

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 RETAILERS' JOURNAL. & TOBACCO NEWS.

ONE PENNY MONTHLY, ONE SHILLING PER ANNUM, POST FREE.

Published on the 15th of every Month.

W. R. DANIEL & CO.,

The Premier House for MIXED PARCELS.

All brands of Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Pouches,
and Sundries at Rock Bottom Prices.

Prompt Delivery by our own Vans to all parts of London and Suburbs.

199, Borough High St., LONDON, S.E.,

London Depot for Wm. White & Son's "Allsorbo" and Glasgow Fancy
Colouring Clay Pipes. All shapes stocked in London.

BED ROCK
BRAND

PATENT

Cherry

Tipped

Brilliant's,

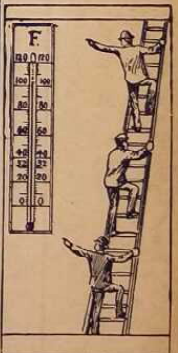
Leaf Covered.

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.

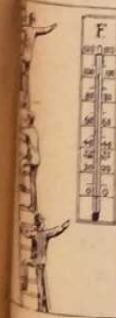
COHEN, WEENEN & CO., London, E.



Don't forget
to Order.

Sales still
rising.

R. P. GLOAG & CO.
WALWORTH.



Don't forget
to Order.

Sales still
rising.

R. P. GLOAG & CO.
WALWORTH.

enny.
of Amloa.
UST
cited.
s. They are
reet, Leeds—
am sold out.
ustomers are
n, Staffs—
ve taken up
E.—
are a huge
"
ny,
on.
E.C.
P. GLOAG & CO.
WALWORTH.
London.

MURATTI'S HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES.

SMOKED BY ROYALTY AND THE NOBILITY.

Well Advertised. In Constant Demand.

ARISTON

The Leading Turkish Cigarette.

Profit to Retailer - - Over 30 per cent.

Tasteful Showcards, Empties, and other Advertising Matter, FREE on Application.

B. MURATTI, SONS & CO. LTD.,

Head Offices and Factory - - - WHITWORTH STREET, MANCHESTER.
London Offices and Sale Rooms - - 88, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

TOBACCO TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

(FOUNDED 1860.)

President:—WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Esq.

Trustees:—BARON WINTERSTOKE of BLAGDON, J. S. GILLIATT, Esq.,
CHAS. E. LAMBERT, Esq.

Treasurer:—THOMAS DURBRIDGE, Esq.

Pensioners now receive **£24** per annum. Temporary relief granted to necessitous Members of the Trade, their Widows and Orphans.

The work of the Association is carried on voluntarily, therefore practically without expense. DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received by the Honorary Collectors:

H. C. WESTERVELD, 16, Water Lane, E.C.

A. BAYMAN, Esq.

GEO. EMBLIN, Esq.

WALTER DOWNING, Esq.

P. D. JARRETT, Esq.

I. L. VAN GELDER, Esq.


THOS. RAYNER, Esq.

Every Half-Guinea contributed carries with it a vote at the next Annual Election of Pensioners.

Honorary Joint Secretaries:—

C. VOGELSBERGER, Esq., 8, London St., E.C. (to whom all Communications should be addressed), and E. C. OSMAN, Esq.

“WHO WANTS READY CASH INSTEAD OF OLD STOCK?”

 F you are wanting to make room for your Christmas Goods and you want some ready cash, clear out your old stock and send it to J. B. DUNCAN & CO., 16, South Street, South Place, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

**All business done with us
is private and confidential.**

Cash is sent immediately on receipt of goods, no matter how large the parcel or how small, say, from £1 lots to £1,000. Should you wish us to telegraph you the money we will do so. We buy anything appertaining to the tobacco trade, such as cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, fancy goods of all description, walking sticks; in fact, we would clear you out of all kinds of goods of these descriptions in a few hours.

Notice the
Address—

J. B. DUNCAN & CO.,

16, South St., South Place, Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C.

When writing please name "Cigarette World and Tobacco News."

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.

contempt any sup
which has ever be
in sympathy which w
place it entirely
There was receiv
the Birmingham
moved by Mr. M
As in view
trade have t
business, owi
Imperial Tol
ment be app
Parliament a
taken to ch
unhealthy m
Undoubtedly t
mover of it evid
very carefully, b
the resolution was
idea that any ac
the Tobacco Trus
We have often
of the details c
American Tobac
Press, and the
corporate our st
matter forward i
the end the res
a large majority.
it is amusing to
of enlogium upo
his works, and r
to be the great
"Combine." In
Minimum Sched
be remembered
pressure had be
granted during t
aid that at best
hundreds of toba
their protests.
to. The Imperi
travellers in all
to pick up the
terms that they
Let it be admitt
of this concessio
The answer is qu
it. The Imperia
it is impossible t
andly pushing
manufacturers, a
wholesalers have
tributing their g
them from heav
as they could, t
get the customer
This policy was
W. T.

contempt any suggestions made to them. It is apathy which has ever been the curse of the tobacco trade, and it is apathy which will, one day, unless a speedy change sets in, place it entirely under the heel of the Tobacco Combine.

There was recently a long discussion at the meeting of the Birmingham Tobacco Association upon the resolution moved by Mr. Margoschis to the following effect:—

As in view of the grave difficulties members of the trade have to contend with in the conduct of their business, owing to the immense power wielded by the Imperial Tobacco Company, the Members of Parliament be approached and asked if by questions in Parliament and other actions some steps could not be taken to check the power of this destructive and unhealthy monopoly.

Undoubtedly this resolution was in the right spirit; the mover of it evidently does not read his *Cigarette World* very carefully, because he went on to say that "though the resolution was put down by him for discussion, he had no idea that any action was being taken in America against the Tobacco Trusts."

We have often alluded to the singular fact that very few of the details concerning the infamous conduct of the American Tobacco Company were reported in the Trade Press, and the remarks we have referred to amply corroborate our statements. Mr. Margoschis brought the matter forward in a very half-hearted sort of way, and in the end the resolution was allowed to be withdrawn by a large majority. In the course of the discussion, however, it is amusing to record that Mr. Morton pronounced a sort of eulogium upon the Imperial Tobacco Company and all its works, and reminded his hearers of what he considered to be the great benefits the trade had received from the "Combine." In the first place they had granted them the Minimum Schedule. This is certainly the fact, but it must be remembered that this was only granted after extreme pressure had been brought to bear, and, moreover, it was granted during the Tobacco War. It is also just as well to add that at best this was an act of tardy justice, since many hundreds of tobacconists were ruined by "cutting," despite their protests. But this was not the only benefit referred to. The Imperial Tobacco Company have now sent their travellers in all directions into the highways and byways to pick up the small fry and have given them the same terms that they used to give to their bigger customers. Let it be admitted that this is true, but what is the object of this concession, and to what will it lead in the end? The answer is quite plain, and no one we think will question it. The Imperial Tobacco Company have discovered that it is impossible to coerce or cajole the wholesale trade into unduly pushing their wares to the disadvantage of outside manufacturers, and oblivious of the vast services which wholesalers have rendered to them in the past by distributing their goods for a small percentage, thus freeing them from heavy losses by bad debts, determined, as far as they could, to do without the wholesale trade and to get the customers as much as possible into their own hands. This policy was adopted for this further reason, namely,

that those in a small way of business were more likely to yield to the soft blandishments of the travellers of the Combine and to consent to have their windows dressed solely with Trust goods under the penalty of losing their bonus if outside manufacturers were allowed a fair show. For this, however, it is only fair to say that we cannot blame the Imperial Tobacco Company; with them it is a matter of business. The persons to be blamed are those who are weak enough to yield and foolish enough not to be able to see what the result of their yielding must inevitably be. That result was admirably put at the Birmingham meeting by Mr. Mann:—

They want a monopoly; they want to kill other manufacturers; and they will do it in time, and then they will do just what they like with you when they get you into the net.

The process of getting the retail trade into the net is going on to an extent which, up till now, both the public and the trade have entirely failed to realise. Some old-established firms have been driven to liquidation, many have been absorbed, and some continue struggling with the fear of ruin continually distracting them. Fortunately there are many vigorous firms with strong financial backing, managed by up-to-date men, who continue and will continue to prevent the Trust from having matters all their own way, and fortunately too there are many retailers who have not bowed the knee to Baal, and who insist upon conducting their business on independent lines and refuse to submit to dictation of any sort. But notwithstanding this, there is no doubt that the object of the Trust is to get the complete control of the trade, and there is also no doubt that every year they are more and more successful. It is as yet too soon for them to show their hand, but let retailers remember that the Combine is not in business for philanthropy, and that sooner or later it means to extract a great deal more money for its shareholders even than it does to-day. Where is that money to come from? Partly from the public no doubt, but it is not long since the Imperial reduced the price of a number of its brands to the public without giving the trade any thing like the same amount of reduction. Was not that a sign of what the policy will be eventually? The public will be victimised to a certain extent, but the real sufferer will be the retailer, who will probably find that his bonus will vanish and that his profits will be reduced. After the first year of its career the Imperial announced that they were doing 55 per cent. of the total trade of the United Kingdom. Since then they have not given any information upon this point, but we know that their profits have enormously increased year after year, and it does not require to be an actuary to calculate that the percentage referred to must now be considerably larger.

It is of no use, however, to talk about Parliamentary interference, nor will it be for many years to come, but should the Trust system, which is responsible for the present terrible condition of business in America, ever get a firm foothold over here, depend upon it the nation will be demoralised, if possible, to a greater extent than America

is to-day. The only way to combat the Trust system is to educate public opinion, and if more attention were given by the Press to exposing and explaining the reasons for the crisis in America, surely the retail tobacco trade, apathetic though they are, would at last realise their duties and their responsibilities, and would take such immediate action as would enable them, even in this eleventh hour, to shake off the chains in which they are gradually being bound.

How to Tell a Bad Cigar.

SOME USEFUL HINTS FOR THE INEXPERIENCED SMOKER.

As a preliminary canter (to use a term borrowed from the racing stable) examine the box. (The first thing that the experienced smoker does is to examine the box.) If the box is highly ornamented, he is sure of his cigar. No manufacturer would think it worth his while to place poor tobacco in an expensive box. Again, if the box be simply stamped with the name of the brand, without any glitter of gold or tawdry chromatic effects, it is clear that the vendor is so confident of the excellence of his products that he need not rely on any "catch-penny" devices.

Having satisfied yourself on this point, you turn to the picture on the inside of the lid. If it represents a great man—say, Napoleon, Hall Caine, Professor Munyon, Mr. Pickwick—you are perfectly safe. If their names are not a sufficient guarantee—well, what do you want?

