

All Tobacconists should Stock the High-Class Tobaccos and Cigarettes made by
GALLAHER LTD., BELFAST & LONDON,
Who belong to no Ring or Combine. Write for their New Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1896.
The CIGARETTE WORLD
THE RETAILER'S JOURNAL. **& TOBACCO NEWS.**
ONE PENNY MONTHLY, ONE SHILLING PER ANNUM, POST FREE.

Published on the 15th of every Month.

FOR _____
Asthore Cigarettes
APPLY TO **J. H. CUSTANCE,**
Sole Agent for the United Kingdom. . . Putney, S.W.

Royal Navy
(Jamavana) Blend.
Packed in 1 oz. Packets and 2 oz. and 4 oz. Tins.
The Tobacco used for this Brand is of the same growths and similar in Blend to that manufactured by us for the Admiralty for the use of H.M. Navy.
COHEN, WEENEN & CO., London, E.

MURATTI'S

WORLD-RENOWNED

HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LEADING BRANDS . . .

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

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

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

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

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Hammond Typewriter

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| PERFECT ALIGNMENT. | WORK IN SIGHT. |
| SPEED. | DURABILITY. |
| INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE. | LIGHT ELASTIC TOUCH. |
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"CRACKERS."

TOBACCONIST SUPPLY SYNDICATE,
Manufacturers of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes,
AND ALL GOODS REQUIRED BY THE TOBACCONIST.

TIME AND MONEY SAVED.

Our Prices are the lowest in the Trade.

The largest and most varied stock in London of Saleable Goods.

CARRIAGE.—We pay carriage on all parcels in the London District which exceed £2 in value, and on £5 parcels to any part of the United Kingdom, the only exception to this being A.G. Cigarette Papers. In mixed parcels where these are items, the other goods must amount to the values stated.

Price Lists revised to date on application to

55, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

BRANCHES:

10, Long Lane, E.C.

43, High Street, Putney, S.W.

20, Sussex Place,
South Kensington.





263, Portobello Road, W.

238, Ct. Portland Street, W.

115, Old Kent Road, S.E.

FACTORY:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Plum Tree Court, E.C.

Royal Navy
Jamavana  
Blend.  

The Tobacco used for this brand is of the same growths and similar in blend to that manufactured by us for the Admiralty, for the use of H.M. Navy.

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

COHEN, WEENEN & CO.,
LONDON.

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SIGARERA, Ltd.,

33 & 35, Endell St., London,
W.C.

Tickner's Patent Automatic

CIGARETTE MACHINE.

PERFECT IN FILLING.
PERFECT IN LAP.
PERFECT IN PRINT.
PERFECT SIMPLICITY.
PERFECT STRENGTH.

400 Cigarettes per Minute,

ROUND OR OVAL.
PRINTS TWO COLOURS OR GILT.
COST OF MAINTENANCE EXTREMELY LOW.

Also a new Patent Tobacco

CUTTING MACHINE

Built on novel Lines; and which
really DOES cut the finest and
most delicate Turkish and other
Tobaccos much better than by hand.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS ARE INVITED TO
INSPECT THESE MACHINES AT THE OFFICES OF

THE BRITISH
SIGARERA, Ltd.,

33 & 35, Endell St., London,
W.C.

40% PROFIT.

DONORE CASTLE

CIGARETTES, 8d. per oz.,

Yield 40% on List.

ADVERTISING MATTER SUPPLIED.

Write for List, Dept. C,

T. P. & R. GOODBODY,
DUBLIN,

Who are not connected with any
Trust or Combine.

The Cigarette World

AND TOBACCO NEWS.

DECEMBER 15th, 1906.

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. Designs for Advertisements are specially desired.

Advertisements of which proofs are required should reach us on the
8th of the month; samples can be dealt with up to the 10th.

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.



SINCE last Christmas the trade of the country
has been improving by leaps and bounds,
indeed we may say that there has been
a regular wave of prosperity, and, what is
perhaps more important, there seems every
reason to think that the improvement is likely to con-
tinue, and even to increase. It is true that perhaps the
tobacco trade has not as yet had its full share in this pro-
sperity, but there are many signs that Christmas, 1906,
will make ample amends, and will bring more grist to the
mill of the retailer than has been his lot for some time
past. Last month we dealt with the goods of a number
of high-class independent firms, and it has never been
our pleasure to notice a better lot of samples. We trust

"DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES.—POPULAR AND PROFITABLE.—WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST TO
J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

TADDY & CO.,

Tobacco, Cigarette, and

Snuff Manufacturers,

and Cigar Importers.

.....

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

ROLL, TWIST, and CAKE TOBACCOS.

.....

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

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND TERMS:

45, MINORIES, LONDON, E.

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that our readers will lay to heart the advice we gave them, for we believe that this will be the opportunity of independent firms. Their opportunity is the opportunity of the retailer, for he makes more profits out of their goods, and gives better value to his customers, than he can by handling the much puffed proprietary brands of the Trust. From what we have gleaned in trade circles we are assured that Christmas orders have never been so large, and if tobacconists can succeed in getting their customers to give a trial to any of the many splendid lines we have dealt with, they can safely rely upon repeat orders, which will build them up a fine trade for the New Year.

As this is likely to be a "fat" season, it seems to us a particularly appropriate time for making an earnest appeal to our readers on behalf of the Tobacconists' Benevolent Association. It will be seen elsewhere that this charity has not been supported this year as generously as it should have been, and we trust that before the New Year its funds will be largely increased. We know of no more deserving charity, and there should be ample funds forthcoming to enable it to greatly extend its noble work. It is sad to read the statement of the Committee as to the "lack of interest shown generally by the trade in this most worthy association," and we hope that this reproach will be removed. At Christmastide the hearts of men are moved to pity towards their less fortunate brethren in the struggle for life, and there is no one, however hardened, whose sympathy is not awakened for the many who are battling to keep the grim wolf of poverty from their doors, and who are often ill-supplied with the necessaries of life, while the few are enjoying extra comforts and luxuries. There is a story told about a meeting of Quakers, when one brother after another appealed on behalf of a most deserving case. One of the leading brethren was particularly eloquent, and after having described in moving language the sorrows and sufferings of the family whose case was being discussed, concluded by saying how very deeply he sympathised with their misfortunes. The next speaker said to him, "Friend, I sympathise £20, how much dost thou sympathise?" That is, after all, the real test; there is no use in sympathising with a man unless you are prepared to help him as far as you can. Depend upon it you will have a higher and a better enjoyment of Christmas yourself if you know that you have done something to make that glad season happier and brighter for your fellow creatures. This is a world of "ups and downs," and though you are "up" to-day, you may be "down" to-morrow, and the assistance which to-day you are asked to give it may be your turn to ask for to-morrow. Moreover, at this, of all times in the year, do not be too hard upon the failures of your neighbour; do not harden your heart to his appeal for aid because you may think that he has contributed to his misfortunes by some fault of his own. When we are all perfect it will be time enough for us to sit in judgment on our fellows.

In the meantime let us with a cheerful heart sacrifice a little of our superfluity to alleviate the distress of others.

We feel sure that we shall not make this appeal in vain, and need only remind our readers that Messrs. C. Vogelsberger, 8, London Street, E.C.; and E. C. Osman, 61, Crutched Friars, E.C., joint Hon. Secretaries of the Tobacco Trade Benevolent Association, will be happy to receive subscriptions.

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our sincere thanks to all who supported us during the year. We can only say that their sympathy has greatly encouraged us in fighting the battle of the independent manufacturer against the Trust, and this battle we hope to continue in the future with renewed strength. We wish our readers one and all a Merry Christmas and many Happy and Prosperous New Years.

A report of the dinner held to celebrate the final settlement of the Ogden litigation will be found elsewhere. While it is highly satisfactory that Mr. Nathan and his colleagues should have made what was a very equitable settlement of the matter, we must not forget that this cannot remove from the defendants the stigma of having sought the aid of legal technicalities to enable them to escape the liabilities they had voluntarily undertaken. Luckily the law was too strong for them, and we cannot give them any credit for yielding to the inevitable; the credit is due to those who so pluckily fought the retailers' battle.

We specially wish to direct our readers' attention to the advertisement of the Victoria Publishing Co. The firm have placed on the market some very handsome sachet post cards agreeably perfumed. The designs are most artistic, and retailers will find them a splendid and profitable side line; they should send 1s. 1d. for a sample packet of 24, mentioning this paper.

WANTED.—*Cigarette World and Tobacco News*, either bound volumes or complete years, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904. Must be in good condition. State price to "VERAX," *Cigarette World Office*, 32, Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.

AGENTS.—We have vacancies for Agents to sell and distribute the *Cigarette World and Tobacco News* in towns where we are not at present represented. Readers willing to act for us should write, giving full particulars, to the Manager at this office, who will send them on terms of business.

BOOKS ON TOBACCO.

If you are a collector of Tobacco Books, send to us for a list or mention your wants. We have the largest stock of Tobacco Books in all languages in Germany.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL, ANTIQUARIAT,
HILDEGARDSTRASSE, 16, MUNICH, GERMANY.

FREE TOBACCO IN THE FIELD.—Troops on active service are to have a free supply of tobacco, the Treasury having just sanctioned an order to this effect.

THE MARQUIS OF HEADFORT WRITES:—"THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTE IS OF VERY NICE FLAVOUR AND IS PLEASANT TO THE PALATE."

For DETAILS
 OF
SPECIAL SCHEME OF ADVERTISING
 APPLY
Manager, Cigarette World & Tobacco News,
32, BROADWAY, WIMBLEDON.

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, and CIGARETTES.  
 TOBACCONISTS' FANCY GOODS and SHOP FITTINGS.

