.

PARKINSON, JOHN HERBERT, tobacconist, &c., Mareham Road, and Bull Ring, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Trustee, R. J. Ward, 31, Silver Street, Lincoln. Date of order, October 23rd, 1905.

SOMES, VICTOR EMMANUEL (carrying on business under the style of Victor E. Somes), stationer, bookseller, and tobacconist, 4, Market Street, Margate, Kent. Trustee, W. Mowll, 68, Castle Street, Canterbury. Date of order, October 23rd, 1905.

JONES, CHARLES FENEMORE, cigar and cigarette merchant, 6, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, London, E.C., late 2, Penford Street, Camberwell, London, S.E. Trustee, G. W. Chapman, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. Date of order, November 6th, 1905.

Dissolution of Partnerships.

ROWE, STANLEY JOHN, and ABRAHAM WEINER, tobacconists, 28a, Lime Street, London, E.C., under the style of A. Weiner. The business will be carried on in future by Abraham Weiner.

LUCKOCK, JOSEPH THOMAS, and HENRY CRISP, confectioners and tobacconists, Norbury Parade, London Road, Norbury, Surrey, under the style of J. T. Luckock and Co. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Henry Crisp.

Cigarettes and Craziness.

At the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, held recently in Indianapolis, Dr. William B. Fletcher read a brilliant and scholarly paper upon cigarettes, from which we quote the following:—"The injurious effect of the cigarette, as alleged by the daily paper, is usually in about this form:—'Cigarettes Made Him a Lunatic. Brought His Life to an End Before He was 21, and Produced a Large Tumour on the Brain and Paralyzed Both Lower Limbs.' It is also alleged that a cigarette is poisoned from the wrapper; that arsenic and other chemicals are used, and that the tobacco of the cigarette is doped with opium or other narcotics. Are these things true? They are alleged by the people who are ignorant, by the politician when it is profitable, by the preacher when he wants to 'spit,' and by the Press when it desires to be sensational.

"In the fall of 1896 the question of the influence of cigarette smoking was taken up by the Medico-Legal

Society of New York, led by Clark Bell and W. H. Garrison, and aided by hundreds of learned members of the society. The best chemists were called upon to purchase in the open market samples made at various factories, and to analyse the same. The laboratory of the London *Lancet*, perhaps the best in the world for minute analysis, furnished the results of experiments obtained independently to the committee. It is useless to copy more than these results in a paper like this; they can be found in the *Journal of the Medico-Legal Society*, December, 1897, to March, 1898. Perhaps no better authority than Prof. B. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, need be quoted. 'I have examined,' says he, 'samples of these cigarettes purchased by me in the open market, and found them entirely free from any trace of arsenic or opium or any of its active principles.' Then follows the names of the thirteen most popular brands examined.

"In the above report we have essentially the same findings by City Chemist Cass, L. Kennicott, and Assistant City Chemist D. B. Bisbee, of Chicago.

"Prof. James F. Babcock, Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Professor of Chemistry in Boston University, says:—'The Fillings.—Careful examination, both chemical and microscopic, showed that the specimens contained no opium, morphine, strychnine, or other drug or poison foreign to tobacco. In short, the fillings in every one were found to consist of tobacco and nothing else. The Wrappers.—Analysis of the paper wrappers demonstrated the absence of any trace of arsenic, white lead, or other poison. The papers were all of excellent quality (rice), and in one specimen said to be from corn husks.'

"I have cut the wrappers and examined a large number of cigarettes since 1883, when my attention was called to what is now denominated the cigarette habit. In no instance did I ever find anything but tobacco in them. I have personally experimented with mixing opium, its alkaloides, hyosine, belladonna, and kindred 'dope' drugs with the tobacco of cigarette and pipe. I do not believe such a mixture can be made to smoke. Opium for smoking is not the opium of the drug store, but a special preparation costing now about eight dollars a pound. There could be no reason for drug adulteration; it would spoil the tobacco, and would be an insane commercial venture.

"I find the only disease referred to the use of tobacco by smoking two or three of amblyopia, and I have occasionally heard of the 'tobacco heart,' which one very nice homœopathic friend of mine assures me he can find in every man who smokes, but I can find no post-mortem illustration in any record, and am inclined to believe that it goes along with that wonderful disease, 'heart failure.'

"I have sometimes asked myself if we of the medical profession are not largely responsible for the widespread prejudice against the cigarette. It is so much easier to agree with the grief-stricken mother in assigning the cause of the loved one's downfall to the innocent habit of cigarette smoking than to state to her frankly the real cause, which examination has revealed, or which has been imparted under the seal of professional confidence.

"In the past twenty-two years I have examined over twelve hundred cases brought to the Central Hospital for the Insane or in my private practice where the cause of the malady was given as the cigarette habit. In not one case have I reason to believe that tobacco had anything to do with the disease. They were all young men, and some of them insane without doubt. Some of them smoked cigarettes to excess, but their insanity was only a cause of their excess, and not the excess the cause of the insanity.

