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Published on the 15th of every Month.

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The Cigarette World



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POST FREE.

Hand Made from the Purest Virginia Tobacco.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES.

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A NEW LINE.

BISHOP'S MOVE.

In 1, 2, and 4 oz. Tins.

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

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A Well-known Fact.

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

25/- per 1,000 less discount.

The Alubian Cheroots are acknowledged to be the best PAYING,
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THE NEW BRAND OF

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"ZEMINDAR"

CHOICE. MILD. FRAGRANT.

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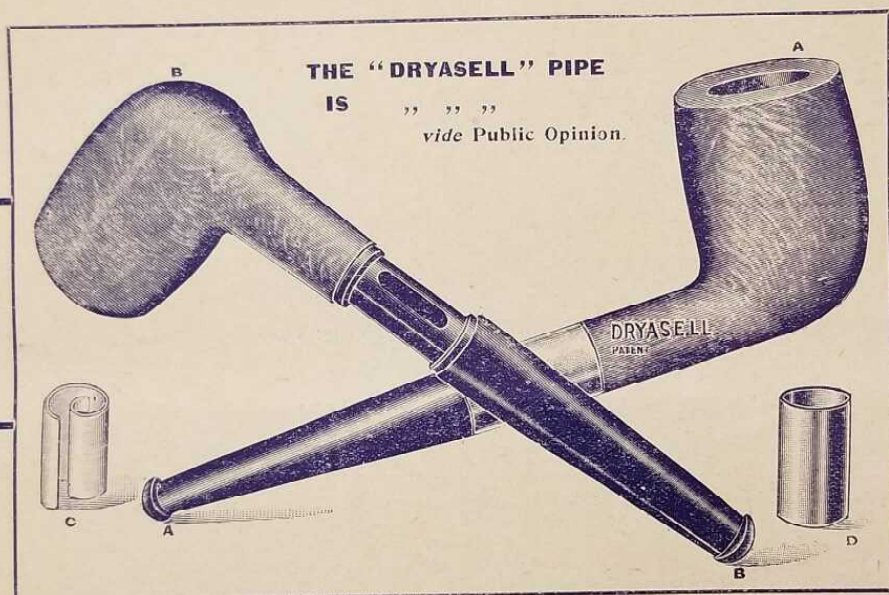
THE DRYASELL PIPE

(PATENT)

POSSESSES THE

UNIQUE ADVANTAGE

OF FREE AND UNCONTAMINATED DRAUGHT BY HAVING
THE ABSORBER OUTSIDE THE BORE.



THE "DRYASELL" PIPE

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ONE
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ONLY.

A.—Dryasell Pipe Closed. B.—Dryasell showing Patent Groove and Slot. C. Patent Prepared Absorber.
D.—Band removed to admit of Absorber being fixed.

NO GROTESQUE OR UNSIGHTLY SHAPES.
SELLING WELL BECAUSE IT'S WANTED!!

To retail 1/-, 2/6, and 3/6 each, ABSORBERS 2d. per packet, all showing good profits.

SEND 9 STAMPS AND TRADE CARD FOR POST PAID SAMPLE,

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OUR SENSATIONAL **1906** PRICE LIST

AT THE SAME TIME.

The Tobacconists' Supply Syndicate,
55, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

NEW LINE.

Richmond Bouquet
Cigarettes.

IN PACKETS OF **20's**;
ALSO IN **10's**.

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52, Commercial Road, E.

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KASR EL

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SMOKE
SALONICA

EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.

Purest, Mildest, and Healthiest.

CAIRO'S
BEST.



CAIRO-EGYPT.

KASR EL NIL. SIOUFFI PASHA PALACE.

THE

Salonica Cigarette Co.,

45, ST. MARY AXE, E.C.

40% PROFIT.

DONORE CASTLE
CIGARETTES, 8d. per oz.,
Yield 40% on List.

ADVERTISING MATTER SUPPLIED.

Write for List, Dept. C,

T. P. & R. GOODBODY,
DUBLIN,

Who are not connected with any
Trust or Combine.

The Cigarette World
AND TOBACCO NEWS.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1906.

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

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

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

THE HAVANA TRADE AND THE TOBACCO TRUST.



SOME time ago we noted with regret that the Trust was advancing steadily in their policy of securing the practical monopoly of the trade in Havana, and we expressed the hope that independent manufacturers would organise before it was too late. The following article, from *Tobacco*, of New York, shows that they have done so with striking success:—

"The independent cigar manufacturers of Havana have won a splendid victory over the Trust during the past year, and it now remains for them to press home the advantages already gained, and relegate the once world-famous brands of the Trust still farther to the rear.

"Many of the leading cigar importers of the United States, including such old-established and reliable houses as Park & Tilford, George S. Nicholas, the Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co., and Robert E. Lane, of New York, and the S. S. Pierce Co., of Boston, whose imported cigar trade was

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

TADDY & CO.,

Tobacco, Cigarette, and

Snuff Manufacturers,

and Cigar Importers.

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

ROLL, TWIST, and CAKE TOBACCOS.

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

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formerly almost wholly made up of brands now controlled by the Trust, are to-day exclusively handling the imported cigars made in independent factories.

"In this connection it is worthy of note that every one of these houses, as well as many others, in different sections of the United States that pushed the imported brands of the independent manufacturers in Havana, enjoyed a larger volume of business during the recent holiday season than they ever did in the years when they were to a large extent handling the brands now controlled by the Trust.

"Again, the fact should not for a moment be lost sight of, that many of the once famous brands now controlled by the Trust are as dead as Julius Cæsar's ghost, while others have gone into a galloping decline as far as the favour of that portion of the public which can afford to indulge in the luxury of the imported cigars is concerned. This was particularly noticeable not only during the Christmas holidays, but for several months before, in some of the hotel stands and cafes of New York, where a limited number of Trust brands of imported cigars are still carried in stock.

"The frequenters of these hotels and cafes, the great majority of whom probably could not distinguish between a Trust and an independent brand, but who bought cigars as they would buy anything else without regard to its manufacturer so long as it suited their taste, freely called for such independent brands as Romeo y Julieta, Por Larranaga, Upmann, La Diligencia, Sol, Eden, Lord Beaconsfield, and a long list of others, while the once well-known brands of the Trust were practically ignored.

"All in all, the independent manufacturers of Havana have accomplished wonders during the past year. It only remains for them to continue to push the advantage they have thus far gained by every means in their power during the coming year, and when the next holiday season rolls around they will undoubtedly have still greater triumphs to their credit and still further reason for self-congratulation."

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In Kentucky and Tennessee the methods of the Tobacco Trust have aroused strong opposition, and the following extracts from resolutions recently adopted in Robertson County will show that the plainest possible language has been used, and no doubt most justifiably:—

"The history of the trusts that have multiplied and grown rich and arrogant in our land is one of cruelty and oppression.

"They are now, and have been for years, open and notorious violators of the law, and a menace to the peace and prosperity of the country.

"They have destroyed the law of 'supply and demand,' and have arbitrarily set a price on what we buy and sell. They have openly continued their nefarious business despite every effort of the United States Government to check and punish them.

"Of all the infamous trusts doing business in violation of law the Tobacco Trust is the most greedy and oppressive, in that it robs the labourer and the share-cropper of a just price for his only money crop.

"In its greed it has put the price of tobacco far below the cost of production, impoverished and enslaved the tobacco grower, and as a result the patriotic citizens of the dark tobacco district became angered and enraged, and justly so, and organised a protective association.

"This association called for all good citizens to fall in line to fight and destroy the law-breaking and robbing Tobacco Trust.

"In less than one year our association forced the Tobacco Trust to pay double the price for tobacco it had previously paid.

"We proclaim to the world that the Tobacco Trust is a law-breaker, and as such has no rights, that we, as good citizens, ought to respect.

"That as such it has no right to do any business in our country. That it has no legal or moral right to hire or employ inhabitants of our country to do their illegal and criminal acts, nor has any man a moral or legal right to accept employment at the hands of such law-breaker and robber. We further proclaim to the world that any farmer or other persons who aid the Trust in any way by selling to it their tobacco at a high price, or by refusal to aid in the fight against it, is an accomplice to the Trust, and is, in good morals, as guilty as the Trust."

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We were fortunate in not having to deal with the political situation last month, and perhaps may consider ourselves still more fortunate since we need not comment upon results. Apart from political partisanship, however, everybody will, we think, agree that it is a good thing that whichever party is in power should have a large majority, because then there is some chance of useful and necessary measures being passed, which, without a large majority, could not possibly be got through. As to the effects of the change of Government in other directions, it is, of course, impossible to venture upon any prediction; but we have no reason to fear any further interference with the tobacco duties, and may look forward with some confidence to a slight reduction of the income-tax, and possibly a remission of the sugar-tax. Mr. Asquith has been at great pains to explain, that while anxious to reduce taxation, he cannot do so until he can see his way to cut down expenses, and therefore it is very probable that we shall have to wait another year for any substantial relief. With such a tremendous majority as the new Government commands, the country will expect prompt and useful work to be done, and we hope that the country may not be disappointed.

EXPENSIVE SMOKING.—It is said that certain members of the Rothschild family smoke cigars which cost twenty-five pounds per hundred. The cigars are wrapped in gold paper, and packed in inlaid cedar-wood cabinets, each containing fourteen thousand cigars. The last Emperor of the French was said to have been the recipient of a gift of cigars from Marshal Prim which cost thirty thousand pounds. The Marshal had them specially manufactured from the finest Havana leaf. Each was tipped with gold, and stamped, in the same metal, with the Imperial "N." There were twenty thousand of these precious smokes, and each meant thirty shillings.



MAL-KAH CIGARETTES

GUARANTEED HAND MADE
FROM THE CREAM OF ORIENTAL TOBACCOS

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST & TERMS TO MAL-KAH COMPANY, MANCHESTER.

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

MIXED PARCELS.

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

SINGLETON & COLE, Ltd., 11-16, Cannon Street, BIRMINGHAM.

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

Factories—SHREWSBURY.

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

CIGARETTE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

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

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Trade News and Notes.

TOBACCONISTS' ASSISTANTS' MEETING.—A representative meeting of tobacconists' assistants was held at 11, Talbot Street, Dublin, to hear an address from Mr. E. W. Stewart on "How to Organise." Mr. Owen M'Cann occupied the chair. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. E. L. Richardson, who urged upon those present the necessity of organising if they desired better hours and better conditions of employment. On the motion of Mr. Simpson, seconded by Mr. Johnston, it was resolved—"That this meeting of tobacconists' assistants having heard the address of Mr. Stewart on the objects and benefits of the National Union of Shop Assistants, resolves to become members of the same, and hereby recommends all those in the trade to join." The meeting was then adjourned.

CHILD SMOKERS.—A Bill is in the course of preparation for submission to the next Parliament providing for the prohibition of the sale of tobacco to school children. The measure is not the product of a few faddists, but has widespread support, not only from medical and the various anti-smoking organisations, but also from Army officers of high standing, and all enthusiasts of physical culture.

BULL IN A CIGAR FACTORY.—After climbing two steep flights of stairs, a bull dashed into a room at the cigar factory of Messrs. T. S. Turner & Co., Belvoir Street, Leicester, where 20 girls were at work. The girls ran screaming into the street, leaving the bull to trample underfoot several hundred cigars, knock down a number of boxes, and damage implements of the trade. Ultimately the bull was induced to leave the premises.

Fires.

LIVERPOOL STREET.—The Bishopsgate Street firemen were engaged on January 18th in dealing with a small outbreak of fire at 18, Liverpool Street, occupied by Messrs. Davies & Co., tobacconists. About 4 feet by 4 feet of wood casing and flooring were damaged by fire and cutting away, the contents of the shop being slightly injured by smoke. The cause of the fire is officially given as "light thrown down."

The accidental dropping of a lighted match was the cause of an outbreak of fire in the shop of ISAAC MITCHELL, a tobacconist, of Church Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead, on Saturday evening, February 3rd. Although the fire was speedily got under by the Birkenhead Brigade, considerable damage was done to the stock.

Foreign.