MIXED PARCELS.

Every known brand at manufacturers' own list prices. Endless variety of
 tobacconists' fancy goods and shop fittings, &c., &c. The trade only supplied.
 Opening orders a speciality. No shop complete without them!

SINGLETON & COLE, Ltd., 11-16, Cannon Street, BIRMINGHAM.
 Branch Distributing Depots—LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, WOLVERHAMPTON, WALSALL. Factories—SHREWSBURY.

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

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.

Telegraphic Address: "EMAILLE," LONDON.
 A.B.C. Code 4th and 5th Editions.

Telephone Nos.: 994 and 1168 Hop.

Price List free on application.

ADOLPH ELKIN & CO., Wholesale
 Tobacconists,
 140 and 140a, Houndsditch, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES :

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| "LA NIKLE," 1d. Rothschild Cigar. | "SPORTSMAN," Dark Flaked Virginia. |
| "ZEALANDIA," 2d. " " | "GLOSSY," Gold Flake Honey Dew. |
| "BRITISH PLUCK," Dark Flaked Virginia. | "MY SWEET," Mixture. |

All Manufacturers' Proprietary Articles at absolutely the Lowest Prices. Telephone No. 6098 Avenue.

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Trade News and Notes.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A Tooting tobacconist named Higgins, who had been collecting accounts, was the victim of a highway robbery at Carshalton on November 28th. He was set upon near the Wrythe by two men, whose faces were concealed by mufflers, knocked down, gagged, brutally kicked on the head and shoulders, and robbed of nearly £50 and a gold watch and chain. Higgins' injuries were so severe that when he was found he was taken to the Cottage Hospital. The robbers escaped, although there is a row of houses within a few yards of the spot where they made their attack.

"CARRERAS OVALS."—Messrs. Carreras, Limited, are fully determined not to rest upon their laurels; they began by lavishly advertising their new line of "Carreras Ovals." Once introduced to the market the sterling merit of the cigarette was rapidly recognised, and enormous orders poured in from all over the country. Now, in order to still further stimulate business, the firm have introduced an ingenious scheme of coupons which is sure to take on. Every purchaser who collects 100 coupons has only to send his photograph to the head office, and in return he will speedily receive a charming miniature reproduced in delicate colours and mounted in rolled gold, whilst collectors of 50 coupons receive a similar miniature in best gilt. Miniatures are now exceedingly fashionable, and the smoker can not only enjoy fine Virginia cigarettes, but will also have a dainty present for his best girl. Retailers should push this scheme; they will find it very profitable, as sales will certainly grow at a very rapid rate.

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

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

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR FROM
TEOFANI & CO., LONDON.

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

Fires.

FIRE IN AN EDINBURGH TOBACCONIST'S SHOP.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on November 30th, the Edinburgh Fire Brigade were summoned to an outbreak of fire in a tobacconist's shop at 11A, St. Andrew Street. On the arrival of the brigade, it was found that the back part of the premises was well alight, but with the aid of one line of hose the firemen had soon the upper hand of the outbreak. Some of the fittings of the shop were damaged, and a large quantity of matches, cigarettes, and cigars was destroyed.

Foreign.

THE TURKISH TOBACCO REGIE.—It is believed that advantage will be taken of the visit to Constantinople of Munir Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, to reopen the negotiations concerning the modification and prolongation of the Tobacco Régie Concession, which were interrupted a few weeks ago. A group of French, German,

and other bankers, headed by M. Rouvier, wishes to secure a prolongation, and is willing to make the Government a loan of several millions if certain modifications are made in the concession. The Régie has still seven years to run. The fact that the Palace is eager to negotiate at this early date is generally imputed to the desire of people at Yildiz to participate in the profits of the financiers, as they are not certain to be in their present positions a few years hence. The Sultan himself is believed to be opposed to a continuation of the Régie in anything like the present form, and to desire the reintroduction of the *banderole* system. Freedom of manufacture, which is the distinguishing feature of that system, would certainly be better for both cultivators and consumers than a perpetuation of the present monopoly. Nor, judging from the experience of other countries and Turkey herself before the establishment of the Régie, is it likely that the Treasury or the Public Debt would suffer by a return to the *banderole* system. There are at present no signs that English financiers are making any attempt to take advantage of the opening of the tobacco monopoly question to regain some of the ground they have lost in Turkey.—*The Times*. [initials]

Law.

KINGSTOWN TOBACCONISTS AT LAW. On Nov. 25th, in the Court of Appeal, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Fitz-Gibbon, and Lord Justice Holmes, in the matter of Dawson & Co. v. Marino, trading as Michael Fullen, an appeal was heard on behalf of Michael Fullen, sen., from an order of Mr. Justice Boyd, of the 26th Sept. last, giving judgment for £24, including costs, against the defendant in respect of tobacconist's goods purchased in Scotland. It appeared that in May last the defendant left Scotland and came to reside at Kingstown, where he was served with a writ. An appearance was entered on his behalf, and he alleged he was falsely described as trading under the name of Michael Fullen. An appearance was also entered for his wife and son, who alleged that they were trading as "Michael Fullen," and that Michael Marino was not a member of the firm. On the application for judgment no affidavit was put in on behalf of the defendant, but one on behalf of Mrs. Marino was put in on behalf of herself and her son. Judgment was accordingly given against Michael Marino, sen., and the defendant's name in the proceedings was made more distinct by striking out from it the misdescription, trading as "Michael Fullen." Subsequently an application was made for an instalment order in the King's Bench Division, and on the 1st November an appeal was taken by Michael Marino, sen., against the order of 26th September. The arguments having concluded, the Court dismissed the appeal with costs, the Lord Chancellor remarking that having regard to the appearance which was entered by the defendant drawing the notice of the Court to the fact that there was a misdescription added after his name, it was only right and just that at the hearing

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY:—"VISCOUNT HAYASHI HIGHLY APPRECIATES THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES."

the Court should amend the name as suggested by the defendant himself, and as no defence on the merits had been put in, judgment was, of course, right and proper. Mr. John Bartley (instructed by Mr. W. J. Ellis) appeared for Michael Marino, sen., Mr. W. H. Brown (instructed by Mr. J. H. Callan) appeared for the plaintiffs.

CIGARS AS CHRISTMAS BOXES.—Messrs. Vanderpump, Son & Wood, Solicitors, of Gray's Inn Square, were sued at Clerkenwell by George Grave, a cigar merchant, of High Holborn, for £8 14s. in respect of cigars supplied. Counsel said the old firm, of which the defendants were the successors, adopted the practice of sending Christmas boxes to their clients, such as cigars, turkeys, geese, Stilton cheese, &c. Defendants kept up the practice. The question now was whether cigars ordered at Christmas, 1904, were ordered by the firm or for his own purposes by Mr. Vanderpump, one of the partners.—George Vanderpump said he entered into partnership with Mr. Wood on March 25th, 1903. At Christmas of that year he gave orders to various firms to send out Christmas boxes to clients. The bills were paid by the firm. In December, 1904, he ordered three boxes of cigars from plaintiff, one to be sent to Mr. Reynolds, one to Mr. Danks, and one to Mr. Welsh. Mr. Wood knew of those presents, and the bills were sent in the partnership name.—Counsel: What was the object of these presents?—It was the keeping up of an old custom that had been carried out by my father before.—Replying to other questions, witness said that in January, 1905, Mr. Wood applied to the Court of Chancery for a dissolution of partnership. The dissolution was decreed by consent.—Cross-examined, witness said that in August he was adjudicated a bankrupt. On two occasions he had been suspended from practice as a solicitor, and on November 7th last he was struck off the rolls.—Were Messrs. Reynolds, Danks, and Welsh, to whom these cigars were sent, friends of yours?—All my clients were friends of mine.—You owed them money?—Yes.—Did not Mr. Reynolds prove for £170, and Mr. Welsh for £1,193?—Yes.—Counsel put in a letter addressed to Mr. Vanderpump by Mr. G. F. Danks, in which the latter said, regarding the cigars, "I have duly received your kind present, for which accept my best thanks."—Witness: At the time I gave the order I said I was ordering for the firm.—Plaintiff, who produced his books, said he gave credit to the firm.—The Judge (examining the books) said the entries were clearly to Mr. Vanderpump, and not to the firm. There was no evidence to fix the firm of Vanderpump, Son & Wood in the slightest degree.—Counsel for defendants said he could show that the cigars never came into possession of the firm, and they were never used in any way by them.—Judge Edge: There is not the slightest evidence against the firm. Verdict for defendants, with costs.

Police.

SWEETENED TOBACCO.—At Thames Street Police Court, on November 5th, Leah Kennedy, of West India Dock Road, was summoned, at the instance of the Commissioners of Excise, for selling sweetened tobacco which was not enclosed in a wrapper.—Mr. Ward, who prosecuted, said the proceedings were taken under the Manufactured Tobacco Act, 1863, and the trading in sweetened tobacco was a perfectly legitimate operation, providing it was labelled. On the 23rd October an officer of Customs called at the defendant's shop, and asked for some strong tobacco. The defendant supplied him with some hard cavendish tobacco, which, on being analysed by the Government analyst, was found to contain 5 per cent. of liquorice. The tobacco was not in a wrapper when sold, and eight more cakes of similar tobacco were found in her possession.—In reply to the charge, Mrs. Kennedy said

until she got the summons she had no idea the tobacco in question ought to be in a wrapper. The magistrate fined the defendant 40s. and 2s. costs.

NEW LINES.