Many cigar smokers prefer pictures of early Victorian *prime donne*. That is merely a matter of taste. (You cannot convince an habitual smoker of fourpenny "Donna Beans" that he would get a better smoke out of a sixpenny "Sims." He has his opinion, you have yours; his is wrong, but let him keep it. There are two sides to every question—the wrong side and your side.)

Next you look at the "garter" on the cigar itself. It does not, of course (as every expert knows), actually affect the quality of the "wrapper," provided it is stuck together with good gum. But a "garter" of some sort you must have. The "garter" is to a cigar what a tiara is to a woman. (This is a beautiful and a brainy thought.) You see, if you have paid fourpence, or even sixpence, for your "weed," you want the public to know as you walk along the street that you have invested this amount of capital on your smoke. This is not ostentation. It is philanthropy—quite a different thing. It is pleasant for other people to feel that they are in the presence of wealth, judiciously expended.

Besides, suppose you happen to be offered a naked cigar by a friend, you need not refuse it. You have preserved the old garter of your "Oscar Y. Ulysses," and you can put it on the penny "Pickwick" presented by your sycophantic admirer.

N.B.—Do not stick it on with ordinary glue. Tobacco is very sensitive to external conditions, and is instantly influenced by mucilage. Stamp paper is much better.

In order to give the cigar a chance, you should go to any of the best jewellers in Bond Street and buy an amber about two feet long. If you propose smoking really good cigars, select a holder with some neat device in diamonds, such as a stag hunt, a Stock Exchange walking-match, or a motor-car accident. Having done this, you can tackle the cigar question.

The real expert takes the weed between the little finger of his right hand and the thumb of his left; he then balances it for a quarter of an hour on the top of a billiard cue.

(No one but a very expert smoker can do this. And, if he can do it, that proves that he can smoke almost anything, and he need not worry further.) Other experts cut up the cigar with a penknife, and send a sample of the leaf (selected at random) to a public analyst. On receipt of his report he decides whether or not to smoke the cigar.

Smell the cigar. If it smells bad, or exudes a "rusty" flavour, it is a bad cigar. "Rustiness" is the technical term for a disagreeable combination of mouldiness of taste and grittiness of feel. You may like the combination. If so, you are catered for, and may commence smoking operations.

Actually smoke the cigar. If it makes you sick, one of two things is indicated:

- (a) It is a poor cigar.
- (b) You are an indifferent smoker.

Consider your position with regard to the man who gave you the cigar. Does he require to curry favour with you? If he does, you may safely put the gift-cigar in your mouth. If you have had to ask him for it, and your position is not financially sound, you may as well smoke it as not. It may be the last you'll get. Always remember cigars are of three sorts—good, bad, and incredibly appalling. Many persons who are considered experts always present their friends with specimens of the last variety, which, indeed, constitutes the staple product of the tobacco growers of to-day.

If you pay £9 apiece for cigars you are liable to get something worth smoking. Pay less—the less you pay the more certain are you of getting a bad cigar. A lot of rubbish is talked about cigars.

Some of it is printed.—*Daily Express*.

A CIGAR COMEDY.—According to the *Liberté* an extraordinary scene occurred at one of the smaller suburban stations at Paris recently. A small shopkeeper had just lit a cigar. He entered a compartment, but had to alight, as the occupants protested against his smoking. He ran rapidly along the entire length of the train, but could not find a smoking compartment, and then, jumping upon the line in front of the engine, declared he would not budge until he had finished his cigar unless either a smoking compartment was provided, or he was allowed to enter a non-smoking compartment. He was thereupon dragged upon the platform by some porters, but breaking loose threw himself on the rails, and held on to the metals with all his strength, at the same time puffing away at his cigar. After a tremendous struggle, which delayed the train about half an hour, the obstructionist was dragged up again, by this time in a very torn and tattered condition, and placed under lock and key in a waiting room. He was given into custody on a charge of obstructing the traffic and assaulting the stationmaster and other officials.

LONDON GROWN TOBACCO.—That there is a vigorous and mature crop of tobacco now growing in London will be a surprise to some people. The crop in question is in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park. The plants have been reared by the Society from the seed of the best-known commercial sorts of the "weed," obtained specially by the journal *Tobacco* for the purpose of this experiment from all parts of the world where tobacco is a recognised product. The main interest arises from the fact that this London crop shows plants from Turkish, Havana, Connecticut, Virginia, German, Dutch, and other seeds growing side by side. The tobacco stands about five feet high and is in flower, some of the bloom already having assumed the form of "seed-heads." This little crop has not been grown for the sake of the leaf. Had it been so, a process of pruning would have improved the leaves at the expense of the other parts. The object has been rather to show the whole of the characteristics and "habit" of the various varieties. Some of the plants will be dried and exhibited at the International Tobacco Exhibiton in March next.

"NATIONAL SHAG," PACKED IN 1/32, 1/16, 4s. 6d. per lb.—THE PRIZE MEDAL SHAG FOR QUALITY.
W. T. OSBORNE & CO., 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

A proposal to star
tion at Weenen, Na
"RAILWAY MI
known as "Railway
automatic machines
BONFIRE OF
The North China He
thoroughness with y
being carried out. Y
public bonfires were
being made to those
by their slavery to t
in Peking is arrested
Gendarmes are rew

Foreign
LARGE REV
FROM TOBACCO.
to the State from
tobacco monopoly in
amounted last ye
the *Matin*, to £16.
as compared with
in 1811, the first ye
monopoly.

MATCH AND
VESTA MONOPC
NICARAGUA.—H.
sul at Greytown (N
Bingham) has forv
copy and transla
a Nicaraguan Pre
Decree declaring
of matches and wa
a Government n
from the 1st of
next. The annual
the matches impor
Nicaragua, accordir
(\$2,100, imported fr
\$1,450; United St
and United Kingdo

THE AMERICA
Harris, Vice-preside
stated in evidence o
the case brought by
and other tobacco c
controlled the entir
exception of France
where the trade was
said that the Amer
markets came thro
and manufacturers.
Limited, and the In
concerns.—*Reuter*.

BAD BUSINESS
Data is in a very ut
has not ended with
since. The tobacco
American speculator

W. T. OSBORNE

Trade News and Notes.

A proposal to start a tobacco growing and curing association at Weenen, Natal, is under consideration.

"RAILWAY MIXTURE."—Penny packets of tobacco, known as "Railway Mixture," can now be purchased from automatic machines on the Great Eastern Railway.

BONFIRE OF TWO THOUSAND OPIUM PIPES.—The *North China Herald* gives interesting particulars as to the thoroughness with which the Chinese edict against opium is being carried out. At Shaohsing all the dens are closed, and public bonfires were made of 2,000 pipes, temporary loans being made to those whose employment has been sacrificed by their slavery to the drug. Anyone found smoking opium in Peking is arrested and given three months' imprisonment. Gendarmes are rewarded for every conviction.

Foreign.

LARGE REVENUE FROM TOBACCO.—Profits to the State from the tobacco monopoly in France amounted last year, says the *Matin*, to £16,000,000, as compared with £560,000 in 1811, the first year of the monopoly.

MATCH AND WAX VESTA MONOPOLY IN NICARAGUA.—H.M. Consul at Greytown (Mr. H. F. Bingham) has forwarded a copy and translation of a Nicaraguan Presidential Decree declaring the sale of matches and wax vestas a Government monopoly from the 1st of January next. The annual value of the matches imported into Nicaragua, according to the latest official returns, was £2,100, imported from the following countries:—Germany, £1,659; United States of America, £387; France, £48; and United Kingdom, £6.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST.—Mr. W. H. Harris, Vice-president of the American Tobacco Company, stated in evidence on November 21st, during the hearing of the case brought by the United States against the American and other tobacco companies, that at one time his company controlled the entire tobacco trade of the world, with the exception of France, Italy, Turkey, and Austria-Hungary, where the trade was a Government monopoly. Mr. Harris said that the American Company's control of the foreign markets came through consolidations of foreign producers and manufacturers. The principal foreign companies in which the American Company was interested were Ogden's, Limited, and the Imperial Tobacco Company, both British concerns.—*Reuter*.

BAD BUSINESS IN CUBA.—The tobacco trade of Cuba is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the trouble has not ended with the operatives' victory in the recent strike. The tobacco crop was practically all bought by American speculators, and at the present time many of

the cigar factories are almost idle for want of leaf. Many others have entirely shut their doors owing to this cause and the competition of Florida factories, whilst many others have removed, or will shortly remove, across the water to Tampa. At Tampa there are now no less than 97 factories working on Cuban leaf. They produce 227,000,000 cigars annually and employ 10,000 hands. The most recent removals are the Flor di Cuba, Murias, Calixta Lopez, and La Carolina factories, employing 1,700 persons. It is estimated that the cigar trade of Havana will lose \$1,500,000 a year by this change. The Tobacco Trust are the principal supporters of the emancipation movement, on account of cheapness of labour and better political conditions.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Law.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' ACTION.—Mr. Justice Jelf, sitting without a jury, had before him the case of *Candlish & Co. Ltd. v. Brayshay*, which was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who are cigar manufacturers, against Mr. Arthur Edwin Brayshay, proprietor of the Grand Central and Westminster Hotel, to recover £80 in respect of cigars sold. Mr. Kingsbury appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Slater represented the defendant.—Mr. Kingsbury said the plaintiffs had done business with the defendant for a considerable time. In June of this year Mr. Sutherland, a representative of the plaintiff firm, called upon Mr. Brayshay, who tendered him a cheque for £80 in respect of the amount due on three items. The cheque for £80 was tendered

in respect of the first two items, Mr. Brayshay requesting that it should be post-dated the 11th July. When it was presented the bankers returned it marked "Orders not to pay." In October the defendant again asked Mr. Sutherland to present the cheque at a later date and the plaintiffs then brought the present action. The circumstances in which the order for the cigars was given were these. The defendant gave Mr. Sutherland a sample of "La Charradas," and asked him to make 10,000 of a similar quantity, "get up," and "band," saying he wanted a cigar bearing a special name for himself. A case of 10,000, which were called "Unidad," was made. Continuing, counsel stated that the defendant had never complained of the quality of the cigars until October last, when he said he was returning the cases, representing £80, after he had had them twelve months.—Mr. Allen Sutherland, traveller for the plaintiffs, gave evidence bearing out the foregoing statement.—Mr. Slater, in reply to his Lordship, said he relied on non-acceptance and breach of warranty.—Mr. Wm. Candlish, principal of the plaintiff firm, also gave evidence, corroborating that given by Mr. Sutherland. He stated that the goods were equal, if not superior, to sample, and both were of about equal weight. The first order was paid for, and it was the repeat order which was

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. 2763 AVENUE.