MEASURE TO STIMULATE TOBACCO CULTIVATION.—The *Bollettino delle Finanze* (Rome) states that

the Italian Minister of Finance has initiated a prize competition among the employees of the State Tobacco factories for the manufacture of a new brand of cigars, containing not less than 80 per cent. of native tobacco and superior in shape and flavour to existing brands. The aim of this measure is to stimulate the production of native tobacco. It is hoped that ultimately the material for State factories will be drawn almost entirely from home sources.

MATCH TRUST IN JAPAN.—The match manufacturers of the principal producing cities have held a meeting to organise a combine to prevent injurious competition. The Government is encouraging the movement, as it is necessary for the fostering of the export of matches to India, Australia, and China.

TOBACCO GROWING IN CEYLON.—A company has been formed to exploit Ceylon as a tobacco growing country. The list of directors includes the names of some of the principals in the big English and American tobacco trusts. It seems to be certain therefore that a vigorous attempt will be made this time to get tobacco to flourish.

We believe that it has been tried before, but only on a small scale and not with marked success.

GERMAN TOBACCO TAXATION BILL.—The Taxation Committee of the Reichstag have rejected the Government proposal for the taxation of cigarettes, and substituted for it an import duty on fine-cut tobacco of 800 marks (£40), and on cigarettes of 2,000 marks (£100), per double hundredweight. Home made cigarettes are to be taxed, according to the retail price, from 1 to 12 marks per thousand, and cigarette tobacco, cut in the country,

from 20 pfennig to 2 marks per kilo.

PATRIOTS AND CIGARETTES. One effect of the Swadeshi movement in Calcutta—and a rather wholesome effect in some ways—has been, says the *Allahabad Pioneer*, to reduce the sale of cheap American cigarettes to the smallest dimensions. They are now a drug in the local market, and, as they are perishable goods, importers are offering their stocks at almost nominal prices. Country tobacco has come more into demand, and in the great crowds gathered in honour of the Royal visit, we are assured that the foreign cigarette has scarcely been seen. Considering the millions that were sold yearly before the cry of Swadeshi was raised, this change in the popular taste is remarkable. It will not be matter for regret if there is no revival in the demand, for the youthful Bengali of every class bade fair to become a confirmed cigarette smoker, to his physical and mental detriment.

Law.

OGDEN'S BONUSES.—APPEAL WITHDRAWN.—The case of Nathan and others v. Ogdens Limited was

CONNOISSEURS SMOKE

TEOFANI'S

HIGH-CLASS
CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO HIS HIGHNESS



THE KHEDIVÉ OF EGYPT.

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

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

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

New Companies.

down for bearing in the Court of Appeal on February 5th, Limited, of Liverpool, against an order of Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence in Chambers. Counsel asked leave to withdraw the appeal, stating that the parties had arrived at a settlement, and their Lordships assented.

J. KRAMRISCH & CO. LTD. (87,262).—Registered January 18th. Capital, £2,500 in £1 shares (500 "A" and 2,000 "B"). Object, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, and tobacconists' sundries, shippers, general merchants, agents, &c. No initial public issue. J. Kramrisch is the first sole director and manager. Qualification, 500 "A" shares. Remuneration, £25 per annum. Registered office, 15c, Clifford Street, W.

ROSE BROTHERS (GAINSBOROUGH), LTD.—Registered January and by Watertow & Sons, Ltd., London Wall, E.C. Capital, £50,000, in £1 shares. Objects, to take over the business of engineers, manufacturers of tobacco and cigarette, folding and cardboard box-making machinery, motor-car manufacturers, &c., carried on at Gainsborough by W. Rose and H. Rose, under the style of Rose Brothers, to adopt an agreement with the said vendors, and to carry on the said business and that of general engineers, manufacturers, confectioners, printers, and packers, &c. The signatories are:—

W. Rose, The Lawn, Gainsborough, engineer 1
 Mrs. G. Rose, The Lawn, Gainsborough 1
 H. Rose, Ivy Cottage, Gainsborough, engineer 1
 W. H. Rose, Ivy Cottage, Gainsborough, en-
 gineer 1
 J. Jubb, 27, Balfour Street, Gainsborough, en-
 gineer 1
 J. A. Fitcher, 14, Balfour Street, Gainsborough,
 engineer 1
 W. S. Ward, 1, Acland St., Gainsborough, clerk 1

No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven. The first are W. Rose, H. Rose, and J. Jubb. Qualification, £250, shares of stock. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Albion Works, Ropery Road, Gainsborough.

BROWN & SEYMOUR, LTD. (86,997).—Registered December 23rd. Capital, £2,000, in £1 shares. Object, to take over the business carried on by W. H. Brown, at 4, North Street, Bristol, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, matches, pipes, and smokers' requisites, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors (to number not less than two nor more than ten) are W. H. Brown and T. R. Seymour. Qualifica-

tion, 100 shares.

EMILE BOUSSARD, LTD. (87,148).—Registered January 5th. Capital, £20,000, in £1 shares (15,000 preference). Object, to carry on in Belgium or elsewhere the business of merchants, agents, indent brokers, tobacco growers, manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff, &c., provided the company may not, without the consent of the British American Tobacco Company, Ltd., (a) prosecute any of the above objects outside Belgium; in Belgium; (c) export tobacco or its products from Belgium; or (d) be interested in any other business connected with the manufacture or sale of tobacco or its products. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. R. Harris, W. B. Ogden, H. von R. Cunniff-Owen, T. Gracey, J. Hood, L. Hignett, A. B. Churchman, A. G. Jeffries, and one other to be appointed by them. Qualification, one

Police.

OFFENSIVE POST CARDS.—Benjamin Goldansky, tobacconist, of 323, Commercial Road, was summoned at the Thames Street Police Court on January 20th for exhibiting indecent post cards in his shop window. A police officer proved purchasing two indecent post cards at the defendant's shop. He afterwards saw the defendant and told him he would be summoned. The defendant said, "Since you bought those two copies I took the lot out of the window. I bought a job lot."—Goldansky now said he purchased them as comic cards.—Mr. Dickinson observed no man could call the cards comic; they were filthy and vulgar in the extreme. The defendant would be fined 5s. and 2s. costs.

THIEVES SENTENCED.—At Derby on January 27th, Sidney Smith (18), labourer, of no fixed abode, John Lunn, fishmonger, of Pear Tree Road, and Ernest Bradbury (15), of Leicester Street, were charged with stealing three packets of cigarettes, value 7½d., from the shop of Jane Ann Hill, in Roe Street. The lads went to the off-licensed and grocery premises of the prosecutor and asked for some lemon kail, and putting the latter in their pockets, the prisoners ran away without paying. The lemon kail they left on the counter.—Police-constable Kent apprehended the lads at two a.m. on a charge of vagrancy, and a packet of cigarettes was found in the possession of both Smith and Bradbury, Lunn telling the policeman that he had lost his packet where he was sleeping—they were sleeping on a quantity of straw in an outhouse.—Bradbury's father said he was a bad lad, and would not work.—The Chief Constable (Captain H. M. Haywood) gave the other two prisoners bad characters. In December, 1903, Smith was before the magistrates for stealing two pairs of boots and discharged.

Obituary.

DEATH OF A HAWICK EX-CORNET.—News reached Hawick on January 25th of the death in Newcastle-on-Tyne of Alexander Kyle, who was Cornet at Hawick Common Riding in 1872. Mr. Kyle was formerly a tobacconist in Hawick, and was well-known and much esteemed for his genial qualities. He was present at the last Common Riding, when his son, W. E. Kyle, the famous International Rugby football player, was Cornet.

MR. WILBERFORCE BRYANT, chairman of the directors of Bryant & May, Ltd., died at Stoke Park, Slough, on February 4th. He was in his seventieth year. A Justice of the Peace for Bucks, he had held the office of High Sheriff, and had taken an active part in the affairs of the county.

ordinary share. No remuneration. Registered office, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, W.C.

SMITH & KEEN, LTD. (87,113).—Registered January 3rd. Capital, £5,000, in £5 shares. Objects, to acquire the business carried on at Bryan Street, Hanley, Staffordshire, and elsewhere, as Smith & Keen, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, planters, growers, exporters, and importers of tobacco, manufacturers of and dealers in cigars, cigarettes, snuff, tobacco, matchlights, pipes, and other articles, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than six) are J. Keen, G. Smith, M. Smith, E. Talbot, and J. Whitehead. Qualification, £20. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

In November last year he was brought up for stealing food at Market Rasen, bound over to come up for judgment if called upon within six months, and he, with two other boys, was sent home by the magistrates, who gave them money to help them on the road. On the 15th inst. he was sentenced at Derby to seven days with hard labour for vagrancy. He had been to an industrial school, being discharged when but they could not control him, as he would not keep any employment. Lunn was before the magistrates in 1896, when he was only seven years of age, for stealing sweets, and was discharged. Captain Haywood mentioned several charges of theft which had been brought against him since. It was time these boys were stopped at this kind of shop robbery. Recently Smith and Lunn were suspected of stealing under similar circumstances. The police had no record against Bradbury.—The Bench sentenced Smith and Lunn to undergo a month's imprisonment with hard labour, and Bradbury was bound over in his recognisance of £5 to come up for judgment if called upon.

THE SALE OF IMPROPER POST CARDS. Ivan Paperno, a stationer and tobacconist, of 227b, City Road, Shoreditch, was summoned at Bow Street Police Court on February 2nd, under the Vagrant Act, for exposing indecent pictorial post cards in his shop window. A second summons called upon him to show why a number of post cards seized on his premises by the police should not be destroyed. —Mr. Herbert Muskett (who supported the summonses on behalf of the Commissioner of Police) said that during the past year or two many people had been prosecuted for selling indecent pictorial post cards in various parts of the Metropolis. The Commissioner of Police had hoped that these prosecutions would produce the desired result, but during the past few months there had been a revival of the disgusting traffic. The present defendant was one of the offenders. He had exposed improper post cards in his window, and Sub-divisional Inspector Coles, of the G division of police, obtained a search warrant. When he executed this warrant he found on the defendant's premises 800 post cards of an obscene, indecent, coarse, and vulgar character. At the same time he found exposed in the defendant's window 34 improper cards. They were, of course, seen by men, women, and children, and their effect must have been demoralising. The defendant was summoned under the Vagrant Act, and was liable to a fine of £25, or he might be sent to prison without the option of a fine. With a full sense of his responsibility—and appreciating the gravity of the case, and the warnings that had been given by previous prosecutions—he (Mr. Muskett) invited the magistrate to consider whether he should not send the defendant to prison without the option of a fine, with the object of putting a stop to this lucrative but degrading trade.—Sub-divisional Inspector Coles gave evidence as to seizing the cards referred to.—Mr. Frederick Lavy (who appeared for the defence) showed the witness that Muskett said the cards were reproductions of Sir John Millar's pictures, and no objection whatever could be taken to them.—Mr. Lavy stated that there might have been many prosecutions of this kind, but with one exception they were not published in the newspapers, and the defendant knew nothing about them. Moreover, he knew that he was allowed to sell certain studies in the nude because they were works of art, and he was unable to distinguish between them and the cards to which objection was taken. Mr. Muskett: They come under a different category altogether.—The Magistrate (Mr. Fenwick) said there could be no doubt that the cards—with the exception, perhaps, of one or two of them—were obscene and indecent, and would have the effect of corrupting and demoralising the public. As this was the defendant's first offence he would not send him to prison without the option of a fine, but he would have to pay the full penalty of £25 and £5 costs, in default of distress two months' hard labour. The

magistrate also made an order for the destruction of the post cards, and declined to give the defendant time to pay his fine.