"DOMAS" CIGARETTES.—The Ardath Tobacco Co. have forwarded us samples of their new line of Egyptian blend cigarettes. The cigarettes are delicate in flavour and delightfully fragrant; moreover, they are put up in imitation antique silver boxes of most artistic appearance. These boxes look exceedingly dainty, and when the cigarettes are finished will, no doubt, be snapped up by the smoker's womankind as fitting receptacles for unconsidered trifles. Retailers should give a trial order, and should there be any tobacconists left who do not stock State Express cigarettes, they should order a supply at the same time, because the brand is steadily increasing in popularity, and sells everywhere on its merits.

IN THE MATTER OF OGDEN'S LTD.—Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of January, 1907, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their solicitors or in person to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOOD,
Liquidator of the Company.

131, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand,
London, W.C.

PIPES IN MUSIC HALLS.—In a letter which appeared in a London daily paper recently, a correspondent complained that he was not allowed to smoke a pipe in the 5s. seats at the Empire Theatre, and he thinks that he ought to have been informed beforehand of this prohibition. Inquiries show that the number of men who want to smoke pipes when they go to a variety theatre in the West End is, according to the managers of those places, very small. In the Empire, Alhambra, Palace, and Hippodrome the smoking of pipes is not permitted in the stalls or balcony, and even in the cheaper parts of the house those who do smoke them are very few. In all the theatres named there is a notice to the effect that pipes are not allowed in stalls or balcony, and so well is this rule understood, that it is only on very rare occasions that the attendants have to call anyone's attention to it. It is not asserted that a pipe is particularly objectionable, but ladies, as a rule, object to them, and it is on their account that the rule is made. The same rule exists on the Continent, and even in London restaurants, where bad cigars and cheap cigarettes are often smoked to the apparent enjoyment of thrifty smokers who would do much less harm with a pipe. At the London Pavilion, Tivoli, and Oxford music halls, pipes are allowed in every part of the auditorium. "We never receive any complaints," say the managers, "but then it is true that we only occasionally see a pipe in the stalls. If a lady objects to her neighbour's pipe he will very soon put it away. We never hear of any trouble through this cause."
—Daily Mail.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE CONSIDERS THAT THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES SHOULD "MEET WITH GENERAL APPROVAL."

LORD REGINALD HERBERT WRITES:—"I FIND THE 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES VERY NICE."

AMSTELL, A.
Essex. Date of
BATE (Mrs.), J
Berwell Road, L
1906.
DOUGLAS & C
Chelton-cum-Ha
2nd, 1906.
FISHER, GEO
Street, Loughboro
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MILLEA, THOM
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"DE RESZKE"

From the "London Gazette."

Receiving Orders.

AMSTELL, A., tobacconist, &c., 94, Ley Street, Ilford, Essex. Date of order, November 19th, 1906.

BATE (Mrs.), H. E. (widow), tobacco dealer, 268, Camberwell Road, London. Date of order, November 20th, 1906.

DOUGLAS & CO., tobacco dealers, 55, Hawthorn Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancs. Date of order, November 22nd, 1906.

FISHER, GEORGE ALFRED, tobacconist, 9, Victoria Street, Loughborough, late 20, Church Gate, Loughborough. Date of order, November 2nd, 1906.

FRANK, H., tobacco dealer, 62, Sutton Street, Shadwell, London, E. Date of order, November 9th, 1906.

FREEDMAN, KATE, tobacconist, &c., 6, Carmarthen Road, Swansea. Date of order, November 17th, 1906.

KEMP, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 1, Ethelbert Road, Meols, and 59, Market Street, Hoylake, Cheshire. Date of order, November 13th, 1906.

MILLEA, THOMAS ARCHER, tobacconist, &c., 15, Westfield Road, Hemsworth, Yorks. Date of order, November 19th, 1906.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

FRANK, H. (male), tobacco dealer, 62, Sutton Street, Shadwell, London. Public examination, December 13th, 1906, at 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C.

FREEDMAN, KATE, tobacconist, &c., 6, Carmarthen Road, and 59 and 178, High Street, Swansea. First meeting at 31, Alexandra Road, Swansea, December 6th, 1906, at 12 a.m.

KEMP, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 1, Ethelbert Road, Meols, and 59, Market Street, Hoylake, Cheshire. Public examination, December 5th, 1906, at 11 a.m., at Court House, Pilgrim Street, Birkenhead.

MILLEA, THOMAS ARCHER, tobacconist, &c., 15, Westfield Road, Hemsworth, Yorks. First meeting at 6, Bond Terrace, Wakefield, December 3rd, 1906, at 11 a.m. Public examination, December 6th, 1906, at 11 a.m., at Court House, Wood Street, Wakefield.

Adjudications.

CLARKE, C. F., late tobacco dealer, late at 19, Wellington Terrace, Blackpool. Date of order, October 29th, 1906.

FISHER, GEORGE ALFRED, late tobacconist, 9, Victoria Street, late 20, Church Gate, Loughborough. Date of order, November 2nd, 1906.

FREEDMAN, KATE, tobacconist, &c., 6, Carmarthen Road, and 59 and 178, High Street, Swansea. Date of order, November 17th, 1906.

KEMP, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 1, Ethelbert Road, Meols, and 59, Market Street, Hoylake, Cheshire. Date of order, November 13th, 1906.

MILLEA, THOMAS ARCHER, tobacconist, &c., 15, Westfield Road, Hemsworth, Yorks. Date of order, November 19th, 1906.

Notices of Dividends.

CARR, JOHN WALTER, tobacconist, &c., High Street, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk. Second and final of 3s. 3½d., at 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge.

CHAMBERS, FREDERICK GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 28, Bletchley Road, Fenny Stratford, Bucks. First and final of 1s. 10d., at Official Receiver's Office, Bridge Street, Northampton.

EISISKI, SIMON NEHEMIAH, tobacconist, &c., 175, Wellington Road, 15, High Street, Queen's Arcade, 15, Bodfor Street, 30a, Queen Street, and 31, Queen Street, all in Rhyl; 18, Station Road, Colwyn Bay, and 15, Eastgate Street, Chester. First and final of 2½d., at 3, Hunter Street, Chester.

MORRIS, EDWARD JOHN, tobacconist, &c., 4, Church Street, Welshpool, Montgomery. First and final of 4s. 7d., at 22, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.

PICKETT, ELIZA, tobacconist, &c., 98, Humberstone Road, Leicester. First and final of 2s. 4d., at 1, Berridge Street, Leicester.

SELLERS, GEORGE (trading as G. Sellers & Co.), tobacconist, 84, West Street, and 1, Friday Road, Erith, Kent. First and final of 10s. 3½d., at 9, King Street, Maidstone.

SUMMERS, JOSEPH, tobacconist, &c., 23, Upper High Street, Rhymney, Mon. First and final of 4s. 2½d., at 135, High Street, Merthyr Tydfil.

Notices of Release of Trustees.

JONES, WILLIAM, tobacconist, &c., 12, Walter Road, Swansea. Trustee, T. Thomas, 31, Alexandra Road, Swansea. Date of release, October 15th, 1906.

SANDERS, ARTHUR ERNEST (trading as Sanders and Son), tobacconist, &c., 39, Fore Street, Ilfracombe. Trustee, A. E. Ward, 9, Bedford Circus, Exeter. Date of release, October 1st, 1906.

WOLFF, JACOB, cigar merchant, 11, Gibson Square, Islington, London, N. Trustee, E. S. Gray, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. Date of release, October 1st, 1906.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

MOULSON, WILLIAM EDWARD, tobacconist, &c., 6, Netheredge Road, and 30, Havelock Street, Sheffield. Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from October 4th, 1908.

TOBACCO AS A MOSQUITO EXTERMINATOR.

He: Chewing tobacco is good for mosquitoes.

She: Yes, but I doubt very much if you can induce mosquitoes to chew tobacco.

Important Notice.

The "Cigarette World"

is now published at

32, BROADWAY,

WIMBLEDON, S.W.,

To which address all communications should be sent.

Ogden Bonus Dinner.



LARGE and very merry party assembled in the grand hall of the Hotel Cecil on Thursday evening, November 15th, to celebrate the amicable settlement of the Ogdens' bonus litigation. Mr. H. J. Nathan occupied the chair, and during the evening he received

many private and public congratulations upon the happy result of the splendid and energetic work which he did in forcing Ogdens Ltd. to carry out their obligations to the trade. During the progress of the litigation Mr. Nathan displayed most remarkable ability, determination, and perseverance, and he fully deserved all the compliments that he received. If there were a few more such men and they could be induced to take in hand the organisation of the retail trade, a new era of progress would speedily be entered upon.