EXHIBITION, 1907.

TWO GOLD MEDALS

Have been awarded to the High-class Brand of British Cigars:

"FLOR DE ALEGATO"

for the . . .

4d. size HERMOSOS, 6d. size FLORENTINOS.

Stocked in the following sizes:

- HERMOSOS ... in 50's and 25's.
- PANATELAS ... ,, 50's.
- ALFONSOS ... ,, 50's and 25's.
- ZARZUELAS ... ,, 25's.
- FLORENTINOS ... ,, 25's.

Packed with Patent Pressing Slips.

HAVANA FILLERS.

Owing to the scarcity of good 4d. and 6d. Havana Cigars, these goods command a ready sale.

SPECIAL LINES IN BRITISH CIGARS:

2d.

- EL ESCARZAR ... Excellentes, 25's and 50's (Banded).
- EL OBTENIDO... ... Especiales Extra, 25's and 50's (Banded).
- SANS GENE Napoleons, 50's.
- FLOR DE OVIDE ... Conchas Finas, 50's (Mexican Tobacco).

3d.

- LA TABONA ... Perfectos Choisi, 25's and 50's (Banded).
- LA FORCIGO ... Bouquet, 25's and 50's (Banded).
- EL TAPIR ... Embelesos, 50's.

CIGARETTES.

Virginia:

- EL ALEGATO (3d. packet), 10's.
- SANS GENE in 25's, 50's, and 100's.

Turkish:

- BUCEPHALUS in 10's, 20's, and 100's.
- HALEPHIE in 100's.

Sole Agents for . . .

BOSTANJOGLO (Moscow) RUSSIAN CIGARETTES. Prices on Application.

A. EDWARDS & CO.,

3 & 4, Aldersgate Buildings, London, E.C.

now in dis
Mr. Slater,
175, a hund
dods," at
supplied by
Brayshaw,
business wit
had frequen
the quality
the first lot
Sutherland
take part in
complaints
the "Unida
with them.
and in Miss
the "Unida
"Charrada.
probably M
cheque shot
were talkin
his mind t
which had
opened the
the cigars t
their repo
cheque.—M
manageress
and smoke
Central B
present at
Mr. Sutherl
and the
cigars were
At another
Sutherland
months ago
not sell the
Smith, in
Messrs. Hu
his firm ha
for the I
"Unidad"
quality as
so heavy, r
pence as
other.—On
hearing aft
ship said
communica
and it wo
to conside
address the
he agreed
plaintiffs H
after that
the Court.
and his Lor
with costs.

Police

OUTRAG
HOUSES A
DESTROY
W. C. Reed
Company, c
He resided
at Hopkin
morning a
attacked th
of wounds
warehouses

"NATION
CUSTOM

This was the case for the plaintiffs.—Mr. Slater, for the defence, said the "La Charradas" were 100 a hundred, and the plaintiffs had supplied the "Unidad" at 16s. The defendant had found that the cigars supplied by the plaintiffs were not up to sample.—Mr. Sutherland, the defendant, said he had previously done business with the plaintiffs in cheaper cigars. The witness had frequently received complaints from customers as to the quality of the "Unidad." He had about 1,200 of the first lot of "Unidad" still left. When he saw Mr. Sutherland he called Miss Abel, engaged in the hotel, to take part in the interview, and she told Mr. Sutherland the complaints made by gentlemen frequenting the hotel as to the "Unidad." Mr. Sutherland advised him to persevere with them. The whole complaint was about the quality, and in Miss Abel's presence Mr. Sutherland admitted that the "Unidad" was not made of the same tobacco as the "Charrada."—By his Lordship: The witness said it was probably Mr. Sutherland who had suggested that the cheque should be dated 11th July. They were friends, and were talking the matter over together. He had made up his mind to examine the cases which had not been opened. He opened them, and gave some of the cigars to friends to test. On their report he stopped the cheque.—Miss Mary Jane Abel, manageress of the service bar and smoke-room at the Grand Central Hotel, said she was present at an interview between Mr. Sutherland and the defendant, and the former said the two cigars were exactly the same. At another interview with Mr. Sutherland about two or three months ago she told him she could not sell the "Unidad."—Mr. W. Smith, in the employment of Messrs. Hunt & Wiltshire, said his firm had been manufacturers for the last 40 years. The "Unidad" was not so good a quality as the "Charrada," nor so heavy, nor was it worth fourpence as compared with the other.—On the resumption of the hearing after luncheon, his Lordship said he had received a communication from the jury, and it would be for Mr. Slater to consider whether he would address them. He must say that he agreed with the jury that the plaintiffs had fully made out their case.—Mr. Slater said after that intimation he would not occupy the time of the Court. The jury then returned a verdict for plaintiffs, and his Lordship entered judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

Police.

OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY. TOBACCO WAREHOUSES ATTACKED BY NIGHTRIDERS. PREMISES DESTROYED AND MANAGER MURDERED.—Mr. W. C. Reed, the American manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company, died on December 8th under tragic circumstances. He resided in a house adjoining the company's warehouses at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. In the early hours of the morning a large gang of nightriders, numbering 300, attacked the premises, and beat Mr. Reed until he was a mass of wounds and bruises. They afterwards set fire to the warehouses, and burned about £50,000 worth of tobacco.

A Reuter's telegram says the nightriders, who were masked, set fire to three tobacco warehouses, and left the town amid a volley of shots.

THEFT OF 25,750 CIGARETTES.—George Mitchell (23), Michael Duckworth (20), Matthew Hall (27), and Peter Richardson (20) were brought before the Newcastle magistrates on December 6th on a charge of having broken and entered the warehouse of Messrs. Finlay & Co. Ltd., 74, City Road, between the 16th and 18th ult., and stolen 103 boxes, containing 25,750 cigarettes, valued at £16 14s. 9d. Rachael McRay (45), who keeps a small shop at Gateshead, was charged with having received 27 boxes, containing 7,000 cigarettes, from Hall, well knowing the same to have been stolen. Each of the men was committed to gaol for six months, and the woman was bound over to come up for judgment if called on during the next twelve months.

BETTING PROSECUTION AT YORK.—Thomas Hudson, tobacconist, of Micklegate, York, was summoned at the local Police Court on December 2nd, for using his premises unlawfully for betting purposes. A probationary police constable went into the defendant's shop several times and made bets on different horses. One of these turned out to be a winner, and the policeman got 5s. back. When he had made five or six bets with Hudson a police inspector and two detectives paid a surprise visit to the shop, and, having a warrant to search the premises, found a large number of betting slips, racing papers, &c.—Mr. A. Walster, solicitor, who appeared for defendant, said Hudson pleaded guilty to having technically committed an offence against the statute, and expressed his sorrow. It was difficult for such men to keep within the bounds of strict legality.—The Bench imposed a fine of £25 and costs, reminding Hudson that his father had a few years before been fined £100 and costs for a similar offence on the same premises.

A GRIMSBY BETTING TRANSACTION. TOBACCONIST FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Harry Hollingsworth, of Oxford Street, tobacconist, was charged at Grimsby with assault.—Mr. R. Mason represented the complainant, Ferdinand Klotz, and said the whole trouble arose through betting transactions between the parties. About two years ago the complainant won a sum of £40 from the defendant, who had not paid over the whole of the money, £10 being still owing. Recently there was a further bet, and as a result complainant lost £8 to the defendant. Instead of paying him the money, however, he kept it as against the sum defendant owed him. While the complainant was walking along Victor Street, defendant came up and demanded the £8. He refused to pay it, and explained why, whereupon Hollingsworth said, "Put 'em up," and struck him in the mouth. Complainant's lips were cut, and his teeth loosened.—The complainant, a school mistress, and a chemist who dressed the injuries, gave evidence in support of this statement.—Mr. H. K. Bloomer, who defended, asserted that the complainant was a bookmaker, and was calling in the aid of the Court to help him to enforce illegal transactions. He himself provoked the blow by pushing the defendant.—The Magistrates fined defendant 30s., including costs.

VAFIADIS

Cairo

Cigarettes



Attract High-Class Trade.

Dummies for Window Display, Price List, and full particulars from

Theodoro Vafiadis & Co., 19, Basinghall St., London, E.C. (CORRESPONDENCE INVITED)

"NATIONAL WEIGHTS," 5 FOR 1d., WITH COUPONS, 3s. 2d. PER BOX. SELLING WELL EVERYWHERE. CUSTOMERS PLEASSED. RETAILERS PLEASSED.—W. T. OSBORNE & CO., 47, BLACKFRIARS RD., LONDON, S.E.

RETAILERS

WHO DESIRE AN ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Counter 3d. Cigar

SHOULD STOCK

FLOR DE VARZES

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

MADE IN THREE SIZES:

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

BRITANICAS, 100's, 50's,
25's.

PRINCESSAS, 100's,
50's.

ATTRACTIVE WINDOW SHOW-CASES, containing 225 or 100 Cigars (Cigars charged only), supplied without extra charge.

HIGHLY-EFFECTIVE SHOWCARDS AND WINDOW TICKETS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS TO

R. I. DEXTER & SONS, Cigar Manufacturers,

Queen's Bridge Road, NOTTINGHAM.