Public Companies.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.—The directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd., at their meeting on the 23rd ult., recommended, subject to final audit, a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares for the year to October 31st, 1905, placing £250,000 to general reserve account, and carrying forward £167,000, which includes reserve for customers' bonus. **BRYANT & MAY.**—The directors of Bryant & May, Limited, recommend a dividend of 7s. each on the Preferred Shares, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Shares, for the half year to December 31st. **R. & J. HILL.**—The directors state that the amount to credit of the profit and loss account for the year 1905 is £19,348, and, after deducting therefrom directors' fees, salaries, trustees' and auditors' fees, and other items as shown, there remains the sum of £14,509, which, with the amount brought forward from the last balance sheet (£1,174), leaves a total of £15,683 to be dealt with. Interest on debenture stock, bonus on debentures paid off, dividend on the preference shares, and the amount written off plant, machinery, and fittings account, together £9,048, have been charged against this sum. From the balance remaining, viz., £6,634, the directors recommend that £1,250 be added to the reserve account, viz., to general reserve fund, £1,000; to reserve for depreciation of debentures and shares held by the company, £250; that a dividend on the ordinary shares be paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; and that the balance, viz., £1,356, be carried forward to next account. The directors have pleasure in recording an improvement in the company's business during the year under review. The output of the company's packet tobaccos and cigarettes shows a further increase, and its high-grade cigars are in increased demand. Lower-priced brands of cigars and the common tobaccos show decreased sales, as a result of closer competition in these articles. Further additions have been made to the company's list of proprietary brands, and a large number of new customers have been added to its clientele. The acquisition of the business of H. Archer & Co. was completed on the lines set out in the last report, and the benefits resulting from the amalgamation of the two undertakings have justified the anticipations of the directors that the profits of the company's business improved. The export section of the company's business has shown steady progress, and has now reached the stage at which it is considered advisable that the bonded factory should be equipped and worked. With this object orders have been given for the necessary machinery, which will enable the company to manufacture under greater advantages than were possible hitherto.

ROUGH ON THE INSURANCE CO.—Buying a box of cigars worth £3, George Chaplin, of Cleveland, Ohio, insured the cigars against fire for £5. Then he smoked them and claimed the insurance money. The insurance company are meeting his demand by suing him for damages for willfully burning the cigars with intent to defraud them.

TOBACCO TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—“Dear Sir.—At a meeting of my committee, on the 17th inst., which was well attended, with Mr. G. J. Freeman in the chair, the following resolution was proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried:—‘To tender to Lord Wintersetke and unambiguously carried:—‘To tender to Lord Wintersetke and respectful congratulations upon being raised to the peerage.’ I think it will be fitting to publish this in your next issue.—Yours faithfully, C. VOGELSBERGER, Hon. Sec.”

From the "London Gazette."

Receiving Orders.

CHILD, CEPHAS ORLANDO CHAPMAN, tobacconist, &c., 1, West Street, 11 and 41, Central Beach, 2, Wellington Terrace, and Waverley Terrace, Blackpool, Lancashire. Date of order, January 16th, 1906.

FRANKAL, ISIDORE, cigarette manufacturer, 6, Steward Street, London, E. Date of order, January 12th, 1906.

VICKERS, JOHN THOMAS, tobacconist, 19, Freeman Street, 63, Kent Street, 72, Cleethorpe Road, and 304, Victoria Street, Great Grimsby, and 13, Victor Colonnade, Cleethorpes. Date of order, January 18th, 1906.

First Meetings and Public Examinations.

CHILD, CEPHAS ORLANDO CHAPMAN, tobacconist, &c., 1, West Street, 11 and 41, Central Beach, 2, Wellington Terrace, and Waverley Terrace, Blackpool, Lancashire. First meeting, February 5th, at 3 p.m., at Official Receiver's Offices, 14, Chapel Street, Preston. Public examination, February 9th, at 11 a.m., at Sessions Hall, Lancaster Road, Preston.

FRANKAL, ISIDORE, cigarette manufacturer, 6, Steward Street, London, E. Public examination, February 8th, at 12 noon, at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

VICKERS, JOHN THOMAS, tobacconist, 19, Freeman Street, Great Grimsby. Public examination, May 1st, 1906, at 11 a.m., at Town Hall, Great Grimsby.

Adjudications.

BOWERS, DANIEL, tobacconist, &c., 163, Uttoxeter Road, Normacot, Longton, 49, Market Street, and 114, Stafford Street, Longton, Staffordshire. Date of order, January 6th, 1906.

CHILD, CEPHAS ORLANDO CHAPMAN, tobacconist, &c., 1, West Street, 11 and 41, Central Beach, 2, Wellington Terrace, and Waverley Terrace, Blackpool, Lancashire. Date of order, January 16th, 1906.

FRANKAL, ISYDOR (described in the Receiving Order as Isidore Frankal), cigarette manufacturer, 6, Steward Street, London, E. Date of order, January 15th, 1906.

FORTH, GEORGE, tobacco dealer, 5, The Parade, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey. Date of order, January 12th, 1906.

HORTON, EMILY CATHERINE (described in the Receiving Order and trading as C. W. Horton & Co.), tobacconist, 262, Upper Street, Islington, London, N. Date of order, January 4th, 1906.

VICKERS, JOHN THOMAS, tobacconist, 19, Freeman Street, 63, Kent Street, 72, Cleethorpe Road, and 304, Victoria Street, Great Grimsby, and 13, Victor Colonnade, Cleethorpes. Date of order, January 22nd, 1906.

Notice of Intended Dividend.

HALLETT, GEORGE, tobacconist, &c., 140, Leytonstone Road, and 11, Argyle Road, Stratford, London, E.

Last day for proofs, February 10th, 1906. Trustee, G. W. Chapman, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C.

Notices of Dividends.

DAVIS, CHARLES HARRY, wholesale and retail tobacco, cigar, and snuff merchant, 1, Radford Street, Coundon Road, and King's Head Buildings, Hertford Street, Coventry. Supplemental of 5s. 3 1-5d., at Official Receiver's Offices, 8, High Street, Coventry.

FIPPARD, BENJAMIN, tobacconist, 7, Regent's Parade, North Finchley, London, N. Composition of 10s., at office of Official Receiver, 14, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

BLEWITT, ALBERT, tobacconist, present address unknown, but lately residing at 74, Queen Street, Newton Abbott. First dividend of 8s. in the pound, payable on February 12th, 1906, at 28, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

CRAVEN, THOMAS, tobacconist, &c., 68, Woodford Street, Morrilton, Swansea. First and final dividend of 1s. 10d. in the pound, payable on February 14th, 1906, at 31, Alexander Road, Swansea.

Appointment of Trustees.

HARD, GEORGE, wholesale and retail tobacconist, &c., 7, North Street, Portslade-by-Sea, 99, Western Road, Hove, 84, High Street, New Shoreham, and 9, North Street, Portslade-by-Sea, Sussex. Trustee, G. F. Hyde, 56, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Date of order, January 6th, 1906.

HORTON, EMILY CATHERINE (trading as C. W. Horton and Co.), tobacconist, 262, Upper Street, Islington, London, N. Trustee, A. Willmott, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. Date of order, January 17th, 1906.

MILLER, PERCY (trading as Percy Miller & Co.), tobacconist, 94, Lake Road, Portsmouth, Hants. Trustee, H. B. Morris, Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth. Date of order, January 11th, 1906.

BOWERS, DANIEL, tobacconist, &c., 163, Uttoxeter Road, Longton. Trustee, C. E. Bullock, Albion Street, Hanley. Date of order, January 31st, 1906.

Notices of Release of Trustees.

BARON, JAMES, tobacconist, &c., 16, Nelson Street, and 13, New Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire. Trustee, J. B. Ottley, 6, Bond Terrace, Wakefield. Date of order, November 29th, 1906.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH HUNSLEY, tobacconist, &c., 82, Prospect Street, and 2, College Street, Kingston-upon-Hull. Trustee, C. H. King, Trinity House Lane, Hull. Date of order, December 4th, 1905.

Applications for Debtor's Discharge.

COHEN, REUBEN, tobacconist and general dealer, 235, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. February 7th, at 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C.

Important

Notice.

The "Cigarette World"
Offices are now at
32, BROADWAY,

WIMBLEDON, S.W.

Correspondents are requested
to address all communications
there.

RUCK, WILLIAM CHARLES, tobacconist and jeweller, 425¹/₂, High Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. March 2nd, at 12 noon, at Court House, Cheltenham.

Order made on Application for Discharge.

SIMONS, ELKAN (trading as Elkan Simons & Co.), cigar merchant, 1 and 3, Newhall Street, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from December 14th, 1907.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BUISSOT, LUCIEN, ROBERT BINDSCHEDLER, and GASTON ANDRE SCHWARZ, 4, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C., under the style of Cornford & Co., dealers in anti-asthmatic powder and cigarettes. Percy Mason, 64, Gresham Street, London, E.C., has been appointed Receiver and manager of business.

Imperial Tobacco Company.

ATHLETIC CLUB DINNER.

THE annual dinner in connection with the Athletic Club of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd. (Bristol Branches) took place at Messrs. Mardon, Sons & Hall's Branch (No. 5 factory, Russell Street), on February 2nd, Mr. W. Melville Wills, president, occupying the chair. There was a large company present.

After the dinner a toast list was gone through. The Chairman proposed "The King and the Royal Family" in appropriate terms, and the toast was duly honoured.

Subsequently Mr. W. D. Edwards submitted "The Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd." He referred to the ground at Knowle, and said they were extremely grateful to the company for their very generous act, not only in providing a ground, but in helping them financially in every possible way to make the ground a success. He hoped those in connection with the club would take full advantage of the ground. (Hear, hear.) Last summer was their first attempt on the new ground, and speaking as one who had something to do in the management of the games, he thought they were fairly well satisfied, although they hoped for still better things. Of course they had experienced a few difficulties, but that was not at all the fault of the Imperial Tobacco Company. (Hear, hear.) They hoped that during the next summer more people would take advantage of the ground at Knowle. They wanted to see better cricket, better tennis, better everything, and as they in this way advanced they would show the directors that they were really grateful for the generosity extended to them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geo. A. Wills, in response, said that in reference to the land at Knowle, the Executive Committee of the company received the recommendation from the Bristol District Committee with great enthusiasm. They felt that to provide a ground in a healthy part of the country, easily accessible from the city, and sufficiently commodious to supply the accommodation they needed, was a thing well worthy of support, and they very willingly approved of the suggestion, and were very glad to fall in with it. He thought the Imperial Company were very proud of the start they had made last season, and he understood from their secretary that they had about 1,200 members who belonged to the club. (Applause.) That was not a very large number out of the great number employed by the company in the city, but now they had made a beginning he hoped that by the end of next season they would have increased their numbers. (Hear, hear.) He had on two or three occasions visited the ground, but he had not had the pleasure of being there while they had been playing.

He hoped that in the coming season he would be able to visit the grounds on Saturday afternoons to see how things were going on. (Hear, hear.) He could quite understand that the Athletic Club Committee had had very considerable work to do in apportioning out the ground for the various purposes for which it was intended, but he hoped that in good time all obstacles would be removed. He could only assure them that the Imperial Company would be very glad to do anything they could to promote the interests and welfare of those who served them, and served them so well. The company were proud of those who were associated with them. They had the goodwill of those connected with them, and he was glad to know that a very kindly feeling existed among them.

The other toasts included "The Club," ably proposed by the Chairman, and responded to by Mr. T. R. Davey and Mr. G. A. Gell; "General Sport," and "The Chairman."

Much interest was manifested in the distribution of the prizes, and the musical programme afforded keen delight.

Exports of Cigars from Havana.

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOWING SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD IN THE LAST HALF OF DECEMBER.

THE following figures, from the official returns of the Cuban Custom House, show the number of cigars shipped from the Port of Havana to all countries during the last half of December:—

	<i>Cigars.</i>
Great Britain.....	3,482,820
United States.....	2,337,939
Germany.....	1,102,250
Austria.....	388,125
Spain.....	358,150
Argentine Republic.....	213,000
Canada.....	200,350
Chile.....	101,500
Australia.....	84,725
France.....	75,825
British Africa.....	55,000
Belgium.....	53,200
Portugal.....	41,800
Uruguay.....	34,150
Dutch West Indies.....	17,650
Egypt.....	17,300
British West Indies.....	13,650
British China.....	11,000
Mexico.....	8,600
Peru.....	8,500
Netherlands.....	5,000
Danish West Indies.....	3,000
Bolivia.....	3,000
Haiti.....	2,600
Italy.....	2,000

Total from Dec. 15th to Dec. 31st, 1905... 8,621,134
 Previous to Dec. 15th since Jan. 1st, 1905 218,407,387

Total from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1905... 227,028,521
 Same time in 1904..... 217,645,082

Increase in the year 1905..... 9,383,439

SAVING MONEY ON CIGARS.