Besides the speakers the list of guests included the following:—

Mrs. H. J. Nathan, Miss Nathan, Mr. E. Hemmerde, M.P.; Mr. C. T. Harris, Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Elles Hill, Mr. John MacConnell, Mrs. F. Hudson, Mr. F. Hudson, Mr. A. M. Rickards, Mr. S. J. Gilchrist, Mr. J. Ainsworth, Mr. L. Weenen, Mrs. C. J. Smith, Mr. H. A. Bernard, Mr. A. J. Nathan, Mrs. Page, Mrs. A. J. Nathan, Mr. S. Nathan, Mr. John Page, Miss Page, Mr. C. Ogden, Mr. P. Teofani, Mr. Troup, Mrs. Troup, Messrs. P. L. Levenson, Moore, Funai, Chambers, Shaw, Sheldon, Taplin, Allan, Collins, Ramsden, Luttie, Elstone, Robson, Cooper, Wild, Butler, Harris, Stiles, Sparkes, Shaw, Thomson, Butterfield, Atkinson, Jackson, Mrs. Stiles, Barnard, Sinfield, Strofton, Messrs. Lewis & Cooper, Messrs. Anderson, Rothsay, Robertson, Clark, Jackson, W. G. Norman, Cocker, Green, Messrs. Recknell & Co., Messrs. W. D. Norman, Stanley Norman, Catt, Mrs. Norman, Messrs. White, Stewart, Schuler, Richardson, J. C. Crebbin, Abrahamson, Emblin, A. Elkan, Miss O'Regan, Mr. E. L. Burdett, Miss Prentice, Messrs. G. G. McConnell, F. A. S. Stern, F. Higgs, G. Higgs, J.P.; F. Wright, J. Nevin, H. Hills, W. P. Solomon, A. S. Benjamin, H. Franks, A. E. O. Sperring, Jesse Ellis, Schroeder, Hutchings, A. Nathan, W. R. Daniel, E. Boothroyd, Beaverstock, Mrs. Higgs, the Press, Mr. W. C. Acworth, Miss G. Nathan, Mr. R. Nathan, Miss M. Nathan, Mr. S. Maier, Miss Tompkins, Messrs. F. Harverson, A. T. Dale, J. G. Hardy, H. Cross, A. Welsch, G. Southee, Miss McKechnie, Messrs. McKechnie, Langnam, Miss Handscomb, Messrs. A. Simons, Sadler, Caton, Abrahamson, G. Freeman, Cooper, Petit, Kirby, West, Moore, Hallett, Simpson, Jackson, France, Preddy, Hobson, Robson, Lambert, Harris, Bedford, Clinch, Mrs. Parry, Messrs. T. Sawncy, Rugg, Campbell, Harlam, Cox, A. E. Crocker, N. Galperin, J. Bullett, J. W. Shawyer, H. Strickland, Miss Strickland, Messrs. Bodey, A. E. Urch, Brown, Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Pedlar, Eady, Grainger, Crowcour, Stevenson, A. Everett, J. Carcen, Miss Dodd, Mr. W. Westwood, Miss Bodey, Messrs. Griffin, Beveridge, Gwyner, Messrs. Kemp & Brenchley, Messrs. Norton, Jaffee, Reynolds, Sprence, Gerson, Grady, Butler, Mrs. Butler, Mr. Hills, Mrs. Hills, Messrs. Bostock, Lant, Fothergill, Moreton, Milnes, Dambrosio, Carver, May, Webb, Barker, J. Shepherd.

It is pleasant to record that the dinner was a great success in every way, the tone of the speeches was admirable and the best of harmony and goodfellowship prevailed throughout. Everybody seemed to have something good to say about all concerned in the trial, and if we were to take literally all the mutual compliments

which were exchanged, we should be forced to come to the conclusion that all the other lights in the legal firmament had to pale their ineffectual fires before the dazzling brilliancy of the learned gentlemen who had the good fortune to be engaged in the case. After the usual loyal toasts had been ably given by the Chairman and cordially responded to, Mr. Hemmerde, M.P., rose to propose the toast of "His Majesty's Judges and the Masters of the Supreme Court," with special reference to Justice A. T. Lawrence and Master Chitty. We think it was rather a mistake to have such a toast since there were no judges present, and if any had been present it would have been very embarrassing for them to reply, since the well-deserved praise given to them on account of their impartiality is just one of those things which happily in this country go without saying. However, it was well meant, and Mr. Hemmerde discharged a difficult task with the utmost tact. Mr. Hemmerde also took occasion to pay a high tribute to his colleague Mr. Dunlop, and to Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., who made such a splendid fight for the defendants.

The next toast on the list, "The Counsel engaged in the Case," was proposed by Mr. Hudson, who spoke in glowing terms of the devotion and eloquence displayed by all these learned gentlemen. On rising to respond, Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., was loudly cheered, and delighted the audience with one of the most brilliant and racy speeches we have ever listened to. He dwelt specially upon the good feeling which always existed between the contending parties, and said many nice little things about his learned friends on the other side, referring particularly to the pleadings of Mr. Dunlop, which had been highly praised by several of the judges in the course of the case. Mr. Smith humorously twitted Mr. Hood, the Liquidator, with having settled the case without consulting him, and went on to say that he had married on the strength of Ogdens' litigation, and under its stimulating influence had become a father. He had, moreover, undertaken the responsibilities of an M.P., and was looking forward to a lucrative career. Imagine, then, his horror, on his return from a holiday, to find that the case had been settled. Mr. Smith also spoke in high terms of the remarkable energy displayed by Mr. Nathan. Mr. Smith's speech was throughout punctuated with cheers and laughter, and he received quite an ovation at its close. Mr. Dunlop also responded, and paid Mr. Smith so many compliments that we all began to wonder what he was going to say next, the stock of adjectives in the language, though large, not being inexhaustible. We refrain from quoting all these compliments so as to spare Mr. Smith's blushes, and after all, able though he is, well, there are others.

After the toast of "The Counsel" appropriately followed the toast of "The Solicitors," proposed in a neat speech by Mr. W. H. Parry, and certainly the gentlemen referred to well deserved the kind things said of them. We need hardly say that Mr. Parry's speech was loudly cheered, as was also the brief reply of Mr. A. M. Richards.

Mr. Dunlop then submitted the toast of "The Protagonists." Mr. Dunlop was of opinion that the satisfactory settlement had been effected by Mr. Hood and Mr. Nathan and not by the counsel engaged. These gentlemen had disregarded legal technicalities and settled their differences in a businesslike way (applause). Mr. Joseph Hood responded, and said that he had never in his experience met a worthier opponent than Mr. Nathan, and he felt sure that while none would blame the Liquidator for fighting to the best of his powers, he hoped that now the

THE COUNT DE NEVERS CONSIDERS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND FLAVOUR.

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING STATED "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES ARE MOST EXCELLENT."

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battle was over no ill-feeling and no soreness would remain in the mind of anyone (cheers).

Mr. F. Hudson then gave the toast of "The Chairman," and said that Mr. Nathan's motto had been "Audacity, Audacity, always Audacity." It was difficult to realise the great amount of courage necessary in dealing with opponents of such ability and possessed of such enormous resources. He would remind them that Mr. Nathan had had no less than 800 cases in hand, and any one of them might have gone to the House of Lords, yet he had never faltered (applause). Mr. Nathan, who was greatly cheered on rising, in the course of his response alluded in high terms to the services rendered to the Association by the Committee, and also the patience and loyalty displayed by the members. In concluding, Mr. Nathan said that he had now reached the proudest moment of his life, because he had been instrumental in settling a dispute which had caused such friction in the tobacco world, and he was glad to have the opportunity of expressing his admiration for the qualities of his old opponent and present friend, Mr. Hood (cheers).

The toasts of "The Committee" and "The Press" having been duly honoured and responded to, the remainder of the evening was filled up by an admirable concert, in which the following artistes took part:—Miss Florence Chanter, Miss Alice Braunstein, Mr. Antonio Medcalf, Mr. Ernest Genders, and Mr. A. W. Stiles.

The Bijou Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. H. H. Heap, played a capital selection during the evening.

In conclusion we desire to congratulate the Committee on the excellent arrangements for the comfort of their guests, and a special word of praise is also due to them for the courtesy and consideration shown to the Press.

HOW IRISH TOBACCO GROWING WAS EXTINGUISHED.

ABUNDANCE of ink has been expended during the five or six years last past in the discussion of the subject of tobacco growing in Ireland, especially with reference to the enterprise of Colonel Everard in Meath. Very strangely, all—or nearly all—writers on the subject have dealt with this proposition as if it were an experiment. Of course, they agree that it would be highly desirable to increase the country's wealth; on that ground they are perfectly safe from contradiction. But they say so in the spirit of one boldly declaring that it would be very convenient if gold were to be had for the asking. They benevolently treat the whole matter as the interesting dream of a visionary. "If" the thing were possible; "if" it could be made profitable; "if" there were any prospects of growing, saving, and marketing tobacco on commercial lines—"if" is a favourite word with them; then, well and good. The underlying suggestion always is that the "if" is final and decisive; and they hint that "if" the sky fell to-morrow, larks would be cheap.

For the benefit of these well-disposed, but ill-informed sceptics, it may be pointed out that tobacco growing in Ireland is in no sense an experiment. To make that fact clear, and as indisputable as the present-day existence of Nelson's Pillar, one has but to turn back upon the records of the British Parliament. No doubts and no "ifs" obsessed the Duke of Wellington and his fellow-Ministers when, in 1829, at the very moment that the three kingdoms were convulsed by the unexpected introduction of the Catholic Relief Bill, they introduced a measure for the suppression of the tobacco growing industry in this country. This was on March 12th of that year, and the following is the report of the proceedings in the House of Commons which was published in the *Dublin Morning Post* of March 16th—of course, no telegraphs existed in those days:—

GROWTH OF TOBACCO IN IRELAND.

"Mr. George Dawson, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to assimilate the laws in Ireland to those in Great Britain respecting the growth of tobacco, observed that great quantities of that article were now grown in Ireland, but in consequence of the state of the law it could not be manufactured, and the consequence was that it either became mixed with foreign tobacco by the manufacturer, or was smuggled over to England for that purpose, to the great injury of the revenue in both countries. During the last year between 600 and 700 hogsheads of Irish leaf tobacco had been in this manner smuggled into England, and it therefore became necessary for the protection of the Revenue that the prohibition against the growth of more than a certain quantity of tobacco, which was at present in force in England, should be extended to Ireland.

"On the motion that the House should go into a Committee to consider the Act relative to the Tobacco Duties.

"Mr. W. Whitmore, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Jephson expressed themselves unfavourable to a change in the law, as the cultivation of tobacco was advantageous to the agriculture of Ireland.