"Whenever you read the sensational cigarette paragraph of insanity, accident, immorality, or death in the newspaper you can safely say it is a falsehood, and that a cause back of the 'dope cigarette' would be easily found by an intelligent physician.

"Dr. WM. B. FLETCHER,
"Indianapolis, Ind."

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FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Sheffield Tobacconist's Penalty. A Warning to Shopkeepers.



CASE of special interest to the tobacco trade and shopkeepers generally, was heard before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. E. M. E. Welby) at the Sheffield Police Court last month, and occupied attention for a lengthy space of time. It arose under the Merchandise Marks Act, and the defendant was William Stanley, tobacconist, of Lady's Bridge, Sheffield. He was charged with having applied a false description to some best tobacco which was sold as "Gallaher's," whereas it was not tobacco manufactured by Messrs. Gallaher, Limited, of Belfast. Mr. J. E. Wing appeared for the prosecutor (Mr. T. A. Vincent, of Snighill, District Manager for Messrs. Gallaher), and Mr. Stanley conducted his own case. The Stipendiary Magistrate pointed out that defendant had the right of trial before a jury at the Quarter Sessions, but he elected to have the case dealt with then.

Mr. J. E. Wing, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that a noted part of the manufactures of his client was "Gallaher's Irish Roll," which had a great reputation and commanded a big sale in the city. They were proud of the reputation gained, and were desirous of protecting it. Defendant had two shops in Sheffield, one in Sheaf Street and the other at Lady's Bridge. Because of information received, Mr. Michaels, one of his client's inspectors, came over to Sheffield on September 10th, and paid a visit to Stanley's Sheaf Street shop. He purchased a pouch, and while in the place another man named Tuffit went in and asked for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Gallaher's twist, which the assistant supplied. Michaels then asked for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and desired to see the roll it was cut off, but as there was not $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. left, only $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. was procured. The assistant was plied with various questions, and she persisted the tobacco supplied was Gallaher's Irish Roll. But there was not the slightest doubt it was not Gallaher's, the price of which would have been 1s., whereas in this case the price was 10d. per quarter. Thus an inferior make had been sold to the detriment of the reputation of his clients. As a proof that it was sold as Gallaher's, Mr. Michaels procured a receipt from the assistant, on which such a description was specifically stated. Subsequently, the defendant was written to for an explanation. The reply to this was that the assistant (Miss Drury) had only been in his employ three days previous to the tobacco being sold, while it was also urged the girl had been coerced into giving the receipt and the false description complained of. The defendant had been given a chance in the matter. Therefore he wished to emphasise Messrs. Gallaher were determined to defend their trade reputation and interests from infringement.

John Gallaher Michaels was the first witness for the prosecution. He corroborated the statements made by counsel in opening the case. In the presence of Tuffit he asked the young lady assistant, "Are you sure this tobacco is Gallaher's?" to which the answer was in the affirmative. He also procured a receipt to that effect. Replying to the cross-examination of counsel, witness said when he told Miss Drury he was Messrs. Gallaher's representative, she said she was very sorry at having made a mistake. The tobacco procured was forwarded to Dublin for examination, and proved not to be Gallaher's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stanley the witness said the reason for his visit was because of complaints received that defendant was selling tobacco as Gallaher's which was not theirs.

Mr. Stanley: Why did you not come into the shop when I was there?

Witness: If a man of my appearance came into your shop and asked for half an ounce of twist, you would soon smell a rat.

Questioned further, witness said when he called at Mr. Stanley's Lady's Bridge shop, the assistant did tell him they did not stock Gallaher's twist there or at Sheaf Street. He was not prepared to confirm defendant's claim that it was obvious the young lady employed in the Sheaf Street shop was ignorant of the trade.

Horace Tuffit, a traveller in the employ of Messrs. Gallaher, gave corroborative evidence as to the purchasing of the tobacco; while W. J. Bell (manager of the prosecuting company), gave evidence as to correspondence with the defendant respecting the matter.

Mr. Wing, following a cross-examination of the last witness by Mr. Stanley, said the defendant's suggestion was that the prosecution had been instituted against him because of the cutting being done against Messrs. Gallaher by the Imperial Tobacco Company, with whom he did business, but there was not the slightest foundation for such an assertion.

For the defence Misses Gale and Brown were called as witnesses. Both of them swore to having told people they did not sell Gallaher's twist, and the former gave evidence to the effect the custom had been to put boards outside the shop doors advertising their own "Aroma" twist.

Miss Drury, the assistant who sold the tobacco under a false description, stated she had been in the employ of defendant three days when the case arose. She sold the tobacco—without having been instructed it was such—fully believing it was Gallaher's, and because she had seen it sold as that in Mr. Stanley's shop.