Bangs: "You see that house? Smith bought that with the money he saved on cigars."
 Wangs: "I didn't know that he had quit smoking."
 Bangs: "He hasn't; he's a cigar manufacturer."

SNUFFERS.

MIDDLE-AGED folk, especially those who were brought up in quiet, rather old-fashioned households, will probably feel considerably surprised if they will simply try to recall how many small domestic conveniences, which were in constant use in their childhood either as ornaments or as daily necessities, have long since disappeared, and are now mere curiosities sought by the antiquary and the hunter for old household gear. A long list might be made of these small plenishings which were so commonly used within the memory of middle-aged people, but which are never seen in present day homes. A conspicuous place in the list would be taken by the accessories of old-fashioned modes of illumination. Does anyone, nowadays, for example, make spills? Mrs. Gaskell, in the inimitable pages of "Cranford," tells us how, when Miss Jenkyns gave a party, her young guest and the neat maidservant stood, dressed in their best, each with a candle-lighter in her hand, ready to dart at the candles as soon as the first knock came. And the rather grandly named candle-lighter was of course the harmless necessary "spill," which was made in hundreds of homes for many years after "Cranford" first delighted the world, but which is now unknown and forgotten.

But spills were mere transitory trifles. The old-fashioned snuffers, when tallow candles with their thick wicks were

about in dark passages so that people may break their shins over it!

In early days, long before the thick-wicked tallow candles, which many of us remember, came into ordinary domestic use, snuffers were familiar implements, but were known also as candle shears. This name dates from the 15th century at least. In 1611 a dozen pairs cost thirty shillings, which would mean a good deal more in the present value of money. Another old name for snuffer was "snite," from an old verb "sniten," to blow. To "snite" the candle was to snuff it. In the inventory of property of a citizen of the New England, Norwich, dated 1703, there is the entry "One Snit." Snuffers appear frequently in old lists of household goods. An inventory of the household effects of a Westmorland "statesman," dated 1731, shows that a substantial northern farmer of that date possessed "three great pewter Candlesticks, Four Brass Candlesticks, and two brass boxes or cases and snuffers." The candle-box used to be a necessary part of the furnishing of every kitchen. It was often cylindrical in shape and was hung on the wall. In 1720, when the daughter of the famous Judge Sewall, of Boston, Massachusetts, was to be married, her father ordered the whole of the house-furnishings from England. Mrs. Earle, in her delightful book on "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," remarks that the judge was evidently determined to give his daughter "a truly elegant wedding outfit," and prints the complete list. It includes "four brass snuffers with stands." The stands were no doubt the trays.

Price List free on application.

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

SPECIALITIES :

"LA NIKLE," 1d. Rothschild Cigar.

"ZEALANDIA," 2d. " " "

"BRITISH PLUCK," Dark Flaked Virginia.

"SPORTSMAN," Dark Flaked Virginia.

"GLOSSY," Gold Flake Honey Dew.

"MY SWEET," Mixture.

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

in use, were solid realities. Before the writer lies an old-fashioned brass snuffer-tray, which, years ago, was used in companionship with two handsome old brass candlesticks of substantial make. Candlesticks and trays survive, but, unfortunately, the snuffers disappeared long ago into the limbo of lost lares and penates. The tray is of stamped brass, with each rounded end stamped in several grooves. Its sole purpose was to act as a resting-place for the snuffers. In old-fashioned brass bedroom candlesticks the snuffers were fixed in a notch beside the candle socket, so that candlestick and snuffers formed but one utensil. Commoner snuffers, such as were used by cottage folk, were of iron.

There was an art even in candle snuffing. A clumsy or careless person was almost sure to extinguish the light while trying to clip the wick. Skilled duellists in the old days of the duello occasionally showed their skill with the pistol by snuffing a candle by a shot fired at so many paces. It was difficult in using snuffers to take just the right quantity of wick. The operation was one of those numerous little things which need the invaluable quality commonly known as "gumption." A clumsy performer was also liable to let the snuff, when cropped, drop untidily out of the little box attached to the clipping part of the snuffers for its retention. Swift, in his satirical directions to servants, tells the butler when snuffing the candles to leave the box containing the snuff open, in the same spirit that he tells the housemaid to leave her coal box standing

The name "candle-snuffer" is of much the same age as "candle-shears"; but in the days when theatres and other public places were lighted by candles, the functionary whose business it was to trim the wicks and to snuff the candles when they needed it was also known as a "candle-snuffer." Addison, in an early "Spectator" paper (1711) on stage devices, says, "Two or three shifters of scenes, with the two candle-snuffers, make up a compleat body of guards upon the English stage, and by the addition of a few porters dressed in red coats can represent above a dozen legions." Playhouse audiences in the days of Queen Anne evidently did not expect too great a degree of realism. Later, the candle-snuffer's place was held by a woman. In a weekly pay-list of Drury Lane Theatre for 1765, which has been printed, there figures among the minor employés "the candle-woman," one Mrs. Bagnall, who received the noble wage of twelve shillings per week. In a similar list for 1773 the same amount is entered for the candle-woman. Even after oil lamps had taken the place of candles as a means of theatre illumination—at least in part—the candle-woman or candle-snuffer was retained, as the wicks required trimming. This, however, could be done before the house opened. In the old candle days the functionary in charge had to go round to snuff the candles from time to time, occasionally snuffing one out and distracting the attention of the audience. The introduction of gas must have been a relief to all concerned.

—The Globe.

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Big Gains in Cigars and Cigarettes.

AMERICA SHOWS GREAT PROGRESS.

WITH the close of the calendar year there ended a most successful period in every branch of the tobacco industry. In some instances the output for one month fell below that of the corresponding month of the preceding year, but in every instance the output for the first six months of the fiscal year and for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1905, shows a remarkable increase.

The number of cigars manufactured during the last twelve months does not quite reach the seven billion mark as the last few months' output had indicated it might, the month of December having fallen a little below the standard of the several months preceding, owing to the fact that many of the cigars for the holiday trade were manufactured during October and November. The figures for December, 1905, are 578,263,037, against 593,617,430 in December, 1904, a decrease of 15,354,393 cigars. The figures for the first six months of the fiscal year completely overshadow this decrease, however. During the six months there were manufactured 3,709,481,423 cigars, which, compared with 3,527,528,520 cigars during the corresponding period of 1904, shows a gain of 181,952,903. This gain is nearly three-fourths of the total gain of the calendar year, the total number of cigars manufactured during the year being 6,973,334,372, which, compared with 6,708,505,599 in 1904, is an increase of 264,828,773 cigars.

In the cigarette branch of the industry there is shown a heavy increase for the month of December, the output for the month being 323,641,272 cigarettes, against 211,372,500 cigarettes in December, 1904, a gain of 112,268,772 cigarettes. During the calendar year ending December 31st, 1905, there were manufactured 3,514,530,001 cigarettes; during 1904, 3,253,541,104 cigarettes, an increase in production of 260,988,897. The first six months of the fiscal year shows a much larger increase, the figures for the six months, July to December inclusive, being 1,745,795,868, against 1,440,904,500 during the same six months in 1904, an increase of 304,891,368 cigarettes.

The output of manufactured tobacco for the month of December, 1905, was 31,543,259 pounds, which, compared with 26,407,293 pounds in December, 1904, is a gain of 5,135,966 pounds. In the first six months of the fiscal year 1905 the output was 180,724,339 pounds, in the corresponding period, 1904, 164,505,650 pounds, an increase in production of 16,218,689 pounds. The calendar year shows a lower percentage of gain, the output for 1905 being 344,182,762 pounds; for 1904, 333,242,431 pounds, a gain of 10,940,331 pounds.

The snuff output shows a decrease in many districts, and a few districts show so large an increase in production that the decrease is more than counterbalanced. In December, 1905, the total output of snuff was 1,546,427 pounds, which, compared with 1,329,586 pounds in December, 1904, shows an increase of 216,841 pounds. The first six months of the fiscal year shows a gain of 764,398 pounds, the figures for 1905 and 1904 being 10,701,005 and 9,936,607 pounds respectively. For the calendar year ending December 31st, 1905, the output was 21,652,656 pounds, against 21,315,421 pounds in 1904, a gain of 337,235 pounds.

The gain in the little cigar output has been gradual for a number of months. In December, 1905, there were manufactured 64,573,054 little cigars; in December, 1904, 51,855,000, an increase of 12,718,054 little cigars. For the first six months of the fiscal year the output in this branch of the tobacco industry was 180,724,339 little cigars, against 164,505,650 in the corresponding period of 1904, a gain of 119,083,563 little cigars. The calendar year shows an increase proportionate to the increase in December; in 1905, 344,182,762 little cigars were made; in 1904, 333,242,431, an increase of 122,223,638 little cigars.

Barry Pain on the Habitual Smoker.

In *London Opinion* Mr. Barry Pain thus delivers himself to a correspondent:—

"A. M. sends me a long and, on the whole, sensible letter on the subject of a New Year resolution. 'Nature rebels against a violent change; it is by a gradual process that improvement is generally accomplished.' I am, of course, in agreement with this. But A. M. goes on to ask me to contemplate the horrid spectacle of a man who has been 'in the habit of smoking eight times each day, and for not less than half an hour each time.' If he resolves not to smoke at all A. M. thinks that he will fail. (I am rather inclined to think so myself, too.) 'Success is to be attained by a resolution to smoke only five times each day, and for periods of not longer than twenty minutes.' This is very good hearing. I do not know whether this was intended to have any personal application; if so, I ought to have been told what is to be done for a man who smokes all day and most of the night, and would consider the limitation to four hours a day to be carrying moderation to excess. However, I am here to give advice, and not to take it. I have formed no resolution on the subject, and have no intention of forming any. Somewhere about seventy years ago (at any rate, at a time when I was comparatively young), I did make such a resolution for a fixed time, and I kept it; and I still look back upon the making and keeping of that resolution as one of the wildest and most disgraceful follies of my youth. I would not again willingly inflict such an injury on my appetite, my ability to sleep, my health generally, and a temper that stands the strain of advice to literary aspirants.

I have been told that if one did not smoke one would live longer. It has always seemed to me to be rather a poor argument in favour of making a thing unpleasant that in that case you will have more of it. It is possible, of course, that if a sufficient number of qualified doctors threatened me with loss of eyesight, ruin to the nerves, and death in six weeks unless I gave up smoking, I should take their advice. Until that happens I am not proposing to render myself unfit for work and for the society of my fellow-men. It is rather amazing to me that so many people seem positively anxious to make trouble for themselves. Self-sacrifice, for its own sake, would only be admirable if one had not sufficient and even urgent occasions for self-sacrifice for some more beneficent reason. In the novels which are written by ladies for ladies I used to note in my old reviewing days that the hero was generally a perfect glutton for self-sacrifice. He was always renouncing something; he was always giving up the girl and going to foreign parts, where he invariably gained distinction on the battlefield. He did not want to give up the girl, and the girl did not want to be given up. He simply did it to oblige the villain, or because he could not think of anything else to renounce. The idea that I was expected to admire this ass was peculiarly irritating."

THE BOY NEVER USED TOBACCO.

Fussy Old Gentleman (to chance travelling companion):
 "Have you any children, sir?"
 "Yes, sir; a son."
 "Ah, indeed. Does he smoke?"
 "No, sir. He has never so much as touched a cigarette."
 "So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"
 "He has never put his foot in one."
 "Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?"
 "Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."
 "A model young man, sir; a model young man. How old is he?"
 "Just six months."

On Lighting One's Pipe.