"Mr. G. Dawson would consider the objections which had been urged, but he would refrain from pledging himself as to any precise course to be taken in consequence of them. The hon. member then moved a resolution—"That it was expedient to assimilate the law in Ireland and Great Britain respecting the growth of tobacco."

"The resolution was then reported, and a Bill brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow."

The Bill went through its successive stages with little or no opposition, and thus yet another Irish interest received its quietus. In the turmoil of the times, practically no notice was taken of it. Such matters were beneath the notice of the country gentlemen and the place-hunters, who between them made up five-sixths of the Irish representation. Note that the Minister in charge of the Bill founded it upon the fact that "great quantities" of tobacco were then grown in Ireland, and that instead of repealing the obnoxious law prohibiting its manufacture the English policy chose in preference to suppress the growing of the crop although "the cultivation of tobacco was advantageous to the agriculture of Ireland."

All which is respectfully submitted to the notice of those, who, on this subject, are sceptical as to the possibility of growing tobacco in Ireland.—*Dublin Evening Herald*.

CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION.—Some interesting facts on the nation's tobacco bill in France are to be gathered from the report which M. Massé has submitted to the Minister of Finance. In 1870 the consumption of cigars reached 2,700,000 kilogrammes. It increased a little during the following years, but for the last twenty years there has been a constant diminution. In 1904 the consumption of cigars was 2,610,000 kilogrammes. Cigarette smoking, on the other hand, has greatly increased. In 1870 16,000 kilogrammes of cigarettes were consumed; now the consumption is 2,200,000 kilogrammes.

THE KAISER'S FAVOURITE PIPE.—The Emperor William possesses a favourite pipe which is a masterpiece of carving even in Germany, where pipes are so wonderfully carved. It represents a grouse standing upright, ready for a fight with another cock, and on the stem is the "W" which shows who its owner is. The servant who looks after the Emperor's pipes and especially after this one is an old Pomeranian grenadier, and he is such a grim old man that even the collectors who stick at nothing to get what they want cannot get over him. A sovereign has been paid before now for the end of a cigar which the Kaiser has smoked, and the famous grouse pipe would fetch almost any sum, but the grenadier is not to be tempted.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM FINDS THE "DE RESZKE" CIGARETTES EXCELLENT, WITH THE MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR.

THE TOBACCO OF PORTO RICO.



THIS island is coming into public view more and more as its wonderful resources become known. At the same time only a comparatively small number of people have any definite ideas in regard to the location, size, climate, inhabitants, &c. The following are some of the facts or impressions gained by several visits to the island:—

Porto Rico is in the same latitude as Jamaica, but nearly 700 miles further east, and averages over 200 miles further south. It is 500 miles further east than Cuba. In size Porto Rico and Jamaica compare closely. Our Long Island is 100 by 21 miles, and Porto Rico is 108 by 36 miles, but Porto Rico has 3,530 square miles, more than double the area of Long Island.

Porto Rico has an immense advantage over any other large island in the West Indies, as it is farthest east and therefore gets the full benefit of the moisture-laden and cooling trade winds, with the result that, under proper cultivation, the land will be marvellously fertile. The island is exceptionally well watered, having 1,300 streams, 47 of which are considerable sized rivers. Most of these and the longest ones are in the northern and eastern parts.

The climate is the most salubrious of any of the West Indies. The larger part of the land is high, and the nights are cool and the days are tempered by the trade winds.

Few diseases trouble the natives or other inhabitants, yellow fever being almost unknown. There has been some talk in the papers about the terrible condition of the natives on account of anæmia and so-called hookworm. There have been a good many sufferers from this trouble in the interior in the mountains, where the peons had hard work to make a living after the American occupation and the big cyclone, both of which helped to destroy the fine coffee business of the island, at which most of these people made their living. The cyclone destroyed the plantations, and the Americans took away the European market.

In the tobacco and cane districts, however, one sees a fine, strong, and hardy lot of labourers. These men will take a bale or case weighing 200 or 300 lbs. on their heads and walk cheerfully off with it after four men have put it up. The peons in the canefields are healthy and strong, and, in fact, the inhabitants of the island enjoy average good health. Illnesses are not, as a rule, due to climate, but are due to the ignorance of the ordinary rules of living and cooking.

Porto Rico has a population of about 1,000,000, and as most of the families are large, the peons usually having from six to ten children, the labour supply seems assured. Roosevelt's ideas against race suicide are well supported here.

The natives appear to be a mixture of Spanish, negro, and Carib Indians. The negro element is much smaller than in any other island in the West Indies, and the peons are as a class clean, honest and industrious, having the dispositions and faults of children. Some of the peons are intelligent, and capable of being "capitans," taking charge of small bodies of men on the plantations.

The skilled labourers, of whom the cigar-makers make a large percentage, are hardly as admirable a class. They are very skilful workmen, but easily angered and offended if criticised, and refuse to work. They have very little idea of keeping a bargain. Their wages have steadily improved, and the sons of the labourers come into the ranks of the

cigar-makers and earn double the pay of their fathers. A fourteen-year-old boy made brevas in one factory and his father worked on the plantations. The boy at a certain price per 100 earned twice as much as his father. While wages are comparatively low in Porto Rico the cost of living is in proportion.

The topography is varied, giving the island conditions suitable for a great variety of products. Nearly all around the coast is a belt of comparatively flat land on which there are large sugar plantations. The last year has seen the acreage of these nearly doubled, and many sugar mills or "centrals" have been built.

Some of the coast land has been found especially suited to growing oranges and grape fruit. There are many thriving young groves of these trees nearly ready for bearing and some are already producing fine fruit. The native oranges, called "chinas," are extremely good.

Bananas grow all over the island and form one of the main food supplies of the poorer classes. Sweet potatoes are another stand-by. Pineapples and other fruits do well, and there are very few fruits that will not grow in some part of Porto Rico.

The trade winds and the elevations of Caguas above sea level make the mornings and evenings very comfortable and the nights delightfully cool, although it is sometimes pretty warm in the middle of the day. These moisture-laden trade winds sweeping over the mountains are cooled just enough to drop down gentle showers that last only a short time, and then the sun breaks through the clouds, making a regular hot-house climate, but tempered by the usual trade winds.

It would be hard to imagine any finer climate for tobacco than this combination of "sol y agua"—sun and rain. Never a frost nor hailstorm, nor driving wind and rain to ruin a fine crop.

Sometimes early in the season, to be sure, the rains have been severe, and have washed out seed beds and beaten down land ploughed and harrowed ready for planting, and again making the preliminary work all to be done over again.

The fortunes of many of the old Spanish families of the island were made in the tobacco planting in Caguas. One can still find the old books of some of these planters showing the shipment to Havana and the good prices obtained.

The "Encyclopedia Britannica" gives among the exports of Porto Rico in 1883, 1,730 tons of tobacco, most of which was sold to Havana to be made up into cigars. The Cuban leaf dealers would not, however, take any and everything from Porto Rico, but knew the good crops from Caguas and Cayey and bought them readily until after the law went into effect in Cuba prohibiting the importation of tobacco from anywhere. This and the American occupation completely knocked out the Porto Rico tobacco business. The history since then has been varied.

The American soldiers, at the time of the war, sent home and brought back some very good cigars, and the demand grew rapidly. Then the supply of tobacco, which had been cut down on account of losing the Havana market, proved insufficient, and American tobacco was sent down to be worked off by unscrupulous manufacturers on the American market. When the next crop of new tobacco came in, the cigar manufacturers could not or would not wait to properly cure and sweat it. The result was a lot of mouldy, musty, and bitter cigars. Then came the re-

SIR HUBERT PARRY, BART., WRITES:—" 'DE RESZKE' CIGARETTES ARE REMARKABLY GOOD—THE PLEASANTEST I HAVE EVER SMOKED."

action, and the dealers fought shy of all Porto Rico tobacco and cigars, and this particular industry had a severe setback. The trouble was not in the quality of tobacco that Porto Rico could produce, but in the fact that a great deal of tobacco used in Porto Rico cigars was inferior American tobacco, as well as coast grown Porto Rico, and the good tobacco that was used was often insufficiently and improperly cured.

Combined with this was the primitive method of raising seed and a careless method of growing. The planters cut all their fine tobacco and saved the seed from the second growth. The natural result followed—depreciation of the crops. Smokers and dealers became afraid of Porto Rico cigars, and the demand dropped off.

Some Americans who had tried the high grade tobacco were convinced that there was a great future for tobacco culture in Porto Rico, and by intelligent methods began the rehabilitation of this business. Harrison Johnson, who was an American volunteer of the Spanish War, settled in Porto Rico, and shortly after the American occupation went into the cigar business.

Later on the Cayey-Caguas Tobacco Co. was formed, with Mr. Johnson as Vice-President and Porto Rico manager. This American company have set themselves the ideal to make the best cigars possible from a special blend of Cayey and Caguas tobacco made by the best workmen, and to spare neither trouble nor expense in effecting their object.

With careful methods of cultivation, intelligent curing and care of tobacco, and careful methods of cigar-making, this company has proved that the very highest grade of cigars can be made in Porto Rico, and the rapid growth of their business has proved that it pays to make up high grade goods rather than cheap truck.

The smokers in the United States are re-discovering Porto Rico cigars, but find that they will have to be careful what brands they buy, as the so-called Porto Rico cigars vary even more than any other kind. They find that good Porto Rico cigars are apt to run milder and smoother than the average clear Havana or even imported cigar.