Mr. William Stanley then entered the witness box. In defence he argued he had always made a special point of letting it be known they did not sell Gallaher's tobacco, and his assistants had been instructed to that effect. The offence had been committed wholly as the result of ignorance, and because of a mistake on the part of his assistant, Miss Drury. The statement she had made about seeing tobacco sold in his shops as Gallaher's was false. She had left his employment without notice, and he contended there was some feeling against him. The Stipendiary called attention to a phrase on one of defendant's business wrappers to the effect that the goods of "all manufacturers" were stocked, and pointed out that, applied in its proper sense, it would include Gallaher's as well as other manufacturers.

The Stipendiary, in summing up the evidence, said there was no compulsion whatever to make Mr. Stanley or anyone buy from the Imperial Tobacco Co., Gallaher's, or anybody else, whether the margin of profit was little or great. Where the mistake came in was by allowing one of those loose practices in trade, which he feared were far too common. In that case the goods were procured from one particular source, and the loose practice came in on the defendant's cigar envelopes, where it said he "stocked 'all' manufacturers' goods." Defendant had told them that behind the scenes there were instructions as to the proper course the assistants were to follow. Then came the argument that customers were often supplied with goods independent of what the customer asked for. If people wanted Stanley's goods they should have them, and Gallaher's if they wanted them. Otherwise great damage was done to the reputations of the parties concerned. Gallaher's had been damaged in that way, and whatever Mr. Stanley might have done, or intended, he was responsible for seeing his assistants did not infringe in the matter as they had done.

A fine of £1 and costs was imposed, making in all a total of £9 11s. 6d.

Mr. Goodbody on the Trust and the Irish Tobacco Trade.

Mr. GOODBODY writes as follows in the *Cork Examiner* :—

"Dear Sir,—As I had not an opportunity of speaking at the recent meeting of the Cork Industrial Development Conference on the subject as to how the necessity of buying goods manufactured in Ireland can best be brought before the public, perhaps you will kindly grant me the use of your influential paper.

"Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., in his speech, said there were hot Irishmen, cool and indifferent Irish, and men who were actually anti-Irish. The indifferent Irishman, in my opinion, predominates. It is beyond my comprehension why this class cannot see that in buying Irish manufactured goods he is enriching his country and enriching himself. It does not take a very enlightened mind to understand that if a man is a purchaser of only one pound's worth of foreign goods, that pound, like some of the rents, leaves his country never to return thereto; whereas, if he spends his pound on Irish manufactured goods, a fraction of that pound returns to his own pocket indirectly. Can it be that the Irish mind is so dense that it cannot grasp this? Can it be that the Irishman is so careless of his own existence that he will not take warning before it is too late to save himself? Mr. Joynt said he believed we were too despairing, that he believed the Irish industries were in a state of convalescence. I would be glad if I could believe it. I can mention one that is not, one that is in a state of high fever; when the crisis of that fever will come I know not, nor what the result of that crisis will be. I refer to tobacco manufacture. I do this because it is one of the greatest importance to Ireland, and, in my opinion, the trade most directly assailed by unjust means, in order to extinguish it altogether in Ireland. Most people have heard of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland! Of Ireland, mark you, although they have not one single factory working in our land. Here is work for Irish Industrial Associations—to compel them to drop this misleading misnomer, to which they have no right whatever. This great and cruel combination well knows that roll tobacco is the staple trade of Ireland, and this they have set themselves deliberately to attack, and so determined apparently are they to attain their object they actually offer their roll tobacco pence per pound below cost of production. To meet this, the Irish manufacturer has to do likewise, with the result that between £200,000 and £300,000 is lost yearly to the trade. No sane man can believe that this can go on for ever—one or other must give way. People wonder how they do it. It is done out of the enormous profits on their cigarette trade. I may be asked what is the remedy? My answer is, attack them in the article they are recouping themselves by.

"I have before me a packet of their cigarettes. It is diminutive in size, yet of incomparable value to the Imperial Tobacco Co. The 1d. packet Woodbine cigarette is the piece of ordnance the Imperial Tobacco Co. depend on to gain the battle that is raging so fiercely. Once spike this little gun, and the fighting strength of the Imperial Co. is seriously crippled, if not gone. No matter how good their generals may be, no matter how brave their men, they will retire before the guns of the Irish, which are just as good, if only the Irishmen will agree to work them.

"Irishmen, you are seriously injuring the Irish manufacturer, and also your fellow-working men and women every time you put a match to the Woodbine cigarette. So great is the power of this cigarette that the Irish manufacturers are obliged to stock them for Irish shopkeepers who decline to buy Irish tobaccos unless they are supplied with Woodbine cigarettes, thereby causing loss to the country. The firm to which I belong are compelled to pay £6,000 yearly to the Imperial Co. for this article, and other firms have to do likewise, so that I am safe in saying that

£25,000 a year is paid away out of Ireland, and goes into the pockets of English men and women, whereas, if Irishmen were true to their country, this enormous sum would go to the poor men and women of this country, who sadly need it.