THE ideal way is that indicated in the famous anecdote of the gallant dustman and his compliment to the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, i.e., to light it at the eyes of beauty. But that is poetry, and lighting one's pipe is usually plain prose. The thought must often cross the mind of many a smoker, as he strikes a match and holds it to the bowl of his pipe, of what a troublesome business the operation must have been before the humble, useful match was invented. Away from the fireside, or, at all events, away from the domestic roof, it was practically impossible, and even at home, in summer days when fires were out and candles not yet lighted, a performance with the tinder-box must have been tedious. But with fire or light at hand, our forefathers had many resources much more convenient than the tinder-box. You could light your pipe with spill or taper, or candle, and if these were not available there was always that useful little implement, the tobacco tongs. The tobacco tongs, much more properly called the ember or brand tongs, is now only an antiquarian curiosity, which appears occasionally in the sale room, and is bid for by those who value such relics of a domestic life which is extinct. But of old it was a very handy implement. As you sat in your parlour, like Falstaff, by your sea-coal fire, you lifted a live coal or a red ember from the fire with your brand tongs, applied it to your charged pipe, and the business was done. A few years ago a pair of iron tobacco tongs, dated 1677, appeared in the sale room. This was a common every-day pair for the ordinary "tobacconist." In the early 17th century, it is to be remembered, a tobacconist was one who took or drank tobacco, as it was phrased, the weed itself being regarded as a drug and sold in the shops of the apothecaries.

Fashionable tobacco takers sometimes used tongs made of silver, or even of gold. In Ben Jonson's play, "The Alchemist," Face, speaking of Abel Drugger (one of Garrick's great parts), says:—

"He has his maple block, his silver tongs,
Winchester pipes and fire of juniper."

The wooden block was for shredding the tobacco upon, the fragrant herb being supplied in the form of a hard twist or plug. In that wonderfully vivid picture of London life, of a kind, in the days of James I., the "Gull's Horn Book," Dekker, describing the conduct of a gallant at an ordinary, says that before the dinner comes on the table he must draw out, obviously for display, "his tobacco box, the ladell for the cold snuffe into the nostrill, the tongs and priming iron: All which artillery may be of gold or silver (if he can reach to the price of it), it will be a reasonable useful pawne at all times, when the current of his money falles out to run low." It seems rather a formidable amount of "artillery" for a man to carry about with him. Modern pockets would hardly be equal to it. As these old tobacco tongs were not used for touching tobacco, but for picking up a coal or ember from the fire, or from the brazier that smouldered in the tobacco selling apothecary's shop, they are more properly called ember, or brand tongs. They were not only considerably shorter than the ordinary fire tongs, but were usually provided with a projection, rivetted in near the axis, which was used as a tobacco stopper. Country folk, nowadays, often light their pipes in the old way, by picking up a live coal, or, in Ireland, a fragment of glowing peat, from the kitchen fire with the ordinary tongs, and applying it to the pipe bowl, but the old ember tongs are seldom seen. They may still be found in some farm houses and country cottages, which have not been raided by the agents of dealers in antique furniture and implements, but examples are rare.

In her delightful book of pictures and gossip concerning old household and farming gear, of old fashioned ornaments

and industries, and clothes, and the like, of "Old West Surrey," Miss Jekyll figures two pairs of old brand tongs, one of which deserves the praise she bestows upon it. "Its lines," says Miss Jekyll, "fill one with the satisfaction caused by a thing that is exactly right, and with admiration for the art and skill of a true artist." These homely tongs are fashioned with a fine eye for symmetry, and, indeed, beauty of design, and perfect fitness for the intended purpose. The ends which pick up the coal are shaped like two little hands, while "the edges have slight mouldings, and even a low bead enrichment. The circular flat on the side away from the projecting stopper has two tiny engraved pictures; on one side of the joint a bottle and tall wine-glass, on the other a pair of long clay pipes crossed, and a bowl of tobacco shown in section." This beautiful little implement bears the engraved name of its Surrey maker, and the date 1795. Several specimens of ember tongs may be seen in the Guildhall Museum. One, which was unearthed during the making of Queen Victoria Street, is of brass, and has the end of one of the handles fashioned so as to serve as a tobacco stopper. Others are of steel, with decorated handles and shafts, and have a hook at the end for suspension. But tobacco tongs have had their day. They have gone to the limbo of outworn lighting appliances, which contains such a curious variety of contrivances which did excellent service in their day, and were often cunningly and artistically fashioned, but which have now been superseded by methods and by appliances that not only were never dreamed of by our ember tongs using forefathers, but were in not a few cases unknown when many middle-aged folk still living were young.—*The Globe*.

IRISH TOBACCO.

HOW TO ASSIST IT. NO DUTY ON MOISTURE.

A *Sunday Independent* representative has hit upon an important piece of information of interest to Irish smokers and tobacco growers, as well as to the Irish Department of Agriculture. It will probably be also of use to Mr. Wm. Redmond, M.P., to whose energy the tobacco growing experiments in Ireland are mainly due, and to whose representations the new Chancellor of the Exchequer has replied that he will give his careful consideration to the request that the remission of duty in favour of the experiment be extended beyond the original term of five years.

DUTY ON WATER.

The information is to the effect that the success of the tobacco growing experiments will be greatly helped if the drying process is allowed to take place in bonded warehouses, and before the duty is paid.

When the duty is paid on the unfermented leaf, as in Ireland, the grower has to pay on seven or eight pounds of water in every hundred pounds of leaf, as the law makes no allowance for any moisture above ten pounds in every hundred pounds of weight. There is no necessity in law that the Irish tobacco growers should pay duty on these seven pounds of water. There is absolutely no reason why Irish tobacco growers should not have this advantage now.

WHY NOT GROW TOBACCO.

The point is of all the more importance when we look beyond the experimental stage. There is absolutely no more reason why tobacco should not be grown in Ireland than that brewing and distilling should not be permitted.

The *Sunday Independent* representative is informed that the Irish Department of Agriculture has only to demand to have the Irish-grown tobacco dried in bond before the duty is paid to have that demand conceded by the authorities.—*Irish Weekly Independent*.

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Havana Factories Doing Well.

INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURERS VERY BUSY.

THE movement in the cigar factories has continued fairly active, and most of the independent manufacturers have plenty of orders on hand to keep their men fully employed. In making my rounds of the factories I haven't heard of any particular news of a startling character, and nearly all of them have the same report to make that business is quite satisfactory to the owners. The only fear which the smaller manufacturers have is that they may possibly have hard times to find enough leaf of a suitable character to keep them running as heretofore, if the new crop should not turn out of a desirable quality, with the quantity so short as to raise the prices still further. The Havana cigar manufacturers have as a rule the same difficulties to overcome as the clear Havana cigar manufacturers in the United States. And it is a fact that it seems almost impossible to raise prices in accordance with the proportionate higher cost of the raw leaf. The only means of redress open to the manufacturers is in doing away with the discounts heretofore allowed by most of them to some countries. However, from all reports which I have been gathering from different sources, I incline to the belief that the damage done to the new crop has been over-estimated, and that the percentage will not be as high as stated, provided the atmospheric conditions should not prove too unfavourable. For over a week past we have had dry weather, and a great many fields of tobacco plants have recovered wonderfully, and are now promising to give a fair yield. Another point which undoubtedly confirms what I have stated before is that our Congress is still deliberating the ways and means how to help the poor farmers, so if there was any urgent necessity of acting quickly certainly Congress would have done so ere this.

Exports by the steamship Morro Castle were 3,616,521 cigars, and by the steamship La Navarre 1,168,585 cigars.

The leaf market has shown the same activity, as, including re-sales by speculators, over 15,000 bales were traded in. Stocks in first hands diminished a trifle over 11,000 bales, of which 8,500 bales consisted of Vuelta Abajo, 1,800 bales of Partido, and about 700 bales of Remedios. The American buyers participated with about 4,500 bales, while the home manufacturers secured the balance of about 6,500 bales. Prices are still advancing, and the sellers have all the advantage in the transactions. I might cite one instance where a certain party purchased a large lot of Vuelta Abajo at 55 dollars per qq, and when he came to examine the lot he wanted to reject two bales out of the first ten bales opened up. The seller at once refused to admit the correctness of the claim, and the sale was declared off by mutual consent. This transaction took place in the month of November, just before the beginning of the heavy rain-storms. The next buyer who came along was asked to pay 57 dollars. He thought the price was too high, and no business was done. A little later buyer number three was shown the tobacco at 60 dollars, and no sale resulted; buyer number four would have had to pay 63 dollars, and, while he offered 62 dollars, his bid was refused; buyer number five finally secured this lot by paying 65 dollars, and was glad to get it, as the market price is now 70 dollars per qq. This is by no means an isolated instance, as quite a number of similar cases have happened where a buyer found the asking price of a certain vega too high, and the next day, or even the same afternoon, the lot in question was sold at an advance of two to three dollars per bale or per qq.

The trust is reported as trying to corner the market, and while I hear that it may have secured about 10,000 bales at exceedingly stiff figures, it is hardly probable that it can realise its object of securing the missing 20,000 bales which it is said the managers were after. If the present influx of buyers continues for the next four weeks to come, it is almost sure that not a bale of desirable leaf will be

found in first hands in our market. Some American houses, which as a rule confine themselves only to exporting their purchases, and also some speculators may, however, be found willing to help out the needy buyers who come here, particularly if, as I hear it stated, that our market is above the parity of the New York market.

Receipts from the country amounted to 2,443 bales, which do not constitute in its majority vegas which have come into the market for sale, as the bulk had been purchased previously in the country, and for the convenience of its owners had been kept stored in some ports of the coast.

The following figures show a comparison of the exports of cigars from the port of Havana to the eleven principal countries, which received over 1,000,000 cigars each:—

	1904.	1905.	
Great Britain	91,616,555	..	90,505,906 cigars.
The United States . . .	60,745,446	..	64,680,975 "
Germany	27,147,516	..	26,072,228 "
France	8,820,405	..	9,455,603 "
Canada	6,264,984	..	8,212,127 "
Spain	5,718,838	..	4,424,919 "
Australia	3,124,280	..	4,863,990 "
Argentine Republic . .	2,497,665	..	3,000,830 "
Chile	2,215,601	..	2,952,857 "
Austria	2,026,940	..	2,457,100 "
Belgium	1,059,443	..	1,561,724 "
			Tobacco (of New York).

IRISH TOBACCO.

SUCCESS OF THE HOME GROWN WEED.—FIRST TREASURY REBATE PAID.

THE first payment of the rebate of one shilling per pound on the tobacco grown by Colonel Everard, at Randalstown, County Meath, in the year 1904, has been made by the Treasury.

This fact may be accepted as substantial evidence of the success of the first year's experiment in Irish tobacco-growing. The concession made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favour of the Irish tobacco was to the effect that for every pound of tobacco on which three shillings duty was paid, one shilling would be refunded to the grower. This refund of a shilling per pound of tobacco has now been paid to Colonel Everard.

It must be understood that the rebate has been allowed as the result of the payment of full duty on the manufactured tobacco from the Irish-grown leaf.

We understand that the leaf was purchased from Colonel Everard at the rate of between fivepence and sixpence per pound, this being a good price for the raw leaf, irrespective of duty. The fact that this price was paid by the manufacturer for the raw leaf is a sufficient proof of the commercial success of the experiment. It now remains to impress upon the new Chancellor of the Exchequer the advisability of extending the concession of the shilling per pound beyond the five years, as originally arranged, three of which have still to run. We have the best authority for saying that the result of the first year's experiment at Randalstown has most favourably impressed the Inland Revenue authorities, who are really friendly to the scheme.

If the Liberal Government are entirely favourable to the "pipe of peace" policy in respect to Ireland, they will give the required facilities for developing tobacco growing as a profitable branch of Irish industry.

OVERHEARD IN THE CONSERVATORY.

Gardener: "This is a tobacco plant in full flower."

Lady: "How very interesting; and how long will it be before the cigars and cigarettes will be ripe?"

HOW TO LIGHT A PIPE.

If you would get the fullest possible enjoyment out of a pipe, you must pay particular attention to the lighting of it. Even the best tobaccos will probably be spoiled if you use a wax match for the purpose; a spot of wax will ruin a pipeful of the best tobacco that was ever manufactured. Wood matches are not so objectionable; if they are ordinary square safeties, two will generally be found sufficient for lighting a pipe, but you will want three or even four of the small pine-wood sort. Even of the extra large matches which are sometimes seen, one is often not sufficient. Anyway, you need not trouble yourself much about the time taken in lighting a pipe, seeing that the big lighting-puffs are the best of the whole pipeful, and well worth the sacrifice of a few paltry minutes.