A STRA
FOR A FL
10th, John
gave his add
Kensington,
case, value
Morice, of
Morice state
shopping in
passed by
a shop to r
Stoke talki
"a friend o
he had jus
London.
staying at
a flat. On
the flat sh
accordingly
He looked
departed, l
had purch
she at once
the sitting-
she return
thought it
about two
and sugge
respect to
that she s
a draft on
he said, s
following:
Company,
the sum o
Pemberthy
Morice, "
he might
straight in
of the pla
her again
that os. 6c
that her
dressing t
that he w
was no s
Ludgate
Detective-
a constabl
-Stoke w
STOLE
DISCLOS
proceeding
cigarettes
Court, wh
Harry Vi
prisonmen
were char
25,000 cig
tobacco n
Vineberg
-Mr. Ed
carefully
a chauffeur
think suff
him or s
Lucas.—C
against V
Forster, w
other two
and it wa
employer,
things th
into the l
cigarettes
LINES T

A STRANGER FROM MEXICO. NEGOTIATING FOR A FLAT.—At the Marylebone Police Court, on Dec. 20th, John Stoke, who refused to state his occupation, but gave his address as Yarrow Mansions, Queen's Gate Gardens, Kensington, was charged with stealing a silver cigarette case, value 5s. and 9s. 6d. silver belonging to Mrs. Cordelia Morice, of Clarence Gate Gardens, Regent's Park.—Mrs. Morice stated that on the evening of November 8th she was shopping in Bond Street with a lady friend, when Stoke passed by and raised his hat to them. She then entered a shop to make a purchase, and on coming out she found Stoke talking to her friend, who introduced him to her as "a friend of mine home from abroad," and explained that he had just returned from Mexico and was all alone in London. A long conversation ensued. Stoke said he was staying at the Savoy Hotel, and was very anxious to find a flat. On learning that the witness was desirous of letting the flat she occupied he decided to go and see it. They accordingly hired a taximeter cab and drove to the flat. He looked over the flat, and some time later her friend departed, leaving behind by mistake a box of cigarettes she had purchased. Stoke called her attention to them, and she at once ran after her friend with them, leaving him in the sitting-room, where she had also left her purse. When she returned she noticed that the purse was open and thought it strange. They remained in conversation for about two hours, when she began to be very nervous of him and suggested that he had better leave. References in respect to the flat being mentioned, he said that in order that she should have confidence in him he would give her a draft on his bank. He had not his cheque book with him, he said, so he asked for a piece of paper and wrote the following:—"Nov. 8th, '07. London Joint Stock Banking Company, Ludgate Hill Branch. Pay Mrs. Morice or order the sum of five hundred pounds—£500. (Signed) J. W. Pemberthy." "This made me very suspicious," said Mrs. Morice, "and I got very nervous indeed." He asked that he might go and brush his hair. With that he walked straight into her bedroom, and on leaving he "shuffled out of the place as quickly as possible," saying he would see her again later. Immediately he had gone she discovered that 9s. 6d. had been taken from her purse on the table, and that her husband's cigarette case was missing from the dressing table in her bedroom. She afterwards ascertained that he was not known at the Savoy Hotel, and that there was no such bank as the London Joint Stock Bank at Ludgate Hill, so she communicated with the police.—Detective-sergeant Tomblin mentioned that Stoke had been a constable, but left the police service about four years ago.—Stoke was remanded.

STOLEN CIGARETTES. SYSTEMATIC THEFTS DISCLOSED IN NEWCASTLE.—On November 20th proceedings in connection with the extensive thefts of cigarettes in Newcastle were concluded at the City Police Court, when three men, Thomas Gibson, James Purvis, and Harry Vineberg were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The two former, together with Charles Lucas, were charged with having stolen a wood case containing 25,000 cigarettes, valued at £16 5s., from Robert Sinclair's tobacco manufactory in Blenheim Street, Newcastle, and Vineberg was charged with having received the stolen goods.—Mr. Edward Clark, who prosecuted, said he had gone carefully into the case with regard to Lucas, who was a chauffeur in the employ of the prosecutor, and he did not think sufficient evidence could be adduced to either convict him or send him for trial. The Bench then acquitted Lucas.—Gibson and Purvis pleaded guilty, and the case against Vineberg, who was defended by Mr. Frederick Forster, was then gone into.—Mr. Clark said that until the other two prisoners met Vineberg they were honest men, and it was at his suggestion they had taken stuff from their employer, for the cigarettes in question were not the only things that had been stolen from the factory. They got into the hands of Vineberg, who gave them £7 10s. for the cigarettes, and afterwards sold them to a man named

Rosenthal for £12 10s.—Gibson, who was employed by Mr. Sinclair as a warehouseman, then gave evidence, and said he had, from time to time, gone into the Mechanics' Arms, near the factory, where Vineberg was a barman.—"At any time you went there did Vineberg make any suggestion to you?" asked Mr. Clark.—"Yes," was the reply; "he asked me if I could get any stuff for him at the warehouse."—From time to time he made up parcels at the factory, and sent them, as requested, to Vineberg.—"Did he pay the market value?" asked the solicitor.—"No," replied Gibson. Continuing his evidence, Gibson said the 25,000 cigarettes were packed in a wooden case, and he handed them over to the vanman Purvis, who knew where to take them. No entry of sale was made in the books with regard to them. He got £7 10s. for them from Vineberg, and gave £3 15s. to Purvis.—After Purvis had given similar evidence, Moss Rosenthal was called.—He was a dealer in drapery and furniture, he said, and held a tobacco license. He had known Vineberg all his life, and the latter had said he could supply him with some cheap tobacco. He had received parcels from Vineberg, and had paid him for them. On November 6th, Vineberg said he had a case of cigarettes to sell, and it was agreed to send the case to the left luggage room. He paid Vineberg £12 10s. for the case, and never suspected that anything was wrong.—In cross-examination by Mr. Forster, Rosenthal said he first became acquainted with Vineberg in connection with the tobacco transactions about the early part of June.—"I suppose," said the solicitor, "you are pushing everything on to him now to save your own skin?"—"Far from it," replied the witness, "I am here to tell the truth."—Mr. Clark had previously said that, if he had had his way earlier, Rosenthal would have been "somewhere else" instead of a witness in the case.—"Do you agree with what my friend has said as to where you should be to-day?" asked Mr. Foster.—"I don't," was the emphatic reply.—"You have had 75,000 of these cigarettes at least?" suggested Mr. Clark.—"Yes," replied Rosenthal.—"And a good many pounds sterling worth of tobacco, and you have got them all from Vineberg?"—"Yes."—Addressing the Bench on behalf of Vineberg, Mr. Forster said his client had been a dupe, and the man who should have been in the dock was Rosenthal.—In giving their decision, the Bench, through Sir Wm. Angus, who presided, said they did not think Vineberg had been a tool, for, according to the evidence he had made the most money out of the transactions. The Bench quite agreed with what the solicitors had said regarding Rosenthal's part in the matter, and they made an order for the cigarettes in his possession to be restored to Mr. Sinclair, and that his expenses be not allowed.

AUTOMATIC MACHINE THEFT.—At the Gravesend Police Court, on December 2nd, Thomas Geo. Turner (25), blacksmith's mate, was summoned for feloniously stealing one packet of cigarettes, value one penny, on 25th November, from the S.E. Railway Station.—Mr. G. Sharland appeared for the defendant. Herbert Hannan, inspector of machines for the Automatic Company, conducted the prosecution.—Thomas Dennis, ticket collector, Cecil Road, was next called. He said that on the previous Monday morning he was on the down platform at the Central Railway Station, when he saw defendant pass on to the platform from the booking hall. About three minutes afterwards defendant went to the sweetmeat machine, standing on the platform, and placed something in the slot, and also took something out. Witness immediately went to the machine and opened the cash drawer, and found the disc produced. He should say the disc was made of thin sheet iron. The machine contained cigarettes and matches in that portion. He asked defendant what he had taken out of the machine, and he replied "nothing." On the question being repeated the defendant gave witness the packet containing two cigarettes (produced). The value of the cigarettes was one penny.—Questioned by Mr. Sharland, witness said he did not search defendant, so he was not in a position to say whether he

LINEs THAT SELL:—"NILO" EGYPTIAN BLEND CIGARETTES, 5s. 6d. lb.; "GOOD TACK" (32), 3s. 6d. lb.; "SPECIAL STRAIGHT CUT, No. 5," 5s. 6d. lb.; "LOLAH" TURKISH CIGARETTES, 5s. 6d. lb.; "DOTS" VIRGINIA (40), 5s. 6d. lb.—W. T. OSBORNE & CO., 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

had any money on him. Defendant asked him not to lock him up.—By the Bench: The disc was the only thing in the drawer of the machine.—William Albert Willis, booking-clerk, Pelham Road, said on the day in question defendant was brought to him by the last witness. The latter said, "Here's the man and here's the goods." He instructed defendant to be handed over to the police, according to previous instructions received from the Automatic Co. Defendant asked him to let him go, but this witness said he could not do, as his instructions were to have him locked up. He asked defendant if he put the disc in the machine, and defendant said "Yes." Defendant said it was his disc.—By Mr. Sharland: Defendant was very nervous and excited.—P.C. Braddick said he found defendant detained by the last witness and Dennis. Defendant said to witness, "Don't lock me up, you know me, and I am very sorry." Witness did not search him.—Mr. Sharland, for the defence, contended that a mistake had been made. Even if defendant had put the disc in the machine he might have done so thinking he had taken a penny from his pocket.—Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, elected to be dealt with summarily. He went into the witness-box and gave evidence on oath. He said on Monday, November 25th, his father sent him to the S.E. Railway Station. He went on the platform to get some cigarettes as he had not got any. In his waistcoat pocket he had four pennies, a sixpence, and a disc.—Mr. Sharland here handed the defendant something and asked him what it was.—Defendant said he thought it was a penny.—Mr. Sharland however explained that it was an old button, which he nearly passed on the tram the other day. (Laughter.)—Defendant, continuing, said Dennis came up to him on the platform and said, "What have you got out of the machine?" Defendant replied, "Cigarettes," and then Dennis asked defendant to give them to him.—By the Bench: He had the disc in his pockets two or three months, but not always in the same pocket as the other money. He could not explain why it had got rusty, but he found it on an old iron heap in the blacksmith's shop.—Defendant's father, who is in feeble health, entered the witness-box, and said his son had always been a good boy. He had never been in any trouble before. The Bench said that putting discs in automatic machines must be stopped. The defendant would be fined 20s. and costs or 14 days.—Defendant: Have a little pity for my father over there.—Defendant was asked to keep silent, but continued to talk excitedly, and was severely reprimanded by the Bench.—The father asked for a fortnight in which to pay the fine, which was granted for the father's sake.

FORTUNATE TO BE PROSECUTED.—Alfred Turner, aged 17, a shop assistant, living at Gowan Avenue, Fulham, was charged before Mr. Garrett, at the West London Police Court, with embezzling 4s. 6d. belonging to his employers, S. Hughes & Co., tobacconists, of 429, North-end Road, Fulham. Mr. Pierron appeared for the accused.—Mr. Chance, the shop manager, said the accused was left in charge of the shop for about ten minutes, and received 4s. 6d. from a customer in payment of some tobacco. The sale was not entered in the book, and when the witness spoke to the accused about the matter he admitted that he had kept the money, saying he thought he might "borrow" it for a few days.—Detective Fox said the lad had hitherto borne a good character.—Mr. Pierron said the accused did not mean to steal the money. He was buying a suit of clothes, and he thought he could "borrow" the money.—Mr. Garrett observed that it was really a fortunate thing for the accused that he had been prosecuted, because it was his (the magistrate's) experience that no more fatal mistake could be made than that a young man's first lapse from honesty should be overlooked by his employers, as it induced the youth to believe that he could go on pilfering with impunity. He hoped the accused would benefit by this warning. Under the circumstances of his youth and good character he (the magistrate) would discharge him with a caution.