"This cannot be accomplished without the aid of the Irish public; it cannot be accomplished without the aid of the Irish shopkeepers; it cannot be accomplished without the aid of the Irish Industrial Associations, who must use every effort to induce these cold and indifferent Irishmen to warm their hearts with Irish cigarettes, and compel the shopkeeper to keep them and place them before their customers in preference to English goods. A gentleman told me last night, in Cork, that he went into a tobacconist's in the city of Cork to buy cigars, and had placed before him Marcella's. 'English manufacture?' he inquired. 'Have you Goodbody's?' and then Goodbody's were produced. He remarked, 'You have a great show of English tobaccos here.' 'Yes,' says the proprietor, 'but we have written to Goodbody's and Gallagher's for dummies!' Think of it! He puts Goodbody's and Gallagher's dummies in his window and sells English tobaccos inside. He poses as a patriot in his window, and proves himself quite the contrary across his counter. He sells inside what the manufacturer has a profit on. He displays in his window Irish dummies, which he gets for nothing, and on which the profit cannot be said to be exorbitant! There again is work for the Irish Industries Association to expose such men and compel them to act honestly to their country. It is a warning which is necessary to remind him that should it ever happen that the Irish factories were compelled to shut down the Imperial prices would immediately go up, and he will be a clever man if he can raise his prices on the public. They won't give it to him, and all the entire charge would come out of his own pocket. Every smoker should make a resolution to touch not the foreign article; if he did, the English manufacturer and the anti-Irish shopkeeper would find his occupation gone, and the Imperial Company would throw up the sponge to crave for peace with the Irish.

"The Irish Industrial Development Association want help; they want branches in every city and town in Ireland; they want men with brains and energy; they want the manufacturers themselves all to come forward and join the great movement; they want honest and straightforward Irishmen; they want all and everyone to stand shoulder to shoulder, in order that Ireland may not only preserve the industries she has already got, but also obtain that position amongst the nations of the world which is hers by equity and right.—Signed,

"Dublin."

"RICHARD H. GOODBODY."

More Honour for Messrs. Muratti.

LAST month we had the pleasure of recording the well deserved success of Messrs. Muratti, Ltd., at the exhibition, and we are particularly glad to now offer them our sincere congratulations on the honour they have received in being appointed purveyors to the Royal Court of H.M. the King of the Hellenes. We understand that the King was pleased to describe the "Ariston" cigarettes as "excellent," and we doubt not that His Majesty will find other brands of Messrs. Muratti's specialities equally to his taste. The motto of the firm seems to be "Never stand still," and they are always trying to add to their already numerous triumphs. Discriminating smokers have learned to appreciate the uniform excellence of the firm's productions, and it is gratifying to record that sales are increasing rapidly. As to their newest brand, "Ariston Queen," the demand has been so great that no more orders can be executed till after Christmas, so that we hope our readers took our advice last month and procured a good supply for the Christmas trade.

Tobacco Growing in Ireland.

A PRACTICAL VIEW.

NOTWITHSTANDING anything said or written on this subject, the experiments so far are very indecisive and unsatisfactory. It is said that Colonel Everard has got a magnificent crop this year, which will pay very well for the labour and expense put into it. On the other hand, the Wexford and Tullamore results are unsatisfactory. The Department of Agriculture has been severely criticised for refusing permission to grow tobacco to certain people.

NEEDFUL EXPERIMENTS.

Without entering into the merits of the individual applications, it is clear to the writer that the Department is entirely justified in adopting a cautious and conservative attitude in this respect. Nothing but harm to the ultimate success of the industry can result from committing its initial stage into incompetent hands, and the Department is not wholly free from blame in this respect. It ought to be evident that a high degree of skill and knowledge is required for the successful cultivation of tobacco, and that if these are not available no progress can be made. In a score of directions experiments have to be made, and the results noted for future use. Seeds differ, soils differ, climate is unequal, manures differ in results, and the process of curing alone affords scope for infinite variety. It is in this matter of experiment that the Department is neglecting its obvious duty.

GUIDANCE WANTED.

On every tobacco-growing farm there ought to be experimental plots under the control of the Department to test results as to variety of seeds, as to manures, as to time and manner of planting, and, finally, as to methods of curing. Knowing the activity of the Department in experimenting on barley, flax, and other crops, it is difficult to account for its supineness in leaving tobacco-growers to their own resources. Colonel Everard, who is said to have acquired some knowledge of the business, might perhaps be left to his own resources, but neither the small farmers of Wexford nor Mr. Goodbody, of Tullamore, can be expected to apply either skill or experience to the growing of tobacco.

AN EXPERT WITHOUT PUPILS.

Perhaps a worse feature of the business remains to be noticed. There appears to be no person in training who can benefit from the experience gained in growing tobacco, not even permanent workmen who would learn to handle the leaf skillfully; nobody but the few individuals concerned in the growing of it, and who have other interests to attend to, and workmen casually employed to carry out the operations. The Department has retained the services of an American expert, who visits the various stations from time to time, and who has to educate himself to the strange circumstances in which he finds himself; but he is unaccompanied in his wanderings by any person who would benefit from his instructions.