Matches, however, even wooden safeties, are at best only a poor substitute for spills. Many smokers prefer to have their spills prepared in some particular way; personally I am not so particular, and so long as they have been manufactured by a certain Whitefingers, have no preference for any particular variety, be they rolled, or folded, or simply scissored off a rather thick piece of paper. When I have to make my own spills I use the latter kind, because I can never make the others properly, in spite of the fact that I have enjoyed lessons in the art from Whitefingers herself. Possibly I never intend to become proficient in spill-making, because my spills never make a pipe so enjoyable as do those of Whitefingers.

(Please do not elope with the idea that I am in love with her. Whitefingers is fifteen years younger than I am, and engaged—to someone else. I am at a loss to know what I shall do for spills when she marries the loutsome young hobbledehoy. This I know he is, because Whitefingers tells me he does not smoke "except cigarettes." I have never seen him.)

Another method of lighting one's pipe is by means of a live coal taken from the grate with the tongs. This method ensures a more enjoyable pipe than if you use matches, particularly wax matches, but is rather apt to give the tobacco a slight coaly taste if you are not expert with it. An ordinary pair of tongs, too, is plaguey large and rather clumsy, and it does not do to keep any special appliances about for the purpose, because they always get mislaid.

I need hardly caution smokers—I mean those who make a hobby-horse of their pipe, not the multitude who smoke merely—against the horrible evils attendant on lighting their pipes by candle flame. There is only one worse method than this that I know of. The vile and unholy practice of turning one's pipe upside down and holding it over a lamp chimney until the tobacco catches light. Yet I have known men who have actually had the temerity to light a pipe of my special tobacco, which I have given them as a treat, in this infamous fashion, and then pronounce against it. Even my tobacco, which I keep in a book-shaped box between the philosopher of Chelsea and old Pepys, so that it shall not be defiled by its surroundings, cannot be smoked with pleasure when it is treated in such an ignominious manner, and it is hardly to be expected that other sorts, when similarly treated, will be more than barely smokable.

To get the best out of a pipe of any tobacco it should be lighted as follows. (I am supposing the reader to have his own pet way of filling the bowl.) Necessary requisites are a coal fire (not gas) and an arm-chair; the fire should not be a flamy one, but in a red glow. Take a spill (of whatever description you may prefer) from the small vase which you keep full of spills on the mantelpiece. The vase should be on the left side of the clock, I think; but I admit this is a matter of taste, and depends largely on which side of the fire you sit. Whichever side you prefer, one thing is certain—the vase must not be moved about under any circumstances.

Place one end of the spill in the fire; be very careful to light it in a red part of the fire, and not in a flame, as the latter is rather detrimental to a successful operation. You may then apply the lighted end of the spill to the tobacco. After much consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is not material whether you sit or stand to do this.

Apply the light . . . circle the flame round and round the inside of the bowl; draw deep puffs, first at short intervals, but with gradually increasing spaces between them.

The charge must, of course, be pressed down during the lighting. I never care to do mine more than once, but some smokers prefer to do it twice, or even three times. Nothing but the finger must on any account be used for this purpose.

When the tobacco is all glowing at the top remove the spill, but keep it in your hand. Take two or three mammoth puffs, closing your eyes while you indraw the smoke, but opening them when you expel it. The spill should then be looked to, the light blown out, and what remains of the spill replaced in the vase. Never throw a spill away, even if you have only a couple of inches left.

Your pipe is now lit, and if these few instructions have been faithfully carried out in the spirit as well as the letter, you will find yourself

inexpressibly raised above the common herd.—T.P.'s Weekly.

ONE ON THE CONDUCTOR.

While on a car one afternoon last week a labouring man, with the characteristic clay pipe in his mouth, boarded the same car and sat next to me.

When the conductor came for his fare he reminded the Irishman that smoking was not allowed. Having occasion to go by us once more, and seeing the pipe still protruding from the broad mouth, he exclaimed:—

"Didn't I tell you before that smoking was not allowed?"

"Because I have my pipe in my mouth," said the Irishman, "I don't have to smoke. I have my shoes on my feet, but I'm not walking."

HER METHOD OF ABOLISHING CIGAR SMOKING.

"I would like to do away with all tobacco," said the girl with the frost-tinted cheeks.

"So would I," replied her pretty chum, "and I break up four or five cigars every night."

"You do, dear? How?"

"By leaning against them."



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THE PASSING OF THE QUID.

That we are living in an era of innovation and evolution is daily becoming more apparent. The Nelson Centenary celebrations were not needed to light up the revolution which has taken place in our sea service—a revolution which is still being whirled forward on the surge of invention, progress, and experience. It is a revolution in many phases, one of which may be more far-reaching in its effects than appears at first sight. This phase may be vulgarly styled "The Passing of the Quid"; or, "The Advent of the Fag."

Up to the present, tobacco has been issued to the men of the Navy in the leaf, the regulation monthly allowance being 1 lb. of stalked leaf at home and 2 lbs. of unstalked abroad. Now the Admiralty are experimentally supplying the fragrant weed in tins, manufactured in two strengths—medium, coarse cut, for pipe smokers; mild, fine cut, for cigarettes. It cannot have escaped the notice of the least observant that the cigarette habit has taken a firm and increasing hold upon our population; so also has it upon the younger Navy. Therefore, the sailor who prefers the cigarette may welcome the change as a boon, but whether the devotee of the pipe will regard it in the same light is another question.

Once a month, usually on pay day, the boatswain's mate pipes "Hands to muster for soap and tobacco." The crew file past the ship's steward and his assistants, who serve out the required quantity of soap and the regulation allowance of tobacco, the amount being registered against the individual in the ship's books. The non-smoker and the cigarette smoker usually "take up" their tobacco, for there is always someone to take it off their hands. The soap is stowed away in the man's bag, while the tobacco is made up into a "plug" on the first available opportunity, either by the man himself or by a subsidised shipmate. The manipulation of the leaf requires a certain amount of practice, but the art is easily acquired. There can be no doubt that this tobacco, when skilfully made up, is superior to any manufactured product of its class. It is a little strong, perhaps, but then it must be borne in mind that the man who smokes it likes strong tobacco. The black plug or twist of commerce is not to be compared with it in quality. Men who like to get the greatest amount of satisfaction out of the restricted hours during which they are allowed to smoke will look upon the innovation with little favour.

What, then, are the reasons for this change? One is Imperial, for the new manufactured tobacco contains a percentage of leaf grown in the West Indies, and it would appear that this tobacco can be introduced into the manufactured article, or issued in the leaf, and colonial trade be equally stimulated. Again, it is said that there was a great wastage under the old regime, but every smoker knows that the wastage will now be greater, at least from the consumer's point of view. A pipe of the old tobacco could be relit without a great difference in taste, but cut tobacco becomes nauseous if allowed to cool. Old Tarry-brecks scraped out the ashes at the bottom of his last pipe and put them at the top of his next, but even the most economical must knock out a plug of imperfectly consumed cut tobacco, and these plugs mount up in time to a far from negligible quantity. Take the cigarette smoker also. Under the new order he will have to make his own cigarettes, which operation entails enormous wastage, even when the maker has more delicate and nimble fingers than the average bluejacket possesses. A cigarette can never be smoked to the very end, and, consequently, almost a quarter of the allowance is thrown away in "fags." It is rather the alteration in the conditions of life, not only inside the service, but outside, which has led to this change being made. "The Advent of the Fag" has caused "The Passing of the Quid"; the manufactured article has been substituted for the raw material.—*Naval and Military News.*

Romance of the Clay Pipe.

THE manufacture of the favourite churchwarden is stamped with the hallmark of antiquity. Broseley, in Shropshire, is perhaps the most renowned pipe-making centre in Britain, and the art—for such it is—has been practiced for between 300 and 400 years. And certain families there have carried on the industry without a break since the middle of the sixteenth century.

But outside Shropshire pipe-making is also carried on, and in Macclesfield one family can boast of 100 years' service to Cheshire smokers.

MACHINERY A FAILURE.

As in some few other industries, machinery is a failure in the pipe factory. Processes without number have been invented, and fortunes have been spent with the object of manufacturing clay pipes by machinery, but none have been successful.

Pipe factories are not imposing buildings, and use, not ornament, is the prevailing factor. The clay, of a dirty grey colour, is stored in low sheds, and, in spite of its colour, such clay is of the purest, and is only to be found in Devonshire. It is shipped to Liverpool, and is distributed to the pipe makers in square blocks.

The first operation is the cleansing of the clay. Each block is scraped to remove impurities, then the clay is mixed with water and beaten to the right consistency, a proceeding which calls for considerable care, otherwise the finished pipe will suffer.

1,700 PIPES A DAY.

A thick paste results, and this is passed on to the rolling and moulding room. Here men and boys—and sometimes girls—deftly roll the clay by hand until it assumes somewhat the shape of a pipe. The workers become remarkably dexterous, and it is astonishing how accurately they gauge the amount of clay necessary for the rolling of the head and stem of a fully fledged churchwarden or the less ambitious short. The work has, nevertheless, to be neatly and delicately performed, or the clay will deteriorate. In an ordinary working day the average worker will roll 1,600 to 1,700 of the longest pipes, and, of course, considerably more short ones. A dozen or more pipes are stuck together and set aside to temper, a drying process the length of which varies according to the heat of the room.

When sufficiently dry the work of moulding commences. Moulds of cast-iron are employed, and the shelves contain all the best known shapes, which are added to or changed as fashion dictates. The plain smooth clay is always first favourite, but now and again a popular military general—Kitchener and Roberts at present share the honours—is added to the mould. In some districts the counterfeit presentment of noted footballers or the head of a racehorse figure in clay pipes.

THE DRYING PROCESS.

Two or three days in a fairly warm room at an even temperature are needed for the drying process, and, when thus far completed, the pipe is of a creamy tint, and has a highly polished surface. Then the finisher applies his art, quietly removing seams and inequalities, and making all ready for the burner.

A circular kiln, beneath which three fires are blazing at white heat, stands in the open yard, and in this the pipes are plunged. They are carefully packed in what are termed "seggars" of fire-clay, each of which contains some three gross. In reality there are two kilns in one—one for the long pipes and one for the shorts—and they are kept burning at white heat for 12 or 13 hours, after which time the pipes are gradually allowed to cool, and are then drawn forth hard and white, ready for the glazing of the stems, and, if quality demands, scouring and finishing.—*Macclesfield Times.*

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON SAYS THAT THE SECRET LIES IN WORK.

THERE IS NO royal road to riches, and, in a business as big as mine, no back lane. My methods are open, and anybody can see them. A successful concern is created and maintained by the recognition of great facts and obvious principles—the growth of population and the increased facilities of intercommunication among men and nations. These are the great factors in forming great businesses. To supply the many instead of the few, to handle large instead of small quantities, and to be the grower, the manufacturer, as well as the vendor and the retailer—to do all this is to adopt, in short, a system of business obvious and open to all.

If I proceed to speak of my own application of these principles, and of the individual qualities necessary to work them out in the details of business, I feel I must fall back on some very old saws.

My recipe for prosperity in such a concern as mine is at the disposal of all. Here it is: "Work hard, deal honestly, be enterprising, exercise careful judgment, advertise freely and judiciously."

Though he who drives fat oxen need not himself be fat, a captain of industry must live up to his name—must himself be industrious. That is my belief, and it has been my practice all my life. Beginning work at an early age, I left Glasgow for New York in the hope of finding shorter avenues to fortune than the old country afforded. I got experience, at any rate, in New York, on a South Carolina plantation, and elsewhere. I got a little purse together, too—enough to take me back to Glasgow and my parents, to better whose position was then the mainspring of my effort and ambition. "Never despair; keep pushing on!" was my motto during all that time of struggle. No successes have been sweeter to me than those early ones which my parents shared with me.