FOR EVERY VARIETY OF WALKING STICKS WRITE TO THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD—HENRY HOWELL & CO. LTD., 180, OLD STREET, E.C.

Public Companies.

ZORASTAH CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CO. LTD.—Registered 22nd November. Capital, £10,000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of the Zorastah Cigarette Company; to adopt an agreement with A. E. Tracy; and to carry on the business of manufacturers and exporters of and dealers in tobacco, cigarettes, matches, pipes, and smokers' requisites, &c. No initial public issue.

CLIFFORD, SONS & CO.—November 14th. £5,000 (£1 (1,500 Preference). To take over the businesses (1) of a wholesale and retail tea dealer, provision merchant, &c., carried on by H. Clifford at 46-8, Pimlico Road, as Clifford and Son, and (2) of tobacconists and cigar merchants, carried on at 34, Hindon Street, Pimlico, as Hill Brothers, and to adopt an agreement with the said H. Clifford. No initial public issue. Registered without articles. (95,671.)

NEW LINES.

MYRTLE GROVE GOLD-TIPPED CIGARETTES.—Messrs. Taddy & Co. have favoured us with samples of this line. The cigarettes are only sold in padded boxes containing 25 pieces, daintily packed, and tipped with 22 carat gold. The intended selling price is 1s. 6d., and the rate of profit is extremely liberal. The tobacco is Virginia of the finest quality, very mild and delicate in flavour, and specially suitable for the great army of smokers who know how to appreciate the delights of a cigarette which always smokes cool and leaves an agreeable after flavour on the palate. There are innumerable brands upon the market, but Taddy's Myrtle Grove have never yet been excelled, and still sell in enormous quantities. The new line is really a cigarette de luxe, and retailers should at once write for samples, as they are sure to be in great demand.

CHRISTMAS BOXES.—Messrs. Gallaher & Co., of Belfast, are sending out boxes at 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., containing a selection from their best brands, and the box sent us as a sample struck us as being one of the choicest Christmas presents possible. The box itself is white celluloid, bound up with blue ribbon and inscribed "With Christmas Greetings." Inside were 25 Egyptian blend, 25 Turkish, 25 cork-tipped Navy Cut, and 25 gold-tipped Columbine cigarettes; in the centre was a 2-ounce box of Gold Bond Mixture, tied up with ribbon; and there were also 12 capital cigars. For artistic appearance the box will take some beating, and as to the contents—well, the articles are Gallaher's, and that means the best of their kind. A few of these boxes will look most attractive on the counter, and should be secured at once, as orders are coming in fast, and there is little time left before Christmas. We regret exceedingly that the sample reached us after we had gone to press with our November issue, but we hope our readers will give their orders at once, as they can rely on satisfaction.

THE BIRCH FOR BOY SMOKERS.—St. Helena is determined to suppress juvenile smoking. The new law that has just come into force in the lonely little Napoleonic island would probably be deemed Draconian by the average London youngster. Any person giving or selling tobacco to boys or girls under the age of sixteen is liable to a fine of 20s. for the first offence and 40s. for each subsequent offence. Boys detected in the act of smoking or in the possession of tobacco or cigarettes are liable to a fine of 5s., plus twelve strokes with the birch.

HANN
Hanning
land, Dur
JACKS
Goole, Y
SCOTT
Bodmin,

Firs
FLACE
Broadway
High Ro
Bankrupt
6th, 1907
23rd, at
HANN
Hanning
lately 2,
Public e
5th, 190
House, J

JACKS
&c., Past
Public e
11th, at
Street, W
LEURI
nist, 246,
Public e
Bankrupt
9th, 1907

HANN
AUGUST
tobacconi
Rochester
October 2

HANN
GEORGE
Hanning
lately 2,
Date of
1907

JACKS
nist, &c.,
Yorks. I
15th, 190

LEURI
Belfast.
SCOTT
Bodmin, (

WOOD,
Thorncroft
Bradford,
and Co.,
Court and
final of 11
WOOLF
mounter,
over Cour
of 14th, a
W.C.

BU

From the "London Gazette."

Receiving Orders.

HANNING, WILLIAM GEORGE (trading as W. G. Hanning & Co.), tobacconist, &c., lately 2, Holmside, Sunderland, Durham. Date of order, November 5th, 1907.

JACKSON, FRED, tobacconist, &c., Pasture Road, Goole, Yorks. Date of order, November 15th, 1907.

SCOTT, JAMES, tobacconist, &c., 15, Fore Street, Bodmin, Cornwall. Date of order, October 28th, 1907.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

FLACH, HARRY, tobacconist, &c., 235, Cricklewood Broadway, formerly known as 9, Chaddesdon Parade, High Road, Cricklewood, London. First meeting at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, December 6th, 1907, at 12. Public examination, same place, January 25th, at 11.

HANNING, WILLIAM GEORGE (trading as W. G. Hanning & Co.), tobacconist, &c., lately 2, Holmside, Sunderland. Public examination, December 5th, 1907, at 11.15, at Court House, John Street, Sunderland.

JACKSON, FRED, tobacconist, &c., Pasture Road, Goole, Yorks. Public examination, December 11th, at 11, Court House, Wood Street, Wakefield.

LEURIA, HENRY, tobacconist, 246, York Street, Belfast. Public examination at Local Bankruptcy Court, on December 9th, 1907, at 12.

Adjudications.

HANCE, LENNOX AUGUSTUS (trading as A. Ward), tobacconist, 310, High Street, Rochester, Kent. Date of order, October 23rd, 1907.

HANNING, WILLIAM GEORGE (trading as W. G. Hanning & Co.), tobacconist, &c., lately 2, Holmside, Sunderland. Date of order, November 5th, 1907.

JACKSON, FRED, tobacconist, &c., Pasture Road, Goole, Yorks. Date of order, November 15th, 1907.

LEURIA, HENRY, tobacconist, 246, York Street, Belfast. Date of order, November 5th, 1907.

SCOTT, JAMES, tobacconist, &c., 15, Fore Street, Bodmin, Cornwall. Date of order, October 28th, 1907.

Notices of Dividends.

WOOD, ENOCH, tobacconist, &c., Thorncroft House, Thorncroft Road, Slackside, Wibsey, and 28, Peel Place, Bradford, in partnership under the style of Wood, Fenlon and Co., and also carrying on business alone at Mann's Court and Peel Place, and Wibsey, Bradford. First and final of 11½d., at 29, Manor Row, Bradford.

WOOLF, MAURICE ALVAN, pipe merchant and moulder, 16, Wheathill Road, Anerley, Kent, and 1, Hanover Court, Milton Street, London, E.C. First and final of 1½d., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

KEMP, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 1, Ethelbert Road, Meols, formerly 59, Market Street, Hoylake, Cheshire. Discharge suspended for three years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from October 10th, 1910.

Notices of Release of Trustees.

LLOYD, EDWARD MORGAN, tobacco dealer, 52, Wind Street, Swansea. Trustee, A. Collins, 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol. Date of order, September 23rd, 1907.

TUSON, JOHN HENRY, late tobacconist, &c., Lark Avenue, Penwortham, near Preston, lately 167, St. Paul's Road, Preston. Trustee, C. H. Plant, 14, Chapel Street, Preston. Date of order, October 16th, 1907.

Dissolutions of Partnerships.

BLOGG, EBENEZER JAMES, and FRANK NEWBOUND, tobacconists, &c., 56, Abbeville Road, Clapham, under the style of Blogg and Newbound. All debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by Ebenezer James Blogg, by whom the business will be carried on in the future.

NEWTON, GEORGE HENRY, Boundary Cottage, 1, Uxbridge Road, Hanwell, and ALICE MARIA ALPS, 274, Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, Middlesex, tobacconists, &c., 274, Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, under the style of Alps & Co. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Alice Maria Alps.

VUILLET, SAMUEL, and ALFRED BARTBAUD, manufacturers of briar pipes, 111, Shepherdess Walk, London, under the style of A. Barthaud.

On November 12th, at Birmingham, Emily Lunn, truss-maker, was awarded £25 damages in an action for breach of promise against William Julius Binger, hairdresser and tobacconist. Defendant, who made no appearance, was said to have explained his withdrawal from his alleged promise by saying that the engagement had upset his family, and that it was better to upset one than three.

VARIATIONS OF A GOOD OLD JOKE.

Why does the man appear so pale,
And why his eyes so dull and stale?
His wife gave him cigars.

Why does he gasp and choke and cough
Until his head is nearly off?
Why does he puff, then sit and groan,
And writhe and squirm and gasp and moan?
His wife gave him cigars.

Why does he smoke the things, oh, why?
His wife is big. She's standing by,
She gave him those cigars.

—Chicago Chronicle.

BRIDGE.

Messrs. THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.,
to advertise their well-known EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES, are supplying BRIDGE
SCORING BLOCKS (equal to those sold
by Stationers at 6d. each) to retail at
2d. each. Wholesale to the trade, 16s.
per gross. Supplied in half-gross parcels
at 8s. Carriage paid on receipt of value.

THEY ATTRACT GOOD TRADE.

ADDRESS:—

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.,
19, BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.

BUY HIGH-CLASS WALKING STICKS FROM HENRY HOWELL & CO. LTD., MANUFACTURERS,
180, OLD STREET, E.C.

The Story of the 'Clay Cutty.'

HISTORIC GATESHEAD PIPE FACTORY.



HE gradual rise in the price of amber, used in the manufacture of the more costly pipe, may be said to have brought into greater prominence, if that were possible, the smoking qualities of the modest "clay cutty," the production of which represents more labour and ingenuity than at first sight may be imagined. Ever since tobacco was introduced the clay pipe has been in use, and to-day its popularity is so great that its manufacture finds employment for large numbers of people. One peculiar feature of the industry is that the methods of manufacture have never changed. Clay-pipe making is essentially hand labour, the production of suitable machinery for the purpose having defied the genius of the inventor. The implements used are exceedingly simple and crude, and they serve their purpose so well that the pipe-maker desires nothing better. And yet the clay pipe goes through more than a dozen distinct processes before it is ready for the smoker's rack. As to the kind of pipe used, every smoker, of course, indulges his own taste and fancy; but there are few smokers who have not at one time or another sported "a clay," and enjoyed it, and can, therefore, testify alike to its sweetness and coolness as compared with the briar, or even the more aristocratic meerschaum. With such names as Tennyson, Charles Kingsley, and the gallant Blucher, among those who have paid court to My Lady Nicotine through a clay, this particular pipe has obviously something to commend it.