CURING THE LEAF.

The curing of the leaf is the most difficult problem connected with the production of tobacco. At the principal tobacco farms up to the present the Department has provided the drying sheds at its own expense, but obviously it cannot go on doing so if the industry expands. The cost of sheds would be a serious difficulty, if they had to be provided, say, by small farmers, and would take a big slice off the profits of the crop. The sheds that have been erected are by no means a success. The problem presented in curing tobacco in this climate is to secure a damp heat for a period of eight to ten weeks, and this is not easy of accomplishment.

DRYING SHEDS.

The Department's sheds are made of wooden frames closely boarded and covered with zinc or corrugated iron.

The zinc or iron cannot be closely jointed, and the spaces between the boards admit too much fresh air. A better arrangement would be a second cover of boards, placed transversely and tarred outside. The heating is done by flues connected with coal fires, and passing through the various chambers, but obviously free steam would be much better as it would provide the necessary moisture. It occurred to the writer in looking at one of these sheds, and keeping in view the requirement of the curing process, that, with a little adaptation, the cottages of the peasantry with mud or stone and lime walls and thatched roofs, would make excellent drying sheds.

THE MOST SUITABLE VARIETY.

The variety of tobacco favoured by Colonel Everard for growth in Ireland is Blue Prior, but it is said that this is about the coarsest and cheapest variety grown in the United States, and that there is no money in it, even if grown successfully. White Burly is stated to be a better grower, and to command a higher price, but no doubt Colonel Everard has tried this variety and found it unsuitable.

WILL IT PAY?

As to the probability of growing tobacco profitably in Ireland, experts are not very hopeful. It is pointed out that the cost of the fuel in curing handicaps the Irish grower, as in American and other countries no artificial heating is necessary.—*Irish Daily Independent.*

Smoking made Harmless.

THE West, according to Dr. Valentin Nalpasse, smokes ignorantly, and the greatest smokers, the real slaves to the weed, are the ones who know least about smoking.

Of all the weapons that comprise the arsenal of the well-equipped modern smoker, none can rival the all too classic, the gracefully elegant narghileh. In this curious and elaborate apparatus, supremely hygienic, tobacco is grilled in a little metal furnace, the vapour is conducted through a tube across a basin filled with ordinary water, or, better, rosewater, and arrives at the lips of the smoker by a second tube. "Nothing," cries Theophilus Gautier, the French writer, "is more favourable to poetic reveries than to inhale in little draughts upon the pillows of a divan this fragrant smoke refreshed with water, which reaches us after circulating through red or green morocco tubes whose arms surround one; you smoke in a work of art a tobacco metamorphosed into perfume."

From time to time the Oriental interrupts his fumigations to drink from a diminutive cup a few drops of coffee, thus neutralising the slow intoxication which can otherwise be produced by prolonged use of the strong and bitter tobacco, known as tombeku, which is employed in the narghilehs.

The Persian version of this intricately devised instrument was made of cocoanuts, and was filled with aromatic waters, across which the tobacco smoke had to pass, and in this way was divested of the larger part of the bitter, volatile, and injurious substances.

The Japanese have adopted a fashion in smoking which is as curious as it is hygienic. Their tobacco, formed of long fibres with the fineness of hair, is buried in a pipe of microscopic proportions, from which the Japanese sailors inhale the fumes but two or three times. This system is followed by the Nipponese solely to give the nicotine no time to pass into the mouth of the smoker. The pipe must be refilled instantly and relighted, not with matches as do the Westerners, but by the aid of burning wicks.

Like every other stimulant tobacco is capable of serious abuse, but because excess of tobacco is fatal it does not argue that all tobacco taking is equally perilous. For certain maladies tobacco, with all its faults, has proved a helpful remedial agent.—*Daily Mail.*

THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO IN HAWAII.



EXPERIMENTS in the growing of leaf tobacco under shade from a variety of domestic and foreign seed have been conducted in the Hawaiian Islands during the past two seasons, and are the subject of an interesting preliminary report by the Director of the

Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, which has been received by the Department of Agriculture. The situation in the Hawaiian Islands with respect to suitable land, capital, labour, &c., is somewhat peculiar, and it will require several seasons to determine whether the industry can be established on a commercial scale. Following is an advance abstract of this interesting report:—

"In July, 1903, two and a half acres of land were leased by the Secretary of Agriculture from Louisson Bros., of Honokaa, for the purpose of carrying on tobacco experiments. The land chosen for this work is in the Pohakea tract, about two miles above the main Government road through Hamakua, at an elevation of 1,600 feet. The land was selected by F. E. Conter, who visited the Kona, Hilo, and Hamakua districts in April and May, 1903, for the purpose of locating a suitable site for tobacco experiments.