In High Street, Glasgow, was opened the first of the provision marts which are now numbered by hundreds throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. That multiplication of places of distribution was the application, once again, of the great wholesale principles. Expenses of production and of supply decreased as the consumption and the demand increased.

THE GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS.

I was able to go to my native Ireland as a great buyer of her produce; by degrees I got my own tea plantations in Ceylon; my own carts and ships and ice-storage vans; my own fruit gardens in Kent; my own biscuit factory; my own tin factory. London by degrees became the great centre for collection, for storage, and for distribution, and the monster warehouses in the City Road are the result.

It has been said that a certain attention to business is necessary, even for failing in it. Yes, and that gives some clue to the immense attention bestowed by a successful organiser upon his child—his business. To foster it like a child; to know it cannot thrive by itself; to keep an ever-watchful eye on its thousand details; to tie its very shoestrings, so to speak, and, above all, to do these things one's self, and not leave them to the less interested—to do the work that others would do, only a little less well—all this is the way to make the baby of a business thrive and come to a flourishing maturity.

ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

The details of a small business are many; of a great business they are multitudinous. By the number of the details of his work that a man can personally master one may usually judge of his capacity for his success. There are men with a this or that of a certain limited branch, in the great organism of business, but outside that special branch they lack interest and even common intelligence.

This may seem to say that the minds capable of large interests and great issues are rare, but I do not intend to say that. The rarity consists rather in the mind of large interests that is able to concentrate itself upon small details and be the master of a hundred branches of a trade, working in all with one object, but having in each, perhaps, a different method of procedure and a separate spirit.

How I believe in devoted hard work at the thing once for all accepted as a man's "calling" in life may be seen from the fact that even at this stage of my career I generally work from nine in the morning to ten at night. It has been said by many who have a right to speak that labour is never anything but painful, however willingly undertaken and courageously done. But I think this was the conclusion of men who had one of the two kinds of labour to do—the entirely physical and the entirely mental.

Nor is the philosopher grappling with infinities anything else than a voluntary martyr. But a mingling of the kinds of work, a variety of interests and of fortunes, the labour of the directing head and that of the obedient hand, the change that travelling brings—all these make of business anything but a painful vocation.

Work, work, always work, is the only talisman. The goods of life are not unfairly apportioned, as some suppose. The man of leisure and of "pleasure" can hardly complain if he is not also a man of wealth and of health. Success is one career is the reward of sacrifice made for its sake.

I do not say that hard work has not its own liberty, its own enlargement, its own relaxation. It has all these. It has also its own romance—a romance that does not exist for the mere dilettante. The trifler trifles even with happiness. I think that the man who makes a great business must put himself into it; but I do not mean by that he must necessarily become a machine. Against that notion I would put a long list of names, beginning with Peabody, and not ending with Carnegie.—*The Pictorial Magazine.*

The Cigars that Wifey Bought.

IT WAS two days before Christmas, and the clerks in the cigar store were working with a vim and energy never before equalled. It was an ideal holiday day. A cold wind swept the whirling snow this way and that, and the shoppers entered with red cheeks and sparkling eyes, and with their coats and hats powdered with snow. In the street the feathery white was drifting and sifting along the kerb, and the cabmen were stamping up and down, swinging their arms to keep warm, and wondering why thoughtless ladies and gentlemen took so long to look over the holiday goods displayed in the stores. The clerks in the cigar store didn't have time to enjoy the beauties of nature. If they had they would probably have gone to bed, for the rush had been steady from early morning.

It was the middle of the afternoon when a young woman entered and pushed her way through the crowd. Long and earnestly she gazed through the showcase at the cigars therein, and was aroused from a reverie, as it were, by the polite voice of the salesman at her elbow.

She leaned over and whispered softly, "I want to buy some cigars for my husband. A Christmas present, you know. Are those good over there—those with the little cupids on the box?"

"H'm! That's a very good cigar," replied the clerk; "but what kind does your husband smoke? Perhaps he has acquired a taste for some special brand."

"Oh, they have wrappers on them, and they are about this big," said the young woman artlessly, placing two fingers, small and well gloved, about three inches apart.

"Are they light or dark?" queried the clerk, respectfully.

"Oh, dear, no! They're red, and I'm making the cutest plate out of them. Be sure and give me cigars with big

wrappers on them, so I may use them when my husband smokes, for—

"Pardon me, madam, but I meant are the cigars—not the bands—dark or light?" said the clerk.

"Oh, I don't know that; but I must hurry! Now, I've got to get this and this and this and this and this and this," said she absently, running her finger down a list she had taken from her purse. "Oh, dear! I'm glad Christmas comes only once a year."

Meanwhile the store was becoming more and more crowded, and a few customers, who had been standing about, first on one leg and then on the other, for several tedious minutes, began to cast longing glances into the street.

"Now let me see those over there with the picture of the hearts on the boxes. Oh, those are the blazing hearts! They must be good, and such big bands on them, and the cute little hearts on the bands! What! Four dollars a hundred at retail! Mercy sakes! Cigars are dearer than I thought! I'm afraid Fred will have to content himself with a scarf from me if I can't get something cheaper—"

"You could get a box of fifty very cheap indeed; but I wouldn't advise you to buy your husband cigars of that kind, especially if you think very much of him," said the solicitous clerk.

"Those over there with the pink rings on them! Oh, they must be good, and pink will go so well with the other rings I have for my plate. And they are so big, too; I must surely get a bargain if I buy them. 'Tufers,' you say? Well, what in the world are 'tufers?' Oh, two for a nickel. Dear me, you men have time to think up such awful names."

"Not to-day," murmured the clerk under his breath, adding another word or two more difficult to catch.

"Please don't set out so many different kinds, they get me confused," murmured the fair divinity. "Now, let me see; these are three dollars for twenty-five, you say, and you know they will please him. Well, I don't care what you know, I'm going to have those pink bands. Please tie up a box of that kind."

"But—"

"No: I know what I want and what I don't want, and he's my husband. You don't have to smoke them."

"Thank heaven for that," whispered the clerk to himself as he wrapped them up.

"You couldn't let me have them for a dollar and a half, could you? I know what enormous profits you cigar men make. Gracious, look how dark it has got, and it has stopped snowing, too. I must be hurrying away. My whole afternoon has been taken up by buying these beastly cigars. Yes, the change is right. Good-by."

"Just a moment," said the clerk. "I have just one request to make before you leave."

"What is it?" asked the lady graciously.

"Please don't tell your husband where you bought those cigars."

Three days later Santa Claus visited all the stable hands, snow shovellers, coachmen, and other labourers of the menial class in the vicinity of a certain suburban home not far away, and of pink cigar bands there was a glut in the market.—A. H. BEITCH, in *Tobacco Leaf*.

A JOKE ON DEALER WITH DEFECTIVE HEARING.

A cigar dealer of an excitable temperament, hearing his clerk say to a customer, "No, we have not had any for a long time," was unable to countenance such an admission. He fixed his eye on the clerk, and said to the customer: "We have plenty in stock, sir."

The customer looked dazed for a moment, and the dealer did not seem happy when his assistant informed him that the customer was speaking about the weather, and had remarked, "We haven't had much snow this winter, have we?"

RISE IN HAVANAS.

SOME alarm in the tobacco trade has been caused by the sudden rise in the price of Havana cigars which took place on the 1st of February. Several experts in London, interviewed by a *Daily News* representative, attribute the cause to the recent heavy and persistent rains in Cuba, which have almost entirely destroyed the young tobacco plants throughout the Vuelta de Abajo district.

The prospects for the 1906 crop from this district are practically *nil*, and several merchants have been compelled to raise their prices. The big importers throughout the United Kingdom, notably in Belfast, have been startled by the news that many of the factories in Havana have advanced their prices by between 5 and 10 per cent.

Seen by a *Daily News* representative, the managing director of a well-known firm of tobacconists, who import thousands of pounds of Havana cigars every year, said he had received confirmation of this alarming state of things.

"This is bad news from the West Indies," he said. "You will remember Mr. Austen Chamberlain in 1904 increased the tax on imported cigars, which affected the trade without showing a corresponding return to the Exchequer. This impost meant an increased cost of about eightpence per hundred cigars. The rise in price has not yet become general, but the outlook is gloomy enough, and as soon as the large stocks have been exhausted it is expected that Havanas will materially increase in price. If such turns out to be the case, tobacconists and buyers in this country will have to be content with inferior cigars.

"Our tobacconists, I think, act very generously towards the public. Enormous quantities of Havanas have been stocked in view of the factories in the West Indies refusing to take orders at the old prices, but there will not be a universal rise till these stocks are exhausted. We ourselves have not advanced the price, and there are but a few shopkeepers who have done so. The average increase at present is about 7½ per cent.

The fear of a further increase has induced the connoisseur in Havanas and the regular patron of that kind of tobacco to lay in large stocks of cigars, and many shops were besieged recently by customers making big purchases. The connoisseur is considerably alarmed lest he should not be able to obtain good tobacco. "But the Havana factories will suffer the most," said the managing director, "and when the depression will end nobody can tell."

MAL-KAH CLUB CIGARETTES.

Signor G. Sacco, who is now attempting to fast for 45 days at Hengler's Circus, has certainly some mitigations of his hard lot. In the first place he has a companion in the person of the representative of a journal notorious for ingenious methods of advertising, and, moreover, he is allowed to smoke cigarettes. Naturally it was a matter of supreme importance to select the best and purest, and from a large number of samples Signor Sacco chose the Mal-Kah Club cigarettes, which are mild to the taste and have a delightful aromatic flavour. That the public should encourage such a ridiculous exhibition is much to be deprecated, but if the "faster" has no discretion in other ways, at least we must admit that he is a good judge of tobacco.

The consumption of tobacco in New Zealand amounts to an astonishing figure. Approximately 7,000,000 cigars, 90,000,000 cigarettes, and nearly 2,000,000 lbs. of tobacco are consumed annually, and it is maintained that a large proportion of this can be produced in the colony.

THE World's Annual Tobacco Production.

STARTLING FIGURES.

A TABLE issued by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the total production of tobacco in all countries of the world in the year 1903 was 2,205,174,000 pounds, which was somewhat lower than in 1902, when it was 2,251,448,000 pounds. In 1901 the total production was 2,108,561,000 pounds, and in 1900 the production amounted to 2,157,856,000 pounds. The statistics on the production of tobacco during the year 1904 are meagre, but from such as are at present available the Department of Agriculture estimates the production as follows:—United States, 806,409 acres, and 660,461,000 pounds; Cuba, 45,748,000 pounds; the Netherlands, 823 acres; Germany, 39,247 acres, 75,794,000 pounds; Austria, 15,474 acres, 14,047,000 pounds; Roumania, 15,503 acres and 3,999,000 pounds.