The white plastic clay from which the "cutty" and other burnt pipes are made comes from Devonshire, though it is also found in Dorsetshire and Cornwall. This clay contains a considerable percentage of silica, being of better quality than that which Mary Ann uses in whitening the door-step. The former is free from the grit which is found in the latter, but the sandy particles are so fine that the pipe maker can only discover them by trying his teeth on the clay as one might on a piece of cheese. For several reasons the pipe-maker must exercise care in the selection of his clay. The coarser kind requires more burning, because it is more porous, and it also calls for longer soaking. Then, if the clay is sandy there is risk of scratching the moulds and of spoiling good work. Nothing but the purest of clay is, therefore, adapted to successful pipe-making.

The antiquity of this interesting industry is manifest to-day, not only in the implements used, but in the very surroundings of some of the pipe-making establishments. On the sloping bank of the Tyne, within the Borough of Gateshead, is a pipe-making factory that can certainly claim to be one of the most quaint, if not the most ancient, in existence. The building stands perched half way up the declivity, and at such an angle you could imagine that a gentle push would send it slipping into the river below. Looked at from the Swing Bridge, there is nothing except a modern signboard to distinguish the workshop from the squalid, decadent piles of bricks and mortar by which it is enclosed. A stranger would be puzzled how to approach, much less how to find it, for there are narrow, tortuous streets and narrower winding stairs to negotiate before you reach the portals of this old-world hive of industry. Soon as you cross the threshold you are confronted with many curious reminders of the potter's art. With the aid of

a flickering candle, Mr. Smith, the proprietor, conducted me into a dark, cave-like chamber, into which no ray of light can penetrate.

There were piles of clay in the lump as it is received from the mines, tiers of shelves for stacking the pipes, "saggers" in which the pipes are packed before being placed in the kiln, and other strange-looking implements, the use of which none but the pipe-maker understands. Close at hand is an open-mouthed, bottle-shaped kiln ready for recharging. Its history is so remote that it cannot be traced, though there seems to be little doubt it has been in use a couple of centuries. The Smith family have carried on pipe-making here for generations, and the Elsdons were in possession for an even longer period. Built of fire-brick, the kiln appears to be as good as ever, and the quality of article produced shows that age has not withered nor custom staled its capacity to burn tobacco pipes to a turn. Holding thirty-five "saggers"—round, fire-clay receptacles fashioned like a cheese-box—the kiln is not so large as the modern sort, but it serves the owner's purpose. Formerly this was a "pot-kiln," in which long pipes are burnt, being converted to a "sagger" kiln for economical reasons. In another corner is the soaking-tub, really a stone cistern or "pant," as old probably as the kiln. And here the process of pipe-making begins. The clay is pulverised and put to soak in the cistern, whence it is in due time transferred to a table, and pummelled or kneaded into the desired consistency or "temper."

There are no written rules about pipe-making, and yet no pipe-maker is considered worth his salt who has not served an apprenticeship. So strict is custom in this respect that men have been known to start their apprenticeship, change their occupation, and then return to complete their unindentured term when well on in life. The delicate work of handling and fashioning the pipe comes only by experience and practice, and the task isn't half so simple as it looks. Moreover, it is one thing to make a pipe and another to burn it. The heat of the kiln cannot exactly be controlled by the thermometer, as in the case of generating steam. The kiln has to be carefully watched and tested, though anything from eight to fourteen hours may suffice to bake the pipes as they should be baked. A good deal, obviously, depends upon the firing, and the kind of coals used. Too much heat may produce "bloomers"—that is, pipes over-baked and, consequently, unsaleable. Thus, the stoker must have his wits about him, else he may quickly ruin the business.

When the clay has been worked up into condition, the potter breaks off a small piece, using his judgment as to the amount required to make a pipe, weights and measures being ignored. Taking the clay between his hands, he deftly rolls and twists it roughly to shape. When the "rolls" have accumulated they are allowed to dry, then they are damped once more prior to being placed in the mould. This implement opens in halves, exactly like a pipe case. The operator takes the rough clay "roll," places it in the mould, and by depressing a lever a tool enters the bulb and compresses it into the form of a bowl, the whole process occupying a fraction of a minute. Again the pipes are allowed to dry, then they are scraped, smoothed or polished with a piece of hard wood. The final "drying-off," prior to the ware going to the kiln, is very important, since at this stage the pipe may "fly."

But before the pipe reaches the mould, the stem must be perforated, and this is not the least interesting and delicate detail of all. One might imagine that the proper place to insert the oiled needle used for the purpose would be when the pipe is in the mould, since with the stem tightly enclosed there would appear to be most likelihood of the perforation being true. But that is where the needle refuses to take a straight course, and instead of coming out true to the bowl, it would run to the side nine times out of ten and spoil the pipe. Hence the pipe maker takes the rough "roll" in one hand, and with the other inserts the needle, which goes into the mouth with the stem. Again, there is an art in thus making the perforation. The aperture cannot be made by pushing the needle into the soft stem; on the contrary, the stem must be gently pushed on to the needle exactly in the manner that you thread a tape through a linen slot with a bodkin.

Although, as in this case, some establishments make only a particular kind of pipe, the pipe-maker must be able to turn his hand to long or short pipes, as occasion demands. All short pipes, of course, are recognised as "cuttys," but of longer pipes there are three kinds, namely, the 16-inch, the 21-inch, and the "churchwarden," which extends to 27 inches in length. The "churchwarden," however, is going out of fashion.

Pipemaking is a very healthy occupation. It might be supposed that the white powdery dust that seems to collect on floor and ledge and fill every crevice would affect the lungs of the workers, but there is nothing to show that it does, or, at least, if it does find lodgment there, the effects are not detrimental to health. It is not unusual to see octogenarians seated at the lowly bench fingering and shaping the clay as smartly and tenderly as many a younger craftsman. But whether young or old the pipe-maker has to work hard to make a living. A very expert workman can turn out fifty gross a week, but the average man is supposed to produce about thirty gross. There are very few cheaper commodities than pipes. Remembering the cost of production and the risks involved in the process of manufacture, it is nothing short of marvellous that pipes can be bought at four a penny.—*Newcastle Daily Journal*.

ROYAL SMOKERS.

FAVOURITE BRANDS OF MONARCHS.

ALTHOUGH Royalty, as a rule, may not enjoy general opportunities for experiencing the simple delights of life, it has always found a time and place for smoking. It is not too much to say that most of the Kings and Queens in the world smoke, although this statement may at first sight appear rather startling.

King Edward, as most people know, is one of the finest connoisseurs of cigars alive. He does not smoke so continually in these later days as when Prince of Wales, but is, if possible, even more fastidious in his choice of particular brands. The King has practically always been a cigar-smoker. He has never evinced any fondness for the cigarette, and although he owns some wonderful briar and meerschaum pipes, and has always a stock of superfine tobacco mixture, cool, yet full in the delicacy of its blending, he seldom smokes anything but the choicest Havanas.

In direct contrast to King Edward's smoking habits are those of the Kaiser, who, though almost as inveterate a cigar-smoker as his uncle, smokes relatively cheap and common cheroots. The most that he pays for these in English money is threepence each.

The Emperor of Austria has also what are generally considered peculiar individual tastes in the matter of cigars. Those that he smokes are remarkably long and remarkably green. People who have enjoyed the honour of smoking these describe them also as being remarkably rank.

AN EXECRABLE ROYAL TASTE.

But the most notorious case of all of a Royal personage with an execrable taste in cigars is that of the late King of Portugal. His cigars are usually described as being the very worst in every respect obtainable in any market. They were exceedingly black, rank, and strong. They had a nasty habit of spluttering, of going out, of burning on one side, in fact of generally behaving as a typical well-ordered cabbage leaf.

Maria Pia, now the Dowager Queen of Portugal, openly confessed her detestation of these cigars, as did most members of the Court. The King was perfectly aware of the general unpopularity of his cigars, but was quite good-humoured about the matter, and found a good deal of rather acid pleasure in honouring his personal attendants and friends with cigars from his case, and watching their frantic endeavours to look pleasant whilst smoking them.

Most of the Queens of Europe are constant smokers. The Dowager Empress of Russia, sister to Queen Alexandra, smokes an enormous number of cigarettes during a day. The Tsaritsa has also succumbed to the prevalent habit. Prior to her marriage she had never smoked a cigarette, but on arriving at the Russian Court she was prevailed upon to occasionally join in this usual habit amongst the women of the Court. She has now acquired a liking for cigarettes and smokes them daily by personal choice.

The Queen of Portugal has inherited a love of tobacco from her mother, the Comtesse de Paris, who smokes a mild cigar quite as frequently as a cigarette. Her daughter smokes cigarettes, preferably of a Russian blend.

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA'S CIGARETTES.

The Queen of Roumania, who is a talented author of many unsophisticated and idealistic romances written under the well-known pen-name of "Carmen Sylva," smokes cigarettes continually. "Carmen Sylva" is a woman of high nervous tension, and she has publicly stated that she finds cigarettes a more stimulative and soothing influence than any preparations offered by her medical advisers.

Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia is a staunch adherent to the Balkan cigarettes. These are privately manufactured for her, and she invariably carries with her a case containing 25. When half of these are smoked the case is replenished from a box carried by an attendant.

Not the least distinguished of Royal women smokers is the Queen-Mother of Spain, who has largely guided the fortunes of her country and the destinies of her son. Cigarettes are perhaps the one luxury that she allows herself, and she is peculiarly fastidious in her choice. She smokes both Russian and Egyptian.

Queen Alexandra has never been known to smoke, and it is quite impossible to imagine the late Queen Victoria ever indulging in such a habit. But in this matter, as in many others, England constitutes the exception that proves the rule.—*The Tribune*.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN BETTER EXPRESSED.—

A company controlling automatic delivery machines announces that it will shortly introduce a new hand-made cigarette with an insurance policy for £100. To anyone with the faintest sense of humour the association of ideas will instantly appeal.—*London Opinion*.

SAD DROWNING CASE.—On November 16th an inquest was held at Hackney on Alfred George Grace, 23, tobaccoist's assistant, of Doon Street, Lambeth.—The mother stated that on the afternoon of the 11th her son went for a ride on his bicycle. She heard next day that his body had been found in the Lea. He was evidently making his way to Homerton to see his sweetheart.—Evidence was given as to the finding of the body and the bicycle. Deceased had evidently crossed a small bridge over the backwater of the Lea, thinking it was Homerton Bridge, and had ridden right into the Lea in the dense fog.—Verdict, accidental death.