The improved methods and resultant quality of the tobacco have attracted buyers to such an extent that the demand is now much greater than the supply. The prices on tobacco are double those of two years ago, and the tobacco is worth the advance, as it compares very favourably with the Havana and makes a very satisfactory blend with the latter. Indeed, Havana is the only kind of tobacco that can be compared with Porto Rican at all. The character of the two is so similar that the average smoker cannot tell the high grade Porto Rico from the Havana by the flavour or appearance.

The most modern methods of cultivation are now being used, including careful seed growing, scientific fertilising and raising under shade to get the light wrappers demanded in the United States. The Spanish planters knew the superior quality of dark wrappers and topped their plants down to about twelve leaves, and as all the strength of the plant went into these leaves, they grew large and of fine flavour although the colour was dark. Now every effort is made to get light wrappers by picking the leaves from the stalk prematurely and growing the tobacco under shade. This prevents the juice from settling in the leaves and renders them nearly flavourless. As a rule, smokers will get better satisfaction from the darker colours and the sun grown wrappers.

The tobacco industry has been making rapid headway; in fact, all of Porto Rico is prosperous at present on account of the American capital which is being spent for wages and Porto Rican products. Labourers are well employed in the sugar, tobacco, and fruit districts, and the coffee districts are improving as people are discovering that some mighty fine coffee is grown on the island.

On the whole the prospects of Porto Rico are extremely bright, and the island is already on the high-road to prosperity.—*Tobacco of New York.*

TOBACCO TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Committee have issued the following appeal:—The Committee, having in view the lack of interest shown generally by the trade in this most worthy Association, again make an earnest appeal for a greatly increased number of new annual subscribers to assist in carrying on the very necessary work of relieving our poor and distressed.

It may be of much interest to new subscribers, and serve as an illustration of the splendid work the Association has accomplished since its inception in 1860, to quote the following details and figures:—

Pensioners were first elected in 1862, when there were three, each drawing £12 per annum, as compared with forty to-day, each receiving £24 per annum.

In 1863 the total of £58 was distributed in pensions and temporary relief, whereas for the year ending April, 1906, the total reached the important item of £1,094 6s. 2d., thus showing the greatly increased demands upon the funds.

In all, £16,183 10s. has been distributed in pensions, and £6,052 3s. 11d. in temporary relief, making a grand total of £22,235 13s. 11d.

A very important point is that since the year 1888 the work of collecting, working, and distributing has been done gratuitously by the Officers and Committee, so that with the exception of a small annual expense for printing, stationery, rent of committee room, &c., which last year amounted to about £22, every penny subscribed is devoted to the relief of the ever-increasing number of applicants.

The character of the Association is National, and applications for pensions or temporary relief from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland are constantly received. Pensions of £24 per annum are granted as follows:—To poor and deserving members of the trade of 60 years and upwards; to poor and deserving members of the trade under 60 years of age who are physically and permanently incapable of earning their livelihood. Half-pensions of £12 per annum to deserving widows of pensioners over the age of 60 years (this not debaring them from applying for a full pension of £24 per annum). All applications under the above headings are carefully inquired into by sub-committees before the applicants are accepted as candidates for election. Temporary relief is granted to all deserving applicants without age limit.

Applicants for pensions or relief who have been subscribers naturally receive preference over non-subscribers, and at the poll for election of pensioners have a number of votes placed to their credit equal to their past subscriptions.

To continue the good work the Committee ask for more generous support, and sincerely trust that from the large number of those connected with or employed in the tobacco trade, many will be found able to assist in this noble work by becoming annual subscribers, as all (with the exception of operatives and porters) are entitled to apply for the assistance before mentioned. Annual subscribers receive one vote at the annual election of pensioners for every 10s. 6d. subscribed. Donors receive one vote at the next annual election for every 10s. 6d. given. Donors also receive one life vote at every annual election for each £5 5s. contributed.

In aid of the funds a festival dinner will be held on January 31st, 1907, at the Trocadero Restaurant, Mr. W. Klingenstein having kindly consented to take the chair. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each (not including wine), may be obtained on application, from John C. Hurd (Joint Hon. Secretary of the Dinner Committee), c/o G. Kuschke & Co., 99, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. Further particulars, also pamphlets dealing with the work and objects of the Association, will be gladly forwarded on request. C. Vogelsberger, 8, London Street, E.C., E. C. Osman, 6r, Crutched Friars, E.C., Joint Hon. Secretaries.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. Vogelsberger.

THE "PALADINI" CIGAR.—A RELIABLE 3d., MADE FROM PERFECTLY BLENDED HAVANA AND BORNEO.—SAMPLES FROM J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

IRISH TOBACCO.

SOME few years ago, when, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, experiments were commenced for the purpose of ascertaining whether tobacco could be well grown in Irish soil, there were many who predicted that such experiments were bound to fail. As a matter of fact, after a trial, extending over a considerable period and in several different districts, it has been ascertained that tobacco can be grown of a very excellent quality in Ireland. According to the statement in the House of Commons of Mr. Bryce a few days ago, last year 77½ acres were under cultivation with tobacco. In Meath, in Wexford, and elsewhere, experiments have met with considerable success, and it has been proved to the satisfaction of those who have acquired expert knowledge of tobacco-growing abroad that tobacco can be most successfully grown in our own country.

In order to encourage those who are willing to place a portion of their land at the disposal of the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department, it will be remembered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer some three years ago agreed to allow a rebate of a shilling in the duty which is payable on unmanufactured tobacco; that is to say, the growers of Irish tobacco would be called upon to pay two shillings duty as against the three shillings payable on the foreign-grown article. This year Mr. Asquith, the present Chancellor, agreed to extend the period for the rebate by five years, with the result that for the next seven years Irish growers will receive the advantage.

This seemed to be, and, indeed, was fairly liberal treatment on the part of the British Treasury. But it will be found that what was given with one hand is really taken away with the other, for, according to the latest statement made by the Government on the subject, nobody will be allowed to grow tobacco except the few who have received the sanction of the Agricultural Department; and, according to Mr. Bryce, the 77½ acres cultivated last year is to be the limit of the area devoted in Ireland to tobacco. To those who are cultivating these 77½ acres the rebate will, indeed, be of great advantage. But the rebate is really nothing but a mockery to the considerable number of people who won't be allowed to grow tobacco at all, and who are anxious to do so. The Government plea is, of course, that the rebate was only granted in order to safeguard against loss during the experimental stage, and that there was no intention of helping by protection to build up the tobacco industry.

The position, therefore, to-day is this: outside of those who have been making the experiment, nobody is allowed to grow tobacco in Ireland, and it would be a crime against the law to do so. But the Bill which was introduced some years ago for the purpose of removing the prohibition of tobacco growing in Ireland is still upon the order paper, and is unopposed. It will, however, never become law unless the Government come to the decision that it is an unfair thing to prevent the Irish people growing tobacco on their own soil.

As long ago as 1831 an Act was passed making it illegal to cultivate tobacco within the kingdom of Ireland, and ever since then the people have been strictly forbidden, under pains and penalties, to attempt to grow tobacco. Seventy or eighty years ago, in certain portions of the country, notably Wexford and Waterford, considerable employment was given by the cultivation of tobacco, and the

industry gave every promise to develop, for the soil of Ireland proved extremely suitable for tobacco growing. This promising industry, like many another, was simply put an end to by the British Parliament without any reasonable cause whatever. The Parliamentary Committee which was held to inquire into the subject elicited, in all the evidence that was taken before it, no valid reason why the Irish people should not be allowed to grow tobacco on their soil. The Act of prohibition was opposed by the Irish members of that time, including O'Connell, but like every other Act directed against the development of industry and employment in Ireland, it was passed by the British Parliament, and has remained the law of the land up till the present time.

The question now arises: Is that law to be permitted to continue in force? Are the Liberals, who profess so much friendship for Ireland, going still without any real reason to prevent the Irish people from growing anything in their own land which they may find profitable? We are told by the Treasury officials that it is a question of revenue. But this does not affect the right to grow tobacco. If the Irish people find that it will not pay them they will not grow it, and there will be no need for any law to prohibit men from growing that which does not pay them. On the other hand, should it be found profitable a certain number of people at least will devote some of their soil to the cultivation of tobacco, and surely it is an unreasonable thing for any Government to prevent them.

It is urged, of course, that it would be impossible for Irish tobacco growers to compete with the foreign growers. This entirely remains to be seen. With the rebate of the duty which is at present granted it would be quite possible to successfully compete, and one should think that even the most ardent Free Trader would hardly object, in view of the history of the suppression of the Irish tobacco industry, to allowing a certain amount of protection to foster an industry which, if successful, might be of immense benefit to large numbers of the Irish people.

At any rate, the point at issue at present is not one as to revenue, but is as to the right of the Irish people to be allowed by law to grow whatever they please. The continuance of the Prohibition Act of 1831 is a piece of injustice which could hardly be expected from an Administration expressing ardent friendship for Ireland. I do not know whether the experiments which have taken place, successful though they have been, would tend to any general cultivation of tobacco; but I do know that at this moment of writing there are several people prepared to embark capital and give considerable employment if only the British Government removed the prohibition and allowed tobacco to be grown, as it was at the commencement of the last century.

There can be no doubt that the cultivation of tobacco successfully requires much knowledge and great care. But it is equally true that it involves the employment of considerable labour, and in this respect it would be of great advantage. The erection of curing barns and the employment of experts would, no doubt, cost, at the outset, something; but by a system of co-operation in which growers in various districts might have an opportunity of sending their crops to some conveniently-situated barn, it would be possible to have the tobacco successfully saved and made ready for the market. What has been done on a small scale in Meath and the other centres where tobacco is now grown and cured could be done on a considerable

TURKISH AND VIRGINIAN TOBACCO, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR CIGARETTE MANUFACTURE. SAMPLES, WITH PRICES, FROM J. MILLHOFF & CO., LTD., 27, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON.

scale in many parts of this matter grows. There is a possible help. Tropical weather of tobacco. The growing, and its splendid maturity. This is a matter of the Empire. stretch of imagination. It is, on the other hand, one which interests of the century it is, surely be agreed upon the Order. some pressure is certain it would be found in Pa. Irishman to grow so. It is just, on some extent, out

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scale in many parts of the country, if only the Government in this matter gave the people a free hand and some reasonable help.