"The Hamakua soil is dark brown or black forest loam of very fine texture, light, porous, well drained, and like all our island forest soils, rich in humus. The mechanical analysis indicates adaptability to the cultivation of the finer qualities of leaf.

"Preliminary work was begun in August, 1903, the land ploughed to the depth of 12 to 18 inches, the stones removed, and stumps and guava roots grubbed and burned. The field is on the edge of the forest, with a heavy growth of *Ohia lehua* (*Metrosiderous polymorpha*) on three sides. The field was repeatedly harrowed and stirred to get the top soil in fine condition and keep down weeds. Seed beds were made, tools purchased, and a small shed built. Tenting cloth which had been ordered in May was not received at Honolulu until December. In the meantime a frame was constructed to cover one acre of ground, and all was in readiness to stretch the tent when the cloth reached Hamakua, in January, 1904. One set of seedlings was grown in the seed beds in anticipation of the early arrival of the tent cloth. These were cared for until too old for use, and the cloth not having arrived a new lot had to be started. The best seed having been used in starting the first crop of seedlings, no plants were available for transplanting until from the second crop, in March. The week of March 15th was spent in final cultivation and preparation of the soil. The tenting was stretched on the frame by March 29th, and the whole field was planted by April 2nd. April, 1904, proved an exceptionally rainy month, with unusually low temperature. There was a fall of 20.17 inches from April 8th to 13th, with temperatures of 56 degrees to 63 degrees F. during that time. As a result, the losses of transplanted tobacco were very high. On April 17th there was 9.50 inches of rain in 24 hours, and the total for April was 38 inches. Replanting had to be done continuously until June 1st, so that a full stand was not secured until that date.

"By the end of June a few of the plants were ripening their leaves, but too few were in satisfactory condition. Perhaps a hundred pounds of leaf might have been harvested at this time, but there was as yet no drying and curing house, the Legislature having in the meantime retrenched its appropriation for this work, so that no funds were available. The diminished appropriation for the new fiscal year became available in July, 1904. A portion of this fund was immediately invested in a small and decidedly inadequate curing barn, new seed beds were built, and a new crop of tobacco from fresh seed sown in them. The leaf from the first crop and from the ratoon crop was harvested as it ripened, in July, August, and September, and cared

for as best could be. The pick during these three months amounted to about 1,000 pounds of cured leaf, which was exceedingly variable in quality. The best has been bulked and is now undergoing fermentation.

"Deli, Florida Sumatra, and Java Sumatra comprised the largest portion of the crop. Sumatra tobacco, as has been noted by other experimenters, is quite variable as to habit of plant and form of leaf. Five to seven distinct types or strains are easily separable from the seedlings grown from any lot of imported seed. Some of these types are worthless. The best of them can undoubtedly be fixed by continued careful selection. Besides the Sumatra, a trial was made of Connecticut Broad leaf, Vuelta Abajo, Connecticut Havana, Florida Havana and Spanish Zimmer. The quality of the Cuban type tobacco has been uniformly much better than that of the Sumatra.

"All of the first crop is now out of the way and a second crop has been planted, from which much better results are to be expected. Some of the experts to whom the raw (cured, but unfermented) tobacco has been referred have reported very favourably upon it. Others have stated that it is badly cured and lacking in body; but, from the fact that there has been a wide range of opinion, there is room to hope that results may be better with better facilities for caring for the next crop. There are some points in its favour. The Pohakea tobacco colours well and shows a tendency to run to the dark shades—a good characteristic in both wrapper and filler leaf. The flavour, in so far as it can be determined from the unfermented product, is mild, not rank. The most promising factor is that the burn is good. A cigar rolled from our raw Cuban leaf burns evenly and without char, holds fire, and leaves a white ash.

"From the beginning of the experiment careful notes have been taken in regard to every phase of the growth of the crop. The experiment has hardly been a fair one, because of the numerous delays and the drawbacks attendant upon attempting to grow any new crop on new land in an untried locality. C. R. Blacow, who has had charge of the work since July, 1904, has the experiment well in hand. So far better results may confidently be expected as a result of the second season's work. Mr. Blacow is preparing a detailed report on the results thus far accomplished.

"I consider the outlook for tobacco cultivation in Hawaii good, provided land suitable for the crop can be placed at the disposal of those who have sufficient capital to engage in this industry. Not every soil is suited for tobacco, and, furthermore, large capital is required for the production and marketing of a high-class article, because of the time required to cure tobacco and get it into marketable shape. Men with limited resources cannot afford to wait two or three years until the crop is fermented in bulk and warehouse. But if we can grow fine quality tobacco of either wrapper or filler types, there is enough money in the business to tempt investors with large capital. The bulk of our sugar lands is not of the tobacco type. Not all of the coffee lands are suitable for tobacco, although the present experiment is being conducted in a coffee district. Compared with sugar and coffee, there is a far smaller area that could be profitably planted in this crop. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres produce all the 'good' tobacco grown in Cuba. We have perhaps one-tenth of that area on the islands of this group, mainly on Hawaii and Maui, that possesses the physical texture that is a prerequisite to tobacco cultivation.