THE FIRST AND ONLY "GRAND PRIX" EVER AWARDED FOR WALKING STICKS WAS GIVEN AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION IN 1900 TO HENRY HOWELL & CO. LTD., 180, OLD STREET, E.C.

THE TOBACCONISTS' SUPPLY SYNDICATE'S

New Illustrated Price List is now ready
(BLUE EDITION.)

WRITE AND PROCURE A COPY

To Head Office:—55, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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, WALSBALL.

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.

For

Asthore Cigarettes

APPLY TO



J. H. CUSTANCE,

Sole Agent for the United Kingdom.

.. Putney, S.W. ..

"MY FIRST SMOKE."

SOME FAMOUS MEN DESCRIBE THEIR EXPERIENCES.



ALTHOUGH, for obvious reasons, a man's first smoke may not have been an unalloyed pleasure, yet, in later years, when he has become the master—alas! in some cases also, the slave—of the "weed," these early struggles of his are no longer a sad recollection, but a pleasant memory, and one, indeed, the repetition of which is not infrequently without interest to others.

I have been endeavouring to obtain some opinions from eminent men on the success—or otherwise (mostly otherwise!)—of their first efforts with the "soothing weed," and append several replies which I have received to my question:—

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE

answers: "My first experience of tobacco was when a boy of nine or ten, drawing a few puffs from a workman's clay pipe, charged with strong twist tobacco. The performance was imitative and the result appalling. I was instantly prostrated by extreme nausea and faintness, and a sense of impending dissolution. I have had a grudge against tobacco ever since. At the university I used, out of social conformity, to smoke a light tobacco, but never with any real pleasure or alleviation, and for the last 40 years I have not smoked at all. My personal anti-pathology, however, does not lead me to blame those who indulge in the weed, or to doubt that they draw from it soothing contentment and many varieties of satisfaction."

MR. HENRY W. LUCY ("TOBY M.P.," OF *Punch*)

writes: "In reply to your inquiry, I may inform you that the result of my first experience with tobacco was a well-deserved thrashing from an irate parent."

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY

says: "When I first smoked, I was about 17 years of age. This, my earliest attempt, brought no unpleasant consequences whatever. I have always smoked habitually; at times a great deal, but during recent years quite moderately. I never knew of any harmful effects brought upon me by my indulgence in the practice."

DR. EMIL REICH

answers through his secretary as follows: "Dr. Reich desires me to say that he first smoked at the age of 24, at the request of his lady-love. He fully expected to go sick after the first cigar. However, he liked the first cigar so much that the night after he smoked another. It was the second cheapest cigar of Hungarian cigars. The physiological effect on him was most pleasant. It was soothing, slightly exhilarating, and seemed to steady the nerves. Accordingly, he kept up the habit, although moderately. As a rule he smokes cigarettes, ten or twelve a day, and cigars only after meals."

MR. ARTHUR WILLIAMS

avers: "I am a very poor hand at smoking. I did not start till I was 35, and was forced to do so as the part I was then playing made it absolutely necessary. My only difficulty was to get tobacco mild enough, after trying camomile and other horrible concoctions. I smoke a pipe, and very little of that."

MR. ALGERNON ASHTON

relates: "I confess that I do not quite remember how I felt when I had my first smoke. All I can say is that I never really began to smoke until I was about 19 years of age, when I occasionally indulged in a cigarette. But at that time I was by no means keen on smoking, and a cigar I could not stand at all. It was only in later years that I took to cigar-smoking, and now I smoke about three to four cigars a day, as well as an occasional cigarette, though I infinitely prefer cigars. I never smoke while I am working, and the only time I smoke at home is after lunch, during my perusal of newspapers. Any kind of pipe I detest. One of my peculiarities is that I do not mind whether I smoke a good or a bad cigar—in fact, I really cannot tell the difference. One of my waggishly-disposed friends once told me that if I wished to make an enemy of any one among my acquaintances I need only offer him one of my cigars."

MR. COULSON KERNAHAN

answers: "You ask me to tell you the results of my first experience of tobacco. It is a painful subject. I was ten years old at the time, and had a very pretty elder sister. Next door to us lived a young man of the name of Wright. The general opinion was that I was the worst and wickedest and most mischievous boy in the four kingdoms. Mr. Wright, however, for reasons which at the time I took to be personal, and complimentary to myself, but which I have reason now to fear were not unconnected with his desire to conciliate and to cultivate the brother of my sister, thought differently, and, in order to win my personal interest and favour, presented me with my first cigar. Upon what you delicately allude to as 'the results' I prefer to draw a decent curtain. That was the only time I was made ill by tobacco, though I did not take to it again till I was 21, since when I have done my best to make up for lost time."

DR. ANDREW WILSON

remarks: "In answer to your inquiry, my symptoms on first smoking tobacco (as a small boy) were those evinced by a sudden quickening of the motion of the universe, with a repetition of the experience the average landsman finds when he sails on a tempestuous sea."

DR. FORBES WINSLOW

replies: "I have always made it a rule in life to be moderate in everything, and this, no doubt, applied to my first experience in tobacco smoking. I did not smoke as a boy, a practice which I condemn wholesale—in fact, not till I was a full-fledged undergraduate at Cambridge. For this reason, no doubt, my first pipe (I never smoked cigarettes) left no sad recollections behind. Had I indulged in the practice at an early age, as is the custom at the present day, I should expect now to be pale, of imperfect nutrition and development, with probably some irritation of the respiratory passages, which I find an important sequel in habitual cigarette smokers of the adolescent type. I am thankful to say I have been spared this, also a form of mental degeneration so frequently found in youthful cigarette smokers."—*P. T. O.*

YOU
ARE SURE
TO BE
ASKED
FOR

SAVOY REGALOVAL PALM BRAND OR ALECTO CIGARETTES.

WHY?

BECAUSE

These popular High-class Cigarettes are now being extensively advertised in all the leading papers of the day. **NOW** is the time to build up a good class trade. The Brands we advertise are **NOT** equalled by any line now on the market for either **QUALITY** or "**GET UP.**" You are bound to be asked for one of them shortly, and as they show you **MORE** than a good profit, stock at once. Write to-day for full particulars to the Sole Manufacturers—

R. LOCKYER & CO., 12 & 14, Bath St., City Rd., LONDON, E.C.

A Special Fancy Line for Christmas Trade.



Tobacconists desirous of doing a brisk trade in Christmas fancy goods should not fail to get a supply of

MURRAY'S SILK-CUT CIGARETTES.

These are excellent quality Virginia, and are packed in handsome crimson padded boxes, with protective cardboard cases.

In Boxes of 25 and 50, to retail at 1/- and 2/-. Also in boxes of 100.

PRICES ON APPLICATION. WRITE TO:—

Murray, Sons & Co. Ltd., Belfast,

Also at Dublin and Glasgow.

CURIOS CONNECTED WITH TOBACCO.



A COLLECTOR could spend a lifetime in acquiring varieties of pipes, or tobacco-jars and boxes, snuff-boxes, and the like; and even then his collection might be far from complete, for the subject is one of world-wide interest, and men of all countries have exercised their ingenuity in fashioning and decorating the implements appertaining to "The Indian Weed." But from the smoker's paraphernalia one may make an interesting and representative selection, which can still be acquired with patience, search, and the outlay of a very moderate sum of money.

PIPES.

Any clay pipe—or even the bowl of it—which will stand upon the base, should be purchased. This base or heel—now replaced by the spurlike projection—will usually exhibit a device, or even a maker's name and the date. Broseley, in Shropshire, was celebrated for this style in the seventeenth century. The marks are frequently various forms of stars within a circle, broad arrows or pheons, initials, flower-sprays, and so on.

There is a valuable sort known as the gauntlet pipe, from the name of the maker and the punning device or rebus he adopted, namely, a gauntlet. These were made in Middlesex. Iron, brass, and silver varieties—not the modern samples intended for abroad—are always worth attention as being really ancient and uncommon. Brass and silver ornamentation was often used for pipe-cases, too. Such cases do not open along the entire length as modern ones. That part which surrounded the bowl alone opened on a hinge to a spring, so the stem of the pipe was thrust down the reed of the case, the hinged lid being then snapped over the bowl. For small collections, bowls which display some notable person, or a caricature of him, should be secured, or such as are modelled on inventions, or imitate quaint and peculiar objects. Thus the railway engine, soon after its introduction, was used as a design, whilst hammers, ladles, beaver hats, and the like were imitated in profusion. Many of these are varnished, and the condition of this covering is often a very good test of the age of the pipe. In the beginning of the last century the Irish used a form of pipe singular in the main principle, but having numerous designs—a coffin, pair of bellows, a fiddle, for example. The design was in plane with the stem, and of mahogany or some such hard wood. Into this an upright socket of iron for the tobacco was inserted. The pipe was bound and ornamented with brass wire, the stem could be withdrawn for convenience, and there was a cover for the bowl on a brass chain. Costing sixpence less than a hundred years ago, specimens now realise from ten shillings to a sovereign each.

TOBACCO STOPPERS.

The name of these is legion, the most usual forms being a leg or boot, a pick, a washing-maid or dolly, a stirrup, Punch, Satan, the head and neck of a hound or other animal. Most of these designs were common in the seventeenth century, and were imitated by Birmingham "steel-toy makers" in the eighteenth and nineteenth. These last have often a small ring for attaching a stopper to the watch-chain. Those examples which have a large solid ring were intended for the finger, the stopper being held in the palm or allowed to dangle when not in use. There

are some very elegant varieties in silver, bone, ivory, and glass, whilst occasionally a coin is inserted in the base. One of the most useful forms was that of a hollow cone with a tapered pin in it for clearing out the bowl of the pipe. The pin had a flat head to serve as stopper. There are scores of varieties in cast brass which may still be purchased for 1s. each, and are certainly worth the price when the workmanship is good and the design quaint and appropriate.

OTHER ACCESSORIES.

Little need be said on boxes, jars, and cigar-holders. The oldest boxes were large and oblong, and contained the smoker's complete outfit. These are difficult to obtain now. Specimens are often sold as tinder-boxes, which is only half the truth. The old brass tobacco-box contained tinder, flint, and steel, as well as pipe and tobacco. The round box in tin, horn, or other material is much later; so are those boxes or jars of porcelain, but the example representing a lady in voluminous flounced petticoat, whose body divides beneath the upper frills, is costly—costing at least a sovereign even in the provinces. It is now being extensively imitated, however.

The brass "account tobacco-box," once common in the village alehouse, is now sought for eagerly. It anticipated our "penny-in-the-slot" machine; for when a penny dropped through the aperture the coin released a bolt, and the smoker could then pull out a drawer and fill his pipe. After doing so he was enjoined by a rhyme on the lid to close the box straightway or forfeit sixpence.