There is a popular idea that continued sunshine—indeed, tropical weather—is essential for the successful cultivation of tobacco. This is by no means the case. The climate of Ireland and its moisture are admirably adapted to tobacco-growing, and those who have seen the crops grown by Colonel Everard and others can bear testimony to the splendid maturity to which the plants come in this country.

This is a matter which cannot be said, even in the opinion of the most ardent Imperialist, to menace the unity of the Empire. It is a matter which could not by any stretch of imagination injure England or English interests. It is, on the other hand, an affair purely affecting Ireland, and one which might have important developments in the interests of the country. Under these circumstances it will surely be agreed that at the commencement of the new century it is, to say the least of it, an absurd piece of injustice to retain upon the Statute Book an Act passed in the days when Irish interests were greatly ignored, and when but little effort was made to promote the industrial welfare of the country.

It may be, of course, that even were permission given to grow tobacco once more in Ireland, it might not be largely availed of. But even though there were only half-a-dozen men ready to attempt to revive the old industry—and I am certain there are many more who would try—permission should be granted. As I have said, the Bill which was introduced to repeal the Act of 1831 still stands upon the Order Book of the House of Commons, but unless some pressure is brought to bear by public opinion upon the Government, it will never become law, although I am certain it would be true to say that ten men could hardly be found in Parliament who would object to allow an Irishman to grow tobacco on his farm if he desired to do so. It is just one of these matters which has fallen, to some extent, out of public view. Very few people, com-

paratively, realise that Ireland might be as good a tobacco growing country as Virginia if the Government were only sufficiently interested to promote the welfare of the people.

The Department of Agriculture has, no doubt, done a good deal in arousing attention in this matter. The experiments which have been conducted under their auspices have been, it is admitted, generally successful. The American expert, under whose advice the plants have been grown, is a man of great experience, and I myself heard him pass a high opinion upon some of the plants grown. Those who have had an opportunity of taking part in the experiments are, upon the whole, well satisfied with what has taken place. All this, however, counts for nothing in view of the fact that, outside of a few, nobody in Ireland is allowed to grow tobacco, even though the intention might be to pay the full duty.

It is, after all, a matter for the people themselves. First of all, let the law of prohibition be repealed, and then the question of revenue can be dealt with. If there is a possibility of giving employment to even half-a-dozen men and women by the growing of tobacco in Ireland why should that employment be rendered impossible by an old Act, passed without rhyme or reason, in the year 1831? In the opinion of those interested in the matter, the proper course is for the Government to consent to repeal the Act of 1831 and then to allow those who are willing to expend some capital the reasonable amount of protection which is afforded by the rebate at present granted. But with the rebate or without it, the demand should be made that it be no longer illegal for an Irishman to grow a crop of tobacco if he wishes to do so.

Probably no more unanimous demand was ever made from Ireland than that which was contained in the memorial which I am enabled to forward to the Prime Minister in favour of Irish tobacco growing. That memorial bears the names of practically the whole Irish representation, including the Chairmen of the Irish Nationalist and Irish Unionist Parties.—WM. REDMOND in *Freeman's Journal*.

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"ARISTON," Queen's	100's, 50's and 25's.
"ARISTON," No. 10	100's, 50's and 25's.
"ARISTON," Gold Tipped	100's, 50's and 20's.
"NEB-KA," No. 2	100's, 50's, 20's and 10's.
"NEB-KA," No. 3	100's, 50's and 25's.
"LA-BAN"	100's and 20's.
"AFTER LUNCH"	20's and 10's.
"EGYPTIAN BLEND"	20's.

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THE PIPE=RACK.

WITH SOME NOTES ON THE IDEAL PIPE.



WITH how much of joy was purchased that ornament! For ornament it is entitled to call itself. Imagine a simple little affair of oak—not, of course, the fumigated oak of Edwardian furniture—somewhat square-faced, solidly made with proper dovetailing of sides, innocent of pretentious ornamentation, suitable for its purpose, just, in fact, a plain, modest rack, in box-like form, to hold six pipes. Any man might be proud of it, and no man with soul and mind could debase a thing of beauty, in its own way, by surrounding it with sham Chippendale or deal painted to look like inlaid mahogany. Such a thing would be in perfect order in any sort of house or cottage, save only those marred by opulent pretentiousness or a crude lack of taste.

Frankly, its possessor was enchanted with the dear little thing. Predecessors there had been; an odd contrivance of painted and varnished oak in the form of a five-barred gate—as if a pipe rack had need for dissembling—which was treasured for the giver's sake to the limits of human endurance; a desolation of twisted ironwork, inept and blatant as a human face masked by blue powder and a green gauze veil, which was immediately given to the gasman. But until their supreme repository was found the pipes had been laid on no shelf of indignity.

Yet they deserve their home of rest. Like razors, pipes should not be driven too hard or used every day, and if mere coats and trousers are laid by in a decent wardrobe of Spanish mahogany, shall not the more important pipe find a dignified refuge from contumely and neglect? So they were to rest in the new pipe rack, with contentment of mind and body, adding a picturesque and pleasing feature to—the word was whispered—the drawing-room. But *l'homme propose et la femme*—The quotation is hackneyed and true. An ill-observant eye failed to perceive the true nobility of line and design in the pipe rack, and the drawing-room, which would have gained a new grace and, I venture to think, a new sense of comfort, was denied its opportunity. So to the dining-room of a small flat the treasure was taken, where, hanging by two neat brass-headed nails, it winked at an oval mirror and stared at some Rembrandt etchings with a tolerable air of being satisfied. Up went four most cherished pipes. If one had known, of course, no such outrage would have been perpetrated. But life is a procession of discoveries.

Take a pipe rack and see what it teaches. It teaches, first and last, that a pipe rack is an absurdity no less supreme than a tobacco jar, and that both are worthy companions of the "smoker's cabinet," which is only fit for those who do not comprehend the proper uses of tobacco. A pipe rack postulates a certain order and decorum in the handling of pipes, such as a man may use who smokes, as he eats, at set times and intervals—a man, in fact, who merely makes of his lips and his pipe a smoke conduit. Such a man is no tobacco lover, for the tobacco lover is one who smokes, as he loves, because Fate willed it so, and can no more help himself than the sacred streams can run backwards. For the true tobacconian there must be a fine confusion and disorder of passion and indulgence. In his harem of pipes there must be favourites, and the order of precedence must vary with his moods and the seasons. You look out of the window and it is a dirty morning. Inevitably you take out the straight briar with a straight grain and a heavy bowl. You look out again and a glory of sunshine

floods the world. Of course it is the day of the small squat briar with the amber mouthpiece. And so forth. One pipe for joy, another for woe; one for peace, and another for strife; pipes for the country, and pipes for the town; fishing pipes, shooting pipes, billiard pipes, pipes for working and for reading, for perfect health and a chill on the liver—the same pipe may not always serve the same purpose, but the tobacconian knows instinctively which is which. You must be able to lay your hand on the right pipe, so that they must all be lying about in pockets, on tables and chairs, in all the rooms of the house. They must be hunted and pursued. Is love an easy pastime to the true lover? Thus the pipe rack is a failure. It contains and limits and hampers, and is both brutal and inept. So I preserve the ornament as an ornament, and have thrown away the four pipes because their melancholy reproach was not to be endured by a man of sensibility.

There may, it seems, be a use for a pipe rack in Utopia. But it will be fashioned for a single pipe, and that is because, in Utopia, we shall have found the ideal pipe and shall smoke no other. It will never grow old or foul, never burn or crack, never taste of anything but seasoned briar and tobacco, nor burn the tongue, nor go out after it has once been lit. It will be light in the mouth, and yet have a commodious bowl, its grain will be either quite straight or it will be shaped entirely from a root, mottled and handsome. Swiftly it will glow with a healthy colour and show a shining countenance without rubbing on a coat sleeve. It will never lose itself, and, in Utopia, no one will steal pipes. Scorning exorciation with a degenerate glutton of Imperial Rome, it will never squirt nicotine into the mouth nor suffer from a noisy, chronic, and malignant asthma. And it will deserve rest at night time—if indeed in Utopia we shall not smoke in our sleep—on just such a pipe rack as I bought in ignorance of the true Constitution of the country of Tobacconia.

But these are idle dreams. As well expatiate on the ideal mixture of perfect growths of the weed. As well expect that Parliament should attempt so sensible and high principled an Act as should make it penal for traitors and impostors to amass all the murderous paraphernalia of pipe racks in the form of five-barred gates and "smokers' cabinets" and patent pipes and worked tobacco pouches (as if a screw of paper or an old sardine tin were not good enough at a pinch!) and—cigarettes, and then scramble for places in a carriage reserved for "smokers." Meanwhile there are the pipes that Providence allows us—God bless 'em! as Mr. Hilary Jesson might put it—and, for tobacco, a tin of some "mixture," aromatic but nerve destroying, varied by a packet of "a little hay for the stomach's sake." And life rolls on.—GUY C. POLLOCK in *Evening Standard and St. James' Gazette*.

SACRIFICING HIMSELF FOR HIS FRIENDS.

Jimson: "Got a cigar about you?"

Stimson: "No; I've given up buying cigars."