"The question as to whether or not we will be able to grow good tobacco in Hawaii is one which cannot be quickly settled. It will require a number of years to demonstrate the matter one way or another. But this demonstration work should be carried on before we ask men to come here and invest their capital in this industry."—*Tobacco Leaf.*

TOBACCO CULTURE.

In the latest number of the *Victorian Journal of Agriculture*, the expert (Mr. T. A. J. Smith) contributes a highly interesting article on tobacco culture. He remarks that "a reputation for the local product has also to be built up. But all this will come in time, and as a set-off we have large tracts of virgin soil which require less capital to secure and the experiences of America as a guide to operations here. It rests with the grower to neglect no opportunity to improve the quality and reputation of local tobaccos, and so build up an industry that, judging by the profits obtained from the crop in other parts of the world, will materially improve the prosperity of the individual grower and the community in general." Mr. Smith attaches the following instructive points to the article:—"Tobacco is not considered an exhaustive crop in America, and is grown consecutively for many years on the same soil, with the assistance of fertilisers. The seed ash of tobacco contains about one-third phosphoric acid, one-third potash, and one-fifth magnesia. This is ten times more phosphoric acid, four times more magnesia, and one-fourth more potash than the leaf ash. The area under tobacco in the United States is 700,000 acres. The average yield, 709 lb. Tobacco farmers divide annually £12,000,000. The acreage for the Commonwealth for 1903 was 1,308 acres. The average yield in Australia, computed over a period of ten years, was 884 lb. per acre. The value of the 1903 crop to the producer was £13,000. One tobacco plant will yield, when cured, leaf to the weight of 8 oz., averaging about 4 oz. There are said to be 220 varieties of the tobacco plant. The leaf surface of one acre of Havana tobacco has been calculated to cover more than four acres. One ounce of tobacco seed contains over 300,000 seeds, and a single plant has been known to produce 3 oz. The cost of growing tobacco in America

in the field is estimated at from 2d. to 6d. per lb. This includes curing and preparing for market. Taken at the time of topping, the average tobacco plant contains about 3 per cent. of nitrogen, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. of phosphoric acid, nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of potash, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of lime. The cost of the machinery required to work the tobacco crop is small, the average farmer having all that is actually necessary in the shape of plough, harrows, cart, scarifier, and hoes. One man can attend to four acres of tobacco, with assistance for two weeks at planting time and three weeks at harvest time. A boy will be found all that is required at such times. Tobacco crops must have constant attention from the time the plants are put in the field until harvested—about 22 weeks. Stripping can be done by a smart boy at the rate of 100 lb. per day. Plant beds for four acres can be made in two or three days, and will require a few odd days for weeding and watering. It can be estimated that for attending to four acres of tobacco a man's full time will be about seven months in the year. Tobacco improves greatly with age after curing, and should be at least two years old before used, and will continue to improve for five years if properly stored."

HIS MAJESTY AS A JUVENILE SMOKER.—Here is an interesting story of King Edward as a boy, told by Frank D.:—"My father, who was employed as a groom at Balmoral nearly fifty years ago, used to tell us how the Prince of Wales, then a boy of sixteen or so, would steal away to the stables, light a cigar, and enjoy a surreptitious whiff while my father kept cave at the door. If, as happened more than once, the Prince Consort strolled that way, the cigar would be quenched in a convenient bucket, and out the Prince would walk, hands in pockets, and whistling as innocently as if he had never seen a cigar in his life. Many a shilling my father earned in this way, and I still possess a cigar which the Prince once gave to him for his friendly offices."—*Tit-Bits*.

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The Mexican Tobacco Industry.

THE tobacco industry of Mexico, including the imports and exports of leaf and the production of cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactured products, is the subject of an interesting statistical statement received by the Department of Commerce and Labour from the Secretary of State of Mexico.

The figures covering the foreign commerce of Mexico in leaf tobacco embodied in this report relate to the half-year ending June 30th, 1904, and show that the United States supplies more than 2,000,000 pounds per annum for the use of Mexican manufacturers, or all but a very small fraction of the total importation. During the six months referred to the United States shipped to Mexico 523,065 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds), valued at \$34,563 gold. As the total imports during this period were only 537,368 kilograms, the enormous percentage supplied by the United States is apparent.

Mexico exports about three times as much leaf as she imports. To the United States she sends less than 200,000 pounds per year, while the total shipments are about 3,000,000 pounds. By far the greater part of the exports of Mexican leaf go to Germany and Belgium, which very nearly divide the total. It is notable that an excellent price was received from both Germany and Belgium for the relatively large quantities of leaf shipped to those countries. This leaf is largely utilised for wrapper purposes.