The following table shows the area and production of tobacco in America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia during the years 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903:—

Countries.	1900.		1901.	
	Area. Acres.	Production. Pounds.	Area. Acres.	Production. Pounds.
United States	1,046,427	814,345,000	1,039,199	818,953,000
Porto Rico	—	6,000,000	—	8,000,000
Canada—				
Ontario	3,144	3,504,000	2,935	3,114,000
Other	8,762	7,763,000	—	8,000,000
Mexico	—	20,599,000	—	20,250,000
Cuba	—	54,400,000	—	45,892,000
Argentina	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	55,000,000	—	55,000,000
Total America ..	—	961,611,000	—	965,215,000
Denmark	—	368,000	—	293,000
Sweden	—	1,748,000	—	1,680,000
Belgium	5,449	10,604,000	5,221	10,647,000
Netherlands	1,720	3,229,000	1,559	2,768,000
Germany	36,450	76,699,000	41,915	88,213,000
France	44,670	59,177,000	44,574	55,905,000
Austria	9,050	11,682,000	9,286	9,689,000
Hungary	97,634	132,100,000	98,015	125,934,000
Servia	3,351	2,021,000	3,467	1,973,000
Roumania	11,317	8,841,000	11,169	6,249,000
Bulgaria	—	6,954,000	—	5,599,000
Italy	11,453	13,695,000	12,298	12,734,000
Russia	127,855	153,609,000	137,617	130,630,000
Greece	—	—	—	14,000,000
Total Europe ..	—	485,367,000	—	472,305,000
Turkey	—	66,000,000	—	66,000,000
British India	932,453	441,000,000	1,002,984	441,000,000
Ceylon	10,958	—	13,453	—
Java	—	47,922,000	—	31,474,000
Sumatra	—	44,116,000	—	44,512,000
Borneo	—	880,000	—	736,000
Japan	91,135	89,668,000	59,921	64,050,000
Formosa	589	803,000	1,604	903,000
Total Asia	—	690,389,000	—	649,215,000
Algeria	21,621	17,047,000	10,323	16,657,000
Natal	5,418	2,755,000	6,591	4,271,000
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—
Total Africa	—	19,802,000	—	20,928,000
Australia	973	687,000	1,053	898,000
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	—
Total Australasia	—	687,000	—	898,000
Total	—	2,157,856,000	—	2,108,561,000

Countries.	1902.		1903.	
	Area. Acres.	Production. Pounds.	Area. Acres.	Production. Pounds.
United States	1,030,734	821,824,000	1,037,735	815,972,000
Porto Rico	—	8,000,000	—	5,000,000
Canada—				
Ontario	2,961	3,071,000	2,318	2,423,000
Other	—	8,000,000	—	8,000,000
Mexico	—	20,000,000	—	20,000,000
Cuba	—	57,177,000	—	37,700,000
Argentina	—	—	24,298	—
Brazil	—	55,000,000	—	55,000,000
Total America ..	—	973,072,000	—	944,095,000
Denmark	—	363,000	—	342,000
Sweden	—	1,636,000	—	1,706,000
Belgium	5,310	11,266,000	5,708	9,685,000
Netherlands	1,181	2,211,000	981	1,771,000
Germany	42,810	83,111,000	40,900	72,911,000
France	44,834	54,610,000	45,140	57,466,000
Austria	10,017	12,938,000	10,608	15,895,000
Hungary	98,388	99,228,000	104,751	134,507,000
Servia	4,628	236,000	4,818	261,000
Roumania	10,008	6,096,000	14,255	10,113,000
Bulgaria	—	6,423,000	—	19,060,000
Italy	11,942	11,052,000	—	12,500,000
Russia	178,801	232,767,000	—	174,000,000
Greece	—	14,000,000	—	14,000,000
Total Europe ..	—	535,937,000	—	524,277,000
Turkey	—	66,000,000	—	66,000,000
British India	977,767	441,000,000	966,887	441,000,000
Ceylon	13,071	—	14,327	—
Java	—	57,958,000	—	59,274,000
Sumatra	—	46,850,000	—	50,721,000
Borneo	—	336,000	—	163,000
Japan	58,692	69,027,000	73,718	95,148,000
Formosa	—	900,000	—	1,010,000
Total Asia	—	682,071,000	—	713,316,000
Algeria	30,423	18,863,000	17,954	13,013,000
Natal	5,600	3,479,000	5,478	4,418,000
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	5,309,000
Total Africa ..	—	22,342,000	—	22,740,000
Australia	1,210	527,000	1,308	746,000
Philippine Islands	77,631	37,499,000	—	—
Total Australasia	—	38,026,000	—	746,000
Total	—	2,251,448,000	—	2,205,174,000

TRAVELLERS AND THEIR CIGARS.—One of the most important questions which travellers entering France put to themselves is, how many cigars may a man take into the country without coming into collision with the Custom House authorities? A notice has just been posted up in the stations of the French Compagnie du Nord that a traveller may pass the frontier with thirty cigars and one hundred cigarettes free of duty, provided that he declares them at once. If he has more than thirty cigars he will have to pay at the rate of about 2d. or 3d. for each cigar.

THE OBSERVANT BOY.

Charles is a very observant boy. Recently one of his mother's friends came to the house to call. Mamma was out, and Charles opened the door.

"Mamma is not at home," he said.

"Will you please give her my card when she comes?" inquired the caller.

"Yeth, ma'am," said Charles.

The caller opened her card case, and as she withdrew the engraved card a bit of tissue paper fluttered down on to the steps.

Very grandly Charles picked it up and handed it to her, saying, "You have dropped one of your cigarette papers, ma'am."

SMOKE

B. D. V.

THE KING

. OF .

TOBACCOES.

THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

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

There has been a good business in all grades of NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO during the past month.

The January Imports were—1,643 Hhds.; Deliveries 965 Hhds.; the present Stock being 25,847 Hhds., against 27,486 Hhds. in 1905; 30,311 Hhds. in 1904; 37,001 Hhds. in 1903; 36,276 Hhds. in 1902; 39,045 Hhds. in 1901; and 34,921 Hhds. in 1900.

WESTERN LEAF AND STRIPS. } A large business in Strips both
VIRGINIA LEAF AND STRIPS. } "rebate" and "extra duty."
Stock on sale much reduced.

JAPAN, JAVA, } In good demand.
DUTCH, CHINA. }

LATAKIA. } Some good parcels on the markets.
TURKEY. }

SAMSOUN.—A fine selection on offer.

GREEK.—In good demand.

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

	Per lb.
Virginia Leaf, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	4½d. @ 6½d.
Strips, common, middling and semi-bright color, and good to fine	7d. ,, 1/-
Kentucky Leaf, common, middling good and fine	5½d. ,, 8d.
Strips, common, middling good and fine	8½d. ,, 1/3
Maryland and Ohio	3½d. ,, 4½d.
Negrohead and Cavendish—common and heated, middling to good, fine, bright and soft pressed	5d. ,, 8d.
Columbian	4½d. ,, 6½d.
Java	7d. ,, 9d.
Turkey	nominal.
Japan	nominal.
China	nominal.
Sumatra	nominal.
Samsoun	nominal.
Latakia	nominal.
Paraguay	nominal.
Greek	nominal.
German and Dutch	nominal.
Manilla	nominal.
Havana	nominal.
Yara and Cuba	nominal.
Esmeralda	nominal.
Cigars	nominal.
Cheroots and Cigars, Manilla	nominal.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, month ended December 31st.

TOBACCO.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	5,958,961	268,661	435,632
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	268,100	115,055	140,353
Total Imports	6,167,151	383,716	575,985
,, Home Consumption	5,144,434	4,412,812	3,068,555
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	2,307,280	7,383,751	5,724,041
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	803,469	945,920	568,425
Total Imports	3,110,749	8,329,671	6,292,466
,, Home Consumption	1,514,066	2,651,281	4,081,823
Total (from U.S.A.)	8,266,241	7,652,412	6,159,673
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	1,011,650	1,060,975	708,778
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,277,900	8,713,387	6,868,451
,, HOME CONSUMPTION	6,658,500	7,064,099	7,090,378

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS, twelve months ended December 31st.

TOBACCO.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	51,450,868	28,904,772	9,846,822
Stemmed (,, other Countries)	2,027,470	1,779,450	1,436,619
Total Imports	53,478,338	30,684,222	11,283,441
,, Home Consumption	61,869,045	57,878,839	44,651,903
Unmanufactured (from U.S.A.)	22,174,636	65,670,825	63,002,797
Unstemmed (,, other Countries)	8,390,072	10,314,993	9,166,438
Total Imports	39,573,708	75,985,818	72,169,235
,, Home Consumption	18,880,295	25,098,251	41,652,205
Total (from U.S.A.)	73,625,504	94,575,597	72,849,619
Unmanufactured (,, other Countries)	10,426,542	12,094,443	10,603,057
TOTAL IMPORTS	84,052,046	106,670,040	83,452,676
,, HOME CONSUMPTION	80,749,340	82,977,050	86,304,108

BONDED WAREHOUSE ACCOUNT, twelve months ended December 31st.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco Unmanufactured	193,365,000	204,828,000	189,903,000
Foreign Manufactured and Snuff	3,006,000	2,856,000	2,468,000

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

	Virginia Stemmed.	Virginia Unstemmed.	Kentucky Stemmed.	Kentucky Unstemmed.	Maryland and Ohio.	Negro and Cavendish.	Dutch and German.	Havana, Cuba, and Yara.	Java.	Paraguay.	Columbian.	Turkey.	Greek.	Manilla.	East India.	China.	Japan.	Florida.	Australian.	Hungarian.	Latakia.	Havana Cigars.	St. Domingo.	Various and South American.	Esmeralda.	Brazil.	Manilla Cigars.	Cigars, other sorts.
Stock, 21st Dec., 1905	6794	8703	6176	1205	287	11186	1504	2857	26665	799	1040	25493	1505	495	73013	357	4282	18	542	10665	1549	265	1652	250	649	1612	2978	
Landed since	—	1586	—	12	42	150	20	304	617	74	40	624	133	1	148	43	278	—	86	313	375	—	83	—	11	72	54	
Total Stock	6794	10289	6176	1217	329	11336	1524	3061	27282	873	1080	26117	1638	496	73161	400	4560	18	628	10978	1924	265	1740	250	649	1612	2978	
Exported	33	22	—	—	3	149	—	1	27	—	—	31	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	—	—	1	1	47	19
Bonded	69	121	63	3	—	22	14	6	155	3	30	499	15	—	1	21	10	34	—	2	181	4	—	2	—	13	10	13
Duty Paid	177	208	210	48	8	68	139	1097	30	29	774	35	6	—	94	55	548	—	—	57	201	350	—	40	15	91	62	102
Deliveries	279	351	273	51	11	179	82	140	1279	33	59	1301	60	6	116	65	588	—	—	57	201	350	—	40	15	91	62	102
Imports from Jan. 1st to 25th Jan., 1906	6515	9941	3993	3170	318	1130	1442	2915	16303	1840	1021	24786	1638	400	63045	335	3922	18	569	10572	1565	265	1668	234	544	1490	2838	
Stock, Jan. 25th	11332	5061	13456	216	244	2080	1701	2979	20894	390	385	17745	1743	220	75971	1759	2852	21	633	7293	1300	266	1864	78	374	2574	3265	
Imports from Jan. 1st to 25th Jan., 1905	15071	6639	13308	1214	44	1028	3090	2836	18565	417	385	15296	1168	231	144542	561	5107	150	732	1070	1133	265	1406	101	243	1974	2810	
Increase 1906	63	941	—	381	15	93	249	253	900	5	—	926	120	—	2	—	—	—	—	86	313	375	—	83	—	11	72	54
Decrease	63	—	—	300	—	27	57	—	—	69	40	—	13	1	148	43	278	—	—	55	1086	750	—	12	50	34	141	133
Deliveries from Jan. 1st to 25th Jan., 1906	279	351	273	51	11	179	82	146	1279	33	59	1301	60	6	116	65	588	—	—	59	406	359	—	40	16	105	122	140
Increase 1906	319	195	348	24	9	207	66	99	1035	40	33	926	53	4	133	110	533	—	—	93	533	386	—	56	16	55	124	129
Decrease	49	—	75	—	—	28	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	17	45	—	—	—	34	127	27	—	14	—	—	—	11

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SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LEADING BRANDS . . .

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

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

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

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BISHOP'S MOVE Cohen, Weenen & Co. 52, Commercial Rd., London, E.	F.D.B. FREEMANS' DARVEL BAY SEGARS. J. R. Freeman & Son, London, N. & Grangetown, Cardiff.	MARSŪMA <i>Cigarettes.</i> Havanna Cigar Co., Congleton.	TURKISH CIGARETTES Teofani & Co., London. <i>Highest Award at Paris Exhibition, 1900.</i>
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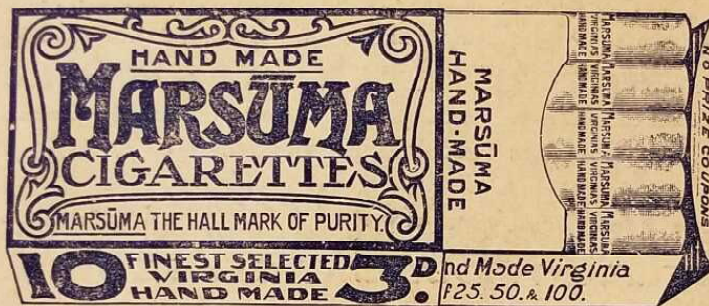
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