Jimson: "What on earth put that into your head?"

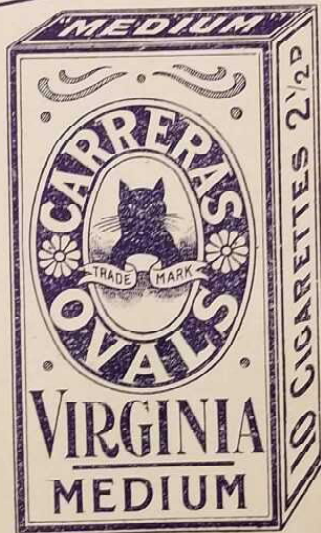
Stimson: "Oh, I want to break you off the habit of smoking."

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THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Messrs. PRINGLE BROS., of 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., report as follows under date of December 1st, 1906:—

There has been a moderate business in NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month, at firm prices.

The November Imports were:—1,360 Hhds.; Deliveries 1,057 Hhds.; the present Stock being 26,554 Hhds., against 24,984 Hhds. in 1905; 27,266 Hhds. in 1904; 30,887 Hhds. in 1903; 36,540 Hhds. in 1902; 37,479 Hhds. in 1901; and 38,334 Hhds. in 1900.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS.—Fair amount of business.

VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS.—Semi-bright Leaf in demand. Darks awaiting Navy decision.

JAPAN. }
DUTCH. } Stock on sale limited.
CHINA. }

JAVA. LATAKIA. TURKEY. }
SAMSOUN. TREBIZONDE. GREEK. } Some good parcels on the market.

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

	Per lb.
Virginia Leaf, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	4½d. @ 6½d.
Strips, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	7d. ,, 1/-
Kentucky Leaf, common, middling good and fine	5½d. ,, 8d.
Strips, common, middling good and fine	8½d. ,, 1/3
Maryland and Ohio	3½d. ,, 4½d.
Negrohead and Cavendish—common and heated, middling to good, fine, bright and soft pressed	5d. ,, 8d.
Columbian	4½d. @ 1/3
Java	3d. ,, 6d.
Turkey	4½d. ,, 10d.
Japan	3½d. ,, 7/-
China	nominal.
Sumatra	5d. @ 7d.
Samsoun	6d. ,, 5/-
Latakia	4d. ,, 4/6
Paraguay	4d. ,, 1/6
Greek	3½d. ,, 6d.
German and Dutch	4d. ,, 1/3
Manilla	5½d. ,, 2/6
Havana	1/- ,, 5/-
Yara and Cuba	1/3 ,, 3/6
Esmeralda	2/-
Cigars	2/-
Cheroots and Cigars, Manilla	2/- ,, 4/-

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended October 31st.

TOBACCO.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	3,178,462	1,152,246	4,032,127
Stemmed \ ,, other Countries	126,277	175,256	148,172
Total Imports	3,304,739	1,327,502	4,780,299
Home Consumption	4,860,426	3,521,097	3,125,307
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	11,904,456	9,081,968	11,374,001
Unstemmed \ ,, other Countries	1,916,503	956,013	809,087
Total Imports	13,820,959	10,037,981	12,183,088
Home Consumption	2,216,855	4,016,396	4,953,260
Total f from U.S.A.	15,082,918	10,234,214	16,006,128
Unmanufactured \ ,, other Countries	2,042,780	1,131,269	952,259
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,125,698	11,365,483	16,958,387
HOME CONSUMPTION	7,077,281	7,537,493	8,078,567

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, ten months ended October 31st.

TOBACCO.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	28,236,955	8,785,715	14,537,893
Stemmed \ ,, other Countries	1,588,925	1,214,793	1,122,601
Total Imports	29,825,880	10,000,508	15,660,494
Home Consumption	48,744,426	38,290,630	39,573,776
Unmanufactured f from U.S.A.	47,666,223	51,411,644	71,661,466
Unstemmed \ ,, other Countries	8,513,344	7,619,872	7,980,207
Total Imports	56,179,567	59,031,516	79,641,733
Home Consumption	19,822,136	32,954,171	45,234,840
Total f from U.S.A.	75,903,178	60,197,359	86,199,359
Unmanufactured \ ,, other Countries	10,102,269	8,834,665	9,102,868
TOTAL IMPORTS	86,005,447	69,032,024	95,302,227
HOME CONSUMPTION	68,566,562	71,244,801	75,808,616

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, ten months ended October 31st.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	200,499,000	192,519,000	198,489,000
Foreign Manufactured and Snuff	3,035,000	1,759,000	1,082,400

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS FOR NOVEMBER, 1906:—

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negro and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba, and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Columbian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Australian.	Hungarian.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Various and South American.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	Cigars, other sorts.
Stock, 25th October, 1906	4772	10412	4716	6002	349	15415	1078	2402	18664	1010	788	26111	2076	282	629	1182	1502	2866	14	625	7101	1989	205	2022	117	823	1393	2749
Landed since	197	1042	14	10	97	215	104	4	686	20	38	2365	131	1	44	500	—	99	—	106	56	364	2	13	—	65	95	175
Total Stock	4969	11454	4730	6012	446	15660	1182	2406	19350	1030	826	28556	2207	283	673	1682	1503	2965	14	731	7157	2353	267	2035	117	888	1488	2888
Exported	4	3	—	—	5	180	—	1	103	—	—	102	26	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	20	8	—	—	—	—	20	5
Bonded	66	131	62	36	4	31	18	15	170	19	2	216	30	—	25	4	27	—	—	2	125	25	—	—	—	1	18	8
Duty Paid	160	288	146	139	13	5	67	137	1093	41	46	906	34	26	4	105	46	415	—	64	231	668	—	27	6	84	81	115
Deliveries	230	422	208	175	22	216	85	153	1366	60	48	1264	90	26	4	145	50	442	—	66	370	701	—	27	6	185	125	108
1906	4739	11032	4582	5837	424	15444	1097	2343	17984	970	778	27292	2111	257	669	1537	1453	2523	14	665	6781	1652	267	2008	111	803	1363	2760
1905	6992	8164	5640	3181	187	11116	1545	2962	17198	834	1046	25592	1525	418	8	3684	438	1573	18	514	10297	1878	265	1638	225	733	1603	2957
Stock, November 24th	1904	10258	5236	10324	1280	168	12170	1648	22548	986	708	22382	1425	472	16	4956	1333	2662	18	367	8712	1320	266	1678	84	261	2141	2911
1903	10973	5029	14408	227	250	3062	1637	2421	21773	412	381	17458	1789	218	22	5591	1863	2930	23	758	6291	1144	266	1970	88	378	2598	3394
1902	12244	4683	19243	310	60	1331	2388	2670	20074	660	417	13076	1953	212	10	4044	2242	3153	39	795	4377	1782	266	2177	102	260	2569	3561
Imports from January 1st to 24th	709	6322	1116	3809	437	7430	482	1069	5054	690	312	15193	1351	40	698	1292	750	3500	3	806	1525	5097	2	753	8	1070	815	1115
November, 1906	728	5269	362	2183	81	2063	731	1212	10880	355	70	14946	633	19	12	151	217	7532	—	919	5046	5528	—	614	260	1189	693	1527
Increase 1906	—	1053	754	1626	356	5367	—	—	—	—	242	247	718	21	686	1141	533	—	3	—	—	—	2	139	—	—	122	—
Decrease	19	—	—	—	—	259	143	5835	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4032	—	113	3521	431	—	—	252	110	—	419
Deliveries from January 1st to 24th	2764	4293	2770	281	190	2875	889	5183	14035	517	574	13364	805	188	46	1597	657	4759	7	683	5419	4994	—	402	147	1014	980	1279
November, 1906	3030	2673	3861	349	107	3081	815	1147	5345	437	402	11984	637	76	20	1853	1009	478	—	766	5954	4829	1	628	140	686	1193	1493
Increase 1906	—	1620	—	—	83	—	74	4036	8690	80	172	1380	168	112	26	—	—	4281	7	—	—	163	—	—	7	328	—	—
Decrease	866	—	1091	68	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	352	—	—	83	545	—	1	226	—	—	214	214

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OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Carreras Ltd., London, "Carreras Ovals Cigarettes" ...	277	Muratti, B. Sons & Co. Ltd., Manchester, "High-Class Cigarettes" ...	Cover ii.
Cohen, Weenen & Co., London, "Royal Navy Blend" ...	Cover i.	Muratti, B. Sons & Co. Ltd., Manchester, "High-Class Cigarettes" ...	275
Cohen, Weenen & Co., London, "Royal Navy Blend" ...	262	Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham, "Mixed Parcels" ...	266
Custance, J. H., Putney, "Asthore Cigarettes" ...	Cover i.	Standard Lines ...	280
Elkin, Adolph & Co., London, "Specialities" ...	266	Taddy & Co., "Specialities" ...	264
Gallaher, Ltd., Belfast and London, "High-Class Tobaccos" ...	Cover i.	Teofani & Co., London, "High-class Cigarettes" ...	267
Goodbody, T. P. & R., Dublin, "Donore Castle Cigarettes" ...	263	The British Sigarera, Ltd., London, "Cigarette Machine" ...	263
Hammond Typewriter Co., London, E.C. ...	Cover ii.	The French Cigarette Paper Co., London, "Cigarette Paper" ...	266
Havanna Cigar Co., Congleton, "MarsŪma Cigarettes" ...	Cover iv.	The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate, London, "Mixed Parcels" ...	261
Millhoff, J. & Co. Ltd., London, "De Reszke Cigarettes" ...	263 et seq.	Victoria Publishing Co., London, "Sachet Postcards" ...	279