The industry engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in all forms in Mexico has developed in recent years, the same tendency toward consolidation that has marked the trade in the United States and in other countries. This fact is graphically shown in a table giving the number of factories in the last six fiscal years, together with amount of leaf tobacco consumed therein. From the figures it appears that while there was an increase in the total amount of material consumed, amounting to 3,000,000 kilograms in the six years, there was a reduction in the number of factories from 743 to 605, a decline of 138. Thus the average output per factory shows a very large increase. By far the larger part of the product of these factories is in the form of cigarettes, although the production of cheroots has increased rapidly the past six years, while the output of "finished" cigars has declined.

The manufacture of cheroots has grown rapidly in the past six years. In 1899, 174,627 kilograms of tobacco used for this purpose produced 45,438,759 cheroots. This output has steadily increased, and in 1904 the consumption of tobacco for this purpose was 458,616 kilograms, from which were made 88,150,625 cheroots. These goods were practically all consumed at home.

The manufacture of cigars has declined notably in the past six years. While in 1899 the output was more than 64,000,000, in 1904 it was less than 54,000,000. The movement has been marked by important fluctuations, however, and in view of the fact that the production of 1903 was the largest during the six-year period an increase may be looked for as soon as the over-production has been absorbed. The output of cigars for the six years is shown in the following table:—

	Kilograms.	Cigars.
1899	432,965	64,302,282
1900	417,931	65,498,010
1901	495,797	60,348,278
1902	425,165	62,900,722
1903	458,021	66,295,833
1904	374,503	53,545,340

Very little manufactured tobacco is produced in Mexico. The total amount of granulated, fine cut, &c., the past six years has averaged in the neighbourhood of 25,000 kilograms, or a little more than 50,000 pounds. The industry shows a growing tendency, however, particularly in the manufacture of fine cut and granulated for use in making cigarettes by hand.

CREPE PAPER DECORATIONS IN AMERICA.

A NEW and brilliant method of window decoration has been evolved of late by the remarkable development of the crepe paper industry. In the past this style of goods was made exclusively in Japan and China, especially the former. But the supply and the variety were limited, and few outside of artists and Orientals saw the artistic possibilities of the merchandise.

As soon as American inventors and manufacturers took the matter in hand things began to change. Improvements were made in every detail until the crepe papers were offered in unlimited quantity, variety, and design. To-day any dealer can make a superb window display by means of these simple but ingenious products at a very trifling cost.

An effective design would be a group of growing tobacco plants, with a second lot of cut leaves suspended from poles in the process of curing. To make the plants small rods are used for the stems, and are covered with thin green crepe paper. The leaves are cut from green paper in five tones, so as to reproduce the lightening in colour from the middle to the top leaves. The flowers are cut from purple paper. The leaf ribs are made of wire, and are fastened to the stem. The brown leaves on the poles are cut from ten tones of brown paper, so as to give all the cigar colours from a pale claro to maduro and oscuro. So close is the imitation of leaf tissue by crepe paper that it will deceive the eye at five feet.

At Christmastide the dealer can trim his window with doilies, napkins, and table-cloths made of white or tinted crepe paper and printed with evergreen wreaths and holly in green, red, and gold.

For St. Patrick's Day are rolls of green paper, and sheets of the same stamped with harps and stars.

For October are sheets printed with the bright autumn leaves.

Just as the tobacco plants are reproduced in paper, so a clever retailer can work cat-tails, corn stalks, Eastern lilies, callas, and other ornamental figures.

When more ambitious designs are desired, it is easy to make Egyptian divans, Turkish cosy corners, Persian boudoirs, Chinese smoking-rooms, and Japanese dens. Among the stock designs are Greek borders, honeysuckle cornices, friezes of lions, tigers, and elephants, dados of peacock's feather-tips, panels of Rambler roses and widths of holly leaves and berries. More than four hundred designs of this style are in the market, and the number is constantly increasing.

Many green crepe papers when pulled and pinched make a very presentable grassy floor; brown ones which resemble clay and loam, and variegated ones which closely imitate Hindoo, Persian, and Turkestan rugs.

A show-window design in New York which recently attracted considerable attention had a crepe paper covering which looked for all the world like a Daghestan rug. To the right and left were tambourets in dark wood, inlaid with ivory, which supported gorgeous narghiles. The background represented a doorway, with a double lambrequin and triple portiere curtains, all of crepe paper. Near the doorway was a third tambouret on which were two boxes of cigars and half a dozen packages of cigarettes. To a spectator the effect was exactly like that of a smoking-parlour in a Constantinople palace. The cost of the display was \$16.50, the three tambourets being \$15 and the crepe paper \$1.50. The labour was that of one clerk, who worked three nights on the display. The real cost was, of course, not so much, as the tambourets were just as good as ever and could be sold for what the dealer had given for them.—
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ARISTON QUEENS <i>Turkish Cigarettes, &c.</i> B. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitworth St., Manchester.	EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES Salonica Cigarette Co., London.	MAL-KAH CIGARETTES Kriegsfeld, B. & Co., Manchester.	TURKISH CIGARETTES Teofani & Co., London. <i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i>
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