I know of but two old implements for cigar-smokers, the first is very like a pocket pencil-case; but when the slide is projected it is seen to consist of two reeds, each with a semi-circular end. There is a tiny ring which slides up and down upon the reeds to allow the horns of the ends to open and close for the insertion or withdrawal of a cigar-end. The one I have is in white metal, and is about sixty years old. It has a flat end to serve as a tobacco-stopper also. A later variety has somewhat the form of double sugar-nippers, working on a central pivot, the blades at one end serving as cutters when required, and for a handle otherwise.

SPITTOONS.

The disgusting and unnecessary habit of spitting is now permitted amongst the vulgar only; but in the reign of James I. certain fops who affected chewing carried a receptacle for saliva. Specimens of this utensil, in silver and pewter, come into the market occasionally. In appearance these articles resemble our modern circular soap-dish, and in point of fact they are often described as such in sale catalogues, and readily sold and purchased in good faith. These utensils must not be confounded with spitting-mugs, which are still manufactured for invalids by pewterers, and supplied to hospitals. Before the iron, brass, or copper spittoon became the vogue, the "spitting-box" was a feature in the farmhouse and tavern kitchen. It was of oak or mahogany, and had a sloping or sunken lid, as the case might be. This was half-filled with sand or sawdust, and regularly "put under the pump" every day. It was narrowest at the base, and not unlike a hanging knife-box in shape. As a fact, a specimen in mahogany was unblushingly catalogued as a "Chippendale knife-hanger" by a local auctioneer in the present year. —D. GRAVEL, in *The Daily Report*.

STANDARD LINES.

7s. 6d. per annum prepaid; Three Brands from same firm 15s. per annum.

ARDATH SPECIAL MIXTURE <i>Tobacco</i> Arbath Tobacco Co., London.	FLOR DE VARZES <i>Cigars</i> E. L. Dexter & Sons, Nottingham.	MYRTLE GROVE <i>Tobacco and Cigarettes</i> Taddy & Co., 45, Winsorist, London, E.	
CAIRO CIGARETTES <i>Cigarettes</i> T. Vafadis & Co., London.	FLORODORA <i>Cigars</i> Sole Agent— W. P. Solomon, 158, Drury Lane.	NATIONAL SHAG, &c. <i>Cigarettes</i> W. T. Osborne & Co., London.	
CHERRY TIPPED BRILLIANTS <i>Cigarettes</i> R. P. Craig & Co., Waltham.	GENERAL SUPPLIES <i>The Tobacconists' Supply</i> Syndicate.	PEARL MAIDEN <i>Cigarettes</i> Hemming & Edwards, 42, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	
CIGARETTE MAKING BY MACHINE <i>For the Trade</i> Sole or Licensee—All the Samples "Cosmos" Limited, 122, Whitechapel Road, London, E.	HECTOR CIGARETTES <i>Virginia or Turkish</i> "Cosmos" Limited, 122, Whitechapel Road, London, E.	ROYAL NAVY BLEND <i>Cigarettes</i> Cohen, Weenen & Co., 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	
CIGARETTE PAPER <i>The French Cigarette Paper Co.,</i> London.	HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES <i>Cigarettes</i> E. Muratti, Sons & Co. Ltd., Whitehall St., Manchester.	SILK-CUT CIGARETTES <i>Cigarettes</i> Murray, Sons & Co. Ltd., Belfast.	
DERVISH <i>Cigarettes</i> Sole Agent— W. P. Solomon.	HIGH-CLASS TOBACCO <i>Tobacco</i> Gallaher, Ltd., Belfast and London.	SWEET GRAPES <i>Cigarettes</i> E. Morris & Sons, Ltd., London.	
DONORE CASTLE <i>Cigarettes</i> T. P. & E. Goodbody, Dublin.	"KEYSTONE" <i>Cigarettes</i> Can be obtained of W. P. Solomon.	TURKISH CIGARETTES <i>Cigarettes</i> Teofani & Co., London. <i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i>	
EL SOLANIA <i>Cigars</i> Hemming & Edwards, 42, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	LOYAL SMOKING MIXTURE <i>Cigarettes</i> William King, Wimbledon, S.W.	WALKING STICKS <i>Cigarettes</i> Henry Howell & Co. Ltd., London.	
FANCY CIGARETTE BOXES <i>High-class Work only</i> "Cosmos" Limited, 122, Whitechapel Road, London, E.	MARSUMA SIAKS <i>Cigarettes</i> Havana Cigar Co., Congleton.		<p>SMOKE LA BANDERA CIGARS. Registered No. 158,173 Sole in 3d. and 3d. sizes. Sole Manufacturers— Mark Mordecai & Sons, Only Address 108, MILE END ROAD, LONDON, E. (Telephone No. 4637) BANK.</p>
FANCY TALES OF SMOKE <i>Cigarettes</i> Hemming & Edwards, 42, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	MIXED PARCELS <i>Cigarettes</i> W. R. Daniel & Co., London.		
FLOR DE ALECATO <i>Cigars</i> A. Edwards & Co., London, E.C.	MIXED PARCELS <i>Cigarettes</i> Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham.		
			<p>Ask for Samples!!</p> <p>CARDBOARD BOX MAKERS FOR CIGARETTES.</p> <p>Highest class of Plain and Padded Tops. Latest and attractive styles.</p> <p>Stamped in Gold, White, and various combinations for 10's, 20's, 50's and 100's.</p> <p>Freedman & Co. Ltd., Church Row, Aldgate, E. A. DAWSON, Sec.</p>

OF WHOM AND WHAT TO ORDER.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arbath Tobacco Co., London, "Special Mixture"	PAGE.	231	Lockyer, R. & Co., London, "High-Class Cigarettes"	238
Cohen, Weenen & Co., London, "Royal Navy Blend"	Cover I.	223	Morris, B. & Sons, Ltd., London, "Sweet Grapes"	223
Costance, J. H., Putney, "Astors Cigarettes"	234	Muratti, B. Sons & Co. Ltd., Manchester, "High-Class Cigarettes"	Cover II.	238
Daniel, W. R. & Co., London, "Mixed Parcels"	Cover I.	230	Murray, Sons & Co. Ltd., Belfast, "Silk-cut Cigarettes"	225 et seq.
Dexter, E. L. & Co., Nottingham, "Flor de Varzes"	230	Osborne, W. T. & Co., London, "National Shag, &c."	222 & 236	
Duncan, J. B. & Co., Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.	221	Singleton & Cole, Ltd., Birmingham, "Mixed Parcels"	240	
Edwards, A. & Co., London, "Flor de Alecató"	228	Standard Lines	224	
Gallaher, Ltd., Belfast and London, "High-Class Tobacco"	Cover I.	Taddy & Co., "Specialties"	227	
Craig, R. P. & Co., Waltham, "Cherry Tipped Brilliants"	Cover I.	Teofani & Co., London, "High-class Cigarettes"	236	
Goodbody, T. P. & E., Dublin, "Donore Castle Cigarettes"	223	The French Cigarette Paper Co., London, "Cigarette Paper"	236	
Havana Cigar Co., Congleton, "Marsuma SIAKS"	Cover IV.	The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate, London	229 & 233	
Howell, Henry & Co. Ltd., London, "Walking Sticks"	212 et seq.	Vafadis, T. & Co., London, "Cairo Cigarettes"		

OUR NEW DEPARTURE.

"Cigarette World" Post Cards.

IN order to save our readers trouble, we have printed a number of Post Cards which they can send to Advertisers. We shall be pleased to supply them free on application. They are in the following form and will be found most convenient:—

Please send me Price List and Particulars of your Specialities as advertised in "The Cigarette World and Tobacco News."

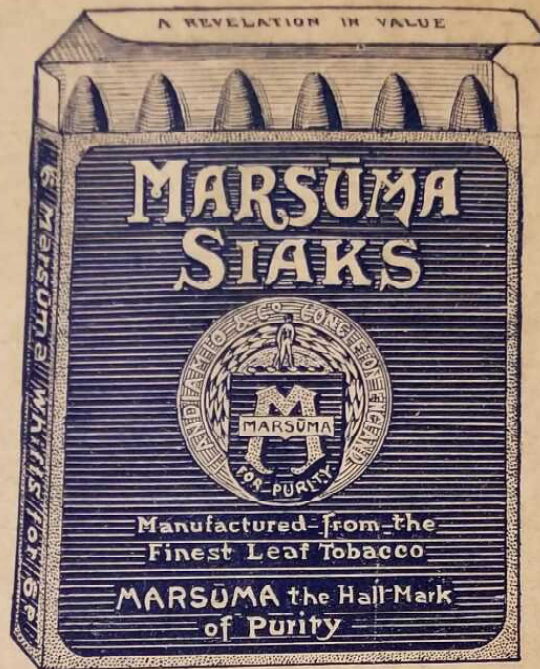
Name

Address

These Cards will usually be supplied to Annual Subscribers only, but a few will be sent out by our Agents, so that readers who buy the Journal through them may have the same advantages.

ADDRESS— MANAGER, Cigarette World and Tobacco News,
32, Broadway, WIMBLEDON, S.W.

num.
MAKERS
TES.
ain and
est and
ite, and
ons for
1100's.
o. Ld.,
ate, E.
PAGE.
... 238
... 223
Cover II.
... 238
223 et seq.
222 & 236
... 240
... 224
... 227
... 236
... 236
229 & 233



THE GREATEST VALUE TO-DAY IN WHIFFS.

These are now put up in Packets of 6 and 12 to sell at 6d. and 1s.

We defy any manufacturer of Whiffs sold at 10s. or 12s. to prove that the first cost is greater than Siaks, which can be sold for 8s. per 100, and are the greatest value in Whiffs in England.

The pretty brown packets make a very good Window Show. They attract Customers.

They are not on sale at your worst enemies, the Trust Subsidised Shops.

For Showcards and Advertising Matter write direct to the

MARSŪMA Company,

Head Office—**CONGLETON** (Cheshire).

TELEGRAMS: "Havanna, Congleton."

TELEPHONES—For all Trunk Line calls No. 28 Congleton. Also No. 16 Congleton.

London and District Offices—**22, Minories, London, E.C.**

TELEGRAMS: "Lusby, London."

TELEPHONE—No. 1599 Avenue.

Manchester—**25, Gravel Lane, Manchester.**

All communications to be addressed as follows: "The Editors, 'Cigarette World,' 32, Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W."

Printed for the Proprietors by CHORLEY & PICKERSGILL, Ltd., The Electric Press, Leeds, and London.